

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1925

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"Oh Boy! Some Turkey!"





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BLUE RIBBON WALRUS  
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Its smooth rubber surface  
washes clean like a boot.  
Made in red or black—4 or  
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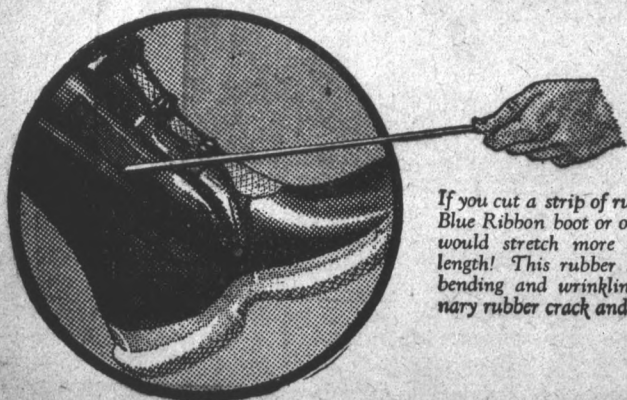
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United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Boots  
Walrus  
Arctics  
Blue Ribbon Rubbers



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

## WASHINGTON NEWS

### TAX BILL AGREED UPON.

THE tax reduction bill as now tentatively agreed upon by the house ways and means committee, contemplates a total reduction of more than \$300,000,000. The clause in the present law providing for publication of income tax returns is repealed. The maximum surtax rate is reduced from forty to twenty per cent. Normal rates are reduced from two to one and one-half per cent on the first \$4,000 of taxable income, from four to three per cent on the next \$4,000, and from six to five per cent on the remainder.

The age limit for the \$400 exemption allowance for dependents is increased from eighteen to twenty-five years where children are in school. The income tax exemptions are raised from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for single persons, and from \$2,500 to \$3,500 for heads of families.

### WE ARE HIGH LIVERS.

WIDESPREAD prosperity throughout the country has made possible the highest standards of living in all history. This is the opinion of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who, in a review of economic conditions, lists among the outstanding features of the fiscal year, the high rate of production, consumption and exports, high wages and the absence of any consequential employment.

### GRANGE LEADER SUGGESTS FARM ORGANIZATION COUNCILS.

REFERRING to the agitation in favor of combining all the farm organizations under one new national association, in his annual address, National Grange Master Taber said: "We do not need new machinery, but we do need to strengthen the organizations that we now have." He suggests that all that is needed is for the executive committees and administrative heads of our dues-paying farm organizations with state and local branches, to meet in friendly council; to unite on those measures upon which all agree, and which may have been endorsed by their various national conventions.

### FREIGHT RATE SITUATION PERPLEXING.

THE freight rate situation is far from favorable to agriculture. Western farmers expected that an investigation provided by the Hoch-Smith law would result in lower rates on farm products. Instead, they are compelled to make a strenuous fight to keep the railroads from increasing rates. Meanwhile, acting upon the information that the railroads have made more money this year than ever before, the Class 1 roads for the first eight months earning a net operating income of \$100,000,000 more than in the same period last year, the railroad brotherhoods are asking for an increase in wages, which will restore the war time wage scale.

### POSTAL RATES INCREASE A FAILURE.

THE attempt to meet the postal salary increases by raising the postage rates on parcel post and other classes of mail, is a failure, according to a statement made by Postmaster-General New, presented to a congressional subcommittee on postal rates. Estimates based on the first three months of the present fiscal year, submitted by Mr. New, show that the probable increase in postal revenues as a result of the increased postage

rates, would be approximately \$32,000,000, while the salary increase voted by congress approximates \$68,000,000 a year.

## News of the Week

Models of future American cities, exhibited at the American institute of steel construction, showed buildings 100 stories high, with landing places for air craft, and streets with two or three levels to relieve traffic congestion. Predictions are that this type of city will prevail in 2,000 A. D.

Pupils of the Richmond High School, near Port Huron, went on strike when no American flag was flown from the building on Armistice Day.

On November 9, the temperature dropped to eighteen below zero in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Delegates to the Anti-saloon League convention state that European brewers and distillers are behind a huge anti-prohibition demonstration planned for Washington, on the sixteenth of next January.

The Labor Party candidates for mayor were elected in twenty-three cities and towns of Great Britain.

Miss Frances Sutton, of Detroit, is the first woman to pass the examination of the Michigan State Board of Architects. She led all other competitors.

The Freidrichstein brewery, in Berlin, Germany, rented its hall to prohibitionists for their meetings.

The University of Michigan archeology expedition in the Philippine Islands, has resulted in the digging up of many ancient pieces of pottery.

A twenty-acre field of hasheesh, from which one of the most deadly habit-forming drugs is made, was found within the New York city limits. It was thought to be a field of weeds.

A new oil-electric power locomotive would save the railroads \$375,000,000 a year in coal, if it replaces the old type of coal-burning engine.

Colonel William Mitchell, who is being tried by court martial because of his criticism against the United States air forces, has eighty-eight witnesses to support his attack.

Dr. Samuel Dickey, noted educator and dry reformer, died at his home in Albion, Michigan. Dr. Dickey was president of the Albion College for a long time.

A Ute Indian, in Colorado, buried his seventeen-day-old baby alive in the grave of its mother, believing that it would bring her back to life.

Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, believes that there is a well-defined plot to have the Volstead Act revised at the coming meeting of congress.

Excavations near Berea, Kentucky, revealed an ancient fort on a mountain top. The state geologist claims this proves existence of a race hundreds of years ago.

Twenty extra police have been added to the New York City force to gather up stray dogs.

Colonel John Coolidge recently visited his son, the President, at the White House; but he did not like servants opening the door for him and doing other things which ordinary people could do themselves.

New York labor leaders protested to Secretary of Navy Wilbur against permitting Chinese firms to build new engines for six gunboats in river patrol service in China.

The deletion of the word "Christian" from the written program of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, was brought about through the intervention of a Detroit rabbi.

Two were killed and thirty-five hurt when a school truck overturned into a creek, near Westwood, Ohio.

Hugo Antoine D'Arcy, author of a famous ballad, "The Face on the Bar-room Floor," died recently, at the age of eighty-two.

The gun works of Krupps, in Cologne, Germany, where the "Big Berthas" were made to shoot up Paris, has been destroyed under supervision of the allied military control commission.

Traffic in Detroit killed twenty-four persons in twelve days.

A British submarine, with sixty men aboard, failed to return to the surface after vanishing in the waters.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
—  
VOLUME CLXV

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
—  
NUMBER XXI

## After a Century of Farming

*Michigan Prairie Land Continues to Support a Productive Agriculture*

By Jason Woodman

THE first white men to explore Southern Michigan were French Missionaries and fur traders. Coming in 1669 from Montreal by way of the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay to the Sault Ste Marie, they established a post at that point. Ten years later, 1679, saw them at the mouth of the St. Joseph River. The next year in March, a party under the leadership of LaSalle, starting from that river, crossed the peninsula to the mouth of the Detroit. These men described the interior of Michigan as "a land of prairies."

The French word prairie means a large meadow. What LaSalle and his followers saw were numerous extensive tracts of land free of timber and covered with tall grass, which it is recorded they burned behind them to conceal their trail from the Indians.

During the century and a half that followed, the "prairies" that LaSalle crossed were, for the most part, gradually covered with a growth of "scattering low oaks" and became the "Oak Openings" described by DeToqueville, Blois, Fennimore Cooper, and other writers. Adopted into the American language, the word "prairie" has come to mean not only upland that in its virgin state was treeless and covered with grass, but it also means a soil, dark colored and unusually fertile.

The openings of Michigan were never as we have come to understand

the term, although they were devoid of timber and covered with prairie grasses when LaSalle and his party traversed over them. The soils of the openings, as a rule, are light colored. While more fertile than much of the lands in the eastern states, the openings lacked that exuberant richness that made possible many years of continuous grain growing.

There is, however, prairie land in Michigan. Scattered over the southwestern portion of the state, mainly in Kalamazoo, Cass and St. Joseph counties, are areas of true prairie, varying in size from a few hundred to thousands of acres, the largest, "Big" Prairie Ronde in southern Kalamazoo county, embracing within its limits upwards of forty-five square miles of territory.

According to all accounts, these prairies, in a state of nature, were most beautiful. Wide, treeless expanses of land, bordered by "park-like openings," or tall beech and maple timber, their margins generally irregular, with long points of wooded land often extending far into the grassy areas. While the prairies in their turn made similar indentations in the surrounding timber. Altogether, this mixture of prairie, oak openings, and "timbered lands" formed a landscape, the beauty of which can only be imagined.

Words give but a faint impression of it, so the pioneers have told us.

All Michigan prairies are distinctly upland soils with natural underdrainage. The top soil usually is from ten to twenty inches in thickness. It is a fine silt, containing, in its natural state, from twelve to fourteen per cent of organic matter. Under the top soil, as a usual thing, is a layer of reddish silt, generally from two to four feet in depth, and sufficiently porous to admit the passage of water. Below this sub-surface soil is a sub-soil of sand, or sand and gravel, extending to the water table, which may be ten or a hundred feet below the surface.

There is considerable variation in the texture of the top soils of the different prairies. Most of them are so fine grained that they can be plowed only with steel plows, although there are a few containing enough sand or grit so that chilled plows will work satisfactorily. As a rule, our prairies are level, or only slightly rolling, and the surface soils of all of them are free from stone and gravel. In a state of nature they contained more phosphorus than the average of Michigan's best lands. The supply of potash was ample, though less than the amount carried by our clay loams. The supply of lime was up to the average of the lands in this part of Michigan.

The dark color of the soil, and its "surpassing fertility," to quote the words of Cooper, were due to its wealth of organic matter.

The line of demarkation between openings and prairies, as a rule, is clearly defined. In a short distance, often in a few rods, the color changes from the distinctly prairie type to the light brown of the openings. Where the timber was largely burr oak, or beech and maple, the change from brownish black of the prairie, to the lighter color of the burr oak, or timber land, is apt to be more gradual, and sometimes the characteristic prairie color extends back for a considerable distance from the timber line.

The soils of these Michigan prairies, like those of the corn belt, were black and wonderfully productive; but, unlike those of the mid-western states, the Michigan prairie lands all had perfect natural underdrainage. They were ready for the plow, and were the first lands in this part of the state to be completely settled.

Probably there is not an acre of these prairies that had not been broken up eighty-five years ago. Most of them were raising crops ninety years ago, while land on some of those along the Indiana border has seen a century of cultivation.

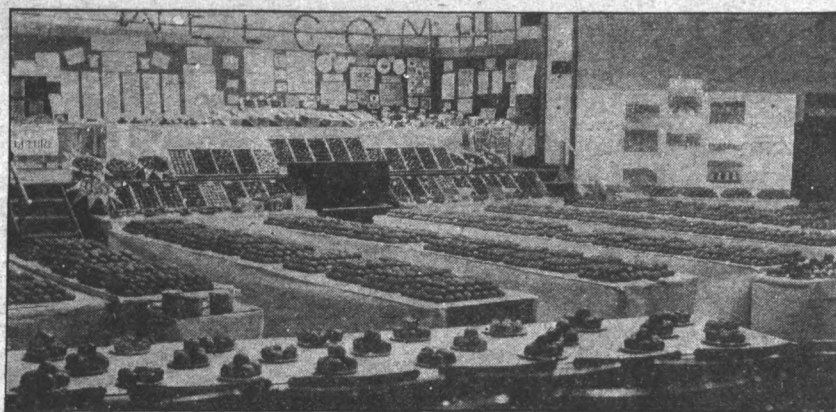
For many years after they were broken up, the prairies were cropped to grain almost continuously. When (Continued on page 508).

## Potato and Apple Show Big Success

*Patrons Vote Top O' Michigan Exhibition at Gaylord the Best Yet Held*

WHEN Professor Hardenburg, of Cornell University, stated that, in all his experience as a judge and observer, he had never seen a better potato show than the 1925 exhibit at Gaylord, he expressed the sentiment of every person who attended. The show was a huge success. It excelled its predecessors in the number and the quality of the exhibits. More people were out to see the potatoes and apples, and to listen to the good talks, than attended any of the previous exhibitions. The number in attendance was estimated at around 2,000. The entries totaled 425, of which some 300 were potatoes and 125 were apples. All available space was filled.

The writer, having attended the other potato shows put on at Gaylord, feels confident that the average farmer of that section is now a better judge of what constitutes a good potato than he was before the shows began, three years ago. Despite the fact that nature has been prodigal in giving quality and elegance to potatoes grown in the northern counties, these tillers of the soil are becoming more particular about the potatoes they raise. The Top-o'-Michigan Potato Show is largely responsible for pointing out the way. New farmers are being reached each year, and throughout the section the quality of potatoes is being improved, which, no doubt, accounts, in part, at least, for the premium being



Spuds and Apples Constituted a Show Worth Seeing at Gaylord.

paid for table stock from that district.

### First Apple Show.

An apple show was a new feature this year. The variety of exhibits in this department was large for this northern district and the quality superb. The wonderful coloring, and the pleasing aroma delighted apple fanciers. There can be no mistaking the fact that apple production will grow to be a major agricultural industry in our northern counties. The fruit at this show could hopefully compete in coloring with apples from any section of the country, and, for eating quality, it is in a class by itself.

The apple day program gave further hope to the fruit interests of that section of the state. Ralph W. Reese,

horticulturist of the New York Central Lines, who has made a careful survey of apple production and marketing throughout the continent, declared it to be his conviction that for low production costs, for apples with good color, fine texture, and delicious flavor, and for the presence of the best world markets in nearby industrial centers, northern Michigan has no peer.

That producers have it within their power to control ninety per cent of the diseases and insects peculiar to orchards, is the opinion of Professor Cardinell, of the Michigan State College. The most important thing is to apply sprays on time. Good results can be had by spraying from the ground, from the tank, or from a tow-

er. Early morning and late evening are generally better hours of the day for this work. Blight is kept in check by the thorough cutting out of blighted limbs, twigs and cankers which are responsible for carrying the blight over winter. Blight control will become an annual part of disease restraint work in the commercial orchards of the future.

### Potato Day Program.

To reduce the amount of hollow heart in potatoes, prepare the seed-bed early and thoroughly on alfalfa or sweet clover sod, plant large seed pieces, spacing about thirty-six by fifteen inches, apply manure several months ahead of planting, and use a high-grade fertilizer—these were the specific recommendations of H. C. Moore, chief of the certified seed inspection service of the Michigan State College. This trouble seems to be due, he said, to alternating periods of drought and rains during the growing season.

### Pay on Quality Basis.

That the difficulty in carrying on a program for the improvement of the quality of any crop is to reach the marginal producer, who most needs the facts about proper production, was the position of Prof. E. V. Hardenburg, of Cornell University. These indifferent growers can be impressed in but one way; that is, by adjusting prices to the merit of the products of (Continued on page 525).



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DETROIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1925

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Means Should Be Justified

REGARDLESS of the merits of the controversy relating to the management of the State Fair, the methods adopted by the state administration in the assumption of control by the state administrative board and the sending of state troopers to seize the records and take possession of the grounds, have placed upon the administration an obligation to show the people of the state that the end justified the means. If this is not done, the reaction will undoubtedly be detrimental to the future of the fair, as well as unjust to the men who have given their time and talent to the upbuilding of this institution. The reputation of these men is too well established in their communities and the state for the assumption of a lack of integrity or ability on their part, implied by the methods taken to depose them from control of the fair, to be accepted by public opinion without definite proof in support of the charges made or implied.

It should not be forgotten that the future of the institution is more important than the feelings or ambitions of any person or group concerned in the present controversy, but it is a matter for regret, that its future conduct could not have been worked out in a peaceful and orderly manner, rather than by means which will tend to handicap the new board of managers in inspiring public confidence in their efforts to make the state fair a greater factor in the betterment of Michigan agriculture.

## Aboard For Chicago

NEXT week the great International Live Stock and Grain Exposition will open its doors to the public for exhibiting the best fat stock and the highest quality grains and hay that the animal feeders and the plant breeders of this and other countries can give us this year.

This exposition teaches the gospel of quality. It has to do with the superlative in live stock and crops. It is a school in which ideals are made. The championships of yesterday become the commonplace of today. It

is our post-graduate school in animal and plant excellence.

The purpose is economy. Promoting the highest type of these growing things is justified on the grounds of dollars and cents. We are fast learning the lesson of waste in dealing with scrubs—scrub animals and scrub crops. The International wars against this waste in a real positive way.

## Our Thanksgiving Day

WE can truly call this our Thanksgiving Day, for it is a significant day only on the American calendar. Although we have become quite sophisticated, and this age commercialized, we can realize the spirit of the early New England colonists in setting aside a day after the season's harvest for the giving of thanks for the past season's blessings. We can also feel glad that this day has become a lasting American institution. It really is a rural day, for industry and business does not have the end of a year's harvest to look back upon and be thankful for. But farmers who have struggled through the season to bring bounty to their crops, have finished a work and can look upon its results.

Business and industry is man-made; the growing of crops is a co-operation between Mother Nature and man. And, in this, regardless of what the results of this cooperation may be, there is a sentiment or a feeling of a communion with the great forces of life.

There have been Thanksgivings which, from a materialistic standpoint, have apparently not had much to be thankful for, but we should always be thankful for the opportunity of living life in all its fullness. Perhaps there are times when we are ungrateful for the great forces of life because we, ourselves, do not use them rightly. But as one opens his mind fully to the greatness of God and Nature, he succeeds the better and, in succeeding, realizes the existence of these great forces. All truly successful men have been appreciative of those things life has given them to work with.

It is our hope that all of our readers, from a material, as well as from a sentimental and spiritual side, have real reasons to be thankful this year.

## Nature's Own Way

A GOOD farmer, living "up state," and who, because of his bank balance, is classed these modern days as a success, said the other day, "I believe the liberal use of sweet clover is the most practical way of keeping up the fertility of our soils, that we have yet discovered." We could not help but agree with him, because sweet clover does its good work in nature's own way.

We can plow and till and cultivate, spend good money for acid phosphate, work our heads off early and late, and still the soil will deteriorate. It costs great effort, plenty of cash, and no mean management to maintain soil fertility with the aid of rotations, manure and fertilizer. Left to itself, the earth will quickly become clothed with all manner of coarse vegetation, and the falling back and decaying of such natural growth as the seasons pass will, in time, restore the soil to its apparent virgin richness.

The first indication of depletion comes when the humus in the soil begins to wane. Organic matter in a decaying state is what gives life to the soil. It is the first consideration. Without it neither lime, nor phosphate, nor rain, can give good service. Sweet clover grows quickly, it grows rank, it attracts nitrogen from the air, and its roots go deep and bring up potash from the subsoil. It also furnishes the best of forage, green or cured, or if it is preferred, is ready to pay its passage with a liberal yield of yellow seed. Let it alone and plow it under

and see how much one season's growth will make the soil appear like new.

## A Chance For Honesty

At a recent poultry meeting at Michigan State College, one of the dominant subjects for discussion, was honesty. This was not the outstanding subject, because dishonesty has prevailed in the poultry business, but because it is so easy to be dishonest that some unscrupulous ones have gotten into the business.

The hatching egg and baby chick business is much like the nursery business. It is so easy to make claims for eggs having three-hundred-egg percentage when all one can see is the shell around the egg, or to claim the same for chicks which are nothing but fluffy peepers. But murder will out, and within a year a customer may come to the realization that he has been stung.

The baby chick business is comparatively new and, therefore, it is going through the same process of development that the nursery business did. The honest ones in the latter have survived, and have made a success. Slick ones who went into the "nursery game," have left to play the "game" elsewhere.

So it will be in the poultry business. The honest ones are building a good business. Also, certification and accreditation, which is now being started in cooperation with the agricultural college, will make certain that things are as represented.

This new development in the poultry business is going to give honesty a real chance. Dishonest ones will be put to a great disadvantage because they can not comply with the requirements. The almost immediate effect of this certification work is that people will buy with greater assurance and will, therefore, buy more freely.

## The Farmers' Advertising

ONE has but to go on the roads where people often go, to find that farmers believe in advertising. Signs of "Fresh eggs five hundred feet ahead," "Sweet cider for sale," and others similar, greet one frequently along well traveled roads.

We can recall that only a few years ago, farmers voiced themselves in farmers' meetings against good roads because they would be mostly for the use of city folks who had autos, which would scare the farm horses. But time has brought quick changes. Now, rural America is not against good roads, their only complaint being on the method of taxation for building and maintaining these roads.

Good roads are, in fact, the rural communities' greatest blessing. They help communication, transportation, and social intercourse. They not only make it easier to get to the market, but are bringing the markets to the farmer's door. They have been the fundamental factors in the development of roadside advertising.

Roadside advertising is new in rural life, but it is gaining such attention that it has become a subject on the programs of farmers' meetings, and is discussed in the rural press.

Industry, business, and most every other type of activity have been, and are, using advertising for the promotion of their own welfare, as well as that of the public in general. Now, it seems that rural America is just coming to the realization of what advertising will do for it.

## The Staff of Life

MODELS illustrating the Egyptian practices of grinding grain and baking bread over five thousand years ago, are to be found in the Metropolitan museum. In the ruins of Pompeii, and in many ancient Egyptian tombs, loaves of bread have been discovered. The unleavened bread of the Jewish Passover

also testifies that this food was the staff of life even in historical times.

The significance of bread among the world's foods was first brought to our attention by the war-time wheat shortage. Those of us who tried to follow the precepts of the food conservation program had it brought home to us that bread was still the staff of life of millions of people.

The quality of this staff of life has progressed with civilization, becoming lighter and whiter with each succeeding generation. The lighter quality makes it more digestible, but dietitians tell us there is some doubt as to the gastronomic virtues of white bread. In accord with the nation-wide health movement, they urge people to eat darker breads, or breads containing the bran of cereals, which element is considered essential to good health.

The farmer has in his own granary, a supply of cereals, if ground in the proper form, to make many varieties of health breads. It is merely a matter of exchange to take these grains to the mill and receive in return whole wheat flour, corn meal, or buckwheat flour, with all their health-giving properties. And relegated to the end of her recipe file, awaiting their debut, the home cook has a number of these whole grain recipes that, if regularly used, would increase the general health of the family.

## Weather

AIN'T the weather been funny this year? No rain last spring, and it seems like nothin' but rain since. But still they say we ain't had a average amount o' rain this year. Rain didn't come when we wanted it, and did come when we didn't want it. The weather dried up our hay, spolt our beans, made it hard ta get our corn in, and then froze our appuls. Ain't that enuf fer weather ta do in one year?

On oughtoes they got dingeboobs called timers. Well, I guess nature is got one, too; but only this year her timer must a been outa order. We got everything we should've got, but didn't get it at the right time.



That's all what was the matter with the weather.

We had just as much sunshine as ever, only we didn't have it at the time ta suit us.

Ain't the weather a lot like folkses? There's times when feelin's begin ta accumulate until there's a real argument, and then the air is clear fer a while. But there's some folkses what is differunt than the weather. They never get over their storm feelin's regardin' certain other folkses. The sky ain't never clear fer them, 'cause they don't let it clear. They just keep clouds around, 'cause they don't try ta get together with the other folkses to try ta understand them. The trouble is, we hold our anger; the weather don't.

We folkses is like the weather in another way. We ain't never the same two days. Sometimes we feel fine, and other times we feel punk. Sometimes the sun is shinin' within', and again it's cloudy, and sometimes when it is cloudy it rains, and after we have a good cry we feel better, and the sun begins ta shine again.

We can't do much ta make the weather, but we kin do something ta help our feelin's. Good feelin's is the kind ta have, and if one ain't feelin' good there's somethin' wrong. I figure the best thing ta do is ta find out what is wrong, and get it right. That's one thing we kin do; we kin be our own weather man. We kin control the storms and sunshines o' life, if we only study ourselves a bit and learn how to do it. But nobody ain't been abul to control moonshine.

HY SYCKLE.





Seen From the Observation Car in the Canadian Rockies.

## Seeing Canada via a Pullman

*Hitting the High Spots Across the Border*

By Frank A. Wilken

(Continued from last week.)

MEDICINE HAT is the place where most of us think the weather is made. This is due to the fact that, in the early days, a weather station was established there and its reports naturally gained for Medicine Hat the reputation for low temperatures. The forty-five-degree mark is reached often, but the air is dry and, therefore, one never shivers; and as soon as one gets in where it is warm he warms up. The Chinook winds, which come through the mountain valleys from the warm west, play pranks there. One day it will be forty below, and the next day the melting snow will be slush on the streets. These sudden changes also occur at Calgary. It is said that people play golf every month in the year at Calgary, and on some days one can see golf and tennis being played, while multitudes are skating on the river.

Medicine Hat also has natural gas. The making of pottery is one of its industries, because of the cheapness of the gas. The eight-acre greenhouse, growing roses and other flowers, is unique in this prairie country. It is owned by Mr. Uberheim, a German, who has made a great success of it. Natural gas for heat makes possible this greenhouse where real cold winters prevail. Its flowers are shipped from coast to coast along the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Uberheim was also interested in an irrigated farm, which grew alfalfa and other crops in abundance.

All through the prairie region, rainfall is scarce, so summer fallowing is a common practice. The fields are in crops two years, while the third year the land is left for summer fallow. In other words, one-third of a man's farm is in fallow each year. In this prairie region, as one gets closer to the Rockies, he gets into even a dryer country. Irrigation is necessary, and the Canadian Pacific has an extensive irrigation project at Brooks. A huge cement aqueduct, five miles in length, carries the water over the low lands. The experiment station at Brooks, and several farms, were vivid evidence that water was all that soil needed. The experiment station was a place of verdant growth of all kinds, vegetables and small fruits, as well as fine forage crops. Mosquitoes were in abundance in these irrigated places, but nary a one could be found in the vast barren areas where water had not been used.

Calgary is a real hustling, modern city. It is supported by two types of agriculture, as well as by the tourists on their way to the mountains. Calgary is no exception in being modern. All of the cities surprised us by their modernness, cleanliness, and aggressiveness. There is nothing "run down at the heel" about the prairie towns.

Nature was especially smooth in making the prairies, but she got real rough when she made the mountains. But nevertheless, a trip through them is worth any one's time and money. A constant changing vista presents itself

to one. The snow-capped tops, the mountain streams, and magnificent mountain falls, the valleys, the tunnels, everything makes the mountains interesting. We loitered around Banff, saw the hot sulphur springs where the water registers ninety-two degrees, even when the temperature is fifty-five degrees below; we climbed above the permanent ice at Lake Louise, where there is one of the most modern hotels I was ever in, half way up the mountain; in an observation car, we went through tunnels where darkness was so dark that the opening or closing



A Buffalo-Hereford Cross, About One-quarter Buffalo.

ing of the eyes made no difference, only the end of a man's cigar showing occasionally. Dripping water from the rocks in the tunnels wet the blankets we had around us. We went through a tunnel which made a figure eight in the mountain, and came out below where we went in. We saw where a snow slide, in August, had wrecked the rear of one of the mountain railroad stations. We passed the Great Divide, at which point the waters divided, part going to the Atlantic and part to the Pacific. We came unexpectedly upon fertile valleys, where prosperous people lived. We saw the great ski-jumping place at Revelstoke, where world records are made. Two Detroiters are famous in these mountains for their ski jumping. We also saw a village of Swiss guides, with its quaint houses. These guides left their native haunts to go to similar ones in the Canadian Rockies.

One is awed by the grandeur and bigness of nature's work. He is deeply impressed by the magnitude of man's work in tunneling mountains, bridging gorges and building magnificent hotels on the mountain sides so that commerce can be facilitated, and people can be in greatest comfort in this rugged country. One can step from the wildest of the wild, to the latest in civilization in ten minutes.

Vancouver, on the west coast, nestles on one of the finest land-locked harbors in the world. It is a city of homes and flowers, the latter gorgeous in color and large in size. Stanley Park, an island park, more than rivals Detroit's Belle Isle for beauty and naturalness. Here a Harding Memorial was recently unveiled in honor of the last speech President Harding made, also because Harding was the first United States President to visit Canada while in office.

(Continued on page 50.)

*How do you tell a horse's age?*



Easy! By looking at his teeth—those grinders tell the story.

*How do you tell the Best Gaiter?*

Another easy one. Millions of farmers insist on the one with the red line 'round the top—Goodrich Hi-Press. Fifty-five years' experience behind it—the best value you ever put on your feet.

Look for the  
**RED LINE**  
'round the top!



No. 407—4-Buckle Brown All Rubber Gaiter, White Sole

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

**Goodrich**  
**HI-PRESS**  
*Rubber Footwear*



# A Century of Farming

(Continued from page 505).



## Here's the Radio That Farmers Want

Designed and built particularly to meet the needs of rural residents—low in first cost, and economical in operation, easy to operate, easy to install, dependable, nothing to get out of order, and beautiful in appearance.

No farm is complete without a Walton-Morse Radio Receiver to provide entertainment for the whole family every evening. Every day you can get the market reports and hear the interesting educational talks to farmers. The interesting talks from the Michigan State College at

Lansing are alone worth many times the cost of a Walton-Morse Radio, and in addition you can tune in to stations all over the country and hear wonderful musical programs. Every night there are special programs for farmers broadcasted by many of the largest stations in the country.

Radio is a wonderful thing for those living on the farm—if you get a good one. Any authorized Walton-Morse Radio Dealer will be glad to install a set on trial. Write for name of nearest dealer.

Standard Walton-Morse table model T-5, five-tube tuned radio frequency receiver, in beautiful two-toned walnut cabinet with compartments for batteries, price only

**\$85**

At any authorized Walton-Morse dealer

This receiver is being installed at the Boys' and Girls' Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Howell, Michigan.

Or Write Direct to:  
**Walton-Morse Radio Company**  
Saginaw, Michigan

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

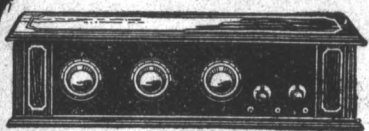
**HIGHEST PRICES IN YEARS FOR FURS**

**HERSKOVITS**

NEW YORK

Will Pay You More Money for Your Furs. Don't ship furs, or buy trapping supplies until you receive HERSKOVITS Prices and Catalog. Send trial shipment. Will hold for your approval, if requested. Our Big Checks and Liberal Grading will prove to you why you should deal direct with W. IRVING HERSKOVITS FUR CO. Inc. 109 WEST 24th ST. DEPT. 266 NEW YORK, N. Y.

**Hear Music 1500 Mi. Away**  
Complete Outfit—SAVE 50%



Westingale Radios receive concerts from coast to coast with enough volume to fill your home with music. So simple that children operate it as well as grown-ups. Westingale are the most efficient and powerful sets made. You save money buying direct from manufacturer.

**Hear World's Best Artists—Free**  
Stations in all parts of the country broadcast entertainment, music, speaking, sports and news, all the time.

**Market Reports—Farm Talks—**  
are broadcast several times daily. Money made by last minute farm market reports will more than pay for your radio set.

Do not buy anything in radio until you get our latest booklet, sent on request. Tells all about various types of radios. All types in beautiful walnut-finish cabinets at lowest factory prices.

3 Tube \$19.60  
5 Tube \$29.40

Send No Money

**Agents Wanted—Buy At Cost**

Big profits in radio, everyone wants a set. You can make \$50 to \$100 weekly in spare time. Each demonstration makes a sale. No competition, we have lowest prices. Write for complete information, agent's price list. You buy all accessories at jobber discount.

Send today for catalog and sample set  
**WESTINGALE ELECTRIC CO.**  
Dept. 4402 1751 Belmont Ave. Chicago, Ill.

## Does the Work of 10 Men!



## Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

**Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes**  
Ten seconds to clamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



**30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee**

Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

**Free—** Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 8-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

**WITTE ENGINE WORKS**  
7196 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
7196 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I first became acquainted with these lands, forty years ago, many of the pioneers who settled there were still living. They told me interesting stories of the wonderful fertility and the staying powers of the prairie farms. Fields were pointed out to me that had grown fifteen to twenty successive crops of wheat. On prairies near the Indiana state line, continuous cropping to corn for long periods, was a not uncommon practice. In one case, corn was grown for twenty-seven consecutive years, without clover or manure. Such stories today seem incredible. In those earlier days, it was a common opinion that the prairies would never wear out. Manure was regarded as a nuisance.

Mr. Frank Little, secretary of the Kalamazoo Agricultural Society, in 1864 said in a letter published at that time, "the accumulation of manure and rotted straw around the barns and out buildings was considered a great evil. Many barns were removed to new ground in order to get rid of the difficulty of wading through three or four feet of manure."

The quotation referred to the early farm practices on the black lands of that country. In 1848, J. Fennimore Cooper, visited Schoolcraft, on Big Prairie Ronde. In describing the country he said, "In the center of the prairie is an 'island' of forest containing five or six hundred acres of the noblest, native trees we remember ever to have seen. One thing that we saw in it was characteristic of the country. Farmers had drawn manure into it, where it lay in large piles, in order to get it out of the way of doing any mischief. Its effect on the land, it was thought, would be to bring too much straw," causing the grain to lodge. At that time the prairies had been under cultivation only about fifteen years, and probably the fear was well founded.

Sometimes in recent years I have heard it said that the natural fertility of our Michigan prairies has been greatly overestimated. I have walked over farms in every county in the Lower Peninsula. I know from personal observation how rich are the soils in many parts of the state. It is my opinion that no other land in the state could have been given the treatment meted out to these prairies during the first half century of their cultivation, without becoming utterly unproductive, and yet in 1880 and 1890 the fertility of our prairies was proverbial.

Another half century has nearly passed. These lands have grown old. Thirty to fifty per cent of their organic matter has been cultivated out. Many hundreds of bushels have been removed from every acre, every bushel taking its total of phosphorus, potash and lime. Yet today the poorest of our prairie lands, if given proper cultivation, will produce grain crops at least equal to the average of the state without application of manure or commercial fertilizer. And no land in any part of Michigan is producing a better average of crops than many of these old prairie farms where modern scientific methods of soil management are followed.

What caused the formation of these prairies? Why, in a few rods where the soil changed from prairie to openings, did the organic matter in the land drop from twelve to fourteen down to three or four per cent, and the resulting colors change from black to grayish brown? In other respects, there is little variation in the soil. Did nature, unaided, make this difference? Or in a bygone age, did some vanished race of human kind do something that caused this transformation?

These pleasant stretches of country form a most interesting subject for observation and study. Here are lands

that respond most generously to every needed method of soil improvement; where no tile or ditches are needed to carry off the surplus water of the rainfall, where there is no sand to blow, or clay to bake, and where no stone or hills or ravines impede the labors of the husbandman.

To me there is no more pleasing way of spending a summer's day than to take a drive among the broad, smooth, smiling fields of our Michigan prairies.

## A BETTER BEET FOR MICHIGAN.

**E**XPERIMENTERS at the Michigan State College are working on a new variety of beet for Michigan. This beet, when finally produced, will, they say, have a higher sugar content and be more resistant to disease than ordinary varieties now being grown in Michigan. Beet plants ordinarily produce seed only once in two years, but by use of irrigation the experimenters are able to force seed each year, and thus hasten the experiment by just half. Because the plants are open-fertilized, it is necessary to keep the plants completely isolated from each other.—C.

## FALL PLOWING HELPS THE SPRING WORK.

**A**T Forest Grove Farm we plan to do some fall plowing. Now, early in November, on account of work being held up because of the wet weather, we have not started fall plowing, but shall as soon as conditions will permit. Fall plowing has a number of advantages. I have found it a wonderful help in getting work done in the spring, especially if a large acreage of spring crops is sown, and the season somewhat backward and wet.

With the tractor, nowadays it is not difficult to do a large amount of plowing in the fall, if conditions are at all favorable. It has been my experience that plowing can be done much easier and cheaper in the fall than in the spring. There is generally more moisture in the soil in the fall and, along with the cool atmosphere, the tractor handles its work better.

Some soils are not as well adapted to fall plowing as others, consequently good judgment should be exercised not to abuse the practice. My farm is quite level and of an easy working clay loam, so I am not troubled with soil washing or packing down, which makes it difficult to work up in the spring. Rolling land that has a tendency to wash should be handled with care, as fall plowing is likely to cause incalculable injury to the productivity of the soil.

I have found it a great advantage, where a large acreage of beans are grown, to fall-plow as much of the land as possible. My experience has been that, if all the plowing is left until spring, it is likely to get pretty dry before the bean land is plowed. Fall-plowed land may be worked over two or three times with a disc in the spring and kept in excellent shape for sowing later in the season, if so desired.—Leo C. Reynolds.

## ATTEND RADIO CONFERENCE.

**A**LARGE number of men from the agricultural colleges, and representing the farm organizations, attended the fourth national radio conference November 10-12. They were there primarily to see that the agricultural interests receive their proper recognition in radio broadcasting.

A considerable reduction in the present number of broadcasting stations was favored, and opposition was voiced to the inclusion of direct advertising in broadcasting programs.



# "Balloon Tires" on Spreaders!

## NEW IDEA Leads Again!

PERFECTION! That is the one word to describe this truly remarkable spreader—the most popular 2-horse spreader built. Quality throughout—from hitch to distributor! And as the final touch to this master implement, extra-wide, easy-running tires—"balloon tires"—with continuous cleats on the drive wheels. New Idea still leads—as it always has—ever since it originated the wide-spreading spreader.

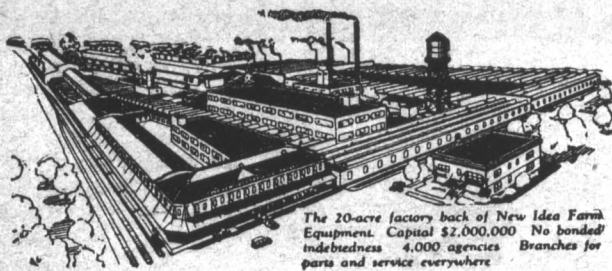
**NEW IDEA**  
**SPREADER**  
An Invention ~ Not an Imitation

Never before has greater value been built into any implement! The New Idea combines mechanical perfection with rugged strength. All main parts are riveted—not merely bolted. Auto-bumper steel is used for all frame-work. All sheet metal parts are copper-bearing steel. Everything about the NEW IDEA SPREADER is designed for lighter draft, smoother performance, longer life, freedom from breakage, and better spreading.

Insist upon the genuine NEW IDEA when you buy. See it at your dealer's—or write us at once for complete information and price.

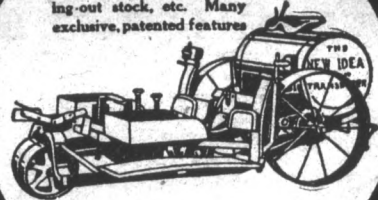
The New Idea Spreader Company  
Coldwater, Ohio

The largest independent spreader factory in the world.  
Not in any trust or combination.

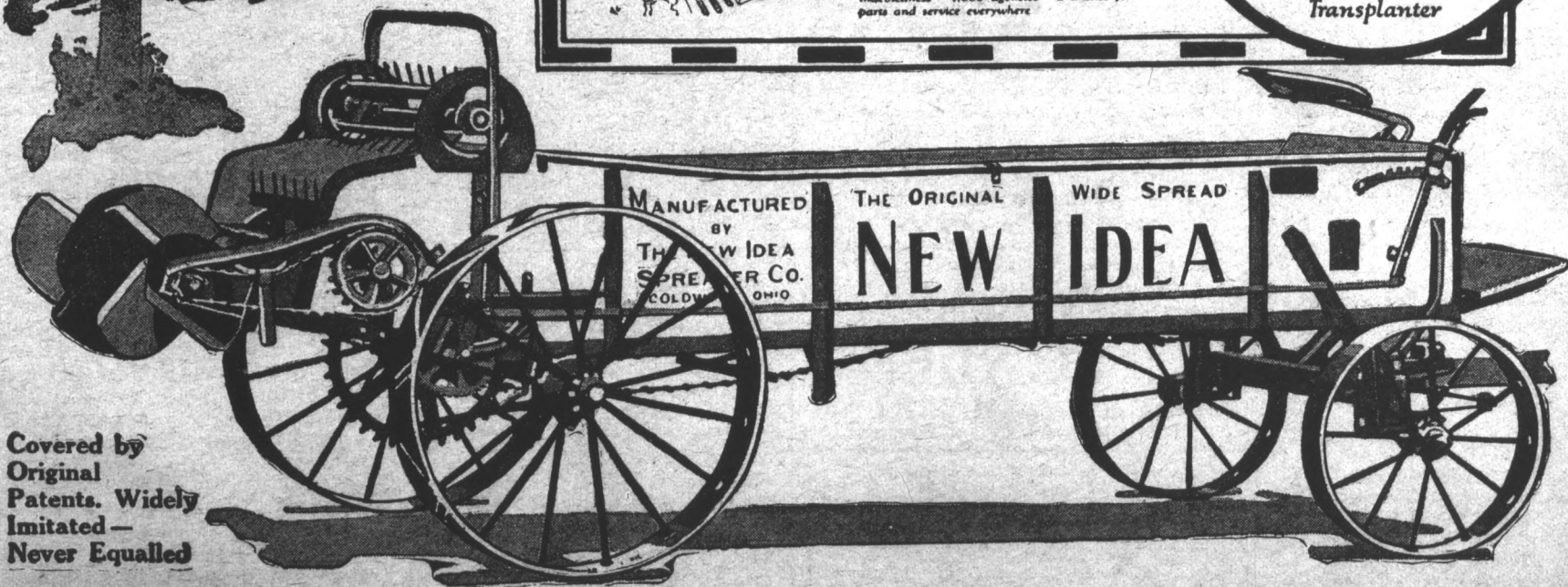
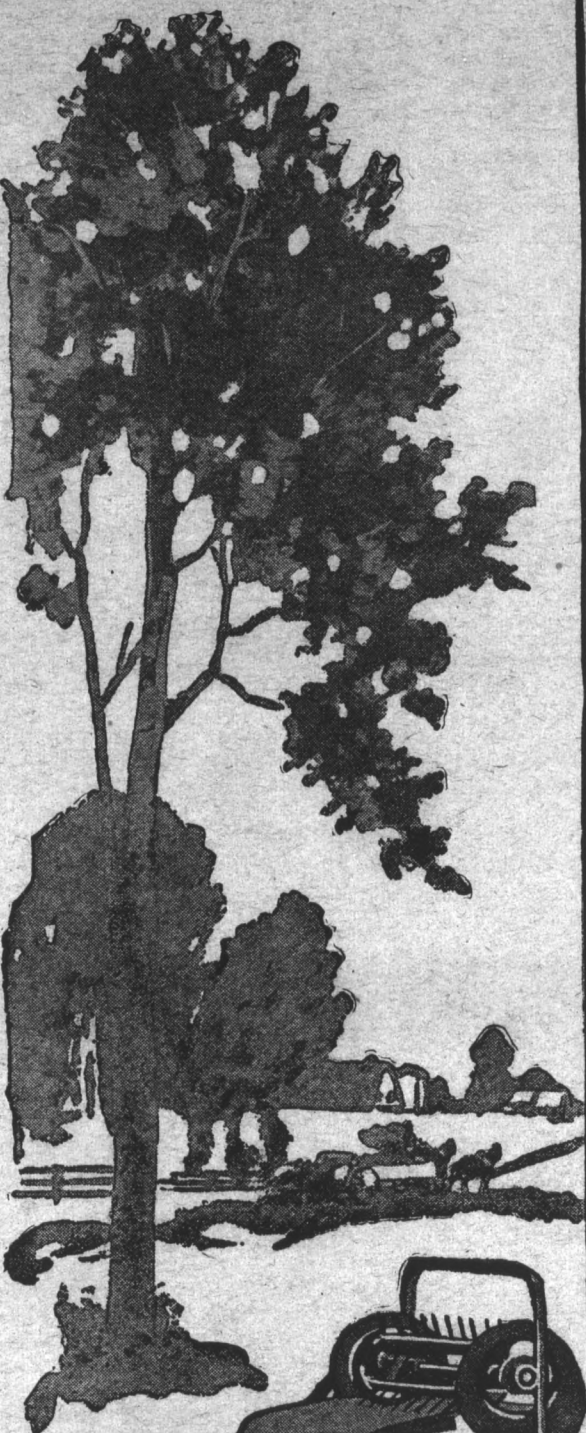


The 20-acre factory back of New Idea Farm Equipment. Capital \$2,000,000. No bonded indebtedness. 4,000 agencies. Branches for parts and service everywhere.

Adapted to all kinds of transplanting. Handles perfectly all plants, bulbs, lining-out stock, etc. Many exclusive, patented features.

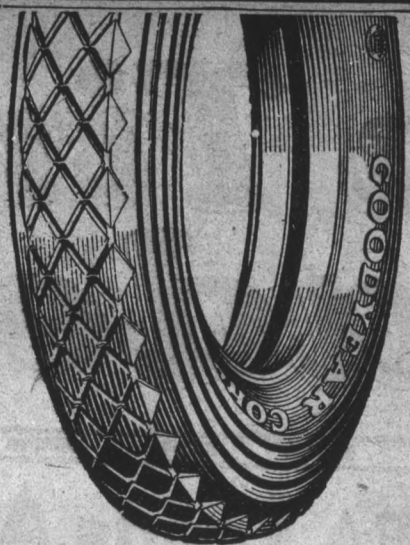


The NEW IDEA Transplanter



Covered by  
Original  
Patents. Widely  
Imitated—  
Never Equalled



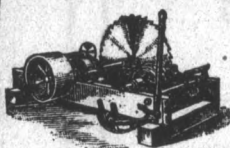


**ASK** yourself this: "Why do farmers so emphatically prefer Goodyear Tires?" Yes, they do prefer them! Impartial investigations show that on the average 27 out of every 100 farmers buy Goodyears. No other tire appears to be half so popular. Why? There is only one answer. Goodyear quality. The world over it is making "more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind."

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

**GOODYEAR**

Good tires deserve good tubes—Goodyear Tubes



### SAW YOUR OWN LUMBER

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

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

## Weigh—to insure profit



Rule o' thumb methods don't go in farming today, and any method of measuring, except by accurate weighing, is a profit losing method.

A Fairbanks Portable Scale will protect your profits. In a hundred ways, it will help you keep your farm on an up-to-date business basis. For measuring rations, for adjusting fertilizers to crops, for insuring correct measure in every marketing transaction—buying as well as selling—this Fairbanks Scale is indispensable.

Note the special refinements—the easy-reading poise, the arrow-tip beam, and rust-proof vital parts. The low price is possible only because of large production in an immense, modern factory.

Other Fairbanks Scales, selling at proportionately low prices, include wagon scales, auto truck scales and union scales. See your dealer. The coupon brings the interesting booklet, "Weighing for Profit."

## FAIRBANKS SCALES

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

And 40 other principal cities in the United States

Preferred the World Over

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

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Inc., Dept. 2028  
900 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Please send me your booklet, "Weighing for Profit."  
Also full information about Fairbanks Scales

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

## Brickbats and Bouquets

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

**D**ID you ever figure that differences of opinion is great stuff? If it wasn't for differences of opinion, we'd still be usin' wooden plows. Differences make the world go ahead; they make brickbats and bouquets for the same thing. If you got an opinion on anythin', whether it's a brickbat or a bouquet, let's have it fer this colyum, so somebody kin differ with it. —Hy.

### Scenery and Advertising.

You know, I like scenery. There ain't nothin' I like better than ta drive around and see scenery. But I don't like ta see advertisin' mixed with scenery, 'cause it always makes me think about somethin' I got ta spend money fer. Fer that reason, I think maybe Mrs. McDougal said somethin' what is worth sayin'. Don't you?

The writer has been on Mackinaw Trail from the city of Grand Rapids to Big Rapids, recently. I think that it is a downright shame to see the farm buildings along these state highways just peppered with "Pinch Hits," "Chesterfield Tobacco," "Oh, Henry," and advertisements of all kinds. Any farmer who is proud of his home and surroundings, would never let such dope be pasted on his home place. My partner and myself would not insult our home with such trash, and we are located on a concrete highway leading out of Grand Rapids. How much nicer things would look along these main highways of the state, if the tourist could read "John Smith, Prop." "Two Miles to Howard City."—Mrs. S. M. McDougal, Kent County.

### Outside Supplies.

There's lots o' folkses what think this "patronizin' home industries" propagander stuff is O. K. fer what they got ta sell, but when it comes ta buyin', they figure ta buy where it's cheapest. But speakin' about propagander stuff, there's somethin' what makes the stores sell more western fruit than our own. Maybe it's propagander; maybe it's somethin' else. Anyhow, you kin see Mr. A. B. thinks it's propagander.

A friend from Chicago declared positively that a cunning propaganda was being pushed in every possible way to prejudice the consuming public against Michigan fruit, in favor of the western fruit. You see, big business owns the railroads, have a very considerable financial stake in the western groves, orchards, etc., and can, to a large extent, control the regular-channels of trade. Business men loudly complain because the farmers send to mail-order houses, and then, with far less excuse, send far away for supplies which would have been better if purchased at home. Anyway, the more one thinks of it, the more plausible it looks.—A. B., Allegan, Mich.

### Carryin' in Water.

Mrs. Harv Johnson, of Macomb county, wants ta know who should carry in the water fer Monday's washin'. She thinks her husband should; and I do, too. It's kinda hard work fer womin ta do, and if she kin get Harv ta do it, maybe she'll get water piped into the house sooner. It's easier on pipes ta carry water than on human bein's. Of course, Sofie didn't ask nobody who should carry in the water, she just told me ta do it. And I'm doin' it, 'cept sometimes when I'm busy in the summer.

### Those County Agents.

There ain't nothin' new what ain't got no objectors. Now, fer inst., there wasn't no county agunts when I was a pup. County agunts ain't alike, some is good and others is worse, but I ain't seen none o' them setting around on sofie pillows. If you want a thrill fer your life, ride around with a county agent in one o' them flivverin' oughtoes. Then you'll think they're goin' some. But Mr. Dickerson is got somethin' else ta say about them. Maybe he's right; what do you think about it, anyhow? Them Michigun Farmer

folks is gotta sit up and take notice, if their paper ain't what it used ta be twenty-five years ago.

There's one thing I don't like about your paper, and that is that it has got too much in it by those county agents, and I wouldn't give a cent to read what they have to say. We had a county agent up here for five years, and they don't amount to nothing. If your paper was like it was twenty-five years ago, when it didn't have that stuff, it would be a lot better for farmers to read.—Mahlan Dickerson, Wexford County.

## Cloverland News

WILL ESTABLISH BEAVER FARMS.

**V**ERNON BAILEY, beaver expert of the United States Biological Survey, was in Munising recently, with a view to making arrangements for establishing beaver farms in Alger county, where conditions are said to be ideal. Beaver skins from this locality are said to be valued because they are darkest, and possess the best fur. They are specially desired for breeding stock by eastern beaver farmers. Two colonies have been established south of the straits, and are doing well.

### PRESTO, WINTER!

**W**INTER came with a rush in the north country, this fall. The first killing frost occurred at Houghton, as late as September 25, and at Marquette on Lake Superior, October 10, but there was much snow the last week of October, back from the lake shore. Gogebic dairymen report feed shortage, and the early snows will complicate their feeding problem. The snow also is blamed for increased activity of wolves in southern Houghton county, whence an appeal for additional wolf-hunters from the state department of conservation is reported to have gained quick response. Some potatoes were caught in the field before they were dug, but with a good snow blanket over them, they are not in immediate danger, and could remain out all winter with safety. Farmers, however, want to take advantage of the present good prices for the spuds.

### CENSUS FIGURES ON MACKINAC COUNTY.

**R**EPORTS of the 1924 farm census of Michigan are beginning to appear. The report for Mackinac county shows that there were, when the census was taken, 593 farms in that county, of which 571 were operated by owners. The farm acreage was given as 60,388. Crop land was 21,555 acres. Pastures amounted to 17,239 acres. Woodland was 8,469 acres. Farm lands and buildings were valued at \$1,882,350. Of this amount, the buildings were valued at \$673,680. The principal crops were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay.

### SUPERVISORS FAIL TO PROVIDE ROAD FUNDS.

**S**CHOOLCRAFT supervisors failed to include an appropriation in the county budget for road maintenance, and it was presumed that the highways of the county would have to be turned back to the townships for maintenance. The attorney-general of the state, however, has ruled and informed local road officials that it is the duty of the board of supervisors to appropriate sufficient funds to maintain all county roads in a condition reasonably safe and fit for public travel, and also to pay all interest and installments of principal coming due during the ensuing year on all outstanding bonds.



## WINTER FEEDING FOR MILK FLOW.

AS the winter feeding period approaches, the progressive dairyman naturally turns his attention to the question of what ration will be most economical to feed his milk cows. Milk making this winter is going to be a real business problem for the dairyman to solve. With roughage scarce and high, and all kinds of dairy feed and grains above normal price, and milk quotations manifesting little evidence of keeping apace, dairymen are up against a big problem to get away with anything like a reasonable profit from the dairy business.

However, efficient dairymen know that profitable milk production depends upon a few essentials. Every dairyman knows that it is much easier to produce milk during the summer, when pasture is luxuriant, than at any other time of the year. This is largely due to proper working conditions for the milk cows, the abundance of a succulent, well-balanced food supply, and comfortable surroundings. If summer conditions are the most productive of milk flow, then the dairyman's profits depend, in a large measure, upon his ability to provide similar conditions during the winter months.

With plenty of good corn silage and clover or alfalfa hay to feed, I believe the dairyman has a splendid foundation for a well-balanced roughage ration. I like to compound my grain ration as far as possible from farm-grown grains, such as corn, oats, and wheat bran. Each cow should be fed liberally and in accordance with her ability to produce.—Leo C. Reynolds.

## ENSILOING SHOCKED CORN.

I have about ten acres of field corn in the shock, which I would like to put in the silo. It is real dry; and if we had a stream of water running into the cutting box, would the silage keep good, or would it spoil?—T. W.

By using a sufficient amount of moisture while filling, this shocked corn will settle down and go through a certain stage of fermentation and make good silage.

However, with this ripe, hard corn it is a question if it would not be better to husk the corn and ensilo the stover or stalks. Some of the hard dry corn will not be thoroughly masticated and digested by the cattle, and will pass through as waste, and cattle fed on this shocked corn silage ought to be followed by hogs to prevent loss.

There is a husking machine now on the market which would husk this corn, cut the stalks up fine, and blow them into the silo, and many would prefer to handle the crop in this way.

## HARDIGAN ALFALFA GROWERS ORGANIZE.

SEVERAL alfalfa growers met at the court house in Gaylord last week and organized the Northern Michigan Hardigan Alfalfa Seed Producers' Association. After adopting a constitution and by-laws, suggested by Mr. Cribbs, of the department of economics of the Michigan State College, and authorizing a committee to confer with the board of directors of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the members elected directors as follows: H. B. Losey and T. Buell, of Elmira; J. Brown, of Central Lake; Irvin Cole, of Alanson; Claude Schmalstried, of Levering; Ernest Pettifor, of Gaylord.

## SUPERVISORS' SALARIES.

Our board of supervisors are now engaged in the hopeless task of trying to meet current expenses without raising the taxes, while our county officers are loudly complaining that they cannot live on salaries of five thousand a year. Great jumping grasshoppers! Five thousand dollars is more money than I have seen in five years, yet our family of six is living in comfort, if not affluence.—L. B. Reber.



# Jamesway

## 16 POINT Stalls

### Lead Them All—

## BECAUSE—

they have so many exclusive and desirable features that you don't get in any other stalls, that's why they've always been the outstanding leaders—best on the market. For instance, when you buy Jamesway Stalls and Stanchions you get,

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Better Material and Workmanship | 9. Wood Linings                     |
| 2. Extra Weight and Strength       | 10. Bottom Hinges                   |
| 3. Dependable Cow Proof Locks      | 11. Silent Double Chain Attachments |
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| 5. Easy Erection                   | 13. Double Acting Sure-Stops        |
| 6. Neck Space Adjustment           | 14. Short and Long Cow Adjustments  |
| 7. Smooth, Strong Corner Braces    | 15. Maximum Cow Comfort             |
| 8. Rolled Steel Side Bars          | 16. Greater Convenience             |

It is such outstanding features, which have made Jamesway Barn Equipment the most practical and satisfactory equipment money can buy. By rigidly sticking to the practice of using nothing but the BEST Quality materials, and maintaining the very

## BEST FARM ENGINEERING EXPERTS

to design and build it, we have been able to produce and offer to farmers, Barn Equipment and Service that is so far superior to any other, it has made the name Jamesway on Barn Equipment a Guarantee of Quality and genuine satisfaction, much as the name Sterling has on silver. Farmers everywhere have long since learned that Jamesway Stalls, Litter Carriers, Feed Carriers, Trucks, Drinking Cups, Cow, Calf and Bull Pens, Hog Pens, etc., are unequalled. Read this letter from Badgley Bros., of Corsackie, N.Y.

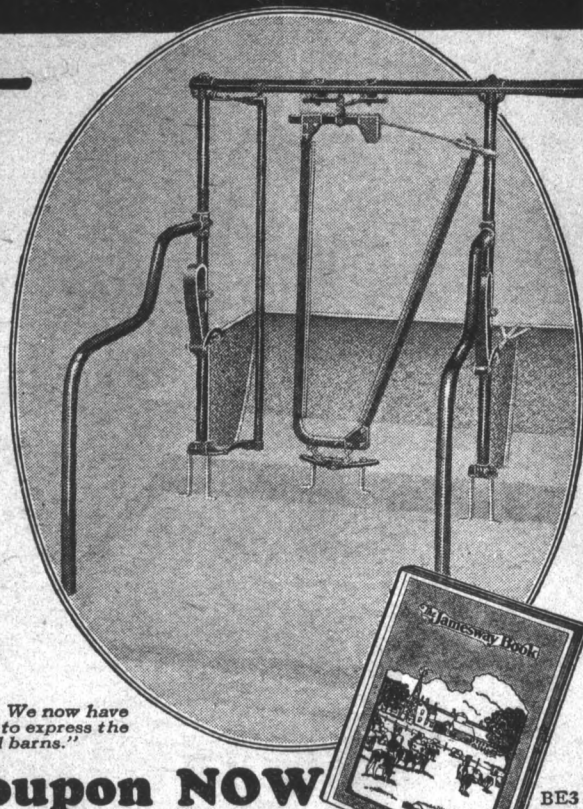
"Some time ago we installed your equipment in our barn. We now have it almost fully Jamesway equipped. We hardly know how to express the completeness and comfort there is in one of your equipped barns."

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and we will send you our New Jamesway Book telling all about the famous Jamesway Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc.—why they cost less and also how the Jamesway man in your locality will help you solve your building, remodeling and equipping problems.

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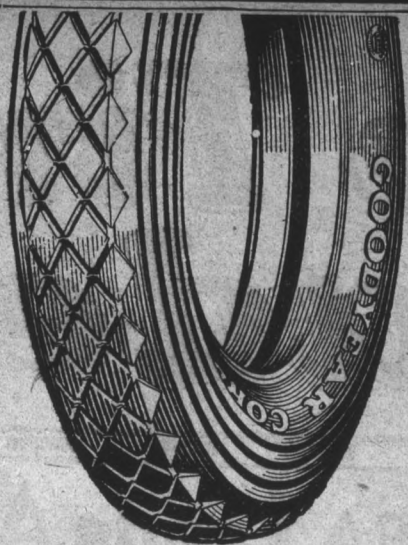
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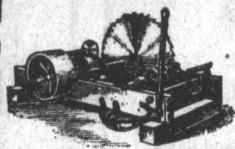
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**Big Money In Custom Sawing** for your neighbors. Howell saw mills are made in several sizes suitable for tractors of any size. Also Edgers, Planers, Lath and Shingle machines. Write for free Catalog, B-8

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Rule o' thumb methods don't go in farming today, and any method of measuring, except by accurate weighing, is a profit losing method.

A Fairbanks Portable Scale will protect your profits. In a hundred ways, it will help you keep your farm on an up-to-date business basis. For measuring rations, for adjusting fertilizers to crops, for insuring correct measure in every marketing transaction—buying as well as selling—this Fairbanks Scale is indispensable.

Note the special refinements—the easy-reading poise, the arrow-tip beam, and rust-proof vital parts. The low price is possible only because of large production in an immense, modern factory.

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## Brickbats and Bouquets

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

**D**ID you ever figure that differences of opinion is great stuff? If it wasn't for differences of opinion, we'd still be usin' wooden plows. Differences make the world go ahead; they make brickbats and bouquets for the same thing. If you got an opinion on anythin', whether it's a brickbat or a bouquet, let's have it for this colyum, so somebody kin differ with it.—Hy.

### Scenery and Advertising.

You know, I like scenery. There ain't nothin' I like better than to drive around and see scenery. But I don't like to see advertisin' mixed with scenery, 'cause it always makes me think about somethin' I got to spend money fer. Fer that reason, I think maybe Mrs. McDougal said somethin' what is worth sayin'. Don't you?

The writer has been on Mackinaw Trail from the city of Grand Rapids to Big Rapids, recently. I think that it is a downright shame to see the farm buildings along these state highways just peppered with "Pinch Hits," "Chesterfield Tobacco," "Oh, Henry," and advertisements of all kinds. Any farmer who is proud of his home and surroundings, would never let such dope be pasted on his home place. My partner and myself would not insult our home with such trash, and we are located on a concrete highway leading out of Grand Rapids. How much nicer things would look along these main highways of the state, if the tourist could read "John Smith, Prop." "Two Miles to Howard City."—Mrs. S. M. McDougal, Kent County.

### Outside Supplies.

There's lots o' folkses what think this "patronizin' home industries" propagander stuff is O. K. fer what they got to sell, but when it comes to buyin', they figure to buy where it's cheapest. But speakin' about propagander stuff, there's somethin' what makes the stores sell more western fruit than our own. Maybe it's propagander; maybe it's somethin' else. Anyhow, you kin see Mr. A. B. thinks it's propagander.

A friend from Chicago declared positively that a cunning propaganda was being pushed in every possible way to prejudice the consuming public against Michigan fruit, in favor of the western fruit. You see, big business owns the railroads, have a very considerable financial stake in the western groves, orchards, etc., and can, to a large extent, control the regular channels of trade. Business men loudly complain because the farmers send to mail-order houses, and then, with far less excuse, send far away for supplies which would have been better if purchased at home. Anyway, the more one thinks of it, the more plausible it looks.—A. B., Allegan, Mich.

### Carryin' in Water.

Mrs. Harv Johnson, of Macomb county, wants to know who should carry in the water for Monday's washin'. She thinks her husband should; and I do, too. It's kinda hard work fer womin to do, and if she kin get Harv to do it, maybe she'll get water piped into the house sooner. It's easier on pipes to carry water than on human bein's. Of course, Sofie didn't ask nobody who should carry in the water, she just told me to do it. And I'm doin' it, 'cept sometimes when I'm busy in the summer.

### Those County Agents.

There ain't nothin' new what ain't got no objectors. Now, fer inst., there wasn't no county agunts when I was a pup. County agunts ain't alike, some is good and others is worse, but I ain't seen none o' them setting around on sofie pillows. If you want a thrill fer your life, ride around with a county agunt in one o' them flivverin' oughtoes. Then you'll think they're goin' some. But Mr. Dickerson is got somethin' else to say about them. Maybe he's right; what do you think about it, anyhow? Them Michigon Farmer

folks is gotta sit up and take notice, if their paper ain't what it used to be twenty-five years ago.

There's one thing I don't like about your paper, and that is that it has got too much in it by those county agents, and I wouldn't give a cent to read what they have to say. We had a county agent up here for five years, and they don't amount to nothing. If your paper was like it was twenty-five years ago, when it didn't have that stuff, it would be a lot better for farmers to read.—Mahlan Dickerson, Wexford County.

## Cloverland News

### WILL ESTABLISH BEAVER FARMS.

**V**ERNON BAILEY, beaver expert of the United States Biological Survey, was in Munising recently, with a view to making arrangements for establishing beaver farms in Alger county, where conditions are said to be ideal. Beaver skins from this locality are said to be valued because they are darkest, and possess the best fur. They are specially desired for breeding stock by eastern beaver farmers. Two colonies have been established south of the straits, and are doing well.

### PRESTO, WINTER!

**W**INTER came with a rush in the north country, this fall. The first killing frost occurred at Houghton, as late as September 25, and at Marquette on Lake Superior, October 10, but there was much snow the last week of October, back from the lake shore. Gogebic dairymen report feed shortage, and the early snows will complicate their feeding problem. The snow also is blamed for increased activity of wolves in southern Houghton county, whence an appeal for additional wolf-hunters from the state department of conservation is reported to have gained quick response. Some potatoes were caught in the field before they were dug, but with a good snow blanket over them, they are not in immediate danger, and could remain out all winter with safety. Farmers, however, want to take advantage of the present good prices for the spuds.

### CENSUS FIGURES ON MACKINAC COUNTY.

**R**EPORTS of the 1924 farm census of Michigan are beginning to appear. The report for Mackinac county shows that there were, when the census was taken, 593 farms in that county, of which 571 were operated by owners. The farm acreage was given as 60,388. Crop land was 21,555 acres. Pastures amounted to 17,239 acres. Woodland was 8,469 acres. Farm lands and buildings were valued at \$1,882,350. Of this amount, the buildings were valued at \$673,680. The principal crops were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay.

### SUPERVISORS FAIL TO PROVIDE ROAD FUNDS.

**S**CHOOLCRAFT supervisors failed to include an appropriation in the county budget for road maintenance, and it was presumed that the highways of the county would have to be turned back to the townships for maintenance. The attorney-general of the state, however, has ruled and informed local road officials that it is the duty of the board of supervisors to appropriate sufficient funds to maintain all county roads in a condition reasonably safe and fit for public travel, and also to pay all interest and installments of principal coming due during the ensuing year on all outstanding bonds.



## WINTER FEEDING FOR MILK FLOW.

AS the winter feeding period approaches, the progressive dairyman naturally turns his attention to the question of what ration will be most economical to feed his milk cows. Milk making this winter is going to be a real business problem for the dairyman to solve. With roughage scarce and high, and all kinds of dairy feed and grains above normal price, and milk quotations manifesting little evidence of keeping apace, dairymen are up against a big problem to get away with anything like a reasonable profit from the dairy business.

However, efficient dairymen know that profitable milk production depends upon a few essentials. Every dairyman knows that it is much easier to produce milk during the summer, when pasture is luxuriant, than at any other time of the year. This is largely due to proper working conditions for the milk cows, the abundance of a succulent, well-balanced food supply, and comfortable surroundings. If summer conditions are the most productive of milk flow, then the dairyman's profits depend, in a large measure, upon his ability to provide similar conditions during the winter months.

With plenty of good corn silage and clover or alfalfa hay to feed, I believe the dairyman has a splendid foundation for a well-balanced roughage ration. I like to compound my grain ration as far as possible from farm-grown grains, such as corn, oats, and wheat bran. Each cow should be fed liberally and in accordance with her ability to produce.—Leo C. Reynolds.

## ENSILOING SHOCKED CORN.

I have about ten acres of field corn in the shock, which I would like to put in the silo. It is real dry; and if we had a stream of water running into the cutting box, would the silage keep good, or would it spoil?—T. W.

By using a sufficient amount of moisture while filling, this shocked corn will settle down and go through a certain stage of fermentation and make good silage.

However, with this ripe, hard corn it is a question if it would not be better to husk the corn and ensilo the stover or stalks. Some of the hard dry corn will not be thoroughly masticated and digested by the cattle, and will pass through as waste, and cattle fed on this shocked corn silage ought to be followed by hogs to prevent loss.

There is a husking machine now on the market which would husk this corn, cut the stalks up fine, and blow them into the silo, and many would prefer to handle the crop in this way.

## HARDIGAN ALFALFA GROWERS ORGANIZE.

SEVERAL alfalfa growers met at the court house in Gaylord last week and organized the Northern Michigan Hardigan Alfalfa Seed Producers' Association. After adopting a constitution and by-laws, suggested by Mr. Cribbs, of the department of economics of the Michigan State College, and authorizing a committee to confer with the board of directors of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the members elected directors as follows: H. B. Losey and T. Buell, of Elmira; J. Brown, of Central Lake; Irvin Cole, of Alanson; Claude Schmalstried, of Levering; Ernest Pettifor, of Gaylord.

## SUPERVISORS' SALARIES.

Our board of supervisors are now engaged in the hopeless task of trying to meet current expenses without raising the taxes, while our county officers are loudly complaining that they cannot live on salaries of five thousand a year. Great jumping grasshoppers! Five thousand dollars is more money than I have seen in five years, yet our family of six is living in comfort, if not affluence.—L. B. Reber.



# Jamesway

## 16 POINT Stalls

### Lead Them All—

## BECAUSE—

they have so many exclusive and desirable features that you don't get in any other stalls, that's why they've always been the outstanding leaders—best on the market. For instance, when you buy Jamesway Stalls and Stanchions you get,

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| 4. Top Guide Stanchions            | 12. Stronger Curb Anchors           |
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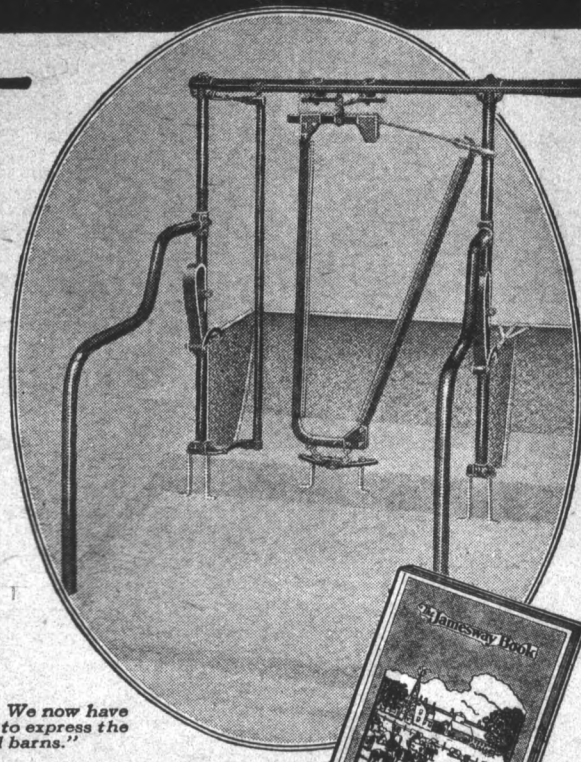
"Some time ago we installed your equipment in our barn. We now have it almost fully Jamesway equipped. We hardly know how to express the completeness and comfort there is in one of your equipped barns."

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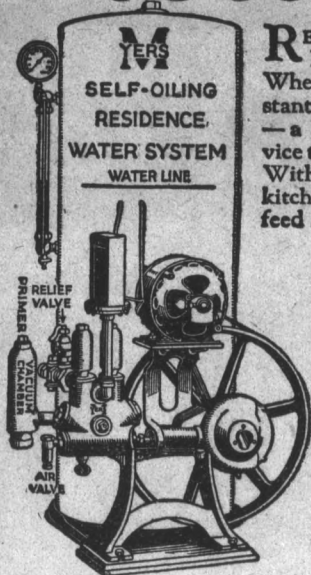
Burns with Intense BLUE FLAME

No ashes, smoke, nor sparks. Safe, convenient, and practical. Keeps water in stock tank at the proper temperature in zero weather for only 1/2 cent an hour. Ninth successful year. Will last a lifetime. Write today for prices and letters from satisfied users of the Clover Leaf Tank Heater.

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A Myers will solve your water problems. These outfits are safe and silent in operation, and require a minimum of attention or repairs. There are Myers Self-Oiling Systems for both shallow and deep wells—and models in a complete range of styles and capacities—for electric service or operation with hand, wind or gas engine power.

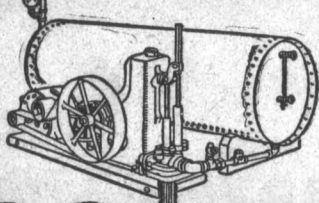
Whether you require 5 or 50 lbs. pressure—100 gallons or 10,000 gallons of water per hour—there is a Myers system built for your particular needs. The Myers line is almost unlimited in capacities and price ranges.

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For more than 50 years, the Myers organization has specialized in the manufacture of highest quality pumps for every purpose. The Myers Line includes hand and windmill, well and cistern pumps, shallow and deep well power pumps, electric house pumps, pumping jacks, hand and power spray pumps—and hay unloading tools, door hangers, gate hangers, lawn and porch swings.



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

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

### GUARANTEE

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

### Ask for Banner Steel Posts Too

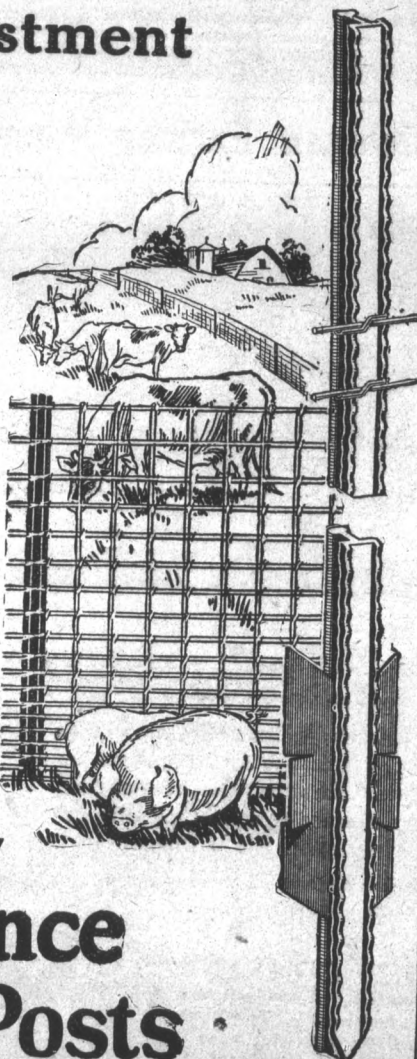
Use the right kind of steel posts with your fence. Banner Posts cost less in first cost, and their extra long years of service reduce fence costs still more. Railroad rail design—unlike ordinary T steel posts. They have the strongest known form of steel construction. Easy to drive, no holes to dig—and,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

You get long lasting fence when you ask for Royal Fence and Banner Steel Posts. Ask the Royal Fence Dealer in your town.

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## Paul Before Felix

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WHO was Felix? He was the procurator of Judea, and held office by appointment from Rome. It is always well to keep in mind that Palestine was under the jurisdiction of the Romans all during New Testament times. Felix was a good man, according to the standards of the times. That is, he was not as bad as some others. Probably he expected to get to heaven on that score. It is not unlike the way some modern men talk. When Paul appeared before him and made his defence, Felix listened intently, but grew very restless toward the close. He had called Paul in for a second speech in response to his (Felix's) wife's request. She was a Jewess. No doubt, she was prejudiced against Paul. Paul hit out from the shoulder and said some things that went home. Felix hastened to state that he had an important engagement elsewhere.

But he showed his interest in Paul by sending for him and talking with him frequently. However, to please the Jews he did not free his distinguished prisoner. He was a pretty keen politician. These verses read as follows, in Moffatt's New Testament: "Some days later Felix arrived with



his wife, Drusilla, who was a Jewess. He sent for Paul and heard what he had to say about faith in Christ Jesus; but when he argued about morality, self-mastery, and the future judgement, Felix grew uneasy. 'You may go for the present,' he said; 'when I can find a moment, I will send for you' (though at the same time he hoped Paul would give him a bribe). So he did send for him pretty frequently and conversed with him."

of his hands. A person in that position will not be treated with such marked respect as was certainly paid to Paul at Caesarea, on the voyage and in Rome. The governor, Felix, and his wife, the Princess Drusilla, accorded him an interview and private conversation. King Agrippa and his queen also desired to see him. A poor man never receives such attention, or arouses such interest. Moreover, Felix hoped for a bribe from him, and a rich Roman official did not look for a small gift. Paul, therefore, had the outward appearance of a man of means, like one in a position to bribe a Roman procurator. At Caesarea he was confined in the palace of Herod; but he had to live, to maintain two attendants, and to keep up a respectable appearance. Many comforts, which are also almost necessities, would be given by the guards so long as they were kept in good humor, and it is expensive to keep guards in good humor. In Rome he was able to hire a lodging for himself and live there, maintaining, of course, the soldier who guarded him. An appeal to the supreme court could not be made by everybody that chose. Such an appeal had to be permitted and forwarded by the provincial governor, and only a serious case would be entertained. But the case of a very poor man is never esteemed as serious." And so on, much more, on this.

It is not impossible that Paul had, all these years, been a man of wealth and had abstained from using it, believing that he should live in a humble and self-sacrificing way; but that now he felt that he was justified in drawing on his resources. Or, he may have become reconciled to his family, and money from that source was forthcoming.

To sum it up, Ramsay says, "Whatever the precise facts, we must regard Paul as a man of some wealth during these years. He appeared to Felix and Festus, then, as a Roman of Jewish origin of high rank and great learning, engaged in a rather foolish controversy against the whole united power of his nation (which showed his high standing, as well as his want of good judgment). That is the spirit of Festus's words, 'Paul! Paul! you are a great philosopher, but you have no common sense,' (XXVI:24)."

Some one may say to this, that if Paul was a man of wealth it knocks some of the props out from under our hero. But I think the opposite is the fact. If he was a man of considerable means, and gave himself to the cause, as he did give himself, it makes him bigger, taller, more challenging than ever. It gives to all his letters a meaning they do not otherwise have. Are rich people ordinarily humble and forgiving? That is the teaching of 1 Corinthians 13, and we know that Paul practiced it. Do rich folk undergo the most prolonged and repeated severe suffering for the good of a cause? Paul did. Read II Corinthians 11. If, during all these years of travel, exposure, weariness, cold, hunger, heat, pain, persecution, Paul was a wealthy man, he rises higher than ever. His head reached to the clouds.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 22.

SUBJECT:—Paul before Felix. Acts 23:1 to 24:27.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Herein I also exercise myself to have a conscience void of offence toward God and men always. Acts 24:16.

Lawrence Morgan has been worrying about the arrival of another brother. In a few years they will have to cut the pies into five pieces. He says a quarter of a pie is none too big.—Sunshine Hollow.

IT looks as though, during these years, Paul had considerable command of money. I take the following sentences from a high authority, Sir William Ramsay, in his valuable book, "St. Paul the Traveler and the Roman Citizen." "Now it is clear that Paul, during the following four years, did not appear before the world as a penniless wanderer, living by the work



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Florence Mills, originator of the "Charleston," teaches educated seal how to do this dance.



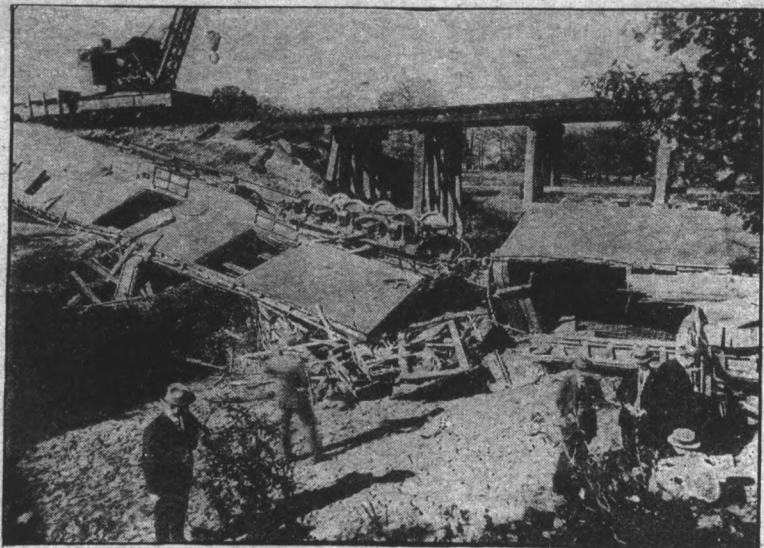
The Prince of Wales is back from his six months' tour through Africa and South America.



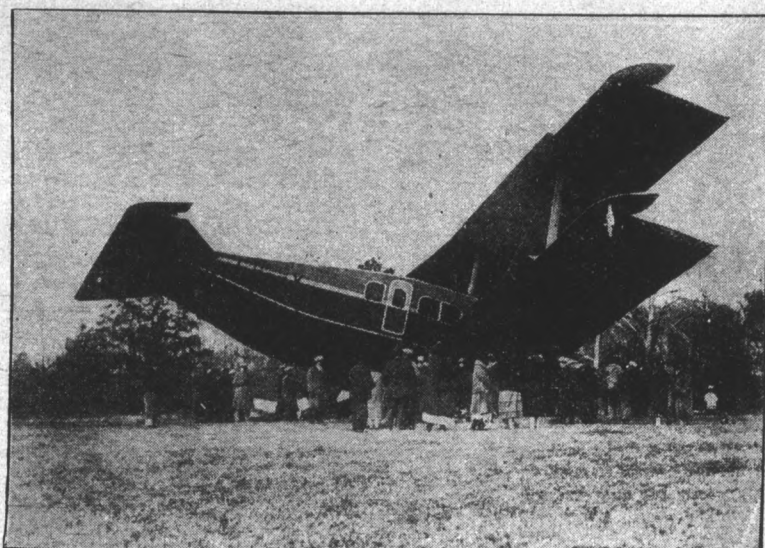
Mrs. Coolidge was presented with first flower in annual Forget-me-not Day in Washington.



Because he failed to patent his movie invention, J. A. LeRoy received little for his genius.



Traveling at the rate of a mile a minute, the "Sunnyland" flier, running between San Francisco and St. Louis, was wrecked recently, killing twenty persons and injuring thirty.



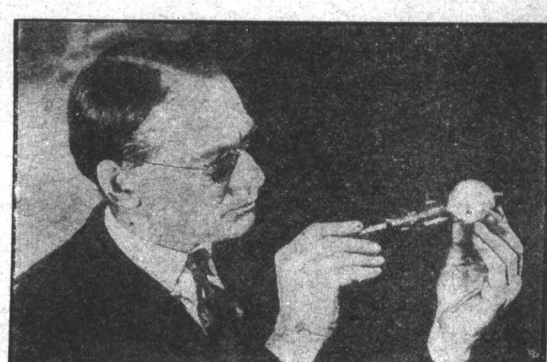
When touring New England with an auto as its cargo, this largest commercial plane in the world, with a wing-spread of eighty-seven feet, crashed on its way to Boston.



John Young, 82 years young, is the sole survivor of the Battle of U. S. S. "Kearsage" and Confederate warship, Alabama, in 1864.



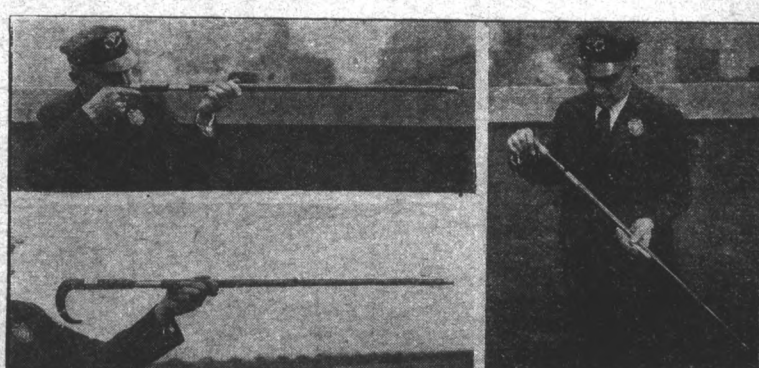
Admiral S. S. Robison is the new Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. fleet.



V. K. Zworykin has invented new device which enables noises produced by variations of light to be heard.



Mayor Hylan, of New York, congratulated Captain Paul C. Grening and his crew of the S. S. President Harding, for rescuing twenty-seven men from an Italian freighter in mid-ocean.



This gun-cane, discovered in the possession of a mess-man on the freighter "Waukegan," was confiscated by custom inspectors. The unique weapon weighs about two pounds.



It was a sultry July evening, more than a month since Frank Randall had stood on the high school platform and received his diploma, thereby announcing to all the world that he had completed the four-years' course, with honor. Now he was ready to enter a higher institution of learning.

Frank was the youngest of the four Randall children and it had been understood that he was to have a course at the state agricultural college and was to live on the old farm. The other brother had married the only child of a large farmer in an adjoining county and was already looking after his father-in-law's interests. The two sisters had married "city fellows" who couldn't run the farm, if they were willing to try. The old farm had been carved from the forest by the first grandfather Randall, who had come to this part of the country, and it was decided that a Randall should keep it.

On this particular evening, as the family were enjoying a rest after a busy day, father said, "Have you sent in your college application, Frank? I hear there are a great many applicants and we don't want you to be left." Then it was that Frank threw a bomb into the family circle.

"I'm not going to college, father, and I don't want the old farm. I'm sorry to disappoint you and mother, but I am sick and tired of hanging onto a cow's tail."

It was a sore disappointment, but they were not old folks, not by a durn sight, father decided, and guessed he could run the farm himself for another thirty years, if he had to. Anyhow, there would be a Randall on the farm as long as he lived, and he didn't 'spose it would make much difference to him who had it, after that.

When the rush of work was over, Frank packed his trunk and went to the city. Work was plentiful at that particular time, and Frank soon found a job in a drug store, which didn't pay much, of course, but he could get by on his wages.

Later he made the acquaintance of a factory worker, and through him, secured a position as book-keeper. Being a quiet, dependable fellow, good at figures, his future seemed very secure. But many a night, as he sat down at the boarding house table, he had a vision of the supper at home. He saw great slices of home-made bread, spread with the best of dairy butter, thick, juicy slices of ham, baked potatoes, white and mealy, any one of a dozen vegetables, browned in butter or swimming in cream, topped off with an apple pie, rich and luscious, or a pumpkin pie, brown and spicy, or a pudding, creamy and full of raisins.

There were many times when he felt that he had truly thrown away his birthright for a mess of pottage, and "mighty poor pottage at that," he would acknowledge to himself, in the loneliness of his small room. Then he met Iris Barker. Iris was a new stenographer at the office where he worked, and, before many days, Frank was waiting to walk home with her, if her dingy boarding place could be called home. Her only relative, an aunt, had died, leaving Iris to look after herself.

She was city born and reared, and when the fateful question was asked, Iris exacted a promise from Frank, that he would never return to the farm.

"I don't want to be mean, dear, you know that; but I would simply die in the country. Auntie and I went to visit an old school friend of hers, when I was a little girl. I was scared to death at something new, every hour I was there. There were such noises at night, I couldn't sleep."

Frank laughed so hard she was quite offended, but he hastened to give the required promise, adding, "but I wish you knew mother and dad. They are just the best ever."

## A Cow's Tail

By Rebecca Rollin

Frank and Iris were married on a bright Sabbath afternoon, with only a couple of friends as witnesses. As there were no surplus funds, a trip by taxi to the previously rented three-room apartment constituted the wedding journey.

"We'll have a home soon where there is a bit of a yard for flowers," they promised each other, but before that home materialized, the arrival of Frank, Jr., caused the little savings account to melt like ice cream in August.

Mother had insisted on coming to help care for Iris, and she was thrice welcome. They were glad to have her, just because she was mother.

gifts for those three youngsters. Frank, Jr., with eyes so like his mother's, would ask, "was I a naughty boy, daddy, why Santa didn't bring me something?"

He knew what it would mean, and there were too many others in the same situation, to dare hope to find much to do. He walked the many miles home, trying to think of some way out of his trouble.

As he entered the tiny apartment, Iris handed him a letter from home.

"It came 'special,' Frank. I can hardly wait for you to read it. Do hurry and open it," for, man-like, he was turning it over, looking at the special delivery stamp, and suddenly

"You certainly are," and Frank gave her an extra hug. "You sure look good to me."

The five miles to the farm was soon covered, and Iris never forgot her first view of that home.

A large old colonial house, set into the midst of a natural grove of forest trees, left there by the first grandfather Randall. In the background were barns and barns, a perfect village of barns, chicken houses and pig houses.

They were led into a living room almost as large as their whole apartment. A log fire was blazing in an old-fashioned fireplace. There were roomy rockers and a large davenport covered with fluffy pillows, with a lamp nearby.

"Just the place for a story," thought Iris.

In one corner was a radio, and electric lights were everywhere. Such a restful room Iris had never seen.

Their bedroom was large and airy, with a hot water radiator in one corner, and Frank's old cradle for wee Donald in the other. A door opened into the adjoining room, where two snowy beds were ready for Frank, Jr., and sister Louise.

As they pushed back from the table that night, Frank remarked, "Well, father, mother said you were planning the meals, and I'll say you are some steward, with mother to cook them."

There had been a big platter of chicken and dumplings, snowy mashed potatoes, squash rich with butter, and the many good things a farmer has on his table, daily.

"The best meal I ever ate," confided Iris to her husband in the privacy of their own room.

"Gee, whiz, girl, if you think that was good, wait until Christmas, when mother really spreads herself. To-night was just an ordinary farm meal."

"How did you ever come to leave?" asked Iris. Her husband did not answer. He was saying to himself, "I was the biggest kind of a fool, but it is too late now. Iris said she wouldn't live in the country."

The days went by as if on wings. The whole Randall family from the city were having the time of their lives, and father and mother Randall were enjoying it quite as much.

It had been a real old-time Christmas, with all the children and grandchildren home, but everyone had gone now, except Frank and his family.

No questions had been asked, but mother knew something was wrong. Her Christmas gift had been a liberal check, for, as she explained, she might not get the thing they wanted.

Frank had borrowed his father's old clothes and had helped with the chores ever since he came. He had discovered his father was dealing in thoroughbreds, from the chickens up, that father who used to laugh at him when he had tried to talk thoroughbreds to him, in his high school days.

In a moment of confidence his father told him he had made good money from his farm in the last few years. There were evidences of it everywhere. Modern barns, with running water and many contrivances for minimizing labor, had replaced the old ones. The chicken houses were the last word in up-to-dateness, and right now, in the middle of the winter, his father had gathered eggs in a market basket.

Father said that he had very good help, but he really needed someone to take the responsibility, and that was as far as he would go. He had never really recovered from the hurt he received that July evening, when Frank told him he didn't want the old farm, and that he was tired of hanging onto a cow's tail.

The Christmas holidays were over, and Frank thought he must be getting back to the city. Iris and the children were getting younger every day.

(Continued on page 519).

## Thanksgiving Days of Long Ago

By LeRoy W. Snell

It must have been a wondrous thing

In early days, long years ago,

To be a Pilgrim lad and hunt

The wild game in November's snow;

To seek Thanksgiving dinner where

Wild turkeys call and pheasants

drum,

In spite of dangers menacing;

Where trackless forests lured one on

And redskins lurked with murd'rous

bow.

Thanksgiving days of long ago.

It must have been a wondrous thing

To shoulder up an ancient gun

And leave the settlement behind,

As from the ocean climbed the sun,

Setting the snowy world agleam,

Stretching your shadow on the hill;

Thanksgiving days of long ago.

Then, too, she saved a nurse's wages,

and managed to bring many farm good-

ies tucked away in her baggage.

Mothers see so many things they

never talk about, and when she re-

turned home she told everyone, even

father, that Frank had a good job, a

charming wife, and a dear baby, but

many packages found their way to the

city, via parcel post. The baby should

have fresh eggs, she thought, and there

was so much fruit going to waste when

they had to pay so much for it in the

city, she had to send some. It seemed

a shame to pay so much for butter,

when she got so little for hers, so this

necessity was added to the regular

package.

It was the eleventh day of Decem-

ber, ten years after Frank had left the

old home. There was a sister in his

home now, four-year-old Louise, nam-

ed for grandmother, and a wee baby

brother.

The blow Frank had been expecting

had fallen that day. The factory would

have to close for a couple of months,

anyway, perhaps longer. When they

opened again, Frank might have his

old place back, for they were perfectly

satisfied with his work.

But what about those weeks be-

tween? There was no savings ac-

count, for there had been so many

expenses. Iris was a wonderful man-

ager, and by saving almost to the point

of being stingy, had made both ends

meet, but there was no lap.

How could he tell her! With Christ-

mas so near and no money to buy

To glide along the forest trail

With cautious step and lightning

skill

Matching the eye of bird or doe,

Thanksgiving days of long ago.

It must have been a glorious thing

To carry back to Plymouth town

A big Thanksgiving turkey cock,

From shouldered flintlock hanging

down,

With widespread wings and bobbing

head;

To wear a smile of proud content

As home with widened step you

trod

The main street of the settlement,

A treat for Pilgrim maids, you know,

Thanksgiving days of long ago.

feeling a lifting of this heavy burden

he was carrying.

"Dear children," the letter read,

"Frank wrote that you were not gain-

ing your strength, Iris, as you should

since baby came. You and the chil-

dren must come home for the holidays

and we'll see if we can't send you

home, fat and strong."

"Frank can come on at Christmas

time, if he cannot leave now. You

need not write that you cannot come,

for we won't listen to it. We want

some children in this old house for

Christmas, and we want yours. Father

is already planning the meals, and I'll

see that his plans are carried out."

"Thinking that you might not have

the ready cash at hand, I'm including a

check which will care for your ex-

penses. We are looking for you not

later than the twentieth, and we hope

you can get ready before that."

"We can hardly wait, we are like

two kids.

Love,

Mother."

On the afternoon of the sixteenth,

mother was at the station to meet

them. Father wanted to come, she

explained, but it was chore time and

he wanted to be all through and ready

for the babies when they arrived.

"But you don't drive a car, do you,

mother?" Frank asked, as she led them

to a luxurious sedan.

"Why, certainly; why not? I'm the

general delivery boy around the farm,

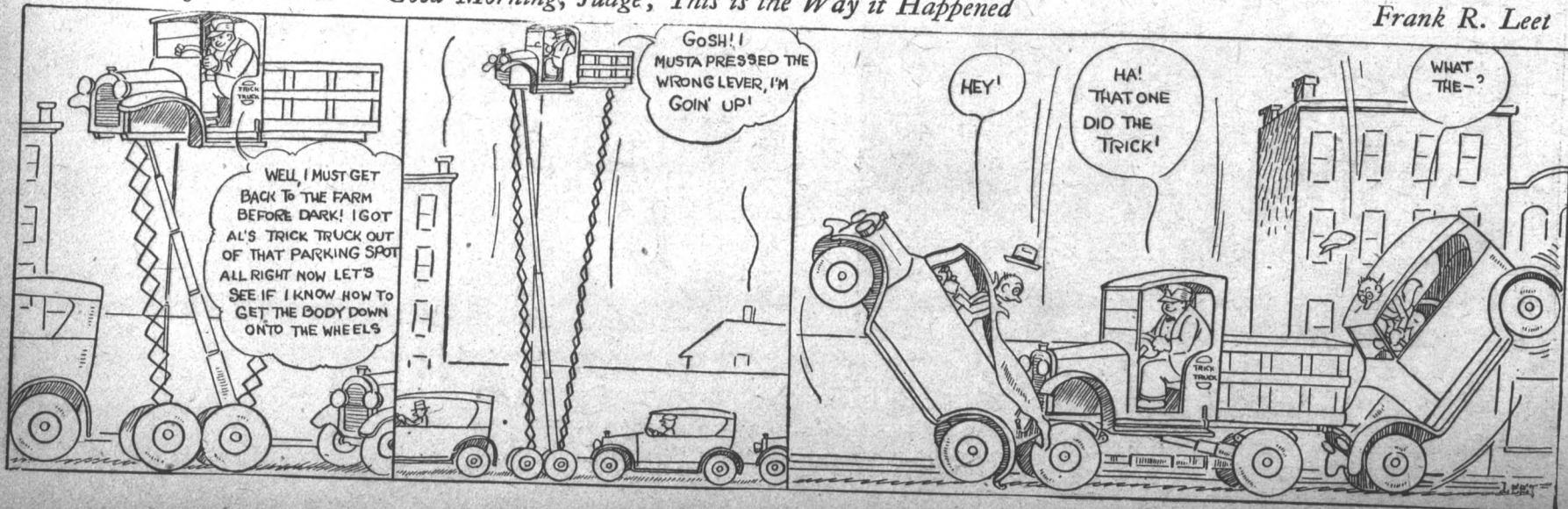
now. I have plenty of time, with only

two of us to cook for, and I like it.

I'm getting younger every day."

## Activities of Al Acres—"Good Morning, Judge; This is the Way it Happened"

Frank R. Leet







# The Kattle King-

*All rubber - fleece lined*

NOW is the season for the Hood Kattle King. The fleece lining way to the toes keeps your feet warm. All-rubber uppers keep them dry. Tough, grey tire-tread soles for tough, long wear service—give you protection. Hood Kattle King is just the shoe for out-door men. Hood stands for supreme quality in rubber footwear.

You should know the famous Hood Red Boot, with uppers proof against cracks and leaks; warm, fleece lined, heavy White Rock Arctics.

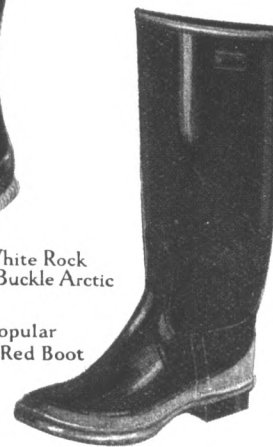
And White Rock Rubbers that save money and keep all the family comfortable and dry.

Look for the name Hood on rubber footwear. It's your guarantee of service and economy.

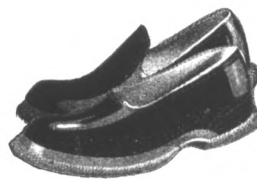
HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.  
Watertown, Massachusetts



The White Rock  
Four Buckle Arctic



The popular  
Hood Red Boot



White Rock  
Rubbers  
-for all the family

# HOOD

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## Why the Prestons got more silverware

SUSAN PRESTON, setting the supper table, told her mother about the week-end at the Millers. She described four meals in detail and continued, "You ought to see their dining-room. They have loads of beautiful silverware. It's fun to sit around their table, just because it sparkles so!"

So beautiful silverware was what Susan admired at the Millers! "Well," thought Mrs. Preston, "we can have beautiful silverware too. We'll see about that tomorrow."

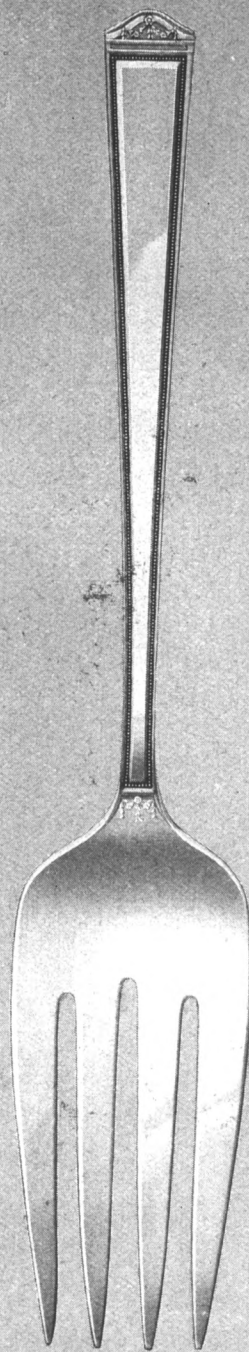
### DOES SILVERWARE ADD TO THE CONVENIENCE OF YOUR HOME?

Does it make every meal more pleasant, because of its generous, twinkling beauty? Does it make entertaining for you and the children not only a possibility—but always a pleasure?

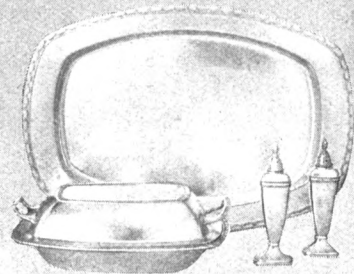
Perhaps not! Even now you may be getting along with a scant equipment of silverware. But you need be inconvenienced no longer! In 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate you will find all the niceties of table settings—salad forks at \$7.00 for six, bouillon spoons at \$6.75 for six, tea spoons at \$3.60 for six, and serving pieces like the cold meat fork at \$2.00 or the sugar shell at \$1.25. Whether you need a few of these refinements of table setting or a complete silver service, you will purchase wisely and reasonably in "1847 Rogers Bros." For more than three-quarters of a century this finest silverplate has been approved by fastidious hostesses. It will serve you a lifetime.

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You will find booklet K-100, *Etiquette, Entertaining and Good Sense*, full of suggestions for successful entertaining. It's free. Write for your copy today. INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Dept. E, Meriden, Conn.



Anniversary Cold Meat Fork  
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You will use these graceful, durable pieces every day. A wide variety of such silverware matches the knives, forks and spoons of 1847 Rogers Bros. patterns.

# 1847 ROGERS BROS.

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# Valspar—

## Any Color You Want!

EACH of the 32 Colors shown on the chart is produced by mixing together equal quantities of the two regular Valspar-Enamel Colors indicated below each sample.

You can make countless other combinations

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16

by varying the proportions of the two Valspar-Enamel colors or by the addition of a third color. In this way many charming and original effects are within the reach of the amateur or professional painter.

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17

### In the House

York, Furniture, Floors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Baby Carriages, Chairs, Bats, Banisters, Beds, Doors, Radiators, Book Cases, Shelves, Stoves, Oil Stoves, Sewing Machines, Toys, Window Seats, Bassinets, Tables, Flower Boxes, Furnace Pipes, Pottery, Card Tables, Painted Doilies, Porch Furniture, Stairs, Mouldings, Clothes Hangers, Wicker Furniture, Window Sills, Tea Wagons, Light Fixtures, Stove Pipes, Book Racks, Boards, Clocks, Radio Cabinets

### Sports

Fish-Baskets, Toboggans, Boats, Sleds, Canoes, Camp-Chairs, Tent Poles, Decoy Ducks, Golf Clubs, Golf Balls

### Outdoor

Shutters, Screens, Furniture, Machines, Shutters, Fences, Bicycles, Ceilings, Trowels, Shovels, Doors, Gates, Tools, Posts, Floors, Rails, Rakes, Signs, Sills, Hoes, Cases, Boxes, Cases, Posts, Arch, Sills, Posts, Tools

### On the Farm

Swings, Shutters, Door Knobs, Ladders, Lawn Mowers, Plows, Wheel Barrows, Poultry Feeders, Rain Barrels, Saw Mills, Sleds, Chicken Houses, Hay Loaders, Egg Nests, Harrows, Mufflers

### Miscellaneous

Phonographs, Brooms, Candles, Carpet Swatches, Hair Brushes, Flower Pots, Bookcases, Dust Pans, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Lamp Shades, Clothes Hangers, Card Tables, Clocks, Metal Sideboards, Dish Washers, Chandeliers, Shoe Trees, Kiddie Cars, Tools, Flower Croquet Sets, Filing Cabinets, Airplanes, Fire Alarm Boxes, Life Preservers, Paddles, Chairs, Store Fixtures, Store Fronts, Boot Jacks, Sales Beaver Board, Developing Trays, Carriage Upholstery, Milk Cans, Dog Houses, Weighing Machines

### Laundry

Clothes Baskets, Pails, Wash Tubs, Woodwork, Washing Machines, Walls, Scrubbing Brushes, Mops, Pails, Electric Iron Handles, Fixtures, Floor Covering, Clothes Dryers

### Automobiles

Bodies, Wheels, Hub Caps, Rims, Trucks, Motorcycles, Spare Tires, Spokes, Floor Boards, Curtains, Running Boards, Fenders, Axles, Motors, Radiators, Upholstery, Gasoline Tanks, Radiator Caps, Dashboards, Tops, Tire Racks, Steering Wheel, Headlights

### Boats

Motorboats, Yachts, Sailboats, Canoes, Rowboats, Oars, Hulls, Lanterns, Telephones, Life Preservers, Paddles, Chairs, Store Fixtures, Store Fronts, Boot Jacks, Sales Beaver Board, Developing Trays, Carriage Upholstery, Milk Cans, Dog Houses, Weighing Machines

THIS attractive booklet tells you how to get the charming color effects you want in your home.

It shows the standard Valspar-Enamel Colors—just as you get them from your dealer—and explains how easily you can get any other shade or tint you want simply by mixing.

It gives many hints and suggestions about finishing and also a number of helpful ideas on where and how to use Valspar and Valspar in Colors. The coupon below will bring you your copy. Send for it today.

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I enclose my dealer's name and 15 cents in stamps for the Valspar Booklet—"How to use Valspar"—which shows all the beautiful Valspar Colors and tells how to mix them to get any other desired shade or tint. Print full mail address plainly.

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Armstrong's  
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*Wear longer ~ genuine  
cork linoleum clear  
through to the sturdy  
burlap back*

The Cost Is So Little

"Pretty enough for the best room  
in the house—so easy to clean  
and it wears and wears!"

*How often you, too, have wished for a rug like this. Genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back, its resilience yields to the tramp, tramp, tramp of leather-soled shoes. Because an Armstrong's Rug is made of cork, it wears and wears and wears.*

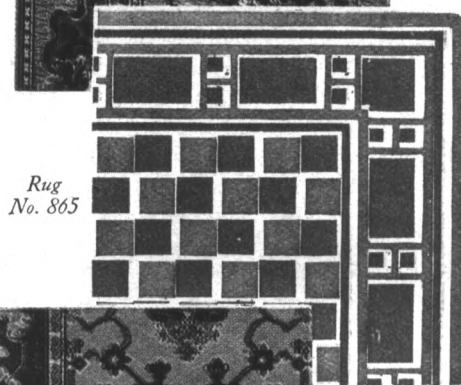
A SINCERE DESIRE to produce the very best-looking and longest-wearing smooth-surface rugs that money can buy goes into the making of Armstrong's Rugs. Linoleum doesn't chip on the surface or break at the edges. It lies flat on the floor without sticking. Surface dirt is easily removed—two minutes' mopping—and the rug is clean!

When you buy a smooth-surface rug see that it is a genuine Armstrong's Cork Linoleum Rug. There are patterns to suit every taste, a design to fit every room. You can select beautiful colorings to express your individuality in home furnishing. Bear this in mind, too—only Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft. and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as other household sizes.

"Rugs of Practical Beauty"—Write today for this handsome booklet of rug patterns printed in full color. It is free, and will tell you how to beautify your rooms at little cost. Address the Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1005 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.



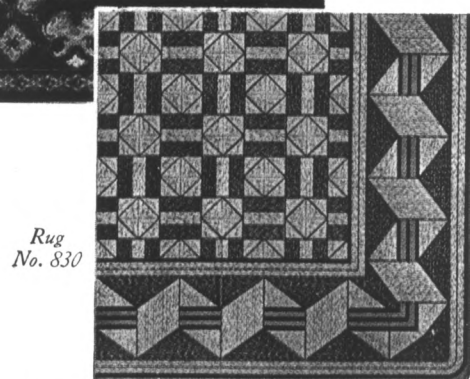
Rug  
No. 885



Rug  
No. 865



Rug  
No. 962



Rug  
No. 830



Look for the Circle A  
Trade Mark on the burlap back

Armstrong's  
Linoleum RUGS



## THE COW'S TAIL.

(Continued from page 514).

dren were looking so much better, they might stay a while longer.

Iris had even said to him when they were alone, "I wish I never had to go back. I feel as if I were just beginning to live. Worst of all, I hate to take our babies away from this glorious place." But even so, it was the children who settled the question.

It was the last evening of Frank's visit, and they were all enjoying the open fire and the restfulness of that delightful living room, Frank, Jr., on

and patting her grandmother's hand, she announced, "I will 'tay, too; drama's bread and butter is awful dood."

There was a laugh from the grown-ups, then grandfather, forgetting the old hurt, forgetting everything but that he wanted this boy of his more than he had ever wanted him, said, "Frank, you need not accept this offer, just for our sakes, but mother and I would like to let go of some of our hard work. If you and Iris care to stay with us, we can guarantee you a good living, and a chance for the children to grow up in God's out-of-doors."

"You may have the big house and we'll build us a bungalow on that ris'n

## It's Coming Next Week!

**T**HE first installment of the Michigan mystery story that we promised you, will appear next week. With a murder and a marriage in the first chapter, it grips the interest and holds the imagination from the first.

And now to let "the cat out of the bag!" This story has no title. It will be for you to name it. Watch for the big Story Contest Announcement next week!

grandfather's lap, and Louise on grandmother's.

"I'm not going back to that horrid old city. I'm going to stay here and go to school with Ernie Bass. Can I, father?" suddenly asked Frank, Jr.

"It would be rather nice, sonny, to go to school where daddy did when he was a little boy; wouldn't it? But, you see, we have to live where we get our bread and butter," answered his daddy.

The little boy, naturally shy, didn't really understand just what his father meant, and was puzzling his little brain about it, before he answered. But not so, Louise. If she didn't understand, she thought she did, at least,

of ground to the east that mother has always had picked out as the prettiest building place in the whole countryside, and take life a bit easier. There are a lot of things to be done here to increase the income, that I am too old to undertake.

"You can talk it over by yourselves, and tell us what you decide later. I'm dealing in thoroughbreds, and I'd like a thoroughbred for a boss."

A long look passed between Frank and Iris, then leaning forward, Frank clasped the hand of his father, over a future heir to the Randall acres, and said, "We'll stay, folks, I've found out that a cow's tail is a pretty sure thing to hang onto." THE END.

## Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## CRIPPLED BABIES IN MICHIGAN.

**I**S there any serious deformity or defect?" When a Michigan doctor fills out a birth certificate today he must reply to that question. The Michigan Department of Health has added it to its birth certificate. Perhaps you wonder why. Are crippled babies more common in Michigan than elsewhere?

The percentage of babies born crippled or deformed, yet able to take up life's burden definitely, is not very great. Seldom will a Michigan doctor be obliged to spend much extra time in filling out a description of serious deformity or defect at birth. Yet the matter is quite important enough to warrant special efforts. Even though a thousand babies are normal at birth, to one who is crippled, it is no less important that the single crippled child receive care. If born to wealthy parents every possible attention will be given, whether the case is reported or not. But, quite often, these crippled and deformed babies are born into poor homes. The parents are hard put to it to make a living. Special surgical care is out of the question. The tendency is to let the little sufferer drag along, bearing his handicap as best he may.

The danger in neglect lies chiefly in the fact that many of the deformities manifest at birth demand very early correction in order to be remedied. Many of them can be corrected if the proper care is given. If neglected, the child will either die, or grow up to be a permanent charge upon county or state. If remedied, we gain another good citizen, and parents and kinsfolk are spared untold distress.

So it is a good thing that the new question is added to the certificate of birth, and let us hope that in the case of your babies the doctor will have nothing more to do than write the word "No!"

## VALVULAR HEART TROUBLE.

Is there any reason why a person

with valvular heart trouble should avoid swimming or taking cold baths?—Inquirer.

Yes. Patients with valvular heart trouble should lead as even a life as possible and avoid all shock and strain. A cold bath produces a stimulating shock very helpful to one with good circulation, but not desirable for anyone who does not react. Swimming may be indulged in moderately, but never in very cold water; nor should it be carried to the point of fatigue.

## INDIVIDUAL TOWELS IN SCHOOL.

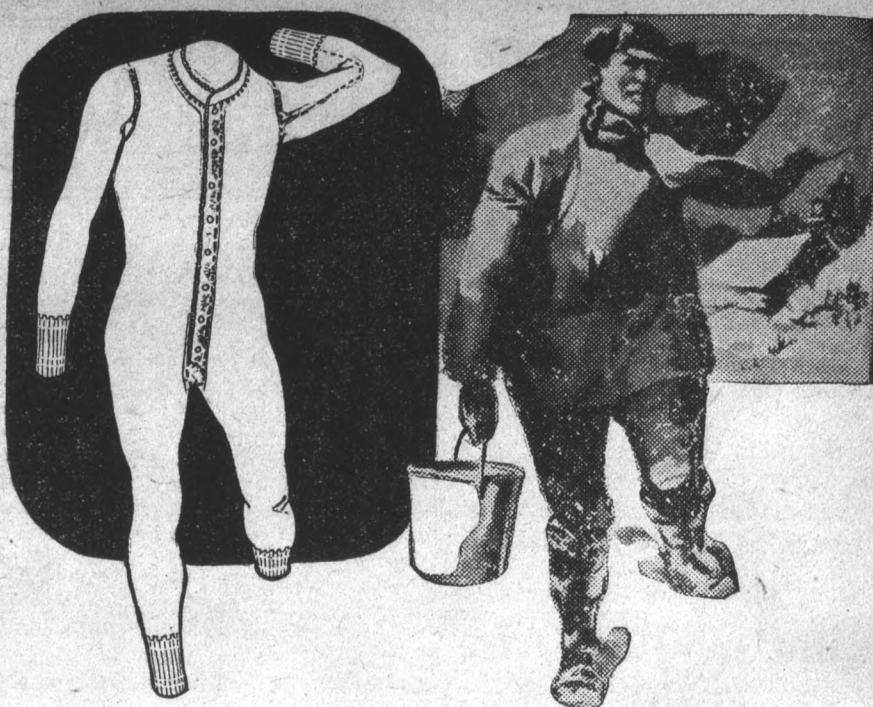
Our school teacher wants each child to bring a towel to school for individual use. She says it will prevent trachoma. Please say what this is.—F. D. R.

Trachoma is the disease commonly known as granulated lids. It spreads from person to person by actual contact, or by the use of infected linen. The patient feels an irritation in the lids as if from sharp particles of sand. It is a very chronic disease, hard to cure, but not usually very quick in progress. It is not likely that the infection of one year could not be cured. This is not a disease that can be handled through home treatment. It is work for a specialist in eye troubles.

## USING ARTICLES IN COMMON.

Is it a safe thing to say that a person does not have tuberculosis when a sputum test does not show any germs? Is it safe for such a person to use the same articles as others of the household?—Inquirer.

In a person who has had tuberculosis, a negative report on one examination of sputum simply proves that no germs were found in the specimen examined. To give any proof of value, several examinations should be made. No person, with the slightest suspicion of tuberculosis, should ever use articles, such as drinking cups and towels, in common with others. As a matter of fact, there would be much less spread of disease if no persons used such articles in common.



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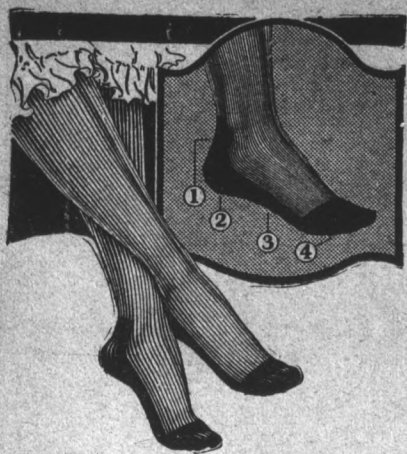
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# Woman's Interests

## Discovers Reasons for Divorces

*Judge Morrow Says Labor-saving Devices are Needed*

**I**S there any connection between divorces and labor-saving devices? In answer to this question, Judge Robert Morrow, of Portland, Oregon, says there is. After making a study of the divorce question, he says, "The class of people who pour into my court don't use labor-saving devices in their homes—and furthermore, they don't want them." But the judge believes that if the husband and wife would take more material interest in home-making and housekeeping, the divorce courts would have less to do.

Speaking frankly, Judge Morrow believes the real cause of most divorces is selfishness. "Each party is thinking of himself, or herself, rather than of the home which they are to make. The fault is not always on one side; but for the woman, the housework, especially if there are children, is not easy at its best, and it is up to the husband to pitch in and do his share. His work is not finished at five o'clock, or when the chores are done, any more than is his wife's. Many is the night I've helped wash the dishes," says the judge.

"It is extremely desirable to have modern labor-saving devices in the

ments. This was not very highly paid work, of course, but it was easy. Many women cannot even make a common apron for themselves, and rather than throw away good garments, they will hire someone to remake or mend them. Another way that I make pin money is by obtaining subscriptions to magazines and papers. If you are careful about sending in subscribers' names promptly, many will patronize you year after year."—Mrs. E. M.

"A good-sized flower bed is a pleasure, and one can sell many bouquets during the summer, and bulbs in the fall and spring. I also sell bunches of vegetables."—Mrs. A. P.

"Early in April I set my hens and these early pullets begin to lay eggs in the fall when the price of eggs is quite high. I also sell these chickens in the fall. I always have a patch of tame strawberries and they sell easily."—Mrs. T. T.

"If one lives in a resort region, there is a great demand for berries of all kinds, and a good price obtainable for them during the resort season. Any housewife can have a plot of these berries in her garden to earn her pin money."—Mrs. M. D.

"I make portieres from wall paper which will sell for as high as fifteen dollars apiece."—Mrs. S. A.

### THANKSGIVING MENUS SUGGESTED BY PRIZE WINNERS.

Here's what I will serve for Thanksgiving:

Oyster Soup  
Roast Turkey Bread and Raisin Dressing  
Creamed Carrots  
Mashed Potatoes Brown Gravy  
Bread Butter Apple Jelly  
Tomato Relish  
Fruit Cake  
Jellied Fruit Salad  
Pumpkin Pie Milk Coffee

For my center decoration I take a large perfect pumpkin and cut off the stem end, making a large opening. Then I clean the inside and line with oil paper. This I use as a fruit basket, filling it with apples, oranges, bananas, and whatever fruit I have.

As I look about me I am most thankful that I am in good health and able to prepare the Thanksgiving dinner, and that no invalid dishes will have

to be prepared here this year.—Mrs. W. T., Twinning.

For our Thanksgiving dinner this year, I am planning:

Roast Duck  
Brown Gravy Mashed Potatoes  
Baked Squash Pickled Peaches  
Bread Butter  
Cranberry Jelly  
Mince Pie Pumpkin Pie  
Fruit Coffee

The simplest food may be enhanced by shining linen, gleaming silver, and pretty china. For my centerpiece I will have a large glass fruit bowl, heaping with big red apples, oranges, and grapes trailing gracefully over the edge, set on a shining mirror. The reflection of the fruit on the mirror is beautiful, and may not that reflection shine even in our happy faces.

We are all thankful for home, family, and friends, health, prosperity, and kindred blessings, but more than all else, I am thankful for my Christian experience.—Mrs. M. G. F., Wolverine.

### EARLY WINTER GOODIES.

**Baked Apples with Cinnamon Sauce.**

1/2 cup granulated sugar 1 lb. red cinnamon drops  
1/2 cup water 6 large baking apples

Remove cores from apples. Boil the sugar, water, and cinnamon drops together. Pour over apples and bake.

### Baked Fish.

4 lbs. halibut or other firm fish 1 cup chopped celery  
1/2 cup tomato sauce 1 lb. chopped parsley  
1/2 cup butter or beef fat 1/2 cup butter or beef fat

Salt fish and sprinkle with flour. Put in pan in which the fat has become hot. Brown fish nicely on both sides, turning with pancake turner. If halibut steak is used, next put in chopped celery and parsley and add a little pepper. Pour tomato sauce over all, and cover and bake in moderately hot oven.—Mrs. G. A.

### Fruit Salad.

1 cup shredded or diced pineapple 1 large ripe banana, sliced  
2 cups ripe peaches cut in chunks 2 cups sugar  
2 cups ripe pears cut in 1 cup blanched almonds  
Serve with whipped cream and a red cherry on top. (Six persons).—Mrs. Wm. Shull, Joliet, Ill.

### Cottage Cheese and Cranberry Salad.

This salad is novel and unusual. To make, mix equal amounts of cottage cheese and cranberry conserve. Add finely chopped pecan nuts to suit the taste, and a bit of salt. Form in balls and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.—Mrs. C. E. D.

## November Is Speaking

*By Hazel B. Girard*

**T**HERE are moments in November when we almost dislike the uncertain skies, and the cold, penetrating winds that chill us to the marrow.

We know, however, that toward the omega of the month comes the gastronomic debauch called Thanksgiving, the synonym of true gratitude for the home itself, for the daily bread, and for peace and plenty.

Many a Sir Bronze Coat with his syncopation of "Kyouck! kyouck!" has been led to the fattening coop to be at his meatiest for the festive day.

This is the month when pumpkin pies will figure largely on the menu. How we'd like to say "punkin," if we dared! A pumpkin pie may be just as savory and toothsome, but somehow it lacks the sentiment of "punkin." That old-fashioned word has entwined itself

around the hearts and stomachs of thousands.

Riley has helped to emboss the word upon our memories. He knew "punkins," whether covered with the infinitesimal stars of Jack Frost, or on the pantry shelf as the finished products with a misty dew of deliciousness.

The November woods complain they were struck with October. Nude trees look almost sad. Once again another harvest season has culminated, and the truth comes to us that we, too, will reach the harvest season of our lives.

This earth is a good place to spend a mortal season, but we are only transients here. Meanwhile, we are to tune our hearts to somewhere else.

In this eleventh month of the year the combined forces of God in the heavens, Mother Nature, and Father Time, are saying: "Be thankful!"



"Three Maids a Fishing Went." Sent by Mrs. H. S., of Lake County.

home. Whether in office or shop, or about the farm, man demands conveniences. There is no reason why the wife should not have her share of labor-savers, such as washing machines, vacuum cleaners, kitchen cabinets, pressure cookers, and some of the other modern devices that not only make housework easier, but actually fascinating.

"Furthermore," says Judge Morrow, "woman can't go through listless drudgery day in and day out without showing it in her face. Ever since human nature began, woman has realized the importance of keeping herself looking well.

"Pure selfishness is the cause of ninety-nine per cent of all the divorces that come to court, and this, mixed with a lack of interest in home work, makes a serious problem. Books, music, healthy recreation, plus home labor-saving devices wherever they can be afforded, are important factors in solving the divorce evil."

### CLIPPED FROM LETTERS.

**T**O make pin money during the long winter months, I crochet small articles, such as baby bonnets and yokes, and sell them."—Mrs. S. S.

"A few years ago while living in a small village in Michigan, I made my pin money by mending common gar-





## ENGLISH PORK PIE.

In answer to Mrs. C. B. L.'s inquiry in the November 7 issue of the Michigan Farmer regarding English pork pie, I am giving below the recipe my mother uses to make this tasty dish:

1 cup milk (or half milk and water) 2½ cups flour  
1½ lbs. pork steak 1 tsp. salt  
½ tsp powdered sage 1 cup lard or other shortening  
Sift flour and salt three times. Rub

baking dish about two inches deep. Have ready the pork, cut in small pieces, seasoned with pepper, salt and the sage. Press into the crust in layers, using fat and lean. Pour in three-fourths cup of water and put on the top crust. Trim the edges and pinch together. Bake one and one-half hours in moderate oven.

Do not allow the crust to become cold or it will fall immediately. Work quickly as near the fire as possible, as considerable dexterity is required to raise the crust. Be particular that it is kept warm the whole time.

This recipe is sufficient for four. It may be made in small individual pies if preferred. Cheaper cuts of pork may be used. If so, bake a little longer, depending on the tenderness of the meat. The crust should brown nicely. Pork pies were baked in England in brick ovens years ago.—Miss G. H. B.

Mrs. J. W. H. suggested making it as any other covered pie, using a deeper tin. Diced pork, mostly lean, to which a tablespoon of water had been added, was used as filling. Bake in a slow oven for two hours. F. H. C.

## POTATO DRESSING.

Could you please give me a recipe for a dressing to stuff a young pig for Thanksgiving?—Mrs. F. S.

Potato dressing, or force meat, is very good for stuffing young pigs. To make, mix

4 cups mashed potatoes 3 tb. sage  
½ cup grated onion 2 beaten egg yolks  
½ cup cream 2 tsp. salt  
2 tb. butter ½ tsp paprika

Thoroughly mix the hot mashed potatoes with the other ingredients, and force into the cavities.

into the flour a small portion of the lard. Add the remainder of the lard to the milk and boil gently five minutes. Pour boiling water on the flour and beat until perfectly smooth. Roll out quickly sufficient to cover the bottom and sides of an oval or round



## The Thankful Turkeys

**K**OUCK, kouck!" gobbled Sir Turkey Gobble, and his mate, Mrs. Turkey Gobble, chimed in with him in her more feminine turkey language.

Now, these two turkeys were just thanking Farmer Brendle for the generous supper of corn he had given them. Of late, he had made it a double portion, and they were growing fat and sleek.

But tonight as Farmer Brendle fed them, he rubbed his big round stomach, smacked his lips, and went to sharpen the axe. Sir Turkey Gobble and his mate seemed to understand.

"We must find a way to save our heads from the block. We must run away," they said.

They thought and thought, but neither of them could think of a way to get out of their coop. It grew dark, very dark, and very late, but these two turkeys did not go to roost as usual. They were trying to think how they might save their heads.

Then Mrs. Turkey Gobble cuddled close to Sir Turkey Gobble and whispered, "Sh, I hear someone coming."

Sir Turkey Gobble brused himself up to be brave, but in a wink a firm hand gripped both his legs. A little cry from Mrs. Turkey Gobble told him that she was coming, too. A robber was taking them away. Sir Turkey Gobble and his mate were very frightened, for they did not know where the robber might take them, or what he would do with them.

As soon as they were out of the coop, the robber grasped them by their legs, and with a turkey in each hand,

heads hanging downward, he ran.

Sir Turkey Gobble was very indignant at being treated like this. At every step he pecked at the robber's feet. They were not yet out of the farmer's yard when the robber went tumbling head over heels, and, of course, let go of his prey. In pecking at the robber's feet Sir Turkey Gobble had untied his shoe and, in stepping on his shoe string, the robber had stumbled.

Away ran Sir Turkey Gobble and Mrs. Turkey Gobble as fast as they could go. The robber tried to catch them, but it was very dark and he could not even see them.

That night the two turkeys hid in the woods, where they lived for several days. But the snow came and covered all the ground. They could find no food and grew very hungry.

"If we do not find something for supper we must go back to Farmer Brendle's," said Sir Turkey Gobble to his mate.

The next morning a "kouck, kouck," awoke Farmer Brendle. He was very much surprised, but glad again to hear this turkey language on his farm. As soon as he reached the barnyard, he gave the runaway turkeys a liberal breakfast which they readily devoured.

The two turkeys did not know it, but they had stayed away until after Thanksgiving Day was past. Some member of the chicken family had suffered for that feast.

"Well," said Farmer Brendle, "I guess, now, I will have to keep you until next year." So the turkeys had saved their heads 'til next Thanksgiving.

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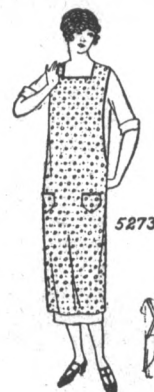
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No. 5273—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.



No. 5286—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 14-year size requires 2½ yards of 54-inch

material and ¼ yard of contrasting for the collar. Price 13c.

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No. 4933—Ladies' Coat. Cut in seven sizes, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 40-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price 13c.



No. 5277—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 1¾ yards of figured material, and 3¾ yards of plain 40 inches wide if made as illustrated. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1½ yards. 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.



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# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Some Spook Stories

By Prize Winners

By Guilford Rothfuss.

"Suddenly I was aware that the stillness was broken by a sound, faint as a sigh, delicate as the first breath of a storm—oooooooooooooooooooo," it went. Br-r-r! Sixteen chills ran down my spine! Then I regained my composure.

"Huh! Prob'ly somebody trying to scare me this Hallowe'en night," thought I. "Well, let 'em try."

So I continued on my way to the party, every so often, however, glancing apprehensively over my shoulder

a sigh, delicate as the first breath of a storm, as a snowy white figure passed by the window. Instantly a queer, creepy feeling came over me. I was dazed for a moment. When I came to my senses, there were many questions in my mind. Did I really see somebody or something, or were my eyes deceiving me? If not, did it mean a joke, or something to be taken seriously? Then I realized that it was Hallowe'en evening, and perhaps some one was trying to frighten me, and I felt more comfortable with this thought in mind.

My folks had gone to one of our neighbor's, a few miles away, while I stayed at home to do some school work. I had been very disappointed about staying at home, because I had received an invitation to a Hallowe'en party; but, as things had turned out, I was unable to go.

I had gone back to my work, still with a queer feeling within me, and after a time of studying, mingled with thoughts of Hallowe'en, I closed my book and was finished for the evening. When I looked at the clock, I was surprised to find that it was only 7:30.

"Oh, what a long and dreary even-

ing this shall be," I sighed, "if only someone were here, how much pleasanter it would be."

Then I made up my mind to have a party by myself, and a surprise for the folks, when they returned. So I made some taffy and popped some popcorn, and then I put small jack-o'-lanterns over the bulbs and a larger one in the center. With these arranged, I left the room.

Just as I was returning to the kitchen, I heard someone come upon the porch, but did not rap. After hesitating a bit, the person said, "I'm back." Thinking it was my mother, I opened the door and there before me stood that snowy white figure. After a moment of staring and seeing nothing, there rang through the stillness of the night, "Surprise."

When I realized what was happening, I asked them in. I had no idea how many there were. The ghost entered, followed by nineteen other masked comrades. After a time I asked that the masks should be taken off. They did so and I found them to be some of my very best friends.

For the remainder of the evening we played games and then told jokes and stories, while we ate apples, pop corn, and taffy.

That night mother said, "It seems to me whenever we have a disappointment and bear it, there is sure happiness in the end."

## From Girls Only

What They Say About What the Boys Say

Dear Uncle Frank:

Hi! Boy! The boys have the pep now. They have made some dandy, true answers. I agree very much with every boy, except Albert Kushman, (about girls to have bobbed hair, use lipstick, powder, rouge, and wear knickers). Well, I guess he's got an uncultivated mind.

Say, Uncle Frank, I'm glad you printed Gabriel's letter, even if he is over age, for it was true and interesting. Gee, I wish every girl would read the boys' answers and would change her mind.

Now, boys, don't think I'm trying to gain your favor, just because I say this, for your answers are right.—From your true niece, Victoria Kulbakas, M. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Just think of Milo DeHart saying a girl pays more for paint and powder in a month, than a boy does for candy in a year. Believe me, a girl would have to go some. At our school there is a cafeteria, at which they sell candy. One boy I know just about always has his pockets filled with candy. (Maybe not quite that bad).—Elizabeth Van Doren, M. C., R. 4, Adrian, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Gible, or rather, my "big brother," sure knows how to slam the girls; doesn't he, Uncle Frank? Of course, I don't agree with everything he said. Who would have "thunk" it, for him to write like that about girls. Why, I thought he was quite crazy about the girls.

I use rouge, powder and lipstick once in a while, and have bobbed hair, roll my stockings (when it isn't too cold), and wear my dresses shorter than I did last year, (if you know how long I wore them last year). Just because a girl uses rouge and powder (maybe too much at times), is no sign that she is not decent.

Talk about girls and their different styles of bobbed hair, boys have just as many styles. If not, what's the idea of bell-bottom pants, shiek belts, etc., to make them look like Rudolph Valentino? I don't see any more harm in using rouge and powder than in using hair groom and the like, on hair. And, besides, I know a lot of boys right here in the city who use rouge and powder. As far as rouge, and such things, as well as decency of girls, are concerned, I don't think boys have much to say. Some of them ought to practice what they preach.

If you go out with boys and keep your distance from them, they call you "touchy," and everything else, and then they turn around and talk about what the girls are.—"Betty" Szalay, 1349 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

We are merely a couple of farm girls, but we'll guarantee we can "chat-ter" as fast as any of the "superior sex."

You boys should be flattered if we girls try to imitate you. We never tried to be "Heap big Injun on the warpath," but we do have bobbed hair and wear knickers. You boys should try wearing dresses for a while, then you would realize how comfortable knickers are.

In some ways, you are worldly wise, even beyond your sex, and you sure hate a snob as much as we do. We think girls are more apt to be snob-



It Looks as if "Pups is Pups" at the Home of These Merry Circle.

bish than boys, but it is not always the case. Altogether, we think that you boys have a very good opinion of how girls should act.

You'd better go to bed now, and catch all the sleep you lost while writing those letters.—Margaret Smith and Rowene Dennison, Union City, Mich.

OH, BOY! HOW COULD YOU?

By Nellie Barber, M. C.

Oh! Uncle Frank, those boys were good,

At writing about the girls;

I guess that their ideals must be

Someone with freckles and curls.

I almost laughed myself to death,

When I read their sad, sad letters.

But I don't think that they should



The many requests for a picture of myself made me think I ought to print one. Several Merry Circle's guessed that I was a woman, so I have tried to be obliging by printing a picture of my womanly self. Please note, I am so beautiful that I need a soldier boy to guard me. This picture was taken when I was young and foolish. Of course, I wouldn't do anything like that now, since I have become old (and foolish), although folks say I haven't changed a bit. The clothes I wore were my grandmother's, (now a great grandmother), and the other outfit is my college cadet suit. I hope you will like this picture.—Uncle Frank.

to see if I was being followed. I had nearly reached the gate, when another long wailing moan sounded in my ears. As I whirled about, startled, I detected a huge, ghostlike form rising slowly out of the shadowy darkness. Speechless and fascinated, I shrank against the gatepost as the thing floated closer and closer. More shivers! Br-r-r! Feet, do your stuff!

Then, horrors! Another gray shape rose out of the gloom and joined its predecessor. Then another, and still another! The night seemed filled with these grotesque things, horribly gigantic in size. More moans came from the night, and as the specters advanced closer and closer, I screamed, having at last found my voice. Hollow, mocking laughter resounded throughout the night. Then I sank down on my knees to await my fate.

It was not long in coming. With a fiendish yell, four dark shapes bore down upon me, and the white ones suddenly vanished. I was borne up the walk with a gale of laughter, of which I was the innocent cause.

Then I discovered that I had been the victim of a horrible plot hatched out by four of my friends, one of whom was an amateur ventriloquist, and who had been responsible for the strange noises that I had heard. The "ghosts" were pajamas, which had been held in the air on poles. But, boy! what a scare they did give me!!!

By Hilda Baumeister.

Suddenly I was aware that the stillness was broken by a sound, faint as



Criticize their betters!  
Of course, some girls are awful,  
In the way they dress and paint.  
But nowadays old-fashioned girls  
Are not—well, they just "aint!"  
I think the boys' letters were better  
Than those the girls wrote;  
And when I read Sir Guilford's,  
I thought that I would croak!  
He started in by saying,  
"I don't care how girls act,"  
And instantly proceeded to  
Tell us about that fact!  
Yes, boys, you certainly were grand;  
Proceed up the winding path.  
Awake them again, Dear Uncle Frank,  
And give us one more good laugh!

#### VACATION PICTURE CONTEST.

THE other day I was looking over some of my vacation pictures, and the thought occurred to me that it would be nice for all of us to look over vacation pictures this winter, when nature is covered with a mantle of white. In order to get some good pictures, I am going to make this a Vacation Picture Contest. The ten best pictures submitted will win prizes for their senders. By "best pictures," I mean those which are the clearest and most interesting. The first two prizes will be school pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries; the next five, handy pocket knives. All who send in pictures, but are not Merry Circle members, will get M. C. membership cards and buttons. Be sure to put your name and address on the back of the picture. If you are an M. C. put M. C. after your name. Send your pictures to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before November 27, as the contest closes then.

#### THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

MOST of you know that the Golden Circle is a special honor which is conferred upon those who do especially good work in some way in our Merry Circle activities. The honor is only given at irregular intervals when I think the work merits the honor, and is never given to those papers submitted in the contests. It is quite a time, August 1, since we have given Golden Circle honors, so we have a few to announce now.

Daisy Brown, of South Clermont, Florida, gets the honor for her good description of life in the south, which appeared in the September 12 issue.

Frances Cosand, of White Cloud, Michigan, will receive a Golden Circle pin for her imaginary T. B. Sanatorium radio story in the October 10 issue.

Geneva Kohlenberger, 309 Sheridan Avenue, Big Rapids, Michigan, is also entitled to the honor for her discussion of assumed names in the October 17 issue.

Nellie Barber, of Vicksburg, Michigan, is entitled to it for her poem in this issue, entitled, "Oh, Boy! How Could You?"

"Just Jo," who wrote the poem, "Mr. Cole, Please," will get a Golden Circle button if she will send us her correct name and address.

#### SEEING CANADA.

(Continued from page 507).

Vancouver Island, while surrounded by water, is very dry. They have very little rain during the summer, and consequently things looked dry. Several miles from Victoria we came upon a surprise. It was the Butchert gardens, among the most famous gardens in the world. Mr. Butchert has made a fortune in manufacturing cement. And, in digging the rock for his cement, he left big excavations. Mrs. Butchert is of a very practical turn of mind, and also has a sense of beauty. She had these excavations turned into spots of beauty. The whole thing is Mrs. Butchert's conception; all Mr. Butchert does is pay the bills. There are fourteen acres with flowers of most

every conceivable kind, a lake, brooks, rustic places, and other touches of beauty.

Jasper Park, in the Rockies, our next stop, has a unique hotel, the largest log building in the world. Three wild bears, and deer, were our rewards in views of wild animal life in the one-day stay there.

Other stops included Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. At the latter place we had a real farmers' banquet—fried chicken and everything. One of the unique experiences was to be introduced by a blue-blooded lord to one of the prominent self-made farmers of the community. How's that for democracy?

A stop at Wainwright gave opportunity to visit the national buffalo park, in which are seven thousand buffaloes. These reproduce so fast that one thousand were killed last fall, and a thousand taken up into the northern Peace River district. Crosses between cattle and buffalo are being made. A Hereford cross has been quite successful. We had buffalo steak on the diner that day. It tasted like poor beefsteak.

A stop at Saskatchewan, more entertainment, and another banquet by the citizens was our final. Then to Winnipeg and home. By that time it

#### PARENTS' WEEK.

PLEASE don't forget that the week ending December 12 is Parents' Week, and that during that week I would like to fill this department with letters from parents on how children should act, how this department should be conducted, or anything regarding children or this department. Merry Circle members, please get your parents to send in a letter. These letters should be in this office by November 30 to get here in time for that special week. Send the letters to Uncle Frank, please. We all want this week to go across strong.

was hard to look a good meal in the face.

The liquor laws of Canada are interesting. Each province makes its own laws. None of the western provinces have saloons as we used to know them. In each case, to buy strong liquors, one has to buy a license from the government, costing two dollars, and the liquor is bought from government stores only. There are beer parlors in British Columbia which have no bars, but are open to full public view. None of them seemed to be doing business enough to make them successful.

The milk delivery wagons are much different from what we have in this country. They are without tops, and have cases, or ice boxes, on each side, opening from the top, in which the milk is kept cool. It seems as if delivering milk at forty-five degrees below, in an open wagon, would not be any great inducement.

Aside from milk wagons, liquor laws, the typical English bobbie police, and the standing at attention when "God Save the King" is played, there is really nothing shocking about the Canadians. Even the grain is not shocked in that country; it is "stooked." One fellow who saw a picture of a Canadian wheat field, said that he thought the shocks were placed close together to make an effect in the picture. But, as "yours truly" took the picture, he knows it was just a real good crop of wheat. So the stooking, and other things they do to the grain, must be all right.

On the whole, the Canadians are all right. They must be all right, for they have lived neighbors to us for one hundred years along a border of 3,500 miles, which has never needed the protection of a gun.



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# POULTRY

## DUBBING THE ROOSTERS' COMBS.

MALE birds at the Purdue University Poultry Farm, Indiana, have their combs and wattles "dubbed" every winter, to prevent freezing of the combs.

Dubbing is not a new operation—in fact, it is an old one. Owners of fighting cocks have practiced it for years.

The operation consists in cutting off a large part of the comb and wattles, close to the bird's head. A razor is used to do the work. To check the



flow of blood, a feather from the fowl's body is laid on the wound, and this soon causes the blood to coagulate.

Males that have their combs "dubbed" are kept separate until wounds heal, because, after being dubbed, the birds fail to recognize each other, and a fight is likely. A fight means more bleeding. The birds are kept in a warm room till the wounds heal.

The "dubbed" birds do not look anything wonderful, but the prevention of winter suffering from frozen combs offsets the looks.—E. A. Kirkpatrick.

## POULTRY CERTIFICATION PRO- GRESSING.

THE poultry flock and hatchery certification work is progressing nicely, with some 3,000,000 egg hatching capacity in commercial hatcheries, signed up for state inspection, and accreditation for the first year. The first flock inspections have been made, and the rest of the poultrymen are getting their flocks into shape for the final state inspection. Contracts binding the hatcherymen have been mailed, and many of Michigan's farm leaders have told us that they consider the poultry flock certification and inspection the most important agricultural movement taking place in Michigan for the past several years.

## CULLING OR GRADING.

I THINK if the word "grading" were substituted for "culling," it might help some poultrymen in lining up their flocks for next year. There are at least three types of birds in most farm flocks. There are the pullets which are thin, undersized, crow-headed, and generally lacking in vitality. They should be used as fryers and removed from the flock.

Then there are the second-grade pullets. They are often good enough to keep for layers, or to sell to poultrymen who need a few more birds just for egg production. Sometimes they can be separated from the larger, more vigorous pullets, and given special care for a couple of months. With such treatment, a lot of the second-grade birds may develop rapidly and graduate into a higher class.

Then we have the first-grade pullets which are the cream of the flock. They are the birds which can be banded and

used for breeding stock the following year, if any pullets are to be used for breeders. They are the type of birds which never have to be sold cheap, as there are never enough of them raised to supply the demand. It pays to grade the pullets and try each year to grow poultry that will largely classify as number one. Culling is necessary to throw out the culls, but if the remaining birds are carefully graded in the fall, it is a help in improving egg production and producing better birds the next year.—R.

## HOW TO DRESS POULTRY FOR SHIPPING.

YOU should always dress only prime stock. When you have poor, thin poultry in a package, it kills the sale for high prices of the entire package. Better put your thin, poor poultry in a separate package. Always grade your poultry, when possible; that is, put hens, springers, etc., in separate packages—not mixed in the same package.

Be sure the water is scalding hot, and, after the feathers are off, dip the poultry into the hot water again for a minute, to tighten the skin. Then throw in cold water. Let it stand five or six hours and then let it dry off thoroughly.

Line your packages well with paper, and put a layer of paper between each layer of poultry. If the weather is warm, the paper will help to take up the moisture in the poultry, keeping it from getting sticky so quickly. It is also well to wrap each head with paper, as it will help to make your package of poultry look clean, and make it sell better.

Do not remove the entrails, head, or feet from poultry, but be sure all poultry is thoroughly cooled and dried before packing. Do not ship if weather is warm, and never ship by parcel post.

Dressed poultry, shipped for holiday trade, should arrive not earlier than one week, and not later than the second day before the holiday.

Be sure your package is plainly marked with your name and address. Also mark on the outside of the package the number of head, and kind of poultry. Always notify your commission man of your shipment at the time of shipping.

## OFFICERS OF POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

AT the recent annual convention of the Michigan State Poultry Association, the following officers were elected:

President, L. E. Heasley, of Grand Rapids; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Hannah; vice-president, W. A. Downs, of Washington.

Board of directors: Margaret Strick, R. 4, Hudsonville; C. P. Milham, Grand Haven; George Cabal, R. 4, Hudsonville; John Martin, of Sandusky; C. G. Card, East Lansing; L. VanApple-dorn, Holland; L. E. Heasley, J. A. Hannah, W. A. Downs.

## POSTMORTEM NECESSARY.

My chickens seem to act dumpish and sickly. All at once they droop away and die. I don't know what it is. Can you tell me?—H. V.

I cannot tell the cause of the losses from your description. Perform a post-mortem on some of the birds that die, and note the condition of the internal organs, especially the liver. Use a balanced ration and provide plenty of roosting space. Isolate any birds that are sick, to prevent the trouble from spreading. Be sure that the hens are obtaining no mouldy grain or poisonous material on the range.



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## Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try.

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Vernonia, Ore., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the **Burrell - Dugger Co., 738 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind.** Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.



## Potato Show a Success

(Continued from page 505).

ferred for sale. Therefore, the dealer is in the best possible position to bring about crop improvement, he declared. These growers will listen when their inferior crop brings less than a neighbor's improved offerings. But dealers, fearing to lose some business, dare not start such a system.

In selling, appearance makes a difference. Appearance can be improved through more careful handling of the crop. It should also be remembered that grading potatoes is as much a matter of removing defective tubers, as it is in sizing them. Better potatoes will bring to the producer a higher percentage of the consumer's dollar.

### A Seed Producing District.

Emphasis was given, by Prof. J. F. Cox, of the Michigan State College, to the fact that northern Michigan is a seed producing territory. He related how that the fine exhibits on the tables had behind them the best of seed, together with skill in soil and crop management. The soil and climate of the northern counties are peculiarly adapted to the maturing of seed of high quality. Potatoes, rye, sweet clover, vetch, radish, alfalfa, beans, and other varieties come under the present experience of the farmers of the district. Besides the advantages of soil and climate, said Professor Cox, growers of intelligence are necessary to produce quality seed stock. Such men usually are developed through organization and community effort.

One of the finest educational exhibits we have yet seen in connection with district shows was put on by the state department of agriculture under the direction of L. Whitney Watkins. In a later issue we will have more to say about it.

Good eats, wit, and wisdom characterized a banquet held on Thursday evening. The room was filled with merchants, farmers, and visitors. Barriers between town and country are fast falling, and rural and town folks are finding much in common. These get-together banquets are the heavy artillery in this struggle to develop larger community units.

Another feature of importance was the attention given by the management of this show, to the boys and girls. School children from six counties entered into an essay contest on the topic, "How I would Grow and Market Quality Potatoes." The winners were: First, Ethel Wixon, Frederick; second, Ralph Nerron, Alpena; third, Margaret J. Irvin, Gaylord; fourth, Louise Bennett, Alba; fifth, Doris Meyer, Hillman; sixth, Martha Battin, Markey.

A banquet was tendered the junior potato growers by the association. Judging and identifying potato varieties also made a most interesting hour, and uncovered some real judging talent. A few of the lads were also high up winners in the open classes.

### Potato Awards.

E. V. Hardenburg, professor of horticulture, Cornell University, announced the prize winners in the potato department as follows: Individual exhibits of thirty-two potatoes, late varieties, Russett Rurals: First, F. W. Wyrick, Alanson, who also took sweepstakes in this class; second, Elmer Brudy, Wolverine; third, Milo Ring, Wolverine; fourth, Ray Warner, Gaylord; fifth, John Appel, Alba; sixth, John Allis, Gaylord; seventh, Joe Koscielniak, Gaylord.

White Rurals: First, P. McVanel; second, Joe Czolinski; third, Peter McVanel, Jr., all of Gaylord.

Green Mountain, all prizes to Theo. Habermahl, Alpena.

Individual thirty-two potatoes, early varieties, Irish Cobblers: First, Ray Warner, Gaylord; second, J. D. Robinson, Levering; third, Ernest Pettifor, Gaylord.

Beginners' class prizes: First, Peter McVanel, Gaylord; second, Elmer Brudy, Wolverine; third, Joe Koscielniak, Gaylord; fourth, Ray Warner, Gaylord; fifth, Sumner Allis, Gaylord.

Certified seed class, state-wide com-

petition, best sixty-pound bag of selected seed stock, Russett Rurals: First, F. W. Wyrick, Alanson; second, Edward Sutton, Central Lake; third, J. C. Redmund, Levering; fourth, Chas. Herrin, Alpena.

White Rurals: First, Peter McVanel, Gaylord; second, Mike Smilanski, Gaylord; third, Joe Czolinski, Gaylord.

Irish Cobblers: First, J. D. Robinson, Levering.

County exhibits consisting of twelve samples, thirty-two samples each: First, Otsego county; second, Antrim county; third, Alpena county; fourth, Cheboygan county.

Boys' and Girls' Potato Club class: First, Cheboygan county; second, Hayes township, Otsego county; third, Alpena county.

Michigan Department of Agriculture growers' grading class: First, Clare Scott, Vanderbilt; second, Thos. Bell, Elmira; third, Dougherty Seed Company, Elmira.

Bay City Times best bushels baking potatoes: First, Frank Sheppherd, Alba; second, Ernest Pettifor, Gaylord.

Best potato exhibited, Joe Koscielniak, Gaylord.

Boys' and Girls' Club champion, Elmer Brudy, Wolverine.

### Apple Awards.

Prof. H. A. Cardinell, of Michigan State College, placed these awards as follows:

Plates: McIntosh, first, L. W. Hooper, Boyne City; second, Mrs. W. P. Mosher, Elk Rapids; third, W. P. Mosher, Elk Rapids. Snows, first, W. J. Hooper, Boyne City; second, Theo. Schmalzreid & Sons, Levering; third, H. L. Shubert, Alpena. Wolf Rivers, first, Mike Smilowski, Gaylord; second, J. Evans, Alpena; third, Jacob Winters, Alpena. Northern Spy, first, Homer Waring, Kewadin; second, F. H. Hemstreet, Central Lake; third, Jacob Winters, Alpena. Greenings, first, W. J. Hooper, Boyne City; second, F. H. Hemstreet, Central Lake; third, H. L. Shubert, Alpena. W. J. Hooper won sweepstakes of the apple show, plate entries. Russets, first, John Rasmussen, Gaylord; second, C. J. Franks, Gaylord; third, C. W. Oatley, Kewadin. All other varieties, first, Homer Waring; second, F. H. Hemstreet; third, C. W. Oatley.

Trays: McIntosh, first, W. J. Houghton, Petoskey. Snows, first, W. J. Hooper; second, F. H. Hemstreet; third, Will Severance, East Jordan. Wolf Rivers, first and sweepstakes, Mike Smilowski, Gaylord; second, Geo. Coultas, Gaylord; third, Chas. Krussel, Petoskey. Northern Spy, first, F. H. Hemstreet; second, D. H. Newbower; third, Will Severance. Bushels, commercial pack, first, C. W. Oatley; second, Homer Waring; third, F. H. Hemstreet. Fancy pack, C. W. Oatley and F. W. Hooper. Bay City Times Tribune special, first, Homer Waring; second, F. H. Hemstreet; third, L. W. Hooper.

### RADIO BRIEFS.

A METHOD of "canning" radio broadcasts has been developed in Germany. The invention makes it possible to receive radio signals and retain them in the form received, so that they are actually reproduced when released.

Radio broadcasters in European countries are planning the formation of a union to promote cooperation and good will among the stations of the various countries involved. Radio may be the means of bringing about eternal peace between the countries of Europe. They need to get together over there. Radio deserves credit if it can bring this about.

To square the edge of a panel, or any other piece of bakelite, use a common wood plane with the blade set finely.

Ammonia or common baking soda applied to acid spilled on a rug from a storage battery, will check the action of the acid and prevent its eating a hole in the fabric.

A variable "B" battery will help materially in getting the correct "B" battery potential for the detector. Try plugging in on different taps of the "B" battery if reception is distorted or faint.

In 1921 the total radio sales in this country amounted to \$5,000,000. In 1923 they were \$123,000,000, and it is estimated that radio sales will jump to \$500,000,000 in 1925.

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This company is now in its 37th year.

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You will find safety and profit for your savings in the investment certificates issued by this company.

You can invest any sum from \$20.00 upwards into the thousands (any multiple of \$20.00).

For 36 years these certificates have been cashed for their full value upon presentation without notice, delay or red tape.

They earn 5 and 6 per cent.

Ask for Booklet.

Resources  
\$9,500,000

Established  
1889

## The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

## MICHIGAN CHICK MASH with BUTTERMILK



Insist Upon  
This  
Trademark

Makes chicks grow and hens lay. See the local co-op or farm bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free poultry feeding book. "Dept. C"

THE M. F. B. SUPPLY SERVICE  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

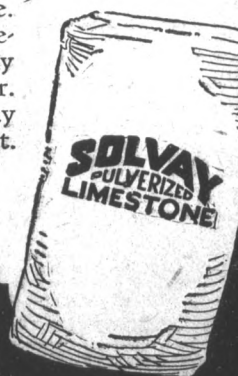
## SOLVAY BRINGS GREATER CROPS



Make the soil sweet and release all the fertility to hasten growing crops to full and profitable maturity with Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Guaranteed high test, non-caustic and furnace-dried. Because it is finely ground and readily absorbed, it will produce results the first year. Every farmer will be interested in the Solvay Booklet on Liming—sent FREE on request. Write!

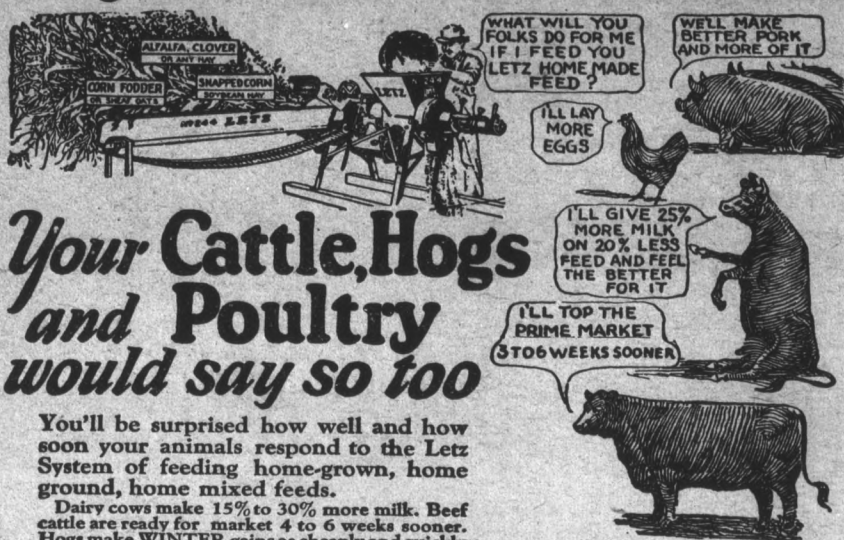
THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY  
7501 West Jefferson Ave.  
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Sold by  
LOCAL DEALERS





## Hay and Fodder Grinder



## Your Cattle, Hogs and Poultry would say so too

You'll be surprised how well and how soon your animals respond to the Letz System of feeding home-grown, home ground, home mixed feeds.

Dairy cows make 15% to 30% more milk. Beef cattle are ready for market 4 to 6 weeks sooner. Hogs make WINTER gains as cheaply and quickly as they do in summer. Hens lay all winter. Young animals grow faster and thrive. Results never fail when you cut and grind roughage and grains together as explained in the big free LETZ Feeding Manual. Send for a copy today.

# LETZ

LETZ, 1116 East Rd., Crown Point, Ind. MIXED FEED MAKER



## ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

If they are, you are losing money! You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST

Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows. Let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian", a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write us tonight about your live stock ailments. A postal will do.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 124 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us Twelve Days before date of publication

## GUERNSEYS

Having purchased Charles of Linwood to head our herd, we are offering a very fine two-year-old bull whose dam has a record of 584.59 lbs. fat in Class D. Also a couple of yearling bulls and a few heifers. E. C. FOWLER, Horton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, 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 Registered Guernsey Yearling Bull from dam with good cow testing record. ERNEST RUEHS, Caledonia, Mich.

## Twin Bulls at Pontiac

Born February 19, 1925, and soon ready for use. They are very good individuals, nicely marked and well grown.

Sire: College Butter Boy. His dam has 1,112 lbs. butter and 25,079 lbs. milk in 365 days (strictly official).

Dam: Pontiac Lulu at 4 yrs. 11 mo. made 29.31 lbs. butter and 445 lbs. milk in 7 days. She is now on semi-official test with 536 lbs. butter and 9,403 lbs. milk in first 127 days.

PONTIAC BLOOD WILL TELL. Send for pedigrees of 183 and 184.



Bureau of Animal Industry  
Dept. C  
Lansing, Michigan

## "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, Traverse Echo Sylvia Rag Apple No. 338126. 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.

## FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

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

## Foundation Cows

We offer a number of fine young cows, including a 27.72-lb. 4-yr.-old, due in January; 2 15-lb. 2-yr.-olds, one fresh, other due in January; 5 yearling heifers sired by our 1,273-lb. Pilsbe bull out of A. R. cows with records up to 29 lbs. and now safe in calf to our Champion-1,100-lb. Junior herd bull. Fully accredited.

LAKEFIELD FARM, Clarkston, Michigan

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

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

Benmyhome Farm offers Shorthorn bulls, all ages, from heavy milking, easy fleshing strain. Write JOE MORIARTY, Hudson, Mich.

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

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

## HOGS

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

## 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, Canova, Mich.

DUROCS Choice boars of Great Col. and Sensation breeding. FLOYD BRECKENRIDGE, Breckenridge, Mich.

Chester Whites spring and fall boars of size and quality. Registered free. 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, Saline, Mich.

Big Type Poland-Chinas for sale. Grandsons of the World's Grand Champion and from prize winning sows. Also fall pigs, either sex. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

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

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.



## START THE LAMB CHOP RIGHT.

A GREAT man, when asked, "When should the training of a child begin?" answered, "Three generations before the child is born." Looking ahead is a wonderful help in making and shaping the things of this world. The flock owner who does his best and achieves the greatest success, keeps looking ahead and bridges the streams before he attempts to cross them.

Mating time is an important period in the management of breeding ewes. It may determine a profitable or unprofitable lamb crop. Ewes, exhausted of the vital strength of life are very likely to produce weak offsprings on account of being unable to give their young a good start.

Experience at Forest Grove Farm has convinced me of the importance of having the ewes in good flesh at mating time and throughout the period of pregnancy. Much of the difficulty at lambing and subsequently, can often be traced to improper feeding of the ewes during the early winter months. Breeding ewes should not be over-fed or crowded to take on flesh rapidly during pregnancy, but should be supplied with a reasonable portion of a well-balanced ration.

Don't scrimp the ewes this winter on account of the shortage of roughage. I have had to buy a stack of bean-pods myself, but I consider it a splendid investment. Clover or alfalfa hay once a day, corn fodder at noon, and bean pods at night, make an excellent roughage ration for breeding ewes during the winter season.—Leo C. Reynolds.

## FINISHING HORSE FOR MARKET.

I have a mare five years old, which is too tall for her weight. She is healthy and in fair condition, but I would like to put about 200 pounds on her this winter to make her more salable. Can I do this without injuring her health?—A. K.

It will be entirely practical, if this horse is healthy, to increase her weight by judicious feeding. She is just the right age to put on healthy flesh, and there is no chance of injuring the horse if you feed her properly.

You must gradually increase the grain ration. It cannot all be done at once. If you begin to feed an excessive ration, you might injure her; but if you can begin by feeding her four quarts of oats three times a day, this will give her a light gain if she does not have to work too hard. Then gradually increase by adding three or four quarts a day of other feed, if you choose to feed other grain. Corn and oats together, or a ration composed of 200 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of oats, and 100 pounds of wheat bran, would be a splendid ration. In addition to this, you could give a pound a day of oil meal and, with good hay for roughage, gradually increase the ration of grain. I do not think there will be any question about getting the horse in the condition you desire.

## SOFT CORN FOR PIGS.

I have a bunch of pigs weighing about seventy-five pounds. Can get corn, of which about one-third is soft, for twenty cents per crate. Have ground rye to put into swill. Would you advise me to buy cull beans at \$1.00 per hundred, or what would you advise to balance ration?—M. H.

It will be entirely proper to feed this soft corn to pigs, giving them all they will eat up clean three times a day. Ground rye is not a real good pig food, because the pigs do not like it very well. It would improve the rye very much if you would purchase middlings to mix with the rye. Then they will eat more of it. Cull beans are a good pig food if they are well-cooked, but you will get no results unless you cook them.

If only you had skim-milk to make a slop, or rye and wheat middlings, and then add a portion of cooked beans to this, with all the corn the pigs wanted to eat, you ought to get satisfactory results.

## A GOOD BROOD SOW.

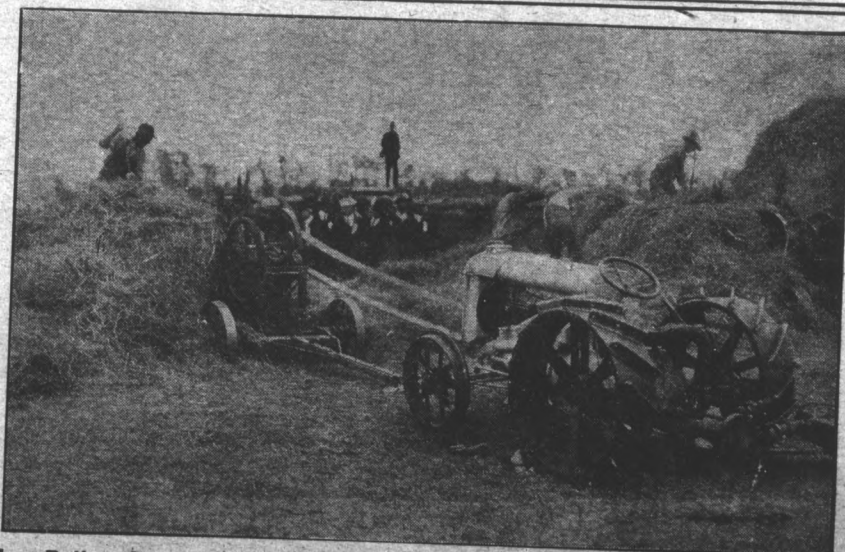
In October, a sow owned by our son farrowed eleven nice pigs. Before they came, the sow ran in the orchard with another sow and pigs, and the pigs sucked her before her own pigs came. Her own pigs lived about a week and died. Her milk flow seemed to dry up. After her pigs died, she ran with the other hogs again, and the milk seemed to come back. I believe the last pigs starved. Do you think if she is bred again, and is kept from other pigs so they would not get the first milk her own pigs ought to have, it would be all right to keep her?—H. F.

I should judge that it would be entirely safe to keep this sow for a brood sow. In fact, the very idea that she would allow the pigs from another sow to suckle her, shows that she has a deep motherly instinct, and will undoubtedly prove a success as a mother.

I think you are correct when you say that her pigs starved to death. The older pigs robbed them before they were born; and, if you breed this sow again, and keep small pigs away from her until she farrows, this former misfortune will in no way have any influence. In all probability, it will be entirely safe to keep her.

## MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION PULLING TEAM.

MICHIGAN has a state championship pulling team of horses. It is a span owned by an Ionia county farmer, which last year registered a pull of 2,900 pounds on science's new-



Hay Baling Contest. Winning Team of Five Men Baled Two Tons in Less Than Seventeen Minutes.



est register of horseflesh, the dynamometer. The first time the dynamometer was used in Michigan was at Farmers' Day last July, when the machine, recently purchased by the college, was given a trial. During the fall this machine was taken around to different county fairs, and it was on this outfit that the Ionia county team registered the highest official pull. Michigan's champions' pull of 2,900 is just 100 pounds less than the record for the whole United States, which stands at 3,000 pounds. Such a pull on the dynamometer is equivalent to moving a load of 100 tons on a granite pavement, or, better still, starting and moving six and one-half tons of beets over an ordinary Michigan dirt road.—Cook.

#### DAIRY FEDERATION HOLDS DECEMBER MEETING.

THE annual convention of the American Dairy Federation will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on December 2. The two outstanding features of the meeting will be a paper by Ernest Kelly, bureau of dairying, department of agriculture, on standards for milk and other dairy products, and the report of the program committee outlining the work which the federation should undertake next year, as to the matter of harmonizing the standards for dairy products in the different states, so that dairy products standards in one state will be legal in another.

## 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.

**Chronic Garget.**—I have a cow troubled with swollen udder. She has had more or less trouble for the past 12 months. Our veterinary prescribed a liniment, but it fails to help her. J. S., Zeeland, Mich.—Are you sure she is free from tuberculosis? Apply equal parts of tincture of iodine and camphorated oil to udder once a day.

**Milk Has Strong Odor.**—Our cows are healthy, we feed corn silage, one bushel per cow; a mixture of ground oats and corn, bran and cottonseed meal; also some oil meal and corn-stalks twice a day. Milk is promptly cooled. Is the above ration causing the milk to have a strong odor? J. D. H., Maine, Mich.—Clean and disinfect stable, groom your cows, ventilate the stable. If the food is of good quality, you had better hunt for some other cause.

**Barrenness.**—Have a cow that comes in heat; has been bred several times but fails to get with calf. E. L., Schoolcraft, Mich.—There are many causes for cows failing to breed, and you had better continue having her served.

**Shy Breeder.**—My three-year-old heifer calved last September; has been bred several times since, but fails to get with calf. What shall I do? C. H. S., Shelby, Mich.—If she is healthy, keep on breeding her and she will perhaps get with calf.

**Liver Disease.**—For the past month our bull and one of the cows, seem to be dull and half asleep. What shall I give them? F. M., Newberry, Mich.—Give half a dram of calomel and one ounce of bicarbonate of soda daily to each of them for ten days. Feed them some roots.

**Inferior Quality of Milk.**—Have a cow which will be fresh soon. She gives three pints of milk daily, and it has a bad odor. She had an attack of milk fever last year, and this may have caused it. S. S., Muskegon, Mich.—Dry her at once, it doesn't pay to milk her.

**Sow Fails to Come in Heat.**—Bought a sow last fall; since then she has not been in heat. S. F. H., Oshtemo, Mich.—Give her vetol tablets three times a day until she comes in heat.

**Loss of Power.**—I have a pig, about five months old, which has been unable to use its hind legs successfully since about six weeks of age. We feed him on milk. Mrs. R. T. L., Fenton, Mich.—Your pig is perhaps incurable. Feed some roots and place within its reach equal parts of crushed limestone rock, powdered wood charcoal, and common salt. This mixture should be kept dry.

## Service Department

### CUTTING BRUSH ALONG HIGHWAY.

How can I force brush to be cut along public highway, where it becomes dangerous to public travel? I went to prosecuting attorney, who told me that he had nothing to do with this.—G. A.

By Session Laws (1919) No. 83, it is the duty of the overseer and commissioner of highways to cut all brush and weeds within the limits of any highway of the township prior to July 1, in towns south of Range 16, and prior to July 15, in towns north of Range 16.

By Section 1 of the act of which this is an amendment, failure to do so is declared a misdemeanor, and upon conviction by competent court, the commissioner is liable to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$25, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment.—Rood.

### CAUSE FOR DAMAGE.

On a forty-rod line fence belonging to a neighbor, was a piece of barbed wire, tacked at each end, which was loose in the middle on our side. We had a horse get his hind leg badly cut. Two veterinarians took care of the horse three times a day for eight weeks. Finally, we had to kill him. Can we collect any damages? Is a verbal contract, with witness, as binding as a written contract?—E. N.

In order to recover damages for injuries of this sort, the plaintiff must show that he is free from negligence, and that the negligence of the defendant is the cause of the damage. The maintenance of barbed wire fences is a common practice, and is not prima facie dangerous. It would be necessary to prove that the person whose duty it was to maintain the fence knew of its dangerous condition.

Certain statutes make certain contracts void unless in writing and signed by the party to be charged. Unless the contract falls within the class enumerated in the statute, writing is important merely as a matter of proof.—Rood.

### HUSBAND AND WIFE IN FURNITURE DEAL.

Can you tell me if a husband can hold furniture if his wife pays part for this furniture, and the husband pays part? The wife helped pay for it, and the husband buys on a contract in his own name. Wife makes first payment of \$40, and helps every month till paid in full. Then husband claims it belongs to him. What do I have to show for my money? Does wife hold furniture, or husband hold it?—Mrs. E. N.

Who owns the furniture is determined by knowing to whom it is sold, not by the person who pays the price. Apparently, the furniture belongs to the husband. But, being exempt from execution, he could make no mortgage upon it without the wife's signature. He could sell it out and out, without her consent.—Rood.

### CHattel MORTGAGE ON EXEMPT GOODS.

Is a chattel mortgage legal and collectable if signed only by the man? Is it necessary that a wife's signature should also appear?—O. F. B.

The statute provides that chattel mortgage on exempt team, tools, and household furniture, shall be void unless signed by the wife.—Rood.

### OFFERING GARMENTS FOR SALE.

I have materials which I bought from a mail order house. Have I a right to make dresses and other garments, and offer same for sale? I live in the country. Could a friend in incorporated village handle same for me?—Mrs. R. M.

We are not aware of any regulation restricting such business if sales are not made by canvassing.—Rood.



What's a Mineral Gold Brick? It is one of those "just as good" mineral mixtures that is mostly made of ground agricultural limestone, rock phosphate, epsom salt, or spent bone black. Its chemical analysis is all right—but the whole mess is only about 10% digestible and for feeding purposes is almost valueless.

### Palatable and Digestible

Murphy's Mineral Feed is as different from the "Mineral Gold Brick" as grain from sawdust. Murphy's is almost entirely digestible. It is palatable. It is cheaper, because it gives more results pound for pound or dollar for dollar. Only the highest quality ingredients are used and they are carefully proportioned to give best results. Murphy's Mineral Feed is the only Mineral Feed with a written guarantee of satisfaction or money, including freight charges, refunded. Murphy's is the Mineral Feed prescribed, endorsed and sold by over 1,000 veterinarians and livestock raisers.

### What Science Says About Minerals

If you want to produce more milk, better hogs, cut feeding costs, help stop, prevent or reduce losses from abortion, sterility, goitre, paralysis and tuberculosis, write for our book "Mineral Feeding." It is full of the newest proved facts on Minerals. Shows how to make more money and maintain a more healthy, profitable herd. Learn how to judge Mineral Feeds, know their value, be prepared against the "Mineral Gold Bricks." Tells you which minerals are best and what they will do for you. Illustrated, attractive, you will want to read it. It's free, simply send us your name and number of livestock you own.

MURPHY PRODUCTS CO.  
425 Dodge Street - Burlington, Wis.

## MURPHY'S MINERALS

Get This Free Book Today

### My Guarantee To You

Feed Murphy's Mineral Feed per directions and if at the end of feeding period you feel your animals have not been benefited, your money plus freight charges will be returned.

MURPHY PRODUCTS CO.

See H. Murphy

100 Pound K-O

MURPHY'S

MINERAL FEEDING

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## For FIRE SAFE CONSTRUCTION NATCO HOLLOW BUILDING TILE



ELIMINATING the fire risk means efficient operation—because when you can discount the fire hazard you can arrange your buildings to save space and, consequently, labor.

For barns, poultry houses, silos, etc., Natco Hollow Tile is the ideal material. It can't burn. It is proof against heat, cold and dampness. It is easy to erect. It is inexpensive to begin with. And it costs exactly nothing for repairs.

You will be interested in "Natco on the Farm"—our free book on permanent, fire-safe farm building construction. Write for it.

### NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING CO.

843 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic ointment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

### HOGS

BIG TYPE Chester White Spring boars. Bred gilts and fall boar pigs with size type and quality. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, 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, Oxford, Lincoln, Karakul, Karakul, Also rams. LeROY KUNEY, Adrian, 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, Palms, Mich. Tel. Deerperville, 78-3.

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 4032-00430, a son of McKerron'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.

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. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

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

20 High grade Black Top ewes and ewe lambs. Good type. Heavy shearers. W. E. LIVINGSTONE, Parma, 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 for plan. FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc., Breckenridge, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 17.

### Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.78; No. 2 red \$1.77; No. 2 white \$1.78; No. 2 mixed \$1.77.

Chicago.—December \$1.56@1.56½; May \$1.52½@1.52½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.75@1.78.

### Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 95c; No. 3 yellow 94c.

Chicago.—December at 76½c; May at 80½@80½c.

### Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 45c; No. 3, 44c.

Chicago.—December at 38½c; May at 43½c.

Toledo.—89c.

### Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 89c.

Chicago.—December at 84½c; May at 91½c.

Toledo.—87c.

### Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.10.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, fancy hand-picked \$5.65@5.75 per cwt; red kidney \$8.75@9.50.

New York.—Pea, 1925, \$5.50@6; red kidney, 1925, \$11@11.50.

Malting 77c; feeding 72c.

### Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover \$18.25; alsike \$15.60; timothy \$3.45.

### Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$1.80@1.85.

### Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$24.50@25; standard \$23.50@24; No. 1 light clover mixed \$23@23.50; No. 2 timothy \$21@22.

No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$12.50@13; rye straw \$13.50@14.

### Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$35@36; standard middlings \$35; fine middlings at \$39; cracked corn \$42; coarse cornmeal at \$41; chop \$80 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT

Owing to the dominance of the Chicago market, congestion in the December delivery resulted in an advance in wheat prices everywhere during the past week. Stocks available for delivery are small, and the large speculative short interest is in a precarious position. The price of the Chicago December wheat has gained on other markets in the past week, but it is still too low to attract much wheat. A pronounced decline appears quite unlikely as long as this situation exists. While the Canadian crop estimate was increased 30,000,000 bushels, Argentine weather has been less favorable, and the official estimate of yield is 237,000,000 bushels, compared with unofficial forecasts of 270,000,000 bushels.

Canada's surplus may be frozen in. Therefore, foreigners may be unable to find enough wheat in available positions elsewhere, and may be forced to take United States wheat more freely, in spite of its high price.

## RYE

The rye market remains sluggish, with the visible still increasing, and export demand lacking. Primary receipts are running only about a fourth as large as last year.

## CORN

The official estimate of the corn crop for November was 3,013,390,000 bushels, or 577,000,000 bushels more than in 1924. The carry-over of old corn was only 61,000,000 bushels, or 41,000,000 bushels less than last year. The total available supply is 536,000,000 bushels under last year.

Corn prices have been rather stable in the last two weeks. Receipts have been light since bad weather has delayed husking and hauling generally.

## OATS

Oats prices remain on about the same level as for the past several weeks. Primary receipts are moderate, but they are equal to the current demand, so that the visible supply remains large. Part of these accumulations has been sold for later shipment.

## SEEDS

Red clover seed prices are steady, although higher than last season. The movement from the country is slowing down, with some growers holding for

higher returns. France, central and northern Europe, have red clover seed for export, and it is probable that imports for the next few months will be large. Practically the entire crop of timothy seed is out of growers' hands. Prices have declined in the past fortnight, but are considerably higher than a year ago.

## FEEDS

Feed prices are generally steady. Offerings of wheat feeds are light, but are sufficient for the demand.

## EGGS

An acute scarcity of fine fresh eggs sent prices up to new high figures for the season, last week. Weather conditions have been generally unfavorable to production, and advices from producing sections indicate light collections and moderate shipments during the immediate future, so that further price advances are not unlikely. Receipts so far this month have run fully 12 per cent behind corresponding time last year. Egg production during the next two months is largely a matter of weather, but with a larger poultry flock believed on farms, receipts are expected at least to equal last year.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 48@53c; ordinary firsts 38@46c; miscellaneous 48@51c; dirties 23@35c; checks 22@23c. Live poultry, hens 15@22c; springers 22c; roosters 15c; ducks 20@23c; geese 19@20c; turkeys 32c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 50@55c; storage 34@36½c. Live poultry, heavy springers 24@25c; light springers 20c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 15c; roosters 16c; geese 19@20c; ducks 25@26c; turkeys 35c.

## BUTTER

Butter prices have followed an irregular trend in the past week, ending on the up side. Receipts at the leading markets are reflecting the usual seasonal decrease in the make, but production, on the whole, is running ahead of a year ago. The larger butter states have an ample supply of winter feeds, relatively higher prices are stimulating production, and the winter butter production may show a considerable increase over last year. With a heavier supply of fresh butter, and some decrease in consumption, the movement of storage butter recently has been on a more restricted scale.

## Live Stock Market Service

Monday, November 17.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs

Receipts 33,000. Market slow; mostly 10@15c lower than Monday's best prices; light lights show decline; killing pigs 25c lower; mixed packers inactive; bulk of good 140-300-lb. weight \$11.60@11.70; practically top \$11.75; one load 150-lb. average \$11.80; bulk packing sows \$9.90@10.50; good killing pigs \$11.50@11.75.

#### Cattle

Receipts 11,000. Bulk fed steers are strong to 15c higher than Monday's average; market trade rather slow; lower grades predominating; bulk at \$8.25@10.50; packers and feeders active; scarce; fat she stock firm; others generally steady; bulk vealers to packers \$10@10.50; few good offerings to shippers up to \$12.

#### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 11,000. Bulk of fed lambs are generally strong; good native and come-back westerners mostly \$15.25@15.50; few loads of small killers and shippers at \$15.75@15.85; light weight yearling wethers \$12.90; feeding lambs and sheep are steady; better grade of fat ewes \$7@8; packers down to \$6.50; feeding lambs \$13.75@15.50; small killing, choice light feeders held around \$16.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle

Market steady; Grand Trunk train very late.

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... 2.75@3.25. Canners... 2.25@3.50. Choice bulls, dry-fed... 5.00@6.00.

In the past week, however, withdrawals have been more on a par with last year. Holdings on November 1 were 94,983,000 pounds, a decrease of 40,000,000 pounds under November 1, 1924.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 49½c; New York 51c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 44@46c per pound.

## POTATOES

The sharply upward trend which has dominated the potato market during the last month has been finally halted. City wholesale prices are still three or four times as much as those last season. Demand has been checked by the very high costs, and with shipments larger than a year ago, dealers are less active. The potato market remains in an unusually strong position, however. The domestic crop is small, European potatoes are banned, and Canada has a light crop, also, making imports unlikely. Prices are higher even than in 1919, when the total crop was smaller and receipts were less than at present. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.85 @3 per hundred pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

## BEANS

The bean market has quieted down in the last few days and prices are slightly easier. C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan, are quoted at \$5.25 per 100 pounds, with \$5.35@5.40 earlier in the week. The damage to the Michigan crop means a final yield of merchantable beans not much larger than last year.

The official report for November 1 was as follows: "Very little harvesting could be done during October and many fields will be a total loss. Some are being harvested during November with varying percentages of quality. About 30 per cent of the crop was still in the fields on November 1, the percentage being largest in some of the heaviest producing counties. The losses are heaviest in Macomb and St. Clair counties, but are severe in nearly all other bean-growing districts. From present indications, the loss of acreage may reach 20 per cent. A special inquiry resulted in an estimated pick of 10.5 per cent and an average yield of 12 bushels per acre from the acreage which has been and will

be harvested. Weather conditions during the next few days will have an important bearing on the situation."

## WOOL

Wool prices continued their upward tendency during the past week. Mills are taking all kinds of wools and are buying more extensively abroad than heretofore. From the low point several weeks ago, prices have advanced 10@15 per cent, with some types of Australian wool quoted 25 per cent higher. Foreign markets are fully as strong as domestic, practically every important sale in Australia showing an advance over the previous one. The demand for goods is fairly active, otherwise mills would be unwilling to follow the rising prices.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Chief interest on the Grand Rapids market this week centered in poultry, potatoes and celery. Dealers were contracting their Thanksgiving requirements of turkeys at 32@33c per pound. Potatoes were about steady at \$1.75@2 a bushel, and celery, which had been slow, developed more strength at 25@75c a dozen. Other prices were: Chickens 15@20c; fowls 14@20c; ducks 18@20c; geese, dressed 22c; rabbits, hog-dressed 20c lb; eggs 54@58c; wheat \$1.53 bu; beans \$4.60 cwt; turnips, beets, carrots, cabbage, rutabagas, squash 50@75c a bushel; parsnips \$1@1.25 bu; spinach \$1.50 a bu; hothouse leaf lettuce 17c lb; radishes 50c dozen bunches; dry onions \$1@1.25 bu; apples, free from frost injury 75c@1.50 bu; pork 15½c; beef 8@12c; lamb 20@22c; mutton 12c.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples \$1@2.50 bu; pears \$1 a bu; beets 75c@1 bu; carrots \$1.25@1.75 bu; cabbage, green 50@75c bu; leaf lettuce \$1.25 per 6-lb. basket; green onions 50@60c dozen bunches; dry onions \$1.25@1.75 bu; roots parsley 75c @1 bu; curly parsley 40@50c dozen bunches; escarole, white \$1.50@2.50 bu; endive, white \$1.50@2.50 bu; potatoes \$1.85@2.25 bu; endive, green 75c @1.25 bu; round radishes 90c@1 dozen bunches; winter radishes \$1@1.25 bu; turnip tops \$1@1.50 bu; spinach \$1.25@1.50 bu; local celery, fancy \$1 dozen; turnips 50c dozen bunches; topped turnips 75c@1.25 bu; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 bu; leeks 60@75c dozen bunches; winter squash 65@75c bu; sweet peppers \$1.50@2 bu; hot peppers \$1.50@1.75 bu; root celery \$1 a dozen bunches; eggs, retail 75c@1; hens, retail 25@30c; colored springers, retail 24@26c; ducks, wholesale at 23@25c; retail 28@30c; geese, retail 28c; live pigs \$7.50@8 each; dressed poultry, hens 34@36c; springers 34@38c; ducks 38c; geese 34c; turkeys 52c; squabs \$1 pair.

## NOVEMBER FEDERAL CROP REPORT.

THE Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating state boards of agriculture and extension departments in total production of thousands of units:

|                   | 1925        | Five-yr Average |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
|                   | Preliminary | 1920-24         |
| Corn, bu.         | 3,013,390   | 2,934,649       |
| Wheat, bu.        | 697,272     | 837,117         |
| Oats              | 1,470,384   | 1,327,642       |
| Barley, bu.       | 228,786     | 182,382         |
| Rye, bu.          | 51,968      | 70,410          |
| Buckwheat, bu.    | 16,079      | 14,367          |
| Corn, bu.         | 3,013,392   | 2,436,513       |
| Flaxseed, bu.     | 22,332      | 15,278          |
| Hay, all, tons.   | 98,135      | 107,207         |
| Cloverseed, bu.   | 1,051       | 1,439           |
| Beans, dry, bu.   | 18,504      | 12,231          |
| Apples:           |             |                 |
| Total, bu.        | 171,264     | 181,465         |
| Commercial, bbls. | 31,312      | 30,386          |
| Peaches, bu.      | 47,730      | 46,519          |
| Pears, bu.        | 18,913      | 17,056          |
| Grapes, tons      | 2,138       | 2,027           |
| Potatoes, bu.     | 346,503     | 417,848         |

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.  
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.



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Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1:00 P. M.

For information write W. H. Tomhave, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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Friday, December 4, 1:00 P. M.

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### COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Genesee Co., Nov. 13.—All crops are harvested, with the exception of a few acres of beans; very little corn husked as yet. Apples were a poor crop on the average farm. Most of the cattle and sheep are on pasture yet. Not much fall plowing being done; land has been too wet on the heavier soils. Very little produce is being sold at this time. A few beans are being marketed, but the elevators refuse to buy, because of the heavy pick. Prices at Flint on November 12: Potatoes, \$2 @2.50 bu; wheat, \$1.58; corn, 90c; beans, \$4.70 cwt.; kidneys, \$8 cwt; barley, \$1.50; rye, 75c; apples, \$1.55 @2.50 bu; eggs, 70c; hens, 25c.—H. E. S.

Jackson Co., Nov. 12.—Acreage sown to wheat and rye is not up to last year, as so much rain has hindered the harvesting of beans and corn in time to seed the ground. Quite a lot of potatoes were caught by the freeze. Only a small part of the corn is husked, but that turns out well. No fall plowing of any account has been done so far, as the ground has been frozen part of the time. Most of the clover seed is still in the field in bunches, waiting for the rain to stop.—S.

Sanilac Co., Nov. 11.—Acreage of fall wheat and rye above normal; lots of moisture, and a fine stand. Potatoes not all dug, many fields being badly frosted; below a normal yield. Sugar beets above normal, and an excellent crop, with thirty per cent yet in the fields. Apples are of fine quality, but many orchards will remain unpicked, apples having frozen on the trees. Live stock not in good condition. About fifty per cent of fall plowing is done. Buckwheat still in the field; many fields can not be harvested. Large quantity of beans not yet pulled. Corn is an extra fine crop, and well matured.—C. F. B.

Missaukee Co., Nov. 10.—A little more wheat than usual sown this fall, and less rye. Wheat is looking good. About forty per cent of the potatoes were in the ground at the time of the freeze, and fifty per cent of them are frozen, with about ten per cent to dig yet; the price is \$3.00 per hundred pounds. All apples that were not gathered are spoiled. Condition of live stock is fair, as pastures have been better lately. Some are plowing when they can not husk corn. Fowls 18c; butter-fat, 47c; eggs, 36c.—H. E. N.

Mason Co., Nov. 9.—Acreage of wheat sown, about eighty per cent of normal; rye about ninety per cent of normal; potatoes about half a crop, all dug at this date, price \$3.50 per hundred. About half the apple crop froze, and are still on the trees. Apples bring about 85c a bushel for A-1. Corn 100 per cent crop, and most all in the field yet. Live stock in good condition for the winter; all surplus has been sold at fair prices. Not much fall plowing been done as yet. Butter-fat, 52c; eggs 45c.—G. M. T.

Charlevoix Co., Nov. 9.—Wheat is seventy-five per cent of a normal acreage, and rye ninety per cent. Only fifty per cent of potato crop dug, with only ninety per cent of a normal acreage. Sugar beets are eighty per cent of normal, but of high sugar test. Apples are a good crop, and of fine average quality. Many barrels of unpicked apples injured by the freeze. Live stock in good condition for the fall, and seeming quite plentiful. Cows are bringing good prices. So far about fifty per cent of normal plowing has been done.—F. M. H.

Mason Co., Nov. 7.—About the usual acreage of fall grains have been seeded this fall. The potato crop was very short, with prices ranging around \$2 a bushel. Apples bringing about 75c a bushel; many were injured by the high winds and freezing weather.

## 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.

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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.

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WANTED—Certified seed and eating potatoes. Can use two cars baled clover hay and oats. Reference, First National Bank. The Lotherman Supply Co., Feed & Seed Dealers, Canton, Ohio.

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OLD LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$2. Send no money. Pay when received. Pipe free. Co-operative Growers, Elva, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars, \$2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxons Mills, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, 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.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN SMOKING, 10 pounds, \$1; chewing 10 pounds, \$2. Clements & Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.

### POULTRY

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, Pekin, Muscovy and wild ducks; latter are nice for pets and bring big profit. Order before Thanksgiving. Mrs. Antonio Linderer, Newaygo, 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.

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S. C. BLACK MINORCAS and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Cockerels, \$1.25 each. Light Brahmas \$2. We pay express. Pine Hill Farm, Howard City, Mich.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS, R. C. Large fancy cockerels at \$3 each. Burt Sisson, Imlay City, Mich.

PURE-BRED White Embden Geese; ganders, \$5; geese, \$5. M. W. Marshall, Benlah, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—Prices reasonable. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

### TURKEYS

PURE-BRED Bourbon Red Turkeys from registered tom. Hens, \$7; toms, \$9. Mrs. Eva Myers, Star Route No. 15, Ionia, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Goldbank Strain. Choice young toms and hens at fall prices. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

EDGEWOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Thoroughbred, best strains. Vigorous and large. Toms \$12, hens \$8. Mrs. Edgar Case, R. D. 2, Benzonia, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, pure-bred turkeys, blue ribbon stock, 2-yr.-old hens, \$8; young toms, \$5; young hens, \$6. M. Love, Bangor, Mich.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, fine stock. G. W. Thacker, LeRoy, Michigan.

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BOYS AND GIRLS—During spare hours, earn beautiful Xmas presents, including Dolls, Bugles, Watches, Skates, Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves, Coaster Wagons, Bob Sleigs, 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.

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES, Paints, Lubricating Oils, to consumers. Capital or experience unnecessary. 53 years in business. Loveria & Brown, 1776 So. State, Chicago.

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



# The 100 Best Grade Cows

## Fed Corn Gluten Feed—Win 118 Prizes

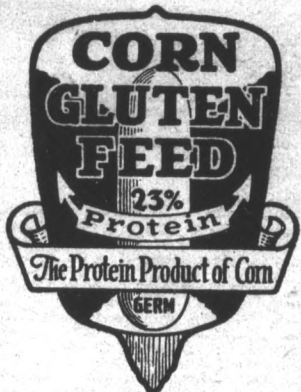


The five champion and first prize cows—from photograph.

## The Facts About This Record-Breaking Herd

Last June we set out to find the 100 best grade cows in America. With the help of Cow Testing Associations we selected them from 200 herds in 11 States. We showed them in three big shows—at Springfield, Waterloo and Indianapolis.

The result was a sweeping victory for Cow Testing Associations, Pure Bred Sires, Grade Cows and Corn Gluten Feed. These wonderful cows were seen and admired by nearly a half million farmers and feeders from 36 States.



—Just what you need to balance the ration.

—It is always safe—always a money-maker.

—You can buy it from your feed dealer or any manufacturer.

### 118 Ribbons—\$2985.00 in Cash

Out of a possible 126 ribbons and \$3120.00 cash, the cows and heifers in this herd won 118 ribbons and \$2985.00 of the prize money—all but \$135.00. They won all firsts and championships as follows:

First prize and champion—Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey cows.

First prize—Guernsey and Holstein heifers from Cow Testing Association Record dams.

First prize—Every group, including gets-of-sire for each breed, dairy herds and groups of five cows from single Cow Testing Associations.

First prize State herds—Grade Jerseys by Vermont, Grade Guernseys by Wisconsin, Grade Holsteins by Minnesota.

This herd also won 20 second prizes—10 third—13 fourth—7 fifth—6 sixth—5 seventh—3 eighth—5 ninth—and 5 tenth prizes—a total of 118.

Mat Domaszek of Wisconsin won 2nd, 5th, 6th and 8th prizes on grade Guernseys over four years. They were fed Corn Gluten Feed; therefore the Corn Gluten Feed cows won a total of 122 ribbons out of a possible 126—all the prize money but \$70.00.

## The Needs that Inspired Us to Show These Cows

About 96% of our dairy cows are grade animals. For this reason commercial dairymen needed to know more about grade cows of the better class and how to raise them. This herd has supplied their need.

This exhibit has proved that the Cow Testing Association is an organization which helps dairy farmers to manage and feed their herds, test their cows and make more money in their business. Every county should have one or more of these associations.

Grade cow owners need more pure bred sires. This herd stimulated that need by showing the influence of good blood. As a happy result hundreds of cow owners are now in the market for good bulls.

### Corn Gluten Feed Wins

Dairymen everywhere have been seeking a better ration. This herd shows what can be done with Corn Gluten Feed as the protein supply. The total annual income of these cows—after deducting cost of feed—is \$13,498.00—an average of \$134.98 per cow.

This famous protein product of corn is very largely responsible for the high production and wonderful con-

### Get This Book—FREE

We are printing the complete story of this famous herd. The picture of each cow and her record will be given. The edition is limited. If you want a copy mail the coupon.

### The Big Auction Sale

The 25 Vermont Jerseys were exhibited at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass. The other 75 were shown at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa. The herd was combined at the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis—October 10-17.

These cows were all taken from their homes and regular farm care after September 1st. None was specially fitted for show or sale. On October 15th the owners of 52 of these cows consented to their sale at auction.

The opinion of men who milk cows for profit matched that of the judges who awarded the prizes. These cows were sold within four hours. They brought \$7417.50—an average of \$142.50 each.

Clara—first prize grade Guernsey at Wisconsin State Fair and winner of fourth at Indianapolis—topped the sale at \$250.00—probably the record auction price for grade cows. Her companion, Sukey, winner of first prize at Indianapolis, brought \$240.00.

Molly—Champion Holstein Cow—was not included in the auction, because her owner refused to sell. After continued pleading over long distance telephone, Glenn Hayes purchased her privately for \$325.00—a sensationally high price for a grade cow.

dition of these cows. Every one was fed on a ration balanced with Corn Gluten Feed during the year in which their official records were made.

Some of them were fed the previous year on a ration without Corn Gluten Feed. When Corn Gluten Feed was added to the rations, they almost doubled their production.

### Your Best Winter Ration

This year we have a marvelous crop of corn. You cannot afford to be deceived—either by its high quality or the low farm price. Corn is the basis of good feeding, but it does not supply as much digestible protein as your beef cattle and dairy cows need.

The more corn you feed the more protein you must have to balance the ration. When you have fed all the corn your animals need, any additional amount of this grain is wasted.

To make your best Winter rations you should sell some of your corn and invest the proceeds in Corn Gluten Feed to balance your grain. Then you will use less feed, make more money, and have better animals.

We are printing the complete story of this famous herd. The picture of each cow and her record will be given. The edition is limited. If you want a copy mail the coupon.

## Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Managing Director

729-208 South La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

No. 18

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