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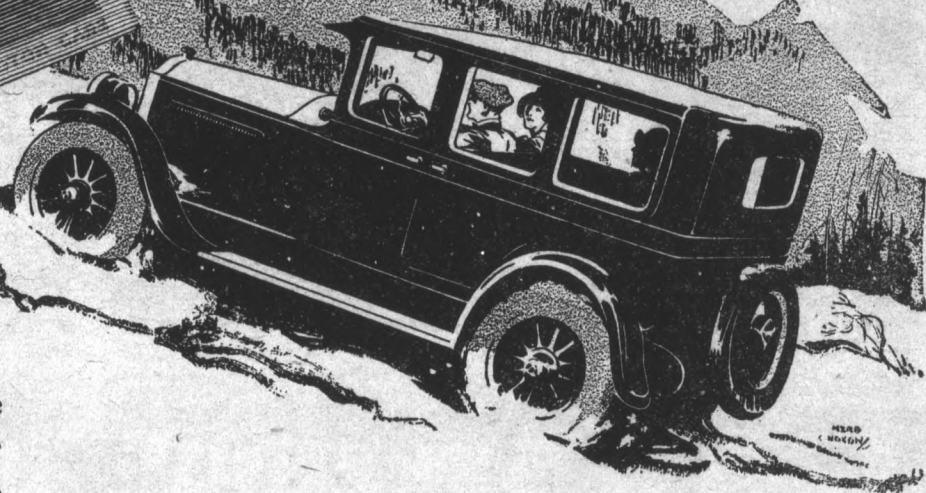
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MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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ESTABLISHED 1843

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER XXII

Yankees Cut Machinery Cost

Trip Shows They Are Not as Prodigal With Machinery as We Westerners Are

YOU don't use much machinery," I observed. My cousin was showing me about the farmstead on his three-hundred-acre farm.

"Well, you haven't seen the machinery," he replied. "I've got quite a little fortune tied up in machinery, and so I'm keeping the machinery under cover."

He took me out through the orchard to a new building—mostly doors on one side—in which there was more machinery than we used on our 160-acre farm in the corn belt—and I must say the machinery was in much better shape, too.

In all my 110-mile trip up through Vermont and New Hampshire, I saw very little farm machinery out-of-doors, except such machinery as was in use. Hard-headed Yankees, if you want to call 'em that, they certainly know how to take care of machinery. Every little while one of those fellows asks me where to get repairs on an old-timer machine whose manufacture was discontinued long ago. My cousin showed me on his Vermont farm, a mower that had been used by his father for twenty years, and then was turned over to the son, who told me he had

used it for ten years. A farm machinery salesman told me, jokingly, not long ago, that they could sell one machine of a kind not oftener than every third generation in New-England.

Well, it pays the Yankees to take care of their farm machinery. Farm machinery depreciates in value more from exposure to snow, rain, sun and wind, than from actual use. The fol-



We Little Realize the Rapidity of Depreciation of Farm Machinery When Left Out Over Winter.

lowing table gives the average amount of depreciation for farm machinery of various types:

	Per Cent.
Thrashing outfit	12
Hay loaders	12
Manure spreader	12
Corn binder	10
Sulky plow	8½
Walking plow	6
Harrow	8¾
Reaper	8
Binder	8
Mower	7¾
Hay rake	7¾
Hay rack	7¾
Gang plow	7½
Gas engine	7½
Cultivator	7¼
Corn planter	7
Drill and seeder	6¾
Work harness	6
Horse weeder	5¾
Disks	5¼
Hay tedder	5
Fanning mill	4¼
Grain tank	3½
Wagon	5
Sled	5¾

Suppose a mowing machine costs \$100, and, under average conditions, lasts about fourteen years, as the table indicates. If, by keeping it sheltered and taking good care of it, you can make it last thirty years, as my cousin

(Continued on page 539).

A Michigan Mystery

A Gripping Story Written Especially for this Journal

By a Popular Michigan Author

SAGINAW—Sauk-i-nauk—the home of the Sauks—the "People-Who-Went-Out-of-the-Land!" Saginaw—a river town—a lumber town, at the head-valve of the four-branched artery that drains the heart of a state whose history began in the shadow of towering pines, grew in giant, high-piled roll-ways, and moved along swirling, flooded rivers; a state whose lyrics had birth in the rafter-rocking classics of the snow-piled shanties—whose legends were conceived in the lofty silence of the sun-flecked pine forests! Saginaw—a town of saloons and lumber mills, beside a log-choked river, where the pent-up life of lumber reached out hands to feed itself into the gaping belly of a lumber-starved commerce! It has not yet lost the yellow piles of sawed pine, along the river-front—but it has grown, and, today, among many such trails, there runs out from it, northwest, along the Tittabawassee, as the trail of the Sauks ran, a trail of steel, that taps a ventricle of that great heart!

A railroad runs, from the very start, through an endless expanse of fields and uncleared land—all flat. Here and there a ridge rises up for a little way upon the face of it—a jack-pine covered ridge, that is the mark of the pinelands. The river, rolling on between its high banks, makes a wandering depression, that swings sometimes close enough to the track that the break may be seen across the level land.

Time has been when the flat land, with its rivers, was covered with a forest of solid pine. It is no longer forested, but as one watches from the windows of the passing trains, the reminders of the pine are always there, crowding in upon one's sight in every jagged pine-stump fence—in every fire-charred stump, unpulled in the uncleared land. There are miles of willow swamp on the undrained flats—miles of young poplar and birch among the great stumps—and always, here and there, a lone dark pine rises majestically into the sky, above the lesser growth, so that one can never forget the days of the pine forests.

And if you had gone into the land,

across its desolate flatness, on an evening train in late February, and watched the lone sentinel pines pass against the red and orange of the fading sunset, and had seen tiny lights wink out—miles away, they seemed, across the level new-ground fields—as if you had come the next morning to the door of a log shack, with blackened stumps and willow swamp for a yard, as far as you could see, and had been greeted by a crow, perched on the topmost branch of a blasted pine, the pale, cold February sun glinting

a boundary along which a few straggly pines still stood, was the site of a roll-way, down which he, himself, had seen thousands upon thousands of feet of pine roll and slide into the ice-mad river, at the beginning of the spring drive. It was not strange that Tim Davis loved this stump land farm—on which he built his simple home—to which he brought his young bride—on which he raised his sons and daughters—and from which, year by year, he tore the last foothold of the mighty pines—the long-rooted, jagged stumps

Your Interest in This Story Will be Increased by Referring to Page 542

on him, as he voiced all the loneliness and desolation of the far, flat land—in hollow, echoing cawing; if you had done these things, as the bride of Chad Davis did, then you, too, would have named it, as she did, "The Crow Land."

Chad Davis had been born in this Crow Land. His father had gone up from the south in the days of the "solid pine," and when the lumbering was done along the Tobacco, he had bought from the government, a tract of the barren cut-over land, with the last winter's slashings still lying upon it, and there he had "built a home from the wilderness." It was not a log house—for the last good logs were gone, and sawed lumber was cheap at the mills in Saginaw. But it was none the less a home in the wilderness—a wilderness of fresh cut stumps, barren, flat and desolate. It was the very aloneness of it that Tim Davis loved—that and its memories. There was many a stump upon his own tract, beside which he had stood as the giant pine crashed down. Then at the back of the farm, where the Tobacco made

that made fuel for his winter fire, and fences for his new-cleared fields.

The memories of the land held—the romance of the timber-lands grew, in his heart, with the years. Chad, who was the eldest son, could not remember a spring that his father did not go, when the ice was racing down the wild, mud-brown current of the Tobacco, and sit for long pensive hours at the top of the old rollway. And when the leaves came out on the birch and young poplar that had grown up among the charred stumps of the uncleared lands, and the arbutus filled the young woods with its fragrance, the boy had often seen his father stop the plow in the long black-loam furrow, and sit quiet for a long time on the handles, gazing off across the flat expanse of fields, seeing the land as it was—and as it had been—smelling the fresh-turned earth and the smoke of new clearings—and even before this remembering the smell of countless fresh cut stumps, with the resin oozing out upon their yellow tops in the spring sunshine.

So Chad Davis, coming of such a father, had grown up in the flat land, loving the land as it was, as much as his father loved the land as it had been.

When he was twenty, he went away to college—a church college—to fulfill a life-long ambition of his father and mother. Their eldest—their first-born—should become a preacher of the Word of God!

Ordained at twenty-four, six months as substitute in a small suburban church, outside Detroit, and then in mid-winter, notice of a delay in his permanent charge that left him time for a brief vacation in the north.

That was how he came to be on the Detroit streets that wintry February night. There had been a terrific wind swirling between the tall buildings all afternoon, with blinding gusts of snow upon it. People hurried along the streets, stepping frequently into the stores for warmth. As Chad walked, late in the evening, down a street that leads across from the well-kept residential district along a certain part of the Boulevard—it is really the Grand Boulevard, but to Detroiters there is only one—to a district of thick clustered tenements and flats, dingy pool-halls, and gaudy-fronted movie houses, his hat was pulled low over his face, and his head drawn well down into the fur-lined collar of his coat, to give what protection they might from the stinging pellets of snow. The street was deserted of pedestrians by now. A single car hummed past him, driving into the storm. Since turning off the Boulevard, there had been but one corner street lamp. He was on a long, dark stretch, and the passing of the car lights left it doubly dark. He had no particular reason for being there. Only that he had still two hours to wait for his northbound train that was not due to leave Detroit till past midnight, and all the evening, in spite of the cold and storm, he had been out on the streets. He liked this delving into the brilliantly lighted highways, and the darkened by-ways of the winter-shrouded city. There was mystery

(Continued on page 540).

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DETROIT, NOVEMBER 28, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

The Measure of a Man

LAST week the Detroit Farmer's Club had a special program in honor of the seventy-fifth birthday of Mr. W. W. Collier, dean of its membership in point of years. The first among the tributes paid to Mr. Collier was by Mr. John Endicott, who, after telling of his long and close acquaintance with his friend and neighbor, described him as "That rare combination of gentleman, business man, farmer, and sportsman."

The many Michigan Farmer readers who know Mr. Collier through his work as a breeder of fine horses and cattle, will appreciate the fitness of this tribute to the man.

What more worth-while goal can any of us strive for, than being a gentleman in all the name implies, a capable and honorable business man, a leader in our favorite field of work, and a sportsman in the full sense of that term.

Need of Efficient Production

INDUSTRY has gone ahead in leaps and bounds, mainly because it has been put on the basis of efficient production.

When, for instance, a good factory manager can take over a factory, cut off five million dollars in pay roll, and keep production above its former level, as has been the case, he must be putting that factory in a much stronger position to make a profit, or to meet competition.

Efficient production is doing similar things for the farmer. The man who produces forty bushels of wheat to the acre is in a much better position to make a profit than the one who gets only fifteen. The eighty-bushel corn crop looks like a lot more money in the pocket than a thirty-bushel one. The same comparison may be made of cows and chickens of high and low production.

Some men are hard workers, but their hard work does not bring the results it should. That is because they do not know how to make other things work for them. The big secret of success in most any productive line is to get as big a production per man as possible. When a man uses fertilizers and other good cultural methods, good machinery, good feeds, and high-pro-

ducing animals, they do more work for him than he can possibly do for himself. It is the getting of these essentials of good farming to work for one, that makes a farmer successful. Sometimes a lazy man makes a bigger success than an energetic one, because he knows better how to make these factors assist him.

These agricultural success essentials are generally known; they are available to everyone. To do better on one's farm, one has but to make use of them. Prominent economists and bankers agree that this is the one essential thing for the farmer to do.

The Educated Man

WE have gotten into the habit of thinking of schools and education as quite the same thing. We persistently measure a person's education by the number of years he has been under the teacher's care.

Schools help a person in training his mind. So do libraries and laboratories, and the association of others who are educated. But these things are not essential to an education, since it is purely a personal matter—the result of long-continued effort in training one's self to think, and see, and reflect.

We use the term "long-continued" advisedly. To become educated, a person must hold himself to a course of study for a long period of time. The truth is, he grows into an education. In fact, it requires a life-long effort, and should, therefore, be as closely associated in our minds with every phase of life as it now is with the schools.

If we can come to think of this matter in the light mentioned, it may not be as hard for us, this coming winter, to settle down to some interesting and

THE INTERNATIONAL.

THE Great International Live Stock, Grain and Hay Show is now on in Chicago, and will continue until Saturday, December 5. It is a great agricultural school, and Michigan has many interests there. We are informed by preliminary reports that the entries in the present show will, in practically all departments, exceed those of former years. Michigan owes much to the International for the generous way in which that institution has made known to the world the high-class grains, seeds, roughage, and live stock produced in the state. To the progressive farmer, the cost of attending this great show should not be considered an expense, but an investment.

valuable line of study. If there is a fault with our American system of education, it is that we have too much teaching. What we need in our educational circles is more self-direction. In this respect, Michigan farm folks, who have left the schoolroom, have a real opportunity to become interested in a line of effort that should improve them as farmers, and add happiness to their lives in the years to come.

Health in Glass

THE history of glass dates back to a time before the Christian era. The ancients of that early time gave credit to the Phoenicians for its invention, but some historians believe that these Phoenicians may have derived a part of their knowledge of the art of making glass from Egypt. Be that as it may, all down through the ages, glass has been made in various forms to

supply our ever increasing needs.

But scientists, in experimenting with light, have recently discovered some wonderful things about glass. It has been learned that animal life, unlike plant life, needs the sun's invisible violet rays. Our ordinary window panes shut out this valuable part of the sun's light.

To accomplish the health-giving results that sunlight is capable of, it must not be filtered through a window pane. Therefore, even though sunlight be all about us, equipment is not easily available to enable us to utilize this health-giving property of God's free sunshine.

Recent experiments at the Boyce Institute, along this line, may have a vital effect upon our lives. Scientists of that institution have two types of glass in preparation, produced comparatively cheap, that permit the all-important ultra-violet rays of the sun to pass through, instead of absorbing them, as does the glass in our ordinary windows.

These two new types of glass may open new health avenues. If it is possible to have the windows of our homes glassed so as not to shut out the health-giving qualities of sunshine, it cannot but help make us a healthier people. Then the very windows of our homes will open a way to better health.

The Value of a Poor Memory

DO you belong to that class of people who have great difficulty in recalling the things that have happened? With them, events and plans seem to occupy no permanent place in their minds. Such things fade away in the mist of the past.

Now, what is the value of such a memory? If there were a market place where such things were bought and sold, how much would one bid for a memory that did not work?

Nevertheless, such a memory has a value. For instance, in driving a car you get in a tight place, this non-functioning memory does not flash before your eyes all the horrible automobile accidents that you have seen or read about. It keeps the coast clear, and enables you to act collectedly. Then, too, the embarrassing and unfortunate memories of the past are pretty much eliminated from your daily experiences.

But, notwithstanding these advantages, if there is anyone who has trouble with an over-working memory, and could exchange it, you undoubtedly would be glad to make a deal with him.

Quality Scores Again

SALES resistance is reduced when the quality of the product offered, is improved. This rule is as true in the marketing of farm products as it is in the sale of real estate, clothing, machinery, music or books. It is less expensive to sell products of quality. Also, a substantial advance in price often can be realized through the appeal of high-class goods.

There appeared in this journal last August, a story telling of the success attained by the Gaylord Cooperative Association in selling a grade of potatoes, under the name of King Spud, which was much superior to United States No. 1 grade. A report has just been received to the effect that through rigid compliance to the high requirements at first set down for the grade, the benefits are now even more gratifying than then.

For example, during the past several days, the market has been draggy on United States No. 1 grade, with prices ranging from \$4.75 to \$5.00 per sack. At the same time a car of King Spuds was snapped up at the regular price of \$6.00 per sack. The good potatoes did not suffer from the depression in the common grades.

This suggests the soundness of a

prophecy made when plans were being worked out for selling King Spuds. It was then stated that this superior grade would not suffer from the frequent dips in prices experienced with the common run of potatoes. In other words, it is easier to standardize prices with high quality stock within the general range of supply and demand, than it is with ordinary goods.

It should also be understood that the move is well-founded. It's economical. There is less waste in serving King Spuds; and less work is required to make them ready for use. Therefore, they satisfy more. Furthermore, sales are not confined to the wealthy of our cities; but, because of the economy, such potatoes are sought by the great middle classes. This is why we contend that quality wins, and will continue to do so.

Silk Stockin's

THE other day, when it was cold, I was ta town and saw one o' them high school girls with a fur coat and silk stockin's on. I don't know what else she had on, 'cause that's all I could see. Anyhow, it kinda made me think she wasn't followin' the doctor's advice o' keepin' the head cool and the feet warm.

But, anyhow, she just made me think o' silk stockin's, and what they meant in our lives. Silk stockin's is a sign o' a change, some say it's fer the good, and others say it's for the bad. Now, I ain't tellin' what I think, only they look what you call darn nice ta me.

Years ago I didn't have ta reach so far fer my mother's skirts as the children do now. Fact is, I'd have ta reach ta the floor ta get ta the bottom o' them.

In them days woman covered her whole self with her dress, and she didn't care what kinda

stockin's she wore, but nowadays, the price o' goods is so high, and therefore, dresses is shorter. Consequently, it shows the stockin's, so they gotta wear nice lookin' stockin's, and also nice lookin' garters, 'cause they sometimes show, too, because o' economy.

You see, the high cost o' livin' is making these changes. The houses, the autoes, the railroad trains, and everythin' ain't built fer hoop skirts and such like, 'cause it costs too much ta build those things on the hoop skirt plan.

Besides, in the old days, it used ta be proper fer a young lady ta faint in the young man's arms, 'cause that would be a handy way ta get into them. They used ta practice faintin' jest fer that purpose. But nowadays they make the men faint. The doctors say heart troubl among men is lots worse than it used ta be, and it seems it's woman's clothes what's doin' it.

Silk stockin's is O. K., only I don't like ta see womin sufferin' fer the sake o' apperunce. But that's what they've been doin' fer ages, and probably will continue ta, just ta make a impresshun on some dumb man's mind.

Sofe used ta be against these new styles and etc., like old fury, but lookin' over fashun magazines and etc., is changin' her some. She's like lots o' others; when new styles get old, they are alright. A coupla years ago a friend gave her some pink silk stockin's. She put 'em away, sayin' she'd never wear 'em. Now she's lookin' at 'em, and I bet she'll wear 'em 'ta church some time.

This is the land o' the free and the brave, alright, and I guess that includes women. They're sure brave in exposin' themselves the way they do. But these mornin' exercises they're takin' over the radio is fittin' them so they kin protect themselves, alright.

HY SYCKLE.



Agricultural Practices in Switzerland

A Varied and Intensive Farming is Practiced in this Mountainous Country

By M. M. McCool

THE people in Switzerland are not all engaged in the manufacture of watches, ribbons and lace, and taking care of tourists; but many are engaged in agricultural pursuits. It was a revelation to me to learn that Switzerland is a pastoral country. Cheese making, butter making and the manufacture of condensed milk and milk chocolate are very important in the life of the people of this country.

There are about ten and one-fourth million acres of land surface in Switzerland, or somewhat more than one-fourth as much as there is in Michigan. About seventy per cent of the area is classified as productive. About thirty-six per cent of the productive area is devoted to grass and meadows, twenty-nine per cent forests, nineteen per cent fruit, and sixteen per cent crops and gardens. It is said that there are about three hundred thousand peasant land owners.

The climate of Switzerland is extremely variable over relatively short distances, and likewise, the natural vegetation is variable, as well as the crop adaptation of the country. There are seven regions, depending mainly upon altitude. Where the altitude goes up to about 1,800 feet, it is classified as the Vine Region. Where the altitude ranges from 1,800 to 2,800 feet, or the hilly or lower mountainous region, walnut trees, spelt and excellent meadows are characteristics. The land that occupies the altitude between 2,800 and about 4,000 feet, produces forests, especially beech trees, and in addition, barley, oats and pastures. The pine belt lies up to an altitude of about 5,500 feet. Here, also, are found many maple trees. This region is not constantly cropped. Up to 6,500 feet the land is classified as the Alpine pasture land. The next region is the upper Alpine, where the vegetation is greatly stunted, owing to the low temperature, and finally one comes to the

last, the region of perpetual snow. In 1919 there were grown 130,233 acres of wheat, which produced at the rate of twenty-seven bushels per acre; and 57,014 acres of oats, which yielded forty-six bushels per acre. In addition, there were produced 27.3 million bushels of potatoes. Furthermore, there is a limited amount of tobacco grown in Switzerland, and it is well to mention that near the borders of Italy mulberry trees are grown, the leaves of which are fed to the silk worms. Con-

land was in an extremely difficult position, owing to the fact that the sympathies of the people were divided. Many of the German speaking people sympathized with Germany, whereas the French and Italian speaking people were in sympathy with the Allies. Her army was kept mobilized, and many of the German speaking soldiers were sent to the French borders and the French speaking people to the German borders, and it is said that the whole border was protected by mines and



The Family and the Live Stock Are Housed Under the Same Roof, Which is Kept in Place with Numerous Stones.

siderable grain is imported into this country, since there is not enough produced to supply the demand for bread and beer. There are about one hundred breweries, which put out approximately twenty million gallons yearly. It appears that the tourists consume much of the beer.

I was told about the great hardships that this country experienced during the recent war. Since it was entirely surrounded by belligerents, Switzer-

wire entanglements. This country was a haven for refugees from the various countries. Many escaped prisoners thronged across her borders. She did her utmost to care for those that were in need. Many of the hotels which, under ordinary conditions were utilized for tourists, were not made use of except for rest homes for the wounded during the late years of the war. Furthermore, some of the Swiss cities were used by the belligerents for in-

trigue and propaganda of various sorts.

While in Switzerland, as in other countries visited, I spent considerable time in the rural districts, endeavoring to obtain information with respect to the life of the rural people, especially their methods of farming. The chief agricultural industry in Switzerland is that of dairying. The majority of the cows are of the Brown Swiss breed, large, and many of them are very good animals. On the whole, they are well taken care of by the owners. There are some exceptions to these statements, however. Many of them are used as beasts of burden, taking the place of horses in plowing, tilling the land, and in drawing wagons. The cows graze upon the mountain side from spring, as the snow melts, until the snow returns later in the season. In mid-summer it is not an uncommon sight to see cattle graze as high up as the permanent snow line. The cattle are taken from the villages, or from the farms, in herds, and are looked after by herdsmen during the summer. I saw a herdsman cabin that was practically covered with snow in the latter part of May. Near the villages the cows are frequently taken out to communal pastures and brought in at night in a body. They are so trained that they go to their respective barns and stalls without any attention by the owner. In other instances, the cows are not taken out to graze, but are fed green oats, rye and meadow grass. During the winter months the cows receive large amounts of roots, such as rutabagas, which take the place of ensilage. I did not see any silos in Switzerland. It is obvious that there is a great shortage of bedding for the cattle in Switzerland, judging from the appearance of the cows when they are taken from the stables in the morning. It is probable that, owing to this shortage of bedding, in part, at least, all the stables or cow-

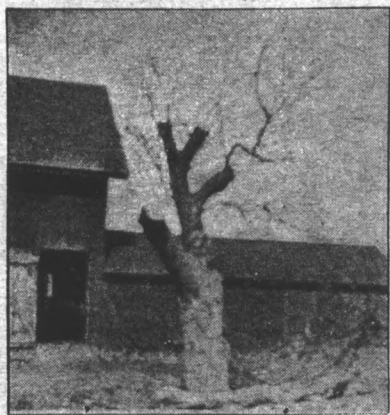
(Continued on page 537).

Renovating Old Apple Trees

How I Brought an Old Tree Back to Production

By O. S. Sturtevant

TEN years ago, I purchased a farm on which the orchard consisted of only one old apple tree, which I supposed was dead. But when I cut the tree, I saw signs of life; so I proceeded to see what could be done. I cut off all the old stubs and painted the ends. As the tree was hollow, I



What Was Left of the Old Tree After Pruning Ten Years Ago.

cleaned out all the rotten wood, which went well up into the main limbs. This left a shell not more than one and one-half inches thick. I gave the inside a coat of tar, and then filled the cavity with cement.

I started spraying, and succeeded in killing the San Jose scale. The tree at once commenced to put on a new top, and two years later I picked ap-

ples from it. Last year I picked seventeen bushels from that tree. In all, this tree has yielded me about seventy-five bushels of good cooking apples.

I was not sure as to what the variety was, so took some specimens to the Washtenaw County Fair and got first premium on what they called the Greasy Pippin. (This variety is also known as the Lowell.—Eds.)

The photos show what can be done with old trees. Some people seem to have the idea that one must have young trees to get good fruit. This is not so, as I have an orchard which I set out the same spring I pruned the old tree, which, with good care, enabled me to pick apples from it twenty-eight months after it was set. I have had good crops every year since; but the old tree has done as well, so age really makes no difference.

The new orchard I speak of is ten years old, and this fall I got twelve hundred bushels of apples from it. I cultivated the orchard for eight years, and then seeded it, two years ago. The trees were bothered with fire blight. I believe that an orchard of that age will be less subject to blight if in sod. Cultivating seems to stimulate the growth, and apparently makes the tender growths susceptible to blight. Since the orchard has been in sod there has been little blight in it; while, before, I was in the orchard most of

the time clipping out the wilted shoots. This may be contrary to the



The Old Tree in Blossom in 1924.

advice of the experiment station, but nevertheless it is my experience.

MAKES CHANGES IN GRADING.

THE Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, with headquarters at Rochester, has decided to discontinue the quarter-inch sizing of apples, with the same size throughout the package, and henceforth to recognize only a minimum size, with the package faced for merchandising purposes. Hereafter the identity of the grower of the contents of each package is to be preserved by a number, or other marks, on each container.

The ten per cent deduction from net sales, which has prevailed in the past,

is to be superseded by a flat charge per package. It is stated that such a uniform charge will relieve the good fruit from the excessive charges of the past, and will cause the poor fruit to carry a heavier charge than formerly, thus encouraging the production of good fruit. A deduction of one cent a barrel, or its equivalent, has been decided upon as a means of obtaining working capital.

The usual advance on December 1 will be continued. Hereafter, pools are to be closed as soon as the returns have been received for ninety per cent of the fruit in any pool, the value of the remaining ten per cent being estimated.



The Rotten Wood in the Trunk Was Scraped Out and the Hollow Filled with Cement.

Good Show at Mayville

Hundreds of Farmers Inspect Potato Exhibits

THE Mayville potato show was popular with the farmers. They turned out by the hundreds to listen to the program, and to carefully inspect the exhibits. There were many inferior potatoes entered, but these farmers will not consider such potatoes good from now on. They now have a better idea of what constitutes a real potato. Having ideas and ideals, they will set about it to grow potatoes of better quality.

From the interest shown, we venture that much good seed will be sold in the thumb district of the state this coming season, for the displays of certified seed were the center of an interested crowd throughout the show.

The exhibit of the state department, which had also been shown at Greenville and Gaylord, was unusually interesting. It touched upon various phases of the department's activities. Potato grading work was illustrated by dealers giving their interpretation of the grades. Only two out of ten culled their potatoes sufficiently to pass the requirements of the grades. Value of potatoes as a food was demonstrated. Exhibits showed how Michigan apples should be packed. Bovine tuberculosis eradication, bee inspection, barberry eradication, the corn borer, farm drainage, and other phases of the department activities, were here set forth in attractive ways.

The management of the show saw to it that the boys and girls had a real part in this new enterprise, and the juniors were not hesitant in accepting the invitation. A number of splendid essays were written by them, and some of the good potatoes brought to the show were exhibited by boys and girls.

The program covered, to quite an extent, the same subjects treated by the programs at Greenville and Gaylord, and reported in recent issues. The auditorium was crowded to overflowing with men and women, thirsting for more knowledge on how to grow better potatoes.

Following are the awards made by the judges:

Russet Rurals.

1, Harold W. Luce, Flushing; 2, Frank H. Koch, Millington; 3, Herman Woren, Mayville; 4, Lowell Garnsey, Mayville; 5, Sampy Wells, Caro; 6, H. L. Chaffee, Silverwood; 7, Lewis Shroepel, St. Clair; 8, W. H. Mawdesley, Mayville; 9, C. Weissenborn, Mayville; 10, George A. Rossman, Metamora.

White Rurals.

1, F. A. Mertz, Caro; 2, W. O. Barowsky, Mayville; 3, Sampy Wells, Caro; 4, George A. Rossman, Metamora; 5, George Beard, Mayville; 6, B. C. Monroe, Mayville; 7, S. W. Morrison, Mayville.

Green Mountains.

1, Charles Schlotter, Mayville; 2, J. C. Chantiny, Silverwood; 3, M. D. Lynch, Silverwood.

Irish Cobblers.

1, Carl Engal, Mayville; 2, Clarence Blassins, Caro; 3, W. B. Clark, Mayville.

Early Ohio.

1, Bert Green, Mayville.

Other Varieties.

4, Henry Voght, Mayville; 5, H. Gilmore, Mayville.

Certified Seed.

1, F. E. Wyrick, Alanson; 2, Peter McVanel, Gaylord; 3, John Allis, Gaylord; 4, Mita Smilouski, Gaylord; 5, Sumner Allis, Gaylord; 6, Harold Bailey, Gaylord; 7 and 8, J. D. Robinson, Pelliston; 9, Ernest Pettifor, Gaylord.

Best Potato.

1, T. E. Meathen, Charlevoix; 2, Peter McVanel, Gaylord; 3, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis.

Growers' Grading Interpretation.

1, M. C. Lynch, Silverwood; 2, John Lynch, Mayville; 3, M. C. Mount, Mayville; 4, Stan Stokes, Mayville; 5, Charles Weissenborn, Mayville; 6, Caro High School, Caro; 7, Sampy Wells, Caro.

County Club, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, or Agricultural High School.

1, Carl Bredow, Bad Axe; 2, Elsie Bredow, Bad Axe; 3, Clem Vliet, St. Louis; 4, Norman Hurd, Port Hope; 5, Elmer Wilcox, Imlay City; 6, Ralph Kilpatrick, Grindstone City; 7, Willard Tinney, Grindstone City.

Farm Bureau Special Russet Burbanks. 1, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 2, L. J. Wil-

son, Greenville; 3, Elmer Wilcox, Imlay City.

Boys' and Girls' Essay Contest.

1, Paul Wright, Cass City; 2, George Coffeen, Mayville; 3, Walter Kivel, Caro; 4, Beulah A. Milner, Caro; 5, Margaret Dehmel, Unionville; 6, Zella Newberry, Mayville; 7, Ray Sprague, Fostoria; 8, Elizabeth Knight, Cass City; 9, William Henry, Watrousville.

MORE AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS ENROLL.

ENROLLMENT in the agricultural division at Michigan State College set a new mark this year, with an increase from 340 last year to 423 this fall—a material gain, considering the fact that the college name was changed during the year from "agricultural" to "state." Of this number, twenty-three left colleges in eight different states to enroll in the Michigan State College agricultural courses, while forty came from other state institutions which did not offer agricultural instruction. Michigan State College is no longer Michigan Agricultural College, but it can still be Michigan's agricultural college, as its new graduate-farmer-president has stated several times since his arrival.—C.

WORK FOR BIRD REFUGE LAW.

AN attempt will be made to secure the enactment of the migratory bird refuge bill early in the coming session of congress. The bill, which has the backing of the American Farm Bureau Federation and other organizations, provides that sixty per cent of fees received as federal hunting licenses, shall go to purchase swamp lands for migratory bird refuges, and that forty per cent of the fees shall be used to enforce protection. It is claimed that swamps are being drained for agricultural purposes to such an extent that wild waterfowl have difficulty in finding nesting places and food.

News of the Week

The United States army laundry in Washington, made more than a half million dollars profit last year. It charges soldiers \$1.75 a month for laundry work.

Recent figures by the war department show that the average cost of the army ration is 30.94 cents.

Thirty-two were killed by traffic in Detroit during the month of November.

Anthony Fokker, a famous Dutch inventor of airplanes, recently demonstrated, at Detroit, his newest creation, which can loaf along in the air at thirty miles an hour while carrying ten passengers.

The United States and Italy have signed an agreement which funds Italy's debt of over two billion dollars to the United States. Italy paid five million dollars as first payment.

After a religious revival, the students at the Southern Junior College, Cooltena, Tennessee, burned up all their books on evolution.

The accident to the British submarine, M-1, has caused several nations to start propaganda favoring the elimination of submarines from warfare.

Nine coast-guard men were drowned when a small boat from the U. S. coast guard steamer, "Morrill," capsized near Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Justice Edward F. Boyle, of the New York court, says home environment is the cause of over fifty thousand girls roaming the streets.

Twenty have been indicted in a nine-million-dollar a year beer conspiracy in Chicago. These include policemen, several dry agents and prominent civilians.

One of the most drastic steps taken by the reorganized federal prohibition forces was the revoking of all permits in the United States for alcohol, to be effective December 31.

State Hort Society Program

Annual Meeting at Grand Rapids December 1-3

THE Michigan State Horticultural Society meeting will be held at the Coliseum Annex Building in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on December 1-2-3, 1925. A horticultural exposition of spray machinery, nursery products, fertilizers, packages, etc., will be held in the same building in connection with this meeting.

Mr. Frame C. Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, is one of the principal speakers. Mr. Brown has made a very remarkable success in orcharding. One of the secrets of his success has been his ability to analyze successful selling at roadside markets. Mr. Brown also will talk upon "Orchard Heating." For ten years he fought frost in his orchards with orchard heaters, and has compiled, through diaries, the best information that we have regarding this subject.

Professor, M. J. Dorsey, chief of

Pomology at the University of Illinois, will also appear upon the program, taking the subject, "Some Factors Influencing the Set of Fruit." Professor Dorsey will cover this topic in a popular way, dealing particularly with the problem from the standpoint of orchard operations. He will also touch upon some factors which have been puzzling many regarding the influence of weather upon the set.

Tuesday Morning, December 1.

9:30—President's address, George Friday, President Michigan State Horticultural Society.

10:00—"The Follies of 1925," as told by fruit growers.

11:00—"Side Worm," or "Sting," by L. G. Gentner.

Afternoon.

1:30—Questions for discussion.

2:00—"The Outlook for the Fruit Grower of Canning Crops," by M. C. Hutchinson.

2:45—"Apples 500 Feet Ahead," by Frame C. Brown, Columbus, Ohio.

3:30—"Why is a Cull a Cull?" by H. P. Gaston.

Wednesday Morning, December 2.

8:00—Students' apple judging contest.

9:00—Questions for discussion, in charge of W. C. Dutton.

9:30—"How Our Neighbors Are Advertising," by Grace H. Hitchcock.

10:00—"Some Experiences with Orchard Heating," by Frame C. Brown, Columbus, Ohio.

10:30—Student speaking contest.

11:30—Business meeting, election of officers.

Afternoon.

1:30—"The Variety Problems of the Fruit Grower Producing for a Local Market," by David H. Carter.

2:15—"Michigan's Marketing Problems," by F. L. Granger.

3:00—"The Destiny of Dollars," by R. R. Stotz.

Thursday Morning, December 3.

9:00—Questions for discussion, in charge of H. A. Cardinell.

9:30—"Black Raspberry Growing—Location and Care in Relation to Profits," by A. H. Teske.

10:00—"Red Raspberries—Marketing the Onekama Crop," by Currie J. Chrestensen.

10:45—"Strawberries—1,600 or 6,000 Quarts Per Acre," by R. E. Loree.

11:30—"What Happens in the Dark," by One Who Knows.

Afternoon.

1:30—"Scab Control—When and How," by H. W. Fitch.

2:15—"Some Factors Influencing the Set of Fruit," by M. J. Dorsey, chief of pomology, University of Illinois.

3:15—"Fruit Marketing Observations," by C. E. Durst, editor of the American Fruit Grower.

Then and Now



AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN SWITZERLAND.

(Continued from page 535).

barns are provided with drainage systems which are connected with cisterns in order that the liquid manure from the cows, and also the night soil from the houses, can be taken care of or conserved.

I had eaten Swiss cheese before visiting Switzerland, but I never had eaten any that had the quality that the cheese possessed which was given to us while in this country. Furthermore, the Swiss butter was wonderful, especially in comparison with that we had had in some other countries that we had visited. It is said that more than one-half million gallons of milk goes into the manufacture of cheese, and that there are 2,000 cheese factories in this country. The Swiss milk chocolate stands in a class by itself, and it is a very important industry.

Near the Italian border one sees many mulberry trees, the leaves of which are used as feed for the silk worms. In other sections the fruit industry is a very important one. In several sections there are excellent orchards, and in addition there are about 81,000 acres of land devoted to vineyards, the juice of the grapes being manufactured into wine.

I heard of some interesting customs in Switzerland. It is said that in one section when the parents give their consent to the marriage of a daughter, they do so quietly, offering the sweetheart a taste of the old family cheese. This is somewhat of a contrast to the conditions in our country with respect to the flapper and her man-to-be. It is also said that when the Alpine herdsmen prepare to take the cattle up to the pastures, that dancing and picnics, etc., take place.

I visited the agricultural college at Munsingen. This is a rather small college, but is said to be quite efficient. I saw many experiments upon the development of varieties of grasses, potatoes and root crops. I also observed some of the college students plowing a small field, using a large Brown Swiss bull as a tractor. Liquid manure was being distributed by means of a sprinkling can. Many experiments were being conducted on the use of commercial fertilizers and methods of soil improvement. Inasmuch as there was no one at this institution at that time who could speak English but a lady secretary, I did not obtain a great deal of detailed information with respect to the college activities. There were too many other matters to be discussed.

On many of the large farms liquid manure is pumped from the cisterns by means of electrically-driven pumps, it being pumped into large tanks, hauled to the fields and applied as top-dressing. Usually the meadow receives a considerable portion of this material. As a result, it is not uncommon to see hay crops that produce four tons of air-dry hay per acre. The land is well taken care of in this country, and wherever there is a patch of ground on the mountain side large enough, it is grazed, and is fertilized at frequent intervals.

SCHOOL COSTS GIVEN.

BASING its estimates on the reports received from more than 500 county superintendents of schools, covering one-sixth of the rural territory of the United States, the bureau of education figures that for the entire country the average cost per pupil last year was \$68 in one-teacher schools, the schools of two or more teachers in the open country, the consolidated schools and those in villages where at least fifty per cent of the enrollment came from the farm homes. In the same counties in the large villages and small cities where less than fifty per cent of the enrollment came from farm homes, the average cost per pupil was \$101.

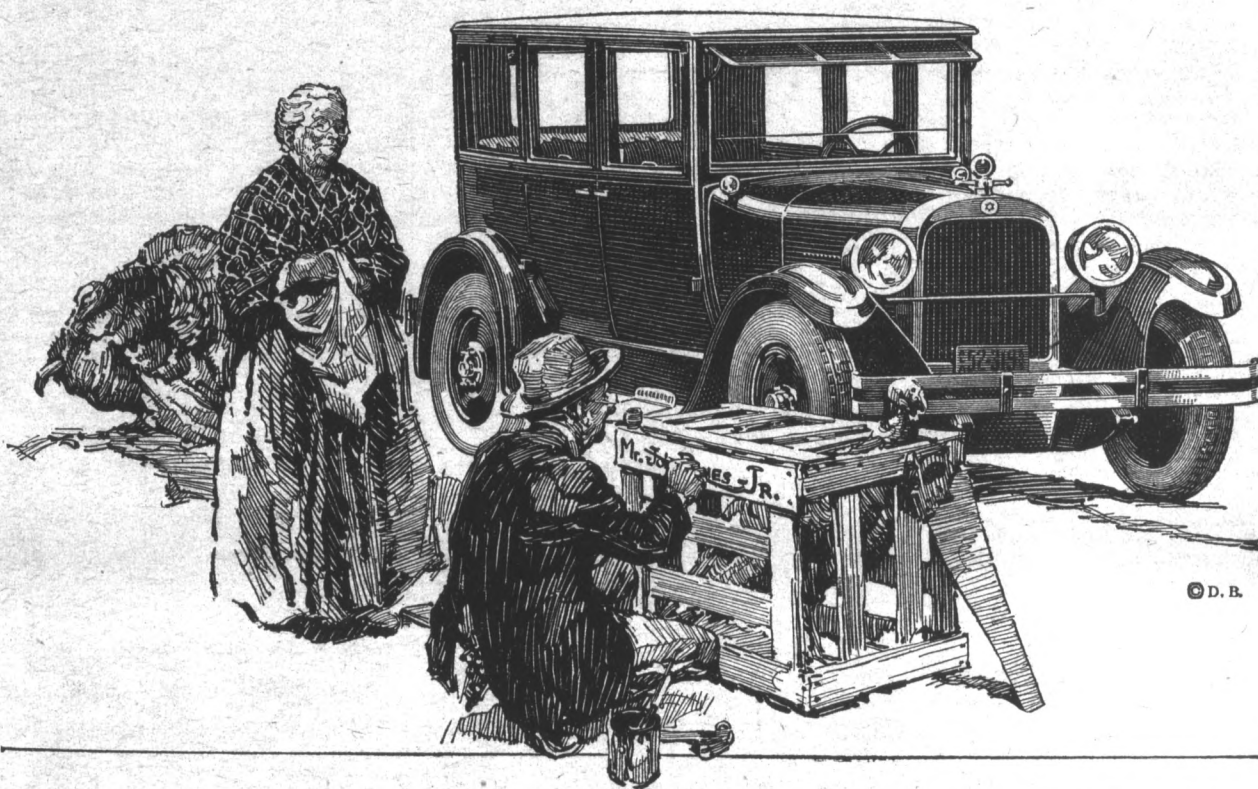
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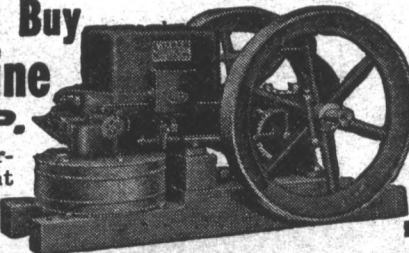
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is the popular out-of-doors garment for winter. These jaunty, bright-colored garments (a sort of combination shirt and coat), have become popular almost over night. Peninsular line of Lumber-Jacks includes flannel, mackinaw cloth, corduroy, sweater cloth and genuine ooze leather. All have the famous Flex Knit bottoms which make them fit snugly around the waist, and add much to their warmth and comfort. There is a Peninsular Lumber-Jack for every kind of wear, from dress to the roughest sort of out-door work. If your dealer doesn't carry them—most dealers do—just send us the coupon.



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RIGHT TO WATER POWER.

We have a creek running through our farm. I would like to know the law governing the use of this creek for water power. Fish run in the creek in the spring.—P. S. J.

The owner of the creek has the right to set back the water and use it for water power so long as he does not raise the level of the water with his upper line, and so long as he provides a suitable chute or fish ladder through which fish may pass.

SOME ROAD PROBLEMS.

We have had a petition signed and accepted to fix a road which is impassable. Water lies on my property because of the neglect to put in a ditch. Work was started, but the road is still impassable. There is a road on adjoining property which I travel, but the owner of the property served notice a year ago that he wants to close it. What can he do about it? What can I do about getting the former road fixed?—M. M.

The highway commissioner, under the supervision of the town board, has the exclusive right to say how the public money for road repair shall be spent, subject only to direction of the town meeting. The owner of the land adjoining the highway is not bound to furnish a way for the public except while the highway is temporarily out of repair.—Rood.

WIDOW'S PENSION.

Who are entitled to widows' pensions? A woman's husband died in Philadelphia. Both of them were former residents of Benton Harbor. She came back here to her folks, but they are unable to keep her. She is penniless and can't work much on account of her two children, two years, and eleven months old respectively. Is she entitled to a pension?—Mrs. H.

We are not aware of any provisions for pensions payable by the state to widows, other than the general provisions for maintenance of the poor. Public Acts (1907), No. 6, as amended by Public Acts (1923), No. 294, provides in Section 7 for investigation before the probate court where the mother is indigent and children are found needing support, in which case he may award such sum, not exceeding \$10 a week, as he may deem necessary, paid out of the county treasury.—Rood.

INHERITANCE RIGHTS.

If two persons marry, both owning property, real and personal, and husband dies first, what share of his estate does wife inherit? If wife dies first, what share, if any, does husband take in her estate? Would a relinquishment of any share in the estate of the other by survivor, signed before marriage, be valid? In other words, can an inherited right in property be alienated or relinquished?—E. H.

Whatever the owner does not dispose of in his lifetime or by will, the law disposes for him; and the fact that the heirs have agreed to release does not entitle anybody else to the property, and is therefore void. In some cases it has been held that agreements of this sort create an estoppel, preventing the promisor claiming a share with the other heirs. The husband inherits one-half of the wife's land, and the wife one-half of the husband's land, if there are no children; if there are children of the wife, the husband takes nothing in the land, but the wife would inherit one-third from the husband.—Rood.

GIVEN NOTICE TO QUIT.

If a girl takes a position under the circumstances that if she desired to quit she gives two weeks notice or forfeits pay, can she demand that money? Other requirements made at the time of hiring have been broken by employer, so it seems that, if the cir-

cumstances in her favor were broken by him, the whole agreement would be broken. He promised a room, but did not keep his promise. Can't he be made to give the girl the money due her?—Reader.

Such a breach of agreement by the employer justifies the employee in quitting without notice and recovering for what is due. But if no room was furnished from the beginning, and employee nevertheless entered and continued the employment, it is believed that it would be a waiver of her right to rescind for such breach, and the only means of recovery without forfeiture, would be to give notice as requested by the contract.—Rood.

INDORSER'S OBLIGATION.

A. gave a person a personal note in payment for a car, the note being signed by an indorser. When the note came due, it was extended twice, not being signed by the indorser. Could the man collect from the indorser if the buyer told him to take the car back, the car not being worth the amount due?—H. S.

An extension of the period of indebtedness for a definite time by the creditor, without the consent of the indorser, releases him.—Rood.

TRACTORS ON HIGHWAYS.

A farmer found it necessary to drive his tractor down the main highway between two plots of ground belonging to him. The highway commissioner requested him to use the side of the road so as not to cut up the roadbed. One farmer on the road traveled has threatened action because the side of the road is being used. Has the tractor driver a right to use the side of the road?—H. S.

We are not aware of any statute forbidding the use of highways by tractors. All of the land within the highway is liable to use for travel so far as is necessary for the public use. The highway commissioner has some discretion in regulating the use by various vehicles for the general good.—Rood.

SUPPORT OF INDIGENT PARENTS.

A mother died, leaving two boys, one and two years old. The grandparents on their father's side kept them, and their father never spent any money on them for maintenance. They are twenty-one and twenty-two years old now, and their father is married the third time and makes good wages, but never helps his father and mother. Will the boys be compelled to keep their father if he is left without a home, and we know he will be.—W. C.

The statute making persons financially able to do so, to support their indigent parents who are unable to support themselves, makes no exception of persons whose parents did not support them.—Rood.

DISPOSAL OF STRAY ANIMALS.

If we shut up animals that come off the highway, and the owner refuses to pay the damages, what can we do with the animals, and how long can we keep them in our possession?—M.

Comp. Law (1915), Section 7450 and following, provides that any finder of stray animals of the value of \$10 or more shall, within three months, and before using same, procure appraisal by a justice of the peace of his township, and file same with the town clerk. If owner does not appear within six months, the property shall be sold at request of the finder, by any constable of the township, at auction, after written notice has been posted in three public places in town at least ten days before the sale. From the proceeds of the sale the constable pays the costs of the sale, the charges of the keeper, and deposits the balance with the town clerk for the owner.—Rood.

Cut Machinery Cost

(Continued from page 533).

and father did, you have more than doubled the life of it. Instead of charging around \$7.75 against wear and tear each year, you have only to charge something like \$3.00 or \$3.50 a year to depreciation. Worth while, isn't it, on a whole shed full of machinery?

The essential thing is to keep machinery under cover when not in use. A machine shed need not be elaborate or expensive, so as to keep down over-

and grease are scraped from all parts which are difficult of access, as they are usually neglected in the field. Kerosene is the cheapest to use to clean off the grease.

The machines are overhauled in the slack season, and note taken of all parts which should be replaced or repaired. Repairs are apt to be incomplete and hurried if they are not made until spring. Worn gears and bearings are replaced, and adjustments



Here is a Good Type of Shed That Will Conveniently House Farm Machinery.

head expenses. A single story building, with shed roof, built either as a lean-to or a separate building, is the most economical type.

You can stow more tools away in the barns or other buildings by removing parts of the machine. For instance, you can remove shafts and wheels of a hay rake and stow in a much more compact space. The time spent in dismantling and setting up again may be well spent.

When put away after a season's use, these Yankees usually see to it that a machine is thoroughly cleaned. Dirt

made to take up the wear. Loose bolts are tightened, and if any are worn, they are removed and new ones put in.

After repairing, many also give the machine a coat of paint, as this helps to prevent decay of wood, and stops rusting of iron parts. The cleaning is done before painting. Rust is removed with coarse sandpaper or emery cloth.

These are inexpensive things which any person can do, yet they add tremendously to the life of the machinery, and go far in reducing the farmer's overhead.



WILL START A BLUEBERRY FARM.

A MAINE blueberry farmer recently settled in the peninsula, with a view to starting a blueberry farm near Sands, Marquette county. Conditions here are regarded as very favorable to blueberry farming.

DAIRYMEN GET RECOGNITION.

TWENTY-FOUR dairy herds in the Upper Peninsula have received diplomas from the National Dairy Association in recognition of their belonging to the 300-pound butter-fat class. Only five cow-testing associations of the peninsula have completed their year so as to qualify for this test in time. Twenty per cent of the Upper Peninsula herds enrolled in associations received this diploma.

GOOD YIELDS AND GOOD PRICES.

ONE Iron county farmer reports a yield of 478 bushels of certified seed potatoes on one and three-fourths acres, this season. Another farmer had a yield of 825 bushels from two and one-half acres. The local price for ordinary market potatoes this season is reported at \$1.20 to \$1.50 per bushel.

A SURVEY OF MICHIGAN'S LUMBER SUPPLY.

MR. E. A. HAMER, of Chassell, a well-known Upper Peninsula lumberman, estimates the annual cut of timber in the peninsula at one billion feet, and that the remaining stand of timber here amounts to thirty-five to thirty-eight billion feet. A good deal of the annual cut is furnished to mills in Wisconsin. The For-

estry Almanac, published by the American Tree Association, estimates the total forest area of Michigan, including immature stands, at eighteen million acres. The total timber stand of the state is estimated at forty-five billion board feet. National forests within the state mount to 180,000 acres, while the state owns over 700,000 acres of organized and unorganized forest lands. The average annual forest production is estimated at 800,000,000 board feet. This is a little over half the average annual consumption within the state.

MUCH EXPLOSIVES USED.

IN Iron county, last year, about 60,000 pounds of explosives were sold to farmers, as compared with 40,000 pounds this year. Most of the explosive is used by farmers already on the land, who want to improve their present land, or add to the number of cleared acres.

SCRUB BULL CAMPAIGN GOES ON.

AT the annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, held at Escanaba, last winter, it was voted to continue the campaign for the elimination of scrub bulls from the dairy herds of the Upper Peninsula. The results so far are regarded as gratifying. The eliminations now number eighty-nine. Chippewa county leads with nineteen eliminations. Dickinson has got rid of fifteen; Ontonagon, fourteen; Iron, twelve; Delta, six; Gogebic, four; Luce, three; Menominee, one. It should be understood that some of these counties had previously pretty well cleared their herds of scrubs. The prize money is to be distributed in two months, and amounts to \$750.



Each drop of rain—each ray of sunshine

works slow but ceaseless destruction on farm buildings unprotected with lead paint

AIR, sun, rain, snow—each takes its turn in destroying unpainted buildings. The sun dries the surface. Rain and snow soak it. Sun and air dry it again. All the time the wood is rotting—the wooden fibres are crumbling.

There is a way to prevent this. Cover your farm houses and out-buildings with lead paint; that is, with white-lead, obtained from the metal, lead. Damp air, dry air, sun, and moisture cannot harm any wooden surface that is painted with white-lead, the standard protective covering used for generations.

Properly painted buildings are estimated by bankers to be worth sixteen per cent more than those needing paint. This means that if you wanted to sell your farm today and the buildings were well painted and protected with white-lead, you could get a higher price than if your buildings were paint-starved. It means that the loan value of your farm is higher. It means that you are giving your property the necessary protection to preserve it for years to come, as a home and even as a heritage.

How Dutch Boy protects

Farmers who are thoroughly awake to the need for protecting and preserving their buildings use Dutch Boy white-lead. This is the purest kind of white-lead obtainable. The weather cannot destroy the surface of the structure kept covered with it and then in time bring ruin to the complete building. Master painters and property owners all over the country rely on a mixture of Dutch Boy pure white-

lead and linseed oil to save the surface. Such a paint gives a smooth, even film that is durable, tough, elastic, and waterproof—a film that does not crack or scale.

This paint is used mostly for exteriors. For interior painting, Dutch Boy white-lead mixed with Dutch Boy flattening oil gives protective finishes that cheer and beautify your rooms.

Red-lead protects the metal surfaces of farm implements and machinery just as white-lead saves wooden surfaces. Dutch Boy red-lead will keep your metal equipment from rusting.

Send for free booklet

If you want to know what paint does, how it saves the surface of farm buildings, write us for the "Handy Book on Painting." In it you will find all kinds of useful information about how to mix paint. It gives all the formulas you will need and—it is free.

You can always be sure of getting pure white-lead, red-lead and flattening oil if you look for the picture of the Dutch Boy trade-mark on every package. National Lead Company, in addition to white-lead and red-lead, makes lead products for practically every purpose.

If you desire any specific information regarding any use of lead or have any special paint problem, write to our nearest branch.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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

Work
Outdoors
in Comfort
on the
Coldest
Days,
Wear



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

The Old Reliable Working Garment

Carefully made of our own strong, warm knit cloth with knit-in wool fleece lining. It wears like iron, is cut to fit snugly, yet will not bind, and the seams are reinforced. Proper washing will not hurt warmth or shape.

Made in three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest. Ask your dealer to show them to you.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

THE E-Z Three Way Pump

The Labor Saver of the Farm



Here's a pump that is easy to operate. Runs by hand, windmill or engine power. Gives a steady flow of water at spout because of its double-action feature. Water flow easily changed from spout to underground outlet by simple turn of the small wheel device on the side.

Gives Fire Protection

A brass hose connection furnished with pump allows attachment of hose at spout, and considerable pressure is obtained in case of fire. This is an important feature for farm building. This feature also enables washing of cars, etc.

Fits Any Well

and is easily installed. E-Z Pumps have been built for years and proven entirely satisfactory. Ask for prices and literature, stating requirements.

Inquiries invited from hardware dealers, etc.

Hazen Mfg. Company
Dept. A Hudson, Michigan

HUNTING & FISHING



is a monthly magazine crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping and trapping stories and pictures. Valuable information about guns, revolvers, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to get fish and game, etc. Biggest value ever offered in a sporting magazine.

And here's the famous Remington Trapper's knife, with two slender blades of superior quality steel, stag handle, length closed 3 7/8 inches.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send you Hunting & Fishing Magazine for a whole year, 12 big issues and this Remington Trapper's Knife.

BOTH for \$1

The name "Remington" on the blade is your guarantee of quality



Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mail your order to-day to **HUNTING & FISHING MAGAZINE**, 290 Newbury St Boston, Mass.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

Brickbats and Bouquets

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

Rural Children's Education.

The educashun of children is one of the most necessary things, 'cause it depends upon their educashun what kinda men and womin they're going to make. Educashun ought to be the same for all children, so each kin have the same chance. But in some parts of the state it's better'n others. Clara R. F. came from a part where it wasn't so good. That's why she writes the way she does.

I have lived twelve and a half years in a Michigan rural district, and I know that, although farmers are paying high taxes, the farm children do not get a good education. The county in which I lived has very poor school laws. If the business man had the interest of rural people at heart, the rural children would not leave for the city. The city does more for a working man than the business men in small towns do for farmers. Business men seem to want to gain wealth on the labor of little children. In many places in the northern part of Michigan, children miss school, at the age of eight, ten or twelve years, to watch cows, because of the lack of fences; to weed sugar beets; or to husk corn. Is this America?

The city is bad enough, but it is nothing like the farms. Who protects farm children's health? Their parents can't, as they are kept busy earning a living. How many farmers' sons have graduated from high schools in Arenac county in the past twenty years? Very few, I should say. How many city people have lost hard-earned money on Michigan land because business dealings were handled in a crooked way? How many farms that were bought cheap were mortgaged for twice as much as they were worth, because son or daughter didn't get an education, or didn't go to school at the age of eight or ten? Children will never like farming at that rate. What have children got on a farm to encourage them?

If the rural children had been educated for health and knowledge, and had some means of recreation, the farms today would present as much chance for success as the city.—Clara R. F., Detroit, Mich.

A Great Undertaking.

Here's a pome what Mr. Kent, from Illinois, sent me. It just shows what a live man kin do in a dead business. The idea I get is, that if the farmer could do somethin' likewise, like, fer inst., doin' everythin' from spreadin' the fertilizer on the ground, ta spreadin' the bull in sellin' farm produce ta the consumer, he'd make more outta his business. There's plenty o' money in the food business, 'cause those who eat put it in. The problem for the farmer is ta get more o' it. But it's a great undertakin'; greater than what Mr. Kent's undertaker is got. Here's the pome:

An old-time undertaker
With a horse-drawn hearse,
Wished to be a money-maker,
So married a trained nurse,
Turned funeral director,
Bought an auto hearse,
Then funeral home erector,
And, getting worse and worse,
Became a mortician,
From his mortuary hall
Is in a position
To get it all.

Benefits From Grange and Farmers' Clubs.

Organizashun is O. K. It's organizashun what makes big business, and I guess because of too little organizashun, farmin' ain't big business yet. When societies is fer business and pleasure both, they ought to be good. The grange and farmers' clubs is fer these good things in farmin', so they're good. I like ta go ta meetin's myself. I think what J. T. Daniels says is O. K.

The editorial in the Michigan Farmer of November 7, treating of the good work done by the State Grange during its fifty years of helpfulness to Michigan farm life, was most timely, and will be much appreciated by the members of that organization. The excellent and timely resolutions adopted by the grange at its recent meeting at

Adrian, show its earnest interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the people of Michigan, and those resolutions should be carefully considered by every taxpayer in Michigan.

There is another organization of Michigan agriculturists, and, though not as old, it is doing good work along similar lines with the grange. This organization is known as The State Association of Farmers' Clubs, and

A Michigan Mystery

Written For us by a Popular Michigan Author

(Continued from page 533).

and romance to him in every movement of its life—in every stranger passing along the streets, in every building, pretentious or sinister. It was odd, this foolishly romantic side of his nature. A dreamer's part of him, that made him imagine vivid dramas when none existed. He did not often indulge it as he was doing tonight, still he was always aware of it, for at times it came suddenly to the top—something that was not really a part of himself—and made him do strange things—things that did not belong to the grave, conventional acts of a young minister. He smiled to himself, half in denial, half in excuse, of tonight's odd pastime. He was staying out on the streets more because he loved the storm—loved to fight against the fierceness of it—than for any other reason, he told himself. He would go on to the nearest corner and wait for a passing taxi. He had walked enough in the face of this blizzard. He quickened his pace at the thought.

Crash! Someone rounded the corner of a tall brick building into the darkened street at a half run, and ran full into the hurrying man. He flung out his arms to save the two of them from falling, flung them about the bundle of furs that had struck him, and held the bundle close to him for a long minute as he steadied himself and it. Then he released it and stepped back. Even in the dim light he could see that the face that looked up at him from the high fur collar was piquant and lovely. "I beg your pardon for bumping you," the voice trembled a little, but at the sound of it, the vision of their first meeting, months before, flashed before his eyes, a flying, brief pageant, passing as swiftly as the gusts of swirling snow that swept between them. In that swift flash of memory the tall buildings flowed back from the canyon-like streets, the wintry wind died away, and Chad Davis stood again before the altar of his little suburban church that beautiful Sunday morning.

The golden air outside had been very still. Leaves, yellow and orange and red, sank down softly, soundlessly, to the brown breast of the earth. The blue hazed sunshine fell, richly warm, though the high stained windows. Even the organ seemed hushed, attuned to the listening stillness of the world. Then, while he waited the cessation of the first low notes, the girl came in.

He saw her through the open church door before she entered. She was leading, on leash, a wolfhound—slender and reserved and patrician as the girl herself. That was his first thought of her—that she couldn't bring the dog in. She came through the door, past the astounded ushers and sat down in a corner of a back pew so quietly that no one took notice of her at all. Then Chad saw her eyes. Gray eyes, somber and questioning, with a strange, unfathomable something in them that he knew in that first instant he would never forget.

Time after time, during the brief hour of service, he brought his eyes back to meet hers, and each time he found them steady and intent and challenging. The secret they masked he could not divine. Sorrow, or doubt, or regret, there was no telling, but burning at least with some deathless fire, that branded indelibly the tablets of his memory.

The last low requiem of the organ finally, and the girl went away, down the walk through the golden rustly leaves, before he could speak to her. Once as she walked she laid a hand on the wolfhound's head and her voice, caressing and wistful, drifted back to him, across the still pool of sunlight air, as undying in his memory as her eyes.

The picture was gone, dying as a lamp dies in a windy doorway, unglittering and quick. Again the wind took up its wail, driving pellets of snow

was organized in the Senate Chamber at Lansing, on February 1, in 1894, and much good has been accomplished by it in the years which have intervened. Its motto and sentiment adopted are as follows: "The skillful hand with cultured mind, is the farmer's most valuable asset." "The Farmer; He gains, from the soil, the primal wealth of nations."

Communities not enjoying the benefits of grange or farmers' club will surely be benefited by organizing one or both of these helpful and inexpensive aids to the agriculturist and his family.—J. T. Daniels.

into her upturned face. It seemed the most natural thing in the world that it should be she who bumped him, on the wind-blown corner of the dark street, here in Detroit—that it should be she who stood there before him, while the storm tugged and raged at her slender fur-clad body. Chad realized suddenly that this was the culmination of a long quest. That without knowing it, he had searched all these weeks for her face. Along nearly deserted street—in close-packed shops—wherever he went, unconsciously he had sought and hoped to see the questioning gray eyes again—had listened constantly among the babel of voices for the wistful voice that he would always know.

"I have waited a long time to see you again," he told her simply.

She put a hand suddenly on his arm. "Oh, I know you," she exclaimed. "I remember your sermon, that day last October, at the little Church of the Nazarene. And you remember me?"

Chad nodded. "I have never forgotten. You are the girl with the wolfhound," he said. Then after an instant, very quietly, "The girl with the wistful eyes, and the eager voice. You challenged me that day—I do not know how—and I never shall forget."

She dropped her hand from his arm, and when she spoke again, it was with a strong effort at control, though the soft voice still trembled.

"I wonder if you will help me get a taxi?" she asked. Then after a moment, "I am glad I found someone I knew, even a little."

They went on to the nearest corner and Chad hailed a passing taxi. It whirled by without slackening, and disappeared into the white smother of the storm. A second came down the pavement, carrying passengers, and the girl made a little nervous gesture after it as it passed. A third slowed at Chad's signal, swerving sharply in to the curb.

The girl turned to thank him, and for an instant the light of the street lamp overhead fell squarely on the upturned face. There was a strange tenseness about the mouth, a death-like pallor over all her features. As she stepped onto the running-board of the car, Chad detained her, his hand resting gently on her arm.

"Please pardon my curiosity," he said slowly, "But aren't you—isn't there something else I can do for you?"

She hesitated a moment, her face turned away, and Chad felt her shoulder trembling against his arm.

"Yes," it was little more than a whisper. "If you really want to help me, there is something else. I must leave the city before morning—at once. I have done nothing criminal—but I have friends from whom I must escape, for at least a little while."

She was imploring now, her white face upturned, her hands clutching at his sleeve.

"Oh, you understand, don't you? If I try to leave the city alone they will find me. Could you, please could you take me away with you, and hide me for just a few days?"

What Chad thought in the brief minute of silence that fell between them, he did not reveal. He had a strange feeling that this, too, was the culmination of a quest. The white mask of her face, the gray eyes, pleading silently to be understood—all the picture a bit blurred, yet real beyond forgetfulness—and between them the white flakes of snow spiraling and falling. When he spoke his voice was very grave.

"I am going away in an hour or so," he said, "to a place where your friends would not be likely to find you for a long time. However, there will be my friends to face up there. You do not doubt my honesty, or you would not trust me." He was smiling at her now.

(Continued on page 542).

Paul Before Agrippa

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

CHRISTMAS is coming, and the question of what to give is before us once more. As a rule, we Americans ought to give more books. The paucity of books in many homes is shameful. Libraries are indispensable, but we ought to own some books, at least. Here are a few that will be useful as presents to the children. They may be bought from your local book store, or ordered through the offices of the Michigan Farmer.

"The Child's Book of American Biography," by Stimson, and published by Little, Brown, Boston, is good. It will appeal especially to boys. The sketches are brief, and are of good and great Americans. Price, \$1.75. "The Child's History of the World," by Hillyer, is more expensive—\$3.50. Publisher, Century Company, of New



York. It is a good book for older ones, as well as boys and girls. An excellent book of Bible stories is "Tell Me a True Story," by Stewart, and "Tell Me a Story of Jesus," by the same author. Both are published by Revell, Chicago. These are standard books, though the first is better known than the second, \$1.75 each. They will pass away many a winter evening, and are good for reading aloud, to all members of the family. Two books, "I Wonder Why," and "I Wonder How," by Goldsmith, and published by Sully, are books that attempt to answer the questions that children ask, and I guess they do it pretty well.

FOR adults, there are two books on health that I can recommend highly, and they will do any reader a lot of good. "Outwitting Our Nerves," by Jackson, is most excellent. It will give the reader a dose of fun and happiness, and show him (or her) that he is not as sick as he thinks he is. Some of the facts related are astonishing, some are astonishingly amusing. And, as they are told by a doctor, of course they are all true! Another on health is, "Religion and Health," by Brown. I am not sure of the publisher. This is a most wholesome book, by Doctor Brown, of the Yale Divinity School. It treats of how to increase health by spiritual means—prayer, meditation on the Bible, and the like. It has a very helpful and instructive chapter on Christian Science. Those who are convinced that the world is headed for wreck, ruin and final perdition, should save up their tobacco money and buy "The Story of Social Christianity," by Stead, published by Doran, New York. It is the story of the great social and reform movements that have blessed the world from one century to another, for the past sixteen hundred years. Much of it runs like a child's book of stories, and seems too good to be true, yet the reader knows that it is the record of actual happenings in the Christian world. It is a most heartening and informing work. Two volumes, \$2.00 each.

To make the Bible more readable, many people find the modern translations valuable. They put the old passages in new words, and give them new shades of meaning, while obscure and difficult verses are often cleared up in their new dress. Some folk profess to be shocked at the thought of putting the Bible in new language. But they need not worry on that score. The scholar of today has just as much right to translate the Bible as the scholar in King James the First's day. One fact, however, may well be borne in mind. We will never want to lay aside the King James, or Authorized, version. No translation can equal it in beauty and power of language. The

American Revised Version is in many ways better than the Authorized, but will never, I think, fully take its place. The entire Bible has been recently translated by Professor Moffatt, of the University of Edinburgh. Many passages take on new meanings. When the preacher reads the Bible lesson from this version, the brethren and sisters listen, I find; probably because they are hearing something unfamiliar. The Old Testament is in two volumes, \$2.50 each, and the New Testament is in one volume, at the same price.

THESE prices will seem high to many people, but it must be remembered that the cost of paper and printing have almost doubled since the war. At the same time, think of the millions and billions spent for movies, chewing-gum and terbacker, on joy rides and rouge, and the small amounts spent by the American public on good books.

We have been a long time getting to Paul as he stands before Agrippa, but Paul is patient and will wait. Besides, Paul is such a lover of good reading that he will gladly wait while we talk on that subject. To get the best out of his speech I would suggest that the reader read it aloud to himself or to someone else. Read thus, if read with expression, it is a great address. Compare it with Daniel Webster's Reply to Hayne, in the United States Senate, in 1830. The feeling was very intense that day. The slave question was getting more and more pressing, and the south had made an attack on New England. When Webster rose to speak, people were almost breathless, and one story is to the effect that one senator sat there reading a newspaper, to show his contempt for Webster. But someone noticed that the paper was upside down!

Compare, also, the effect of personal speech on a mob. I take an instance from John Wesley, in 1749. He had been preaching on the street in Bolton, when a mob, led by a big roaring fellow, lit into him. Says Wesley, "Such rage and bitterness I scarce ever saw before, in any creatures that bore the form of men. They followed us in full cry to the house where we went, and as soon as we had gone in, took possession of all the avenues to it, filling the street from one end to the other." Wesley went upstairs, but soon the mob broke in the door and filled the rooms below. Says Wesley, "The time was now come, and I walked into the thickest of them. I called for a chair. My heart was filled with love, my eyes with tears, and my mouth with arguments. They were amazed, they were ashamed, they were melted down, they devoured every word. What a turn was this!"

IT is easier to visualize a scene like that of Wesley, than the one where Paul stands. But at any rate, we can try to see the persons sitting on the platform, clothed in silks and decorated with gold, while below stands the small man with eagle eye, telling the story of his life. Note that we remember Agrippa and the others today because of Paul. We do not remember Paul because of Agrippa.

Perhaps the most impressive and moving part of the entire address is where Paul declares that he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. If a man can say that, he will travel a long way into the hearts and consciences of men. "I heard the call, I was not disobedient." Can I say that? Can you?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 29.

SUBJECT:—Paul Before Agrippa. Acts 25:1 to 26:32. GOLDEN TEXT:—I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision. Acts 26:19.

KEEPING IN STEP

IT is no great strain on the memory to recall the living conditions on farms before the advent of the automobile, tractor, radio and other modern equipment designed to lighten the burden of farming.

A trip to town was an ordeal, taken at the expense of a day's time and attended by the hardships of a spring wagon and rough roads. Evenings were periods of isolation, broken at rare intervals when neighbors stopped in for a chat. Farming operations were slower and more laborious.

Now modern scientific equipment enables farmers to accomplish more and with less labor. The automobile whisks them away, over good roads, to town and back, with hardly any interruption to the day's work. Modern kitchen conveniences and packaged foods lighten the home burden. Evenings are spent listening to radio entertainment or at readily accessible movies.

It has taken three forces to bring about this program of progress. The manufacturer senses the farmer's needs and develops labor-saving devices such as tractors, milking machines, modern furniture and equipment of all sorts. The farmer ingeniously applies the manufacturer's products to his particular needs and in doing so, points the way to still greater improvements. And the farm paper tells the agricultural world of the results of the labors of both manufacturer and farmer, that all might benefit.

The members of the Standard Farm Paper Unit constantly have observed the trend of farming progress and adjusted their editorial counsel to fit the new conditions. As the different phases of farming have become modernized, they have encouraged their 2,000,000 readers to adopt the methods that would produce the most money and comfort.

Fortunately, they have been in a position to do this readily, having scores of trained editors in the field, reporting the results of experiments. Each member watches the interests of its readers, giving counsel where needed and passing on to the other members conclusions based on its observations.

And so the three of us—farmer, manufacturer and publishers of the Standard Farm Paper Unit—have kept step in the march to better farm living.

MICHIGAN FARMER

MEMBER OF THE

STANDARD FARM PAPER UNIT

The Members of the Standard Farm Paper Unit Are:

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

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



A NATIONAL MEDIUM WITH LOCAL PRESTIGE

(Continued from page 533).
as though to steady her for what he must say.

"There is but one arrangement possible, if you really want me to hide you away. I can take you home with me, up on the Pinelands—but you would have to go as my wife. I could not take you any other way."

She shuddered and stepped back.

"You mean?"

"That I will take you up there, if you choose to go, under the protection of my name. That is all. When you are ready to return, it can be taken care of some way." He stumbled over that last, pausing an instant. "I do not believe you would have asked my help if you had not believed in me," he finished.

She studied him a minute, silently. "Can it be done tonight?" the wistful voice had grown very weary.

"It can," Chad said. "I have a friend here who is a license clerk. His father is a minister." He glanced at his watch. "We have over an hour before train time."

She nodded slowly, not looking at him at all.

"Let's hurry then," she said, so low he scarcely caught the words, and as he half lifted her into the waiting car, and the gray eyes were uplifted to his, they added mutely—"Before I no longer dare."

He could feel her trembling in his arms, and when he released her, she dropped back in a corner of the cushions, and turned her face away.

CHAPTER TWO.

The Morning Paper Carries Surprising Headlines.

The northbound train carried no Pullman cars. In the warmed, lighted, day-coach, Chad's bride of an hour slipped out of coat and hat, and handed them to him to place on the overhead rack for her. She dropped down onto the cushioned seat, with an air of utter weariness. If she felt fear, doubt, dread, and emotion at all for the thing she had done, it was hidden under exhaustion of flesh and spirit. For the first time Chad saw her hair. Spun floss of silver, with tints of burnished gold where the yellow light of the train lamps fell upon it. The softness of it! He had seen the long streamers of green moss, swinging to and fro in the slow current on the bottom of a summer brook—and there was no other thing save the floating moss, in his memory, that could be compared to those soft curls, rippling down the red plush of the cushions.

There were but few passengers in the coach, and most of them had already curled into cramped positions in the seats, and had dropped asleep. It was as if they were alone in a room of distant walls. They were strangely silent, as though not daring to speak of the thing they had done, and finding nothing else worthwhile. The girl slept finally, as a child sleeps, utterly relaxed. She swayed to the lurching of the train, and without awaking, she put out a hand to steady herself. It encountered Chad's and rested there, warm and confiding.

He put an arm about her shoulders and drew her close to him, letting her head rest secure against his shoulder. She stirred slightly at his touch, and at the movement he felt some hard object between them press against his leg. Something in the pocket of her silken skirt. He put his hand down to the pocket to move it away. Then he hesitated—some small personal thing, perhaps. A metal vanity case? Some girlish property which he probably should not touch. Girls and their possessions had been a mystery to Chad Davis. Still, this one was his wife. He glanced down again. The pocket was fallen partly open, and in the depths of it he caught a gleam of white, and the duller glow of polished steel. He lifted it out, a neat blued steel .25, with a finely etched handle of pearl.

He studied it for a moment, and dropped it back into her pocket again. Then he sat, his arms relaxed across her shoulders, staring past her out of the car window, into the darkness.

What was back of this strange marriage of theirs? What emotion of dread or actual fear had impelled the girl to go this far in her desire to escape friends? Nothing criminal, she had said. Then what did the wicked

night. The blizzard still raged—harder than ever, here in the open country. In the square shaft of light that fell into the darkness outside the window, he could see the snow flying by in a white blur. He gave himself up to his wonderings and to the contemplation of the wild storm outside, and all but forgot for the time the girl beside him. She stirred slightly again in his arms, and he looked down into her face. A

A Michigan Mystery

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By a Popular Michigan Author

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will be given for the best solution of this mystery, submitted by Michigan Farmer readers, to be divided as follows:

First	\$25.00	Sixth	\$5.00
Second	20.00	Seventh	5.00
Third	15.00	Eighth	5.00
Fourth	10.00	Ninth	5.00
Fifth	5.00	Tenth	5.00

Here are the Rules

1. Competition for these prizes is open to every reader or member of his family, whose subscription is paid for one year in advance, from December 1, 1925.
2. Read the first nine chapters of the story as published, then, before the last two chapters are printed, write in 200 words or less, your solution to the mystery, and mail it to Desk C, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, after which the remainder of the story will be published.
3. Give the name and post office address of the person to whom the paper, coming to your home, is mailed, and your relationship to the subscriber.
4. Employees of the Michigan Farmer, or their relatives, are not eligible to competition for these prizes.
5. The prizes will be awarded, and the names of the winners published in the first possible issue after the completion of the story.

short-barrelled little gun in her pocket mean? Just how was it connected with the fact of their marriage? What had it to do with her running into his arms, her willingness to marry him?

How would they receive her up in the stump country home to which he was taking her? What would she, knowing only the narrow spaces of a city, think of the flat, lonely new farm land, and of his home and people? What could the future be for herself and him? Would love, the kind of love he had seen between his father and mother, be born of their strange union? Or would tastes and ideals too widely different pull them apart? If that happened, what would their brief contract mean afterward to each of them? A romantic adventure, quickly past, and as soon forgotten—or an ugly scar on the face of life, to be taken along to the end? Of himself, he felt no doubt. This was still to him the ending of a quest.

He sat so, questions crowding in upon him for a long time. The train thundered and rattled on through the

feeling of contentment in her presence, the sense of a quest completed, swept up once more, overcoming his doubts in a swift rush.

It was enough for now that he had her—that she was resting against him. In the morning he would ask her about the gun, and she could explain—what if she couldn't? The thing apart from himself rose up and said that even that wouldn't matter so long as she stayed as beautiful as she was now. Chad Davis knew better than that, though.

They had washed and refreshed themselves in the white tiled bath that opened off a front suite of the old-fashioned Saginaw hotel. Chad stood by the window, looking out in the direction of the river, while he waited for her to arrange her hair. The storm had stopped at dawn, and the sky was clearing of clouds now. A clear crisp winter morning over the clean, snow-piled little city. He turned away from the window after a moment.

"Should you rather have breakfast sent up than go down to the dining

room?" he asked. She stopped in the process of combing out the tangled silvery waves of hair, to look about the room. "Yes, if you don't mind. I love breakfast in hotel dining rooms, with the people coming and leaving, the quiet service, the subdued rattle of spoons, and the tinkle of cups. But this room is so friendly, and cozy, and home-like, that I'd rather eat here. And besides, I'd rather have this breakfast alone, just you and I on opposite sides of the little stand over there, with a white cloth over it." He smiled his appreciation. He had never known anyone before, so understanding of his own desires, so quick to make a room seem like a home. He glanced about. The red velvet carpet on the floor—the warm red drapes at the windows, the bright fire blazing in the low brick fireplace, it was a cozy room.

The breakfast came up presently, and the old negro placed the white cloth on the stand, and arranged the breakfast things upon it. He inquired as to their further wants, bowed, and left the room. Chad Davis placed the chairs for his bride and himself, and so they sat down to their first breakfast.

As she poured his coffee, Chad picked up the morning Detroit paper that lay at the side of the tray. He started to unfold it, then stopped in amazement. From the center fold, at the top of the front page, there looked pensively up at him the lovely face that was there just across the breakfast cloth from him—his wife's face. Slowly, without looking up at her, he finished unfolding the sheet. A second picture was beside the first—the picture of an old man—and above the two of them black headlines stared out from the white paper—"AGED LUMBER MERCHANT IS SLAIN."

"Henry Coton, Saginaw Valley king, is found dead in his Boulevard home six hours after his wedding." "Missing bride believed guilty."

Slowly the import of the last sentence came to him. "Missing."

Chad Davis looked up at the beautiful girl across from him, a terrible anger in his face. Her eyes were streaming tears, but they met his fearlessly. "Give me your gun," he demanded, in a dry, cold voice. She drew it from the pocket of her silk skirt and laid it on the table before him.

He picked it up and flung it open; the five small brass cylinders clattered to the floor, one of them had been fired. He held the barrel toward the window and looked through. The bore was stained with burned powder. He laid the gun back on the table again, and looked at her, the anger on his face mixed with incredulity.

"So—so that was why," he said slowly, in tones of bitter scorn and reproach. She rose and came quickly around the table to him. She would have put her hand upon his shoulder, but he put her away.

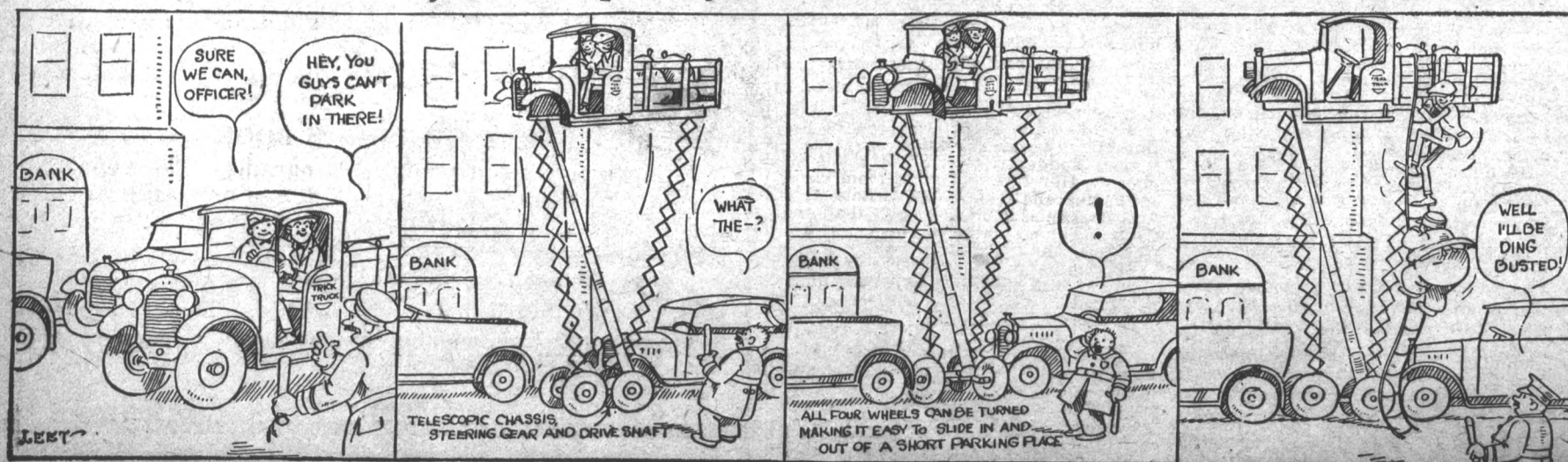
"Yes," she said quietly. "That was why. But I did not lie to you. I told you I had done nothing criminal. I did not shoot Henry Coton. I swear to you that I did not even see him shot. I do not know, or even suspect, who did it. I do believe, though, that it was done with that revolver of mine. You can believe me or not, and you can do with me as you please. You asked to help me, and I only took you at your word. Girls do not marry men they do not know, unless there is a worthwhile reason. You should have known that."

She turned and walked across to the fireplace, to stand with her back to him. For a moment he looked after her, a strange mixture of unbelief and pity for her pride, in his eyes. Then he took up the paper again to read the full account of the crime.

Coton had married his twenty-one-year-old ward the day before at high noon. The afternoon papers had run elaborate accounts of the pretentious wedding. There had been a reception dinner at a downtown hotel. Then, be-

Activities of Al Acres—Al Says That There is Always Room For One More

Frank R. Leet



cause he "disliked travel and the gaping curiosity of people," the paper quoted the dead man, Coton had taken his bride directly to his luxurious home on the Boulevard. They had spent the evening alone; Coton's secretary had believed he heard them go upstairs shortly before midnight, as if retiring. An hour later something had taken him into the library. Coton was lying before the fireplace where he had fallen from his chair. He was shot through the heart, and police said that powder burns about the wound accounted for no shot being heard. The gun had been muffled against his body, by someone facing him. There was no evidence of a struggle, though Coton must have seen his slayer before the shot was fired. Then came the discovery that the bride was missing. Police instantly closed every road of escape. They were combing the city, and the girl's apprehension was only the matter of a few hours. The secretary was held also for the present, though he professed there was not even friendship between his employer's bride and himself.

"Thus Henry Coton, the man who lumbered half of the Saginaw Valley," a hard look settled on Chad Davis' face at the sentence, "has come to the end of his long romance with Alice Clair, his lovely young ward," the article finished with a dramatic flourish.

For a little while Davis sat silent, staring down at the table. She was his wife, whom he had sworn before his God to protect. She was also an accused murderer—a fugitive from the law. Of course, he could go ahead, and let the thing take its own outcome. No, he couldn't either. He wasn't the sort who chose the neutral course because it happened to look the easiest. It must be one way or the other. His duty to his wife—his duty to the law.

Slowly he repeated the words of his vow, given so short a time before, "to cherish and protect," that was it—"protect," against all comers—even the law. That was what he had promised, and he would keep a promise if it took him within the pangs of Hell! There were higher courts than civil ones in which a man must answer for his deeds. He looked up at his wife, still standing motionless before the fireplace. "Alice," he called quietly. It was the first time he had used her name and the girl turned, startled, "come here."

As she came, he rose and stood looking down at her. "You are my wife, Alice," his voice was low and deliberate. "You say you did not kill Henry Coton. I have tried to believe you, but I don't know if I do or not. Please forgive me for saying that, but I cannot quite decide, and just now I do not want to. You have done a terrible thing—you have committed a crime in marrying me to aid your escape"—her gray eyes stopped him.

"If you think that—if you believe I am that much of a coward—I will go down now and surrender myself."

He interrupted with his hand on her arm. "I am glad you said that, but I do not want you to. For the present you stay inside. I'm going out and do some planning."

"Don't you want to know—?" He divined the question and shook his head. "Not now. Some time later I want the whole story, but just now I seem to see the way of my duty clearly. I don't want anything to fog it. If you told me your own story of what happened last night, as you saw it, it might change things so that my conscience wouldn't let me see it the same way. Later, when it's too late to change my mind—do you understand? It's not that I'm afraid of myself, but I wouldn't do the thing if I thought it were wrong."

She nodded. "As you think best," she said quietly.

He stood for a moment looking at the newspaper beside the untasted breakfast. His eyes flashed suddenly and his face darkened as if at some hated memory. "I'll tell you that there's this much in your favor, right or wrong," he said slowly, "I knew Henry Coton."

"You knew him," she repeated unbelievably.

"There are few in the Tobacco valley who don't," he said, a smouldering anger in his face.

He noticed the untouched tray and remembered suddenly. "Perhaps we had better eat breakfast first, and get this tray taken out in the usual way."

It was a silent meal and when it was over, he arose and put on his coat. "I'll be back soon."

The girl picked up the paper when he was gone, and went, word by word, through the lurid account of the crime.

Parts of it she studied carefully, anxiously. Her eyes flashed angrily at the reference to the groom's distaste for travel. Her cheeks flushed with distaste and anger again, at the mention of the evening they had had alone, in the house of death. At the secretary's reference to the lack of friend-

ship between them, she smiled grimly. Merton was at least telling the truth in one detail.

Chad came in presently. "It is all right," he said cheerfully. "There are two trains up for our country today. One at ten this morning, and the other just before dark. We'll wait for the night train. I've given out, at the desk, that you are ill, and we shall want the room all day. There isn't much chance of suspicion. The clerk seems to have guessed we're a wedding party. That shuts out all danger. Anyway, the night clerk was too sleepy this morning to remember how you look, and besides, he had no particular reason for noticing then. So we're safe till night at least."

"Is the murder causing that much excitement, here?"

"The talk of the town. The newsboys are still crying the morning paper there, as an extra. Coton was known here probably better than in Detroit, you know."

She nodded. "I might have known. There isn't much chance, is there?"

"All in the world. We'll lay low till train time, and if we make our north country town, Alice Coton will have dropped from sight for a safe while."

She smiled her thanks. "You make me believe," she said gratefully, "when I thought even hope was useless."

Then, after a pause. "There is one more thing I must tell you," she said slowly, "before you take me away from the law. I did not kill Henry Coton—but I am glad he is dead! I—I had this gun ready for him—and if someone else had not shot him—I should have—before midnight!"

Davis was staring at her with horror and accusation on his face. "God forgive you," he cried. "A murder in the heart is but little less terrible than a murder on the hands." He sprang up and began to pace swiftly back and forth across the room. His wife stood suddenly before him, stopping him. She was looking up appealingly. "Please remember this as you judge me—you say you knew him. I wish you would try to understand, just a little. I wish you would speak to me—do something. Why, I'm your wife, you know!"

The gray eyes were wet again with unshed tears, and of a sudden the something that was not part of himself took possession of Chad Davis and bent him forward. What it did with his arms, he never knew. But at the feel of her soft curved lips upon his own, warm and staying, Chad gave himself up to that something for a long minute, body and soul. Again, then the quieting sense of an ended quest. She made no effort to escape, or put him away. Only when he released her a faint tremor shook her, and she turned and walked away from him.

The sun was falling in a red square on the wall opposite the window when he started out after their tickets. "A half hour now," he told her. She could fairly feel his voice tense with suppressed excitement—anxiety.

She put a hand suddenly on his arm. "Do you really want me to—to get away?" she asked.

He nodded soberly. "I do, Alice. I can't help it. God forgive me, if I'm wrong. It is a terrible thing that you would have killed him. I—I would have hated you for it, if I had not trained myself to never hate. I still blame you with a Christian's blame—but, somehow—maybe, because I knew him, I can't blame you as much as I should. I do want you to get away—Alice, my wife."

He bent suddenly and kissed her again, and went out.

She had put on her hat and coat, and was standing by the window, waiting, when she heard him open the door. She turned—and Davis stopped, the door half closed behind him, staring speechless with surprise! His wife was gone—and the girl who faced him there was a stranger whom he had never seen before. Then he understood. The long soft hair was caught up and held under the little turban, so that not a strand escaped to betray its color. The gray eyes seemed somehow strangely, mystically darkened, under the thin black line of their brows. Even the long lashes were no longer threads of golden spider web—they turned suddenly to spun threads of ebony. Her lips had gone from coral to pomegranate, and her whole face was darkened a deeper flush than the pink and ivory he had known.

"Alice," he cried, "How—?"

She smiled gayly. "A girl's secrets," she told him. "Will they know me?"

"Never."

"I wouldn't—I couldn't have done it," she said slowly, "if you hadn't said you wanted me to get away. Even now I don't like it. It almost seems a cowardly thing to do."

"It is not cowardly to escape certain punishment for a thing you did not do. All we want is time. The right man,"

(Continued on page 547).

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Activities of Al Acres

by Frank Leet



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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



When Unexpected Company Comes

Keep Your Emergency Shelf Supplied and You Need Not be Worried

By Nelle Portrey

IT is an unusual housewife, indeed, who has not had the experience of seeing unexpected company "drop in" at the fifty-ninth minute, and finding the larder low, and perhaps the housewife in the midst of the weekly wash or housecleaning. In anticipation of such moments, my "emergency shelf" has always been one of my pet hobbies. It does not require extra time, but only a little forethought, to always have the "makings" of an appetizing and wholesome meal at hand so that it requires but a few minutes of time to complete the dishes.

The first thing we consider, in planning a hurry-up meal, is the meat dish, or the meat substitute, as this usually is what the remainder of the meal is built around. Canning meat is not as difficult as it sounds. Either through the department of agriculture or through this journal, information on canning beef or fried chicken, frying down pork, canning sausages, and other methods of preserving meat, is furnished on request. When beef is prepared for canning, there are always

and boil them for ten minutes in salted water. Drain and put at once into smoking hot fat, and fry till brown. It does not require more than twenty minutes to prepare this dish, and they are fine.

Cabbage Salad with Variations.

A light lunch or a cold supper does not seem quite complete without a salad, even though it be a simple one. Old-fashioned cold slaw with sour cream dressing may be the foundation for many delightful salads. I say with sour cream dressing, because it is so easily prepared, and nearly everyone likes it. For an ordinary dish of salad I use one-third cup of sour cream, one-fourth cup of vinegar, and two rounding tablespoons of sugar.

During the summer we add a few

I always make a supply of noodles when eggs are low in price. These are then stored away in empty cereal cartons, and they are usually used for unexpected guests. If you have beef or chicken stock to boil them with, so much the better; but if you have not, try cooking them and fixing with tomato sauce, like macaroni. Lacking the tomatoes, try cooking the noodles till tender, draining, and arranging in a dish with alternate layers of crisply fried bread crumbs. Boiled noodles are also good, served with bits of crisply and freshly fried sausage. Macaroni may be served this way, too.

Five-minute Pies.

A pie crust for an open pie is something that will stay fresh for quite a

by steaming. Arrange in the dishes and add lemon or other pudding sauce. Don't think because you do not have lemons on hand that you can not make a good pudding sauce. I have made it deliciously by using plum juice, apricot juice, the juice from sweet fruit pickles or orange juice instead of the lemon juice. To a cup of the fruit juice add a cup of water and a cup of sugar. If the juice is not strong, use two cups of juice and no water. Heat to the boiling point and add a piece of butter as large as a walnut. Stir in a rounding tablespoon of corn starch and a well-beaten egg mixed with enough water to form a paste. Stir constantly and cook until smooth.

The simplest sauce may be made into a gala dish by draining off most of the juice, sweetening heavily, piling with sweetened and flavored whipped cream, and garnishing with bits of bright jelly.

Always remember when preparing a "hurry-up" meal, that neatness and attractiveness will help to make up for a lack of variety in the menu.

A little study will teach you many dishes and combinations that you have never thought of before, that may be quickly prepared. Try baking tomatoes with alternate layers of cheese and crackers. If you lack "filling" for the soup, try a little cereal, or finely broken macaroni. If you have no meat, to afford the gravy a good flavor, add a teaspoon of peanut butter, and note the fine flavor.

A NEW FASHION SERVICE.



WE have just completed arrangements with one of the leading fashion designers of New York for special fashion and pattern service. The styles are exceedingly becoming and attractive. The patterns are seam-allowing and furnished with a guide chart for complete instructions for cutting and finishing. They are equal to patterns offered in stores at three times their price. Since this service was obtained for the benefit of our readers, we offer them to you at cost. Watch for display of these new style patterns next week.

a few quarts of thick beef stock left in the bottom of the vessel in which the meat is cooked preparatory to putting in the cans. By adding seasoning, and the desired vegetables, a delicious soup is made which may be canned, and when the unexpected company arrives it is but the work of a moment to open the can of soup and start it to heating.

Most of the vegetables needed for a meal can be canned, and so require but a few minutes for preparation. Below are a few dishes that I have prepared in a very short time when unexpected company found me with an empty larder.

Novel Fried Potatoes.

Peel the desired amount of potatoes

Gather in the ripe red apples,
Take the honey from the bee,
Bring the cattle from their pastures—
And my children home to me.

Spring is youth and youth is spring-time;
Takes the sailor to his sea,
Takes the farmer to his plowing,
Take my children leave of me.

Reunion

Summer makes the mind forgetful,
Autumn holds their ecstasy,
But the dreary winds of winter
Blow their wandring thoughts to me.

Gather in the golden pumpkins,
Make the hearth glow full and free,
Warmth and cheer and love combined
will
Bring my children home to me.
—C. A. Brunais.

sliced radishes, a sliced onion and a sliced cucumber to the ground or shredded cabbage, and then mix with the dressing. When these vegetables are not to be had, a fine salad may be made by using two or three sliced cucumber pickles and a couple of tart apples diced, with the cabbage. Celery may also be used.

Meat Dishes.

If you have canned beef, a delicious stew may be prepared in half an hour, and this is especially fine for a cold day when your unexpected company has driven a considerable distance and feels the need of a hot dish. Potatoes, sliced, with onions, carrots and tomatoes may be used in such a stew. The addition of a few bay leaves will give a fine flavor. Use a little flour mixed with water as a stiffening.

while, so I make a practice of always baking two or three extra pie crusts when I bake pies. This is handy, not only for unexpected company, but for times when I am in a hurry and want to prepare a dessert in a few minutes. With the pie crust already baked, several different kinds of pie may be made in five minutes. I usually use stiffly beaten cream, sweetened and flavored, instead of meringue, for the five-minute pies. Drain the juice from a can of any chosen fruit—peaches or apricots are particularly fine—and sweeten heavily. Fill the pie crust with the fruit, and just before serving spread with the whipped cream. Any desired preserves or jam may be used instead of the sauce.

Stale cake or cookies may be served as pudding and is very good. Freshen

Use a Pinch of Salt

SALT is something we just couldn't get along without as seasoning for our food. But this mineral also has many other uses about the home that many housewives have not yet discovered.

Ivory or celluloid objects may be cleaned and whitened with a slice of lemon dipped in salt. After this rubbing is done, they may be washed in the usual way.

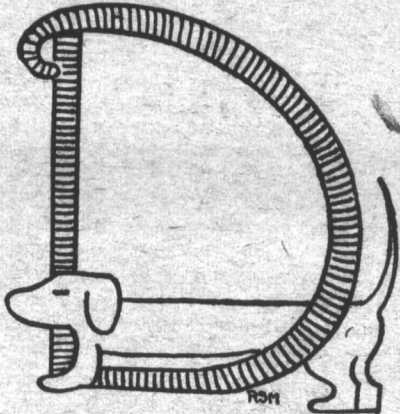
A cement for filling in floor cracks may be made by using equal parts of salt and alum mixed to a paste with boiling water.

We all know how withered apples become during the late winter, especially if they have been out of the cellar long. Their freshness may be restored by soaking them in a crock of brine made by mixing two rounding tablespoons of salt with a gallon of water. Change the brine every six hours until the apples have become fresh and plump.

Rubbing the pan or kettle in which onions have been cooked, with salt, will remove all disagreeable odor. The smell of gasoline may easily be removed by the same method. Iron rust stain may be taken from fabrics by rubbing the spots with salt and lemon juice and laying it in the sun to bleach. Salt will remove tea stains and other discolorations from china-ware. Salt sprinkled on a fine woolen cloth makes an excellent polisher for mirrors. Equal parts of salt and flour, mixed to a paste with vinegar, makes a fine polish for brass or copper. Rub it on with a soft cloth, then wash with a soft brush, dry and polish.

A pinch of salt added to the sugar for icing will prevent the icing from graining. A pinch of salt in a pot of cocoa will greatly improve the flavor. A handful of salt thrown on the stove where fruit has boiled over, will greatly lessen the odor, and will also make it easily cleaned.—N. P.

TELL TALE 'NITIALS.



If you start your name with D,
Better watch your figure, see!
Height and breadth might get mixed up,
Like this lengthy Daschund pup.

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

SERVANT GIRL DISAPPEARING.

A SURVEY of the United States made by the National Industrial Conference Board, emphasizes the change in methods of conducting housework. In spite of the vastly more general distribution of wealth today, there was in 1920, but 16,285 domestic servants per million inhabitants, whereas in 1870 there were 25,337, a present decrease of nearly thirty-six per cent.

The conveniences and cheapness of electrical and other labor-saving devices, holds a great responsibility for this change.



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

HOW TO MAKE SOUSE.

I would like a recipe for "pickling" pork. I ate some at one time that I liked very much. Can you furnish me with such a recipe?—Mrs. J. L. S.

Use the meat usually used for head cheese. Clean the meat and pour over hot water to cover. Boil until the meat falls from the bone, or can be separated in small pieces. Remove the bone and add salt and pepper (black and red) and sage, or other seasoning to suit taste. To each quart of meat add a half cup of vinegar. When cool, pour the meat into pans two or three inches deep. Place a cover and weight on this and set aside to harden. When cool serve sliced with any meat relish.

CARROT PIE.

Has any of the readers ever tried making carrot pie? Grate raw carrots and cook with as little water as possible, season with salt, then add sugar and spices, eggs and milk, the same as for pumpkin pie. It's fine.—Mrs. C.

HOME-MADE SOAP PROBLEMS.

I made some soap with fat and lye last week, but it remains in a semi-solid form. What can I do with it?—Mrs. T. J.

If there are any solid pieces of soap, cut into fine shavings. Add five pints of water for each can of lye originally

used, and heat over a slow fire fifteen or twenty minutes. Stir slightly, and as it thickens and soap forms, increase heat to evaporate extra water. When it reaches a thickened, bubbly state, pour into molds and cover with an old blanket. After twenty-four hours it may be cut into bars. The longer the soap ages the better it will be.

HINTS FOR THE POCKETBOOK.

Thrift is a virtue. Waste is a crime, hence in our work about the farm, the barn or the house, we must look for the "leaks" and do our utmost to stop them.

Every leak must be stopped at its source. If a sugar sack leaks at the top, it is up to the housewife to stop it. If it leaks at the bottom, a needle and thread will stop it.

TESTED RECIPES.

Fried Apple.

Use six apples, two tablespoons of butter, and salt to taste. Slice each apple in about four slices. Fry until brown in the butter. Turn and brown on other side. Take out quickly to prevent falling to pieces. Serve with pork.

Apple Puff Pudding.

1 pint flour
2 tb. baking powder
Pinch of salt
Sliced apples
Milk to make thin batter

Place buttered cups in steamer, put in each one tablespoon of batter, then one of apples, cover with spoon of batter, and let steam for twenty minutes.—Mrs. W. N.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

When Tilly Tumbled

THE two young adventurers of our story were the very same age, and their names were the very same, all except one letter. One was called Tilly and one was called Billy. So you see, B and T was the only difference in their names.

Now, neither of them could remember where they got their names. Billy had a suspicion that his mother called him Billy because she called his daddy, "Bill." Tilly blamed it on her



Tilly Stubbed Her Toe.

grandmother for having what she said was the "horriddest name of anyone." She didn't like it a bit, even if it was her grandmother's name when she was a little girl.

Now, Tilly and Billy had other names besides these. At his house Billy was known as Billy Bounce, because, as his mother said, he was always on the bounce. At Tilly's house she was known as Tilly Tumble, because she was always taking a tumble just when she shouldn't.

But on this very day I am going to tell you about, Tilly tumbled when she

should. Or at least her tumble brought great happiness to someone.

It happened like this: Tilly and Billy were out in Billy's garden playing wood tag. Billy was "it" and was chasing Tilly to catch her before she reached the apple tree, or before she could touch any wood.

Just as Tilly was about half way to the apple tree, she stubbed her toe and down she went. Now, we said this was one time Tilly tumbled when she should. As she tumbled her hand touched a big leaf. Under this leaf she felt something wiggle.

"Oh, Oh, Oh!" screamed Tilly, just as any little girl would do when she touched something wiggly that she didn't know what it was. Tilly jumped up in a hurry, not even waiting for Billy to help her.

After a good bit of peeping from this way and that, Billy summoned courage to lift up the leaf enough to peek under it. There, huddled in a little round ball, was a field mouse.

"Oh, it's a little field mouse and it is cold," said Tilly, as she petted it as it lay in Billy's hand.

"I'll bet it is hungry, too," said Billy. "Let's take it to the house and feed it," said Tilly.

The little field mouse was very frightened, to be thus picked up in a little boy's hand. He was lifted farther from the ground than he had ever been before.

"Wherever am I going?" thought the little mouse.

Next week we shall learn more about where the little field mouse went.

Michigan Farmer Club List

THESE PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

EXPLANATION:—Figures in the first column represent the regular prices of other publications.

The figures in the second column give our prices for subscriptions to the Michigan Farmer and the other publications for one year.

The figures in the third column give the prices at which other publications can be added, if more than one is wanted in combination with the Michigan Farmer.

EXAMPLE:—We will send the Michigan Farmer and Detroit Free Press each one year for only \$4.50. If the same party wishes the McCall's Magazine, it will cost 60c extra, or \$5.10 for this combination.

DAILY NEWSPAPER CLUBS:—Our club rates with daily papers are made for subscribers living on R. F. D. routes only. If in doubt, send us your order, and we will have it filled if possible. Our rates with Michigan Daily Papers apply to the state of Michigan only.

DAILY (6 a week)			HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINES, ETC.		
1	2	3			
Adrian Telegram	\$4.00	\$4.50	Adventure	6.00	6.00
Ann Arbor Times News	3.00	3.50	Ainslee's	2.50	3.25
Albion Evening Record	3.00	3.50	American Boy	2.00	2.50
Battle Creek Enquirer-News	4.00	4.50	American Builder	2.00	2.00
Big Rapids Pioneer	3.00	3.50	American Cookery	1.50	2.00
Bay City Times Tribune	4.00	4.50	American Needlewoman	2.50	3.00
Coldwater Reporter	4.00	4.50	Argosy All-Story Weekly	4.00	4.50
Detroit Free Press	4.00	4.50	Boy's Life	2.00	2.35
Detroit News	4.00	4.50	Capper's Magazine	1.00	1.50
Detroit Times	5.00	4.50	Christian Herald	2.00	2.00
Elkhart Truth, (Indiana)	4.00	4.50	Christian Standard	2.00	2.25
Flint Journal	4.00	4.50	Christian Endeavor World	2.00	2.75
Grand Rapids Press	4.00	4.50	Collier's Weekly	2.00	2.50
Grand Rapids Herald	4.00	4.50	Country Life	5.00	5.00
Jackson Citizen's Patriot	4.00	4.50	Current Events	2.50	3.00
Jackson News	4.00	4.50	Child Life	5.00	4.25
Kalamazoo Gazette	4.00	4.50	Century Magazine	3.00	3.00
Lansing State Journal	4.00	4.50	Dearborn Independent (Ford's)	1.50	2.00
Lansing Capitol News	4.00	4.50	Delineator	2.00	2.50
Monroe News	3.00	3.50	Designer	1.50	2.00
Manistee News Advocate	5.00	5.00	Detective Story Magazine	6.00	6.40
Niles Daily Star	4.00	4.50	Educational Review	3.00	3.25
Owosso Argus Press	4.00	4.50	Etude	2.00	2.50
Pontiac Daily Press	3.00	3.50	Everybody's	2.50	3.00
Port Huron Times-Herald	4.00	4.50	Every Child's	1.50	1.50
Sault Ste. Marie Evening News	4.00	4.50	Film Fun	2.00	2.40
Saginaw News Courier	4.00	4.50	Forest & Stream	2.00	2.25
Traverse City Record Eagle	4.00	4.00	Gentlewoman	2.25	1.15
Toledo Daily Blade	2.50	3.00	Good Stories	2.25	1.15
Toledo News-Bee	2.50	3.00	Good Housekeeping	3.00	3.25
Toledo Times	2.50	3.00	Heath & Home	2.25	1.15
Fort Wayne News Sentinel	4.00	4.50	Household Magazine (Capper's)	2.25	1.15
Fort Wayne Gazette	4.00	4.50	Harper's Bazaar	4.00	4.00
South Bend Tribune (7 issues)	5.00	5.25	Hunter, Trader and Trapper	2.00	2.25
Chicago Herald Examiner	5.00	6.00	Hunting & Fishing	5.00	1.25
Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal	5.00	6.00	Independent	5.00	6.00
Chicago Tribune	5.00	5.25	Illustrated Companion	5.00	1.25
			Judge	5.00	6.00
			Junior Home Magazine	2.50	2.50
			Love Story Magazine	6.00	6.40
			Life	5.00	6.10
			Literary Digest	4.00	4.25
			Little Folks' Magazine	2.00	2.00
			McCall's Magazine	1.00	1.50
			McClure's Magazine	3.00	3.10
			Methodist Advocate	2.00	2.50
			Modern Priscilla	2.00	2.00
			Mother's Home Life	2.25	1.15
			Munsey's Magazine	3.00	3.75
			National Sportsman	1.00	1.50
			Needlecraft	5.00	3.50
			Outdoor Life	2.00	2.50
			Ohio Teacher	1.25	1.80
			Open Road (Boys)	1.50	1.85
			Outlook	5.00	5.10
			Outer's Recreation	2.50	2.75
			On-the-Air (Radio)	1.00	1.50
			Pathfinder	1.00	1.50
			People's Home Journal	1.00	1.50
			People's Popular Monthly	1.25	1.15
			Picture Play Magazine	2.50	3.10
			Popular Magazine	4.00	4.50
			Popular Science Monthly	2.50	3.00
			Presbyterian Banner	2.50	2.50
			Pictorial Review	1.50	1.90
			Popular Radio	3.00	3.10
			Physical Culture	2.50	2.50
			Review of Reviews	4.00	4.10
			Radio Digest	5.00	4.00
			Radio Broadcast	4.00	4.50
			St. Nicholas	4.00	4.25
			School World	5.00	1.35
			Science and Invention	2.50	2.70
			Scribner's Magazine	4.00	4.15
			Scientific American	4.00	4.25
			Sunday School Times	2.00	2.50
			Success Magazine	2.50	2.75
			Today's Housewife	5.00	1.25
			True Story	2.50	2.50
			Travel	4.00	4.00
			Top Notch	3.00	3.70
			United Presbyterian	2.50	3.25
			Violinist	2.00	2.25
			Western Story Magazine	6.00	6.40
			Woman's Home Companion	1.50	2.00
			Woman's World	5.00	3.30
			World & Work	1.00	1.60
			World's Work	4.00	4.00
			Wide World	2.00	2.75
			Youth's Companion	2.00	2.45

Add fifty cents to any second column price and the Michigan Farmer will be sent two years; add \$1.00 and the Michigan Farmer will be sent three years; add \$2.00 and the Michigan Farmer will be sent five years. If you order Michigan Farmer for more than one year, you will be entitled to order other papers at third column price, quoted in Michigan Farmer club list for the year in which you order Michigan Farmer.

If you do not find the publications of your choice listed in the above list, we will gladly quote you prices on any club you desire. Write us.

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
Detroit, Michigan.

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(Names of Other Publications).

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Some More from Girls

About the Letters in the "Boys' Special"

Dear Uncle Frank:

Those letters from "boys only" surely were interesting; and most of the boys told a lot of truth about the way girls act nowadays, and the way they ought to act. I despise a girl who smokes, although I think it's all right for a boy to smoke. There are exceptions, though; for some very young boys (kids) think themselves men when wearing long pants, hat cocked to one side, and a cigarette in their mouth.—Your loving niece, Marie Wrona, R. 1, Box 54, Pelleston, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I read Mr. Gabriel Szarby's letter, and perhaps I have no right to pass my opinion on such matters, as I am



These Girls Look Like Typical M. C.s; They Seem So Sunshiny.

only eleven; but I have seen so much that I thought shouldn't be, I can't help but think he is right.

I am called "the old-fashioned girl" around here, as I have long hair and have never thought of wearing knickers.—I remain, your niece, Edith E. Chase, Perkins, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been silent for quite a while; but rather than be silent and let the boys shoot off their mouths about the girls, I thought I would write.

Some of the boys; in fact, most of them, said girls shouldn't dress like boys, or have their hair shingled. Why? What grudge have the boys against themselves that makes them despise seeing a girl dressed as a boy? Knickers are absolutely all right. Most girls who wear them have to work as a boy.

Uncle Frank, the boys expressed their thoughts on "How girls should act." Now, why not give the girls a chance to answer on "How boys should act," but don't.

With best regards to the Merry Circle.—Your niece, Shirley Ostwald, R. 2, Levering, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I noticed how the boys gave it to the girls. There are girls who paint too much; but what about the boys? Some boys go to the barn to smoke, or do other things they don't want papa or mamma to know about. Most girls tell mother everything.

Milo DeHart says the rolled socks make girls look half dressed. In summer one sees men go around with no shirt on, only summer underwear. The men look only half-dressed, too. Don't you think so, Uncle Frank?—Mildred Mardart, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I laughed when I read the boys letters. I think Dwight E. Price and Herbert Estes think they know too much about us girls. Why shouldn't girls wear knickers, etc.? When a girl is powdered and painted, shingle bobbed, or has her stockings rolled, the boys are just crazy after her, because she looks beautiful. Isn't that right, Uncle Frank?

I feel sorry for you, poor Gabriel F. Szarby. The girls must have liked the other boys who were seated by them better than they did you.—A farm girl, E. Backus, Box 50, Rhodes, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Some boys think they made the world with their talk. Just because they have seen some foolish girl all painted and dolled up, as if she were a movie actress, doesn't mean that all girls should be blamed. We farmerettes haven't time to think of any painting. I could use the paint for our barn, instead.

Girls, don't think that the boys have something on us. They haven't. I

know.—From a would-like-to-be-niece, Mary Sickle, R. 2, Marine City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:

I quite agree with Herbert Estes about girls being snobs. But, I simply hate to see a boy with a pipe, cigarette, or cigar. I dislike rouge, lipstick, or eyebrow pencil, but I cannot see where a small amount of powder hurts any girl, if it is properly used. And I can see no harm in knickers if a girl acts sensible and does not flirt.

I am not a Merry Circle, but would like to be.—Your want-to-be-niece, Addie Harris, Niles, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The boys certainly tried to give the girls a dig. Some girls think they are awful nice, but boys aren't any better than girls. Some boys are always boasting and bragging. Most boys don't think they are anybody 'till they can smoke. Boys are just fine when they will wipe dishes, sweep, and mop without being forced to do it. It doesn't hurt the boys to do housework; neither does it hurt a girl to milk cows and pick pickles. If a boy is respectable and doesn't smoke, he is respected by everyone who has any respect.—Evelyn Lawton, R. 2, Mantion, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

This is my first letter to your club, but I had such a pain ever since I read Mr. Herbert Estes' letter, that I had to get relief some way.

I didn't know before that powder would stick on a foot thick. Maybe his lordship can give us a recipe for sticky powder.

I have seen sensible girls who had on very little powder, or no powder at all, and boys, after one glance, passed them by and remarked that "Some-one hit her with a lemon." Just let him meet a painted, powdered, lip-sticked, eye-brow-pencilled flapper, and watch him smile. I guess H. E. is no exception to the rule, either.

He says, "When a girl changes to a boy, it is too much."

Well, I have never yet seen a girl who was born a girl, change into a boy. I should say it is too much.

The way most of the boys act nowadays girls need to snub them and snub them good and hard, too.

I agree with him on one point, and one only; and that is, that a girl with a boyish bob looks like a "clipped cat."

He says that he can't say very much on the girl subject, but what he didn't say wouldn't be worth mentioning.

I think there must be some Indian about Martin Grayvold, as the Indians make their squaws wait on them, hand and foot. It is hard telling where your cap would land if it dropped in front of me.

I think if we girls followed all the advice the boys gave in the issue of October 13, we would be a little bit of everything.

I guess I will close, as I don't want

this letter to be too long for you to print.—Mary Buckingham, R. 3, Box 3, Marine City, Mich.

HAPPINESS.

BY JOSEPHINE TOMLINSON, M. C.

It may be the cheery song of a bird,
Or it may be some tale I have not heard;
It may be mingled with sorrow and tears,
Or reproachful words, bitter, angry fears,
It may be the laughter of an ocean wave,
It may be a smile of some mother's babe,
But in it there's happiness, just a spark
Hiding away to cheer someone's sad heart.

It may be a deed done by some kind friend,
Perhaps the beginning, or else the end;
It may be a piece of the bright blue sky,
It may be the trees' low, whispering sigh,
It may be a smile, or perhaps a kiss,
That shall fill your heart with delightful bliss,
But whether it's large, or whether it's small,
From it some happiness is sure to fall.

It may be the perfume of flowers fair,
It may be a ringlet of curly hair,
It may be a pair of eyes shining blue,
The love of a friend, or their friendship true,
It may be the sunshine, or else the rain,
It may be a field of gold waving grain;



Just See What is Keeping the Milk Cans Company.

But in all these things I see, peeping through,
A bit of hardship, but happiness, too.
And now, all in all, I'm sure you'll agree,
That happiness comes not only to me.
It softly creeps in some other's sad heart,
It flickers, and burns, and strives for a start;
It never goes out, can always be found,
Where there is life or love around.
In every corner of this great wide sphere,
It frolics about, spreading joy and cheer.

The M.C. Radio Fund

A Merry Circle Accomplishment

WELL, I think we can say "three cheers for the radio fund," for it is now over \$200, the amount we wanted; and the radios have been ordered. By the time you read this the girls in Columbia Cottage, and the boys in Pershing Cottage at the Michigan State Sanatorium at Howell, will be enjoying those radios. We expect to have them ready for the Thanksgiving holiday. I think it very appropriate that this Merry Circle gift should be a present at such a holiday. We hope it will give the boys and girls who are undergoing treatment for TB, something to be thankful for.

We now have \$201.58 in the fund. The radios cost \$191. It is hard to tell just what the cost of installing will be, but I think we will have a little money left for seed to start another fund with, if we wish. I think it would be fine for us to keep the good

work up. Perhaps we can do something for the crippled children's home.

The other day I counted the number of contributions to this fund since it was announced last January, and found the number to be 715. This makes an average of twenty-eight cents per contribution. The amounts sent in varied from a few cents to \$15. In several cases rural women's clubs showed their interest in the fund by sending money for it. The purpose for the fund was not known until March 28, and the fund did not get under way until after that. So, it took us eight months—quite a long time—to raise the fund; but we got there just the same.

In accomplishing our aim in this, I think we have a good collective demonstration of that Merry Circle sentiment which teaches us to spread happiness.

WHAT I GET OUT OF SCHOOL.

THERE are many benefits derived from going to school, some of them direct, some indirect; and it is difficult to determine which is the more important and beneficial.

I am benefited indirectly in several ways. I learn to respect my instructors and to obey their rules, so when I get into the world I will respect officers of the law, and obey the laws of the land. Also, I develop self-control, and learn to respect the rights of others. In high school I learn, through the class organizations, how organizations are conducted; and I learn to overcome the stage fright some individuals get when they try to give their opinions concerning some question. This is very important, for a person who cannot express his opinion in public is surely handicapped.

Although high school subjects are considered unimportant, they are far from unnecessary, for everyone must have a high school education if he expects to win a place in the world, and be a sure success. In my high school course, I have learned the history of my ancestors; and I have learned the principles of algebra and geometry, which are far from useless. I have learned, in my course in English, how to prepare and deliver a speech, the various phases of letter writing, how to write a theme on any subject, and how to describe, or explain, anything I wish. I have learned how to sew quite well, and am learning a great deal more about the English language through the study of Latin. But there are many more things for me to learn before I finish high school.—By One Who Forgot to Sign a Name.

SANTA CLAUS CONTEST.

IT'S getting about the time of the year when little children start writing letters to Santa Claus, telling him of all the things they want. Perhaps it would be good, therefore, to make this a Santa Claus letter contest, even though M. C.'s are beyond the Santa Claus age. The subject is, "What I would like Santa Claus to bring." Santa is a mythical bringer of good things. He may bring other than material things. Please note that the word "me" is not after "bring," so the contest does not necessarily mean to ask things for one's self. I am sure most of you can write interesting Santa letters. Address them, "Dear Santa," if you wish.

The ten usual prizes will be given for the best letters. The first two will be pencil boxes; the next three dictionaries; the next five, cute little boxes of candy.

All Merry Circle members should put M. C. after their names, which should be in the upper left-hand corner of the papers.

This contest closes December 11, so send your letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before that date.

SOLUTION OF MISSING WORD CONTEST.

BELOW are the sentences used in the contest of two weeks ago, and the pages upon which they were found.

1. The farmers of Michigan who live where this pest has not yet arrived, will never realize how lucky they are, until it is too late.—15-485.

2. Weather conditions during the past season have done more to stimulate the growing of these two crops than any argument that man could possibly use.—Page three.

3. Even the people of the prehistoric times tried to make people believe that their ancestors were cats, dogs, snakes and pigs.—494-24.

4. A later corn yielding much more per acre, is worthy of careful consideration when it comes to growing ensilage corn.—496-24.

5. The farmers of this country are more dependent upon the 6,000,000 farm wives living on the farms, than

are the men in any other occupation.—490-20.

MISSING WORD CONTEST WINNERS.

THE Missing Word Contest brought in a nice lot of replies, most of which were right. In order to determine the winners, we had to pick out ten from the pile of papers which were to be the lucky ones. The ten are as follows:

Pencil Boxes.
Velma Krisor, R. 1, Caro, Mich.

Attention, Parents!

THIS is to remind you that the December 12 issue will be a Parents' Special, in which I would like to use nothing but letters from parents for this department. A few letters have come in, but I need a great many more. So, please express yourself regarding anything pertaining to this department, and thus help to put this Parents' Week across in fine form. The letters should be in by November 30, so you'll have to hurry. Any man or woman beyond the Merry Circle age of eighteen, is invited to take part in this special week.—Uncle Frank.

Rhea M. Sarger, Bravo, Mich.
Dictionaries.
Margaret Smith, Union City, Mich.
John Hanner, R. 1, Almont, Mich.
Helen Pesek, R. 4, East Jordan, Mich.
Knives.
Louisa Johnson, Bark River, Mich.
Freda Blonde, Litchfield, Mich.
Adeline Cutler, Benzonia, Mich.
Elsa Johnson, R. 1, Hermansville, Mich.
Cecilia Reust, R. 3, De Witt, Mich.

A MICHIGAN MYSTERY.

(Continued from page 543).

or woman, will be found finally." "I wonder," she said slowly, thoughtfully, "if he will?" "I know he will," Chad Davis prophesied.

The train was out of the yards, and the last scattered houses of Saginaw had given way to the flat farm country. The sun was down, and the wind had come up again, with its setting, driving the dry snow in blinding gusts across the fields. As the storm grew in force, the sky seemed to catch the spirit of it, so that it was a wild swirl of tangled wind-draped clouds, whose flaming colors faded and darkened in the west, as the oncoming night blotted out the land along the tracks. Alice sat with her face turned to the window watching with ceaseless interest the flying landscape. It was flat, level, as far as one could see. Once, in the yard before a distant farmhouse, a cluster of dark pines passed against the volcano of the sunset. Davis caught a hardly audible whisper, "Pines." There was something reverent in the word.

The settled farm country began to drop behind. The fields, bordered and marked along the track with jagged, close-piled rows of pine stumps—octopus shadows embracing in the dusk—began to disappear and in their place came long unbroken stretches of poplar and willow brush—barren, swampy tracts that seemed to come up close under the train, so it was hard to believe that there were steel rails beneath them, at all. The pines grew thicker, black clusters of them along the sides of a low ridge, solitary dark tops sweeping up into the sky above the low tree-line in the west, and here and there in the few cultivated fields they passed, the pines stood, lonely, blasted reminders, half dead, with bare wind-stripped arms thrust out in defiant strength, below the shapeless plume of the high live branches.

It was the pines that Alice watched, as the twilight deepened, and when, for a time, there chanced to be none within sight, there were always the stumps—grotesque, black, mimicking figures, rising up out of the snowy swamp, above the tangle of brown dead grass and thick willows, animal like, human like; crouching beasts—erect men—waiting dragons—a thousand monsters—poses the charred shapes took.

Once, while there was still just light enough to see, the distant Tittabawassee swept in, to wind in a long curve toward the track. There had been a thaw previous to the storm, and the

river had risen, and gone down, to freeze solid again. Great slabs of blue white ice lay piled along the high birch grown banks. The ice of the flood still sagged among the willows on the wide river flats. Along the far bank a solitary giant pine rose suddenly, black against the darkening colors of the sky, and again Davis heard a little quick exclamation—hardly more than a swift intake of the breath.

"You seem to love the pines." It was less a statement than a question. She turned shining eyes away from the window. "I was born in the shadow of them. This is like coming back to some beloved thing I have known before."

He did not question her again, and she turned to the window. The river was gone now, following its tree-line off to the west.

Night blotted out even the pines against the sky, finally, and Alice turned to Davis and rested her head on his shoulder.

"How far do we go?" she asked drowsily, after a few minutes.

"About another hour or so. There is a little deserted station at Cone Run—a signal stop. Badgerton is three miles farther on. A spur line runs from there, twelve miles up to Silverwood. My home, you remember. I don't dare to take you up there, and I don't want us to be seen at the junction. I got tickets that far, but I've been planning on the way up. We'll get off at Cone Run and half way up the old lumber road from there to Silverwood is a place where we could stay all summer if we needed to, and never be discovered. We'll stop there, for now, anyway. It's a long walk up and we don't dare get anyone to take us. Probably couldn't anyway, for no one lives at the Run, and the road is seldom used, even in good weather. So you had better rest now. Can you sleep a little while, do you think?"

She nodded, "I'm sure I can for I'm very tired. I'll try anyway."

She nestled contentedly down, and when Chad spoke to her again it was to tell her that the trainman had pulled the bell cord for their stop.

"We must be up near the door," he told her, "they will not stand here more than a few seconds."

The train jolted to a stop with grinding brakes, a trainman swung down before them with a lantern, and then Davis had set the bags down and was giving her his hand as she stepped down into the deep snow.

(To be continued).

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POULTRY

EARLY CARE OF WINTER PULLETS.

AT Forest Grove Farm, we have 135 fine, healthy, well-culled pullets going into winter quarters. We never had a finer and more promising lot of pullets. We have already put their house in order; and by the time this article comes to press, we hope they will be making a good showing at the egg basket. I believe the big profit in the poultry business for the average farmer is made during the winter months, when the demand for strictly fresh eggs is urgent, and the supply is limited.

We make it a practice each year to gather the young stock into their winter quarters by the first week in November. This season, on account of the cold, wet weather, we put them into their winter quarters a week earlier than usual, as I think they will do better than if allowed to stand around with wet, cold feet. If the weather should change, and we are favored with a week or ten days of fine, warm weather, we shall allow them the run of a small park so they can enjoy the out-door air and sunshine.

These pullets have been on a self-feeder since chickhood, and at no time have they been in want of feed that would promote strong, rapid development. It requires a strong constitution to withstand winter egg production. I believe it is very essential to cull thoroughly before putting the pullets into winter quarters. There are always some individuals that are low in vitality, and their space is more valuable, both in the house and at the self-feeder, than their presence.

There is only one method of getting a profitable flow of eggs during the winter season. The house must, of course, be high, light, and dry. A ration possessing all the essential elements of maintaining the flock and egg production must be abundantly supplied. Do not neglect succulent feed; it is very important.—Leo C. Reynolds.

PROBABLY BLACKHEAD.

Have recently had a full-grown turkey linger on and die. The trouble does not act as blackhead in any way. She seemed to eat some, and drink. My turkeys have always had sour milk or buttermilk, and mash, as well as some grain. Her droppings were a greenish yellow, and watery. She always had charcoal. Two young turkeys got the same thing and died. I opened the old one and her liver was solid and in good shape, except some hard yellow spots which were on it. Could not see any other trouble.—Mrs. P. B.

In cases of blackhead, the droppings are greenish yellow, and spots show on the liver. The head may turn purple, but this does not occur in every case of blackhead. Your method of feeding is probably all right, but sometimes turkeys seem to suffer from blackhead, even when everything possible is done in the way of careful management. There are many cures recommended, such as the ipecac treatment, but none of them seem to give good results except in rare cases.

BONE PREVENTS FEATHER EATING.

DURING a recent visit with Prof. Roy Waite, of the Maryland Agricultural College Poultry Department, he told me of feeding ground bone to a pen of fowls that were pulling and eating feathers. The birds soon stopped the habit, which seemed some evidence that they had a craving for bone, which they were trying to satisfy by eating feathers.

It is my observation that free range flocks which can balance their own ra-

tion, seldom start feather pulling. Birds that have twenty per cent meat scrap in their laying mash, seem to have their appetites satisfied without pulling feathers. The flock which is confined in a limited area in idleness, is apt to develop feather eating if no balanced ration is furnished. Such birds have only the bare ground in a small yard, and it is soon devoid of worms and insect life.

They have no desirable place to scratch, and are too close to each other. Poultrymen who find their birds eating feathers this winter, might try feeding a little ground bone each day until the unnatural craving seems to stop. Then supply a balanced ration so the hens will not suffer for the elements they need for health and egg production.

If birds eat feathers, watch the crops for a few days after the habit stops, and see if any cases of crop-bound occur. This trouble needs prompt attention before the clogging of the diges-

tive system poisons the bird and makes recovery difficult, even after the crop is opened and free of its matted feathers.—R.

CURING EGG EATING.

I RECENTLY met a poultryman who claims to have cured a bad case of egg eating in the following manner: The nests were deeply padded with clean straw, so that no eggs would strike the bare boards and be broken. Then the birds were given plenty of oyster shells, plus two per cent ground limestone, in the dry mash to insure the development of firm shells on the eggs laid.

A few china eggs were then laid on the floor of the poultry house. The hens promptly became interested in the artificial eggs and began pushing them around with their bills. The china eggs did not break, and the hens soon lost interest in them, and also stopped disturbing the eggs in the nests.

I think egg eating is often due to hunger. The hens may receive plenty of grain, but lack mineral and animal feeds, and when these are supplied abundantly they have no craving for eggs.—R. G. K.

Rural Health
By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

DON'T BLAME IT ON A COLD.

HE was doing fine, doctor; but he just insisted on going to school yesterday and he took more cold. I'm afraid he's real sick, now."

I suppose I've listened to hundreds of such explanations. Perhaps you have yourself offered some. A member of the family is so ill and feverish that rest in bed seems unavoidable. After one reluctant day of resting in bed he feels just enough improvement to give him a little comfort, and at once has a wild urge to take up, without another minute's delay, the matters of school or work that seem to be so pressing. It may be that the world would continue to revolve on its axis, even though he were absent from the supervision of its affairs for another day, but there is no convincing him of that. He is able to go and go he will.

The result is that he wastes all the improvement that his brief rest has gained, throws away the small stock of new-born energy that is so badly needed to fight whatever ailment is invading his system, and when he is driven back to his home by exhaustion he decides that he has "taken some more cold."

The most valuable health lesson that anyone can learn, is the fact that when the body is attacked by disease, the patient fights best lying on his back. Given absolute rest in a good bed, and a mind that refuses to worry, the victory over disease is sure and prompt. Ignore nature's warnings, continue at work or study or play, until your resistance is overcome, and you are in for a long fight in which you may be the loser.

One of the best ways to tell whether a person is fit to go back to work or to school, is the body temperature. After any illness, attended by fever, the temperature should be normal, and remain so throughout the whole day, before one decides that duties may be resumed.

In the beginning of any winter cold or cough, the most economical treatment is absolute rest in bed until normal temperatures are assured.

DILATING THE PUPIL.

Are the effects of dilating the pupils of the eye likely to do any permanent

injury? A traveling doctor who comes to our town says it is very dangerous. I need glasses badly.—S. T.

Dilating the pupil is temporary, and, unless done very badly, has no permanent effect at all. It gives the oculist a chance to make a better examination. Get your family doctor to refer you to a really first-class man. Beware of the traveling specialist.

DANDRUFF.

I am most severely troubled with dandruff and itching scalp. Is there any reliable remedy for it? I am suspicious of patent dandruff removers and scalp tonics, as being either injurious to the scalp, or else harmless to dandruff. Are they? Is there any home remedy that is satisfactory?—B. G. M.

Dandruff is much like other troubles in the fact that different cases require different remedies. Many cases are helped by a solution of twenty grains of Resorcin to one ounce of water. Massage the scalp every night, keeping it loosened up. Brush the hair five minutes night and morning.

OLIVE OIL FOR GALLSTONES.

Please say if it is good to take olive oil for gallstones.—B. F.

I do not think that olive oil will serve to dissolve gallstones, but I think that the treatment does do good, and gives as much relief as any other medicinal measure. The oil should be pure olive oil, and should be taken early in the morning, preferably on an empty stomach. The dose should be about three ounces. There is no objection to the use of a little lemon or orange juice to take away the flat, oily taste.

FLU PREVENTIVES.

Can there be anything done to prevent a person from having the flu? I had the trouble four years ago, and have it every winter, causing me much trouble.—F. J. C.

Many different vaccines have been tried for prevention of influenza. I cannot recommend any of them, and I prefer that you do not pin your faith to them. The important thing is to maintain a good resistance. Get long hours of sleep in a bedroom with window open wide. Eat nourishing food. Dress for the weather, but do not coddle the skin. Avoid those sneezing persons who spread the disease.



POOR COWS GO TO THE BLOCK.

LAST year forty-seven unprofitable cows were sold from the dairy herds of Gogebic county, according to Mr. C. E. Gunderson, county agricultural agent. Mr. Gunderson calls attention to the standard maintained by the Detroit Creamery Company, which rules against keeping a Holstein cow which produces under 10,000 pounds of milk per annum, while the standard for Jerseys and Guernseys is 7,000 pounds. Gogebic dairymen lose money from a cow producing 4,000 or 5,000 pounds, he insists.—L. A. C.

HERE IS A REAL HERD.

THE Baycliffs Farm at Big Bay, near Marquette, has a group of twenty-five head of cattle which have been exhibited at six shows, which include four state fairs, the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa, and the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis. The herd has won a total of 146 prizes. "Foremost Prince," a junior yearling bull, was placed first at four shows, and took second place in his class at the National Dairy Show, and won the junior championship at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit. Baycliffs Golden Jewel, from this herd, stood first as junior yearling heifer at three fairs, and was junior champion at the Wisconsin State Fair held at Milwaukee. Sargent Maxie of Mill Rose, and Sargent Marian of Mill Rose, won first place at five fairs and took second at the National Dairy Show in the produce of dam class. There are several other notable winners at Baycliffs. There are 120 high-class Guernseys in this herd, many of whom were produced on the farm at Big Bay. Mr. J. B. Deutsch, owner of the Baycliffs Farm, has recently taken over the Emblagaard Farm near Marquette, which at one time also had a notable place for its Holstein cattle. Mr. Deutsch will furnish market milk to Marquette from this farm.—Chase.

TUBERCULAR CATTLE BEING THINNED OUT.

THIS year's campaign against bovine tuberculosis in Delta county will result in ridding that county of about 125 tubercular cattle this season—the second test—as compared with 660 disposed of a year ago. The percentage of infected animals last year, reports County Agent Turner, was about four per cent. This year it is about one per cent.—C.

FEED GOOD MILK COWS LIBERALLY.

GOOD milk cows should be fed liberally on a well-balanced ration. A good milk cow is exerting fully as much physical strength as a horse at hard work, and should be equally as well fed. The dairyman who persists in feeding his cows upon low-grade roughage and grain, cannot expect to develop his cows to maximum production.

Good milk cows require a higher proportion of protein in their ration than do ordinary animals. Roughage of low nutritive food value must be supplemented with a grain ration. Very frequently good cows are under-fed. When grains and roughage are high in price, it is a temptation to feed less costly feeds, but the dairyman, to safeguard his milk cows, must not yield to this temptation.

A great many experienced dairymen are finding themselves up against some very perplexing problems this year, to produce milk at market prices and balance up their cow ration with concentrates that are reasonable in cost. At

Forest Grove Farm we shall endeavor to stick pretty close to a farm-grown ration; however, I think we shall continue to feed some cottonseed meal. With plenty of corn, oats and wheat bran near at hand, I think we can well afford to purchase some cottonseed meal to give the ration a little higher protein content. Every dairyman should make a very careful study of his grain and roughage resources, and endeavor to supplement with such concentrates as will properly balance up the ration at the lowest possible cost.—L. Reynolds.

CONTINUES FOR FIFTH YEAR.

THE North Antrim Cow Testing Association has completed its fourth year of testing work. It is continuing on its fifth year. Mr. E. B. Loehne's herd has averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat for the past three years, and George Drenth's herd for the past two years. The following herds have one year's credit, with a 300-pound herd average: J. B. Osterban, N. Dekkenga, John Hennip, D. H. Brant, East Jordan Lumber Co., Mettus Rubingh, J. & G. Tony Shooks, Earl Burns, Louis Osterban, Robert Watson, Peter Weiland and H. Rileys.

A grade Holstein two-year-old, owned by P. Weiland, was the highest producing cow in her age class. Two other pure-bred Holsteins, and two pure-bred Jerseys owned by four other members of the association, were also listed among the five highest producing cows in the two-year-old age class. A grade Jersey owned by J. B. Osterban, which produced 381 pounds of butter-fat, was the highest producing three-year-old. Mr. Osterban also owned the high producing four-year-old, which made 418 pounds of butterfat. This is also a grade Jersey. Of the five highest producing four-year-olds, four were grade and pure-bred Jerseys, and one a grade Guernsey. The highest producing mature cow is owned by John Hennip. This is a grade Jersey which made 456 pounds of butter-fat.

GETTING RESULTS IN SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

THE Shiawassee Association has concluded two years' testing work, and is continuing for the third year. The following herds have averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat for the past two years: George Winegar & Son, Fred Martin, C. R. Paine, V. C. Wilkinson, and E. L. Colister. The following herds have one year's credit, with a 300-pound herd average: Chas. W. Arnold & Son, A. G. Matthews, Harder & Varco, and H. A. Knapp.

George Winegar & Son had three pure-bred Jerseys which ranked highest in the under-three-years-of-age class. Two of these cows made better than 450 pounds of butter-fat for the association year. Fred Martin and C. W. Colister had two pure-bred Holsteins which ranked highest in the age class between three and four years. Both of these cows produced above 400 pounds of butter-fat. V. C. Wilkinson had the high cows in both age classes, under five, and five years and older. The high cow for the association in butter-fat production is owned by George Winegar & Son.

In this association twenty-three of the twenty-six members are growing alfalfa. Twenty of these men have seeded alfalfa on their farms since 1920, there being a total of 206 acres of alfalfa, and seventy-nine acres of sweet clover in use by them. Thirty silos are owned by the members. Othel Kimmel, the tester for the past year, is continuing the testing work for 1925 and 1926.



MORE MILK

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Every one of your cows is just a milk-making machine. Some of them are capable of a larger output than you are getting. Where is the trouble? How can you get back the money you've invested in feed and care—plus a nice margin of profit? Let Kow-Kare help.

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Winter feed is hard to digest—hard to turn into milk. Kow-Kare, fed in sparing doses along with the regular diet makes the ideal winter dairy ration. Kow-Kare is all medicine. It builds into the organs that gather the milk the power to reach new heights of production—with perfect safety to the general health of the cow. All the milk value of the ration is turned into the pail, instead of partly wasting away.

For the average cow, a tablespoonful in the feed one week a month is sufficient to keep the digestion vigorous, the assimilation responsive, the health and appetite robust. The slight investment in this Kow-Kare treatment is only a fraction of what you realize in greater milk-flow. The best of it is, you need not take Kow-Kare on faith—the advantage of using this wonderful conditioner is positive, visible, sure. In a few days you'll see the difference in the milk pail.

Cow Diseases How To Correct Them

The part that Kow-Kare performs in correcting such cow ailments as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., is fully explained in our book, "The Home Cow Doctor." A copy of the new issue just off the press is yours for the asking. Used the year 'round by thousands of dairymen.

Be sure to let Kow-Kare work for you this winter. It will mean more milk and more money for you. Two sizes, \$1.25 and 65c. If your feed dealer, general store or druggist cannot supply you, we will send by mail, postpaid.

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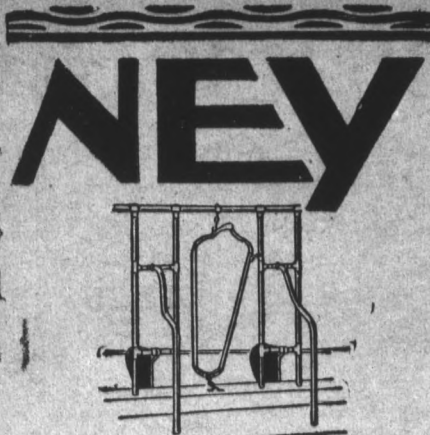


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Maid's Triumph of Waukesha, No. 81030

Sire: Aviator of Waukesha, No. 49387, a show bull and sire of many show ring winners. Dam: Benton's Maid of Waukesha, No. 80245 A. R., milk 7,833.3; fat 455.3 at 2 yrs.

Bull, Dora's Ada's Ultra King, No. 78366. Sire: Ultra King of Edsmoor, a sire of show ring winners. Dam: Dora's Ada of Sunny Valley, No. 59515. A. R., milk 8,045.1; fat 496.3 at 1 yr., 11 mo.
Twelve high grade Guernsey cows, mostly springers, and ten high grade Guernsey heifers, bred or ready to breed.

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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.

FOR SALE—Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf

Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. milk, 594.6 lbs. fat. No females for sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

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Bull calf five months old for sale, second prize West Michigan Fair. Fine pedigree, good individual. M. Hompe, Forest Hills Farm, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, 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 Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey Yearling Bull from dam with good cow testing record. ERNEST RUENS, Caledonia, Mich.

A Pontiac with Year-Record Backing

Born March 3, 1925. About 3/4 black and of excellent quality. His sire is out of a 32.7 lb cow, with 1,112 lbs. in a year. His dam has a year record of 871.62 lbs. butter and 23,213.5 lbs. milk as a 3-yr.-old. Also a 28.5-lb. 7-day record at 6 yrs.

This calf will make you a really high class herd sire. His dam and sire's dam average 992.13 lbs. butter and 24,146.3 lbs. milk in a year.

PONTIAC BLOOD WILL TELL
Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 186.



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For Sale One new milch registered Holstein cow, six years old, T. B. tested, \$125. D. E. DEAN, R. No. 2, Milford, Mich.



Ton Litter Contest Closes

Eighteen Michigan Breeders Produce Ton Litters

THE 1925 Michigan Ton Litter Contest is finished, with Hugh Ward, of Fowlerville, in the lead. His litter of thirteen O. I. C.'s weighed 3,025 pounds when they were 180 days old. He will win \$20 of the money offered by packing companies of Michigan, and the \$25 special prize offered by the O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association.

W. R. Kirk, of Fairgrove, finished second with twelve Chester White pigs, weighing 2,880 pounds, and wins \$10 second prize, plus the \$20 special prize offered for the heaviest litter of Chester Whites by the Chester White Swine Record Association.

E. E. Cribbs, of Three Rivers, finished in third place with fifteen purebred Hampshires weighing 2,825 pounds, and he wins the third prize of \$5.00, plus a \$15 special prize offered for the heaviest Hampshire or Tamworth litter by the Hammond, Standish Packing Company, of Detroit.

The heaviest litters of eleven, ten, nine and eight pigs each, will be awarded \$5.00 prizes, and are won by

Harry Ward, of McBain; Cleveland Neal, of Akron; Thomas Sanson, of Silverwood, and Ira Hammond, of Springport, respectively. Mr. Neal also wins the \$10 second prize offered by the Hammond, Standish Packing Company, and Ed. Cooper, of Marlette, wins a third prize of \$5.00.

Special prizes for the heaviest litters sired by a Duroc boar were offered by the National Duroc Record Association, as follows: First prize, \$20, won by Perry Tift, of Montgomery; second, \$15 won by William O'Brien, of Constantine; third, \$10 won by M. J. Withington, of Fremont, Indiana; fourth, \$5.00 won by George C. Gordon, of Quincy. In addition to the cash prizes, each ton litter producer will be awarded a gold medal that is highly valued by winners of previous contests. These awards will be made at the Michigan Swine Growers' Association meeting, held at the college during Farmers' Week.

The following table gives the winners and the breeding of the pigs with which they produced these records:

Rank	Owner and Address	Breed—Sire and Dam	No. in Litter	Wt.
1	Hugh Ward, Fowlerville	O. I. C.—O. I. C.	13	3,025
2	W. R. Kirk, Fairgrove	C. W.—C. W.	12	2,880
3	E. E. Cribbs, Three Rivers	Hamp.—Hamp	15	2,825
4	Cleveland Neal, Akron	Hamp.—P. C.	10	2,703
5	Harry Ward, McBain	O. I. C.—O. I. C. (Gr.)	11	2,690
6	Perry Tift, Montgomery	D. J.—D. J. (Gr.)	11	2,680
7	Wm. O'Brien, Constantine	D. J.—P. C.	10	2,487
8	R. J. Davis, Tekonsha	P. C.—P. C.	12	2,460
9	Jay Pinckney & Son, McBain	Berk.—P. C.	11	2,436
10	M. J. Withington, Fremont, Ind.	D. J.—D. J.	11	2,300
11	Rank Wickham, Pottersville	O. I. C.—O. I. C. (Gr.)	10	2,260
12	Seymour Heschel, Lowell	P. C.—D. J. York (Gr.)	10	2,214
13	George C. Gordon, Quincy	D. J.—D. J. (Gr.)	11	2,188
14	M. J. Withington, Fremont, Ind.	D. J.—D. J.	10	2,150
15	Thomas Sanson, Silverwood	Berk.—Berk (Gr.)	9	2,113
16	Francis J. Snell, Bad Axe	D. J.—C. W.	10	2,070
17	Edward Coupar, Marlette	Hamp.—Hamp	11	2,045
18	Ira Hammond, Springport	P. C.—P. C.	8	2,030

Conditioning Brood Sows

Where a Little Management Works Wonders

GETTING good-sized litters of pigs is not all luck. Neither is it all in heredity and the number of places set at the lunch counter. A very important attribute to success in this regard, is management. Swine breeders and students of swine husbandry are quite universally agreed that the care given to the sow at, and for a few days or weeks previous to, mating time, has a good deal to do with the number of pigs she will farrow.

The practice of putting the sow into the pink of condition, what is commonly spoken of as "flushing the sow," in preparation for mating, is coming to be a rather common practice among swine raisers the country over. This means that the sow is so handled as to bring her up to mating time in a vigorous, healthy, well-nourished condition. She should have plenty of exercise and good forage, and all the requirements of her body should be met by feeding liberally of a well balanced ration.

To begin with, the sow then has the proper qualifications of a good brood sow. She is so developed as to bring her up to mating time in a naturally strong, vigorous, healthy condition, with her physical requirements well satisfied, and she is gaining in flesh. Then there need be little fear of her reproductive department failing to function in a manner that will insure all the pigs any good brood sow ought to have.

Let me illustrate by giving an instance from my own experience.

A young sow had been raised out in the open from pighood. Lots of range, good green forage, and a well balanced ration, were her lot. She was full of vitality and had developed a strong bodily frame work as a foundation. She went into the corn field for three weeks before breeding, and ate corn, soy beans and alfalfa to her heart's content. Most farmers would say she was entirely too fat to breed. But she farrowed twelve fine pigs and raised ten of them herself. Every one of them was sold or retained for breeding purposes. Four of them were in the money at the state fair.

At a later time this same sow came up to mating time in rather thin flesh. She had been a wonderful suckler and was running with some older sows that were inclined to absorb more than their share of the feed. Enough time had not elapsed since weaning a litter, to allow her to get back into condition. The result was a litter of two fine pigs, all of which were raised.—P.

KEEP BREEDING EWES IN GOOD HEALTH.

EVERY flock owner knows that it is not nearly so easy to keep the breeding ewes in good health during the winter season, while confined to limited quarters and dry feeding, as during the summer while out to pasture, and having free range for exer-

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR ORDERS NOW BIG MONEY SAVING PLAN

WRITE US REGARDING THIS BIG REDUCTION FOR EARLY ORDERS—BUY NOW—PAY LATER



Following products made of rust resisting Rossmetal copper content: Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Cribbs, Bins, Feed Grinders, Stock Tanks, Milk Houses, and all Purpose Buildings.
Check items you are interested in and write today for prices. Agents Wanted.
E.W. Rossmetal Cutter & Silo Co.
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"Macfarmco" Holsteins

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

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; 6 yearling heifers sired by our 1,273-lb. Piebald 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

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

for sale, excellent bull calves from R. of M. dams. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

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

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM, Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

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

FEEDERS FOR SALE 30 head Hereford Steers, average weight around 725 lbs. GEORGE FREEMAN, St. Clair, 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 from F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland-Chinas A few big, strong, rugged, spring boars ready for service. From big stock and big litters. P. P. POPE, R. No. 3, 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, Sallie, 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.

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.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 553

cise. However, winter is the most important season of the year with the flock, as both the wool and lamb crops are undergoing production. Summer is nature's season of management, while winter is very largely that of the flock owner.

To achieve the largest measure of success in handling a flock of breeding ewes, the flock owner should strive to duplicate nature's methods as far as possible. During the summer season while on pasture, the flock has ample opportunity for exercise. Exercise is essential in the daily schedule of breeding ewes. It helps to keep the muscular, circulatory systems, in fact, every organ of the body, in a high state of active service.

Pasture is nature's food. It is rich in bone, flesh, and health-giving elements. It is well-nigh a balanced ration. It possesses a high succulent content which keeps the system well regulated. Good sheep pasture seldom produces digestive disorder. Succulent food is a wonderful system regulator, and not only makes the ration more palatable, but more highly digestible. I have found roots, ensilage, and, when favorable, turning out onto a stubble or meadow field, excellent sources of meeting this need and assisting in keeping the breeding flock in good health during the winter season.—Leo C. Reynolds.

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.

Cow is Light Milker.—I have a Jersey cow that just freshened two weeks ago, and she don't come to her milk. She is in good condition and seems all right in other ways. She has ground oats, hay, cornstalks, and beets cut up. E. W., Corunna, Mich.—Cows frequently are slow coming to their milk. They eat good, appear to be in good general condition, and there apparently is no reason why they should not be giving their normal amount of milk. You might try a little change in the grain ration. Take bran, fifty pounds; corn meal, twenty-five pounds; ground oats, thirty pounds, and oil meal, fifteen pounds. Feed one pound for every three or four pounds of milk. You don't mention the kind of hay you are feeding. Milk cows do best on either alfalfa or clover. Take equal parts of powdered fennel, caraway, aniseed, and juniper. Give one tablespoonful on feed once daily.

Thrush.—I had a horse which had a lame foot, examined by a veterinarian, who said she had a bad case of thrush. I have my stables cleaned three times a day, but he claims she could get it from the road, field, or pavement. He gave me some medicine to put on cotton and put it into the foot. I have done this as he directed, once a day for two weeks, and she is no better. She is still very lame. Her leg is badly swollen from ankle to knee. Most of the swelling is in the ankle joint. I have been putting hot water on this and wiping it off dry, and rubbing in a liniment he gave me, once a day. Will the horse ever get over this? She just hobbles when she walks, and it hurts her to put her foot down. There is no odor with her foot. The medicine I put on her foot contains oil of tar and sulphuric acid, and some explosive ingredients. R. H. M., Shiloh, Mich.—There must be some virulent infection in the foot if the severe lameness and swelling in the leg comes from trouble in the hoof. It would be advisable to carefully test the foot with hoof testers, and locate the soreness. Afterward, thin the whole sole and frog almost to the quick. Follow up the opening which shows the discharge, or any other part which appears diseased. At the same time cut away any undermined sole or frog. In this way you should be able to determine if the severe lameness is located in the foot or not. This would simplify matters a great deal. The treatment would depend largely on the kind of lesions found. Pads of absorbent cotton, saturated with a five or ten per cent solution of cresol or creolin, or other liquids used, has the advantage of keeping the horn soft and pliable; whereas, powders tend toward a drying and hardening of the hoof.

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OFFER No. 1.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Woman's World1 yr. .50
Good Stories1 yr. .25 **\$1.65**
Poultry Success1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$2.75

OFFER No. 2.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Breeder's Gazette1 yr. 1.00
Swine World1 yr. .50 **\$1.85**
Household1 yr. .25
Total value\$2.75

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McCall's Magazine1 yr. 1.00
Everybody's Poul. Mag.1 yr. .75 **\$1.85**
Total value\$3.00

OFFER No. 4.
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Farm Mechanics1 yr. 1.00
Fruit Belt1 yr. .50 **\$1.80**
Modern Poultry Breeder...1 yr. .75
Total value\$3.25

OFFER No. 5.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Pathfinder1 yr. 1.00
People's Home Journal...1 yr. 1.00 **\$2.50**
On-the-Air1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$4.00

OFFER No. 6—W.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Woman's Home Com.1 yr. 1.50
Woman's World1 yr. .50 **\$2.25**
Today's Housewife1 yr. .50
Total value\$3.50

OFFER No. 7—W.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Good Stories1 yr. .25
Gentlewoman1 yr. .25 **\$1.50**
Poultry Success1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$2.50

OFFER No. 8—W.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All five
People's Home Journal...1 yr. 1.00
McCall's Magazine1 yr. 1.00 **\$2.50**
Today's Housewife1 yr. .50
On-the-Air1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$4.50

OFFER No. 9.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Swine World1 yr. .50
Fruit Belt1 yr. .50 **\$1.85**
Poultry Success1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$3.00

OFFER No. 10.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Modern Priscilla1 yr. 2.00
Household1 yr. .25 **\$2.55**
Farm Mechanics1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$4.25

OFFER No. 11.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All three
McCall's Magazine1 yr. 1.00
Today's Housewife1 yr. .50 **\$1.75**
Total value\$2.50

OFFER No. 12.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All three
Hoard's Dairyman1 yr. 1.00
Illustrated Mechanics1 yr. .25 **\$1.90**
Total value\$2.25

OFFER No. 13.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Hunting & Fishing1 yr. .50
American Magazine1 yr. 2.50 **\$3.50**
People's Home Journal...1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$5.00

OFFER No. 14.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Household1 yr. .25
Woman's World1 yr. .50 **\$1.55**
Amer. Poul. Advocate...1 yr. .50
Total value\$2.25

OFFER No. 15.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
On-the-Air1 yr. 1.00
Youth's Companion1 yr. 2.00 **\$3.25**
Everybody's Poul. Mag.1 yr. .75
Total value\$4.75

OFFER No. 16.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Woman's Home Com.1 yr. 1.50
Capper's Magazine1 yr. 1.00 **\$2.35**
Household1 yr. .25
Total value\$3.75

OFFER No. 17.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Christian Herald1 yr. 2.00
Peoples' Pop. Monthly...1 yr. .25 **\$2.25**
Household1 yr. .25
Total value\$3.50

OFFER No. 18.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Pathfinder1 yr. 1.00
On-the-Air1 yr. 1.00 **\$2.30**
Woman's World1 yr. .50
Total value\$3.50

OFFER No. 19.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Capper's Magazine1 yr. 1.00
Household1 yr. 1.00 **\$1.75**
Amer. Poul. Advocate...1 yr. .50
Total value\$2.75

OFFER No. 20.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
People's Home Journal...1 yr. 1.00
Household1 yr. .25 **\$2.35**
Every Child's Magazine...1 yr. 1.50
Total value\$3.75

OFFER No. 21.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Household1 yr. .25
Gentlewoman1 yr. .25 **\$1.40**
Good Stories1 yr. .25
Total value\$1.75

OFFER No. 22.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Breeder's Gazette1 yr. 1.00
Farm Mechanics1 yr. 1.00 **\$2.50**
Open Road (Boys)1 yr. 1.50
Total value\$4.50

OFFER No. 23.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All three
Woman's World1 yr. .50
Household1 yr. .25 **\$1.40**
Total value\$1.75

OFFER No. 24.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All three
Pathfinder1 yr. 1.00
McCall's Magazine1 yr. 1.00 **\$2.00**
Total value\$3.00

OFFER No. 25.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All three
Breeder's Gazette1 yr. 1.00
Swine Grower1 yr. .50 **\$1.85**
Total value\$2.50

OFFER No. 26.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
People's Home Journal...1 yr. 1.00
Hunting & Fishing1 yr. .50 **\$2.75**
Open Road1 yr. 1.50
Total value\$4.00

OFFER No. 27.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All three
Christian Herald1 yr. 2.00
Pathfinder1 yr. 1.00 **\$2.50**
Total value\$4.00

OFFER No. 28.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All three
Capper's Magazine1 yr. 1.00
Household1 yr. .25 **\$1.60**
Total value\$2.25

OFFER No. 29.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All three
Collier's Weekly1 yr. 2.00
Household1 yr. .25 **\$2.25**
Total value\$3.25

OFFER No. 30.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Woman's World1 yr. .50
Modern Priscilla1 yr. 2.00 **\$2.50**
Poultry Success1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$4.50

OFFER No. 31.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Pictorial Review1 yr. 1.50
Household1 yr. .25 **\$2.00**
Mother's Home Life.....1 yr. .25
Total value\$3.00

OFFER No. 32.
MICHIGAN FARMER...1 yr. \$1.00 All four
Youth's Companion1 yr. 2.00
People's Home Journal...1 yr. 1.00 **\$3.50**
On-the-Air1 yr. 1.00
Total value\$5.00

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THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 24.

Wheat.

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

Chicago.—December \$1.61; May \$1.61½@1.62.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.75@1.76.

Corn

Detroit.—Old No. 2 yellow 95c; old No. 3 yellow 94c.

Chicago.—December at 74¼@74½c; May 79¾@79½c.

Oats.

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

Chicago.—December at 38¾c; May at 43¼c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 93c.

Chicago.—December at 90¼c; May at 97c.

Toledo.—95c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5@5.10.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, fancy hand-picked \$5.65@5.75 per cwt; red kidneys \$10.25@10.55.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$5.50@6; red kidney, Michigan, \$10.75@11.25.

Barley

Malting 78c; feeding 73c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover \$18.50; alsike \$15.60; timothy \$3.40.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$1.85@1.90.

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 \$30 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

A radical change in the character of the reports concerning the Argentine wheat crop, and heavier buying of North American wheat by European countries, caused a substantial advance in wheat prices during the past week. The usual shifts in the speculative tides accompanied the upswing.

The world outlook for the next six or eight months hinges, to a considerable extent, on the Argentine crop. If the final returns are not larger than the present estimates, the world balance sheet of supply and demand will be fairly closely adjusted.

RYE

Rye prices strengthened with wheat during the past week. Receipts are smaller than last year, or two years ago, but small additions to the visible supply are reported from week to week. Exports are proceeding at a rate that would not take care of more than 10 to 15 per cent of our theoretical surplus.

CORN

Corn prices weakened during the last few days. The movement of corn from the interior shows signs of picking up, and it is possible that there will be rather heavy receipts in the next six weeks, in spite of the fact that the weather, up to this time, has been unfavorable for husking. Industries seem to be finding it easier to buy corn at country points, and are not competing very actively for the arrivals at terminals. The corn market must still face the heavy winter movement which is bound to come sooner or later. If it is delayed by bad weather, prices will be sustained, but if not, it is questionable whether the early demand will be sufficient to absorb it.

OATS

The oats market continues in much the same groove as for several weeks. The visible supply showed a small decrease in the last report, but it remains oppressively large.

SEEDS

Both red and alsike clover seed prices have advanced further recently, and are higher than at this time in either of the past two years. Only half the red clover crop has been sold by the growers so far, but the movement of alsike seed has been more rapid, with

approximately 70 per cent out of growers' hands. Choice French red clover for November-December shipment is quoted at \$21@22 per 100 pounds, duty paid, which is \$7@8 below current domestic prices for the same grade seed.

FEEDS

Demand for feeds is moderate, and prices are holding generally steady. Offerings of wheat feeds are light, but supplies of other feeds are more liberal.

BEANS

This trade is holding steady, with a comparatively small volume of pea beans reaching the big markets. However, with red kidneys some of the markets show signs of weakening. Local elevators are busy making the crop ready for the consuming trade. The New York market is steady on pea beans, as is also the case in Chicago; but the Detroit price dropped five cents at the close of last week.

APPLES

Apple markets are very irregular, with the tendency on western apples toward stronger values and lower on eastern varieties. Prices have never reached the levels of last fall. Holdings of apples in storage are considerably larger than at this time a year ago. Illinois A-2½-inch Jonathans are unchanged at \$6@6.50 per barrel at Chicago.

EGGS

Fresh eggs are extremely scarce, and the market advanced further last week, so that prices are higher than at the corresponding time a year ago. November receipts at the leading markets so far have been considerably less than in the same period in either of the two preceding years. Earlier in the season, reports of larger numbers of pullets on farms had led to the belief that production during November and December would at least equal, if not exceed, last year. Stor-

age eggs are meeting with more favor as fresh eggs soar to new high levels. The weather will be the controlling factor in the egg market during the next month. If conditions are favorable to egg production, and the supply of fresh stock increases, the trend in prices will be reversed. However, no declines are expected until after the holiday trade, which is just ahead, has been satisfied.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 58@52c; ordinary firsts 48@56c; miscellaneous 58@60c; dirties 25@37c; checks 25@35c. Live poultry, hens 16@23c; springers 24c; roosters 16c; ducks 21c; geese 16c; turkeys 38c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 55@60c; storage 34@37c. Live poultry, heavy springers 25@26c; light springers 20c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 15c; roosters 16c; geese 18c; ducks 25@26c; turkeys 45c.

BUTTER

Butter prices made a good recovery last week and are again above 50c a pound at Chicago. Production has fallen off a little more, and is probably reaching the low point of the season. The make continues to run considerably ahead of a year ago, however. Consumption of the best butter is holding up, but use of substitutes is reported to be cutting into the demand for medium and lower grades. The declining tendency in the butter market probably has been halted until after Thanksgiving, at least, although any increase in supplies of top scores will tend to weaken prices.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 50c; New York 51¼c. Fresh creamery in tubs sells for 45@47c per pound in Detroit.

POTATOES

Potato prices in shipping sections are firm, indicating a strong undertone, and distributing markets are recovering rapidly from their recent declines. Prices had advanced faster than con-

sumers' ideas of potato values, and trading has been slow in the past two weeks. Some frosted potatoes harvested following the early freeze, are beginning to appear. Shipments of potatoes are declining rapidly as growers are inclined to hold for better prices. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.25@3.50 per 100 lbs. in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

The prevailing tone in the wool market is strong, and prices are gradually edging their way into higher ground. Mills are not taking large quantities, but they are purchasing persistently and calling for prompt delivery, indicating that their stocks are small and the rate of consumption fairly high. Boston reports sales of territory fine combing at \$1.35, clean basis, ranging on down to \$1 for quarter-blood. Some territory wools have been sold in the original bag at a little over 50 cents in the grease. Foreign markets continue to rise in spite of the increasing amounts offered for sale in the southern hemisphere.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Vegetables and other produce moved off fairly well, with few changes in prices. Potatoes were in liberal supply. Offerings of celery were larger, and selling rather slow. Cauliflower was cleaned up early. Well-bleached endive had ready sale, but spinach, mustard and other greens were slow sellers. First-class carrots and parsnips were taken well, but beets and turnips had few buyers. Offerings of veal and dressed hogs were small and the demand light.

Apples \$1@2.50 bu; pears 75c@82 bu; beets 60@65c dozen bunches; carrots 60@85c dozen bunches; cabbage 60@75c bu; leaf lettuce \$1 6-lb. bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; root parsley 75c@1.25 bu; curly parsley 40@50c dozen bunches; endive, green 75c@81 bu; potatoes \$2.15@2.25 bu; spinach \$1@1.25 bu; local celery 40@75c dozen; turnips, topped 75c@1.25 per bu; parsnips \$1.25@1.50 bu; pop corn \$2 bu; quinces \$3 bu; eggs, retail 70@85c dozen; hens, retail 28@32c; colored springers, wholesale 25@27c; retail 28@32c; leghorn springers, retail 25@28c; ducks, retail 28@30c; geese 25@28c; turkeys, wholesale 45@48c; retail 50@55c; veal 18c; dressed hogs 19c; live pigs \$6@7.50 each; dressed poultry, hens 33@35c; springers 35@40c; ducks 37c; turkeys 52@60c lb; geese 30@35c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Deliveries of turkeys and other poultry were quite heavy in Grand Rapids this week, as farmers brought in fowls contracted by the trade for Thanksgiving. The heavy receipts tended to unsettle the market, with prices about as follows: Turkeys 30@35c; chickens 16@22c; fowls 15@20c; ducks 18@20c; geese 18c; rabbits, hog-dressed 18@20c; pork 15c; beef 8@12c; celery 25@60c; potatoes \$1.75@2 bu; onions \$1@1.25; beets, carrots, cabbage, turnips, squash, rutabagas 50@75c; parsnips and spinach \$1@1.25 bu; hot-house radishes 50@60c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 17c lb; apples, fancy \$1.50@2 bu; fair quality 75c@1.25 bu; cookers 50c bu; pears 50@75c bu; eggs 58@60c; butter-fat 52@53c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Dec. 9.—Merle H. Green, Dispersal Sale, Ashley, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 24.

DETROIT Cattle.

Receipts 394. Market steady.

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 5.00@ 6.50
Butcher cows 4.00@ 4.75
Common cows 3.50@ 4.00
Canners 2.25@ 3.50
Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@ 6.00
Stock bulls 4.50@ 5.50
Heavy bologna bulls 3.50@ 4.50
Feeders 6.00@ 7.25
Stockers 5.00@ 6.00
Milkers and springers... \$45.00@ 85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 472. Market steady.
Best \$14.50@15.00
Others 4.00@14.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 2,953. Market steady.
15c higher.
Best \$15.75@15.90
Fair lambs 12.50@13.75
Fair and good sheep.... 7.00@ 7.50
Culls and common 3.50@ 4.50
Light and common 8.25@11.50
Buck lambs 8.25@14.50

Hogs.

Receipts 2,253. Market steady.
Mixed \$11.40@11.50
Pigs 12.00
Extreme heavies 11.00
Stags 7.50
Yorkers 12.00
Roughs 9.50

BUFFALO Hogs

Receipts 1,900. Market is closing steady; heavy \$11.50@11.60; medium \$11.60@11.65; light weight at \$11.60 11.75; light lights and pigs \$12@12.25; packing sows and roughs \$9.50@9.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 150. The market is steady; steers 1,100 lbs. up at \$7.75@9.75; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$5.75@9.75; yearlings \$11.25; heifers \$5.25@7.75; cows \$1.25@6.25; bulls at \$3.25@5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Best lambs at \$16@

16.25; ewes \$7@8.50; culls \$13 down; best yearlings \$11@12; aged wethers \$9@9.50.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Top \$15; culls at \$11 down.

CHICAGO Hogs

Receipts 30,000. Market is fairly active; strong to 10c higher; underweight, slow, weak; all entered, fine; bulk of good 160-325-lb. weight \$11.05@11.15; practical top \$11.20; assorted 140-150-lb. weight \$11.15@11.35; packing sows \$10@10.40; better killing pigs \$11.35@11.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Fed steers steady with Monday's average market; bulk \$8.50@10.75; best heavy steers \$13.75; few loads \$11.10@12.25; choice yearlings fed for International \$13; few yearlings at about \$10.50; fat she stock is uneven, steady; vealers 25@50c, mostly 50c, higher at \$9.50@10.50; few up to \$11 to packers.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Market on all packers active; fat lambs strong to 25c higher; mostly 25c up; bulk of better grade to packers \$15.75@16; several loads of yearling wethers \$13; early bulk of fat ewes \$7.75@8.25; best aged wethers \$9.75; bulk of fat lambs \$15.25@15.75; few at \$16.

MERLE H. GREEN DISPERSAL SALE

Wednesday, December 9th, 1925

62 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At the farm, one mile east of Elsie, Michigan, which is on the Ann Arbor R. R. FEDERALLY ACCREDITED HERD free from disease. The offerings include: A 29.87-lb. four-year-old with 100 lbs. in a day. A 27.49-lb. cow with 702.2 lbs. of milk. A 21.69-lb. three-year-old. A 21-lb. cow, also a 20-lb. two-year-old from 31-lb. dam. Herd Sire from 910-lb. dam and by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th. Many fresh cows and heavy springers. Write for catalog at once to

Merle H. Green, Elsie, Michigan

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Sanilac Co., Nov. 18.—Weather wet, cold, and windy, with only two or three nice days in the last two weeks. About five per cent of the beans will go unharvested; rest mostly wet, and heavy pickers. Beets about 80 per cent lifted and 60 per cent hauled. Potatoes a light crop, and heavy frost damage. Only about half the apples were secured before the freeze. Cow business is about normal. About 80 per cent of the usual number of young stock being wintered. Auction sales are plentiful. Food supply about 75 per cent of normal, which is made up of considerable last year's hay. A trifling amount of fall plowing done. Not much produce moving except beans, which are worth \$4.70 per cwt.; wheat, \$1.56; oats, 32c; barley, \$1.30 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.30 @ 1.75 per bushel; hay, \$12@18 per ton.—S.

Shiawassee Co., Nov. 16.—Sugar beets and beans have not all been harvested to date. The supply of feed is fairly good. A large percentage of the corn crop is still in shock. Live stock is in good condition, but the number of cattle being fed is rather small. Fall plowing has started. Farmers are so busy that very little marketing is being done. Potatoes bring \$2.25; corn \$1; beans, \$4.60; eggs, 52c; butter-fat, 64c.—C. N.

Huron Co., Nov. 14.—On account of so much wet weather, sugar beets are only about one-half harvested. Some beans are still in the field. The apple crop was good, but much of the fruit was frozen on the trees. Hay is very scarce, and there is not much rough feed, except corn fodder, which is plentiful. Live stock is in fairly good condition, and is being stabled at present. Not much fall plowing is being done. Potatoes were a good crop and are selling at a good price, but some were badly frosted.—T. A. N.

Jackson Co., Nov. 17.—This has been an unfavorable fall for getting in the crops. Many fields of beans are still out. Quite a few apples and potatoes were frozen. Help is scarce. Practically no feeding in this locality. Butter-fat is bringing 53c; eggs, 50c; potatoes, \$2; apples, \$1@1.50. No fall plowing is being done. The hay crop was short, but corn was extra good. Quite a few potatoes and apples were lost by the early freeze.—J. W.

Berrien Co., Nov. 14.—Sugar beets are nearly all out. Fruits are well cared for, but some potatoes are yet to be dug, many being frozen. Corn husking is just nicely started. Live stock, which consists mostly of dairy cattle, is in good condition. The hay crop was short, and corn is too wet to shred. Fall plowing will depend on the weather conditions. Some wheat is being marketed at \$1.52; peppermint oil is selling at \$20 per pound.—C. C.

Otsego Co., Nov. 14.—Sugar beet harvesting has been delayed. A few more days will finish the crop. Fruit is cared for. Stock feeding is reduced on account of shortage of feed. Farmers are fall plowing. Potatoes are a 75 per cent crop, and good prices prevail, though most of the farmers are holding.—S. J. L.

Newaygo Co., Nov. 14.—We had plenty of corn this year, but very little hay. Stock is in good condition, and about the usual number on the farms. Very little fall plowing has been done, and but little corn is husked. About 80 per cent of the beans were harvested in good condition. Potatoes bring \$2 per bushel; wheat, \$1.45.

FAVOR AMERICAN APPLES.

American apples are of better flavor, better liked, and prices being paid for American fruit in Copenhagen, Hamburg and Berlin, are much above the levels prevailing for European apples.

POTATO YIELDS VARY.

The past season was a good one for potatoes in many countries outside the United States. Production in twenty-three countries shows an increase of 13.7 per cent over last year's production. This increase was largely in the important potato producing countries of Germany, Poland and Russia. The forecast of production in the United States shows an increase of 2,276,000 bushels over the estimate of last month, but this is 71,345,000 bushels below the five-year average. Canada's potato crop is below normal, amounting to 68,763,000 bushels, which is 27,850,000 bushels less than a year ago.

WOOL TO HAVE COMPETITION.

With fabrics made from re-worked wool, or shoddy, selling in the stores as "all wool," it would seem that wool growers had enough to contend with, but it is probable that they will soon have to meet the competition of another substitute for virgin wool. A new artificial wool yarn has recently been placed on the market in Italy, according to a commercial agent representing the United States at Rome.

The new yarn is said to have been favorably received by textile manufacturers. It is produced under a German patent. It has stood all the tests, and can be spun with a high yield on any ordinary wool yarn spinning machinery.

A company has also been formed in England to manufacture from vegetable fibers, a substitute for wool, known as "woolulose." It is claimed that this material can be bleached, dyed, spun, and woven into fabrics, as well as blended with wool, cotton or silk.

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY DRESSED POULTRY DRESSED CALVES DRESSED HOGS ROASTING PIGS TAME RABBITS TO DETROIT BEEF CO. DETROIT, MICH.

36 years in the commission business in the same location and under the same management. \$250,000.00 capital and surplus. Prompt returns. Write for free shippers guide.

SHEEP

BRED EWES Cotswolds, Tunis, Oxford, Lincoln, Karakul. Also rams. LeROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

200 Yearling Ewes

200 two and three-year-olds, and 200 solid mouths for sale in car lots. All are strictly choice black-faced stock. If interested, telegraph us at once as these ewes will soon be sold. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN, & SON, South Rockwood, Mich. Telegraph Address Rockwood, Mich.

Fair View Shropshires For Sale

Registered bred ewes, bred to Senator's Double Grandson 3539-480163 and Wardwell's Grant 4032-600430, 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.

For Sale Oxford yearlings and ram lambs, registered. The kind that please. Geo. T. Abbott, Palma, Mich. Tel. Deckerville, 78-3.

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, also ewes and ewe lambs. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 2 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 5 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	25.....\$2.98	\$8.24
11......88	2.64	26......36	8.48
12......96	2.88	27......44	8.72
13.....1.04	3.12	28......52	8.96
14.....1.12	3.36	29......60	9.20
15.....1.20	3.60	30......68	9.44
16.....1.28	3.84	31......76	9.68
17.....1.36	4.08	32......84	9.92
18.....1.44	4.32	33......92	10.16
19.....1.52	4.56	34.....1.00	10.40
20.....1.60	4.80	35.....1.08	10.64
21.....1.68	5.04	36.....1.16	10.88
22.....1.76	5.28	37.....1.24	11.12
23.....1.84	5.52	38.....1.32	11.36
24.....1.92	5.76	39.....1.40	11.60
25.....2.00	6.00	40.....1.48	11.84
		41.....1.56	12.08

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

100 ACRES CLOSE RR TOWN—Crops, Horses, 8 Cows and young stock, poultry, cream separator, farm implements and vehicles, all hay, grain, vegetables, fruit; just the place for easy winter and bright future; all advantages near, dark loamy fields, estimated 50,000 ft. timber, lots fruit; good 9-room house, running water, fire-places, also barns, farm bldgs. If settled quickly, only \$2,800, part cash. Details pg. 8. This catalog farm bargains throughout many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME by farming on James Ranch, California. No winter there, no drought. Crops growing 365 days in every year, and the best markets offered anywhere. Land is state inspected and state approved. A going proposition for a successful farmer. Write me for details. Herman Janes, San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.

EIGHTY ACRES, good buildings, best of clay loam land, 25 miles from Toledo, 40 from Detroit, 1 mile to town and R. R. This farm adapted to sugar beets, alfalfa and corn. Price, \$7,000, part cash. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

FOR SALE—145 acres splendid sheep farm, fully equipped, including 170 first-class grade ewes, five registered rams. Price and terms reasonable. Address J. D. Swartwout Co., P. O. Box 317, Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 BAILED BEAN PODS and oat straw, car lots. Write for delivery price. M. Mayer, Merrill, Mich. Box 301.

ALFALFA and all kinds hay. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

PRINTING—500 letterheads, 500 envelopes only \$6, complete. Prompt service—send copy at once. The Independent Press, Mexico, New York.

BLOWER—Saw Dust, used. Good, cheap. Hill-Curtis Co., Dept. M, Pitcher St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED GRAIN, from latest improved strains of highest yielding varieties under Michigan conditions. Wolverine oats, Robust beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Sable and white collie pups, 7 weeks old, all females, price \$5.00 apiece. English Shepherd pups, 6 weeks old, males \$6.00, females \$4.00. All pups of both breeds are from my own heel driving dogs, and satisfaction guaranteed. Earl White, Live Stock Dealer, Arcade, N. Y.

FERRETS—Thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catchers, \$5.00 each. Young Stock females, \$4.00. Males, \$3.50. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FERRETS—specializing in small trained ratters or hunters. Information free. Thos. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

STAHL'S GOLD CERTIFICATE pedigreed Flemish Giants for sale, 2 to 8 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sadie North, Butternut, Mich.

1,000 FERRETS FOR SALE. C. Arthur Dimick, Rochester, Ohio.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Cigars, \$2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxons Mills, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. 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, \$2.00. Mild 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

For Shropshire Rams and Ewes write or call on Dan Booher, R. No. 4, Evart, 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 fee plan. **FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc., Breakenridge, Mich.**

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Four pounds chewing or five smoking, \$1.00 postpaid. Clements & Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS—Both Combs, from trapnested stock. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Write for Catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

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

TOP PRICES PAID for live fryers or broilers weighing 1½ to 2½ lbs. Ship today. East Coast Poultry Co., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice, husky cockerels at reasonable prices, bred from heavy layers. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

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.

HIGH GRADE COCKERELS, Rocks, Reds, \$2.75. S. C. W. Leghorns, \$1.75. M. Mayer, Merrill, Mich. Box 301.

"TANCRED STRAIN"—White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, State Fair Winners. Prices right. Write Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

ENGLISH White Leghorn Cockerels from pedigreed males and trapnested hens. M. Homps, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

270-EGG, English White Leghorn (Tom Barron strain) cockerels at \$3 each. M. A. Ashbaugh, Lake City, Mich.

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

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

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

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Holland turkeys, toms \$7, hens \$5. Thoroughbred Flemish Giant rabbits \$2 up. Leonard Norton, R. No. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS from a 30-lb. tom. Young toms weight 16 to 20 lbs., \$10 each. Can be seen at my farm, 2 miles east of Highland, any day but Saturday. D. E. Dean, R. 2, Milford, Mich.

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

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

AMERICA'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Range bred. Winners at the large shows. Reasonable. Write Johnson Turkey Farm, Six Lakes, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze turkeys, hens, \$7; toms, \$9. Unrelated Champion strain. Ida Davy, Ellsworth, Mich.

TURKEYS—all breeds. Strictly pure-bred. Get our special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS and White Embden Geese. Mrs. Guy E. Welch, Elwell, Mich.

BIG TYPE Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Michigan.

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

JUNE HATCHED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. "Good ones." Edith Blocher, Woodland, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Bourbon Red Turkeys. Mrs. Harry Ruggles, Milford, Mich.

THOROUGHBRED BRONZE turkey toms \$8, hens \$6. Fine birds. Wm. J. McConnell, Deckerville, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single man for general farm and dairy work. Milking machine used. Good habits and industry required. Steady job. State wages, age and particulars in first letter. Coldwater Jersey Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

BOYS AND GIRLS—During spare hours, earn beautiful Xmas presents, including Dolls, Buggies, Watches, Skates, Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves, Coaster Wagons, Bob Sleighs, Sweaters, etc. Get further details and beautiful catalog by writing today to Pioneer Tea Company, 1996 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—Earn \$50 to \$75 a week on our Greeting Card proposition. Now is the time to sell them. You can work during spare hours. Write today for details. Pioneer Tea Company, 1996 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS—Our new Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SALESMEN WANTED everywhere to represent us on liberal commission. The Clyde Nursery, Clyde, Ohio.

Make Your Hogs Grow Faster on Less Feed

You can do it. Hundreds of farmers have proved that they can save one-third to one-half their feed in winter, get greater growth and

KEEP THEIR STOCK HEALTHY by cooking stock feed in a HEESSEN FEED COOKER

The handiest article on the farm. 100,000 in use, giving wonderful satisfaction. Cooked feed also better for poultry and other stock.

160 Eggs a Day From 200 Hens

"The cooker I bought of you is fine. I use it for poultry and have been getting up to 160 eggs a day from 200 hens. It is a great saver of fuel, as one fire will last 24 hours." Signed Z. A. Clement.

MANY OTHER USES

Cooker can also be used for heating water, rendering lard, scalding hogs, boiling sap, etc. It Pays For Itself Quickly.

Write Today For FREE Literature

Get full particulars and prices at once. Seven sizes. Famous the country over.

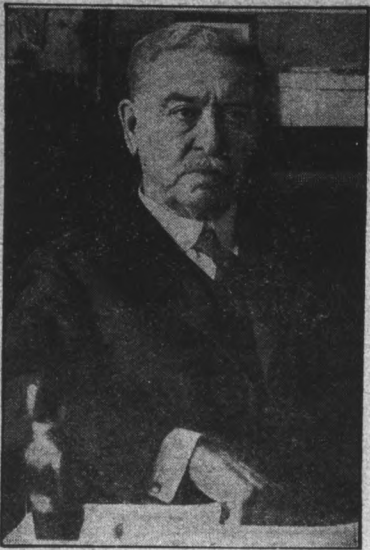
HEESSEN BROS. & COMPANY
Tecumseh (Dept. 10) Michigan

Saves 50% of Feed

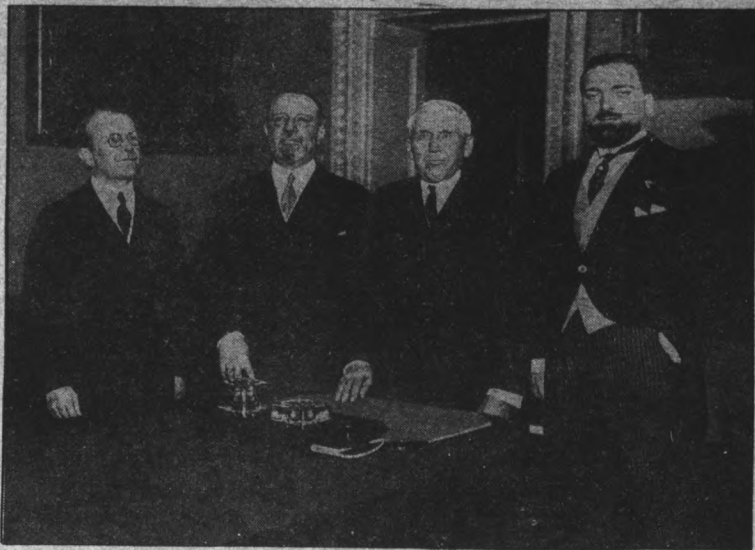
L. T. Doolittle writes: "As a breeder of registered swine, for years, my experience has been that I can save nearly 50% of feed by cooking it."



WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



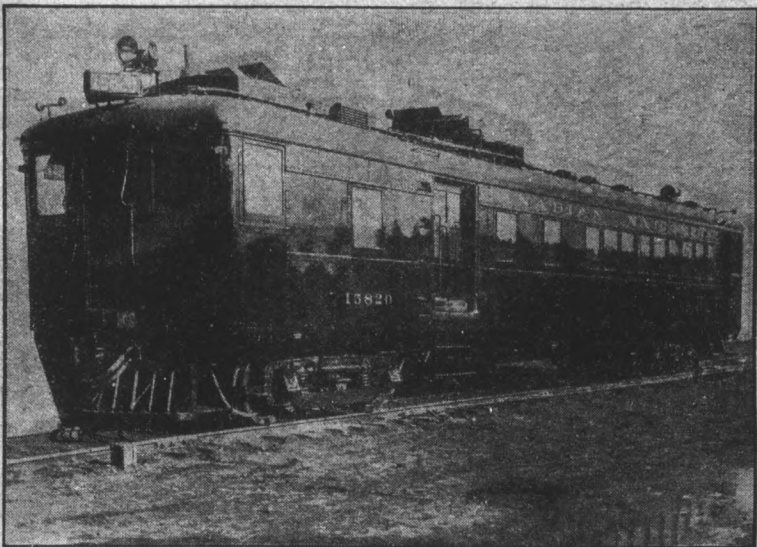
A. W. Trenholm, vice-president of Omaha Railroad, retires for first vacation in fifty-seven years.



Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, the Italian Minister of Finance and head of the Italian debt commission to the United States, with other notables, paid official visit to President Coolidge.



Shattering all Chinese traditions, Kuan Tung takes same course as her husband in Mass. college.



Two world records were smashed when this new oil electric car completed a run of 2,937 miles in 67 hours. The car is designed to meet bus competition, and seats fifty-seven persons.



A unique organization is Newark's, (N. J.), 100 Year Club, whose slogan is a century mark for each member. No member is less than seventy, and some are ninety-three years old.



A new art of carving animals and figures from cakes of ice, attracts much attention in New York restaurants.



Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, of Port Huron, won Pulitzer Trophy air race in New York.



Roy Chapman Andrews, noted Asiatic explorer, has returned with this pet vulture, the only bird of its type in captivity.



Bud Fisher, the prominent American cartoonist, and creator of "Mutt and Jeff," was wed to Countess de Beaumont, of Paris, on board the S. S. Leviathan.



John R. McQuigg, who has risen from buck private to Commander of American Legion, recently conferred with President Coolidge on veterans' affairs.