

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXV. No. 20
Whole Number 4688

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1925

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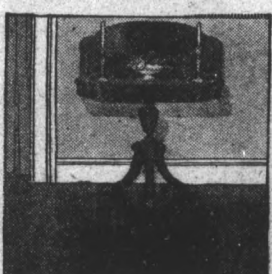
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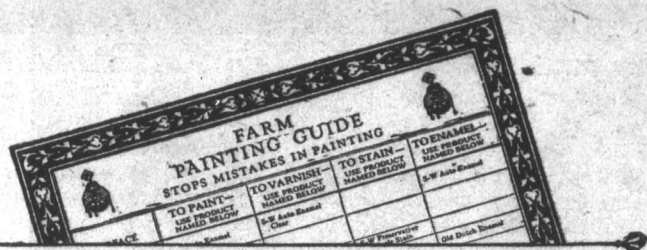
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WASHINGTON NEWS

SEES BETTER TIMES.

IN his seventh annual report to the National Grange, Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative, says he looks forward to the future of agriculture with increasing confidence. The last twelve months presents a vista of increasing prosperity, showing substantial business and social improvement in all the four seasons. "While the conditions of agriculture have considerably improved, they have not kept pace with other interests and industries. But the dark shadows of the calamitous years of readjustment are lifting, and a ray of hope is shining through. There is still much readjusting to be done, and no time in the history of agriculture has been so important to the welfare of the farmers as the next few years will be."

TAXES HINDER AGRICULTURE.

THE increase in direct and indirect local, county and state taxes, stands out as most important among the reasons why agricultural conditions, although considerably improved, have kept pace with other interests. A study recently made by the Washington office of the National Grange shows that taxes have greatly increased in almost every state and community in the United States. In many states and communities the tax is now greater than the net return, or a fair rental value of the farm land.

Many non-agricultural industries have been able to absorb these taxes because of economic conditions which have permitted them to increase prices as costs increased. This has not been possible in most agricultural sections.

ASK BETTER CREDIT FACILITIES.

IOWA farmers, through their representatives, have asked President Coolidge to use his influence in behalf of an effort seeking to provide them better credit facilities through the federal farm loan board. They ask that the intermediate credit banks be authorized to accept as security for loans, warehouse receipts given in exchange for stored crops. They insist that they must have the means of holding their crops for several months until market prices are more favorable.

LONG RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS.

SOME time ago the weather bureau, which evidently has abandoned its policy of ridicule toward long-range weather forecasting, announced that it was going to do some research work along this line.

The scientists of the Smithsonian Institution, however, not satisfied with the proposed efforts of the weather bureau, are going to make a thorough exploration of long-range weather forecasting and its possibilities. The National Geographic Society has donated \$55,000 to permit the Smithsonian scientists to extend their studies of the sun's radiation to the eastern hemisphere. They believe that the changes in weather are due to the radiation of the sun's heat, and when they are able to note correctly these changes months ahead, long-range forecasting will be an established fact.

TARIFF NOT AN EMBARGO.

THE vast quantity of foreign commodities coming in over the tariff wall indicates that the present tariff act is far from being an embargo. It is estimated that the receipts from

customs for the current fiscal year will exceed \$565,000,000, which is more than the receipts of any year since the act became effective.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE INTERESTED IN AGRICULTURE.

A SURVEY made by the United Chamber of commerce, shows that out of 300 chambers of commerce investigated, 224 engage in agricultural activities of some kind. These trade organizations are generally formulating their agricultural programs through joint action with the farmers. They are also assisting the local and county farmers' organizations in carrying out the agricultural programs adopted by the state college extension workers.

News of the Week

After the death of a prominent Chicago bootlegger, a book was found which showed that he had a pay roll of nearly \$7,000 monthly, which consisted of about 250 Chicago police.

A voter in Springfield, Illinois, was marked "dead" on the registration books after he had taken out a burial permit for his amputated leg.

The United States leads the world in exports to Russia. Trade reports show that American goods represented thirty-five per cent of Russia's imports.

Theodore Presser, the publisher of a music magazine, who died recently, left three million dollars to promote music, mostly to help struggling musicians.

A state public utilities commission has asked the Michigan Electric Railway officials, and the Carey-Leats Bus Company, to comprise on bus schedules and fares over their competing routes between Marshall and Kalamazoo.

Colonel William Mitchell, former head of the aviation department, will bring up even further "air scandals" during his court martial in Washington.

Expert workers in King Tutankhamen's tomb in Egypt are preparing to open his coffin.

Dr. George Wust, a German marine specialist, has found two new bridges of a vast submarine mountain range under the Atlantic.

Ninety thousand federal employees of Austria threaten to go on strike, unless they get a half month's salary as a bonus before the first of the year, and the same amount as a quarterly supplement, indefinitely.

The banks of Germany have denied credit to the Stinnes Industrial Plant. Mr. Hugo Stinnes was at one time the financial wizard of Germany. His banks are about now ready for bankruptcy.

Although Hunter Lindsay, of Orange, New Jersey, a candidate to the assembly, died three weeks before election, 68,000 votes were cast for him, and he was elected by over 9,000 majority.

A passenger airplane, traveling from Paris to London, crashed near Cavell, England, killing the pilot and four of the passengers.

Thomas Sweeney recently quit when he completed his thirty-ninth year as a depot railroad agent and postmaster at Osceola, in the northern peninsula.

The Chinese of Chicago are planning to build a theater, which will cost \$500,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maas, of Maple Grove, Wisconsin, are the proud parents of triplets. These make four children in one year in the family.

As mourning for the late Maharajah Sir Peter Singh, the entire population of Kashmir over sixteen years of age, have been ordered to shave their moustaches.

News dispatches indicate that the Shah of Persia has been deposed by a vote of eighty of the eighty-five members of the Persian parliament. It is not sure whether the government will be a monarchy or a republic hereafter.

"Dutch" Anderson, one of the country's most noted criminals, was killed in Muskegon by a detective. Police all over the country had been looking for him.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XX

Baby Beef Production

Farmers in District Increase Investments in Beef Cattle

By David Woodman

THE 1922 census figures show that the Thumb section of Michigan, particularly Huron county, had more beef cattle at that time than in 1919. During this same period we find a reduction in the number of dairy cows; slight reduction in number of sheep, and a marked reduction in the number of swine. Figures from the last census are not yet available, so we cannot say definitely whether this same ratio exists at present or not. It would appear that this is a natural economic readjustment, although we will probably find that dairy cattle, as well as sheep, will show an increase in the future.

The Thumb section produces an abundance of forage crops and small grains. Due to rather high freight rates, particularly on hay, it is highly important, from an economic standpoint, that we keep enough live stock to consume this material right on our farms. Other sections less favorably situated than ourselves, keep more live stock than we do. There are thousands of acres of idle land that should be supporting cattle.

Another big factor in this connection is the very rapid introduction of alfalfa and sweet clover. There is no crop produced here that furnishes the large amount of pasture per acre that sweet clover does. It is not uncommon to see an acre of sweet clover carry from one and a half to two head of cattle through the pasture season. Very likely next spring we will see the greatest increase in acreage seed-

ed to these two valuable legumes that we have yet witnessed. The only farmers in this section who have their barns filled with hay, are the ones who had alfalfa and sweet clover. Weather conditions during the past season have done more to stimulate the growing of these two crops, than any argument that man could possibly use.

The possibilities of beef production in this section have been recognized by some of our best farmers for some time past. With the idea of promoting this industry, these men, together with the county agricultural agent, got

together last spring and organized a Boys' and Girls' Baby Beef Club. The object of this work was not to develop professional showmen, but to demonstrate the economical production of baby beef from a practical standpoint. Eight boys and three girls joined this club; nine of them select-

ing Hereford calves, and two of them Shorthorns. The calves varied in age from four and one-half to seven months at the time the feeding period began, which was March 1. Records of all costs were kept for six months, or until September 1, at which time the project closed. These eleven calves were all exhibited at the Bad Axe Fair, and final awards made at that time. A summary follows:

Average weight of calves at beginning of feeding period, lbs.....	414
Average weight at end of six months' feeding period, lbs.....	745
Average gain for six months' feeding period, lbs.....	331
Average daily gain, lbs.....	1.84
Average cost per pound of gain.....	.113c
Cost per pound at beginning of feeding period.....	.08 c
Average price received at end of feeding period, cwt.....	\$12.35
Average profit per head.....	18.97

These calves were all pure-breds and finished out in real nice shape. The gain, as well as the net profit per head, is not large, yet it must be remembered that these calves were all fed by youngsters who were inexperienced in this line of work. The fact remains, however, that they all showed a balance on the right side of the ledger, the smallest net profit being \$10.07, and the largest \$31.12.

Several people in this section watched the outcome of this club with a great deal of interest. Next year we look forward to having a club with a much larger membership, and with the past year's experience we should make it even more successful.

This work is bound to stimulate a wide interest in baby beef production, as well as to interest the boys and girls in wholesome club work.



The Harm Baby Beef Club Has Been Very Successful.

Farmers Size up Mr. Corn Borer

Deep are the Impressions on the Minds of the Farmers Who Saw The Borer at Work

BELOW are several letters written to this journal by farmers who inspected fields of corn in Canada where the European corn borer has been at work for the past five years. If every farmer in the state could see what damage has been wrought by this insect, we would have tens of thousands of letters expressing a similar sentiment on the work of this pest. Read what these men think about the situation.

Harry Stiles, Linden.

It is my candid opinion that the farmers of Michigan are facing a very serious enemy; namely, the European corn borer.

I was very much surprised at the damage done by the corn borer, and if there is any possible way of stopping this pest, such a movement should be backed by each and every farmer.

P. A. Smith, Mulliken.

I have read all the articles that appeared in the farm journals about the corn borer since it was first found in this country, but could not realize the serious situation we are up against, until I saw for myself the havoc they can do.

This is no government job to check

How to Treat the Borer

FARMERS living in the two eastern tiers of Michigan counties, running from the Ohio line to the tip of the Thumb, should begin at once the practice of fighting the European corn borer. These counties are now quite generally infested; that is, in nearly every township of these counties borers have been found. The practices which are known to be effective in the control of the pest are:

1. Ensiling the corn crop. The borer cannot survive the treatment given him in the silo.
2. Shredding the fodder. Over ninety per cent of the borers are said to be killed by this process.
3. Fall-plowing the corn stubble, if possible. Where this is done late in November, a large per cent of borers will be destroyed.
4. Breaking down the stubbles that remain in winter, by dragging over them a heavy timber or steel girder, then piling and burning.
5. Collecting and burning all cornstalk butts and corn cobs scattered about the premises in the spring.
6. Clearing up all vegetative matter about the farm where it is possible for the borer to harbor. He is known to burrow in some 250 varieties of plants.
7. Planting an early maturing corn about the first of June, and then harvesting it as early in the fall as possible.

the advance of this pest; but everybody, from the man with a little sweet corn in his garden, to the corn grower with large acreage, must do his part. There is no time for an appeal for co-

operation, but stringent laws must be passed and then enforced.

F. M. Montague, Clio.

My impression was that the corn

borer is the worst pest that the farmer has yet had to contend with, and if the farmers and dairymen of this state ever experience what Canadian farmers have, it will be a sorry day. It is the most serious condition I have ever seen.

A. J. Lutz, Saline.

Any doubts which I may have had concerning the seriousness of the corn borer infestation, were quickly dispelled when I saw the fields of Ontario, where the borer has been at work for a few years. There were fields ranging from a half crop to a total loss, with the stalks nearly alive with the borers.

The farmers of Michigan face the loss of millions of dollars unless this pest be controlled. At present, the only practical means of control seems to be to destroy the borers in the stalk by shredding, or by putting in the silo and then burning refuse, stalks, and cobs. We must have legislation to make this clean-up compulsory.

F. M. Landes, Belleville.

I was very much impressed on what I saw in the corn borer infested areas of Ontario. After seeing whole fields of corn totally destroyed, I was con-

(Continued on page 485).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1925

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

 Editors and Proprietors
 1623 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
 Telephone Randolph 1530

 NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.
 CHICAGO OFFICE, 608 So. Dearborn St.
 CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
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 One Year, 52 issues.....\$1.00
 Three Years, 156 issues.....\$2.80
 Five Years, 260 issues.....\$4.50

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Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

VOLUME CLXV NUMBER TWENTY

DETROIT, NOVEMBER 14, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Unity of Purpose

ON another page of this issue, there appears an account of the largest gathering of rural women ever assembled at the Michigan State College. More than five hundred women, representing twenty or more counties of this state, traveled a good many miles to attend this get-together.

Some months ago the press carried reports of the International Congress of Women, which met in Washington, D. C. This congress, made up of delegates from all parts of the world, devoted much time to quarrelsome arguing. Two weeks ago, the National Council of Women met in Detroit. Again, these convention women spent valuable moments disputing points of parliamentary law and the eligibility of certain delegates.

But, at this first annual meeting at Michigan State College, of local leaders in home economics extension work, time was put to good use, and not a minute was wasted. When not in joint session, these women were earnestly discussing their home problems, in small groups. Throughout the day's program there was a unity of purpose, and a strength in that unity of purpose, that recorded what these rural women had accomplished in the way of raising the standard of living in their respective homes and communities, and indicated what they might accomplish in the future.

In the study of better food, better clothing, and better homes, these women awaken an interest in home life that will tie their boys and girls, the farmers of tomorrow, closer to the home and rural interests.

The State Fair

THE conduct of the Michigan State Fair is being attacked by Governor Groesbeck. This attack, if properly judged by published reports, seems to have centered largely on the failure of the State Fair management to open the grounds to the public as a park.

Co-incidental with this published criticism, the governor has named successors to several members of the board of managers of the State Fair, whose appointive term of office expired last April, with the alleged in-

tention of assuming control of the organization and installing a new management. Three of the directors so superseded are members of the business committee of five, chosen by the board of managers to assume active management of the fair. These include John S. Haggerty, chairman of the committee; Oscar Webber and Edward N. Hines, who, with John Endicott and Thomas E. Newton, have for some years been in active charge of the business of the fair. These are all men of high personal and business standing, a majority of whom are personally interested in agriculture as owners and operators of Michigan farms. We believe that the job they have completed in building the State Fair into a big institution from a small beginning, without cost to the taxpayers of the state, stands alone in the history of such institutions.

The State Fair is one of our oldest Michigan institutions. The first State Fair was held in Detroit in 1849. This year's fair was the seventy-sixth anniversary of that event. During this period it has had a varied history, and was held with varying success in several different cities of the state, during all of which time it was the arbiter of its own destiny, being directed through a loose organization of its own exhibitors and patrons, known as the Michigan State Agricultural Society. It is a great tribute to its founders, and its sponsors during succeeding generations, that it lived and grew up under these conditions without a dollar of state aid. But this was not accomplished without discouragements and vicissitudes, and, at the time it was permanently located in Detroit on its own grounds, its directors, including some of the men now on the board of managers, were personal endorsers of the society's obligations to the tune of \$60,000, which represented the net deficit resulting from the previous operation of the fair.

At this time the late J. L. Hudson, of Detroit, interested himself in behalf of the fair, and, heading the subscription list with a large donation, solicited from Detroit business men a large fund with which a substantial portion of the present State Fair site was purchased and deeded to the State Agricultural Society, and a part of the present equipment of buildings erected.

Shortly after this the board of managers elected George W. Dickinson, the present incumbent, as secretary-manager of the fair. Under his regime, as the active agent of the business committee, the obligations of the organization were paid, substantial additions and improvements made to the grounds and equipment of some thirty buildings erected, without a dollar of state aid, or a cent of expense to the taxpayers of the state.

Thus the State Fair grew to proportions which attracted official notice, and, some four years ago, a campaign was started to make it a State Fair in fact of ownership as well as in name and function. There was fear on the part of many that this would be a detriment through the introduction of politics which would offset the advantages of putting the resources of the state back of the fair. But these fears were quieted and the old State Agricultural Society deeded the plant to the state and the fair has been, up to the present time, continued under a new act much as it had run before.

In the meantime, the State Fair plant has grown and expanded to a conservative value of \$2,500,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$1,000,000, without any aid from the state except during the past three years, and excepting that a small portion of a general appropriation for use in the payment of fair premiums was, for some years allocated to the State Fair by a state board charged with its distribution. For three years past a legislative appropriation of \$75,000 per year was granted to the State Fair for premiums and maintenance to enable

the completion of the building program.

If sound business practices looking toward the continued maintenance of the State Fair as a self-sustaining institution are ground for just criticism, the business committee and manager of the State Fair have earned it. If more liberal policies at the expense of the taxpayers are what the people of the state want, the management has undoubtedly erred.

This is not a criticism of the appointment of new men on the board of managers. It is the governor's right to appoint whom he chooses. Nor is it a criticism of the men recently appointed, who we assume are good men. It is intended merely to point out that the men who have been in active charge of the State Fair in recent years have conducted it in a manner which we feel certain has been eminently satisfactory to the taxpayers of the state and at the same time built up a State Fair which is generally acknowledged to be one of the leading fairs of the country.

Bean Ad Fund Returned

READERS of the Michigan Farmer will recall the discussion and tentative adoption of a plan endorsed by bean growers and dealers, for the collection of a fund for the advertising of Michigan beans. This plan contemplated the contribution of one cent per cwt. on beans marketed by growers, and a like amount by the dealers handling them. After the endorsement of the plan by a large number of representative growers and by the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, an advertising committee, composed of growers and dealers, was appointed, and F. W. Merrick, of Saginaw, was appointed custodian of the fund.

Notwithstanding this action, the plan was not put into general effect by bean dealers, as was contemplated, although a considerable number of dealers did carry out the plan, as reported from time to time in the Michigan Farmer. This resulted in the collection of a fund of approximately \$7,000, which was only a fraction of the total fund contemplated, had the anticipated cooperation of bean dealers been realized.

Chairman A. B. Cook, of the advertising committee, reports that in view of the small total of the fund so collected, and the limited number of contributors, compared with the total number of growers and dealers, the committee decided to return all contributions to their donors, and that the custodian of the fund has returned the total amount of contributions to the dealers through whom they were collected. Thus all bean growers who contributed to the fund should have received a refund of their contributions, or the same should be available to them at this time.

It is a matter for regret that more general cooperation was not accorded to this plan for widening the available market for their great Michigan cash crop, but great credit is due for the sincere effort made by the committee and the contributors, and especially for the gratuitous service rendered by custodian Merrick in receiving, accounting for, and disbursing the fund.

The Horse Doctor

THE "horse doctor" sounds old-fashioned, doesn't it? It seems to belong to an obsolete language, along with the "vil-lage blacksmith." It is undoubtedly true that horse doctors are not needed as much as they used to be. Perhaps for two reasons this is so; one, because there are fewer horses, and the other, because we know how to take better care of the horses we have.

While horse doctors may be passe, it is apparent that there is an ever-increasing need for veterinarians. For, while horses are living a more simple

life, cows, chickens, and hogs are being put under the strain of a complex and high-producing life. In his efforts to get high milk production, heavy egg laying, and ton litters, man is tampering with nature; he gives the farm stock no opportunity to use its instinct in obtaining proper living conditions. Therefore, he unknowingly makes the animals susceptible to diseases which were never troublesome before.

The veterinarian will fill an almost indispensable position in the community, especially if he will, with his technical knowledge, help to find the fundamental causes of diseases, and bring about their elimination.

Like industry, agriculture is growing more complex, not more simple. Therefore, it needs to use the services of specialists in the same way that business and industry now use them. The veterinarian is one of the specialists who will be helpful in solving agricultural problems.

Neighbors

YOU know, most o' us folkses don't appreciate our neighbors, so I'm goin' ta write about them. Now, fer inst., what would most o' us have ta talk about if it wasn't fer our neighbors? They's the finest subjects o' conversashun you ever saw. The neighbors do so much, and don't do so much, that we've always got somethin' interestin' ta talk about.

Neighbors is handy fer talkin', 'cause when two folkses get together they don't like ta talk about each other much, 'cause they don't like ta tell each other what they think about each other. But they'd just as soon tell somebody else all about it. So, in most conversashuns, talkin' about what you call the third party, is the most advisabul and the most pleasunt.



Right now, in our neighborhood, there's lots o' conversashun about Hyrum Johnson goin' over ta see Lydia Nelson too much. His wife and her husband don't seem ta know nothin' about it, but the whole neighborhood does.

Willie Smith was makin' a good showin' ta college. He won a medal fer oratory, and Willie's mother is proud o' it. But his oratory, or somethin', got him a girl on the string, and now she is stringin' him. Willie is sendin' bills home now, instead o' good marks. Ain't it funny what changes womin kin make in men? Willie don't come home so much any more, either, 'cause, he said, he don't like ta have his Ma call him Willie. That girl calls him Bill.

The other day Jim Howard skunked Jed Hudson in a horse deal, and now they ain't talkin' to each other, but lots about each other. O' course, each says the other is ta blame.

Sadie Taylor's girl wants ta be a school secretary, but she is lookin' her eyes out at Jim, what works at Smith's coal yard.

Now, what do you think about them fer community efforts? Ain't we got a live neighborhood? Seems like we know more about the skeletons hangin' in the neighbors' closets than we know about the neighbors themselves. Sometimes it's awful hard ta get acquainted with your neighbors. In cities they live with just walls between them, and don't know each other's names. Here, we kin hardly see our nearest neighbor's house, but we know lots about them, but don't really know them.

Seems ta me neighbors is just like we look at them. If we look at them right, we'll find them right; but the trouble is, so many o' us like ta find fault, and that keeps us from really gettin' acquainted with 'em. Communities is what neighbors make o' each other.

HY SYCKLE.

Through Canada on a Pullman

Hitting the High Spots Across the Border

By Frank A. Wilken

I WAS lucky this summer. It was unusual, as luck does not often fall into my lap. It happened this way: The Canadian government and the railroads invited some thirty-five editors, and near-editors, of the farm papers in the United States, to take a trip through Western Canada to convince them that it was a real live country, instead of a place where nothing but Esquimaux and buffaloes roamed about.

We assembled in Chicago, and, as a preliminary, a group picture was taken of us. The Canadian authorities were

and near-accidents. Incidentally, we saw several hundred lakes and public parks, which abound in the flour city. The chief attraction was the place where Minnehaha fell. When we were there, it was so dry that Minnehaha ceased to fall. I hope the next time I visit there Minnehaha Falls.

The first thing at Winnipeg, they photographed us again, just to get a record of how we looked early in the morning. At the Manitoba Agricultural College, we had our pictures taken

actly like the hogs raised in our corn belt; but no corn is grown there, and therefore, they have to finish the hogs on oats and barley. The hogs were up on legs quite a little, and would make good bacon hogs, we judged.

The farm of Robert Wheeler had some fine wheat on it which, they said, would go forty-five bushels. Mr. Wheeler came to Brandon with fifteen dollars and a lot of determination, and now has a large acreage, a fine house with all modern conveniences, and a new barn which cost him \$7,000. His barn was filled with horses that no one would sneeze at. In fact, all through our trip, especially in the prairie provinces, good horses were evident. Tractors are not used, even with a vast acreage, as horses are cheaper and can be handled better in the gumbo soil when it is wet.

The Dominion Experiment Station at Brandon showed very good results at diversified farming. The experiment stations are trying to teach diversification. Vegetables of all kinds do very well there. Especially is cauliflower good. It produces fine white heads without tying over. Small fruits are grown, but it is impossible to grow peaches and pears. Some northern varieties of plums do well, and crabapples and the native wild apples also are productive. The Canadians feel

very much indebted to Professor Hansen, of Minnesota, for his work in adapting fruits to northern climates.

An egg-laying contest was in operation, with nothing but the heavier breeds, the Plymouth Rocks being the favorite breed.

Clovers and other legumes do well, and large crops of oats and barley are grown. Potatoes, peas, rye, etc., are also grown. The college had some very fine live stock. And flowers—We in the central states do not know what fine flowers are. Everywhere in Western Canada we visited, flowers grow to a size and color which puts ours to shame. Dahlias are as large as our largest sunflowers, and other flowers in proportion. The long days when one can read a paper without a light at 11:00 P. M., and the cool nights, put the color in the flowers.

There are flowers, but no trees. About the only trees grown is the silver leaf poplar, which does not attain any size. We were told that trees were moving westward over the plains at the rate of one hundred miles every thirty years. Where possible, each farm has a cluster of the silver leaf poplar around the buildings.

At Regina, Saskatchewan, we visited the very modern office building of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company. This company started with forty-six elevators in 1911, and now has 440. It has 28,000 farmer members. (Continued on page 481).



Wheeler's \$7,000 Barn, and His House with All Modern Conveniences.

kind enough to furnish us some fine pictures of the trip, but this particular one was never sent. It was probably for use in the rogues gallery, in case of necessity. One can never tell what a bunch of strictly sober farm editors will do when they get into a wet country. However, I can vouch for the fact that the party was strictly sober throughout the entire sixteen-day journey.

Next, they handed us tags, with instructions that a tag should be placed on each piece of baggage, including our pocketbooks, to prevent their being lost. After a day enroute, they saw how we acted, and, therefore, gave us tags to put on ourselves to keep us from getting lost.

Enroute we stopped at Minneapolis long enough to take a sight-seeing bus and enjoy the thrills of rough riding

twice again. By the end of that day I felt much like a movie actor.

About the first thing we saw at Winnipeg was some Royal Canadian mounted police, apparently walking by the depot so that our ladies could look at them; and they did look. We men had to admit that they looked fine, with their tight-fitting red coats, riding breeches and Boy Scout hats. Romance of the open country, and virile manhood they exemplified.

At Brandon we got our first real view of the vast prairie country, which one could visualize as one great big wheat field. About all one could see was wheat, telephone posts, and houses once in a while.

They took us to the farm of Oscar Brandt, who has made a success of mixed farming. In his barnyard was a bunch of hogs which did not look ex-



Mr. Brandt Finishes His Hogs on Oats and Barley.

Farmer Wants Chance to Help Self

Senator Arthur Capper So Declares in Address Before Potato Growers

THE farmer is at a great disadvantage in the highly developed industrial organism of today. It is a mistake for anyone to assume that any permanent solution of the agricultural problem in the United States has as yet been reached. Conditions undoubtedly have improved in the past year or two, and the farmer is feeling better, but he is far from being on a satisfactory money-making basis.

Farmers received ten billion dollars for their products last year. Consumers paid thirty billion dollars for those same products.

Nineteen million people in this country trafficked in the products of our thirty-four million farmers last year. The nineteen million distributors, carriers, dealers and others, got \$2.00 for the farmer's product, to the farmer's \$1.00. The chief reason for this is, that we have the costliest, the most wasteful, and most inefficient system of distribution of any country in the world. We have too much spread between producer and consumer.

Distribution costs usually account for about ninety-five per cent of the spread in the price of a product between producer and consumer. Data collected from thirteen fruit shipping associations in Washington show the

following distribution of costs on apples grown in that state and marketed in New York: Average retail price, \$5.00 a box. Grower's portion, \$1.18. Retailer, \$1.87. Jobber, forty-nine cents. Wholesaler, thirty-nine cents. Transportation charges, eighty cents. Shipping organizations' market margins averaged twenty-seven cents. Service costs were the main cause of price spreads at every stage in the process of distribution. More efficient service at each stage in marketing offers a prospect of increased returns to the grower.

The farmer is not asking the government to subsidize his business, or guarantee a return on his labors. The legislation he wants most is legislation that will help him to help himself.

To have some control over his own market is the answer to the farmer's troubles, and the government makes a mistake when it does not concentrate its efforts toward that end.

One great trouble in this country is over-production in all industry. We are over-machined. We are in a period of over-production that can be remedied only by cooperation and a better understanding all along the line from the raw to the finished product. This over-production is in the field of agriculture as well as in industry.

The farmer needs more information about his marketing problem. He must have more complete and up-to-date information as to world conditions affecting the price of his products. It is very necessary that he should know substantially what price he is likely to receive for his crop. He should have this information before he plants his crop, and govern himself accordingly, just as the business man or manufacturer knows what he is going to receive for his product before he produces it. Our agricultural department is doing better work than ever before in this direction.

The remedy for the farmer does not lie entirely in legislation, by any means. We can help some at Washington, but the farmer will be helped chiefly through organization and the play of economic forces; through cooperative marketing and diversified farming.

I believe practical cooperation along business lines offers greater hope to agriculture than almost any other thing suggested at this time for agricultural betterment. Efficient management is the largest single factor in cooperative success. No matter what discouragements come to cooperative marketing, the cause itself will triumph in the end because it is sound

and right. Let me add that I am opposed to bringing cooperatives under any kind of government control.

The farmer is doing better than a year or two ago, but he is still unable to overcome the handicap imposed by being compelled to sell in competition with cheaper and newer lands, cheaper labor, poorer living conditions, and cheaper transportation of foreign countries, and at the same time purchase his supplies on a market protected from all this competition.

One of three things is bound to occur. Either the price of farm products must be brought up to a point that will give the farmer sufficient profit to permit him to maintain a standard of living comparable to men in other lines of business requiring the same amount of capital, intelligence and energy, or

The price of other commodities must be brought down to his level, or there will be a different standard of living on the farm, which will mean a different class of people occupying the farm.

I fear our people do not fully realize that the nation has passed into a new economic era in which the balance between agriculture and other industries must be more carefully safeguarded.

Congress cannot end the troubles of

the farmer by legislative enactment. Congress cannot upset the laws of supply and demand. But I do say it is up to this government of ours to give its first attention, and its best attention, to the problem of this basic industry. It must go as far as it can along sound and practical lines to put agriculture on an equal basis with other industry. We ask nothing more.

The really constructive assistance that can be given the farmer is aid that will help him remove the economic disadvantages that now hedge him about. The balance between agriculture and every other industry must be restored, so far as it can be done on sound lines, and safeguarded when restored.

The necessity for assistance of this nature is apparent and imperative, if we are to have a healthy, progressive and permanent agriculture.

We have had in congress a group of western senators and congressmen who have sought sympathetic consideration of the problems of agriculture. It has been called the farm bloc. It is not the only bloc in congress. It is unfortunate that every time this so-called "farm bloc" has come forward with a measure for agricultural relief, or for putting agriculture on an equal footing with other great industries, it has been accused by Wall Street and other interests, of threatening every business in the land. These Wall Street prophecies have all proved groundless.

The farm bloc has no hostility to-

ward any other industry. It wishes railroads and all business to be prosperous. The farmer believes in prosperity, but he wants it passed around.

One difficulty about securing legislation for agriculture is that the leaders of the various farm groups often are unable to agree upon a program. Other business interests come to Washington united and aggressive, but too often the representatives of agriculture have conflicting views on the needs of the farmer.

The farmer needs relief from high taxes. I think he is paying more than his share. Taxes on farm lands and farm property are 140 per cent higher throughout the United States than in 1914, two government departments report, which also report that the selling value of farm products has increased less than sixty per cent.

Exactly, that's the whole point. In this highly complex industrial age we have allowed an inefficient and destructive system of taxation to become firmly rooted in American life. So far as state and local systems go, it completely violates the axiom that taxes should be levied according to ability to pay, the basis on which any equitable taxation system must rest.

We might as well face the question squarely, for taxation is the greatest economic problem of the United States, and will continue to be. Despite all that can be done—and much should and can be done in certain directions—the amounts of tax money collected for our several systems of government

will continue to be large. Within the next generation vast sums will be expended on roads, waterways and education. Our rapidly growing country will demand these expansions. As a matter of wisdom, and of simple justice, the tax burden should be placed fairly, according to ability to pay.

The farmer is suffering from high transportation costs. The railroads are earning four to five per cent. The latest government reports show that the farmers are earning a little better than three per cent on their investment. The railroads are right when they say they cannot borrow the money to make needed improvements and give the public good service, unless they are allowed to earn a reasonable profit on their investment, but it would be disastrous from every standpoint to increase the transportation rates on farm products.

Despite blocs and so-called radical development in the agricultural west, the farmer asks no special favors of the government. No thinking American wishes the government to adopt any industrial group to the detriment of the others, least of all does the farmer desire it. All he asks is a square deal, a proper meshing of economic adjustments. There must be a fairer relationship between the results of the farmer's labor and the results of the labor of others. The farmer has had forced upon him an increased cost of production which he is powerless to pass on to his customer. He is the only man in business today who

is compelled to take what is offered him for his products, and who, at the same time, is compelled to pay what others ask him for their products. He is the only man in business today who is unorganized and has no voice whatever in determining the price that is placed on the products of his labor. The question now is, whether the farmer shall receive as much for his fourteen-hour day as others receive for their eight-hour day.

A great deal can be done, and is being done, aside from legislation. The farmer is helping himself. He is economizing and practicing better farming methods.

Business men should encourage and promote cooperative marketing, which will be the farmer's ultimate salvation. It has the approval of President Coolidge and of Secretary Hoover and Secretary Jardine. It is the only means which will put the farmer on an equal bargaining basis with other industrial groups.

The more home owners and farm owners this nation has, the safer, the more prosperous and the better governed it will be. We are trying to develop a plan at Washington, through a broadening of the rural credit system, which enables any young farmer, or any tenant with ambition and willingness to work, to get a small farm of his own on terms that would give him a fair chance of paying out. That would solve more than one of the problems that beset agriculture. It would make for greater happiness.

State Grange Holds Annual Meeting

Puts Itself Behind Some Constructive Legislature

THE Michigan State Grange held its fifty-second annual convention at Adrian, in Lenawee county, known well for the prominent grangers it has produced.

The meeting, as a whole, was not as exciting as others of previous years, but nevertheless it was a very successful convention. An unusual feature was the attendance of some prominent grangers, notably, Louis J. Tabor, of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, and G. R. Lewis, lecturer of the Ohio State Grange.

The outstanding point in the address of A. B. Cook, the Michigan state master, was the thought that agriculture is generally underpaid and that farmers are competing with each other. He believes that the grange should take what steps it can to determine the price scales in farm products necessary for the farmer to meet his issues without subsidies not given others. He urged the appointment of an economic committee for this purpose.

Mr. Cook said that the contract for the publication of the state grange paper expired last June, and that the August and September issues were eliminated. He favored the discontinuance of this publication and, instead, the placing in each grange home of a copy of the National Grange Monthly each month, at the cost of one cent per member per month. Suitable supplements giving state news would be issued as needed.

Mr. Cook's report showed that six subordinate granges have been organized, fourteen reorganized, and twelve juvenile granges formed during the past year.

The report of the treasurer showed a decrease in the volume of grange contract business. This, Mr. Cook, said, was due to the fact that members using contracts were asking credit, and that the difficulty of making collections under grange contracts discouraged many secretaries from using grange purchasing system.

Mr. Cook suggested that the last week in August be called grange tour week, and that for 1926 the tour be planned to go to Mammoth Cave, Ky. There is a tendency throughout the

country to admit members to the grange on obligation only. This is no excuse for Michigan to do the same, and the master urged that the impressive and formal ceremony be used in each case.

The treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$3,215.38. The total receipts from dues and memberships were \$17,857.12, of which \$14,641.74 was expended. The grange has a reserve of \$38,750 invested. Six years ago this was \$50,000, which has been drawn upon at various times to meet extraordinary expenses.

The secretary's report showed a total of 615 granges in the state, with a

membership of 21,301, as compared with 631 granges which had a membership of 29,638 a year ago.

Nearly one thousand people attended the annual banquet. This number made it necessary to hold the banquet in three sections, and to hold the speaking part in the auditorium of one of the local churches, after the eating part had been finished.

G. R. Lewis, lecturer of the Ohio State Grange, gave a short instruction course to lecturers of subordinate granges as the first part of his speech. The second part was a description of the Ohio State Fair and its superiority to the Michigan State Fair. Nothing

was allowed on the fair ground unless it could be attended by men, women and children.

The master of the National Grange, Mr. L. J. Tabor, was given a real ovation. He told of the need of a prosperous business background for agriculture, the need of well-paid farm labor so that the farmer can enjoy the comforts other people are enjoying. The solution of the problem for the farmer is in organization, not in legislation.

In the final sessions of this convention, the grange passed resolutions which indicate its stand on various public matters.

One of the most prominent resolutions showed a strong disapproval of Governor Groesbeck's proposal to cancel the state's obligations of \$10,000,000 to the counties for state highway awards.

The convention also favored the abolition of the use of the primary system in the election of its officers; but the resolution was not effective, because it lacked thirteen votes of receiving the required two-thirds vote for a constitutional amendment.

One resolution favored asking the legislature to make driving an automobile while drunk a felony; but the idea of revoking the drunken driver's license lost out, because, after one offense, a driver might reform.

The grange favored the tightening of the liquor laws, and expressed the hope that educational campaigns be started to create a more widespread respect for all laws. It passed resolutions favorable to the pay-as-you-go road-building policy; a graduated personal income tax; uniform non-resident fishing licenses; the establishment of bounties for wolves, coyotes and other predatory animals infesting the northern counties of the state; the lakes-to-seas waterway; uniform traffic code, and lower freight rates on agricultural products.

Other resolutions were against bonding for highway purposes, and pensions for government employes, except military, as others were usually

(Continued on page 482).

Fashion Notes For Fall and Winter



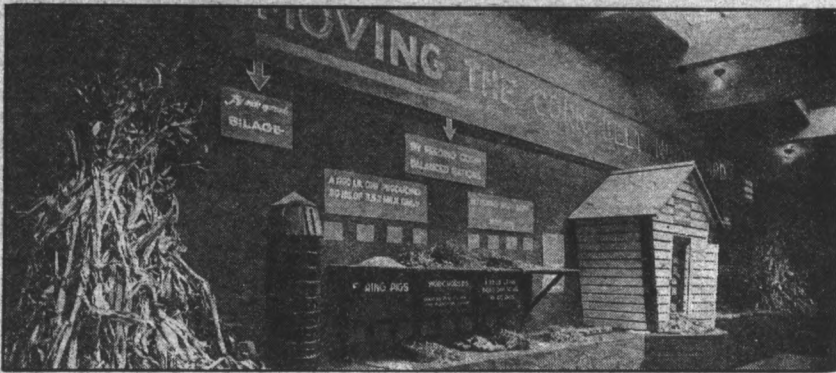
Puts on Successful Show

Potato Show at Greenville Surprises Visitors, Delights Officers

WITH the slogan, "Not more but better potatoes," the West Michigan Potato Show came into being October 29, at Greenville, with an exhibit which had both these qualities, as far as entries were concerned. Over two hundred entries of potatoes were shown—all of them good to look at, and many of them as excellent as can be found anywhere. In fact, the quality of the exhibits, in view of the fact that it was the first show in the territory, was a source of surprise to the visitors, and of keen gratification to the officers. It proved conclusively that Michigan's biggest table-stock territory can turn out potatoes of very high quality if it sets out to do so. It is the most encouraging sign which we have seen for some time, that Michigan potatoes will soon

tato growers on page 475 of this issue. Mr. C. W. Waid, director of markets for the Ohio State Farm Bureau, acting as judge of the show, made some very timely suggestions, the most pertinent of which was the folly of Michigan potato growers permitting their Ohio and Pennsylvania neighbors to buy all their certified seed while they struggle along without certified seed, and with certain decreased yields. "Supply yourself first," he said, "because you are competing with these Ohio growers on the same markets, and you cannot do so to advantage unless you start with as good seed as they do."

The state department of agriculture had their usual attractive exhibit, more interesting, instructive, and elaborate than ever. Considerable space



SILAGE, balanced rations with corn, adapted varieties, the best seed and better cultural methods, are the factors which have moved the corn belt northward. This was depicted in last year's exhibit by Michigan at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago. With the advent of the corn borer, it may be that a still greater use of land in diversified agricultural sections will need to be devoted to corn to balance up our national production in the future.

come into their own on the big markets as "the quality spud."

Although all the classes were attractive, and stimulated keen competition, the two outstanding classes were the Grand Rapids Press Baking Potato Class, and the State Department's Grading Class. There were forty-eight entries in the former, sent in from all over the state. A prominent potato grower from the Upper Peninsula, Mr. John DeLongchamp, of Champion, took first honors in this class with an entry of Green Mountains. Three out of the first four prizes were won by this same variety of potatoes. The steward of the Pantlind Hotel, acting as judge, said that this test confirmed his prejudices in favor of the Green Mountains for baking potatoes. "We have never used Idaho baking potatoes, because we wished to play fair with the Michigan farmer, and we certainly will never have cause to change if our farmers will give us potatoes like these," he said.

The large majority of the prizes were divided between Mr. E. W. Lincoln, vice-president of the show, and Mr. John DeLongchamp, of Champion, the latter taking sweepstakes on his peck of Green Mountains. Andrew Voss, of Luther, took first in the Rural Russet peck class. Over ninety per cent of the entries were made by growers from Montcalm county.

A very interesting program was presented throughout the show. United States Senator Capper made an eloquent address, affirming and re-affirming that agriculture was only asking for a square deal—nothing more and nothing less. He did not encourage looking toward legislation to cure all the farmer's ills, inasmuch as most of them were economic. He pointed out that almost all of the big industries had averaged far over six per cent on their money last year, and that only the railroads shared with agriculture the doubtful honor of having netted less than five per cent. (See text of Senator Capper's address to the po-

was devoted to the corn borer and the farmers in this locality viewed the evidence of this menace with a great deal of alarm.

The West Michigan Potato Show is an institution worth preserving and continuing. Following in the lead of the Top o' Michigan Potato and Apple Show, and coincident with the Thumb district shows will, no doubt, bring part in putting quality back into Michigan potatoes, and confidence into the hearts of the growers. These three district shows will no doubt bring about a state potato show at the college this winter, that will be worth going hundred of miles to see.

The following were the prize winners at Greenville: In the certified seed classes, E. W. Lincoln, of Greenville, took first, second, fifth, sixth and tenth honors. Other awards were made as follows: Third, Andrew Voss, of Luther; fourth, John DeLongchamps, of Champion; seventh, Harry T. Hansen, of Edmore; eighth, W. Wiltse, of Morley; ninth, F. W. Johnson, of Morley.

The Rural Russet table stock class ranked next to the Press Baking potato contest in number of entries. The first five awards were made to Andrew Voss, of Luther; E. W. Lincoln, of Greenville; Lee Sneathen, of Charlevoix; I. A. Kirsted, of Lakeview, and R. W. Swartzloff, of Greenville.

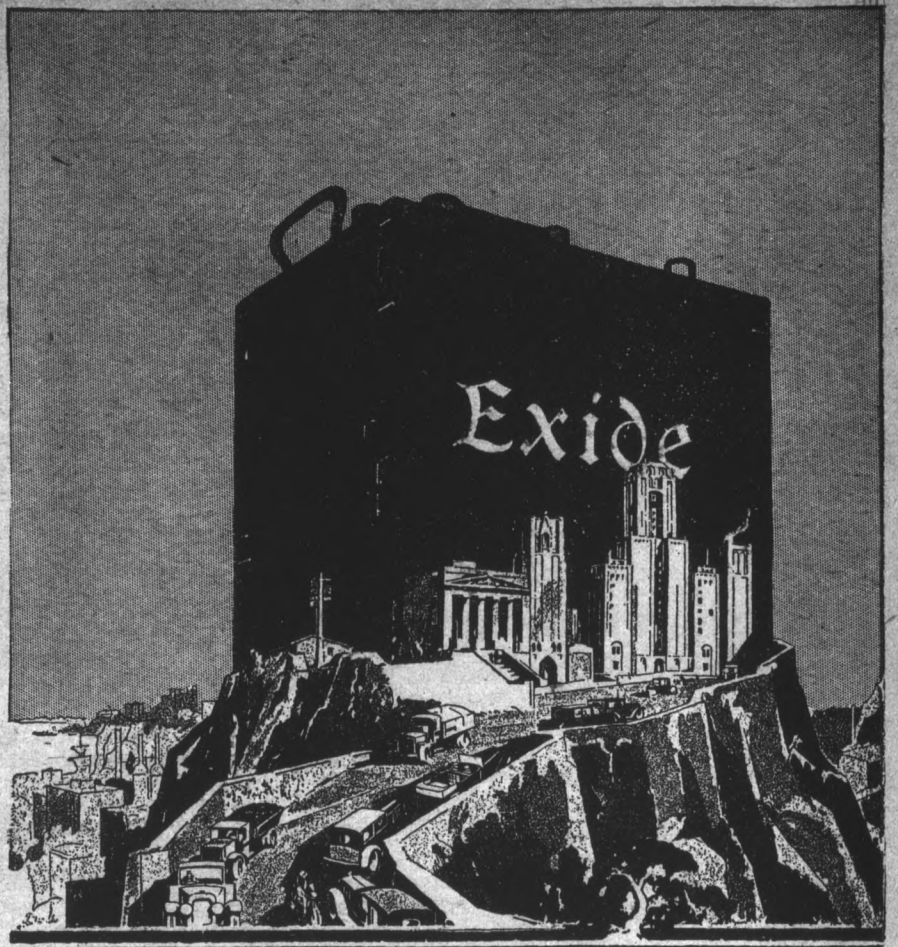
First four winners in other classes were:

Green Mountains—John DeLongchamps, of Champion; Mrs. Rasmus Olsen, of Sands; W. E. Lincoln and Hans Rasmussen, of Greenville.

Russet Burbanks—Hans Rasmussen, J. C. Thompson, Mrs. Fred Meinke, and E. W. Lincoln, all of Greenville.

Bliss Triumphs—H. S. Brown, of Greenville; W. E. Bartley, of Alma; J. C. Wilks, of St. Louis, and Milo A. Johnson, of Greenville.

Early Ohios—J. C. Wilks, of St. Louis; John Harrison, of Manton; Charles Whorley, of Ionia.



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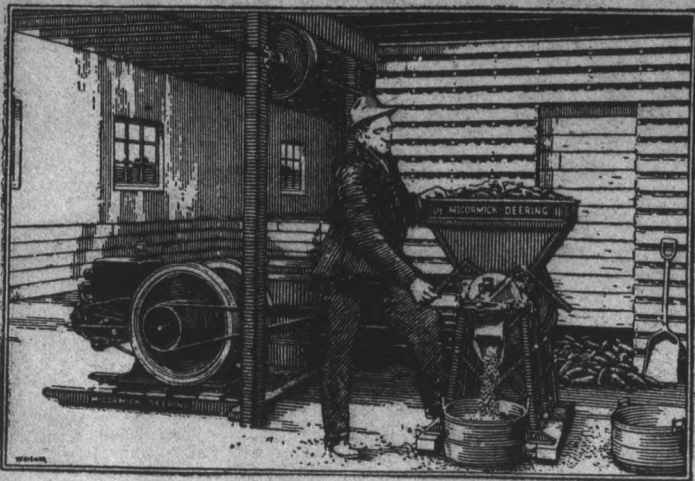
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ANOTHER FENCE PROBLEM.

A's and B's farms join. There is no fence between. A notified B. to meet on a certain day, or set a day himself, and they would measure off the line and divide up the fence. B. did not come, or make any reply. A got a surveyor, and measured the land off, and got the fence viewers, highway commissioner and pathmaster to divide the fence between them. Neither party built any fence. B. refuses to build fence, and lets stock run on the land. Can A. forbid B. from pasturing land until there is a fence? B. refuses to pay for half of expense of the surveyor and fence viewers. How is A. to proceed to make B. stand his share of expense?—S. H.

A. cannot forbid nor prevent B. pasturing his land, but he can take B.'s stock if it wanders onto A.'s land, and hold the stock till B. pays the damages and the cost of keep. In the absence of a line fence each party must keep his animals on his own land at his peril. A. may also build the whole fence and have half of the costs, including the expenses of the viewers, and the survey, levied as a tax on B.'s land and sell the land for the tax if not paid.—Rood.

FAILURE TO MEET PAYMENTS.

I sold a town lot to a man on contract in 1917, payments to be made yearly and contract to be void if payments are not met. He served in the army during the war, but after being discharged and back home, he promised to pay up contract; but nothing has been done so far. He has paid taxes every year but one, and that I paid in order to have the record clear. Has this man any claim on lot just for paying taxes, and could he compel me to refund him the tax money? Please advise the best way to drop him out and clear up everything.—G. N.

The contract continues in effect till forfeited for default, and notice of forfeiture is served on the buyer. Even after that he might be permitted by a court of equity to redeem within a reasonable time if he could show excuse for the delay. If he made no move to redeem within a reasonable time after notice of forfeiture served, he would not be permitted to redeem. He has no remedy for refund of what he has paid for taxes.—Rood.

STRAY CHICKENS AND NOTES.

Has one a right to kill a neighbor's chickens without giving notice to take care of them? If a man gives his note for one month, no interest, no signer, and if it is not paid when the month is up, can he collect the note?—S. W. J.

The person on whose land chickens trespass, has no right to kill them. He may sue the owner for damages. The maker of a note is liable on it, whether it draws interest or not, and whether or not there are any other signers, provided it was given for value received, or is in the hands of a purchaser in due course.—Rood.

LABOR LIENS.

Does a labor lien hold for the full amount of money that it is made out for on personal property, and also on joint deeds? If not, what comes ahead of labor lien?—Reader.

Liens are of two kinds, common law and statutory. The common law liens are for the most part for labor performed on personal property, as by shoeing a horse, or by a hotel keeper for the bill of his guest; and in all these cases possession of the thing on which the lien is claimed is necessary to the lien. Statutory liens depend wholly on the terms of the statute, and compliance with its terms. Presumably, the question is directed to the liens of laborers and contractors and material men for labor and materials in improving real property. In such cases the lien extends only to

the amount due from the owner to the contractor; is subject to mortgages of record before the building was begun; and binds the owner of the land only when the construction is made with his knowledge and procurement.—Rood.

SELLING BOOKS.

Does a salesman selling, delivering, and collecting money, all at the same time, need a license? I wish to sell a health book, so would like to know before starting out. Also, does he need a license if he takes orders and collects for, but does not deliver? The company is in another state.—C. E. H.

The state can pass no law interfering with freedom of inter state commerce, and this includes restrictions on the taking of orders for goods to be delivered from points beyond the state line. This has no application to the sale and delivery of goods upon orders taken at the time of the sale and delivery, regardless of the place from which the goods are purchased, or where they are manufactured.—Rood.

VOTING AT SCHOOL MEETING.

Is it lawful for a person who holds property and pays taxes and sends children to school, but who is not a citizen of the United States, to vote at a school business meeting?—Mrs. H. B. W.

Session Laws 1921 No. 301, Section 17, defines the qualifications of electors at school meetings in districts outside of cities having a population of 125,000, to be "citizen of the United States," of the age of twenty-one years, residing in the district, and either owning property assessed there, or being parent or guardian of a child of school age included in the school census. One who has merely taken out his first papers is not a citizen.—Rood.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE.

A girl and a man sign a marriage contract, drawn up by themselves and live as man and wife for nine years. There are two children, and now they desire to separate. Is a divorce necessary to legally dissolve this form of marriage, and what about the property rights of property inherited by the father to these children. There is also a child by his first marriage?—L. L.

This is a valid common law marriage and can be dissolved only in the same way as any other marriage is dissolved, and with the same property rights of wife and children.

GARNISHEE OF WAGES.

How much personal property is a man with a family of eight children allowed? If he works for a company by the day, at \$3.50, and they only pay the first of each month, and he has worked one month before he gets any pay, can a man to whom he is in debt garnishee his wages, all but \$30?—C. E. F.

When the defendant is a household-er having a family, sixty per cent of the wages are exempt up to \$30, and in any case, \$8.00. Nothing is said in the statute regarding the time when the wages were earned. Household goods up to \$250, and tools, horses and implements of a defendant in his trade to the same amount, two cows, ten sheep, and feed for his animals and family for six months, are exempt.

DISCHARGED WITHOUT NOTICE.

Can an employe of a firm collect two weeks' pay for being discharged without notice, and for no direct cause?—G. M.

In the absence of contract for employment for a definite period, the employer or employe may terminate the relation at any time without liability.

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Polled Shorthorn, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 10:00 A. M.
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS. Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1:00 P. M.
For information write W. H. Tomhave, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

HEREFORD:

Friday, December 4, 1:00 P. M.
For information write R. J. Kinzer, 300 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

And Other Pure-bred Live Stock Sales.

See the International Grain and Hay Show
ASK R. R. AGENT ABOUT REDUCED FARES.

A Season of Education, Pleasure and a TRIP TO CHICAGO

FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

now contains the new, vital element
COD LIVER MEAL

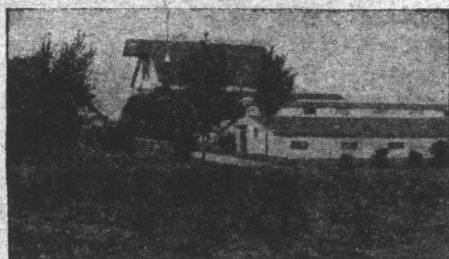
Sunlight for your hens, every day in the year—practically the same effect as that produced by Spring Sunshine

Eight ways to greater poultry profits through this new and vital element—(1) More eggs through the year, and at the seasons when they bring the highest prices. (2) Better average of large eggs. Minimized loss from undersized eggs. (3) Stronger shells. Less loss from breakage. (4) Healthy flocks. High resistance to roup, white diarrhea, chicken pox and tuberculosis. (5) Low mortality of both grown birds and chicks. (6) More hatchable eggs, larger hatches. (7) Strong, vigorous chicks that live and grow. (8) Better sale of eggs because of year-round springtime freshness, palatability and high food value.

The introduction of Cod Liver Meal into Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash has been under investigation and test by our Poultry Service Department for more than two years. The past ten months have been given over to practical tests on our own experiment farm at Libertyville, Illinois.

These tests were conducted by separating our flocks into three divisions—the first fed on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash (with nothing added); the second fed on Ful-O-Pep with cod liver oil added; and the third fed on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash with Cod Liver Meal.

The pens fed on Ful-O-Pep plus Cod Liver Meal



The Quaker Oats Company's Ful-O-Pep Experiment Farm at Libertyville, Ill., where practical tests for improving Ful-O-Pep Feeds are conducted.

showed such a marked improvement in so many ways as finally to determine our course in adding Cod Liver Meal to Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. Every bag of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is now made with this vital element.

Effect on the Hens

Flocks fed on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash with Cod Liver Meal show a general condition of robust health, bright red combs, soft skin, smooth feathers—and a marked resistance to most poultry troubles. The hen's egg production naturally is more even and sustained over a longer period and consequently greater.

Effect on the Eggs

Flocks fed on Ful-O-Pep containing Cod Liver Meal not only average more eggs, but larger eggs—because of the extremely small percentage of un-

dersized eggs. Also, the hen's improved assimilation of minerals results in much smoother, stronger-shelled eggs—greatly reducing loss from breakage. Further, the sunlight element is transmitted to the egg itself, giving at all seasons very much the same flavor and freshness as springtime eggs—as well as the higher vitamin content and more constant nutritive value. A much better food for growing children.

Effect on the Chicks

In addition to the sunlight factor in Cod Liver Meal, something is transmitted which results in more hatchable eggs, larger hatches and more vigorous chicks. Also the danger of white diarrhea and many other poultry troubles is greatly reduced.

**Every Poultry Raiser
Will Wish to Try
Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash
With This New
Sunlight Element**

The thousands of users of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash will be glad to realize that this is the same famous mash, made and sponsored by The Quaker Oats Company, but with Cod Liver Meal added. Its low cost will surprise you. Some good dealer near you sells the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds. He can supply you.

SEND FOR OUR NEW
POULTRY BOOK

Just Out—It's Free!

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Some of the model poultry houses on this test farm, in which pens are being constantly tested.

FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH



Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter containing Cod Liver Oil and Meal, first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth



Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week



Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash containing Cod Liver Meal from the sixth week through five months

The Quaker Oats Company

115 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.
Please send new poultry book with full information on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash with Cod Liver Meal and how to feed it.

Name _____

Address _____

Dealer's Name _____



Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month



Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash containing Cod Liver Meal at fifth month and feed all year round



Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from the sixth month on

Niagara

Soluble Sulphur Compound The Complete Dormant and Delayed Dormant Spray

In the Delayed Dormant Niagara Soluble Sulphur Compound (complete in itself) controls Aphis, Scale and Scab with one application of one material.



APHIS

A Most Stealthy Pest

Soluble Sulphur Compound alone when used in delayed dormant, at a time when rosy and green aphids eggs are in the cracked stage, will control these insects, if the buds are thoroughly wet by the spray and the application is made according to directions.

No addition of nicotine

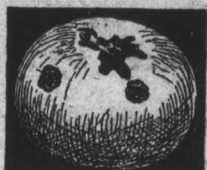


SCALE

The Cause of Abandoned Orchards

San Jose Scale is continually devitalizing trees and blighting fruit, making it unfit for market. Next year may be your Scale Year. Niagara Soluble Sulphur Compound rids the orchard of scale and keeps the trees free of this orchard foe.

Complete in itself



FUNGUS

Worst Enemy of Fruit

Apple scab infection frequently occurs during the delayed dormant period. Niagara Soluble Sulphur Compound is a fungicide and will prevent this possible infection of fungus and start the trees on the road to the production of clean fruit.

No Addition of fungicide

It costs less and does more than other sprays

One 100-lb. drum is equal to one 600-bbl. of Lime Sulphur Solution. Every pound paid for is a pound of effective spray material.

COMPLETE—EFFECTIVE—ECONOMICAL

See your dealer or write for booklet now!

Niagara SPRAYER COMPANY Middleport, N. Y.

Don't Pay Freight on Water

Send For This Big Free Book

This beautifully illustrated and instructive 32-page book is a text-book that you cannot afford to be without. It pictures and describes your orchard troubles and tells how to control them. It contains a complete spray program, simple and easy to follow—the same program that we follow successfully in our orchard of over 30,000 peach and apple trees. This expensive book is free to any tree owner as long as the supply lasts. B. G. Pratt Company, Dept. 13 50 Church St., New York.

SCALED CIDE

—THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY—

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results. See rates on page 500.

Ultra-Violet RAYS PASS THRU FLEX-O-GLASS



Weatherproof—Transparent—Unbreakable.

1/8 Cost of Glass AND BETTER New Wonder Material

Makes hens lay all winter. Build this scratch shed for your hens quickly and cheaply. Give poultry the soft sunlight full of Ultra-Violet rays indoors during winter months that they must have to produce eggs. (Glass stops these rays.) A FLEX-O-GLASS covered scratch shed keeps hens comfortable and healthy in all kinds of weather. Sunlight is the only heat and health producer nature offers. Why not use it? Let your hens scratch and feed in comfort and they will lay the eggs. This new scratch shed will pay for itself in a short time. Makes ideal sunroom for early hatched chicks.

Fine for Enclosing Screened Porches

Protect against cold wintry weather. Save on your fuel bill. Enclose screened porches and cover storm doors with Flex-O-Glass during winter. It makes a bright, sunlit room that can be put to a thousand better uses than the snow trap it will be if not enclosed. Just cut Flex-O-Glass with shears and tack on over screen. It may be removed and stored away during summer.

What This New Wonder Material Is

Flex-O-Glass is a strong, durable cloth base sheeting coated with a newly discovered preparation, making a transparent substitute for glass at 1/8 the cost, yet better as it lets the healthful Ultra-Violet rays of the sun thru (glass doesn't) and holds heat better. Absolutely waterproof, air-tight and unbreakable. Keeps out cold, rain, snow and storm. Admits only warm diffused sunlight. Easily installed. Just cut with shears and tack on. Used for scratch sheds.



FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.
Dept. 66
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO

enclosing porches, storm doors and windows, barnyard windows, hot beds, cold frames, greenhouses, etc. Shipped postpaid in a roll 35 1/2 inches wide, direct from factory to user—this lowest possible price.

Use Flex-O-Glass at Our Risk

Order your supply today. Use it 10 days. If then you do not find results better than if glass were used or if you are not more than satisfied return the Flex-O-Glass to us and we will refund your money without question. That's fair, isn't it?

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

Per yard 35 1/2 inches wide, 1 yd. 50¢; 5 yds. at 40¢; 10 yds. at 35¢; 25 yds. at 32¢; 100 yds. or more at 32¢ per yard. Quantity prices F.O.B. on request.

SPECIAL OFFER—For \$5.00 we will send you 15 yds. of Flex-O-Glass 35 1/2 inches wide postpaid (135 sq. ft.). Covers scratch shed 9 x 15 ft. (enough for 100 hens). Order today, you take no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Add 3¢ per yard outside U.S. Free book with every order, contains information on poultry diseases and remedies. Don't lose our address.

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Flex-O-Glass Mfg. Co., Dept. 66
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Find enclosed \$_____ for which send me _____ yards of Flex-O-Glass 35 1/2 in. wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 10 days I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____



The Apple Market Outlook

A Survey of the Conditions of this Year's Crop

PROSPECTS for marketing the apple crop at good prices are favorable. The crop is smaller than the average, quality is better than usual, the domestic demand is generous, the export market promises to take fully as many apples as a year ago, and prices for winter varieties have already advanced over the openings several weeks ago.

The smallest total apple harvest since 1921 is estimated for this year. The total crop is smaller than last year in nearly all important states, except New York, Illinois, Michigan and Washington, and is estimated at 164,000,000 bushels, compared with 179,000,000 bushels in 1924. The crop is generally concentrated in commercial sections, and is of high quality, which accounts for an increase in the com-

mercial crop to 30,000,000 barrels, as compared with 28,500,000 last year.

Western Crop Large. In the northwest, the crop is reported to be the largest on record. Washington, which usually produces about one-fourth of the commercial crop, reports a yield of 8,160,000 barrels, or twenty-three per cent above last year's harvest. Idaho, with 1,433,000 barrels in prospect, shows a 100 per cent increase, while Oregon expects 1,382,000 barrels, compared with 1,750,000 last year. Up to October 24, carlot shipments of apples from the western group of states, exclusive of California, have been 5,690 cars larger than in the corresponding time last season. The Hood River district of Oregon will probably market only half as many apples as last season, when an unusually large crop was harvested. Apple shipments from the northwest have probably reached their peak, as the heaviest movement usually occurs around the middle of October. Over a third of the crop has already been disposed of, with Jonathans well out of the way, and the marketing of the Delicious crop is progressing rapidly.

Early Shipments Good. Shipments of apples from the eastern states also have been boosted by the early season to 1,186 cars more than to the corresponding time last year, in spite of a smaller total production. The Virginias, which always export a considerable quantity of apples, had only about half as many as a year ago, and the crop has been sold out early at prices netting fully as much as the domestic market. The New York apple crop is of exceptional quality, and it is believed that seventy-five per cent of the commercial Baldwin crop may grade A, compared with only forty-six per cent last year.

The season opened with prices lower than last year, but the market has advanced until it compares more favorably with the corresponding time a year ago. Early in September, Illinois and Michigan Duchess varieties were quoted mostly at \$1 a bushel basket, compared with \$1.25@1.50 on the same date in 1924, and Maiden Blush at \$1.25@1.50, compared with \$1.50@

1.75. Best mid-western Jonathans are now selling around \$7 a barrel, compared with \$7.50@8 a year ago. The earlier varieties of apples are pretty well marketed already. Prices will undoubtedly work higher now that the heavy movement marketward of fall apples is letting up.

The early harvest is reflected in the large stocks of apples already accumulated in storage. Holdings on October 1 showed 825,000 barrels, and over a million boxes of apples, an increase of sixty-eight per cent over last year, and far above the five-year average.

The foreign market outlook for American apples is as good as, if not better than, that of last fall, and our exporters may again ship 15,000 carloads of apples to other countries.

Exports during the past two seasons have taken about fifteen per cent of the carlot shipments. This foreign trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom and continental Europe. Although the English crop is larger and of better quality than that of a year ago, it is scarcely over half a full crop, and much of the production is of cooking varieties.

The continental apple crop is said to be very light, and the failure of the pear crop all over central and northern Europe will increase the demand for apples. Canadian prospects do not approach last year, so that exports from that country should not offer serious competition to United States fruit abroad. The Canadian commercial crop is estimated at 2,600,000 barrels, which is less than ten per cent of the domestic crop which finds its way into the highways of commerce.

MANURE THE GARDEN, FOR IT PAYS.

NEIGHBORS all wonder at a good garden. They often ask: "Why isn't our garden as good?" The only secret of having a good garden is to make a heavy application of good stable manure. This manure may be applied any time this winter. It should be as free from weed-seed as it is possible to get. A load or two will not be one bit too much to apply to the garden, even though it is less than a half acre.

Stable manure furnishes several important essential elements that are necessary for the plant-growth. Besides the food for plants, and humus material added to the ground by the application of manure, there is the additional crop of beneficial bacteria. These little plants are necessary for other plant-growths. They decompose, tear down, and make the food in the soil available for the larger plants.

If one will realize that stable manure is rich in nitrogen and contains large amounts of potash, but is low in phosphoric acid, he will readily understand that fifty per cent of acid phosphate applied for every ton of stable manure applied, will return high dividends in an increased crop production, earlier crops, and a much better quality.—H. Q. H.

NEW M. S. C. BULLETINS.

The following bulletins on horticulture are available to farmers, upon application to the M. S. C. experiment station at East Lansing: Orchard Cover crops, Circular No. 69; Cherry Leaf-spot, Residual Effects and Control, Special Bulletin No. 147; Winter Pruning the Black Raspberry, Special Bulletin No. 143; Air-cooled Storage for Alfalfa, Special Bulletin No. 146;

A TRIP THROUGH CANADA.

(Continued from page 415).

bers, who get eight per cent on their stock. The \$50 per share was sold to the members at fifteen per cent down, and the Provincial government paid the rest, with the elevators as security. The members have never paid any more in, but the stock has been paid up to a total of \$43 out of the profits of the company. In other words, \$35.50 has been added to the paid-up value of the stock, out of the profits. No member is allowed to hold more than twenty shares, and to become a member one must be a farmer.

We also visited the offices of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, which has its counterpart in both Manitoba and Alberta. The office looked real business-like. It is necessary for it to look that way, for it controls, by contract, over fifty per cent of all the wheat grown in the province. It has over 8,000,000 acres contracted, out of a possible 13,000,000.

The Saskatchewan Cooperative Creamery had a real modern plant, which produced 13,500,000 pounds of butter in 1924. They pay special attention to quality in their butter, as much of it is for export and they realize that quality must predominate in order to capture a foreign market.

The first things which impressed us at Moose Jaw, were street lights burning during the day, and telephone posts. We learned afterwards that the lights were of natural gas and that it cost more for a man to go around to turn them off and on than to leave them burning. The telephone posts, or light posts, were what was left of a real estate boom before the war. Enough property was subdivided and sold at that time to accommodate a city the size of Chicago, our Moose Jaw host told us. The bubble burst and it has all reverted to farm land. We also saw evidences of this pre-war real estate boom in Medicine Hat, Calgary, and Edmonton. In Edmonton the Hudson Bay Company owned a section of land in about the center of the town. This was subdivided in boom times with the hope that \$5,000,000 worth of property would be sold. About \$1,500,000 was disposed of, but now practically all of it has gone to the city for taxes. Someone told us that, because of this boom, the city had about forty per cent of its land area on its hands.

The natural gas is favorable for industry in Moose Jaw. It is also good for heating homes in this rigid climate. Here we went through the flour mills, our host being its manager, and learned why it cost so much to make flour. The processes that wheat has to go through before it becomes fine white flour are intricate. Our host admitted that whole wheat flour could be made very much cheaper, but that nobody wanted it. It occurred to us that we are denaturing wheat, taking the heart right out of it, and thereby getting an inferior food just for the sake of appearance. Future generations will ridicule our use of white flour as an extravagant and unhealthful food.

At Moose Jaw we were told that farmers came ten miles or so to town for water each day. The well water there has alkali in it, so, for themselves and their stock, the water is hauled from town, a rather unpleasant task in the winter, when the mercury is at forty-five degrees below.

(Continued next week).

CLOVERLAND POTATO GROWER TAKES SWEEPSTAKES.

MR. JOHN DELONGCHAMP, of Champion, Marquette county, who has long been an outstanding potato grower of the state, has again won honors at the recent Greenville Potato Show. His exhibits of Green Mountain potatoes took first in the baking contest, fourth in the certified seed class, first in the "thirty-two" potato class, and sweepstakes of the entire show with his thirty-two specimens.

CHRYSLER FOUR

Performance and Beauty That Appeal To Those Who Know

The nation-wide popularity of this new quality Four is due to the enthusiasm of men and women who say they have never seen its equal for comfort, beauty, ease of handling and performance.

These characteristics, so uniquely Chrysler, are the result of the application for the first time of the proved scientific engineering of its famous companion car, the Chrysler Six, to four-cylinder practice. Linked to this is a degree of manufacturing skill and accuracy found only in Chrysler products.

Women who like fine things are captivated by the Chrysler Four beauty of line and coloring, by its restful riding and handling—the result of Chrysler-designed spring suspension and pivotal steering, together with balloon tires.

They appreciate in particu-

lar the greater safety of Chrysler hydraulic four-wheel brakes, furnished on this new Four at slight extra cost for the first time on any car of like price.

They enjoy its freedom from throb and rumble in the closed models. Sense of vibration is wiped out by specially-designed insulation of the motor from the frame.

Modish Fisher Bodies, planned and built for utmost comfort and roominess, are further cause for Chrysler's wide-spread popularity with men as well as with women—a popularity for which even a Chrysler production of 800 cars a day has proved inadequate.

Test these distinctive Chrysler Four advantages yourself. Your nearest dealer will welcome the opportunity of a demonstration.



CHRYSLER FOUR

The Touring Car	\$ 895
The Club Coupe	995
The Coach	1045
The Sedan	1095

Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.

CHRYSLER SIX

The Phaeton	\$1395
The Coach	1445
The Roadster	1625
The Sedan	1695
The Royal Coupe	1795
The Brougham	1865
The Imperial	1995
The Crown-Imperial	2095

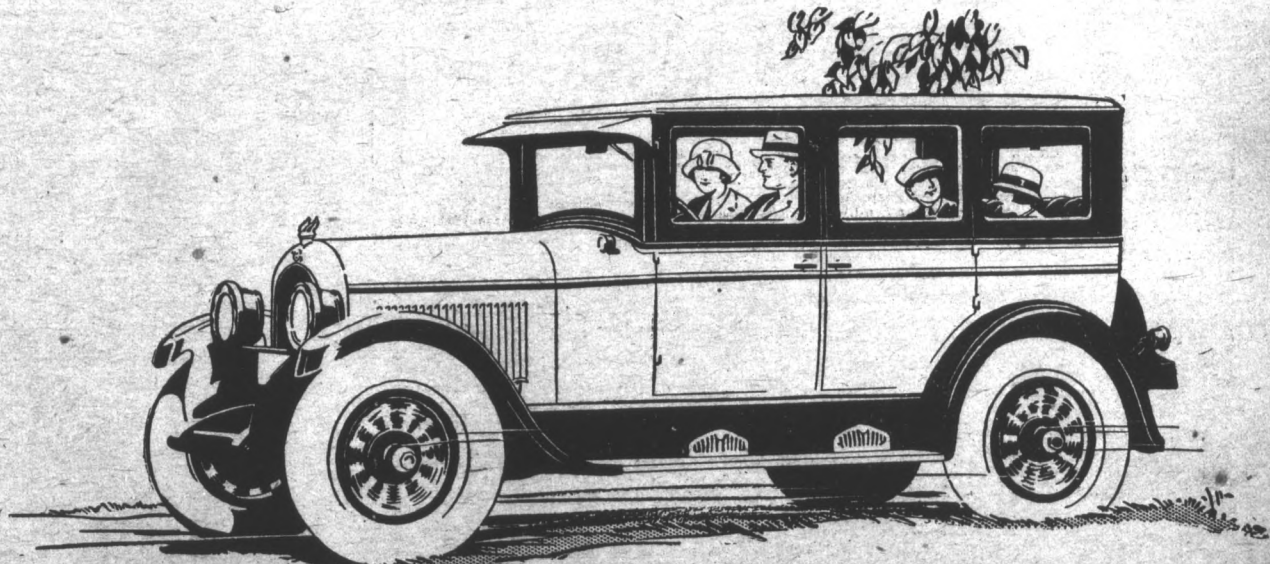
All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

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

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

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

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.



The blank lines below are for You

Write your name and address on them now

Send this Coupon to nearest Distributor

TRANSMISSION SALES COMPANY

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TRANSMISSION SALES COMPANY

236 Manchester Ave., Highland Park Detroit Mich.

Please send me full information—without obligation on my part.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Town: _____

☐ I have a Ford Truck ☐ I expect to have one (Please check which)

Then

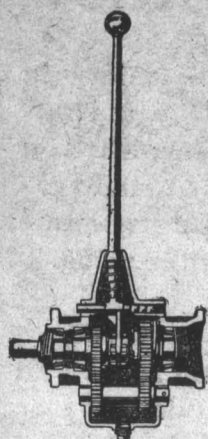
mail the coupon to the distributor nearest you and you will receive by return mail complete information on the world's greatest farm truck for two-ton hauling—the Warford-equipped Ford.

All the service the Ford truck gives you is multiplied by two when a Warford Tee is installed—you have a two-ton truck that will haul this double load in any weather, or any road, at Ford one-ton operating cost.

And the Warford-equipped Ford costs one-third as much to buy as any other make of truck that will do the same work!

Reduction gears or overdrive are optional in the Warford Tee. With Warford you get what you want.

So, by all means send the coupon and let us explain the Tee—what it is and what it does.



With the Warford Tee you can shift from high to low at any speed and with the clutch engaged if you want to! Find out how this is done.

Warford

AUXILIARY TRANSMISSION

Activities of Al Acres

by Frank Leet



An Al Acres Laugh Book Ready for You

32 pages brim full of fun for old and young. Al and his folks pull acres of jokes. Not just one laugh, but a hundred a day that is sure to keep old man gloom away.

ALSO A PROGRAM BOOK

Chock full of entertaining programs. The peppy, punchy kind that will put life in house parties, grange and farmers' club gatherings. It outlines entertainment and fun for everyone.

Both of these books will be sent you, postpaid, for two yearly subscriptions to the Michigan Farmer. Your own renewal and one new subscription. Send your orders and remittance to

MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan

Brickbats and Bouquets

A-Free-For-All Department Conducted by Hy Syckle

FARMERS SHOULD HANG TOGETHER.

Here's one from C. F. G. what hits right from the shoulder. If farmers'd only do like C. F. G. says, farmin'd be what he says it'd be. But maybe if they did they'd hang together, all right.

I lived on a farm near Chelsea from 1870 to 1880. This country has been in the grip of labor organizations so long since then, that they are now nearly driving the farmers off their farms. This country is so full of monopolies, combines, and rings of all kinds, that the farmers have to take their whole families out and make them all work, or get off the farms. The farm papers are all controlled by the politicians, and they try to make the farmers believe that they are all right; all they have to do is work harder to support the monopolies, combines and rings. The trouble with the farmers is—they don't hang together as a unit when it comes to voting. If they did, they could hold the country by the throat, and say to those fellows: "You can now go 'root, hog or die'." You know, they have to eat, and the farmers have the stuff. The farmers could set their own prices, and they have as good a right to form one gigantic monopoly as the other fellows have. If they did, farming would be the best business under the sun.—C. F. G., Livingston County.

THE FARM OUTLOOK.

Farmers sometimes get discouraged, and I don't blame them, 'cause I do sometimes, myself. What they get discouraged about, I guess, is the outlook. Well, after reading what E. H. says, I kinda felt we didn't look far enuf fer our outlook. It made me feel better, and maybe it will you. So, here it is for your readin'.

There is no question of greater importance to the American people at the present time, than that of the future food supply. While there is small likelihood that people of this country will go hungry because of any serious lack of food in the near future, yet it may be recalled that this extremity exists in various parts of the world. Dr. E. D. Ball, a statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, said, "There is not enough food in the world at present to provide for the inhabitants. If buying power could be restored tomorrow, the surpluses would almost instantly disappear." While some seem to imagine the country is already producing too much, and that the limitation of certain crops would be a wise policy, yet this apparent surplus is doubtless due largely to the breaking down of foreign markets; and in a few years, under present tendencies, the home demand will absorb all of such surpluses. In sixty years, with the present increase in population, the number will double, and instead of 110,000,000 there will be 220,000,000 mouths to feed. In the experience of the generation now here, just this is likely to happen. With the farmers of the country decreasing in number, and with the disparity in conditions between the farm and other lines of industry drawing all of the young and vigorous blood away from the farms, how are all of these oncoming millions to be fed?—

We feel this is largely the farmer's problem—one that cannot longer be overlooked. Better credit facilities might help some, but somebody has wisely said that what farmers need are not better facilities for getting into debt, but better facilities for getting out of debt. Improvement can be made in matters of transportation, both in the way of means and rate, all of which will help. But the one thing needful is the establishment of a parity of conditions between farming and other lines of employment. This is something which the government can influence but very slightly and had

probably better not attempt.—E. H., Allegan County.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

The farmer's problems are many, but they ain't unsolvable, even if it'll take a long time to solve them. The business of farmin' is a great study. One sure thing is, that to make business go, it's gotta be organized. See what F. W. is got to say about it.

Farmers in Michigan are thoroughly dissatisfied with the wide spread between the price at the farm and the amount the consumer must pay for many articles, and we know that the road from farm to stomach must be more systematic and less expensive. Is it desirable, or even possible, for farmers to live on a third of the consumer's dollar, more or less, if the service put in has been far more?

Many farmers are thoroughly dissatisfied with the hit-and-miss methods of farming as a whole; also we note that all other lines of business are putting their prices up, while the farmer's incoming dollars fail to buy a like amount of other articles.

The farm bureau is now the best hope for organizing agriculture that has ever come to America. Its larger problems are vital to all farmers, but too many still fail to see them. Can there be longer any doubt that organization is one of our greatest needs? In a country of organized industries, how can the farmer ever hope to hold up his end until his organization can be made to work as it should?

In our locality, we have a strong farm bureau elevator, and a community organization that meets monthly to make a study of better farm living. We are doing our best to cooperate in every way with the college, the farm bureau, and all other forces that help to better farm conditions.

Now, we wonder if farm people could have had more training in essentials of farm business, would farmers be leaving the farms for other lines of business that promise a living wage?—F. W., Milford, Mich.

STATE GRANGE MEETING.

(Continued from page 476).

well paid. The dictatorial powers of the state educational department were opposed by a resolution favoring the repeal of the 1919 law permitting the state department to supervise expenditures.

Differences of opinion on the three-cent gasoline tax, and on the holding of a constitutional convention as a means of revising the state tax laws, caused these two resolutions to be tabled. A resolution favoring the close cooperation of the state labor organizations and the grange, was voted down, because it was thought that the points of view of labor and the farmers are too far apart on many issues to permit them "to lie in the same bed."

N. P. Hull, of Lansing, and A. W. Thompson, of Iron Mountain, were re-elected members of the executive committee, James Helme was re-elected, but refused to serve because, he said, the committee never did anything. Therefore, Holloy Hubbell, of Bay City, was elected to succeed him. T. E. Niles, steward for the grange for twenty-five years, tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately.

Miss Jennie Buell established an attendance record when she attended her fortieth consecutive state gathering. For twenty-six years she was secretary of the state grange, and for six years its lecturer. Mrs. Olivia Woodman, the grange chaplain, who has been a member for nearly forty years, was also at the meeting.

The next state grange meeting will be held at East Lansing during the latter part of October, next year.

Cloverland News

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ORGANIZE.

MR. JOHN H. MACNAMARA, of Marquette, has been elected president of the Upper Peninsula Association of Agricultural Societies. Mr. Macnamara has had long experience as a manager of fairs in the copper country and at Marquette. He is on full time half the year as fair manager in Marquette county. Mr. E. G. Amos, assistant state leader of county agents in the Upper Peninsula, was made secretary of the association. Marquette will be the place of meeting for the association in 1926.

SURVEY OF MARQUETTE SCHOOLS.

MARQUETTE county, the largest county in the state, with an area of 1,780 square miles, has nineteen township unit school districts, besides the three city districts. Mr. S. R. Anderson, county commissioner of schools, described to the Marquette Rotarians, on October 26, the problems of rural education in this vast area, for the most part sparsely populated.

There are seventy-six buildings in this rural school area of the county, of which fifty-five are one-room schools, eight are two-room, while thirteen are larger than this. The valuation of the rural school buildings of the county is \$1,500,000. There are 176 teachers in these schools, while six townships have superintendents of schools. The children of school age number 5,534, while 3,941 are enrolled in school. The per cent attending is seventy-one. There are forty-five standard buildings, nineteen good, while twelve are rated as poor.

Of the total number of teachers employed, fourteen have life certificates; eighteen have limited certificates. The average teaching experience of these teachers is 1.6 years. Seventeen have had experience on the farm, although most of them are expected to teach agriculture in the school course somewhere. The classes vary from three to forty-four in number. Each teacher is likely to conduct thirty recitations per day.

To reach one of the outlying schools of the county, the commissioner has to travel a total distance of 220 miles. This will afford some idea of the problem of conducting rural schools in the north country.

FARMERS' MARKETS GAIN FAVOR.

IRONWOOD is conducting a farmers' produce market, and the results are reported to be very gratifying. Articles brought to the market include: potatoes, apples, butter, poultry, beef, pork, veal, wool and yarn, wood and vegetables.

It is expected that similar markets will also be established at Bessemer and Wakefield.

The North Menominee Cow Testing Association was organized on November 3.

In Ontonagon county, 274 boys and girls have enrolled in hot lunch, garment-making and handicraft clubs, getting ready for the winter's work.

Club leaders of the Michigan State College were in Menominee county recently, planning the winter's work with the local clubs. Thirty schools had applied for clubs and others were expected to fall in line.

A carload of pyrotol was recently distributed to farmers of Ontonagon county.

Gogebic farmers recently received 25,000 pounds of pyrotol, which they are using to clear additional acres on their farms.

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	Policies in Force	Assets
Dec. 31, 1920	45,067	\$ 85,962.00
Dec. 31, 1921	40,268	\$113,857.00
Dec. 31, 1922	38,263	\$226,499.00
Dec. 31, 1923	46,050	\$375,946.00
Dec. 31, 1924	52,624	\$560,275.00
Aug. 31, 1925	57,086	\$698,901.61

For further information write William E. Robb, Secretary, Howell, Michigan.

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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BE KIND TO YOUR HEART.

YOUR pulse standing is 88. Now let me take it sitting." The patient was of unusual intelligence and education, yet she was surprised to know that the sitting pulse would be lower than when standing, and the pulse lying down, still lower. It is because these simple truths are so important that I repeat them. When this woman learned that the heart that pumped blood through her arteries eighty-eight times every minute when standing, had only to work seventy-six times a minute if she sat down, and was let off with sixty-eight revolutions a minute when she lay comfortably still, she saw the great value of rest lying down. She could see better the value of stretching out on a lounge or bed for half an hour after the dinner dishes were washed, to get a little rest before facing the duties of the afternoon.

Persons who are convalescing from any form of serious illness should give very particular consideration to these facts about heart action. A day or two more in bed may steady the heart and put it in better shape to carry the extra burden that comes as soon as the patient becomes active. I am convinced that a large share of the cases of "heart failure" that come in middle life are the direct sequel of some illness of childhood from which the little patient was allowed to go back to play or school just as soon as he felt like it. A day or two longer in bed would have given the heart a chance to recover its balance.

Persons who are afflicted with heart disease always get great benefit from rest in bed. When you consider how greatly this relieves the tax upon the heart, you need no further explanation.

GETTING RID OF TAPEWORMS.

Would you please tell me what can be done to destroy a tapeworm.—A. Reader.

I would almost as soon try to tell you how to perform an operation for appendicitis. A tapeworm may be killed by certain drugs when administered in just the right dosage and under exact conditions. But it is distinctly a job for the supervision of a doctor, and to give full directions would take a lot of space in reciting something that is not really safe for you to attempt.

DANGER IN MEDICINE.

Please tell me, if there is any possible danger in taking aspirin.—D. R.

Aspirin tablets are not as harmful as the old acetanilid preparations, but they are not safe for general use; in fact, there are no "perfectly harmless" medicines. It should be evident to anyone, and I'm sure it is to thinking people, that any medicine powerful enough to cure a headache, or check a cold, is a tool that may cut both ways.

'WANTS TO REDUCE.

I am five feet and weigh 150 pounds. Can you tell me how to reduce by a method that is not injurious to the health?—P. E.

Reducing weight in a person in good health is strictly a matter of cutting down the intake. Cut down twenty per cent of the amount you normally eat, and continue on this basis for two weeks. Then cut off ten per cent of the remainder for another two weeks. Watch your weight to see that you are not going down too rapidly. After reducing twelve pounds, try to eat just enough to maintain an even balance.

MILK FOR CONSTIPATION.

I have a friend that was cured of chronic constipation by taking the milk diet for six weeks, and omitting all laxatives, even at first. How much milk should one take?—C. E.

In using a milk diet to cure indigestion and constipation, a person of average build should take three pints to two quarts daily, and in addition to the milk should eat liberally of fresh fruit (not acid) and leafy vegetables.

BOARDING TUBERCULAR PERSON.

A cousin who has tuberculosis wants to come and board with us. Is it safe? My little girl is very delicate, and twice has had pneumonia.—Anxious Mother.

I believe it quite possible to take care of such a patient without harm to anyone, if he is careful in the disposition of his sputum. But your little girl is evidently very susceptible, so you are in an unusual position. Therefore, I am inclined to advise against it.

BED WETTING.

I have a nine-year-old boy who wets the bed. I have been advised to have him circumcised. Is it likely to do any good?—Michigan Mother.

It is worth the attempt. In boys with a long, tight foreskin, the operation should always be done, whether bed-wetters or not, and in such boys it almost always cures the defect. I have a special letter about bed-wetting, that I send when a stamped, addressed envelope is supplied.

COST OF INSULIN.

Can you tell me how much Insulin, the new preparation for diabetes, costs?—E. C.

Insulin is sold only to the medical profession. Any doctor in good standing can order it for you. There is a standard price, but it varies from time to time, and depends somewhat upon how many units are purchased.

HAS LUMP ON HEAD.

Have had a small hard lump on the top of my head for some time. Lately it has been running a small amount of pus, or yellow matter, perhaps not more than a few drops daily. It is not painful, do not have headaches, am thirty years old, and apparently in good health. Do you think this growth is the beginning of anything malignant, such as cancer. If not, what is the cause, and would you advise treatment?—Farmer's Wife.

I think this is nothing more than a wen. Better have it removed by a doctor. He can do it by injecting a local anesthetic without pain to you, and the cost should not exceed ten dollars.

EARS RING.

I have a ringing in my ears, especially the right one. What can I do for this? I get awful weak in my knees.—F. L. S.

If the ringing in the ears, and weakness of the knees are due to a run-down condition, the trouble may be anemia—impoverished blood. That indicates a need for nourishing food, rest, and a general building up. Usually, ringing in the ears indicates middle ear catarrh.

TOBACCO AND DISEASES.

Does tobacco ward off disease?—G. G.

Users of tobacco have made such a claim, and it gives them a lot of comfort. However, I think their defense is poor. The use of tobacco to excess is certainly a disease producer.

FARMERS SIZE UP MR. CORN BORER.

(Continued from page 473).

vinced that a great menace was confronting the American corn grower. I am making it a point to explain to corn growers at every opportunity what a destructive insect we have to fight. Everyone who has seen the infested areas should do the same. There must be a united effort to fight the pest. There must be a law passed by the legislature, making it compulsory to feed or destroy all plants that the borer can live on, and men be appointed to see that the law is enforced, if we farmers want to continue to grow corn.

Edwin R. Potter, Mason.

To say that I was pleased to have the opportunity to go over to Ontario to see the work of the European corn borer, is surely putting it mild.

As soon as we were out of Windsor, I began to look for the corn borer's work, and, to be sure, I did not have to look very long before I noticed that stalks in the corn field that we were passing did not have any tassels; also, that stalks that were broken over below the ears were quite numerous.

After about an hour's drive we came to a stop and visited our first infested field of corn, and surely he was there. I thought, as I went over the field, that surely the corn borer had gone his limit right there, (for I thought that they could not destroy an entire field), but this was not true, as each field that we stopped at, or drove by, showed its work more plainly than the one preceding it. It kept on this way until about 4:00 p. m., when we stopped and went into a field, and surely there we saw just what a corn field looked like when the borer had finished his work. We even found them in Canada thistle roots two inches below the ground line. This field had not been neglected, not even by the borer, but had been kept free of weeds. I shall never forget how that field looked—a complete loss.

The farmers of Michigan who live where this pest has not yet arrived, will never realize how lucky they are, until it is too late.

The Michigan State College and the department of agriculture are fully aware of the situation, and are ready to do all that is possible to check the invasion of the corn borer, but they cannot do it alone, and so I would like to say to the farmers of Michigan: let's cooperate 100 per cent and see if we cannot escape the financial loss which our Canadian friends have thus suffered.

Paul C. Clement, Britton.

In reply to your letter will say that after making this inspection trip through the infested fields of Ontario, I cannot help but feel that the very existence of our agriculture in Michigan and bordering states, is at stake; and only through the cooperation of every farmer and farm organization, and those interested in farming, directly or indirectly, with the authorities in charge, can we expect to control this menace, for Michigan without corn would be like the Great Lakes without water.

(It is not our intention in publishing these letters, to create a panicky condition in the minds of our farmers. We do want them to feel, however, the gravity of the situation, and to understand that it is going to require a long, hard fight, and the adoption of a very rigid clean-up program on every farm where corn is infested with the pest.—Eds.)

Solomon Cohn bought a dollar's worth of berry plants and sold enough berries to buy a pig. Later he sold enough pigs to buy a cow. Then he saved enough calves to have a herd, and sold enough milk to pay the farm mortgage. Around the corner the Throckmorton boy has just about squandered all the farm his father left him free and clear. Surely folks differ when it comes to running a farming business.—Sunshine Hollow.

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TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

The Rainy Day Pal

FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

YOUNG Dr. John Thayer arrived early at his office in the upstairs of one of the few two-story business houses in the little town that had been his home town for a year. There were no calls on his slate, and after tidying his office he sat down at an open window and looked toward a cool green woodland of pines that lay beyond a field of white cotton bloom. The day was his first anniversary in the southland—he was a Yankee from Maine—and he was pleasantly thoughtful. He was glad that he had come to Eastover, for he had prospered; hospitality had greeted him on every hand; kindness and sympathy seemed so easy for these southerners.

Soon he began to whistle gayly. It was a good world! Early summer was on; the mocking birds and thrushes were singing their hearts out; wild yellow jasmine rioted in golden profusion along the fences and in the woodland, and waxen white cape jasmine made the air sweet with its delightful perfume. It was just the time of year for a man to fall in love—but Dr. John Thayer had already done that, and he had done it very earnestly.

There was a sharp rap at his door and he stopped his whistling and called in a glad voice, "Come in!"

The door swung open and Jackson Byerly, a middle-aged attorney who had offices across the hallway, entered the room. Byerly was a big man, dark eyed, with black hair and heavy black moustaches. Although they had been office neighbors for twelve months, Dr. Thayer had never gone beyond a common acquaintanceship with Byerly; the attorney had an overbearing, authoritative manner that the young physician found hard to tolerate, even when they met at the home of the woman they both loved almost to the point of madness. For Byerly, too, had been a welcome visitor at the home of the Batesfords; he was well educated and well read, and when he chose he could assume a very engaging personality.

"I came to see how much man there is in you, Thayer," snapped the visitor, with gleaming eyes.

"I beg pardon, Byerly," coolly replied the doctor, "but I do not understand. Your voice tells me you are not joking. Will you be good enough to explain?"

The attorney closed the door behind him and took a few steps toward Dr. Thayer.

"We both love the same woman, Thayer," he breathed with a bitterness that was shaking him throughout. "At least, I love her; your feeling for her can be but little more than a passing admiration compared to mine. It is very evident that there can be no success for one of us until the other is out of the way. Therefore, I hereby challenge you to a duel, to end only when one of us is out of the way!"

The doctor realized that Byerly was desperately in earnest. He tried to laugh the attorney out of his insane desire to fight.

"Back to the middle ages, eh?" he smiled. "No dueling for mine, Byerly. It's the silliest thing in the world."

Byerly frowned harder and jerked out his jaw. "So you're not man enough to fight!" he clipped.

"I'm man enough," replied Dr. Thayer, "but I'm not fool enough. Let the girl decide which of us she wants—if either of us is so fortunate as to meet with her requirements. I have already proposed—I did it yesterday afternoon—and she is to let me know today. You propose, too, and let her take her choice—if she wants either of us."

"I have already asked her," said Byerly sourly. "In fact, I've asked her half a dozen times; and she laughs at me very sweetly—and very tantalizingly! Thayer, I tell you one of us is in the other's way. Neither of us will ever get her until the other—"

A Man and His Crucible

By Hapsburg Liebe

Author of "The Clan Call"

"Bah!" the doctor interrupted. He was becoming nettled. "Never deceive yourself by thinking that a woman in real life is ever bothered concerning which of two men she loves. That's all cheap book talk, Byerly."

"You coward!" the older man cried. His jealous, unreasoning rage was stifling him almost. "You're afraid to fight—there's not enough pure man in you to fight! Well, I'll make you—"

With one open hand he slapped Dr. John Thayer hard on the cheek, a frank and gratuitous insult.

Thayer stared contemptuously, seeming not to feel the pain of the blow. A glance at his face, however, would have told even an idiot that the attorney's hand had stung to the bone.

Then Byerly slapped him again, and harder.

"Now will you fight?" he gritted.

stairs so rapidly that he was out of breath.

"What luck!" cried the newcomer. "Both here! Gentlemen, I have a message for each of you."

He gave Thayer and Byerly each a sealed letter, and the two men immediately recognized the stationery as that of Miss Elizabeth Batesford, the woman they loved. They tore away the envelopes hastily.

The message that had come to young Dr. Thayer said that its writer was very sorry that she could not accept his proposal of marriage—just that and no more. Thayer bent his head and folded his arms in the manner of one who resigns himself. Byerly's Jark face beamed as he read the words of the message that had come to him. He kissed the scented sheet passionately, with no thought of the

The door burst inward with a savage bang against its stop. Jackson Byerly rushed in. His fingers were clutching spasmodically and his gray face was quivering.

"Elizabeth is either seriously injured or dead!" he shouted.

"No!" cried Thayer, going to his feet. He was pale to the lips and he caught at his throat.

"I saw it—she fell down the stairs!" said Byerly.

Dr. John Thayer caught up his medicine case and a satchel of instruments and bandages and ran hurriedly from his office. When he had reached the street, he swung himself to the back of his waiting horse and galloped wildly toward the Batesford home. The Batesfords lived a quarter of a mile away; their big white house was almost hidden in a grove of oaks. The gate he left open behind him. He rushed up the gravelled walk and to the stately house and he passed through the wide front doorway without the formality of rapping. Old Capt. Batesford, an erect and soldierly man whose white hair, moustaches, and imperial seemed much too old for his face, met Thayer in the hallway.

"Hadley is here, doctor," the father of Elizabeth smiled nervously. He happened to be here when it occurred. She has just returned to consciousness. I am very much obliged to you, however, just the same."

Under his breath Thayer murmured the most earnest and fervent prayer of his life, and in two words.

"So kind of you to hasten," Capt. Batesford went on, with his everlasting courtesy. He liked Thayer. "Who carried the news of the accident to you?"

"Mr. Byerly, sir."

"Ah, Byerly! He was coming across the veranda when it happened," said the old southerner.

"He appeared to be much worried," muttered Thayer. "If Dr. Hadley has no need of my assistance, I'll find Byerly and tell him that Miss Batesford is better."

"Thank you," said Elizabeth's father.

So Thayer went to the gate, mounted his horse and rode back toward the heart of Eastover. On the way he met Jackson Byerly.

"She's better," he smiled. "But I wouldn't call today if I were you."

Byerly didn't even thank him. Byerly said not one word.

Dr. Thayer made his visits that day as a man under the influence of some strange, hypnotic drug. It was only with a great effort that he attended to his duties properly, and he was glad that none of his patients were seriously ill. He tried hard to blame himself. He told himself over and over that it was his vanity and not his heart that had been wounded. But as the long hours dragged by, he came to know that he had no vanity; he came to know that there was a vast emptiness in his life.

Early the following morning Dr. Hadley entered the younger physician's office. His bearded face was long and he twisted thoughtfully at his gray moustaches as he spoke.

"Please call Byerly in here," he requested.

Dr. John Thayer rose, wondering. "What's the matter?"

"I've got bad news to tell, and I don't want to tell it twice where once will serve," said the old practitioner.

The man addressed stepped to the hallway and to the attorney's door. He rapped sharply, and when Byerly answered the summons he motioned him to follow. Hadley was still standing, still twisting at his gray moustaches, when the two men entered the room. Thayer put a hand on Hadley's shoulder and asked to be told the unwelcome tidings.

The old doctor looked around, nodded to Jackson Byerly, and faced back to Thayer.

"Gentlemen," he began—and it seemed with much regret—"this must be a

New Serial on the Way!

ROMANCE laid in the far-off lands is interesting, but a mystery romance born of our native soil, such as our new serial promises to be, has a gripping interest that will make you hungry for the last chapter. Watch for its coming!

Thayer was a man of strong character, but he was also young, and he had a young man's standards of honor. The maddened attorney's second blow battered down some of his better judgment. He went white, and his voice trembled when he spoke.

"Yes," he said, with a dangerous calmness, "now I will fight. But not in the way you think. I am certainly not going to ruin the rest of my life by killing a yellow dog. I am the challenged party and I have the choice of weapons and methods. This is how we will fight, Byerly: We'll take a new pack of playing cards and cut them, and the man who shows the lowest card must go down to the street and there shoot himself with a revolver. This will leave no stain on the other fellow."

Byerly stepped back. He was disappointed, for he was a splendid shot with revolver or rifle. But Thayer really had the choice of methods, as he had said, and Byerly did not back down.

"I have an unopened pack of cards in my office," he said; "I'll get them." He faced about and disappeared. A moment later he returned and placed in the doctor's hands that which he had gone for. The seal was not broken. With a tightening of his lips, Thayer tore away the covering and put the pack down on a small table.

Byerly stepped forward and cut deep. He raised his hand slowly and held up the queen of hearts. He smiled triumphantly.

"Go to it, Thayer," he said.

The doctor went to it. When he turned the bottom card upward he showed the king of spades.

"Tough luck for you, Byerly," he smiled. It suddenly seemed very ridiculous to him. His anger cooled and he took his enemy by the shoulders. "Now let's forget all about it," he said. "Go to your office and go to work. I don't want you to shoot yourself."

His magnanimity was lost upon the other. Byerly turned, with no intention whatever of going to the street and there killing himself, and started for his office. At the door he ran into old Dr. Hadley, who had climbed the

fact that Dr. Hadley was watching him closely, and with much tenderness folded it and placed it in his inside coat pocket.

"Congratulate me, gentlemen!" he exclaimed. "I am going to marry Captain Batesford's daughter."

Old Dr. Hadley's eyes widened. He had always liked Thayer, and he had never liked Byerly. Nevertheless, he did congratulate Byerly, and so did his brother physician.

"You have my best wishes," quietly and evenly said John Thayer. "And she has them, too, that angel of heaven who has decided that she will bear your name and not mine."

The attorney thanked the other two men and strode proudly out of the room. When he had gone, old Dr. Hadley frowned at Thayer.

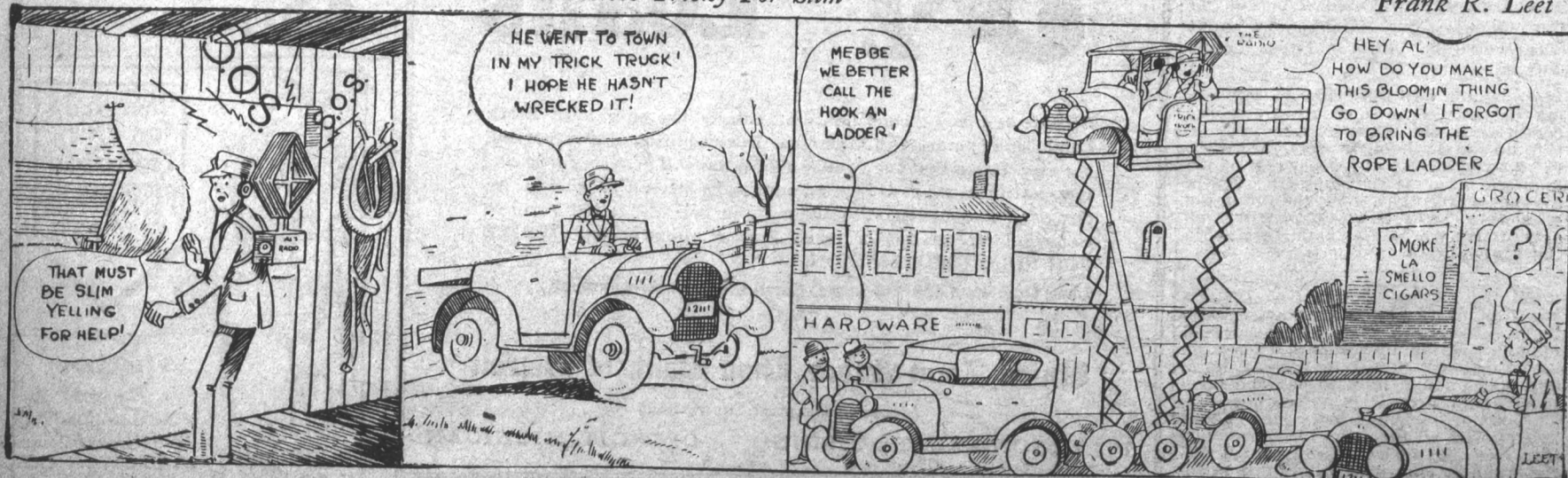
"There's something deucedly funny about this," declared Hadley.

The younger physician smiled wanly. "Not so funny to me, I assure you," he said with a sadness in his voice.

Dr. Hadley walked slowly out and closed the door softly behind him. Thayer dropped heavily into a chair and bent his head to his hands. The mocking-birds and thrushes still sang out of the overflowing fullness of their hearts; the little brown swamp sparrows called sweetly across the nearby reed-lined creek—but Thayer heard none of it. It seemed to him that his senses were numb; that he was an inert bit of clay, throbbing but lifeless. He had not realized how much he loved Elizabeth Batesford until, in his mind's eye, he had seen her withdraw beyond the threshold of that which must forever be as another world to him.

But he did not blame her in the least. Except in his proposal of the day before, there had been no vows. Perhaps, he reasoned, he had taken her kind and cordial manner too seriously; he told himself that the fault was all his own. Well, he wouldn't marry anybody. He would go along his way through life, doing all the good in his power to do; he would give himself to the helping of his fellow man; he—

Activities of Al Acres—Al's Trick Truck is too Tricky For Slim



Frank R. Leet

secret for a little while—because pity is not good for patients who are in a bad way. For thirty years I have been doctoring people, and I think I know what I am talking about. To the point: Miss Batesford's injury is far worse than I thought. She has injured her spine, gentlemen. It is the greatest misfortune I have ever known. I predict that Elizabeth Batesford, that magnificent girl, will never walk another step in this world, gentlemen. She is paralyzed from her waist down!"

He turned, drew his broad-rimmed black hat low on his forehead, and left the room and the building. For a moment after he had gone, the two younger men stood there eyeing each other peculiarly; then Jackson Byerly, his countenance downcast, went back to his office. Thayer, recovering himself, felt pity surging in his heart for the man who had been so ardent and so bitter a rival, and he followed Byerly.

He found the attorney seated at his desk, with his head down.

"Don't take it so hard, old man," he said in a low and kindly tone, his hand resting on the other's shoulder. "These blows seem a part of our heritage in this life. Remember, it is the spirit of the woman you love. And her spirit will be all the more beautiful for her physical imperfection. You'll be kind to her, Byerly, won't you?"

The older man looked up weakly. All the strength he had formerly shown was now nowhere in evidence.

"Perhaps Hadley doesn't know, Thayer," he muttered. "Perhaps Hadley is mistaken."

Thayer shook his head quickly. "Dr. Hadley is one of the best physicians in the state," he replied. "I am sorry I cannot offer you the crumb of comfort you wish."

Byerly said no more. He believed Thayer implicitly. Thayer quietly left the room.

That evening the old doctor called upon Thayer and requested that he take charge of Miss Batesford's case. With few words they walked in the velvety early summer darkness to the home of the young woman. The old captain himself admitted them, and they went directly to the patient's quarters.

A shaded lamp turned low sat on a little table across the room from the still, pale figure on the old-fashioned canopied bed. Mrs. Batesford, who sat at her daughter's bedside, put a finger against her lips when she saw the two physicians enter. They understood; the girl was sleeping. John Thayer walked softly to the bedside and stood there looking down upon the face of the woman he loved, and it seemed angelic to him.

She awoke as though he had called to her to awake. Slowly the long lashes were lifted above the bright blue eyes; slowly a little smile came to her beautiful lips. She raised her hand slightly for him to take; he took it, and he felt that he could never, never let go.

"You are to be my doctor?" she breathed, in her soft, musical voice.

"Yes," he told her, a little thickly. She drew her brows. "Tell me," she asked, "did he appear to be sorry?"

Thayer put her fine hand down regretfully. "Very, very sorry," he answered readily.

"Tell him that he may not see me yet, but that he may write to me," murmured Miss Batesford. "And you may bring the letters when you make your daily visits. I think I'd like you to read them to me, Dr. Thayer, since I'm not to be permitted to read a single word of anything."

The young physician bit his lip hard. Surely she did not know, she did not realize, the weight of the thing she was asking.

"I shall be pleased to do so," he replied. And all the strength in him was needed to keep emotion out of his voice.

Half an hour later the doctors left.

"Thayer," said the older man, as they walked homeward in the starlight, "remember that she must not become in the least excited. The keynote is quietude and cheerfulness. Please tell Byerly to put cheer in his letters to her—tell him to write every day to her, and tell him to make every letter better than the last. Pity she took Byerly, Thayer—for I knew you cared for her. You are by far the best man; but who can understand the hearts of these women? Who, indeed?"

Thayer made no reply. He felt that there was no need of a reply.

"You are her physician now, you understand, and no more her lover," Hadley went on. "Don't let her use her eyes; she must read nothing—nothing whatever for a month; the jar to her nervous system has been terrible, terrible. It's a bit hard for you to read the letters of the other fellow, I know; but a doctor has lots of hard things to do. You understand, she knows that confidences with her physician are as inviolate as the courts of heaven."

"It seems to me," muttered Thayer, painedly, "that she would want her mother to read those letters."

"It is a peculiar modesty that prevents her doing that," said the elder man. "Girls either make their mothers entire confidantes, else they tell their mothers very little of their love affairs, you know. Elizabeth—and it seems strange, too—belongs to the latter-named class. Good night, Thayer."

They parted, each going his separate way.

On the next day, John Thayer went early to the home of the Batesfords and the bedside of the patient who was so dear to him. Because of the semi-darkness of the room, owing to the drawn shades, he lighted the lamp to read aloud the letter that Jackson Byerly had written. And he did it bravely, without faltering, although every sentence of the missive declared an undying devotion.

"Thank you, doctor," said the young woman when he had finished. "Now give it to me, please."

"But you mustn't try to read it," smiled Thayer. "Dr. Hadley has forbidden your reading anything, you know."

"Yes, I know—the least strain on the nerves—I understand," replied Miss Batesford, somewhat disconnectedly.

He gave her the letter then, and she held it in her hands, her eyes closed, for a long and silent minute. She seemed entirely oblivious to the pain she was causing him. But, thought Thayer, as Dr. Hadley had said—who could understand the hearts of these women! However, he told himself, she had enough troubles of her own to think about without considering his peace of mind.

So, for a week John Thayer went through that gauntlet of fire—and the last letter he read was as hard for him as the first had been. He could never get accustomed to it, and he knew it.

But on the eighth day he went without a letter. To his great relief, old Hadley was sitting at the young woman's bedside.

The patient looked up, smiled sweetly in the semi-darkness, and asked about the expected missive from Byerly.

"In a moment," said Thayer, trying to return her smile. "If you'll pardon me, I must speak to Dr. Hadley concerning an important case. Will you come to the hallway with me, doctor?"

The two physicians left the room. Then Thayer took his friend by the lapels and said, in a low and worried tone:

"I have called you out to ask your advice. Jackson Byerly doesn't want to be burdened with a wife who is helpless—he is gone—went last night, and he is going to South America! Shall I forge letters to her until she is better able to bear her disappointment?"

The old doctor caught Thayer by the shoulders with a strength that Thayer had not dreamed was in him.

"Forge nothing!" he whispered, quickly. "I thought so! I thought so! John Thayer, she didn't accept Byerly because she liked him better than you. Now, don't ask any questions, but go right in there and tell her he's gone—she won't be sorry, I promise you!"

In another moment Thayer was at Elizabeth Batesford's bedside, and he was on his knees. He had taken Dr. Hadley at his word. In a voice that had a queer ring to it, he told her about Byerly.

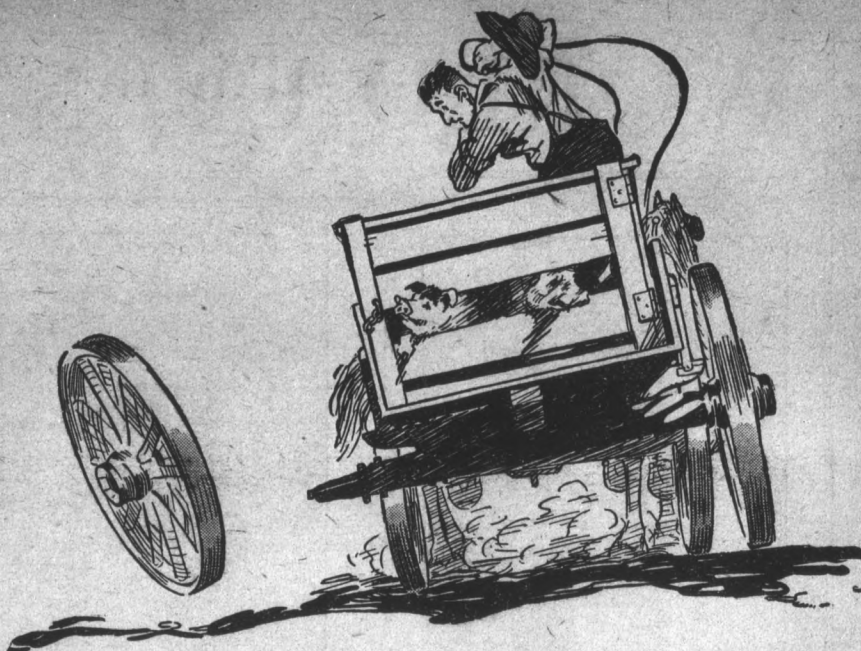
And she smiled a glorious smile! Then he whispered to her this: "I want you to marry me!"

"Would you want a wife who would always be helpless?" whispered Elizabeth Batesford, with softly glowing eyes. "Wouldn't you grow tired of such an endless burden?"

Her voice broke at the last, and she turned her face away. Dr. John Thayer put his arms around her and drew her golden head to his breast; it was his answer, and it made a finer and more beautiful answer than any words could have made. Then there came revelations that almost took Thayer's breath away.

"Listen, Jack, and forgive us when I've told you everything, dear boy," said Elizabeth. "Dr. Hadley knew that Jackson Byerly hated you, and he feared for you—Byerly has fought one duel and killed his man, already. It is in Byerly's blood to kill. Dr. Hadley came to me on the morning of my accident and begged me to accept one or the other of you, if I ever meant to do it, at the first opportunity. I loved you, only you, Jack, but you were a Yankee, and I was a little afraid. But Dr. Hadley declared you were worthy, and I decided to accept your proposal. So I wrote both you and Jackson Byerly, hurriedly, and sent the letters by Dr. Hadley. And—I mixed the letters! You remember I had been wont to call you both by your given names—and in the letters I addressed each of you simply as 'Dear Jack,' so you didn't know you had the wrong letter."

(Continued on page 495).



The loose wheel . . . "comes a cropper"

A STORY ABOUT FORD ECONOMY

DRIVING around with a loose wheel on your wagon is like putting "cheap" oil in your Ford. The inevitable breakdown comes sooner or later, while the price of preventing trouble is so small that the risk isn't worth it!

A year's supply of "cheap" oil for your Ford will scarcely be \$3.00 less than the same number of quarts of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." But the "cheap oil results" may cost you many dollars in repairs, in prematurely-worn bearings, pistons, piston rings, in excessive carbon and fouled spark plugs, in lost power and riding comfort. Inferior or incorrect oil also brings increased oil and gas consumption to add to your cost of operation.

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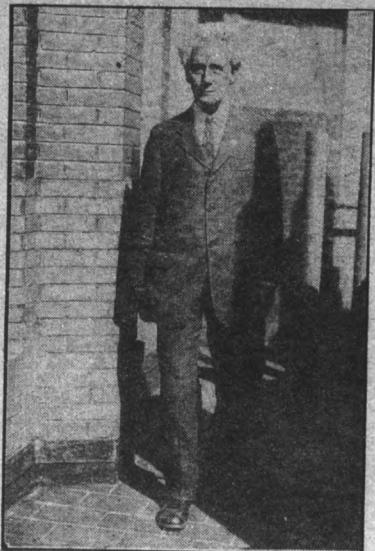
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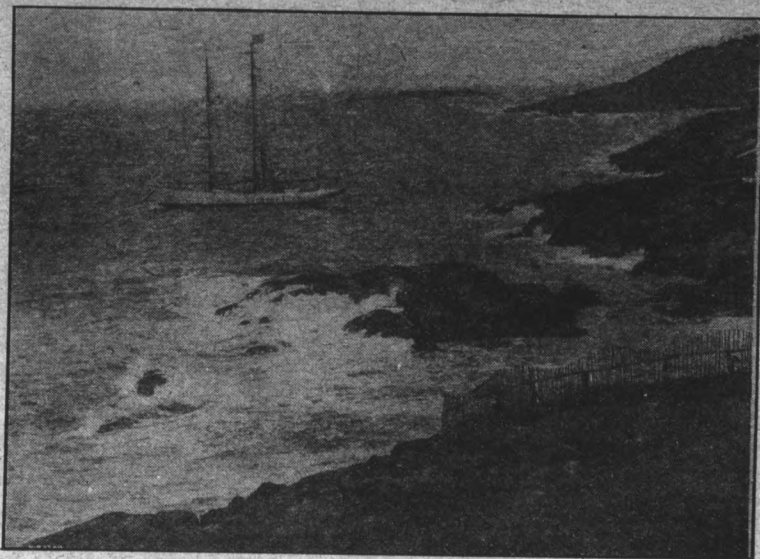
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



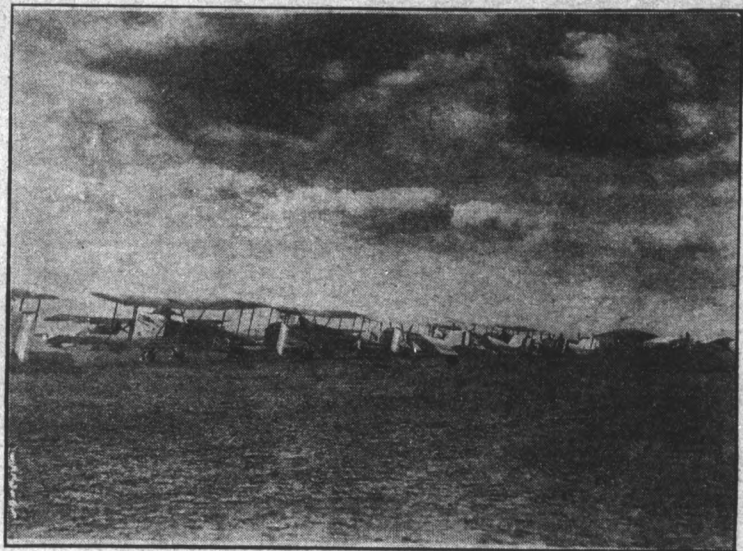
Jim Hodking celebrates his seventieth birthday by walking a distance of seventy miles.



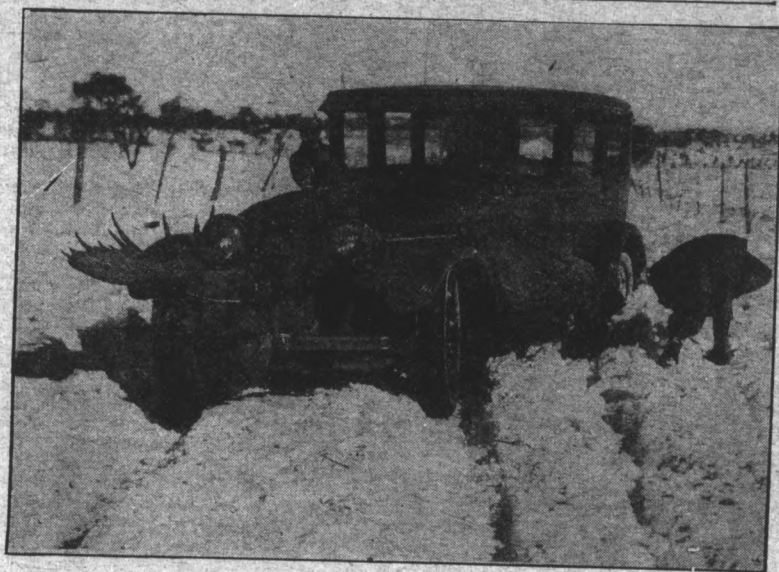
The Bowdian, flag ship of Commander MacMillan on his recent Arctic trip, is here shown taking refuge from the recent Atlantic coast storm, in the harbor off Monhegan Island.



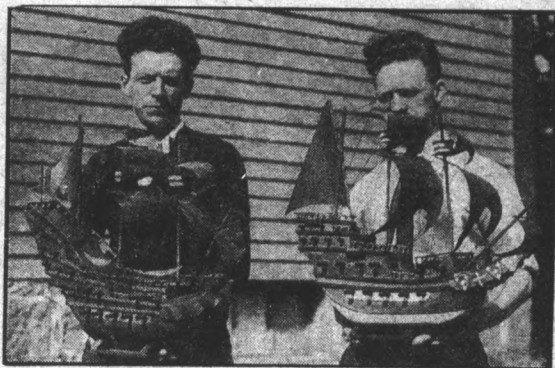
President Coolidge receives the Supreme-Council of Thirty-third Degree Masons at White House.



Here are shown a line of aeroplanes on the mark at Mitchell Aviation Field in the New York Air Derby. Due to bad weather, the meet was extended several days.



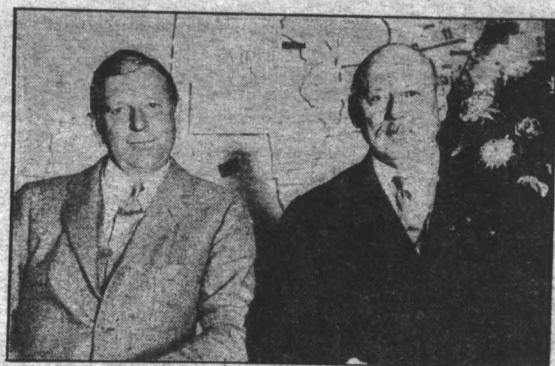
American sportsmen, hunting moose in northern Canada, after securing the biggest pair of antlers ever taken in Quebec, are caught in a big snow storm.



William and John Alleb, brothers, and veterans of the World War, build perfect replicas of 16th and 17th century Spanish galleons.



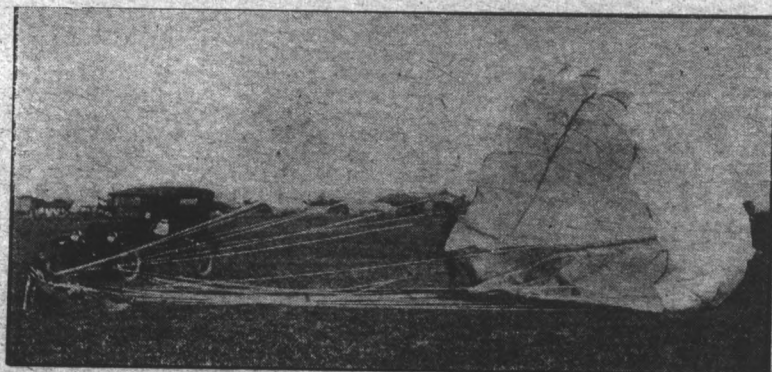
Blind girls' musical compositions being sung by Galli-Curci, were inspired by radio music.



John W. Weeks, retiring Secretary of War, at the right, congratulates Dwight F. Davis his assistant and successor.



When Colonel Mitchell appears before a court martial, these three men will be his judges. They are, from left to right, Major-Generals McArthur and Sladen, and Brigadier General Irwin.



Private Arthur Bergo lands after jumping a half mile from a speeding plane during the thrilling parachute jumps in the New York Air Derby at Mitchell Field.

The Difficulties Ahead

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

DO you suppose that Paul ever had an idea of the experiences that lay ahead of him? Suppose, when he was stopped by that bolt of light from heaven that fateful day, that he had been shown a mental photograph of experiences ahead—the prisons, the mobs, the floggings, the hatred of countrymen and friends. Would he have gone straight on? You answer promptly in the affirmative. And I think you are right. He must have had a pretty clear idea that he was not going to a Fourth of July celebration, or a series of Thanksgiving dinners.

And yet, if he had known how hard it would be—yes, he would have gone on, anyway, I firmly believe. Do people in our day stay away from religion because it is hard? Some may. I am inclined to believe they stay away in indifference because it is not hard enough. Many men, I am certain, do not look on the church with respect, because they have never been made to feel that its task is big, indispensable, and demanding the finest powers of mind and will.



Here is a modern Paul. It is Adoniram Judson, an American missionary in Burma. It is in the Jay of sailing vessels, and tidings from home are thin and infrequent. He is arrested and placed in the worst prison in the land, known as the Death Prison, loaded with three pairs of iron fetters. He remains there with other white prisoners till his hair is long and matted, his cheeks hollow, his form worn to a skeleton. Every day or two comes the jailer, beating a tom tom, selects a prisoner for death, and drags him out. Adoniram Judson, Christian, American, suffers all this, and more. His wife suffers with him. They are Pauline Christians. It was hard, yet they did not lack successors.

Paul went up to Jerusalem, for the great festival of the passover. But he had been there only a few days when Jews who had come from Asia Minor recognized him and raised a hue and cry. Their cry was, "To the rescue, men of Israel! Here is the man who teaches everyone, everywhere, against the people and the law, and this place! And he has actually brought Greeks inside the temple and defiled this holy place!" The news spread like fire in dry grass. A mob formed, he was dragged outside, and he would undoubtedly have been killed had not a Roman captain taken prompt measures. Once again the Romans score, as keepers of the peace.

The tumult became so violent that Paul had to be carried on the backs of the soldiers into the castle. With the permission of the captain he addressed the mob in the Hebrew tongue. That shows the mastery of the man. Paul is pictured to us as small, and of mean appearance. Possibly he was so, like Wesley. But he had that quality which goes beyond physical size. He was natural leader and commander of men. We have, doubtless, only an outline of the speech. Where did it come from? Was there a short-hand reporter present? Did someone tell it to Luke?

READ the speech aloud, to get its full force (chapter XXII 1 to 21). Compare it with the speech in Chapter XXVI. The latter is more calm, deliberate and polished. The speech in Chapter XXII is in defense of his life, in the presence of those who would have torn his arms out of their sockets and plucked out his eyes. In 1775 Patrick Henry made his undying speech in Richmond, Virginia, at the second

Virginia Convention. He closed with the words, "Give me liberty or give me death!" So overwhelming was the effect of this speech that Colonel Carrington, who sat listening near a window, exclaimed, "Let me die and be buried on this spot!" His wish was gratified, and at death he was buried in that church.

Think, also, on that scene in Boston, in Faneuil Hall, in 1837. Lovejoy, the abolitionist, had been murdered by a mob at Alton, Illinois, and a meeting of protest was called in Faneuil Hall. The attorney-general of Massachusetts spoke, and gave the people to understand that Lovejoy had been a fanatic and a fool, else he would not have met with death. The purpose of the meeting seemed to be thwarted, when someone whispered to a young lawyer named Wendell Phillips, to reply. Mounting the platform, he uttered words which have made him immortal, and which brought him forward as the greatest agitator of his day in the cause of abolition. "When," said he, "I heard the gentleman lay down principles which placed the rioters, incendiaries and murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought these pictured lips (indicating the portraits on the wall), would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American, the slanderer of the dead." It is rated as one of three of the greatest speeches ever made in America. Compare Paul's speeches in Chapters XXII and XXVI, and he does not pale. He holds his own.

What was it that gave him such mastery, aside from intellectual qualities? He might have had brains, and yet not have made any such impression as he did. One factor would be a clear conscience. He knew that he had done right. Said Sir Galahad,

"My good blade carves the casques of men."

My tough lance thrusteth sure,
My strength is as the strength of ten,
Because my heart is pure."

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion." "One shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight."

More than that, Paul had given his life to God, had he not? He had surrendered it to Christ. He felt that he was being led from one point to another, as he went along. If his portion was converts today, ill treatment tomorrow, it was the Lord's doing. This gave him a mighty sweep of conviction. Such a man has more persuasiveness than a hundred men with mere opinions. Still further, he was ready to stake everything on the proposition that this Jesus whom he taught was the promised Messiah. To that he would give his dying breath, his last drop of blood. Give such a man a command of language, a good voice, and half a chance, and he will make you believe in spite of yourself.

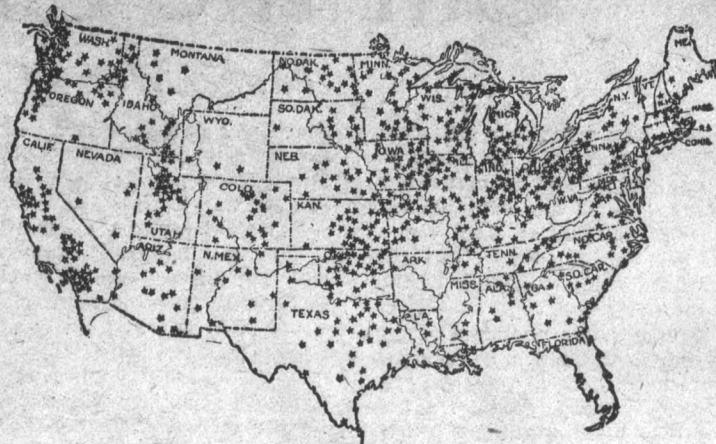
No, he won't either. Read verses 21, 22: "But he said to me, 'Go; I will send you afar to the Gentiles.' 'Till he had said that, they had listened to him. But at that they shouted, 'Away with such a creature from the earth!' Even the sublimest eloquence, and the holiest conviction, can not uproot hate and prejudice. The heavenly messenger will not force the door of the heart. It must be opened from within."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 15.

SUBJECT:—Paul's arrest in Jerusalem. Acts 21:17 to 22:30.
GOLDEN TEXT:—If a man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed. —I Peter 4:16.

"To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as night the day, thou canst not be false to any man."

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Comforts
Draperies
Oil Cloths
Notions

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RELIABLE
QUALITY
GOODS
ALWAYS
AT LOWER
PRICES



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Cut the Clothing Budget

Make Many Garments Do Second Duty

IN these days when we are always borrowing from one or another of our budgets to add to our clothing budget, in order to cover the cost of a new frock, the woman who sews can stretch her clothing budget to cover more necessities if she looks to these points for her needle.

When underwear shows a disposition to tear at the edges, as it so often does, or where there is a special strain—the easiest way is to take a broad tape, or bias binding when the article is new, or comparatively so, and bind the edges, stitching the tape neatly into place. By this method, the length of the life of the garment will often be doubled.

Old Silk For New Undies.

A lady who had a white crepe de chene dress tired of it, because it soiled so easily, and it grew yellow from frequent washings. With very little effort, she altered it into an exquisite negligee. This was loose and graceful. It was tinted a beautiful pink with one of the soap dyes, and trimmed with lace from the leftovers in her piece box. A few silk stitches of black and turquoise blue finished it. This garment, when folded, would go into a very small envelope bag, and was delightful because of its compactness, to use when away from home for a single night.

Possibilities of the Beaver.

An old-time silk beaver hat of rich brown, and with a fine nap, had been stored away in the attic because of its original expensiveness. It was brought

IT is a woman, and only a woman—a woman all by herself, if she likes, and without any man to help her—who can turn a house into a home.—Frances Power Cobbe.

down, carefully examined, and cut into an adorable little poke shape. The edge was bound with gold ribbon, and gold and crimson flowers were fashioned from the ribbon and some pieces of velvet. The flowers were sewed flat on the hat, so as to give a tailored effect, and the result was a "creation" that would have cost many dollars if it had been purchased at the present time.

An Inexpensive Luncheon Set.

A resourceful housewife decided to use some of her spare time in making an attractive luncheon set. She procured yellow and white checked gingham. Out of this, she made two runners to use across each other on the dining-room table of the cottage home. She also made a dozen napkins and several doilies. Some of the latter were oval to cover the asbestos mats. The edges were buttonholed and scalloped in black, and a simple design in cross-stitch in black, pink, and blue decorated each piece.

To complete the set, she purchased a can of black paint and a small brush. Two old, silver candlesticks from which the paint was worn, were painted black, and fitted with yellow wax candles. Two small ash trays with advertising on the bottom, were painted black, and one used for a yellow and white marmalade jar, and the other for a dish for pickles or jelly. An old-fashioned footed white crockery dish which had not been used for

years, was painted black, and used for a fruit compote for the middle of the table. Thus a yellow and black luncheon set was provided at small cost.

Rejuvenating a Beaded Bag.

A beaded bag, beautifully executed, but with a worn top, was about to be discarded. A resourceful visitor said, "Give it to me, and I'll bring it back to you in a few days."

When she brought it back, it was a beautiful accessory which delighted its former owner. The beaded part had been removed from its frame, and used as the bottom half of a handbag, with a corded silk top of rich black. The top was mounted on an imitation tortoise shell frame, and on the black silk part of the bag was the beaded monogram of the owner, done in rather small size, and in simple style. The bag was now ready for dress-up wear.

A Dress From a Shawl.

A paisley shawl which had been badly

cut up by the moths, and was somewhat worn in places, also was decided upon as a sacrifice to the shears. The center was black, and the border mostly in copper, terra cotta, and gold. The center was matched in black cashmere by the yard, and a simple slip was made of this, with tight fitting sleeves. An over-dress, slightly draped at one side, was made of the paisley part, the design being carefully matched where there were any seams. It was really cut very little, and the short fringe of the paisley bordered the bottom of the over-dress.

To give character and distinction to the costume, a very little trimming in the way of black fur binding was used, and a costume bag made of the black center, with a couple of the paisley designs appliqued on with fine embroidery done in harmonizing colors. The bag was lined with terra cotta, and has a top of dull gold.

in the way of new projects. Child psychology, recreation, landscape gardening, interior decoration, and music appreciation were mentioned. One woman was heard to say, "I feel just like I do when I open a mail order catalog. I need so much I don't know what I want most."

Fannie R. Buchanan, musician and lecturer, explained how a mother could develop her family's appreciation for good music, and brought memories to every mother present when she sang and dramatized the Cradle Song in unison with them.

"What is News?" was answered by J. B. Hasselman, of Michigan State College, and he told how these local leaders could best get it to their local editors.

Mrs. Dora Stockman, of the State Board of Agriculture, called attention to the fact that this country leads the world in divorce and crime. This is one leadership of which we are not proud, and to overcome it we must tie the interests of family life closer to the home.

Farm Women Meet

In the Interest of Better Food, Better Clothing and Better Homes

BETTER food, better clothing, and better homes, were the drawing cards that brought 500 rural women to Michigan State College the last Friday in October, to be present at the first annual State Rally Day for local leaders in Home Economics Extension work. Some of these women traveled more than 200 miles by auto to attend this get-together.

That the rural home managers are wide-awake to their job of raising the standard of living in their respective homes and communities, was evinced by the enthusiasm with which these farm women discussed feeding and clothing their families, and the making of better homes among themselves, and the manner in which they responded in the meeting.

Kitchen Stars Become Movie Stars.

After a tour of Michigan State College's beautiful campus, the women grouped by their respective counties, cheered before the motion picture camera. At 12:30 they assembled at a luncheon in the new Union Memorial Building, and were entertained with various selections by the Varsity Quartette, and R. J. Baldwin, Extension Director, welcomed this, the largest group of rural women ever assembled at the Michigan State College.

Dean of Agriculture, R. S. Shaw, described the sixteen rungs in the college's ladder of progress, one of which was the Home Economics Course, established in 1895. At that time the course was very much simpler than the one now offered. Unselfish local leadership had made it possible to enroll 14,740 women in this Home Economics Extension work, Dean Shaw said. He expressed the hope that a project for beautifying the surroundings of the farm home be launched in the future.

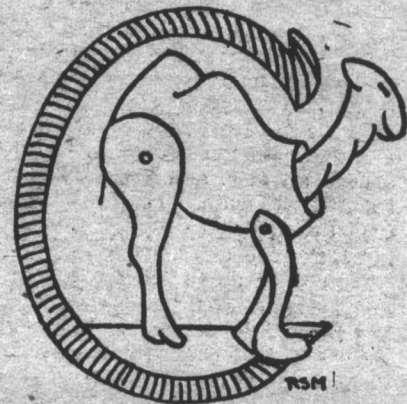
That the tools to carry on efficient home management are as essential as the tools to carry on efficient farm management, was the belief of Miss Florence Ward, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who had charge of all the Home Economics Extension work during the war.

"The farmers of this country are more dependent upon the 6,000,000 farm wives living on the farms, than are the men in any other occupation," said Miss Ward. "Last year about 80,000 local leaders gave enough of their time to be equivalent to 16,000 people working full time for a year, to carry on this \$19,000,000 enterprise. The farm homes, more than any other class of homes, express the democracy of our country, for the majority of our great men have been farm boys."

Many New Projects Wanted.

Miss Louise Campbell, state home demonstration leader, and chairman of this meeting, called for a voice of what these rural women wanted next

TELL TALE 'NITIALS.



Now, if your name begins with C, Your tendency is apt to be A thirst—for knowledge, tho, I think, Like camels who can drink and drink.

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

APPLES FOR THE SWEET TOOTH.

Candied Apples.

Sweet apples are best, but any firm variety may be used. Cut in eighths and core, blanch by dipping in cold water, drain and cook for five minutes in a hot syrup made of one cupful of sugar, one cupful of corn syrup, and one cupful of water.—Mrs. J. L.

Jellied Apples.

Pare tart apples, core and slice quite thin, put layer of apples in crockery dish, then layer of sugar, and so on until you have used apples prepared. Cover with plate and put on weight. Let bake in slow oven for three hours. Beat white of eggs and put over when cold, serve with sweet cream or a custard.—Mrs. M. A.

Apple Pickles (New).

Quarter and core apples and place in stone crock till sufficient to take up one quart of juice from pickled beets, and add one cup of sugar, half teaspoon cinnamon, and bake in oven till apples can be pierced with fork. The apples will be pink clear through, spicy, and delicious.—Mrs. G. H. F.



Holding Down the Winter's Supply of Heat.

Thanksgiving Menus

What Readers Will Serve, and Why They are Thankful

THANKSGIVING is the one day of the year when all America gives praise for prosperity and freedom. The safe return of the men folks from their two weeks' hunting trip will be a reason for thanksgiving and a festive time.

My scheme for decorations this year will be the out-of-doors suggestions of the north woods. The centerpiece will be a pumpkin jardiniere filled with ground pine, berries, oak leaves, etc. The place cards are to be small turkeys made from cones, with feathers stuck up in the tail; wire, crepe paper, and sealing wax make the neck, head, and feet; they look so real one might expect them to strut.

The menu will be:

Oyster Cocktail	
Tomato Soup	Croutons
Turkey with Dressing	
Venison (perhaps)	
Cranberry Sauce	
Mashed Potatoes	Baked Squash
Creamed Onions	Celery
Peach Pickles	Waldorf Salad
Mince and Pumpkin Pie	
Fruit and Coffee	

This year I am most thankful because I was spared with good health to take care of my aged father, who died last month, and I am thankful I could do for him as long as he required care.—Mrs. A. B., Romeo.

For decorations on my table Thanksgiving Day, I will have a large, flat, pumpkin with the seeds removed and the top cut to resemble the handles of a basket. In this basket I will put red and green apples, pears, bananas, and grapes. Around the base, and falling over the side, will be more of

the same fruits. On each end of the table I will place my tall glass candle sticks with orange colored candles. At the place of each guest will be a turkey gobble with the guest's name on it, made with water colors in spare moments. My dinner will consist of:

Roast Chicken	Sausage Stuffing
Giblet Gravy,	Mashed Potatoes
Creamed Squash	Aspic Salad
Pickles	Celery
Brown and White Bread	
Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream.	
Fruit	Coffee

I am most thankful for good health, for without this most essential thing, nothing can be enjoyed.—Mrs. G. C. R., Petoskey.

At our family get-together I plan to serve:

Roast Duck with Dressing	
Brown Gravy	
Mashed White Potatoes and Glazed Sweet Potatoes	
Jelly	Vegetable Salad
Brown and White Bread, Butter	
Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream	
Baked Red Apples with Currants	
Pork Cake	Coffee

My dinner and decorations are planned as our Pilgrim fathers were on their first Thanksgiving Day. Our centerpiece will be a yellow pumpkin filled with apples and nuts. Yellow paper napkins will be folded and standing at each place, like a wigwam.

I am most thankful for the gifts God has given me, and just to be alive in this wonderful world of His, and for the gifts of sunshine, health, a loving family, and wisdom to see and know His divine power.—Mrs. J. W. V., Milan.



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

BEET SUGAR SYRUP.

Mrs. M. C. P.—To make syrup from sugar beets, wash and slice thin, the thinner the slices, the better. Place the sliced beets in a kettle and barely cover with water. Bring to the simmering point, or to about 180 degrees F., and keep this temperature for about an hour. Strain the hot syrupy liquid through a cheesecloth. It is not necessary to press the beets. A thinner syrup may be made by cooking them a second time, adding fresh water. Boil the liquid down rapidly, skimming off any material that comes to the top. Seal while hot, in scalded jars. This syrup will be dark in color.

HOW TO SMOKE FISH.

Will you please tell me how I can cure whitefish or trout and smoke them for winter use? Also tell me if it will spoil my smokehouse for smoking meat, if I use it for smoking fish. What is the best fuel for smoking fish?—Mrs. B. J. B.

To smoke large fish for winter use, scale and clean. Cut down the back and remove backbone, and cut into pieces six inches long. Place the fish in a brine made of three pounds of salt to the gallon of water for twenty-four hours. Let drain four hours after removing from the brine. Make a number of wire netting, or wire screen, trays, and arrange the fish on these, using tan bark or hardwood chips, smothered with hardwood sawdust. Dry the fish in the sun for three to

five days, or in a slow oven until quite dry. Wrap in waxed paper and pack in boxes in a cool, dry place.

In smoking small fish, clean and split so that the halves just hold together. The smaller fish need to be in the brine about eighteen hours, and smoked about eight hours.

If your smoke house is thoroughly cleaned afterward, I do not believe the fish would taint other meat. A sprinkling of chloride of lime would remove any odor.

ERADICATE COCKROACHES.

What can I do to get rid of cockroaches?—Mrs. R. M.

An effective means of destroying cockroaches is by the use of sodium fluoride, the material often used for poultry lice. Put the powder in a small dust gun and force it into cracks and crevices where the roaches hide themselves. Apply this twice a week, for two or three weeks.

TAMALE PIE.

I would like to know how to make tamale pie.—Mrs. K. H.

To make tamale pie, cook a cornmeal mush, using one cup of cornmeal, three cups of boiling water, and one and one-half teaspoons of salt. In a saucepan, melt half a tablespoon of fat, and brown one small onion, minced, add half pound of chopped steak, and cook two or three minutes. Put half the mush into a greased baking dish, add the meat mixture, then the remaining mush. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bake thirty minutes in a hot oven. Serve with tomato sauce.

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Beautiful New Things from Old

FEW of your clothes wear out. They just "go stale." You tire of them—and others tire of them, too. Keep them new and fresh by tinting or dyeing with Dy-O-La Dyes—the same kind of dyes used by professional dyers.

Dy-O-La Dyes are so practical, so thorough, so colorful—they multiply your wardrobe without increasing your clothes expense. Fast and beautiful colors. No trouble, no mistakes—Dy-O-La Dyes work equally well on wool, cotton, silk or mixed goods. Fine for cold-water tinting in all the popular shades. Any color 15c. If your dealer cannot supply you order from us. Full directions on every package.



Send for Doll

Here's a Happy Surprise for some little one. BEAUTIFULLY COLORED RAG DOLL all ready to cut out and stuff, given for an empty "Dy-O-La Dye" package and 5 cents. If you have no package, send 10c. Send today. Along with the Doll we will send you helpful Hints on Home Dyeing.

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DY-O-LA DYES

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

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

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5¢ RUB-NO-MORE 5¢

Scour cellars and cisterns,
No matter how old,
With hot water and
RUB-NO-MORE
It kills all the mould.

WASHING POWDER 5¢

COAL

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

Keep Musterole on the bath-room shelf

Years ago the old-fashioned mustard plaster was the favorite remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, colds on the chest and sore throat.

It did the work, but was sticky and messy and burned and blistered.

Musterole has taken the place of the mustard plaster, without the blister.

Keep this soothing ointment on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first cough or snuffle, at rheumatism's first warning signal.

Made from pure oil of mustard, with the blister and sting taken out, Musterole penetrates the skin and goes to the seat of trouble.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Jars & Tubes

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

Make Savory Sauces

By Following Rule of One, Two, Three

MANY housekeepers who have cooked for many years have not mastered the simple art of making delicious white sauces. It is really very simple, once the "just how" of it is mastered. White sauce is made in three grades of thickness, depending upon the use to which it is to be put.

Thin white sauce is commonly known as cream sauce. It is used for creamed chicken, creamed vegetables, and wherever a thin, creamy hot dressing is required.

Medium white sauce is a little thicker, and is used for similar purposes, but where a heavier dressing is desirable; for example, new potatoes are often scraped, boiled, dipped in medium white sauce and sprinkled with chopped parsley.

Thick white sauce is thicker and heavier again, and is used for croquettes, and wherever a dressing is required with sufficient body to hold a mass together.

The rule is easy to remember. All three sauces are made exactly alike, except that thin white sauce has one rounding tablespoonful of flour to each half pint, or one cup of milk. Medium white sauce has two tablespoonfuls of flour, and thick white sauce three tablespoonfuls to the half pint. It might be called the rule of one, two, three. So it is easy to vary the formula and to make exactly the grade of white sauce most desirable, for the particular use to which it is to be put.

The rule for thin white sauce is as follows: Two tablespoonfuls of butter, melted until bubbling hot. Gradually add the flour and stir briskly until smooth. Have ready one cup, or one-half pint, of scalded milk. Pour a little of this into the butter and flour and beat until smooth. It will be almost shiny in appearance and smooth in its consistency. Add half of the remaining milk, and cook to a creamy mass. Continue to stir several minutes, then add the rest of the milk. There should be no lumps, and prepared this way, the sauce has a rich and de-

licious flavor, noticeably absent if the butter is added to the mixture and the flour stirred in. Any of the white sauces are extremely useful in preparing delicious meals.

Velvet sauce is made exactly like medium white sauce, only in place of hot milk, one cup of hot white meat stock is used.

French onion sauce is especially good to serve with pork chops or boiled mutton. Take one cup of velvet sauce and add to a pint of sliced onions which have been cooked in boiling salted water until very tender. Drain and force through a coarse sieve. Season with just a trace of cayenne pepper, and a little celery salt.—Mrs. E. M. G.

LET OLD NEWSPAPERS BE YOUR SERVANTS.

MY experience of the last few weeks has taught me a few lessons. Having had an attack of flu, the good man of the house did the housework nobly, while son looked after the chores.

But after getting up "about the house," and working myself back into the harness gradually, I find old newspapers to be a great help.

Cover the tablecloth with fresh newspapers each morning. It saves washing table linen.

"Dad" didn't know how to keep the kitchen range bright and shining. I took old newspapers and went over it. You would be surprised how well it looked, especially the nicker. Also, the teakettle can be "dressed up" a bit in the same way.

Try sitting down with your lamp chimneys and cleaning them with some old newspapers. It will rest you wonderfully.

When son works on the car he washes his greasy hands with kerosene in the woodhouse and dries them on newspapers, then washes at the sink. This saves many soiled towels.—Mrs. A. B.



Little Frogs that Ran Away

ONE autumn afternoon two little frogs hopped upon an old log that had tumbled into the pond in Frog Hollow.

"Come home very soon, or Jack Frost will get you," Old Mother Frog had told them the very last thing before they hopped away. But when these two little frogs hopped upon the old log, the sun shone warmer than it had in many days.

"I'm not afraid of Jack Frost," said little Hippy Frog.

"Neither am I," said little Hoppity Frog.

"Let's hunt for a fly," said Hippy Frog.

"That will be fun," said Hoppity Frog, so off they hopped.

Now, these two little frogs did not know that since the cold days had come there were no more flies for them to catch. They just went hopping here and hopping there, hunting behind this leaf and that blade of grass for a fly. But not a fly could they find.

"We must hurry home now," said Hippy Frog.

So off the two little frogs hopped. They hunted and hunted, but could not find the way home. The sun went to sleep behind the hills, and it was very cold.

"What will we do?" asked Hoppity Frog.

"We'll just go to sleep under a big

leaf and perhaps we can find the way home in the morning," said Hippy Frog.

So they went to sleep under a big leaf, but it was a very cold night, colder than either of these little frogs ever knew.

In the morning their little legs were so stiff they could scarcely hop. At last they reached the pond in Frog Hollow.

But, alas! They could not get in. The very door to their house was closed. They could see every little twig around their door. Hippy Frog and Hoppity Frog bumped their heads against this clear wall that kept them from their home, but they could not break it. They were very cold and hungry.

"Mother said Jack Frost would get us if we didn't hurry home," reminded Hippy Frog.

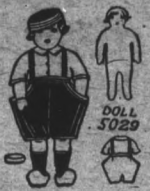
"He did get us," answered Hoppity Frog. "He has closed our front door with a coat of ice and now we can't get in."

The two little frogs were very sad, and thought for a long time of what they should do.

"We'll just have to make a winter bed of our own," said Hoppity Frog.

So the two little frogs made a winter bed of their very own, but it was very cold and uncomfortable, and many times they wished they were home with Mother Frog and Father Frog.

Michigan Farmer Patterns Clever Designs for Kiddies Clothes



No. 5283—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 5029—A New Doll. Cut in six sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 inches in length. A 16-inch size requires ¾ yard of 36-inch material for the doll. Rompers, and waist and cap require one yard if made of one material. To make waist and cap brim of contrasting material requires ¾ yard. Price 13c.

No. 5172—Child's Short Clothes Set. Cut in five sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A two-year size requires 1 yard of 36-inch material for the dress, 1½ yards for the petticoat, and 1¼ yards for the combination. Price 13c.



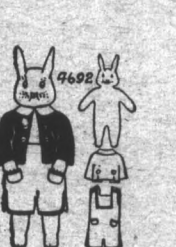
No. 5165—Boys' Suit. Cut in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 5248—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with half yard of contrasting for collar, bosom and sleeve facings. Price 13c.



No. 5252—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size, as illustrated in the large view, requires ¾ yard of plain material and 2¼ yards of plaid 36 inches wide. If made with long sleeves, 1¼ yard of plain material will be required. Price 13c.

No. 5279—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A six-year size, as illustrated in the large view, will require 2¼ yards of one material, and ¼ yard of contrasting 36 inches wide for pockets, cuffs and collar facings. Price 13c.



No. 4692—"Peter Rabbit" and his Winter Suit. Pattern includes "doll" and garments and is cut in three sizes: Small, 12; medium, 16; large, 20 inches in length. A 12-inch size requires ½ yard for the "doll" and ¾ yard for the jacket and overalls. Price 13c.

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

Poultry Problems Discussed

The Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association is Successful

AN event of considerable importance to the poultry industry occurred at the Michigan State College last week. It was the first annual meeting of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association.

For several years the poultry men of the state have endeavored to organize, but without success. However, this meeting and its success indicates that organized poultry interest in Michigan is now a fact.

As would be natural, the main features of this convention were in regard to the greatest problems of the poultry industry, not so much from the standpoint of the individual poultry raiser, as from the standpoint of the industry as a whole. The great problems are mostly those of disease and honesty. Many diseases can only be combatted through organized effort. Honesty in the sale of hatching eggs, baby chicks, and other stock, is of great importance, for the purchase of stock from a dishonest poultryman has often caused the failure of individual poultry enterprises.

Conferences Valuable.

This convention was ably conducted by Dr. L. E. Heasley, the president of the association. He opened the program by having Prof. E. G. Card tell of the aims of the Michigan State College poultry department. Professor Card left no doubt in the minds of those present as to the college's desire to help the poultry industry of the state in all its problems.

Professor Phelan, dean of the educational department, in his address of welcome, told of Mr. Harriman's (the former great railroad magnate) three great essentials of success. These were conference, conference and conference. In other words, Mr. Harriman knew the value of conferring on any matter for which success is sought.

Tell the Truth in Advertising.

A short, meaty talk on advertising was given by Glenn Campbell, of Toledo, who specializes in poultry advertising. He said that honesty is essential to make advertising successful. A knack of telling facts in a way that the reader can see them in the same light you see them, is also necessary. Giving the incorrect impression that one has three-hundred-egg hens as mothers of all the stock or eggs sold, is dishonest, and harmful to the best interests of the business. Tell the truth simply but vividly, and keep on telling it; tell it in small space often, rather than in large space occasionally—these are the essentials of successful advertising.

Standardization Necessary.

Dr. M. A. Jull, senior poultryman of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave a very interesting talk on the work the government is doing along poultry lines. One of its chief objects is to make standardization effective in the poultry industry. Canada has far surpassed us in this respect, with the result that its export trade has grown rapidly and its home consumption of eggs is much greater per capita than ours.

Cost of reproducing flocks should be investigated. In some cases, the cost has been found to be almost prohibitive, because of the ravages of disease. Dr. Jull has brought attention to the fact that the federal and state governments spend millions for live stock inspection, but not a cent for poultry.

Banquet a Success.

Mr. C. F. Hoffman, of the dairy department of Michigan State College, told in an interesting way, of the effect of minerals and vitamins in the ration. In older times, he said, cows produced only enough milk for one calf, and hens laid enough eggs for a

litter. Since then, we have specialized these two kinds of live stock, bringing them to heavy production under artificial conditions. In doing this, we have interfered with their natural nutritional requirements.

At the banquet, which was furnished by an incubator company, Dean Shaw, of Michigan State College, said that the United States had only six per cent of the population, but produced twenty-four per cent of the food. Poultry products produced were worth \$300,000,000 more than the wheat crop. The interest in poultry is indicated by the fact that there are more experimental projects for poultry than for any other animal.

Cooperation Needed.

Dr. Jull told of the Tower of Babylon and of the difficulty in getting it built, because of the lack of cooperation. In the United States, forty-eight states are trying to build a poultry industry without cooperation. Twenty-seven states already have twenty-seven different plans. Buyers in one state want to know what certification and accreditation mean in another.

Dr. Ward Giltner, dean of the veterinary department, entertained the banqueters with humor, as well as making a plea for the veterinarian. With so many live stock diseases prevalent, the veterinarian is more essential than ever.

At the next morning's session, Dr. Jull again spoke of the importance of uniform laws in the states for the poultry industry. He said that the government wanted to do those things which would bring about coordination between the states, and thus make their laws all the more effective. The hatchery men, he said, should exist to give the poultry raiser, at a reasonable price, superior quality chicks which are free from disease. If hatcheries can not give better service than existed before, they are economically worthless. Uniform effort is needed to keep dishonest ones out of the business, as the few dishonest men often put the whole industry in a bad light.

Baby Chick Possibilities.

A representative of the International Baby Chick Association said that only fifteen per cent of the poultry raisers are reached by hatcheries, and that it requires 400,000,000 chicks annually to replace the hens. Still, there is an apparent over-production, because many people feel that they can not buy with assurance.

Mr. W. L. Mallman, of the bacteriological department of the college, told of bacillary white diarrhea and its control. The chief cause of the spread of this disease is the droppings. So poultrymen should keep a screen over the dropping board so as to keep the hens from walking on the droppings, and should use such feed hoppers and drinking fountains as would be kept free from contamination from droppings.

Association's Success Assured.

Mr. L. L. Jones came from Indiana to tell of the live poultry association in that state. This association is doing much good for the industry, as it reaches the people with the farm flocks.

The Michigan Association ended a very successful meeting, which indicates that it will grow in usefulness and influence, and, in so doing, it will become a big factor in improving poultry conditions in the state.

Hermansville plans a poultry show for December 4-5. Mr. R. L. Gulliver, poultry specialist of the Michigan State College, visited demonstration flocks in the peninsula late in October. Ontonagon county has four such demonstration farms, and Gogebic county has ten.

Home-grown and Home-owned

That which is ours always seems better to us than even the best coming from strangers. It must be so, for without loyalty all the world would again be a jungle.

But with a land as large as ours, with swarming millions all with their own work to do, friends sometimes seem like strangers, and we do not know our own.

How many of us know that last year 225,000 more consumers of electric light and power and workers in the industry invested \$200,000,000 of their earnings in their own electric light and power companies? These are the companies which, through private enterprise, have come to furnish ninety-five per cent of the electric service in the United States. Municipal plants furnish the other five per cent; but in the last few years 860 communities have abandoned this experiment and have gone back to private enterprise.

Sprung from the soil of American inventive genius, with two and a half million consumer and employee owners, we can truly say that our electric light and power industry is both "home-grown" and "home-owned."

To extend the benefits of electricity to agriculture, fifteen state committees are at work with the national committee in studying the problems of farm electrification.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of

economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Mfg. Ass'n, and the National Electric Light Association.

If you are interested in this work write for a booklet describing it.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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What the Mailman Brought

Some Interesting Messages From M.C.s

Squeak! Bang!

Don't be alarmed. It's just Station T. S. signing in for the Merry Circle.

First of all, I'll tell you about my vacation. In June, I went with my folks to Mackinac Island. We drove through, staying nights with friends along the way. The first stop was with my only brother, (I have four sisters), who lives on a farm near Harrison.

On the island, we saw the old forts, block-houses, old cannons, and many other interesting things. On our way through the woods to see the old time

der how many families have mothers and fathers like our family has.

I believe I have the dearest father and mother in the world.—One who loves your column, Rosa Mae Funk, 61 Park Street, Union City, Mich.

It is my impression that this letter comes from one who belongs to a wholesome, whole-hearted family. While there are many of the "frothy" kind of people, I am sure that the sensible kind prevail.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, I am a "freshie" this year, and I just love to go to school. Do you hear anything like this very often? I will drive a car this fall until the roads get muddy, then will drive my horse.

Last winter my father bought me a horse and saddle, and the first time I rode her she shook her head and ran about twenty rods, bucking every step, and deposited me in a ditch, where the snow was soft and deep. You can believe it was a very exciting ride; but I will have to confess just to you, Uncle Frank, that I "pulled leather." I have never been allowed to ride her since.

I am always anxious for the Michigan Farmer to come so I can read "our



Mary Bohunisky is Taking a Dog-back Ride.

kiln, we found some lady-slippers, the first I had ever seen.

In August, my sister and I went camping with our guardian and troop of Camp Fire Girls, to Water Works State Park, near Bay City, on Saginaw Bay. While there, we learned to swim, dive, and float; and some of the girls passed the first swimming test.

But vacation wasn't all play, I assure you. We helped Dad with the hay and beans, not to mention the hoeing. That for outside.

In the house we helped our mother with the housework and cooking. I learned how to make bread and pies. I'm inviting you all to taste some of my butterscotch or lemon pie, with meringue an inch thick!

My baby sister (two years old) does everything she sees anyone else do. You would laugh to see her imitate us when we do our setting-up exercises, which we learned in the Camp Fire Girls.

Am signing off, but expect to hear from Station T. S. again. Blinky, Blank-Squeak!!—Thelma Skelton, Auburn, Mich.

I am willing to take a chance on that pie. Let me have a piece of butterscotch, please. I'd like to be a Girl Scout if they have as much fun as you say.

Dear Uncle Frank:

For five years I have read the boys' and girls' page, and must say it is the best part of your paper.

In reading the boys' comments on girls, I can truly say I agree with them in every, or almost every way. I can truly thank God for a good mother, who taught me the right way, and the responsibility of housekeeping in every line. When I was eleven years old, my mother put me in a kitchen throughout the summer and taught me how to cook; to bake bread and pies; to do everything in housekeeping; how to take care of chickens, and other things that a good housekeeper should know.

My mother raised six children, and there is not one in our whole family, except the baby boy, that hasn't been taught to cook and keep house.

In all our family, there is not one who uses rouge, paints, or powder. Not one of us four girls has her hair bobbed, and we try to dress sensibly so people can not say that we are just half dressed.

We owe it all to our dear mother and father, and we are thankful to be classed as just common folks. I won-

page," and am glad I still have four years yet to be a member.

Well, I guess you will think I run on like "Tennyson's Brook," so will close.—Your affectionate niece, Ariel Denton, M. C., Saranac, Mich.

I believe that I wouldn't like your way of getting off a horse. I'm glad you still have four years to go.

Dear Slim Jim:

Well, cousins, I was right in the old town our Unk lives in, this summer. It's some town. I would not live there on a bet. One reason why I don't like it is because I rode ten miles and never got anywhere; and you can't see that one-horse town until you get on a three-deck bus.

Maybe Unk thinks I am a peach for not visiting him while I was in Detroit, but I was only there for supper one night, and I don't think I would have found him in a year. For, you see, I would not know how he really did look, because you make so many drawings of him that my head's in a

brain storm. When I saw the first drawings of him, I thought he looked like a bean pole; but I would not say for sure.—Emma Gilbert, Quincy, Mich.

This is some town, but there are other places I like better. Of course, it's hard to find somebody in a big town when you don't know what he looks like. But how do you know I am a slim Jim?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Some years ago I lost my eyesight through the meanness of a boy. I have suffered everything but death with my eyes. As far as medical aid is concerned, I will wear this scar until I die. But do I judge all boys by that one? No, I don't.

I have seen girls doing just as mean things as any boy would dare to do.

Quite a while ago, a girl told me about a boy giving her the wrong assignment when she came back to school after being absent. Didn't you ever hear of a girl getting a boy into a tight place with the teacher, or some one else? If I remember right, Eve cooked Adam in a batch of apple "sass."

Herbert Estes says to the boys, "Don't let the chatters run us off." Don't worry, little boy; you'll get over the pin-feathery stage in a few years and marry some little chatterer, and you'll probably make a lovable daddy to some ten or twelve chatterers.

I don't think boys mean to be, or are, any worse than the girls. You see, my father was a little boy once. But I do think, if all the chattering monkeys would throw coconuts at the boys, they might wake up.—Another chatterer, Eve's daughter.

You are right not to judge all by what one did. No matter how much boys and girls talk about each other, they like each other pretty well. Isn't it funny?

Dear Uncle Frank:

How many times have I got to knock before you hear me? If each letter I have written to you were a knock, I'd think you were deaf, for I have written about eight letters, and never had one in print. Well, I guess I will stop finding fault with you, and express my idea about apes and human beings.

I, too, think it is all "bunk," as "Sweetheart" says. For, does not the Bible say that God made man, and then made woman to be his companion? If these foolish people would read the Bible and the histories, they would have a fearful change of mind. Even the people of the prehistoric times tried to make the people believe that their ancestors were cats, dogs, snakes, and apes.

Now, about smoking. Hookie Gee! Girls smoking! Are girls getting so low down that they smoke? Has the modern flapper lost her mind? Do the



Ethel Howard Has to Keep Both Hands Busy Mothering Lambs.

girls of today think they can't have a good time without smoking? If they do, they are mighty mistaken. I never have disgraced myself with a cigarette, and I'm always having a good time. I think a girl who smokes has no respect for herself.

Well, I will ring off, as I don't want the boys and girls (especially the boys) to think I am an old maid, crone, crab, or anything of the sort, because I can make eyes with the rest of them.—Chrystal Woodthorp, R. 1, Morrice, Mich.

You must have had some experience in knocking, if you have done it eight times. You write about monkeys and smoking. Well, I know of a lot of monkeys who smoke.

Some Spooky Stories

By M.C. Prize Story Tellers

By June Nelson, Filion, Michigan.

Suddenly I was aware that the stillness was broken by a sound, faint as a sigh, delicate as the first breath of a storm. I waited in suspense, hardly daring to breathe. Suddenly I felt a hand on my shoulder, and turning I beheld a tall skeleton draped in flowing, white robes. At last the phantom spoke. "Come," he said, in wierd, hollow tones which I could not resist.

With his bony fingers clasping my trembling hand, he led me on, into a dense forest where bats flitted about our heads, and owls wailed dismally from the tree-tops. Suddenly I saw a blue light flickering between the shadows ahead of us. When we reached the spot, I saw that it was the entrance to a cave. I looked fearfully at my companion. Was he going in? He did not hesitate, and we entered. What a sight met my eyes! Before me stood a number of creatures, all like the spectre beside me. Glowing eyes peered at me from all sides; cold, clammy hands touched my face, and wings fanned the air above me. I was about to scream when the ghost spoke. "This," he said, "is the Cave of Nightmares. I am 'Imagination'. I can lead you into places of beauty as well as of horror."

As he spoke, the cave was transformed into a lovely ballroom filled with beautiful men and women. My companion now changed into a beautiful youth. He spoke again, this time in a soft musical voice. "This is the Cave of Happy Dreams. With my help you can explore realms unknown to the rest of the world. I will come whenever you summon me."

With these words he vanished, but my Hallowe'en adventure had given me a friend with whom I might visit all parts of the world.

By Helene Lett, Hudson, Michigan.

Suddenly I was aware that the stillness was broken by a sound, faint as a sigh, delicate as the first breath of a storm, pleasing to hear, but such a sound as would make one's blood run cold. I was sitting before the window and looking out through the gathering dusk, I could see that a drizzly rain was falling. I had been reading the thrilling story, "The Fall of the House of Usher," by Poe, and had evidently fallen into a peaceful doze when the peculiar sound aroused me.

Again I heard it softly, but surely, coming from a darkened corner of the room that my searching eyes could not penetrate. The wierd tale that I had been reading, and the effect of the doze, had given me a feeling that I was in a ghostly atmosphere, and I turned my head about slowly, cautiously, fearing lest the object of my uncanny feeling give vent to its ire and do me injustice. Peering into the darkness, I could see a dim outline of white, and I crouched lower in my chair, hoping to escape the starry eye of the immortal being I thought it to be.

The third time I heard it, and, oh! horrors! I heard another sound—the patter, patter, patter of its unearthly feet, stalking across the floor directly toward me. I was on the verge of putting my feet in the chair when something cold was thrust against my bare skin. I shrieked and clamored into my chair, and gazed despairingly about. I saw that the white figure opposite me had not moved, and then I remembered. I had been told to be sure not to forget to feed the pet poodle.

GHOST STORY WINNERS.

HALLOWE'EN must have had a spooky effect, for the ghost stories I received in this contest were very good. I had some real shivery read-

ing, which made me live Hallowe'en over again. I am sorry that we did not have more prizes to give others who sent in good stories. The prize winners are as follows:

Pencil Boxes.

June Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Hilda Baumeister, South Rockwood, Michigan.

Dictionaries.

Gulford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.
Helene Lett, R. 5, Hudson, Mich.
Gladys Hyland, 3525 Porter Street, Detroit, Mich.

Knives.

Florence Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.
Martin Grayvold, Suttons Bay, Mich.

Missing Word Contest

BELOW are five sentences with words missing in them. The sentences are taken from the reading columns of this issue. The best way to solve this contest is to read through the paper to find the sentences which will supply the words.

Write the correct sentences neatly on a sheet of paper on which you have placed your name and address in the upper left-hand corner. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name. After each sentence give the number of the page on which you found the sentence.

Ten prizes will be given. The first two will be handy school pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries, and the next five, pocket knives.

The contest will end November 20, so be sure to send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

Here are the sentences:

1. The — of — who — where this — has not — —, will never — how — they —, — it is too —.
2. — conditions — the past — have done — to — the growing — — two — than any argument — man — possibly use.
3. Even the — of the — times — to make — believe — their — were cats, —, and —.
4. A — corn — much more — — is — of careful — when it — to growing —.
5. The — of this — are more — upon the — farm — living — the —, than are — — in any —.

Stella Toth, R. 1, Box 55, Belleville, Michigan.

Gladys Adams, R. 8, Box 120, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Addie Harris, R. 1, Niles, Mich.

A MAN AND HIS CRUCIBLE.

(Continued from page 487).

"A short time after I sent the letters," she went on, "I was seized with the fear that I had made exactly the mistake that I had made. I started downstairs hastily, meaning to see if I could stop the letters—and fell. Hadley had just arrived—he thought I had blundered, for I hinted that I was going to accept your proposal when I gave him the letters. Dr. Hadley determined to test you out to my entire satisfaction, and at the same get rid of Byerly for all time. We hated to pretend, but Dr. Hadley would have his way!"

"Pretend?" muttered Thayer.
"And, Jack," Elizabeth continued, "how well you stood the test! Dear boy, I am not hurt at all, save for a wrenched ankle. But—just a moment, and then you may kiss me—did Byerly really write those pretty letters?"

"Yes," answered Dr. John Thayer. "All of them. I forced him to write them at the point of a pistol."

THE END.

Little Harold Whizzle made a radio out of a cigar box, some hairpins and baling wire, but is pretty discouraged as he can't get anything any further than Honolulu or Dublin.—Sunshine Hollow.

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Illinois State Experiments show that 85% of Cows kept in Close
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DRY ROUGHAGE FOR MILK COWS.

AN account of the extreme shortage of clover hay, alfalfa and dry roughage, dairymen will find themselves facing a serious problem this winter to supply dry feed for their milk cows. With plenty of silage, however, a large portion of the roughage ration is well taken care of; but some dry feed is very essential, along with the succulent feed, to balance up the ration and encourage a large, uniform milk flow.

I cannot recall when, at Forest Grove Farm, we have gone into the winter with such a small amount of dry roughage. The extreme dry weather during the spring and early summer decidedly cut down the hay tonnage; consequently, with about the same meadow acreage as in former years, we have about half the dry roughage in the barn as we ought to have for feeding our milk cows.

What is the solution to the situation? To buy clover hay or alfalfa at the present prices would be like casting pearls before swine. Milk and butter-fat are too cheap to warrant buying such high-priced feed. At a public sale in my community a few days ago, clover hay sold for \$18 per ton in the bay, and the bidding was strong at that. As the feeding season advances, prices undoubtedly will go much higher. We have always been able to feed our milk cows plenty of clover hay and alfalfa during the winter months, but this winter we have got to supply some kind of a substitute to help out on dry feed.

We were very fortunate to get our beans up in good shape; consequently we have a lot of good bean fodder that we can use. I consider bean pods that have been well stacked, or stored in the barn, excellent roughage for milk cows. We also threshed our oat straw into the barn and shall feed this roughage as a part of the dry ration. Anyway, we are planning to increase the grain ration sufficiently to help out on the roughage ration, and try to get along without purchasing high-priced roughage.—Leo C. Reynolds.

NEW MILKING SHORTHORN STATE CLASS LEADER.

DARLINGTON EMMA 2d, a Milking Shorthorn cow, owned by Stanley J. Gardner, of Crosswell, Michigan, leads the senior four-year-olds of the breed in the state in milk and fat production. Starting her test at the age of four years, nine months and two days, she made a record of 10,565 pounds of milk, and 423.18 pounds of fat. This record, published in Volume 10 of the Milking Shorthorn Yearbook, replaces that of Duchess 19th, owned by F. W. Johnson, of Custer, Michigan, who formerly led the class with a record of 9,025.7 pounds of milk, and 349.43 pounds of fat.

DRIED BEET PULP VS. CORN SILAGE.

Can I secure a greater flow of milk from my cows by feeding ensilage with the proper amount of protein feed, or by feeding for the succulent part, dried beet pulp moistened with water, feeding the ripe corn, ground finely, and feeding the same amount of protein as with silage? Which ration would the cows like best? How many pounds of dried beet pulp will equal in feeding value about fifteen pounds of ensilage? Can you name a kind of ensilage corn which has given the best results for silage? I am inclined to believe that our early corn is too fibrous for silage.—A. M.

When you take into consideration the cost of dried beet pulp, and cost of corn silage, the beet pulp cannot be compared with corn silage in an eco-

nomie ration for dairy cows. Dried beet pulp, moistened to bring back the succulency of this feed, can be used as a substitute for corn silage, and I am of the opinion that it would pay to purchase some to be used in this way, providing one did not have the corn silage; but there is nothing that is any cheaper, and will give you any better results for the cost, than corn silage. In fact, I doubt if there is anything that will compare with it.

Experiments have shown that the wet beet pulp taken direct from the sugar factor, was about one-half as valuable as corn silage. Of course, when the beet pulp is dried, I understand that it takes about fifteen tons of wet beet pulp to make one ton of dry beet pulp. Then, if it takes two tons of wet beet pulp to equal one ton of corn silage, one dry ton of beet pulp should be equal to about six or seven tons of corn silage.

Best Ensilage Corn.

I don't agree with you with regard to ensilage corn. There is probably no corn that will make a higher grade of ensilage than the corn which you ordinarily grow as a field crop, if it is put into the silo when it is past the roasting stage, and half the ears are well glazed. A later corn yielding much more per acre is worthy of careful consideration when it comes to growing ensilage corn. My idea is that a good yellow dent corn, grown in Ohio or Indiana, is the very best corn that you can get for ensilage. Ordinarily, it will mature sufficiently in Bay county to make good silage, and it will grow much larger, and yield much more per acre than the variety which will mature sufficiently for husking. The ordinary corn would not be too fibrous if put in the silo at the proper state of ripening. Some years the larger corn probably might not mature as much as we would like to make the best quality of ensilage; but in all ordinary years, it will, and, even if not fully matured for ensilage, it makes a very good feed.

TIMOTHY HAY FOR ROUGHAGE.

Please give me a balanced ration for dairy cows, where only timothy hay is available for roughage. I have a few carrots, and can get most any kind of grain.—A. E. S.

Timothy hay, cut at the proper time, and properly cured, makes a good feed, but it is quite deficient in protein for dairy cows giving milk. Carrots are excellent and furnish a succulent food in the ration. I would suggest as a grain ration, corn, oats and bran, mixed equal parts. Besides, two pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal per day, give a sufficient amount of corn, bran and oats mixed, to provide each cow with a pound of grain for every four pounds of milk produced.

CATTLE PRICES HIGHER.

THE average price received for cattle sold at the recent West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, was \$27.16 per head higher than the average price received at a similar sale one year ago. The quality of cattle sold in each of these two sales was about the same. One year ago the highest-priced animal sold in the sale was a thirty-pound bull calf, which brought \$315. This year the highest-priced animal sold was a thirty-pound bull calf, which was bid off at \$375. Last year the highest-priced cow in the sale brought \$285. These prices should offer some encouragement to breeders of pure-bred cattle.

Up to October 22, 7,236 cattle were tested in Gogebic county for bovine tuberculosis, in 1,427 herds.

BALANCED RATION FOR JERSEY COWS.

How would you balance a ration for Jersey cows giving twenty to thirty pounds of milk daily? My roughage consists of ensilage and rye, and vetch and hay, cut in the bloom of the rye. I would like to use corn-and-cob meal, if advisable, in the concentrate allowance. I also have a good supply of bran and wheat middlings. The middlings are the white middlings. Available feeds, other than those I have, are: Cottonseed meal, oil meal, and oats. The rye and vetch hay is at least one-third vetch. The cattle eat it readily.—W. W. W.

You can count on your rye and vetch hay, cut in the bloom of the rye, if cured in good shape, as being practically equal to clover hay. Corn-and-cob meal can be used, but it makes a bulky grain ration. Where you use plenty of bran in a grain ration, you do not need the ground corn cob for bulk; but if it is more convenient to have the corn ground in this way, this product can be used in the ration. I would suggest that you mix your corn-and-cob meal, wheat bran and wheat middlings, equal parts by weight, as your main grain ration. As you have ensilage for a roughage, I would prefer to feed cottonseed meal to oil meal, and I would feed each cow two pounds of cottonseed meal per day. Then I would feed a sufficient amount of other grain ration so that each cow would get a pound of grain for every three pounds of milk which she produces a day. You can feed the cows all of the corn silage and hay that they will eat up clean without waste. If you have plenty of oats, you can add oats to the corn-and-cob meal, bran and middlings, making them one-fourth of this mixture.

METHODS OF FEEDING.

Would like to have you tell me something about cow feed. How would you feed the following? We have ensilage, bean pods, and fairly good clover hay. For grain we grind our own feed; grind about nine sacks of corn, cob and all; seven sacks of oats, and about one sack of clean cull beans; also feed some cottonseed meal. What would make a good balanced ration of this? Should the ensilage and hay be weighed, also the grain? Does it make any difference how it is fed? We feed ensilage grain and corn while the cows are out to water, at night about five o'clock. Then we milk about five-thirty or six o'clock. In the morning we feed grain, then milk, and feed ensilage and corn, then water. Feed bean pods about ten o'clock, then some hay about one.—L. E. B.

So far as results are concerned, it makes little difference whether you feed grain first, or hay, or at what time of day you feed, provided you feed the same way each day. Cows, like the rest of us, are creatures of habit; when you get them in the habit of getting their grain or hay at a particular time, they miss it if they do not get it. Feed your different feeds in rotation, the same every day and at the same time of day. That is all there is to that. The same with giving them water. Don't water one day in the morning, and the next day at night. Regularity keeps them contented and saves feed.

For practical purposes, it is not necessary to weigh the feed every time you feed. If you were making a careful test for economic production, this would be necessary. But in ordinary work, it is not. You can trust the cow, in great measure, on this point. Give her all she will eat up clean. But you should feed roughage and concentrates in about the proportion of three pounds of the former to one pound of the latter, and again, a cow giving a liberal flow of milk should have at least two and a half pounds of digestible protein per thousand pounds live weight.

A good rule is to feed one pound of grain for every three or four pounds of milk produced, or one pound of grain for every pound of butter-fat produced in a week. You should know how much protein your grain ration, and also your roughage ration, con-

tains. Feed grain enough so that the cow gets the required amount of protein if she eats the proper amount of roughage. Some cows, if you gave them all the grain they would eat, would eat very little roughage. But this is not good for the cow, nor is it economical. We want to get all we can out of the roughage, for this is cheaper. On the other hand, the cow must not be compelled to get nearly all her food from roughage.

Clover hay and bean straw are both rich in protein, and one pound of cottonseed meal, with the bean meal, is sufficient for most cows. But if you have large cows and heavy producers, they may need more.

Your grain mixture is good. Feed the cottonseed meal separately, for you can't get even distribution if you attempt to mix with your other grain.

Follow the rule for feeding grain, and then give each cow all the roughage they will clean up.

THE ART OF MILKING.

I have heard so much about this particular thing, that I have been induced to write you concerning the following: Is there any certain good way to milk a cow? Should you milk the hind udder first, or the front one? Does stripping have a tendency to dry a cow or lessen the milk flow? What is the best way to milk?—W. R. W.

There certainly is a right and a wrong way to milk a cow. Many people never become good milkers because they are not taught properly in the first place, and because they do not understand the true philosophy of the milk flow.

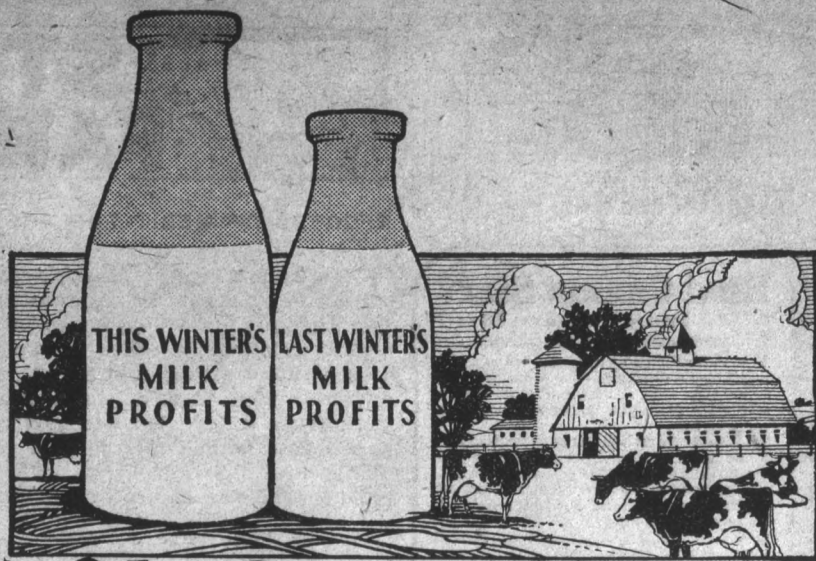
As to milking the hind quarters of the udder first, or the fore quarters, this depends very much upon the udder development. In some cows, the hind teats are so close together that it is well nigh impossible to milk them both at the same time, there not being room for the hands to operate. Again, many cows have the fore quarter and hind quarter so close together that one cannot operate the hands; and then it becomes necessary to milk, for instance, the left fore quarter and the right hind quarter at the same time. I really do not think it makes very much difference in this respect, so long as you milk each cow the same way every time. The cow, like ourselves, is a creature of habit, and she will yield her milk more freely if you always operate in the same way. You can operate differently with different cows. That will make no difference, but the individual cow should be milked in the same way every time.

Science tells us that the milk is practically all secreted during the time of milking, and that manipulation of the udder is essential to get full secretion. The milker should get into the habit of reaching up onto the udder with the fore finger and thumb, and at the same time pressing up with his hand to knead the udder, because this stimulates secretion.

What is known as stripping with the thumb and fore finger is a bad practice, and ought not to be permitted. After getting all the milk in the way I have indicated, it is a good thing to go over the udder with the right hand grasping each teat separately, and with the left hand knead the udder in such a manner as to encourage secretion and at the same time force it down into the teat. That is all the stripping that should be permitted.

Milk the cow as rapidly as possible, and continue the milking without cessation until the cow is milked clean. Another thing, get on friendly terms with the cow. You cannot force a cow to give milk. You have to coax it out of her and, if the cow realizes that you are her friend, she will do much better.

Ironwood business men and Gogebic county farmers have been holding consultations on the subject of a municipal abattoir to handle the local beef product. This would involve, if it goes through, having a federal inspector on the job.



The Same Cows, the same Feed-But The Profit Doubled

Dairy experts are authority for the statement that in the average dairy an increase of only 10% in the milk yield will **DOUBLE** the net profit from the herd. It's the **extra** quarts that add so rapidly to your profit margin.

—And 10% more milk is **not** beyond your reach. Many dairymen constantly write us of this, and still greater, milk increases through including Kow-Kare as a part of the regular winter ration.

Milk-Making Organs Respond to Kow-Kare

During the long winter months what a "grind" your cows encounter! Poor exercise, poor air, little green food—yet a full milk yield is needed to show a profit balance from your winter's work.

Kow-Kare aids the cow to digest and turn into milk the coarse, dry winter diet. Heavy production without danger of breakdown is what this all-medicine invigorator makes possible. In actual returns on the investment no crop-fertilizer can equal the effect of Kow-Kare on your winter milk crop.

Vigorous Cow-Health a Natural Result

Kow-Kare is used sparingly. It is all-medicine; it assists, builds up and adds vigor. While it is putting more milk in the pail it is also building new health and resistance into the cow.

That bigger milk check can be yours; let Kow-Kare help you this winter. Most feed dealers, general stores and druggists have it—\$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied, we will send it postpaid.

FREE Cow Book

Hundreds of thousands of dairymen use our book, "The Home Cow Doctor" as their "reference library" in treating cows "off feed" or suffering from such disorders as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc. Besides telling how to use Kow-Kare in treating these diseases, there is a wealth of useful dairy information. Write for your copy.

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Bag Balm
10 ounce
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Fights Disease-Improves Yield
BAG BALM
Keeps Udder and Teats Healthy



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"The 'Jay Bee' Grinds all Roughage as Well as Grain or Anything Else Raised on the Farm—to any degree of fineness. Grinds everything into nutritious and palatable feeds. It eliminates costly feed losses.

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HUMDINGER
Crusher - Grinder - Pulverizer

is a boon to the American farmer," Ray C. Rittison, Larsen, Wis.

Grinds any feed, dry, damp, wet or oily—to any fineness. Any roughage; hay—Kaffir corn—fodder—snapped corn, husks on—leaves no sharp edges to cause sore mouths as with burr mills. No metal touches metal. No friction. No heat. No breakdowns. No repairs. Uses Fordson or equal power. Turns cheap feeds into big profits. Write for FREE Book, "Economy in Feeding."

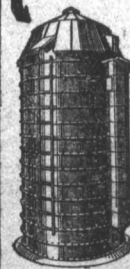
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Check items you are interested in and write today for prices. Agents Wanted. E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter & Silo Co. 109 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

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Rust Cannot Start so long as wire is protected with zinc

You wouldn't apply only one thin coat of paint to your buildings—you know from experience that it requires at least two coats to give you protection against early decay.

That same thing holds true in protecting fence wire. A zinc coating applied by the ordinary galvanizing method cannot retard rust anywhere near as long as fence wire protected by the patented Keystone "Galvannealed" process. The new RED STRAND fence lasts many years longer because we apply much more zinc to the wire than the ordinary galvanizing method. In addition to the extra heavy zinc protection, we use copper in our steel, which in itself means many years of extra service, even after the zinc protection is gone.

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

Let us tell you all about this longer lasting fence. You'll want to read about the "Official Proof of Tests", conducted by Nationally recognized experts. Then, too, our new Red Strand Catalog is worth reading. It tells all about the new patented process, copper-bearing steel and important construction points. These two together with Ropp's Calculator, which answers 75,000 farm questions, will be sent free to landowners.

Always look for the Red Strand (top wire)

Write for them—NOW!
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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

GUERNSEYS

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

FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf

Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk, 936.6 lbs. Fat. No females for sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams: Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,400.50 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, 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.

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

Ready for Service

A wonderfully well developed calf of excellent quality with straight back and a broad level rump. Born October 30, 1924.

His sire is a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, sire of May Walker Ollie Homestead and 6 others above 1,000 lbs. butter, and also a grandson of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes, sire of 16 with 1,000 to 1,497 lbs.

His dam is a 23.5-lb. 3-yr.-old of Colantha breeding.

Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 1.



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"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.

Superior HOLSTEINS

Am now offering for sale a few of the daughters of my former herd sire, Travers Echo Sylvia Rag Apple No. 336120. They are all very large, strong young cows (3 and 4 years old) with fine udders, and are great milkers. Some are fresh and others will soon be due. They are registered and guaranteed healthy. Have never had a reactor. If you want some real Holsteins, come and pick them out.

I. M. Shorman, Fowlerville, Mich.



RECORDS OF MERIT FOR SHEEP.

THE announcement of the records made by a number of breeders of the Michigan Fine Wool Sheep Breeders' Association, has been delayed to secure the scouring returns. It was originally planned to do much of this work at the college, but later a change was necessary and this delayed completion of the records.

The work was instituted so late in the season last year, that only a few of the breeders took the initial steps necessary to be prepared to make records on last spring's shearing. As a result, only three breeders have secured records to date.

This, however, does not measure the interest in the plan. Now fully 150 head of Black Tops, Rambouillets, American Merinos and Delaines have been entered for record next spring. Breeders are beginning to appreciate the value of official records in their breeding flocks.

Some of the records made last spring will serve as quite respectable marks at which other breeders can shoot. The record established by Wigglesworth, of Howell, on his Black Top ram, will make other breeders extend themselves some to improve on the mark. Also, the twenty-two-pound record made by E. M. Moore on a Rambouillet ewe will give other breeders something to do to outstrip it.

Following is a report of the records made this last spring:

(1) Ram 14708	1 yr. 11 mo.	Black Top	27 lbs. 15 ozs.	3% in.
(2) Ewe 14739	1 yr. 11 mo.	Black Top	16 lbs. 2 ozs.	3% in.
(3) Ram 12578	Black Top	25 lbs. 1 oz.	3% in.
(4) Ram 14119	3 yrs.	Black Top	29 lbs. 7 ozs.
(5) Ewe 14530	Black Top	19 lbs. 7 ozs.
(6) Ewe 161206	1 yr. 9 mo.	Rambouillet	17 lbs. 1 oz.	2% in.
(7) Ewe 135871	1 yr.	Rambouillet	18 lbs. 4 ozs.	2% in.
(8) Ewe 148853	2 yr. 11 mo.	Rambouillet	16 lbs. 5 ozs.	1% in.
(9) Ewe 148849	3 yrs.	Rambouillet	22 lbs.	2

In the above table, animals Number 1 to 3, inclusive, are owned by W. C. Hendee & Son, of Pinckney; animals No. 4 and 5 are owned by Geb-ringer & Wigglesworth, of Howell; and the remaining four belong to E. M. Moore, of Mason.

FITTING EWES FOR MATING.

KNOWLEDGE acquired from years of managing a flock for wool and mutton production, has obviously caused me to believe that fitting the ewes for mating is a vital item in successful flock management, and upon which, in no limited measure, a high percentage of strong, robust lambs depends at lambing time. Breeding ewes, that come to mating in the fall, depleted in vitality, low in flesh, and over-worked from suckling the previous lamb crop, are ill-prepared for another year's work, and very likely to fail to mate and bring forth a profitable lamb crop.

Ewes approaching the mating period exhausted of physical strength and resource, cannot properly perform efficiently additional responsibility; consequently, disastrous results are likely to follow later. Breeding ewes carry a double burden—reproduction and growing a fleece of wool. Both functions draft heavily upon the physical vitality of the ewes, and only through proper care, which supplies certain essential foods, can they meet the demand upon their bodies.

As early as possible, after the lambs are weaned, I begin fitting my ewes for mating. No matter how good the pasture has been during the summer months, the ewes are sure to be rather thin, and low in vitality. The ewes naturally will recover somewhat after the lambs are weaned, but pasture alone is not sufficient, and especially during the late fall when the pasturing season is well nigh at a close. Good pasture, if available, is very essential in fitting the ewes for mating, but it should not be depended upon entirely. Ewes that are run down and low in

flesh should be sorted out and given special care. I find a grain ration of three parts oats, one of corn, and one part wheat bran, makes an excellent grain ration. I feed the grain in shallow troughs, and in such amounts that the ewes will clean up readily.—Leo C. Reynolds.

SOWS FARROWING IN COLD WEATHER.

SOWS bred to farrow during the cold weather, should be well cared for. Adequate arrangements should be made at least two weeks previous to farrowing, to meet any emergency, as weather conditions are apt to change suddenly and cause severe loss. Newly farrowed pigs are extremely tender, and whole litters have been lost through lack of proper protection at farrowing time and the few days following.

It has been my experience in handling sows, farrowing during severe weather, that there is nothing quite equal to a basement barn for housing them. I have tried out housing sows in small cots protected by packing straw around the outer walls, but in case of a sudden severe change of weather, the little pigs suffered and some loss was incurred.

If a part of a basement barn is available, it is the finest place in all the world for farrowing sows in cold weather. The basement may be divided off into small pens with the use of gates, and the sows made comfort-

able. In a basement it is easy to maintain a reasonably uniform temperature, and cold draughts and dampness can be readily overcome.

I have found that, if the sows are put in their quarters two or three weeks before farrowing, they become accustomed to their surroundings. They also get acquainted with the man who is to take care of them, so that, if necessary, assistance may be rendered with the least excitement.

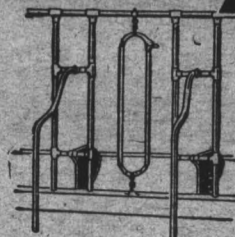
Very little litter should be supplied the sow at farrowing time. Her nest should be made dry and comfortable. Win her confidence, if possible, by kind treatment, so that your help will be well received if needed.—C. R.

PLAN BIG PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL.

A PROGRAM which will appeal to everyone, young or old, country or city dweller, has been prepared by the management of the International Live Stock Exposition for the thousands of visitors who will attend that show in Chicago, from November 28 to December 5. Many new features have been added this year, according to Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide, making the coming exhibition by far the most complete and interesting ever offered to the public.

In the cattle carload display out in the open stock yards, there will be pens of calves in county groups which will show the possibilities of raising market beefs from cows kept for dairy purposes by using pure-bred beef bulls. This year the carloads of fat cattle will be judged by breeds and the winners arranged in pens according to their merits, that visitors may

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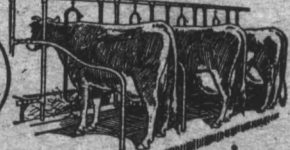
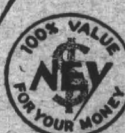
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Complete line of Haying Tools including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, etc.



Do You Want a 31-Lb. Bull?

We offer one sired by our 1,273-lb. champion herd sire and out of a splendid typed cow with above record. She also has a 21-lb. two-year-old daughter. Calf is nicely marked and nearly three-quarters black. Send for extended pedigree.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Michigan

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. Little, Cooperville, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS

CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM, Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

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

FOR SALE registered milking Short-horn bulls, old enough for service. Sired by Prince Albert 8th, 809036. WASTA HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

125 Good Yearling Steers and 50 Heifers

from 5 to 6c in lots to suit purchaser, on my ranch at Gladwin, 8 miles to west. See Ralph Brubaker, Gladwin, or I will be at ranch Nov. 11th, 12th and 13th. F. E. RUDOLPH, Jerome, Mich.

Red Polled Cattle 3 cows and 3 calves for sale. WILH Cattle, West Branch, 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 W. H. EVERY, Manchester, Mich.

Michigan's Premier Duroc Herd

offers a few choice spring boars at \$35. Also several sired by Super Colonel and Colonel Designer, that are real herd and show boar prospects.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

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

DUROCS one good tried sow cheap. Boars ready for fall service. RUSH BROS., Romeo, Mich.

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

Chester Whites spring and fall boars of size and quality. Registered from F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

FRANCISCO FARM

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

B. T. P. C. Reg. Boar Pigs Armistice or Rainbow breeding. See them or will ship C. O. D. GEORGE W. NEEDHAM, Salina, Mich.

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



KEEP Gombault's Caustic Balsam in your barn—ready for emergencies. For 41 years a reliable and effective remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Grease, Barb Wire Cuts, Calf Wounds.
Treat these things with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Directions with every bottle. Won't scar or discolor hair. \$2.00 per bottle at drug stores, or direct on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

CATTLE

AUCTION SALE

On Park Farm, River Road, Three Miles North of St. Clair, SAT., NOVEMBER 21st, 1925

Will sell 14 registered Holstein heifers and cows, also 2 young registered Holstein bulls, 20 young dairy cows, mostly new milkers and springers. All cattle tuberculin tested. 25 young cattle, 1 to 2 years old. Terms, 1 year on approved note. Sale commences 12:30 noon sharp, rain or shine. BERT WOHLBERG, Prop. JAMES TURNBULL, Auctioneer.

HOGS

T. P. C. for sale, spring pigs, either sex. Cholera B. immune. Also Brown Swiss bulls. Write or see them. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

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

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.

SHEEP

BRED EWES Cotswolds, Tunis, Oxfords, Lincolns, Karakules. Also rams. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

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

Breeding Ewes For Sale Good large Delaines & Shropshires. V. B. FURNISS, 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, Palma, Mich. Tel. Deckerville, 78-3.

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.

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 3539-480163 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, Helloway, 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. Veillette, Kewadin, Mich.

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

HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

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

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners bring results. Try one.

have an opportunity to compare the different loads more easily.

Another new contest will be between carloads of lambs by pure-bred rams out of grade, range-bred ewes, demonstrating the practicability of lamb production from western foundation stock. Each night during the spectacular entertainment in the Amphitheatre, there will be exhibitions of handling sheep by "Spot," the 1923 British International Champion sheep dog.

State champion teams of farm boys and girls will be brought to the Exposition to give daily illustrated talks on their club projects, in the junior building on the show grounds. The states and subjects which will be represented, are: Florida, canning; Michigan, use of meat in diet; Connecticut, clothing; Iowa, hooked rugs; Kansas, clothing; Missouri, baby beef; Virginia, poultry; South Dakota, swine; Idaho, sheep, and Pennsylvania, swine. Teams of Indian youths will also give club demonstrations. The champion health boy and girl of each state will compete in the National Health Contest, which will be a feature of the Fourth National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress.

The number of entries in the International Grain and Hay Show, received up to November 1, indicate that last year's record would be far surpassed. Educational exhibits from many agricultural colleges are being gathered together, and they will present to the visitors a vast amount of timely and valuable information along both production and consumption lines.

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.

Chorea.—I have a female dog about six months old, and since the cold weather set in she acts as if cold, shaking all the time. She has good use of herself, will run as if nothing ailed her, but when standing she is inclined to fall forward, her legs seemingly giving out. I feed her milk and potatoes, but her appetite is not very good. L. W. A. Fountain, Mich.—Feed her one-third meat and two-thirds vegetables and cereals; also give her Fowler's solution of arsenic three times a day, two drops at a dose.

Itchy Skin.—Our young cattle are inclined to lick themselves; also each other, until the hair sheds off. I have sprayed with disinfectants; they are not lousy. L. A. Bryden, Mich.—Give each animal a teaspoon of salt and a tablespoonful of baking soda in feed twice a day; also groom your cattle, as the dust and dirt on skin causes them to itch. The preparation you have been using is a proper remedy to apply to them.

Abscess.—We bought a cow last April which had been fresh about one month. A bunch has formed in front of udder, which is the size of a quart measure, but it is not painful. This bunch commenced to grow two weeks ago. B. S. V., Port Huron, Mich.—Doubtless, this bunch is the result of a bruise; paint it with tincture of iodine daily. If soft, and you are certain it is not hernial, open and allow its contents to escape, then swab out sack with tincture of iodine three times a week.

Constipation.—I have a cow that has been troubled with constipation for some time. I gave her salts, also linseed oil. She is due to freshen in four weeks. D. B. Lucas, Mich.—Give her half pound of epsom salts at a dose every twelve hours until her bowels move. Mineral oil might help her, but she needs more exercise, and slop-ry bran mash.

Ringworm.—We have a few calves and our neighbors tell us the animals have ringworm. Some of the sores are on their eyelids. J. H. G., Avoca, Mich.—Paint the sore parts with tincture of iodine, or apply strong cider vinegar three times a week. Apply olive oil to sore lids daily.

Barren Heifer.—I have a heifer almost three years old, which has never been in heat. Can anything be done for her? H. R. Linwood, Mich.—No, she is barren.

BOARDMAN FARMS DISPERSAL

Friday, November 20th

12 O'Clock Central Time

60 Registered Holsteins 60

56 Head of Cows and Heifers. Only 4 Bulls in this Sale.

A 21-lb. daughter of It, from 30-lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs, her two daughters and a son.

A 26-lb cow and her two daughters; a 24-lb. cow, and her twin daughters.

Several other A. R. O. cows, their daughters, sired by 30-lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, or a 30-lb. son of King Korndyke Pontiac Lass.

A real buyers' opportunity to buy whole families of high record females, assembled through years of intelligent breeding, specializing in crosses of King of the Pontiacs with King Korndyke Sadie Vale blood lines, with all the wonderful, big producing, foundation dams in their pedigrees.

One of Michigan's old Holstein establishments, dating back to 1906.

All cattle tuberculin tested by approved veterinarians.

Mack and Wood do the selling. Sale at the farm, inside of city limits, on the Clinton road. Catalogs, November 15th.

BOARDMAN FARMS,
Jackson, Mich.

OTTO F. FISHER DISPERSAL SALE

22 Head High Class Registered Holstein Cattle at Caledonia, Michigan on

Tues., November 24, 1925

A. R. O. Cows with records up to 26 lbs. of butter at 4 years of age. Cows with Cow Testing Association Records up to 688.4 lbs. of butter in one year.

There will be several daughters of Michigan's Great Sire—Veeman Pontiac Lake Side Lad, in this sale, with Cow Testing Association Records up to 490.6 lbs. at three years of age.

Veeman Pontiac Lake Side Lad is a son of the 34.73-lb. cow, Weedie Queen De Kol, and is Michigan's Greatest Living Sire of 31-lb. daughters, and daughters with large yearly Cow Testing Association Records.

There will also be a daughter of this bull in this sale with a Cow Testing Association Record of 550.6 lbs. of butter in one year, made as a Senior yearling, record starting at 22 mos. of age. This herd has averaged 429 lbs., 391 lbs., and 419 lbs. of butter-fat per year for three successive years, making 536.25 lbs., 488.75 lbs., 523.75 lbs. of butter per year in the South Kent Cow Testing Association, or a Herd average of 516.25 lbs. of butter for three successive years.

There will be yearling heifers, heifer calves and bull calves in this sale out of these great producing cows, and from sires from dams with A. R. O. Records up to 31.91 lbs. of butter in seven days. This herd has not had a reactor in it for over six years, having had six clean tests, being tested annually by Government and State Accredited Veterinarians, and is free from contagious abortion. This is the buyer's opportunity to secure High Class Cattle of proven production from a clean, healthy herd.

If interested, write for a sale catalog.

Otto F. Fisher, Owner, Caledonia, Mich.
W. R. Harper, Sale Manager, Middleville, Mich.
N. C. Thomas, Auctioneer, Caledonia, Mich.

HOG SALE

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS

Thursday, November 19, 1925

At farm, 9 miles northwest of Jackson and 4 miles northeast Parma. Will sell 40 head of high class P. C., 30 gilts and ten boars. Sired by three of the greatest boars in Michigan, and from dams of the highest quality and breeding. My 31 years as a breeder of Poland-Chinas is in itself a guarantee of satisfaction. This herd has produced more prize winners and Grand Champions at the leading County Fairs and Michigan State Fair, than any herd in the state. Roast pig dinner for everyone at 12 o'clock. Sale begins at 12:30, fast time. Sale held under cover, rain or shine. Write for catalogue.

W. E. Livingstone, Parma, Mich.
ANDY ADAMS, Auctioneer



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 10.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.72; No. 2 red \$1.71; No. 2 white \$1.72; No. 2 mixed \$1.71.

Chicago.—December \$1.49½@1.49%; May \$1.44½@1.44%.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.69½@1.70½.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 91c; No. 3 yellow 90c.

Chicago.—December at 75¼@75½c; May 79c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 43c; No. 3, 41c.

Chicago.—December at 38½c; May at 42½c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 85c.

Chicago.—December at 80½c; May at 86½c.

Toledo.—86c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.10@5.20.

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, 1925, \$11.25@12.

Barley

Malting 77c; feeding 72c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover \$18.25; timothy \$3.45; alsike \$15.70.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$1.80@1.85.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard \$25; 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 \$31 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have been whipping back and forth rapidly over a range of five to seven cents in the last ten days without making much real progress up or down. Underlying conditions have gained in strength in some respects, but have weakened in other directions, and the total change has not been enough to give prices a sustained trend. Veterans in the grain trade regard the situation as one of the most puzzling they have ever known.

Receipts of wheat at spring wheat markets have increased moderately just at a time when milling demand is tapering off. This has taken the keen edge from the cash wheat market.

While the evidence was not consistent, some signs of broadening foreign demand were apparent during the past week. The amount of wheat disappearing in international trade, which has been averaging about 10,000,000 bushels a week, has increased to about 12,000,000 bushels.

Prices may continue to move sideways over a broad range, or they may decline moderately because of the tapering off in milling demand. No abrupt break seems likely, and there are numerous strong features which may bring an advance within the next three months.

RYE

Export demand for rye is still lacking. Clearances in the last nine weeks have been only about 400,000 bushels. In the corresponding period last year, over 20,000,000 bushels were exported. Primary receipts are rather small, but they are more than enough for domestic demand, and the visible supply continues to increase.

CORN

Receipts of corn at primary markets have been unusually light in the past month. Demand is broadening from both industrial and feeder buyers, and stocks at terminals have decreased steadily since early in October. The present visible supply is below normal in size for this time of the year. It is a little early yet for new corn to begin to move freely, but the conditions are becoming more favorable for the absorption of the run without a further decline to new low prices. The market has not risen far from the extreme

low point reached two weeks ago, but is in position for a fair advance.

OATS

Oats prices remain in about the same groove as they have been in during the past month. Primary receipts are small, and moderate decreases are being made in the visible supply. The latter is too large, however, to permit special strength in the oats market until corn and wheat prices take an upward trend. Distributing demand for oats continues fairly active. Clearances for export are again averaging around 1,000,000 bushels a week.

SEEDS

Red clover seed prices made further headway last week. Receipts are light, and dealers are buying more actively in anticipation of a continued short supply. Alsike prices are firm at practically the highest point for the season.

FEEDS

Demand for feeds is steadily improving, although buying is largely for immediate needs. A disposition to contract ahead is more apparent, however, and prices hold steady.

BUTTER

Short supplies of high-scoring butter, prevented any sustained declines last week, but prices were lower at the close. Production shows consistent gains over last year, and a large winter make is generally expected. The movement of butter out of storage has slowed down so that reductions are not equalling a year ago. Consumption is being maintained in spite of the relatively high prices and low-priced substitutes. Cheaper foreign butter will stimulate the consumption abroad. Cold weather will curtail domestic production to some extent when the movement of storage butter will be accelerated.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 48½c; New York 49c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 44@46c per pound.

EGGS

Egg prices hold steady at the highest point of the season. The weather, which is always an important factor in the egg market at this time of the

year, has been unfavorable to production, and receipts have shrunk materially. A break in the cold spell may bring heavier collections, but production has not reached its low point as yet. Storage reductions during October were larger than in the same month last year. November is usually a month of heavy withdrawals, and some reduction in the surplus over last year is probable during the next few weeks. Prices can be expected to remain high until production is definitely on the increase again.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 45@50c; extras at 56@57c; ordinary firsts 36@46c; miscellaneous 47@48c; dirties 23

MARKETS BY RADIO.

THOSE having radio sets can receive daily market reports and weather forecasts by listening in each week day at 2:15, eastern standard time, for the reports of the Detroit Free Press, Station WCX, and at 10:25, 12:00, and 4:00 for the reports of the Detroit News Station over WWJ. You can also get daily weather reports at 12:00 M. o'clock over WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, and at 10:00 WREO, Lansing.

@31c; checks 22@29c. Live poultry, hens 19½c; springers 19½c; roosters 14c; ducks 21c; geese 18c; turkeys 30c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 45@50c; storage 32@35c. Live poultry, heavy springers 22@23c; light springers 18c; heavy hens at 24@25c; light hens 14@15c; roosters 16c; geese 19@20c; ducks 25c; turkeys 30@32c.

POTATOES

Advances in the potato market come almost too rapidly to be recorded. Northern round whites at Chicago

have advanced nearly \$1 per 100 pounds in the past week, and are selling at \$3.85@4 per 100 pounds, sacked, as compared with 75@90c at this time last year. In spite of a short crop, shipments from the late producing states to date have equalled the corresponding period last season. Demand has been active, however, and the high prices are being maintained.

WOOL

Wool prices continue to harden, although there have been no pronounced changes in the last week. Mills are taking moderate quantities off of the market right along. Foreign markets are strong. American buying is more prominent abroad than for some time. Some of the wools still held in the middle west and western states have been bought by dealers in the last ten days, with Wyoming wools taken at 41@42c.

HAY

Consumption of hay has been stimulated by the recent wintry weather, and prices on all grades are very firm. Best hay is in most active demand, of course, but medium grades move readily. Receipts have been generous, but bad roads may check the movement to market for awhile.

GRAND RAPIDS

The Grand Rapids market is unsettled on potatoes and apples as a result of frosted stock being offered. Other commodities were about steady this week, with quotations as follows: Potatoes \$1.75@2.15 bu; onions \$1@1.25 bu; parsnips \$1@1.25 bu; spinach \$1.25@1.50 bu; carrots, turnips, rutabagas 75c bu; cabbage \$25 ton; squash 50c bu; hothouse radishes 50c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 15@17c lb; beets 60c bu; apples, best Spies, McIntosh \$1.25@1.50 bu; Baldwins 75c@81c bu; Jonathans \$1@1.25; Greenings 75c@81c bu; poorer quality 50@75c bu; Kieffer pears 50c@81c bu; turkeys 28@30c; chickens 17@22c; hens 16@22c; ducks 18c; eggs 52@55c; butter-fat 52c lb; beans \$4.50 cwt; red kidney beans at \$7.50 cwt; wheat \$1.50 bu; rye 68c bu; pork 15c; beef 8@12c; veal 13c; furs, skunk, best \$1.75; raccoon, best \$3.50.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Potatoes were easier and the prices dropped some. More apples were moved off and the better grades of red ones had easy sale. First class celery was fairly active. Better harvest weather brought more carrots and parsnips to market and prices fell off. Cauliflower was in good demand, but cabbage sold slowly. There was almost no call for squash. The supply of live poultry was larger, but little was sold at wholesale. Dressed poultry was more plentiful and in fair demand. With the moulting season almost at an end, offerings of eggs increased and were cheaper.

Apples \$1@2.75 bu; pears \$1@2 bu; beets 75c@81c bu; carrots \$1.25@1.75 bu; cabbage 60@75c bu; green onions 50@60c dozen bunches, dry onions at \$1.50@2 bu; potatoes \$1.90@2.35 bu; winter radishes \$1@1.50 bu; local celery 30@65c dozen; turnips 50@60c per dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 a bu; squash 65@75c bu; horseradish \$3 @4.50 bu; butter 60@70c; popcorn at \$1.50 bu; eggs, retail 70@90c; hens, wholesale 25c; retail 28@30c; colored springers, wholesale 24@25c; retail 27 @30c; leghorn springers, retail 25@26c; ducks, retail 28@30c; veal 19@20c; geese, retail 28c; dressed poultry hens at 34@40c; springers 35@40c; ducks 38c; geese 33c; turkeys 50c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 19.—W. E. Livingstone, Parma, Mich.

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 19.—William Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Holsteins.

Nov. 20.—Boardman, Jackson, Mich.

Nov. 24.—Otto F. Fisher, Caledonia, Mich.

Nov. 21.—Park Farm, River Road, St. Clair, Mich.

Dec. 9.—Merle H. Green, Dispersal Sale, Ashley, Mich.

Nov. 19.—George Spencer, Lawton, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 10.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 36,000. Market is mostly 15@25c lower than Monday's best prices; better 140-300-lb. weight \$11.40@11.60; top \$11.65; packing sows \$9.75@10.25; killing pigs \$11.50@11.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 15,000. Market on better grade fed steers in liberal supply; slow; 25@40c lower than Monday's prices; best steers and she stock are around steady; bologna bulls strong to 10c higher; vealers 50c higher; bulk fed steers of value to sell at 12c down; few fresh range grassers at \$7@8.25; bulk of vealers to packers at \$11.50@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 14,000. Market fat lambs steady to strong; others and sheep are around steady; bulk of good natives and come-back westerners at \$15.25@15.50; few loads to city butchers and shippers \$15.75; lambs \$15; yearling wethers up to \$12.50; cull native lambs mostly \$11.50@12; fed ewes \$6.50@7.50; few good feeding lambs \$14.75@15.25.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Market steady to strong; common, in-between, and culls grades slow. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00@11.75. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@10.75. Handy weight butchers... 7.25@ 8.50. Mixed steers and heifers 5.75@ 6.75. Handy light butchers... 4.25@ 5.25. Light butchers... 3.75@ 4.50. Best cows... 4.75@ 5.50. Butcher cows... 3.50@ 4.25. Common cows... 3.25@ 3.50. Cannors... 2.75@ 3.25. Choice bulls, dry-fed... 5.00@ 6.00.

Stock bulls... 4.50@ 5.50. Heavy bologna bulls... 3.50@ 4.50. Feeders... 6.00@ 7.25. Stockers... 5.00@ 6.50. Milkers and springers... \$45.00@ 85.00.

Veal Calves.

Market 50c higher. Best... \$14.00@14.50. Others... 4.00@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Market steady to 25c higher. Best... \$15.50@15.75. Fair lambs... 12.50@13.75. Fair and good sheep... 6.50@ 7.50. Culls and common... 3.50@ 5.00. Light and common... 8.25@11.50. Buck lambs... 8.50@14.50.

Hogs.

Market 20@25c lower. Roughs... \$ 9.50@10.00. Mixed... 11.90. Pigs... 12.00. Yorkers... 12.00. Stags... 7.00@ 7.50.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 6,460. Hogs are closing slow; heavy \$11.75@12.10; medium at \$12.10@12.35; light weight at \$12.35@12.50; light lights and pigs at \$12.50; packing sows and roughs \$9.75@10.

Cattle.

Receipts 350. The market is weak. Steers 1,100 lbs. up \$9@12.50; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$10.50; yearlings up to \$12.50; heifers \$5.50@8.25; cows \$1.75@6.50; bulls \$4@6.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 5,400. Best lambs at \$16; few \$16.25; culls \$13 down; yearlings \$11@12; aged wethers \$9@9.50; ewes \$6.50@8.50.

Calves.

Receipts 150. Top \$14.50; culls at \$9.50 down.

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.

THE PIG CROP.

THE winter run of hogs this year will probably be smaller than was indicated by the June, 1925, survey, while the run next spring probably will be larger than was indicated in the June survey, says C. L. Harlan, live stock statistician in the bureau of agricultural economics. If more sows are kept for farrowing next spring than were kept for farrowing last spring, the winter marketing this year will be still further reduced.

The June, 1925, pig survey indicated a spring pig crop in the corn belt, of 3,500,000 head. At the present time the relation between the prices of hogs and corn is favorable to feeding. With the big corn crop, and reduced hog numbers, it is probable this favorable relation will continue for some months. There is a significant positive correlation between a corn-hog ratio favorable to feeding a big corn crop, and low corn prices, and a delayed marketing of the spring pig crop.

SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

IN its November survey of agricultural conditions, the bureau of agricultural economics says the market presents more of a domestic picture than it has done for some years. Our export trade in pork products in September was about half that of the same months during the previous five years, and wheat a third, indicating that European countries are enlarging their production of farm products.

Hogs and sheep are selling to a moderately strong market, while prices of beef and dairy cattle have tended upward this fall. Potato growers fortunate enough to have a crop, are due for an inning this winter; but the recent decline in corn is discouraging to producers.

Agriculture still lags behind industry in the broad field of exchange relations. Industrial wages, prices and charges stay at relatively high levels. The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities lapsed back

five points to eighty-eight in September.

Apple exports have continued active. Indications point to another big year, which would be the third in succession. Prices run about last year's general level. Prospects continue favorable for American apples in British and continental markets.

ASKING \$5.00 FOR BEANS.

THERE has recently been incorporated the Michigan Bean Storage and Marketing Association by the undersigned, with headquarters at Lansing. Contracts have been made with leading elevators whereby the grower can receive fifty per cent of the market price of his beans, and storage certificates for the remainder. These beans will go into a modern warehouse fully insured, and sold at such time as will not break the market. These certificates are transferable and can be used for collateral advance. This plan is complementary to holding beans at home until the adequate price is reached, and also provides an outlet for those who desire to sell their beans without lowering the market. We urge the Michigan bean growers to give their assistance to price maintenance by using these plans. Working arrangements are being made along these lines with New York, California and Idaho bean growers, so that prices may be stabilized. It might be added here that there is in the main, no consuming interest clamoring for low-priced beans, but that the pressure to sell has been the main cause in price declines. The success of this plan means a fair price to the grower, and the continued pre-eminence of Michigan as a bean-growing state. The additional price of fifty cents per hundred to the grower over existing prices is only partial compensation for the losses he has experienced. Crop conditions change from time to time, and advices will be given through the columns of the press, and through the elevators, as to the situation. No plan can work without the mutual assistance of bean growers. We are asking you to insist on not less than \$5.00 per hundred weight to you as a minimum price for beans. It is the opinion of the very best elevator operators that this price is reasonable and can be maintained. When beans are \$5.00 per hundred, market them up to the needs of the trade. When the market begins to sag below this price, hold beans back, or make arrangements for storage under the plan outlined, with full details, which can be found at local elevators. Threshing should be delayed on damaged beans. Losses will be less by remaining in the straw. Storage of beans at elevators in the old way, without any concerted plan of marketing, has been the occasion of many market declines. (Signed), JAS. N. MCBRIDE, Pres. A. B. COOK, Vice-Pres. CHAS. B. SCULLY, Sec'y.

Bloody Milk.—One of my cows gives bloody milk, but, so far as I can tell, she has never been injured. L. C. C., Cresco, Mich.—Rough milking, or a bruise, are common causes of cows giving bloody milk. After milking her, apply cold water to the quarter which is affected. Do you keep her well bedded, or do other cows hook her, or does she occasionally step over anything which might possibly come in contact with her udder?

Make Your Hogs Grow Faster on Less Feed

You can do it. Hundreds of farmers have proved that they can save one-third to one-half their feed in winter, get greater growth and keep their stock healthy by cooking stock feed in a

HEESEN FEED COOKER

The handiest article on the farm. 100,000 in use, giving wonderful satisfaction. Cooked feed also better for poultry and other stock.

160 Eggs a Day From 200 Hens

"The cooker I bought of you is fine. I use it for poultry and have been getting up to 160 eggs a day from 200 hens. It is a great saver of fuel, as one fire will last 24 hours." Signed Z. A. Clement.

MANY OTHER USES

Cooker can also be used for heating water, rendering lard, scalding hogs, boiling sap, etc. It Pays For Itself Quickly.

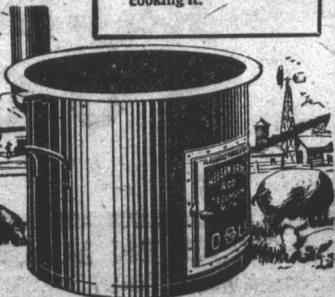
Write Today For FREE Literature

Get full particulars and prices at once. Seven sizes. Famous the country over.

HEESEN BROS. & COMPANY
Tucumseh (Dept. 10) Michigan

Saves 50% of Feed

L. T. Doolittle writes: "As a breeder of registered swine, for years, my experience has been that I can save nearly 50% of feed by cooking it."



Fleece Wool Wanted

Traugott Schmidt & Sons
Detroit, Mich.

At Following Prices Delivered Detroit:

Medium and Delaine 48c
Rejections 38c

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	\$2.00	\$5.20
11.....	.88	2.64	2.16	5.48
12.....	.96	2.88	2.24	5.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	2.32	5.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	2.40	6.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	2.48	6.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	2.56	6.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	2.64	6.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	2.72	7.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	2.80	7.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	2.88	7.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	2.96	7.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	3.04	8.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	3.12	8.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	3.20	8.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	3.28	8.84

Special Notice

All advertising copy must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

20 ACRES and Winter's Living—Only \$1,850; Horse, Cows, Crops, hay potatoes, corn, 50 hens, stoves and furniture to make it homelike and provide your winter's living; good depot town handy, mile concrete road, motor bus and river; cozy white painted 5-room cottage, good water; entire place tillable, wire fences, variety fruit, 40-ft. barn, smoke and poultry houses. It's all yours at \$1,850, less than half cash. Tomorrow may be too late. Details pg. 37 Illus. Catalog farm bargains throughout many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, 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.

EIGHTY ACRES, good buildings, best of clay loam land, 25 miles from Toledo, 40 from Detroit, 1 mile to town and R. R. This farm adapted to sugar beets, alfalfa and corn. Price, \$7,000, part cash. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

FOR TRADE—40-acre farm near Marquette, orchard, grapes, small fruits, barn, ideal chicken ranch; for milk cows, ewes, machinery, or what have you? A. E. Willard, 1421 Delaware Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WOULD YOU SELL your farm if you got your price? No commission. No agents. Address Charles Renick, 67, Woodstock, Illinois.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 BAILED BEAN PODS and oat straw, car lots. Write for delivery price. M. Mayer, Merrill, Mich. Box 301.

ALFALFA and all kinds hay. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GARAGE—2-story cement, living-rooms above. Doing good business. Durant & Star service. Also 9-room house. Box 363, Mason, Mich.

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 ratters or hunters. Information free. Thos. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

1,000 FERRETS FOR SALE. C. Arthur Dimick, Rochester, Ohio.

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, Freeport, Mich.

TURKEYS THANKSGIVING

If You Have Any to Market for
WRITE TO
DETROIT BEEF CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

for instructions for dressing and shipping.
We will sell them for you.

Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.
Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654

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.

TOBACCO

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. Sample new 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxons Mills, Kentucky.

OLD KENTUCKY Homespun Tobacco, smoking, 10 pounds, \$1; chewing, 10 pounds, \$2. Sample new sorghum free. Clements & Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.

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

POULTRY

APRIL HATCHED White Rock cockerels. Increase your egg yield. Pullets of this hatch laid Sept. 7th, \$3 and \$5. G. H. Shue, Birch Run, Mich.

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

TOP PRICES PAID for live fryers or broilers weighing 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 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, \$1.35 each. Light Brahmas \$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.

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. Evelyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

EDGEWOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Thoroughbred, best strains. Vigorous and large. Toms \$12, hens \$8. Mrs. Edgar Case, R. D. 2, Benzonia, Mich.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—hens \$6, toms \$8. Blossom R. King, R. No. 1, Constantine, Mich.

BIG TYPE Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Michigan.

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, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

BOYS AND GIRLS—During spare hours, earn beautiful Xmas presents, including Dolls, Buggies, Watches, Skates, Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves, Coaster Wagons, Bob Sleighs, Sweaters, 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, scrubs, 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. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Michigan.

A Michigan Farmer Limer Gets Results. Try One.



This Wisconsin dairyman buys by the Red Ball Trade Mark

My son and I have worn "Ball-Band" Boots and Arctics for years. My son has a pair of Boots bought for last winter and he will easily get another year's wear out of them, and the kid is hard on Boots.

I guess a dairyman's work puts Rubber Boots to as severe use as any there is, and Boots that won't keep a dairyman's feet dry and warm won't do.

I figure that anything with the "Ball-Band" Trade Mark on it is real money's worth.

Yours very truly,
C. P. Austin, Janesville, Wisconsin.

This Iowa farmer first wore "Ball-Band" on construction jobs

I first got acquainted with "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear when I did sewer construction work before I went to farming. I stood and walked in water all day long on that work and my feet never got wet. That was the footwear I naturally bought for farm work, and they stand up here just as well.

"Ball-Band" Boots are a year-round necessity for this work, and I have found them to be all that is claimed for them.

In the winter I use "Ball-Band" Arctics. There is nothing like them in the snow and ice on the farm. Yours very truly,
R. L. Traver, Clinton, Iowa.



The Test of Footwear is on a Farmer's Feet

It isn't just *wear* that a farmer wants from his Boots and Arctics. They must also resist the wet and cold of slush. They must be proof against the chemical warfare of the barnyard, the dairy, and the stable. They must hold up two hundred pounds of strong, active man as he walks, turns, strains, lifts and kicks away obstacles hour after hour; day after day.

And all the time Arctics must be warm and snug, and Boots must be dry and comfortable. Cold, wet feet in leaky Boots are apt to mean hungry stock and work half done.

"Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear is built to give heroic service—to go out with the owner in any kind of weather and to do any kind of work that comes to his hands or feet (feet are sometimes as busy as hands), and to come home at night ready for the next day's struggle.

Farmers say "Ball-Band" gives them Service

You cannot doubt that "Ball-Band" does this. It's too easy to find men who would never think of wearing any rubber footwear but "Ball-Band"—whose fathers and grandfathers wore "Ball-Band" and whose children will wear "Ball-Band."

Over ten million men and women who need protection in the wintry outdoors look for the Red Ball—the "Ball-Band" Trade Mark—when they buy rubber or woolen footwear.

It saves them money with its extra long service, and the extra long service saves them the trouble of having to buy new footwear so often. It also spares them the greatest nuisance of all—having to wade in wet and cold in worn-out rubbers that have fallen down on the job.

Look for the Red Ball

"Ball-Band" Footwear is sold by dealers everywhere, and the Red Ball Trade Mark on every pair is a mark of strength and service.

Look for it. It means more days wear.



Look for the RED BALL



A Free Booklet "MORE DAYS WEAR"

If the stores where you usually buy do not sell "Ball-Band" Rubber and Woolen Footwear, write us. We will send you the name of a dealer who can supply you. Our free booklet "More Days Wear" shows many kinds of Boots, Arctics, Light Rubbers, Work Shoes, Galoshes, Sport Shoes, Wool Boots and Socks—something for every member of the family.

"BALL-BAND"
Rubber & Woolen
FOOTWEAR

We make nothing but footwear
and we know how

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
328 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

"The House That Pays Millions
for Quality"