

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND *LIVE STOCK*
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

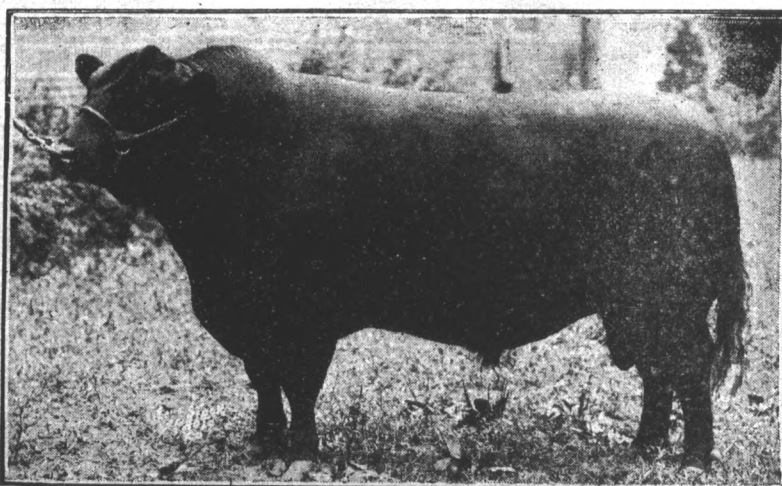
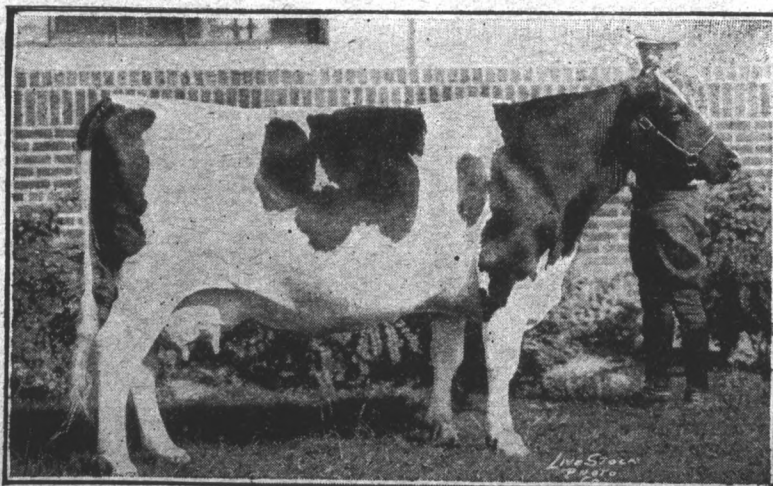
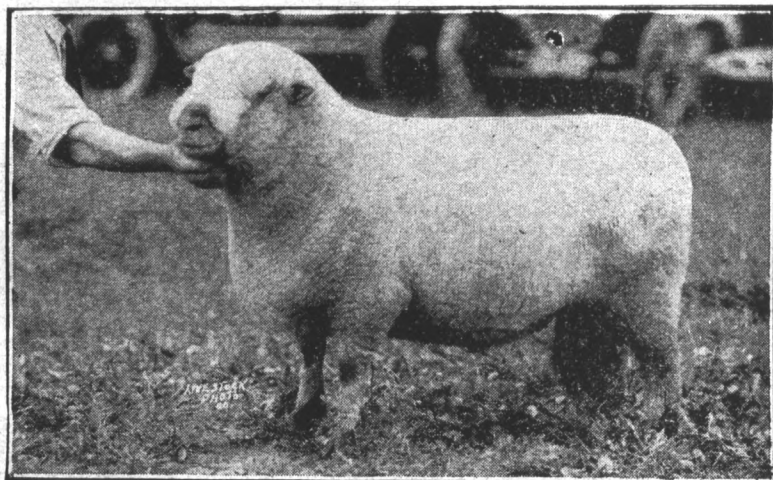
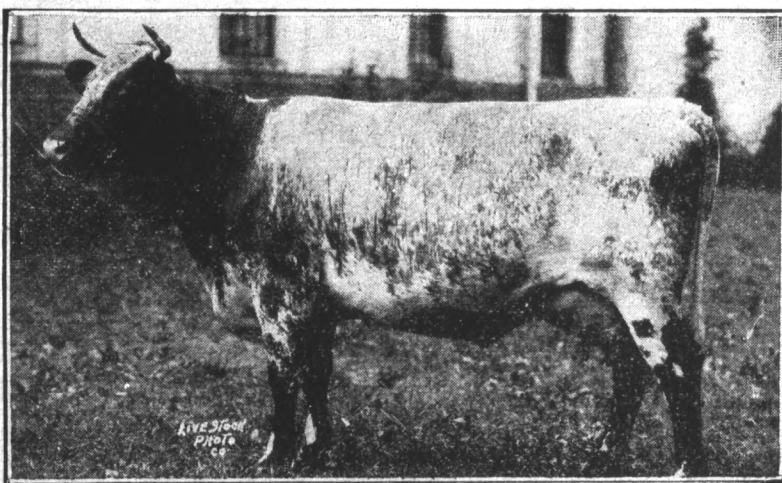
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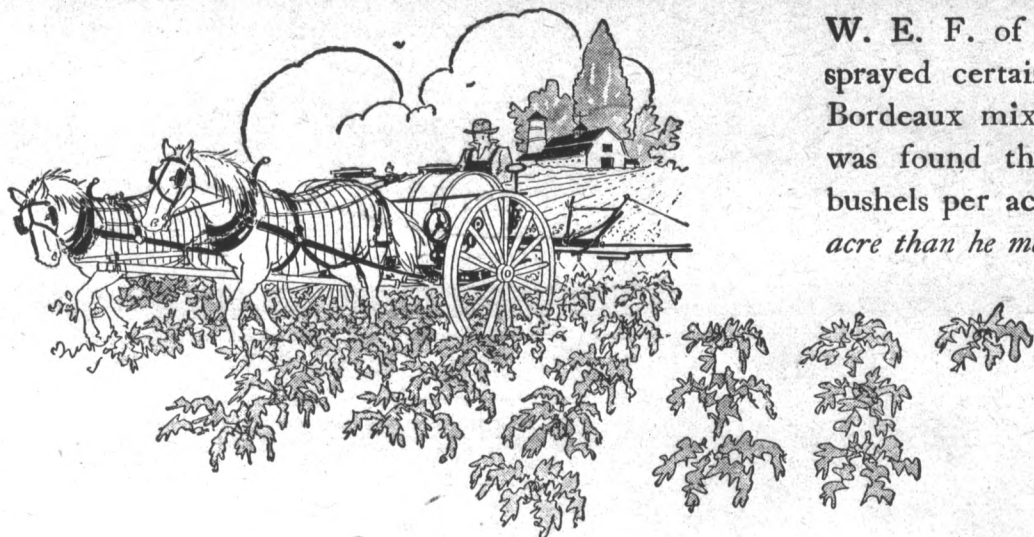
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00

Some Michigan State Fair Champions



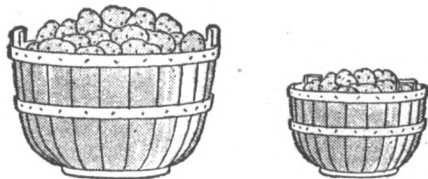
How potato profits were boosted \$127 per acre



W. E. F. of Tuscarawus County, Ohio, regularly sprayed certain rows of potatoes in his field with Bordeaux mixture. When the potatoes were dug it was found that the sprayed potatoes yielded 185 bushels per acre, giving him a profit of \$127 more per acre than he made on the unsprayed potatoes.

Why this tells you to buy Mobiloil

Figure the few cents extra you pay per gallon for Mobiloil as you do the cost of spraying. Mobiloil users find that Mobiloil cuts down the big costs,—repairs, overheating and carbon troubles. By the year, Mobiloil provides the very *cheapest* lubrication you can buy.



And note how long Mobiloil lasts in your car, truck and tractor. Mobiloil frequently cuts oil consumption as much as 10% to 50%. That's a big saving in itself.

Different kinds of feed vs. different grades of oil

Make the CHART your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Veline.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willis-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

The cows, chickens and pigs on your farm require different feeds. And the engines you have on your farm probably require different grades of Mobiloil. One grade for your car, another for your tractor, possibly an entirely different grade for your truck, and your farm lighting and stationary engines.

Each of your engines has been carefully analyzed by the Mobiloil Board of Engineers. The Mobiloil dealer has the Mobiloil Chart which is a certain guide to scientific and economical lubrication. 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment approve this Chart.

Get in touch with the nearest Mobiloil dealer. Ask him what grades of oil you should use. Let him supply you with your season's requirements now. You can make a saving on barrel and half barrel orders of Mobiloil.

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GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVII

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XIII

The Genesis of Cow-testing in America

The Story of the Organization of the First Association at Fremont, Mich.

ON August 10, 1905, which happened to be my birthday, Mr. Colon C. Lillie, deputy dairy and food commissioner, and I were sitting on the veranda of a little hotel in the town of Omar, Mich. It was just after

By Helmar Rabild and Colon C. Lillie

3 weeks in which to try, if it were possible, to organize such an association in a territory of my own choice.

It was not until the second week in September that I found the time to spare. I elected to make the try at Fremont, Newaygo County for two reasons: first, I had worked as butter-maker in the creamery there and was personally acquainted with more farmers there than anywhere else, and secondly, the farmers around Fremont were mostly Hollanders and I knew, that while they were cautious and might be a little difficult to get started, they were the type that would stick and see the thing through, once it was started.

At Fremont I got in touch with Henry Rozema, one of the most progressive farmers there and a leader, and laid the proposition before him.

He saw the value of it and offered to help in any way he could. The result was that he hitched up an old white horse he had and for several days he drove me to the farmers of the community and helped in every way to encourage the proposition. As I recall it, he did not get a penny for the time he spent with me nor for the use of his rig, and his old white horse. In the course of a week or 10 days we had secured enough pledges so that we felt an association could be effected if a rallying meeting could be held. I had a number of hand bills printed and distributed announcing a meeting at the Grang Hall at Fremont, Sept. 26. In the meantime I had drawn up a contract and constitution and by-laws. At the meeting these were presented and adopted, the contract was signed by 18 of the

farmers and the association was a fact. I was so elated that I sent a telegram the same night to the deputy commissioner which he received just as he addressed a dairy meeting in a

Michigan Contributes

THE idea of testing cows cooperatively is another significant contribution to the agriculture advancement of America made by the State of Michigan. Her other outstanding agricultural gift was the idea of establishing a college for discovering and teaching the laws of science and art as applied to practical agriculture.

breakfast and we were waiting for someone to take us to a nearby town where we were scheduled to speak at a dairy meeting.

I was at the time a dairy and food inspector and gave most of my time to assisting creameries that had difficulties with the quality of their butter, yield, losses and other operating difficulties. Occasionally, however, I was required to speak at a meeting. We were discussing the profits in dairying and what might be done to "foster and encourage" the dairy industry, a duty which the new law laid upon the Dairy and Food Department.

My contention was that the elimination of the unprofitable cow, better feeding, systematic breeding and a study in an organized way of the various factors that effected profit, would do more to foster and encourage the dairy business than anything else that could be done and I outlined the idea of a cow-testing association. Mr. Lillie finally agreed, as a birthday present, to give me not to exceed

Attend Dairy Show

THOSE who read these two stories of the beginning of cow-testing work in Michigan twenty years ago this fall should attend the National Dairy Show at Detroit, October 6 to 13, to witness the wonderful development and influence of the cow-testing movement in the United States. This will also be the occasion of the twentieth birthday of the Dairy Exposition.

town in the thumb. He read the telegram at the meeting.

The members for the first year were: Henry Rozema, Henry Oesterhuis, Ed. Oesterhuis, Ben Brookhuis, Geo. Dobbin, Jan Brookhuis, J. Meeuwenberg, U. Bronzema, J. Dobben, Chris Wills, Joe Purcel, Robt. O'Sullivan, M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Cattlenach, E. Doud, G. Tubergen, G. Stroven, Joe Rozema, Dirk Kolk, W. C. Stuart, J. Waters, David Powers, Severt Swenson, Carl Swenson, Wm. Swenson, Robt. Kopf, Arthur Demars, James Walsworth, A. Walsworth, Chas. L. Emens, H. W. Crawford.

There were 31 members, of which 18 signed up at the meeting, the remaining later. They owned only 230 cows and as they pledged themselves to pay only \$1.00 per cow, a problem of finance was apparent from the start, but I counted on solving that later. The important thing was that an organization had been effected and the other problems could be solved as we came to them.

(Continued to page 292)



A Breed Meeting Where the Cow-Testing Idea is Now Being Promoted.

Storing Vegetables at Home

Some of the Factors Necessary for Success

By George Starr

IN this enlightened day and age there are few people who will question the value of an abundant and varied supply of vegetables in the daily diet. During the summer months a well planned garden may be drawn upon to furnish the daily needs of the farmer and his family, but as winter draws near, the problem becomes more difficult, unless some care and labor is devoted to the securing and storage of a sufficient supply.

The city dweller is fortunate in that he is able to have delivered at his door each day, not only the local grown vegetables from storage, but also the fresh vegetables as they are shipped in from the south. The farmer, living at a distance from the market is forced to depend upon his own resources.

It is unfortunately true that on many farms the conveniences for proper storage are few, and mostly temporary. Where the heating stove has given place to the furnace or boiler in the basement, the temperature is like-

ly to be high, and it may become necessary to partition off a room which can be ventilated and maintained at a low temperature.

The storage requirements of different vegetables may vary greatly. Root crops and cabbage keep best in a fairly moist atmosphere, while onions, squashes and pumpkins require a dry atmosphere. It is not possible to store these two groups of vegetables in the same room with good results, yet they are often placed together in a damp, or perhaps a very dry cellar for winter use.

Temperatures for vegetable storage are all relatively low, with a few exceptions. A few degrees above freezing is best. The squash, sweet potato, and pumpkin will keep longest in a warm, dry place and very often the furnace room will furnish ideal conditions. Onions may best be kept in a dry, unheated attic room where the

temperature may be held right around the freezing point.

There have been few improvements in methods of vegetable storage on the farm, since the days of our forefathers, the old methods, while crude, are fairly satisfactory. There are a number of important considerations to bear in mind, first of which is protection from frost; the second, proper moisture conditions, and third, that of ventilation.

The underground pit is the simplest and oldest method of storing vegetables. This should preferably be located on a high, sandy, well drained spot. If the drainage conditions are ideal the pit may be from one to two feet deep, three feet wide, and as long as may be necessary to contain the vegetables, but if the drainage is rather poor the pit should be entirely above ground. The vegetables, such as root crops, and potatoes, are placed in the

pit and heaped up so that the top of the pile is above ground. A layer of straw six inches thick is then placed over the vegetables and the whole thing is then covered with earth. It will be necessary to insert a tile or a wooden flue at the top of the pit, and opening into the air, that proper ventilation may be secured. As the weather becomes colder it will be necessary to further cover the pit with a thick layer of strawy manure.

When it becomes necessary to remove some of the vegetables from the pit, a hole one foot square may be chopped through one side near the base over which the covering may be replaced after a sufficient supply of vegetables are obtained.

The outdoor, or sod cellar, is much in use in many localities. This furnishes a convenient, and more or less permanent method of storage. A pit of sufficient size and depth is first dug. This is roofed over roughly with poles or boards, the whole thing is then

(Continued on page 288)

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VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER THIRTEEN

DETROIT, SEPT. 25, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Crops and Prices

THE statistical relation of crops and prices is always of interest to producers, though seldom an infallible guide to future market trends. Market influences are so complex as to be impossible of accurate predictions, but the old law of supply and demand ever remains the ruling factor in the ultimate adjustment of price levels.

But prior to such adjustment, rather wide price fluctuations are bound to occur as a result of local reports relating to supply, fluctuations in seasonal demand or over-crowding the market during or immediately after the harvest season for any given crop. Then, too, final crop yields are not always in line with earlier estimates, while consumer demand may be adversely affected by unexpected conditions. But in the long run, the farmer who is well informed regarding the statistical position of the products which he has for sale will sell them to the best advantage.

Generally speaking, statistics seem to favor improved market conditions for farmers during the marketing season for 1926-1927. Industrial conditions are generally good with no prospect of an immediate or early slump, which seems to assure a normal domestic demand for food stuffs. Supplies in most lines of production also promise to be below, rather than above, normal. It has not been a bumper crop year at home or abroad. All reports agree on the prevalence of generally unseasonable weather in Europe, and there are no statistical indications that we shall have a large surplus in any line of production, which is a favorable situation.

The relation of farm prices to general commodity prices is also a factor to be taken into consideration. Gen-

eral commodity prices have been sagging while farm prices have been advancing since the deflation period, but they have not yet reached a parity. General commodity prices have dropped to a point which is around seventy-four per cent above pre-war level, as compared with a farm price level of about forty per cent above the pre-war average.

Undoubtedly the general tendency will be toward a further narrowing of these percentages and the statistical position of crops is such that an advancing market may be reasonably expected, once normal price levels have been found.

This then, would seem to be a year in which "orderly" marketing should prove most advantageous to producers. Such a course, generally followed, should result in the maintenance of remunerative prices throughout the marketing season for the great bulk of the products of Michigan farms. The withholding of crops from the market on sharp declines should have a more marked steadying influence than is usually the case and the gradual or "orderly" marketing of the season's crop should stabilize prices at a remunerative point more readily than is the case in bumper crop years.

Electricity and Farming

IT is difficult to think of our present civilization without intimately associating mechanical power with our progress, since power, during the past century, has been a most important factor in our advancement. In the past few decades, the wide expansion in the use of electrical power in manufacturing has given America industrial supremacy and added untold wealth to her coffers.

But will the same benefits come to that portion of our civilization which to date has not enjoyed the full benefits that electricity can bring? In other words, will agriculture be brought to the same high level of efficiency through the application of electrical power to its work?

Recently an expert of one of our large electrical companies gave public expression to his views along this line. He believes that super-power and the automobile promise to greatly aid in improving the economic conditions of the country by increasing the prosperity of the average family and by bringing agriculture back in step with other industries.

He not only believes this, but he also holds that the more liberal use of electrical energy will check the growth of our large cities, build up the smaller cities and towns, bring agriculture in closer touch with industry which in the past has been so advantageous to the farmer, and place living conditions in the country on a par with those in the cities.

If this industrial prophet sees clearly, agricultural America can look forward with hope. Undoubtedly his prophecy, to be fully realized, will require the cooperation of those who would be benefited through the change. This means that the farmer and his family must become more familiar with this mysterious energy, which, since the days of Franklin, has baffled the minds of men.

Down With Diphtheria

THE time will come when every case of diphtheria will be an indictment against the intelligence of the parents," said a man of wide experience in public health work; and he added, "nor will it be many years before every death from diphtheria will be referred to a coroner's jury for investigation to fix criminal responsibility."

On first reading these statements seem radical. But given reasonable and thoughtful consideration, they may be interpreted to mean that, in

view of the fact that there now is a definite and certain means of preventing diphtheria within reach of every parent in this country, it is nothing short of criminal neglect for parents to fail to make use of these simple means to protect their children from this malignant disease.

Health authorities give us every hope that diphtheria can be eradicated, if the now known scientific methods of immunization can be uniformly carried out. But they need the active cooperation of every parent. It is up to the fathers and mothers to give serious consideration to the importance of not delaying the work of immunizing all school and pre-school children. If the swath that this malignant disease is cutting in our schools is to be reduced, every parent must do his or her part to help in reducing it.

The Poultry Industry

IT has been demonstrated by Mr. and Mrs. Biddy that continually pecking away at one's work with self-assurance and contentment brings results.

From a woman's pin money proposition, looked upon with disdain by man, the chicken business has made the farmer sit up and take notice. Mr. Farmer is now quite willing to give consideration to the chickens and to do those things which will help the poultry department of the farm to bring results.

This is due to the fact that the hen has shown that she is a worthy producer of wealth. Statistics prove her case. The U. S. government reports show that the value of America's poultry crop annually is greater than the value of her cattle, exceeds the value of her wheat by \$300,000,000, is five times the value of the apple crop, twice that of potatoes, and is seven times the value of her sheep.

But the poultry business is still in the stage of development, and as our population grows denser, it will play even a greater part in our agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Biddy probably knew all the time about what they were boasting. The cackle and the crow will undoubtedly bring others to the realization of poultry's importance, for such advertising backed by results is sure to be effective.

Tariff on Sugar

IT is understood that negotiations are under way to change our treaties with Cuba. This change looks toward a reduction of the tariff duty on sugar imported into the United States from that country. The eastern seaboard refineries and bankers who control the Cuban sugar output, are said to be behind this movement.

One of the considerations held out in favor of this proposed change in our tariff law, is to increase the purchase of American products by the Cubans. This, however, raises a dilemma, according to A. M. Loomis of the National Grange. He points out that, if they distribute the benefits of the lower tariff to the Cubans, they cannot sell sugar any cheaper than they do now in the United States, which would be in opposition to the claim that the American housewife is now being robbed by the sugar tariff.

On the other hand, if the refiners reduce the price of sugar in the United States, they cannot increase the purchasing power of Cuba. This would, however, reduce the income of the American producers of beets and sugar cane and thus cut down the purchasing power of these farmers in the United States. It would appear, said Mr. Loomis, that American agriculture and manufacturing interests will be best served in the direction of maintaining full tariff duties on sugar imported from the island.

Another argument should also be

kept in the minds of consumers as well as producers of this product. Owing to the low cost of production in Cuba, the removal of the tariff would undoubtedly end the commercial production of both cane and beet sugar in this country. Such an act would place the sugar business in full control of the Cuban sugar interests. These interests, with a monopoly, would probably juggle prices sufficiently to discourage home production but, having the power to force prices upward, would naturally exercise it to the disadvantage of the consumer. The best interest of America would be served, in the opinion of many who have carefully considered the subject, by keeping the sugar markets on a competitive basis which apparently is being done to some degree, at least, by our present tariff arrangement.

Shoes

WE blame Adam fer most o' our failin's, so we gotta blame him fer shoes. You see ever since Adam got reckless and ate a appul, man's been tryin' ta save his sole, so he's wearin' shoes.

If Adam hadn't been thrown out o' paradise, we wouldn't had ta wear shoes, 'cause there wouldn't been no stones and sticks and etc. ta hurt our feet. But he was thrown out 'cause he listened ta Eve and ever since the shoe business 's been good.

The rest o' the animule kingdom didn't have no Adam so they don't have ta wear no shoes, etc. But us

humans is soft, so we gotta protect ourselves from the earth. Our feet 's in contact with the earth more'n any thing else so we take the tougher hide o' other animules ta protect

us. We're fraid our feet'd wear out if we didn't protect 'em.

Shoes ain't a blessin' o' civilizashun; they're one o' the necessary evils. We're born with bare feet but we're ashame o' them and cover 'em up soon. We don't find no comfort in shoes; we just get so we kin stand 'em. When it comes ta bein' tenderfoots, we're all them nowadays.

Men wear shoes fer protectshun, but ladies must have tougher soles, 'cause they wear dainty shoes what's got more looks than usefulness. Shoes is one o' the implements o' torture woin use ta look nice. But it seems ta me even woin is beginin' ta realize that feet is ta walk on instead o' ta look at. Even the Chinese woin is gettin' sensibul that way.

This is a hard, hard world and it's gettin' harder every day. Cement sidewalks and concrete roads ain't built fer bare feet. We simply gotta wear shoes nowadays ta keep our understanding good, and ta keep our standin' good. No banker likes ta loan money ta one what can't buy shoes. To be well shod is a indicashun o' what you call finanshul affluence.

You kin tell by a fellow's shoes what he is. I always kinda look out fer them patent leather shoe fellows and them what has loud shoes on. I like the man what's got a good substanshul, common sense shoe on, and the woman what uses judgemunt on what she puts on her tootsies. Too many's been tryin' ta get their feet ta the size so they kin wear Cinderella's slipper.

Breakin' in shoes ain't no sport, but wearin' squeaky ones is a good way ta advertise yourself. Takin' off shoes ain't right in society but its mighty comfortabul. I like ta say "How de Do" ta my feet once in a while but I ain't anxious ta do the same ta the feet o' others. HY SYCKLE.

The year 1926 is the fiftieth anniversary of the telephone.



THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

METHOD OF WETTING SILAGE.

Noticed the inquiry in a recent issue where a subscriber asked about the practicability of wetting his silage by introducing the water into the pipe above the blower. I have never tried this, but hardly think it would work unless the water supply were at a higher level than the hole in the pipe, on account of the pressure in the blower pipe.

My method of wetting silage while cutting is to draw a wagon tank to within a few feet of the pulley end of cutter, then connect a three-quarter inch hose to the bottom of the tank. Fasten the other end alongside the cutter so that the water will run out directly in front of the air inlet to the fan. The suction will draw the water in and the fan will do a very effective job of mixing the water with the silage. Have used this plan repeatedly and find that the water is a great help to the proper keeping of the silage, especially in the last few hours of filling the silo.—H. C.

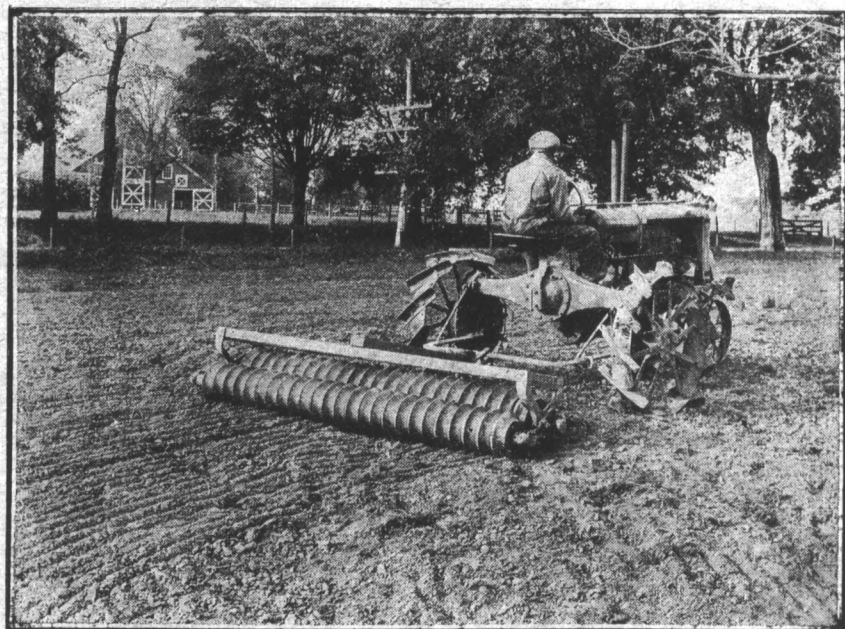
This seems to be a very common and satisfactory method of adding

furnace heat is regulated so as to keep the temperature around 68 degrees, I doubt whether any additional ventilation is required. It would almost be necessary, however, to put a large register in or near the ceiling or an opening supplied with a large ventilating electric fan, with an easily controlled arrangement for increasing or decreasing the amount of air removed. This would be opened to let out some of the heated air when the room began to feel stuffy.—I. W. D.

CUT CORN STUBBLE LOW.

THE European corn borer is a serious menace. It is particularly hard to destroy the insect because of its feeding habits. Poisons and other ordinary means of killing plant pests are ineffective because the corn borer feeds within the corn plant.

One of the most effective means thus far discovered of controlling the



A Tractor-Cultipack Combination Which Fits the Ground for Seed Quickly and Thoroughly.

water to silage. While the flow of water is not entirely automatic, it would not be at all difficult to arrange a light spring valve which would be opened when the suction came on and would close and shut off the water when the suction stopped. A large ring covered with cloth and set near the air intake would be moved by the suction and still not keep the air from entering. Have any of our readers worked out a better method of adding water?

CHURCH VENTILATION.

We have a church here 30 by 50 feet, which gives us trouble to ventilate. Heretofore, we have lowered the windows from the top, but now we must put in new windows, and the modern windows are all one piece with transom at the bottom, and this does not ventilate the upper part of the church. Could you suggest a method of ventilation that would not be too expensive for a small church? A window or transom in ceiling would waste a lot of heat. The church is heated by means of a hot air furnace in the basement, with one large hot air and one large cold air register. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—W. H.

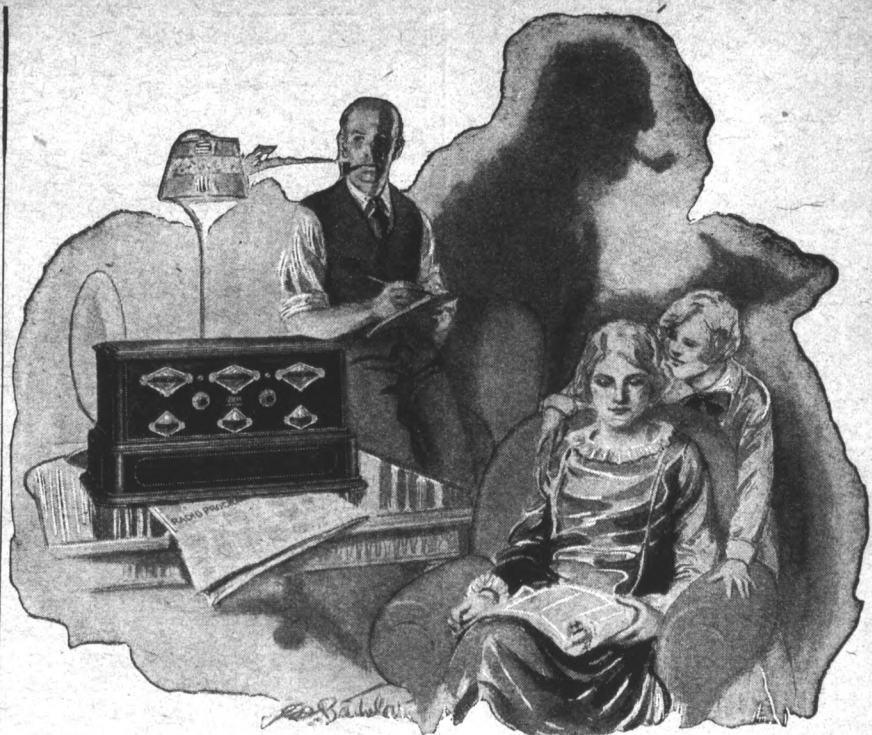
Not a great deal of ventilation is required for a church of this size if the church is thoroughly aired out after the congregation is dismissed, provided the temperature and humidity is properly adjusted for the general comfort. If the window transoms at the bottom are so fitted as to deflect incoming cold air upward towards the ceiling so as to mix it with the warmer air and thus prevent a draft on those nearest the windows, and then the amount of fresh air and the

spread of the corn borer is to destroy the cornstalks and those of other plants in which the borers hibernate before emerging in the spring as moths. It is very necessary, however, to cut the stalks as close to the ground as possible, for it has been determined that, as cool fall weather sets in the borers travel downward in the stalk. It is necessary also, to cut the stalks as early as possible in order to capture most of the borers in the cut stalks and then kill them by ensilaging, shredding the ears and stalks, or burning the stalks. Tests show that when corn is cut three inches above the ground on September 10, only 2.9 per cent of corn borers are left behind; with the same height this figure increases to four per cent when cut October 1, and to ten per cent when cut November 3.

In order to enable farmers to cut their corn close to the ground, machinery manufacturers have developed a low-cut attachment for the different types of corn binders. A stubble pulverizer for destroying borers remaining in the stubble after the corn is cut, and to demolish every possible hibernating place for the pests, has also been designed.

The importance of using the cleanest of vessels to hold milk is shown by the fact that eighty per cent of the bacteria in market milk come from utensils.

Medieval accounts of blood occurring in bread really refer to a harmless bright red fungus which grows in dark places and occasionally discolors milk, bread, and some other foods.



The Efficiency of your Set determines the value of radio to you

YOU wouldn't buy a "sprung" horse or a tractor with burned-out bearings. Apply the same sound judgment in selecting your radio set.

Your distance from worth-while stations requires that your set have the qualities which bring in distant stations with volume and clearness; to select any station and then be free from the interference of others. Grebe Binocular Coils assure you of this. The Grebe Colortone gives you complete control over the loud speaker, so that you can always maintain the natural tone and clearness of voice or music.

It is these and other exclusive Grebe developments, together with sound construction, that make the Synchrophase so efficient. The name Grebe has been in the forefront of radio for nearly twenty years. When you buy a Synchrophase you may be sure that you are making a real investment.

Send for Booklet MF which fully explains the features that make Grebe reception so unusually superior. Then have your dealer demonstrate.

A. H. Grebe & Co., Inc., 109 W. 57th St., New York

Factory: Richmond Hill, N. Y.

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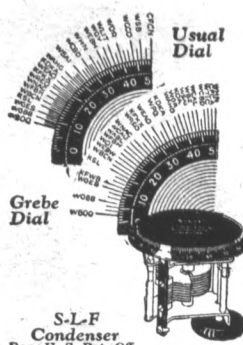
This Company owns and operates stations WAHG and WBOQ



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All Grebe apparatus is covered by patents granted and pending.

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It will save hours of hard labor by keeping floors and rugs—in fact, the entire house, clean. And you only have to build a concrete walk once.

Complete information about building concrete walks and floors as well as many other farm improvements of concrete is contained in our illustrated booklet, "Concrete Around the Home." Write for free copy today.

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AIR NITRATES PRODUCTION INCREASES.

BEFORE the war Germany imported her supplies of nitrogen from Chile. Now with her vast air nitrate plants developed during and since the war, she is producing her own nitrogen supplies, and in addition is exporting as much nitrates as she imported before the war. If it were not for a combination of world nitrate interests, it is probable that the Chilean nitrate producers would soon be out of business.

NEW TYPES OF SOYBEANS.

SEVERAL new varieties of Soybeans brought into this country from northern Manchuria last year, were planted at the Corvallis, Oregon, Urbana, Ill., and Ridgeville, Ohio, experimental stations, with the result that they are making greater growth and a larger yield of seed than are obtained from soybeans now commonly grown in the northern United States.

A NEW BUSH FRUIT.

THE Manchu cherry, a bush fruit resembling a plum, may be substituted for the gooseberry and currant, now being eradicated in certain regions to prevent the spread of the white pine blister rust, according to a specialist in the Bureau of Plant Industry. This fruit was introduced into America many years ago, and experiments have shown it to be very hardy in New York and generally suited to the region where the currants and gooseberries are being eradicated.

GRAIN DUST AS MOTOR FUEL.

GRAIN dust may be used as motor fuel. It is among the future possibilities. In experiments being carried on in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, an internal combustion engine was operated successfully with grain dust.

It is said that hundreds of tons of grain dust are carted from elevators to dumps or used as a cheap stock

feed, for which it has little value. It is now thought that when the present experiments are tried out on a practical basis, accumulations of dust may be utilized for stationary engines, with the possibility that grain dust might be used as an automobile fuel. It is estimated that six pounds of grain dust is equal to one gallon of gasoline. The present difficulty just now, it seems, is a satisfactory method of feeding the dust into the machine.

INSECT PROMOTERS.

THE automobile and the one-crop farmer are assisting in the spread and multiplication of insects, according to Dr. Austin H. Clark of the Smithsonian Institution. The automobile provides a rapid means of transportation and the farm of the one-crop farmer is an insect paradise, where bugs find an unlimited supply of the right kind of food on a given acreage.

COOPERATIVE BUSINESS

IF the success of cooperation can be measured by the gain in amount of business handled, substantial progress is being made in cooperative marketing. The 824 cooperative associations reporting to the Department of Agriculture in 1913 did a business of \$81,647,000. The same associations in 1925 report business transacted to the amount of \$164,284,000.

Specialists in the Division of Cooperative Marketing say this increase is due in part to increased membership per association, to increased business per member, and to a higher price level in such commodities in 1925 than in 1913. The average amount of business per association increased from \$99,086 in 1913 to \$199,373 in 1925.

COLOR OF IMPORTED ALFALFA

THE Bureau of Plant Industry has prepared a set of six samples of stained alfalfa and red clover seed. One per cent of each package of red clover or alfalfa seed imported from Canada will be stained violet, while

all other imported alfalfa and red clover seed adaptable for planting in this country will be stained 1 per cent green. This violet staining of Canadian seed is not only to establish its adaptability, but to enable American farmers who prefer Canadian seed to distinguish it from other imported seed and to know what they are buying. All imported red clover and alfalfa seed not adapted to planting in this country will be stained 10 per cent red. A knowledge of these stains will enable any farmer to distinguish the adaptable and unadaptable seed.

The samples will be sent out to seed dealers, county agents and seed improvement organizations. Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is having sets of the stained samples sent to all state Farm Bureaus.

STORING VEGETABLES AT HOME.

(Continued from page 285)

covered with earth and sod of sufficient depth to prevent freezing. A door frame with door is provided at southern or eastern side away from the prevailing winds. This type of storage is cheap, easy to construct, and frost-proof. It may be used to store root crops, cabbages and potatoes.

In addition to the vegetables placed in outside storage, there should be a supply for early winter use stored in a cold room in the cellar. If the atmosphere is dry it may be necessary to pack the roots and cabbage in boxes or barrels of sand.

While parsnips, salsify and horseradish may be left in the ground over winter without injury, it is well to dig and store a portion of the crop for midwinter use. These may be packed in moist sand and stored in pit, or cool cellar.


Celery for home use should be dug with the roots on and planted in moist earth. The plants may be placed closely together in a box which should be placed in a cool, dark corner of the cellar. The roots must be kept moist through frequent waterings, but care must be taken to avoid getting the leaves damp. A short length of three-quarter-inch hose, with a funnel inserted in one end, will aid in watering.

We do not usually consider rhubarb as a winter vegetable, but when properly stored it will furnish an abundant supply of pie material, over a long period. A dozen clumps will furnish the needs of a large family. The clumps should be dug in late fall in blocks a foot square, taking pains that the soil adheres to the roots.

These clumps are allowed to freeze solid before being placed in storage, this freezing being necessary for successful forcing.

As winter comes on, these clumps are placed closely together in a warm corner of the cellar. A temporary partition should be built around them to totally exclude the light. In a very short time the leaves will begin to grow, after which there will be a continuous supply over several weeks. If only a portion of the frozen clumps are brought into the cellar at one time the remainder can be used later and the forcing period is thus doubled.

It is to be feared that the untimely freezes of the past few weeks have in many cases injured or destroyed the vegetables on the farm which were intended for storing, but there must have been a number of forehanded gardeners and farmers who were prepared, for there has been a cheap and abundant supply of the common vegetables on our markets. Cabbages, roots and squashes have been, and are yet, plentiful, and reasonable in price so that if the crops of our own gardens show serious injury, it will be the part of good judgment to lay in an ample supply from the nearby markets while yet they may be obtained.



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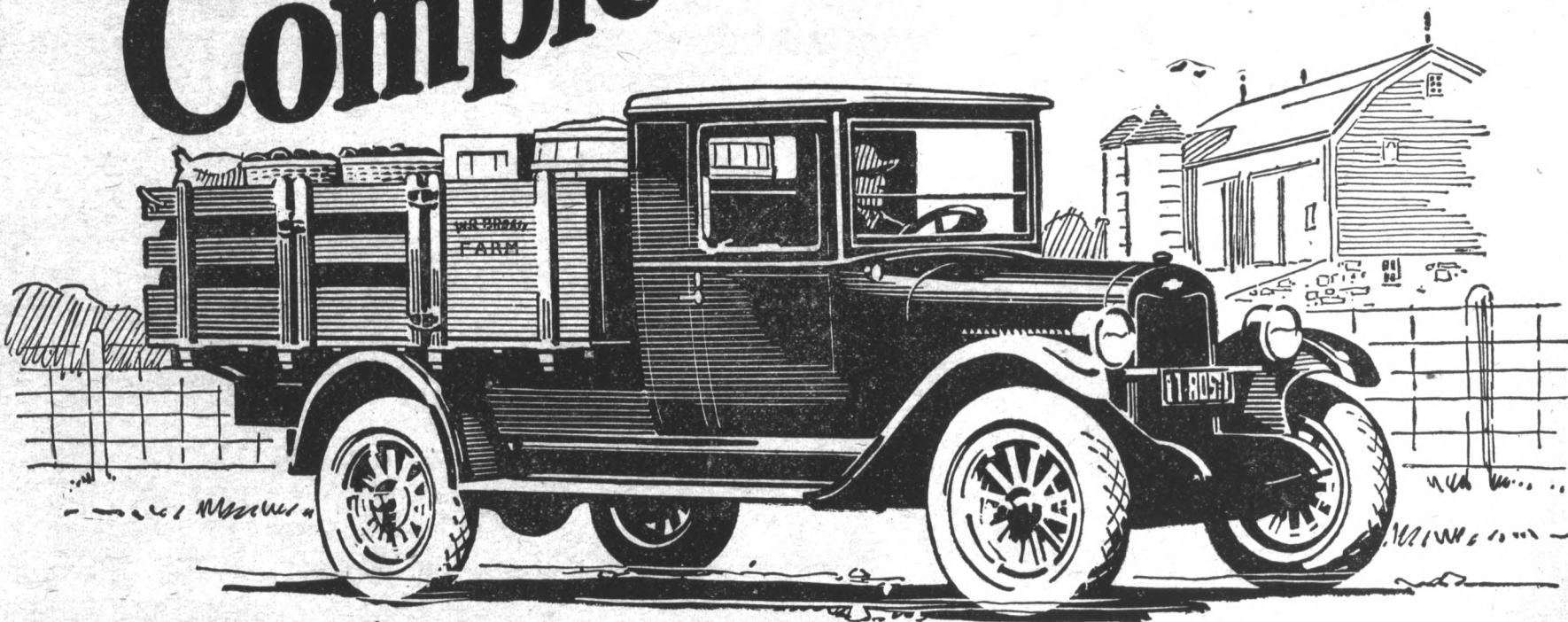
School Isn't a Bad Place at All, Thinks Johnny



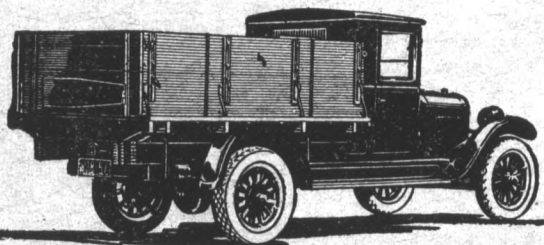
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1-Ton Truck \$680 f.o.b. Flint complete Mich.
Grain Body

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With Panel Body,

1-Ton Chassis and Cab only, \$610

1-Ton Chassis without Cab or Body \$495

1/2-Ton Chassis only, \$375
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

IN addition to the world-famous dependability and low operating costs that have swept Chevrolet Trucks to record-breaking heights of popularity, Chevrolet now offers Truck bodies of Chevrolet design and construction to meet the public demand for a *complete* Chevrolet-built commercial unit.

As a result of this new manufacturing policy, commercial car buyers can now obtain a Chassis and Body engineered as a complete unit and sold as a complete unit, at a single unit price. In addition they enjoy all the advantages of the durability, ruggedness and strength for which Chevrolet is famous and the fine appearance of quality-built Bodies, whose cabs afford a new order of driver comfort and protection.

These new Chevrolet Bodies offer numerous features, heretofore available only on passenger cars, such as: extra-wide sedan-type doors; double ventilating windshield; plate glass windows with Ternstedt regulators; conveniently located instrument panel; durable leather upholstery; deep, comfortable cushions and lustrous, lasting Duco finish in Biscay Green.

Renowned for sturdy design and staunch construction, these improvements still further emphasize the remarkable value which has made Chevrolet Trucks the choice of so many business men the world over.

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TO buck the winter roads and carry you into town for shopping or the movies — to keep you in touch with neighbors and friends — you need new Silvertowns!

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OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

A STOVE DEAL.

I went to the hardware store to buy an oil stove. The man in charge there insisted that I buy an oak stove instead. I declined and left the store. Two days later he came to our house bringing with him a round oak stove which he tried to get us to buy. In order to get rid of him we were obliged to consent to take the stove on trial and if it did not prove satisfactory to send it back. I do not care for the stove. The man refuses to take it back saying that just because we had made a payment of \$15, obtained from turning in two old stoves of ours, on the new stove that we were obliged to keep it. Is this true? What can we do in this case? Please advise.—A. C.

It is a question of fact whether a contract has been made for the purchase of the new stove or merely a sale of the two old stoves for credit on a new stove later to be selected. If there is a completed contract for the purchase of the round oak stove the purchaser is liable for the unpaid balance.—Rood.

OWNER OF CATTLE LIABLE.

Our township voted four or five years ago to let cattle pasture the highways. Since then it has taken no action on the subject. Please tell me if people can still let their cattle run. Also, what procedure is necessary if cattle enter one's gates or through openings in fences and do damage. Please advise.—C. W. C.

The owner of the cattle is liable if they stray from the highway on to private property, the extent of the power of the township is to permit animals to run in the highway. There is no duty of the owner of the land to fence the highway so that cattle cannot run in the road.—Rood.

LEAVING PROPERTY TO WIFE.

If a man wishes to leave money deposited in a bank to his wife in case he should die first, how would he do it? Would deposits which are "payable to John Doe or wife or other survivor" be payable to the wife or would other heirs share in this? Would money left in this way go to an administrator? How can a man fix his property so that the wife shall be cared for after his death, in case the children are spendthrifts, without this property going into court? What percent does administrator receive for services? Please advise.—E. E. H.

The deposit in the bank as suggested will accomplish the purpose and may be withdrawn by either the husband or the wife during their lives, or by the survivor afterwards and would not be included in the estate handled by the administrator. The title to the real property could be conveyed to another person and re-conveyed to the husband and wife to be held by them as tenants by entirety; and in this case the survivor would have it without any necessity for administration. The administrator's fees in this state are 5% on the first \$1000.00, 2% on the next \$5000.00, and 1% of the remainder of the funds handled by him.—Rood.

ANYONE CAN BE SUED.

A had a farm in Mich. B had property in Ind. B came to see A's property with intentions of trading properties. B asked for time to think over proposition, and on returning to his home wrote back to A telling him that he would not consider a trade. A cut three trees on his farm and B in a few days made a new proposition which A accepted. A failed to say anything about the cutting of the trees until after deal was completed, then A told B about the trees and B made no objections and accepted part of the wood. Three months later B tells A that he will have to pay him \$75 damages or he will sue him. Can B sue A for cutting of trees?—G. T.

Suit may be brought in good faith by any person at any time against any

person. There is no way in which a person may guarantee against being sued, and when sued, he must defend himself at his own expense, with possibility of recovering some of his cost if successful in his defense. From the statement it would seem that if B had any ground for complaint he waived it by ratifying the proceeding after knowledge of it. In any event there is no criminal liability according to the statement.—Rood.

GAINING RIGHT BY POSSESSION.

Can a person gain a residence in a number of years by living on another party's property and not paying rent?

Residence is a matter of intention and may be acquired in a moment of time by a mere determination of the person to take up his residence at a particular place with the intention of remaining there. The form of the question causes us to surmise that perhaps the point is, as to whether some right in the property would be obtained by residence upon it. In answer to this question it may be said that whenever any person enters upon the property of another by his consent continued possession would be presumed to be by virtue of such consent until the contrary was shown; and in order to acquire title to the property by adverse possession the person entering must hold open, notorious, adverse, exclusive, and continuous possession of the property under claim right for a period of 15 years or more.—Rood.

TOWNSHIP OFFICE'S RIGHT.

Has the township highway commissioner any right to lend the township tools such as the grader, etc? Has a person, not being a taxpayer, any right to hold township offices?—H. R. B.

The Township highway commissioner has custody of the tools and we are not aware of any way to call to account for loaning them. The qualifications of officers of townships are, they shall be citizens of the United States and a qualified voter of the township.—Rood.

REGARDING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

I have been attending a school in the country. When school begins again I want to get a transfer and attend the town school. To whom must I apply for my transfer? If I finish school at the age of 14 do I have to go until I am 17? Also, do I have to go to high school?—B. J.

By Public Acts 1919, Act No. 132, Section 1, parents and guardians or other persons in charge of children between the ages of 7 and 16 are required to send them to school provided with necessary books. An exception is made of children who have received a diploma from the eighth grade from the public school, and of children above the age of 14 years who have completed the work of the sixth grade in the public school and whose services are necessary for their parents support. No transfer is necessary unless it is desired that the school district pay the tuition for students in the other school. If the board of education does not maintain a high school in the district, the district may be required to pay tuition of a resident of the district in some high school, provided the student holds an eighth-grade diploma granted by the county board of examiners; and that written notice is given to the board of education of the district where the child resides on or before the 4th Monday of June, that it is desired to send the child to the school during the ensuing year.—Public Acts 1921, Page 117.—Rood.

State Farm News

SEED ALFALFA IN AUGUST.

A COMPARATIVELY small acreage of alfalfa seeding in St. Joseph county this spring has been more than balanced by the acreage sown during August. Cultures for the inoculation of 550 bushels of alfalfa seed were distributed by one agency.

SHEEP ARE POISONED.

FORAGE poisoning of sheep has occurred in some counties in the state. L. R. Binding, county agricultural agent in St. Joseph county, reports that one farmer lost twenty-one sheep out of a flock of forty. The only poisonous plant found in the field grazed by this flock was the Kentucky coffee berry, which was the subject of a warning sent out by the Michigan State College recently. In another field where eleven sheep had been poisoned, water hemlock, which had been grazed by the sheep, was found.

TEST EVERY FARM IN COUNTY FOR ACIDITY.

THE soil on every farm in Crawford county is being tested for lime requirements. It has been found that bad weather and roads in the spring are responsible for the reluctance of many farmers to correct soil acidity by liming. County Agent, R. D. Bailey, has recommended the sowing of lime in the fall on corn or potato ground which has been kept free of weeds, and which is to be sown to some nurse crop and seeded the following spring. The lime is disced into the ground after it is applied.

MAKE MARL SURVEYS.

THERE has been a thorough survey of the marl deposits in several Michigan counties this summer, and preparations are under way to make the deposits discovered available to the farmers in these counties. Barry county was found to have workable marl beds in several localities. A layer of marl ten feet in thickness was uncovered in Grand Traverse county. Manistee has an outfit in full operation digging "white gold." Kalamazoo and Allegan counties have been pioneers in working marl beds. Machinery is in operation in these counties which demonstrate various types of hoists and buckets. One Allegan company accepts orders only for 500-yard jobs or larger, and they are kept busy. In some cases, cooperative companies are organized and get out the marl needed in the neighborhood.

CO-OPS HOLD PICNIC.

THREE hundred and fifty attended a joint picnic of the cooperative associations of Allegan county, and those of South Haven and Holland. James Nicol, former president of the State Farm Bureau, was chairman of the program.

WAR ON PEACH DISEASES.

FIFTY inspectors are at work in Berrien county in a campaign to eradicate peach yellows and little peach. These diseases are causing the peach growers of the county considerable trouble. Many of the local growers are organized in township units to locate infected orchards and to check up on the eradication work.

PRIZES TO BOYS AND GIRLS AT CAMP SHAW.

AT the Camp Shaw boys' and girls' club camp held at Chatham, Gogebic county, club members and teams

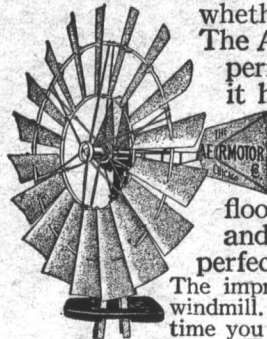
won the following prizes: Eino Hill won the pure-bred Holstein heifer as first prize in dairy cattle judging; Anton Herbenar won the pen of Barred Rocks given to the first events in both dairy and poultry team demonstration work; and the county club members won first in the singing contest, and second place in the instrumental contest. Genevieve Hoppe and Marjorie Olson, two Delta county girls, won first place in clothing team demonstration work.

ENCOURAGE BREEDING OF JERSEYS.

PLANS for the development of a community interest in the breeding of Jersey cattle were developed at a county grange meeting in Manistee county. Members of this community are already buying foundation stock.

BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.



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The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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You can depend upon these local representatives to solve your heating problems.

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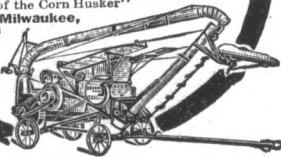
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 "Inventors of the Corn Husker"
 Box 2 Milwaukee, Wisconsin



Established 1889

The Genesis of Cow-testing

(Continued from page 285)

I was authorized by the meeting to take the necessary steps to get the association in action. That meant getting a cowtester and devising a system of records in suitable form, planning a testing outfit and a multitude of other duties in connection with the starting of this new work. The State Dairy and Food Department authorized me to have the necessary books printed at the expense of the Department and also paid for the testing outfit, which had to be made to order.

But where could I find a cowtester? It was important that he should be a man who had experience in the work, for the first association would have to be a success, if others were to follow. I finally resorted to advertising and ran an ad in Hoards' Dairyman sometime during that fall. The only applicant I had was employed in a jewelry store in Connecticut, but he was a Dane and had had experience in a cow-testing association in Denmark, and was much interested in the work. The result was that I hired him and thus Jens Mogensen became the first cowtester in this country. A picture of him appears in Dairy and Food bulletin 137, issued January, 1907. He started to work in December, 1905, and finished a year's work and part of a second. The books were accurately and neatly kept and the records included lactometer readings. The members wanted him to continue the next year but he felt the pay was too small. Even though I contributed personally from my own salary of \$1000.00 a year, his pay was not over \$1.00 a day. I continued my contribution the second year but after that the association was self sustaining. The next tester was M. Jensen, who later operated a creamery north of

Saginaw. He also did fine work.

While the cowtesters did their work conscientiously and well, many problems presented themselves during these first years that would have been very difficult of solution, except for the unfailing and cheerful cooperation of each individual member, and as I look back, I can not help but feel that the choice of community in which to try the work, was a happy one. The records were not very complete, only few analyses and tabulations could be made and a dollar was quite a large coin, but the members did no grumbling. They had put their hand to the plow and never thought of turning back until the furrow had been carried through to the end.

On the strength of the success of the work at Fremont I succeeded in organizing four more associations in 1906, namely at Coopersville, Bay City, Caro and Lapeer. At each place I had the assistance of a progressive local dairyman.—H. Rabild.

TO Michigan belongs the distinction of having the first cooperative cow-testing association on this side of the Atlantic, and to Mr. Helmer Rabild must be given the credit for its organization.

At the time Mr. Rabild was an inspector of the Dairy and Food Department of Michigan. A native of Denmark, he had been reared in the atmosphere of progressive dairying that had placed his native country in the fore front. His enthusiasm and knowledge of the subject convinced the department of the importance of this feature of dairy work and, more than any other one thing, caused the department to become sufficiently interested in the subject to make it an

important feature of its work. Mr. Rabild was practically given free rein on this subject.

He selected Fremont, Newaygo county as the logical place to form the first association, because here he had gone when he first came to this country to work in a creamery.

However, even here among his friends in an advanced dairy community, pioneer work had to be done. Each dairyman had to be visited personally, many of them several times, and the practical working and benefits of an association explained. The idea of keeping a debit and credit account with each individual cow in the herd, charging each with the food consumed and giving each credit for the milk and butter-fat produced was novel and time had to be given to allow the idea to make proper development.

It was a proud man who wired the Dairy and Food Department on the

Farmers - Dairymen

Your presence is solicited at a meeting to be held in the Grange hall this

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of organizing the dairymen of this community into an association for mutual benefit. A special order of business will be the organizing of a testing association. Many progressive farmers of this community have assured us of their favor of the project. We want you to be present and to bring as many dairymen as possible. Mr. H. Rabild of the state dairy and food department will be present and address the meeting.

COMMITTEE.

Handbill of 1905 announcing meeting which resulted in organization of first association.

morning of Oct. 27th, 1906 after the meeting where the articles of association had been duly signed, that:

"The first Cooperative Cow Testing Association in America has been formed."

But, with the association formed, it must be properly supervised. An experienced cow tester must be obtained, one who would gain and hold the confidence of the members or all this work would be for naught. Rabild did not propose to have the work fail after his earnest effort and besides the success of this first association meant so much for the future of the dairy interests of this country.

Therefore he secured an experienced cow tester, to take charge of the association. Thus this first association was started right. It was properly organized by a trained expert and was operated by a man of not only the proper technical knowledge but by one who had a broad general knowledge of dairying and who could explain to the members the principles of feeding and breeding in a logical and convincing way.

Subsequent work proved conclusively that the cow tester is an important factor in the work of a testing association and no doubt the good work and good counsel of this first tester has had much to do with the success of the Fremont association.

Under the direction of Mr. Rabild, the Dairy Food Department published proper blanks for the records and reports of the association with the idea of preserving all records for future use in the subsequent work of the department. And the careful work of the Fremont association has enabled not only this state but others to obtain statistics and information of great value in creating the present interest in this work and in developing the dairy industry.—C. C. Lillie.

Investigate this new home electric plant

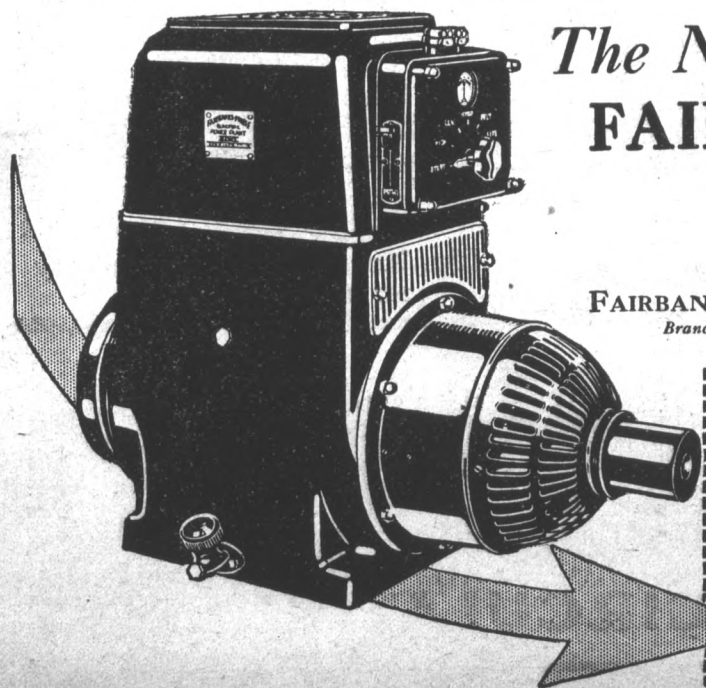
When you see it you will marvel that so simple and compact a plant furnishes all the electric light for the farm home and abundant power for pumping, running belt and motor-driven machines and doing all sorts of chores. But remember, this is a new plant—the type of home electric power plant that was bound to come. It represents a new idea in compactness, completeness, simplicity and dependability.

Hear the engine run—smooth as that of a fine automobile. Observe the clean, colorless exhaust, even when kerosene is used.

That means complete combustion—more perfect burning of fuel due to the Ricardo Cylinder Head, Unique Cooling System of our own design and other special features—hence greater economy. See the simple selective electric control, that makes it easy for anybody to operate the plant.

Investigate this new type of home electric plant. Watch a demonstration. Run the plant yourself. Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer is now or will soon be demonstrating the New Fairbanks-Morse Home Electric Power Plant. Plan to call on him.

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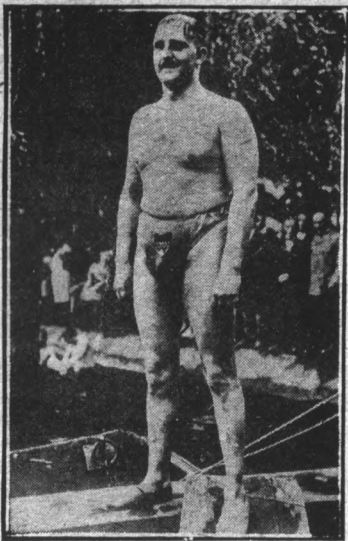
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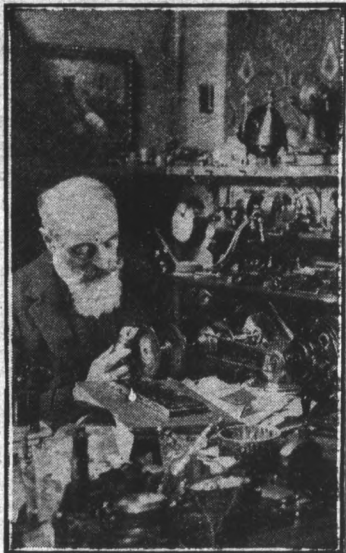
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☐ Hammer Type ☐ Home Light and Power Plants
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☐ Plants ☐ Pump Jacks

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Ernest Vierkoetter, husky German baker, lowered Gertrude Ederle's Channel swim by 1 hr. 56. min.



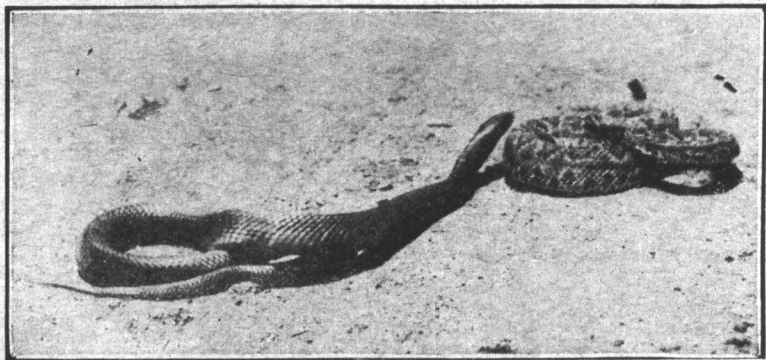
Paul Chabes, famous French artist, painter of "September Morn," has electricity as a hobby.



Buddist rites were performed to commemorate anniversary of the Japanese earthquake.



A peculiar mushroom growing in France explodes when the sun's rays strikes its skin.



A rattlesnake and a black snake ready for battle. At the end of the encounter both were exhausted. The black snake usually wins in a battle of this kind. These snakes are old enemies.



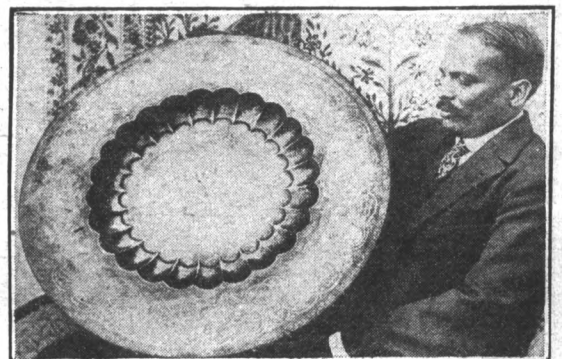
"Landskiff" is a hand-propelled machine, weighing forty pounds and capable of attaining a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. It was invented by Dr. Manfred Curry, of New York.



General Lincoln C. Andrews, prohibition chief of United States, in conference with Major Mills, prohibition administrator of New York.



A close-up of Helen Wills, America's tennis queen, who recently returned from Europe.



A hand-engraved, enameled tray inscribed with a quotation from the Koran. Two men and a boy worked on it continuously three years.



King George, in kilties, recently inspected the Guard of Honor of the famous Black Watch Regiment at Ballater Station in Scotland. Major Chalmer accompanied him.



A group of citizens is often found in front of the Parisian Money Exchange watching with intense interest in the rise and fall in the value of the "franc."

THERE was the scent of battle in the air. The whole of Porcupine City knew that it was coming, and every man and woman in its two hundred population held their breath in anticipation of the struggle between two men for a fortune—and a girl. For in some mysterious manner rumor of the girl had got abroad, passing from lip to lip, until even the children knew that there was some other thing than gold that would play a part in the fight between Clarry O'Grady and Jan Larose. On the surface it was not scheduled to be a fight with fists or guns. But in Porcupine City there were a few who knew the "inner story"—the story of the girl, as well as the gold, and those among them who feared the law would have arbitrated in a different manner for the two men if it had been in their power. But law was law, and the code was the code. There was no alternative.

It was unusual situation, and yet apparently simple of solution. Eighty miles north, as the canoe was driven, young Jan Larose had one day staked out a rich "find" at the headwaters of Pelican Creek. The same day, but later, Clarry O'Grady had driven his stakes beside Jan's. It had been a race to the mining recorder's office, and they had come in neck and neck. Popular sentiment favored Larose, the slim, quiet, dark-eyed half Frenchman. But there was the law, which had no sentiment. The recorder had sent an agent north to investigate. If there were two sets of stakes there could be but one verdict. Both claims would be thrown out, and then—

All knew what would happen, or thought that they knew. It would be a magnificent race to see who could set out fresh stakes and return to the recorder's office ahead of the other. It would be a fight of brawn and brain, unless—and those few who knew the "inner story" spoke softly among themselves.

An ox in strength, gigantic in build, with a face that for days had worn a sneering smile of triumph, O'Grady was already picked as a ten-to-one winner. He was a magnificent canoe man, no man in Porcupine City could equal him for endurance, and for his bow paddle he had the best Indian in the whole Reindeer Lake country. He stalked up and down the one street of Porcupine City, treating to drinks, cracking rough jokes, and offering wagers, while Jan Larose and his long-armed Cree sat quietly in the shade of the recorder's office waiting for the final moment to come.

There were a few of those who knew the "inner story" who saw something besides resignation and despair in Jan's quiet aloofness, and in the disconsolate droop of his head. His face turned a shade whiter when O'Grady passed near, dropping insult and taunt, and looking sidewise at him in a way that only he could understand. But he made no retort, though his dark eyes glowed with a fire that never quite died—unless it was when, alone and unobserved, he took from his pocket a bit of buckskin in which was a silken tress of curling brown hair. Then his eyes shone with a light that was soft and luminous, and one seeing him then would have known that it was not a dream of gold that filled his heart, but of a brown-haired girl who had broken it.

On this day, the forenoon of the sixth since the agent had departed into the north, the end of the tense period of waiting was expected. Porcupine City had almost ceased to carry on the daily monotony of its business. The two saloons were filled with idle men. A score were lounging about the recorder's office. Women looked forth at frequent intervals through the open doors of the "city's" cabins, or gathered in twos and threes to discuss this biggest sporting event

The Strength of Men

By James Oliver Curwood

A Short Story Complete in Two Issues

known in the history of the town. Not a minute but scores of anxious eyes were turned searchingly up the river down which the returning agent's canoe would first appear. With the dawn of this day, O'Grady had refused to drink. He was stripped to the waist. His laugh was louder. Hatred as well as triumph glittered in his eyes, for today Jan Larose looked him coolly and squarely in the face, and nodded whenever he passed. It was almost noon when Jan spoke a few low words to his watchful Indian and walked to the top of the cedar-capped ridge that sheltered Porcupine City from the north winds.

From this ridge he could look straight into the north—the north where he was born. Only the Cree knew that for five nights he had slept,

years in the great city. The Government sent for him each autumn after that. Deep into the wilderness he led the men who made the red and black lined maps. It was he who blazed out the northern limit of Banksian pine, and his name was in Government reports—down in black and white—so that Marie and all the world could read.

One day he came back—and he found Clarry O'Grady at the Cummins' cabin. He had been there for a month with a broken leg. Perhaps it was the dangerous knowledge of the power of her beauty—the woman's instinct in her to tease with her prettiness, that led to Marie's flirtation with O'Grady. But Jan could not understand, and she played with fire—the fire of two hearts instead of one. The

There was the drop of savage superstition in him, and he told himself that something would happen to beat him out. O'Grady had gone into the home that was almost his own and had robbed him of Marie. In that fight in the forest, he should have killed him. That would have been justice, as he knew it. But this time there would be no relenting.

He had come alone to the top of the ridge to settle the last doubts with himself. Whoever won out, there would be a fight. It would be a magnificent fight, like that which his grandfather had fought and won for the honor of a woman years and years ago. He was even glad that O'Grady was trying to rob him of what he had searched for and found. There would be twice the justice in killing him now. And it would be done fairly, as his grandfather had done it.

Suddenly there came a piercing shout from the direction of the river, followed by a wild call for him through Jackpine's moose-horn. He answered the Cree's signal with a yell and tore down through the low bush. When he reached the foot of the ridge at the edge of the clearing, he saw the men, women and children of Porcupine City running to the river. In front of the recorder's office stood Jackpine, bellowing through his horn. O'Grady and his Indian were already shoving their canoe out into the stream, and even as he looked there came a break in the line of excited spectators, and through it hurried the agent toward the recorder's cabin.

Side by side, Jan and his Indian ran to their canoe. Jackpine was stripped to the waist, like O'Grady and his Chippewaian. Jan threw off only his caribou-skin coat. His dark woolen shirt was sleeveless, and his long slim arms, as hard as ribbed steel, were free. Half the crowd followed him. He smiled, and waved his hand, the dark pupils of his eyes shining big and black. Their canoe shot out until it was within a dozen yards of the other, and those ashore saw him laugh into O'Grady's sullen, set face. He was cool. Between smiling lips his white teeth gleamed, and the women stared with brighter eyes and flushed cheeks, wondering how Marie Cummins could have given up this man for the giant bulk and drink-reddened face of his rival. Those among the men who had wagered heavily against him felt a misgiving. There was something in Jan's smile that was more than coolness, and it was not bravado. Even as he smiled ashore, and spoke in low Cree to Jackpine, he felt at the belt that had been hidden under the caribou-skin coat. There were two sheaths there, and two knives, exactly alike. It was thus that his grandfather had set forth one summer day to avenge a wrong, nearly seventy years before.

The agent had entered the cabin, and now he reappeared, wiping his sweating face with a big red handkerchief. The recorder followed. He paused at the edge of the stream and made a megaphone of his hands.

"Gentlemen," he cried raucously, "both claims have been thrown out!" A wild yell came from O'Grady. In a single flash four paddles struck the water, and the two canoes shot bow and bow up the stream toward the lake above the bend. The crowd ran even with them until the low swamp at the lake's edge stopped them. In that distance neither had gained a yard advantage. But there was a curious change of sentiment among those who returned to Porcupine City. That night betting was no longer two and three to one on O'Grady. It was even money.

For the last thing that the men of Porcupine City had seen was that cold, quiet smile of Jan Larose, the gleam of his teeth, the something in his eyes that is more to be feared among men than bluster and brute

BETTER SERVICE

By James Edward Hungerford

It's wisdom to save up your nickels and dimes,
And stow them away in the bank,
For thriftiness guards against demon "hard times,"
And wards off the wolf, lean and lank!
Economy's good, and we profit by it,
And sidestep old worry and strife,
But he who "splits pennies," and shreds ev'ry "jit,"
Is cutting the joy out of life!

He spends all his days in old penury's clutch,
And squeezes each dime he can grab,
And leans all his weight on a "catch-penny" crutch,
And lives like a miserly crab!
He pares life's necessities down to the quick;
His money corrodes from misuse;
His business from "skimping" and "pinching" grows sick—
And "gives up the ghost," from abuse!

If he would but think of the work he is in,
And give it the best of his thought,
With better production, the high goal to win—
What wonderful things would be wrought!
Instead of withholding, if he would but strive
To serve and produce and to give,
His bank-roll would bulge, and his business would thrive—
He'd get all the world has to give!

or sat awake, on the top of this ridge, with his face turned toward the polar star, and his heart breaking with loneliness and grief. Up there, far beyond where the green-topped forests and the sky seemed to meet, he could see a little cabin nestling under the stars—and Marie. Always his mind traveled back to the beginnings of things, no matter how hard he tried to forget—even to the old days of years and years ago when he toted the little Marie around on his back, and had crumpled her brown curls, and had revealed to her one by one the marvelous mysteries of the wilderness, with never a thought of the wonderful love that was to come. A half frozen little outcast brought in from the deep snows one day by Marie's father, he became first her playmate and brother—and after that lived in a few swift years of paradise and dreams. For Marie he had made of himself what he was. He had gone to Montreal. He had learned to read and write, he worked for the Company, he came to know the outside world, and at last the Government employed him. This was a triumph. He could still see the glow of pride and love in Marie's beautiful eyes when he came home after those two

world went to pieces under Jan after that. There came the day when, in fair fight, he choked the taunting sneer from O'Grady's face back in the woods. He fought like a tiger, a mad demon. No one ever knew of that fight. And with the demon still raging in his breast, he faced the girl. He could never quite remember what he had said. But it was terrible—and came straight from his soul. Then he went out, leaving Marie standing there white and silent. He did not go back. He had sworn never to do that, and during the weeks that followed it spread about that Marie Cummins had turned down Jan Larose, and that Clarry O'Grady was now the lucky man. It was one of the unexplainable tricks of fate that had brought them together, and had set their discovery stakes side by side on Pelican Creek.

Today, in spite of his smiling coolness, Jan's heart rankled with a bitterness that seemed to be concentrated of all the dregs that had ever entered into his life. It poisoned him, heart and soul. He was not a coward. He was not afraid of O'Grady. And yet he knew that fate had already played the cards against him. He would lose. He was almost confident of that, even while he nerved himself to fight.

Activities of Al Acres—Then Ma Took an Extra Day and Made the Boys Wash Every Dish.

Frank R. Leet



strength. They laid it to confidence. None guessed that this race held for Jan no thought of the gold at the end. None guessed that he was following out the working of a code as old as the name of his race in the north.

As the canoe entered the lake, the smile left Jan's face. His lips tightened until they were almost a straight line. His eyes grew darker, his breath came more quickly. For a little while O'Grady's canoe drew steadily ahead of them, and when Jackpine's strokes went deeper and more powerful, Jan spoke to him in Cree and guided the canoe so that it cut straight as an arrow in O'Grady's wake. There was an advantage in that. It was small, but Jan counted on the cumulative results of good generalship.

His eyes never for an instant left O'Grady's huge, naked back. Between his knees lay his .303 rifle. He had figured on the fraction of time it would take him to drop his paddle, pick up the gun, and fire. This was his second point in generalship—getting the drop on O'Grady.

Once or twice in the first half-hour, O'Grady glanced back over his shoulder, and it was Jan who now laughed tauntingly at the other. There was something in that laugh that sent a chill through O'Grady. It was as hard as steel, a sort of madman's laugh.

It was seven miles to the first portage, and there were nine in the eighty-mile stretch. O'Grady and his Chippewaian were a hundred yards ahead when the prow of their canoe touched shore. They were a hundred and fifty ahead when both canoes were once more in the water on the other side of the portage, and O'Grady sent back a hoarse shout of triumph. Jan hunched himself a little lower. He spoke to Jackpine—and the race began. Swifter and swifter the canoes cut through the water. From five miles an hour to six, from six to six and a half—seven—seven and a quarter, and then the strain told. A paddle snapped in O'Grady's hands with a sound like a pistol shot. A dozen seconds were lost while he snatched up a new paddle and caught the Chippewaian's stroke, and Jan swung close into their wake again. At the end of the fifteenth mile, where the second portage began, O'Grady was two hundred yards in the lead. He gained another twenty on the portage, and with a breath that was coming now in sobbing swiftness, Jan put every ounce of his strength behind the thrust of his paddle. Slowly they gained. Foot by foot, yard by yard, until for a third time they cut into O'Grady's wake. A dull pain crept into Jan's back. He felt it slowly creeping into his shoulders and to his arms. He looked at Jackpine and saw that he was swinging his body more and more with the motion of his arms. And then he saw that the terrific pace set by O'Grady was beginning to tell on the occupants of the canoe ahead. The speed fell back from seven to six, from six to five and a half—and then to five. The gap between the two canoes grew less and less, until it was no more than seventy yards. In spite of the pains that were eating at his strength like swimmer's cramp, Jan could not restrain a low cry of exultation. O'Grady had planned to beat him out in that first twenty-mile spurt. And he had failed! His heart leaped with new hope even while his strokes were growing weaker.

Ahead of them, at the far end of the lake, there loomed up the black spruce timber which marked the beginning of the third portage, thirty miles from Porcupine City. Jan knew that he would win there—that he would gain an eighth of a mile in the half-mile carry. He knew of a shorter cut than that of the regular trail. He had cleared it himself, for he had spent a whole winter on that portage trapping lynx. Marie lived only twelve miles beyond. More than once Marie had gone with him over the old trap line. She had helped him to plan the little log cabin he had built for himself on the edge of the big swamp, hidden away from all but themselves. It was she who had put the red paper curtains over the windows, and who, one day, had written on the corner of one of them: "My beloved Jan." He forgot O'Grady as he thought of Marie and those old days of happiness and hope. It was Jackpine who recalled him at last to what was happening. In amazement he saw that O'Grady and his Chippewaian had ceased paddling. They passed a dozen yards abreast of them. O'Grady's great arms and shoulders were glistening with perspiration. His face was purplish. In his eyes and on his lips was the old taunting sneer. He was panting like a wind-broken animal. As Jan passed he uttered no word.

An eighth of a mile ahead was the point where the regular portage began, but Jan swung around this into a shallow inlet from which his own secret trail was cut. Not until he was

ashore did he look back. O'Grady and his Indian were paddling in a leisurely manner toward the head of the point. For a moment it looked as though they had given up the race, and Jan's heart leaped exultantly. O'Grady saw him and waved his hand. Then he jumped out to his knees in the water and the Chippewaian followed him. He shouted to Jan, and pointed down at the canoe. The next instant, with a powerful shove, he sent the empty birchbark speeding far out into the open water.

Jan caught his breath. He heard Jackpine's low cry of amazement behind him. Then he saw the two men start on a swift run over the portage trail, and with a fierce, terrible cry he sprang toward his rifle, which he had leaned against a sapling.

(Concluded next week)

SUNSHINE HOLLOW ITEMS.

Morgan Peabody has advised Prof. Juggins of the college to get out a bulletin on home management for city folks. He says some of them don't know the value of a cellar and the advantages of buying potatoes, cabbages and apples in the fall. He says a bulletin ought to rectify all of this gross mismanagement so that city folks would know how to run their homes and make the young folks happy and contented.

Wallace Fulton says the best way to make a hard winter seem short is to borrow two hundred dollars in the fall and have it come due on the first day of spring.

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AUTUMN'S harvest is made in the Spring. The farmer who in April carefully selects his seed, cultivates his ground in accordance with sound knowledge and experience and guards against injurious insects, is most likely to reap a golden crop for his efforts.

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Cabbage Fit For the King

Proper Cooking and Variety in Serving Will Keep This Vegetable Popular

By Emma Gary Wallace

POSSIBLY you may not be expecting the king to drop in for lunch, but if you want a dish quite delicious enough to set before him, try one of the following.

A good many people have the idea that they cannot eat cabbage because it causes indigestion or is distasteful to them. In the great majority of instances, this is due to wrong cooking. The old idea was that cabbage must be boiled for about three hours with salt pork or corned beef, and usually by that time it had become a sodden, greasy, indigestible dish.

The modern way insures the cabbage coming to the table in a delicate appetizing form, which can be eaten with pleasure and safety by many who have never thought it possible for them to eat cabbage at all before.

Cabbage to be at its best should be firm and crisp. From twenty to twenty-five minutes is quite long enough to cook it, if it is plunged into boiling salted water. The vegetable will retain its flavor and will be cooked quite enough. Try it. Cook

pepper. Put into a hot nappy, and finish with a sprinkling of powdered pimento.

The seasonings indicated make all the difference between a flat, tasteless dish, and one which is pleasingly delicious. The cream sauce made as indicated, has a much richer flavor, than when the flour is mixed to a paste and stirred into the hot milk, and the whole seasoned at the last minute with a piece of butter.

Forefather's Cabbage.

Cut one cupful of mixed fat and lean salt pork into small dice. Fry in a spider with two tablespoonfuls of minced onion (or the onion may be omitted). Put a head of cabbage, cut in two, into boiling, salted water sufficient to cover, at the same time adding the diced fried pork and minced onion, but reserving the fat. At the end of twenty minutes, drain. Remove the cabbage and tender, delicious bits of pork to a hot platter. Dress with the remaining liquid pork fat. Sprinkle with white pepper and a dash of paprika. Garnish the platter with a border of thin slices of boiled beets.

Jellied Cabbage.

Take one package of unsweetened and unflavored granulated gelatin sufficient to jelly a pint of liquid and soak in one-half cup cold water for twenty minutes. Strain the juice of one lemon. Add one tablespoonful of sugar and two cups of boiling water, add the hot lemon solution to gelatin stirring until the gelatin is dissolved. This will give a pint and a half of liquid.

In a separate bowl, we will have a cup and a half of shredded cabbage, half a cup of finely diced, canned and drained pineapple, and a half a cup of fresh, thin cucumber slices. To this add the gelatin solution, stirring thoroughly until blended. Into the bottom of each individual cup, drop a piece of sweet pimento. Fill with the gelatin cabbage mixture, and set aside to harden. Unmold upon a lettuce leaf and serve with a little mayonnaise on the side.

Corned Beef and Cabbage.

This dish is popular with "Father." Select a choice piece of corned beef which is well-marbled with fat and lean. Cook until tender. If very salt,

change the water once. When the corned beef is done, drain saving the liquid. Set the corned beef where it will keep warm. Heat the liquid boiling hot and plunge in a cabbage, cut in quarters. Cook twenty minutes and remove the liquid. Serve the corned beef in the center of a hot platter with the four quarters of cabbage about it.

If a boiled dinner is desired, onions, turnip slices, carrots, and potatoes may be dropped in with the corned beef while it is cooking. The turnip will want to be put in first, or about one hour before mealtime; the onions, depending on size, from forty to thirty minutes before the meal is served, and carrots and potatoes about twenty-five minutes ahead of time. The carrots should be cut lengthwise.

The corned beef is served in the center or at one end of the platter, with an artistic arrangement of the vegetables, so as to get the best effect of the colors of the foods. One cook of my acquaintance removes the potatoes from the water when nearly done. Then they are dropped into a wire basket and given a final, quick frying in hot, deep fat—just enough to brown them delicately.

PAINTED FLOOR MATS.

MY kitchen and dining room floors are covered with a printed linoleum which in spite of the annual coat of varnish shows wear near the doors. To cover up these worn spots, I tried painting mats. Around each worn spot I drew a rectangle about 30x15 inches, extending from the wooden sill. To this I applied three coats of grey floor paint. I did this on three successive nights to avoid tracking. As a finishing touch I painted a half-inch band of black around the edge and stenciled a small figure in each corner. These painted mats are most satisfactory for they are never out of place and dirt cannot get under them.—Miss A. S.

TRAINING IN THE WAY THEY SHOULD GO.

CHILDREN can be of great help to us if they are trained correctly. I generally divide their

spare time that they may have time for work and play, and for their lessons besides.

I keep a sort of a "merit" sheet on the kitchen wall and every day I mark the children according to their work, behavior and obedience and every time we get a cream check, I save the odd pennies on it for the children's fund. It generally amounts to about thirty cents a month and this is divided up according to their marks. The idea is not to pay them for their work, but to teach them the value of money and thrift and is a lot of fun besides. Even our little "Buddy" who is still too small to do much, is anxious to bring daddy's slippers and his newspaper, just to be in on the game. The children can save these pennies or spend them for their school needs or other things, but never anything unnecessary.

I think every child has a vocation or something he or she likes to do best. If we study them carefully, we can usually determine their special interest. So why not pick out their vocation and develop it by keeping them busy in that line of work? My boy is only nine years old, but we often find him puttering around in dad's work shop. He has become quite a help in repairing farm machinery. He knows the names of all the tools and can even do a little light anvil work or soldering job.—Mrs. C. S.

CARE FOR CANNA BULBS CAREFULLY.

IN the Gulf states canna bulbs winter over outside, and must be divided up frequently to keep them from overcrowding, but in the north they are not as easily kept as most other bulbs. If the soil is removed, the air dries them up, and if frosted they decay. They rot in moist dark cellars or if buried in pits. A partially lighted basement is ideal, and they should be dug with as much soil as convenient on the roots, and the clumps bunched closely on the floor or packed in a box. The soil should be a little moist all winter for best keeping, and in the spring it does no harm if they start to grow where stored. I have often divided up clumps where the tops were long and soft and had them grow on without check, though the soft leaves usually drooped and died, while strong new leaves appeared in their place. Dry bulbs planted at the same time were much slower in making good clumps.—A. H.

WHAT I'VE TRIED.

WHEN roasting or boiling beef, often the gravy will not brown. If you will fry some ham until very brown so that there will be a dark bottom gravy, and add this to the beef liquid, it will brown quick and taste delicious.

When making apple jelly, add a few drops of almond extract and it will taste like cherry.—Mrs. B. L. J.

No practical woman wastes time being peeved by the pin pricks of life; she just hunts around and finds the head.

Some of our relatives are well to do while others are hard to do.



Black crepe made on the flat side and trimmed with the satin side of the material makes this chic frock for fall wear. The collar and cuffs are stitched with blue and white.

uncovered, and there will be no odor in the house.

Buttered Cabbage.

Cut a head of cabbage in two. Wash in cold water. Plunge into boiling, salted water. Cook twenty minutes and drain thoroughly. Dress with a little melted butter, and season with salt and pepper. Place on a hot platter or in a nappy, and cut out each serving neatly with a spoon. It may be eaten this way, or if you prefer, with the addition of a little vinegar.

Creamed Cabbage.

Chop the cabbage rather coarsely, salt, cover with boiling water, and cook twenty minutes. Drain. Have ready a medium thick white sauce, made by taking one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter and two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour. Melt the butter. Stir in the flour gradually. Have the milk hot, and add slowly, stirring constantly until the whole is a white, smooth, creamy mass. Season with onion salt. Stir in the drained cabbage. There should be from a pint and a half to two pints of this. Season with a little white

IT Edna Smith DeRan

It fell upon my floor like soft and sifted snow
That falls upon the earth the while the great sun sleeps
And with the morning-break has formed a carpet white.
It fell the while I could not see, or know wherefrom
It had its birth, or on what silent wings it came.
I only know that when I looked my feet had bruised
Its fleecy atoms that when crushed gave out no moan,
But helpless clung, like bruised hearts, to that which hurt.
And where I trod were imprints of the feet that marred
Its grayish mossy mass so like an olden show
Grown weary with its age, yet helpless lies each day.
And yet this listless thing that lay upon my floor
Was agile in its age, for with the slightest breath
It danced defiantly away, eluding all
My weapons with which I had sought to capture it
And bear from out my room the gray expansive thing
That could be crushed within the hollow of my hand.
This thousand-lived thing that, captured once and crushed,
Will send its second life, and third, and multiples,
To stare at me with half-closed, grayish, impish eyes
Until, defiant and indignant, I must rise
And sweep the daily dust up from my bedroom floor.

What I've Made

As Told by Our Readers

IN every woman's heart the home feeling is strong, and when she is making plans or actually constructing something to improve her home, and make it more convenient, she is supremely happy.

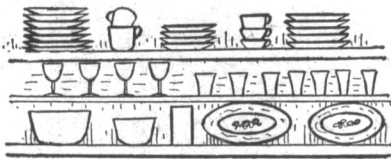
So many of the letters received in our latest contest mention the happiness the writer had gotten out of planning and constructing simple practical improvements for her home.

I want to thank every reader who so graciously contributed their ideas in this contest. Many of the ideas that did not get in on the list of prize winners, will be published later.—Martha Cole.

Three of the winners of the complete recipe files follow, the others will appear next week:

Special Shelf For Glasses.

In my kitchen I have a deep cupboard. It always bothered me to get out my best glasses because I had to reach behind so many other dishes. To solve this problem I put a narrow shelf halfway between the two deep



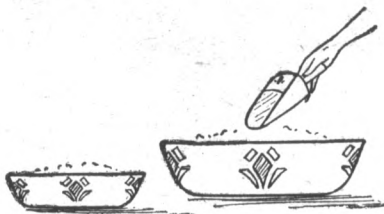
No Bother to Get Glasses Now.

shelves and just a little wider than the width of the glasses. Now my glasses set in a neat row clear across the cupboard with nothing in front to hinder getting them out quickly.

I also used this same idea in another cupboard where I keep spices and extracts. Now I can readily find just the spices or seasonings that I want.—Mrs. A. Allen, Ingham County.

Attractive Popcorn Sets.

I have just made some very pretty popcorn sets. I used one four-quart tin milk pan and four small one pint



Make a Set at Christmas Time.

tin pans, the larger one costing ten cents and the smaller ones five cents each, and also one ten cent sugar scoop.

I painted the outside of the pans and the scoop with blue lacquer and the insides with white lacquer. When dry, I painted a design in contrasting colors with tube paints, using a small camel hair brush. These sets make inexpensive Christmas gifts and also sell well at church bazaars.—Mrs. C. Lea, Genesee County.

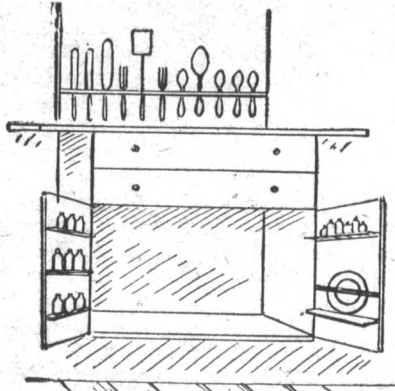
Old Commodes Come to Life.

These days the old-fashioned commode (small bureau) has no place in the home only in a dark corner in the



Every Housewife Needs a Desk.

work one is now a pretty flat top writing desk, the other a kitchen cabinet. The black walnut commode had a narrow drawer at the top, and three drawers at the right, a cupboard, with one door, at the left. By removing the door, and sawing out the floor of



A Commode For a Cabinet.

the cupboard it left just the right knee space. I also removed the boards on the back of the cupboard, to have the knee space open. The small back on the top had a towel rack, this I sawed off, leaving the back just as it was. This prevented books and papers from falling off. Two coats of varnish made it a much admired piece of furniture.

The other commode had two drawers at the top and a cupboard, with two doors below. The drawers are handy for towels, kitchen linens, aprons, etc. The cupboard is just the place for pots and pans. On each door there is a rack, for pie pans, covers, etc. To widen the top, I covered the whole top with boards from an old box. The board nearest the front, I let extend over the top about six inches, making a wider working space. I covered the top with a piece of zinc. I made a nice cupboard for the top, same height as the commode. For this I used boards from an old cupboard, never used in the cellar. I used three coats of white paint and one coat of white enamel for the inside of the cabinet, and three coats of apple green paint and one coat of enamel for the outside. I colored the white enamel with the green paint for the outside.

With a saw and hammer, some nails and a few screws any woman will be able to make these pieces of furniture without even "Handy Andy's" help.—Mrs. L. J. Joslin, Wayne County.

Household Service

CAN YOUR OWN PIMENTOS.

I would like very much to know how to can pimentos at home.—Mrs. G. G.

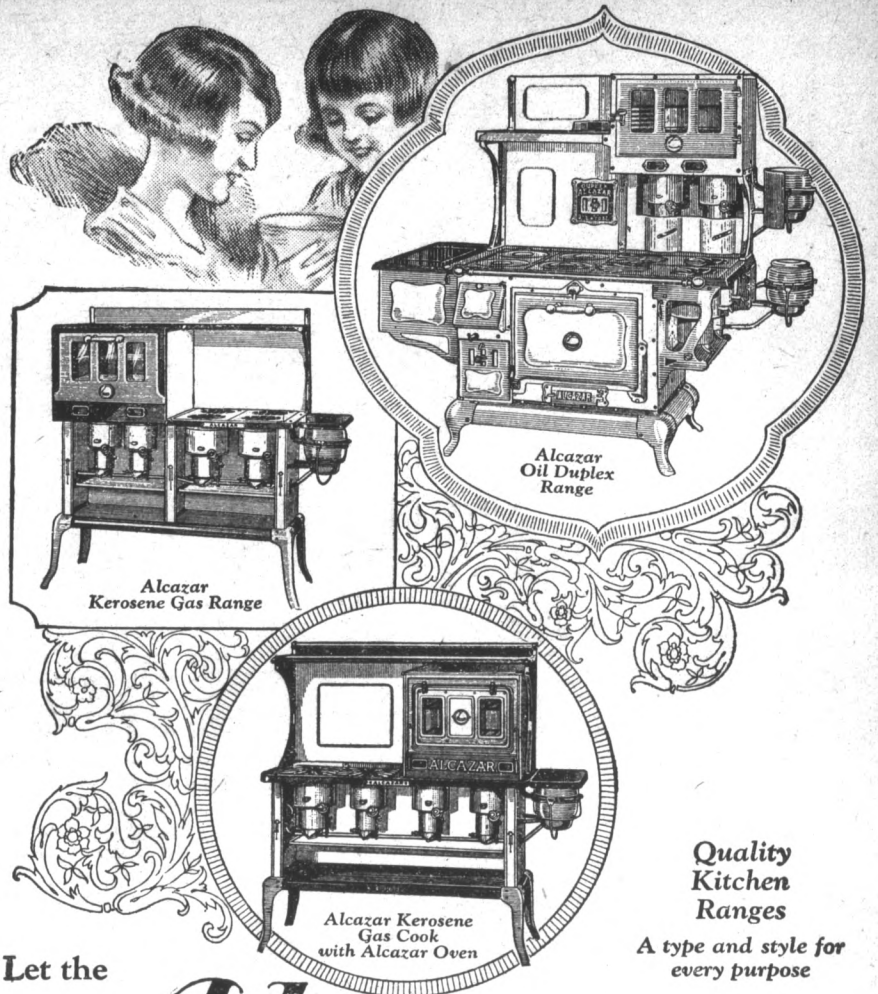
Pimentos or sweet-peppers should first be baked about eight minutes in a hot oven. The tough outside skin will then slip off readily. Then pack the pimentos in a sterilized jar, add a teaspoon of salt to each pint jar, fill with boiling water and process in a hot water bath for one hour or in a steam pressure cooker for thirty minutes at five pounds pressure.

CAN YOU HELP?

I would like a recipe for sulphured apples. They are prepared as for pie and sulphur smoked. In some way they make their own liquid to cover.—Mrs. F. F.

Can anyone tell me how to make mustard pickles that you pack down in an open crock and will keep well?—Mrs. H. S. F.

If the clothes makes the man then it must be the absence of them that makes the woman.



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Farmers' wives today realize farm efficiency begins in their kitchens. If this efficiency is to be upheld it is necessary to have the best in kitchen equipment, especially in ranges.

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For town use there is an Alcazar Duplex which burns gas and coal or wood. Write us now for free booklet describing these ranges.



Michigan Farmer Patterns

No. 619—School Frock. Cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 250—Sleeping Garment. Cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for long sleeves.

No. 426—School Dress. Cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 32 or 36-inch material with 5/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 489—Box-Plaits. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size requires 3 3/4 yards of

40-inch material with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting.



No. 611—Bloused Silhouette. Cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

Send 13c for each of these patterns to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

How Far Have We Gone?

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune



**No! It is not leather
Yes! It wears
better than leather**

The BUCK SKEIN JACKET

Guaranteed to wear and wash

YOU know what a leather jacket like this would cost you? Twice as much as Buck Skein!

You know, too, that you can't wash a leather jacket—you just have to see it get dirty and dirtier . . . Buck Skein washes like new—or newer. Looks better and fresher after every tubbing.

You know how leather scuffs up? . . . Not so Buck Skein! It keeps that soft, velvety, suede-like surface after wear and wetting have made a leather coat look rough as a rusty roof.

Yet a Buck Skein Jacket is far warmer and more serviceable than leather. Big and roomy. Handsome. Pure worsted belt, elastic as a steel spring. Convertible collar. Two-button adjustable cuffs. Big-fisted flap pockets. Double sewn seams. For men, women and children. And don't forget to look for the gold Buck's Head on the label, and your yellow guarantee certificate.

If your dealer is out of Buck Skein jackets, just send me this coupon and I'll see that you get one—carrying charges free.

Buck Skein Joe

FREE "BUCK SKEIN JOE'S FAMILY ALBUM"

Foldertelling whole story about Buck Skein Shirts, Buck Skein Jackets and the colorful, new BUCK JACK—the glorified lumberjack coat.

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A regular outdoor shirt of Buck Skein fabric. Two button thru flap army pockets. Double stitched throughout. Coat style. Tuxedo of outdoor shirts.



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Name

Address

City State

GREAT leaders is the main thought for this week. They had them, back in the days we have been reading about. Leaders are God's best gift to a nation. Read the list: Moses, Joseph, Jacob, Jethro. A long list more, later on.

Great leaders are associated with great events. Without one the other would be impossible. If there had been no Civil War, something else would have absorbed the soul of Lincoln, and made him great. Three years before the first gun was fired,



on Fort Sumter, Lincoln had come before the nation as thinker and prophet, when he debated with Douglas. Think on the events that went with these Bible men of size. Moses is

associated with the Red Sea crossing and the announcing of the Ten Commandments. He bulks as big as the highway that led through the sea, and is as tall as Sinai. He is bigger than them both. No Moses, no Red Sea crossing, no voices and thunderings on Sinai. The big man makes the big event. The biggest men are those inspired and greatened by God Almighty.

And yet it is only one step at a time. If you had gone up to Moses and said to him, "Sir, you are a great man," he would have asked you how you got that way. About the time the people were stampeding, calling Moses all the convenient names they could think of, and organizing a movement to go back to Egypt, Moses probably did not think of himself as particularly great. It is with these noble souls as it is with us commoner ones, one day at a time, one problem at a time, though the disappointments and heartaches may come in battalions.

And who is great! You, the reader of this, may be. I am in the west at present, in a diminutive cabin on the shore of a mountain lake. Across the lake rise the huge forms of mountain peaks. In these mountains are all forms of animal and plant life. But the most interesting forms are not always the largest. As one approaches the higher altitudes, covered with snow much of the year, he hears the whistling marmots, animals about the size of woodchucks, and interesting little brutes they are, though inconspicuous and retiring. Great souls are hard to find, sometimes, as are these animals. Reality, genuineness, character, are not always synonymous with newspaper headlines.

Look at Joseph. A good way to teach this lesson to younger pupils, older ones too, would be to read the story of Joseph right straight through, without comment. Few people have ever done it.

To do this begin with Genesis 37 and read right through to 50, leaving out chapters 38 and 49, which are digressions. It will take the class hour to do this, and perhaps a little more. It is a perfect story, rising to a climax in the middle, and with a gripping plot. When I say story, I do not mean necessarily that it is not true, but it is written in story form. It is one day after another, with Joseph. Some days had more in them than he desired. Too full for comfort. This however stands out on every page. Joseph never lost his grip on God. Consequently he never lost his grit. He was always the smiling one, which won him his friends. Potiphar liked him, the poor fellows in jail liked him, the jailor liked him, and finally the king liked him. It was popularity, not based on professional hand shaking, "pep and personality" mongering, but on character. He had something

within which sustained him. He was a great Joseph.

I like Jethro, too. He had sense. But as we come to him again later, we will pass him by for the present.

Leaders. America has been blest with them. To go back only a few years, there is Roosevelt. He made it easier to be honest in politics and business. Then, Wilson. He will grow on the people as the years pass. He had a lofty idealism for which the world was not ready. Charles E. Hughes is another. He was elected governor of New York because of his record as a prosecutor, in putting fear of God into big business. Senator Borah is another. He lifts a warning voice today, unpopular as it may be, against the nullifiers of law, big and little. In education we have been blest above any other people. In the newspaper world we have had editors who thought of the moral influence of the press.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 26.

REVIEW:—Early leaders of Israel.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Hebrews 12:1-2.

"By the Way"

Mr. Smilly—Her niece is rather good-looking.

Mr. Seetall—Don't say knees is, say knees are.

Ardent-Lover—Do you think your father will object to my suit?

She—I don't think so for he wears one almost as bad.

Teacher to seven-year old—"So you

have broken off a tooth, have you? How did you do it?"
Seven-year old—"Oh, shifting gears on a lollipop."

Teacher—"Can anyone tell me how a stovepipe is made?"

Johnny—"First you take a big long hole, and then you wrap some tin around it."

"Use the word coral in a sentence," asked the new teacher.

"Me and Johnny had a coral and Johnny hit me," was Tommy's immediate reply.

Purchaser—"What is the charge for this battery?"

Garageman—"One and one-half volts."

Mother—"Betty, you musn't scratch your head with your spoon."

Betty—"Oh, I forgot, I should scratch it with my fork."

"I'll have some pork chops with fried potatoes and I'll have the chops lean," ordered the late diner.

"Yes, sir, which way?" asked the waiter.

SCIENCE NEWS.

British medical authorities are worried by the persistent increase in sleeping sickness among school children, and by its serious after-effects, particularly on conduct and character.

Because an effective poison for wireworms is expensive if scattered over a field, a scientist proposes gathering the pests to a banquet of their favorite foods in one corner and then adding the costly poison.

If scientists knew how to make the phosphorescence produced by luminous fish, it might be possible to use fats and oils for illumination on a remarkably cheap basis.

At the current rate of increase, the world's population in 250 years would mount to 14,800,000,000, which is more than the earth can carry, according to some economists.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Woodland Alarm

BILLY, Oh, Billy," called his mother from the foot of the stairs. "It's time to get up."

"Oh, hum, hum, hum," yawned Billy. "All right, mother, I'll get right up," he called back to her. But Billy was still very sleepy and before he knew it he was off to Slumberland again.

"Oh, boy! Oh, my stars," said Billy to himself in a very low whisper. Of course if he had thought, he would not have said "Oh boy" for that was a slang word that was on the list that



"Oh, Boy! Oh My Stars!" said Billy in His Dream.

mother had tacked up on the back of the kitchen door. But this time Billy was dreaming and so he did not think of mother's slang list.

Now what do you suppose it was that surprised Billy in his dream? It was none other than a little gray squirrel who had scampered right upon Billy's bed.

"Good morning, sleepy head," greeted Gladly Gray Squirrel. "Already I've gathered my breakfast of nuts from the topmost branches of the hickory tree."

Then Frisker, the fox, put his big fore paw right on Billy's pillow. "Good morning, you lazy fellow. I've been clear to the spring for water so early this morning," he said.

With his big paws Bruin began to pull at the quilts. "Wake up, lazy fellow," he shouted in his gruffest voice. "Your porridge will all be cold."

Next came Hopper, the rabbit, the very one that Tilly and Billy had rescued from the pitfall. He hopped right into the middle of Billy's bed. "Wake up, sleepy head, or Tilly will beat you to school."

"Come, come, get up, get up," called Connie Coon from under the bed. "I've washed my face already and had my breakfast."

Right then Sammy Muskrat poked his head from under the foot of the bed. "Get up, lazy bones, and have a swim. I've had mine an hour ago."

"Whoo—whooo—whooo—oooo—oo," hooted the Wise Owl from the head of Billy's bed. "Lazy boys never win anything."

Billy sat up in bed and rubbed his sleepy eyes.

"Why, why, today is our ball game and the Wise Owl said that I wouldn't win because I was lazy," Billy looked around to ask the Wise Owl a question but he and all the other animal folks had disappeared.

Then Billy hopped out of bed and into his clothes as fast as he could and after he had breakfast, mother hurried him off to school. But he was late. All the other pupils were busy at their studies when he arrived. So that noon when all the other boys went out to play ball, Billy had to finish his lessons and could not go out to "choose up sides" with his ball team. But the next morning Billy was at school on time and his Woodland friends did not have to call him, either.

Advantages of Capons

Caponizing is Gaining Favor Among Poultry Men

By J. P. Hoekzema

EVEN in this day and age there are some people who do not know what a Capon is. One person thought it was a new breed of chickens, another that it was a kind of duck, and another had heard how good Capons were, but thought they were some new kind of vegetable and wondered what they looked like.

A Capon is an unsexed cockerel, a male bird that has had his reproductive organs removed at an early age. This operation changes the entire physical development of the bird.

Many times the question is asked, "Why Caponize? What are the advantages anyway?"

Why We Caponize.

The advantages are many. In the first place the meat is of a much finer texture and quality. It is sweeter, for usually with a rooster a year old there is a strong taste, and one has to cook it for hours before it is at all tender enough to eat. With the Capon it is usually roasted, but if cooked half as long as one should cook a rooster of the same age, the meat would fall off the bones. The quality is very superior, and it seems to retain about the texture of the flesh at the time the operation was performed.

Secondly—the Capons are larger and heavier, as a rule the Capons will weigh one to two or more pounds more than cockerels of the same age. One can feel fairly confident that with proper birds under proper care, they should gain about a pound per month. In other words May hatched birds should weigh about ten pounds by Easter. As a rule when one gets the Capons up to 8-10 pounds, it is advisable to sell them for some people do not like them when they become too fat. One lady had some Jersey Blood Giant Capons but after they reached the 10 pound mark about Christmas, the owner thought they were too fat, and didn't like them very well.

Don't take the runts to Caponize though, for they will not make 8-10 lb. Capons and that is what the Detroit market demands.

A third advantage is—a much higher selling price. The best time to market Capons is from January to April—as during that period there are very, very few broilers and few hens. The best price is usually around Easter and last year the price for Capons on the Detroit market started in January at 35c, going up to 40c. and around Easter reaching 45c for Capons weighing over 8 lb. If you figure that a 10 lb. Capon at 45c equals \$4.50 while a 7½ lb. rooster at 30c equals \$2.25, there is a profit of \$2.25 for the Capon. Not all will do quite that well but as a rule they will. Try it and see—only have enough so that you can ship at least one crate—with a few left over for yourself—for slips etc., but do not rely on local markets—for in those you'll have to create the demand and that is rather slow business. Better have enough so you will be able to ship.

Feed Costs Are Less.

Besides the higher price there is a lower cost due to the ease of fattening. More of the food is converted into flesh and less of it is used up by the cockerel. Capons of the same age, same feed, same conditions all around will gain one pound or more—usually more in eight months and after that the Capon gains much more rapidly.

Still another advantage is a more docile disposition. It is almost impossible to keep a dozen roosters together in the same pen unless one has a couple of the roosters that are almost killed, but Capons can be confined with little fighting—once in a great while they will do some, but

that is the exception—not the rule, and then it is not serious like in the case of the roosters.

Some poultrymen use Capons to brood young chicks, but one has to use care to do that, for some of the Capons will refuse to accept baby chicks and besides the market is not so good for Capons during the summer as it is earlier, so one wouldn't receive such high price for his Capons.

Use Any General Purpose Breed.

Some of the factors involved are breed, age, instruments, feeding, etc. In regard to breed—any of the general purpose or meat breeds are good. Plymouth Rocks are very fine. This breed especially with the Barred, the cockerels of which can be picked out very early, make wonderful Capons. White Rocks have no black pin feathers and have the same body conformation. With some strains of Barred Rocks which have been bred for egg production rather continuously, they often are rather small, while the White Rocks haven't been bred quite so much and many are larger. It is the individual as much as the breed. The writer knows of a case of Wyandottes—where there was a difference of four pounds—both birds being under identical conditions. They were in a pen with Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, and R. I. Reds and had the highest and the lowest weights. Therefore pick out good beefy birds of a good heavy breed. The Poultry Dept. at M. S. C. crossed White Rocks with Cornish and obtained some fine specimens, but that would not pay the average grower who just caponizes his surplus cockerels.

Then the proper age—as a rule between the ages of 8-12 weeks when the breeds weigh 1½—2 lbs. This is not fixed as it varies with many factors, namely—breed, strain, size, development, feed, etc. If birds have been forced and are of an early developing strain, 12 weeks may be too long. The birds should be just commencing to develop comb and wattles when they are operated on. If one waits until comb and wattles are too large, the bird will be too well developed to operate on and the operation will not be very successful.

Birds should be starved for 24-36 hours before the operation so that the intestines are emptied out. When starving do not feed any water or greens either. Give the birds nothing, but keep them in a cool place.

In performing the operation, many county agents or vocational agriculture teachers will show one how, or one can follow directions of the operating set.

After operation the birds should be fed soft feed for three or four days and one should be careful to open the wind puffs and after that no extra care is necessary until a fattening ration is fed one to two weeks before being sold.

HEN HOUSE FLEAS.

I WANT to come to the rescue of E. M. R. and tell her how to get rid of fleas in the hen house. I guess if the Michigan Farmer man had them get on him and bite the way they do, he would never tell E. M. R. they were mites. We, who raise chickens know all about mites. They don't bite, just crawl all over us. These things are black, larger than a mite, and as quick as lightning.

We got rid of them by cleaning out the nest boxes and hen house; then sprinkling lime all around and in the nests. We never had to do it but once. Never saw one after doing that. We never could go in the hen house without getting a lot of them on us, and oh! how they would bite.—A. J.

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See rates on page 305.

The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.



OUR PAGE

Some Funny Letters

Sent In by Merry Circlers

Yes, It's From Guilford.

Dear Unk:

Do you, by any possible chance, remembering, by the way, that anything you say will be used against you, golf?

If you do, you can sympathize with another, pardon me, dub. I think golf is the greatest sport there is, with the possible exceptions of boxing, wrestling, polo, football, soccer, tennis, baseball, swimming the channel, track, basketball, crap-shooting, horse-racing, checkers, bronco-busting, pinochle, or what have you?

A couple of years ago, I got ambitious (imagine!) and carefully inserted a coupla hunks of nothing into old mamma earth, about 5,400 inches

fue days ago, and was veri glad two git it. Did you git dat ledder in witch I asked you if you was ded yet? Are you still lifing or not? Let me know.

Don't right two me befoh you receive dis ledder cause we don't lif where we used two. We lif where we moofed. Mother was going down the stares into the seller one day. She fell rite up and broke her nee right near her ankle. She was taken two the huspitale the saime day. Pa and we kids cried until the tears caime into are eyes..

I'll have to hang my clothes all on this line or I mite wash too meny.—Yours truly "Pearl".

P. S.—Don't read this ledder before you open it.

June Not Merry in September.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I thought I would try this contest although I feel anything but funny as this is my first day of school, and nothing goes right. However, instead

of trying to compose a laugh provoking epistle, I am going to discuss those would be humorists who fill their letters with the exclamation 'ha-ha.' The person who invented that way of expressing a laugh in print certainly must be somewhat lacking in the "upper story." The only way to express a laugh in writing is to make your statements so one cannot restrain his mirth. I can read a considerable amount of poor grammar or misspelled words, and feel sorry for their ignorant writers, but when I read a poor joke followed by that distasteful phrase 'ha-ha,' I am absolutely disgusted. The writers of this phrase would do well to remember that 'Only fools laugh at their own jokes and the world can endure an ignoramus, but not a fool.' I don't intend this criticism for anyone in particular as I can't remember the names of any of the guilty ones.

This letter is a discussion of humor instead of a humorous discussion, but it is the nearest I can come to being funny and if everyone feels as grouchy as I do there will be no prize winners this time.—Your niece, June Nelson.

What is the idea of nearly every letter having a pen name. It looks as though they are ashamed of the letters they write. 'Eh, ain't it so?' I wish they would use their own names. I'll close so the M. C.'s won't call me a girl for writing so long letters. So long.—Charlie.

Why didn't you use your name? Lot's of girls use boy's names, so maybe you are a girl. I believe it is good to discuss cosmetics and tobacco, so some of those users can learn what others think of them. No need of wasting paper, just sit down and write. Hope you'll write again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well Herbert, it is almost time for you to write again, isn't it? I enjoy reading your letters very much. If you are a farmer, I suppose you are

Love Your Work

I consider love of one's chosen profession the most important quality. It is that that breeds interest and zeal to do the necessary hard work that is needed to make any kind of success in life.

ZANE GREY.

Zane Grey, who sends this brief but thoughtful message to farm boys is one of the most popular and delightful present-day novelists.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service, Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.)

Annual Home-Coming

AT this time last year we announced our first Home-Coming which was such a success. It seemed real good to get news from those who had passed the active M. C. age—just like hearing from old friends. This year we hope to make the Home-Coming even greater—we want to hear from even more retired M. C.'s than we did last year. So, please sharpen your pencils and sit down to write us all about yourself, plus anything that might be of interest to the present members of our Circle. Please send your letters early and at least so that we will receive them by Oct. 11th. I am looking forward to hearing from a lot of old M. C. friends.—Uncle Frank.

apart—if you don't believe that's 150 yards, count 'em!—oiled up "Ole Trusty," the lawnmower, gave the im-megit vicinity of the depressions a shave and a haircut, and presto, change (keep the change) a two-hole golf course (which has since grown to four) had "evolved."

Then, firmly grasping my mashie-niblick (no Emmeline, you can't eat a mashie-niblick) I proceeded to dig up approximately six square miles of turf, according to official estimate, in a vain attempt to "massage the marble" on the button. A passing neighbor casually remarked that it was pretty early to begin plowing for corn. Nothing daunted, and calling to mind the ancient adage that "he laughs last is usually the dumbest," as Napoleon said, (or was it Mussolini?) I continued the assault on the poor defenseless pill until now I am fully as clever with the bunker, the stance, the cadie and all the other clubs as the average dub.

Which reminds me. A man was holing out on the eighteenth green and a friend asked how many he had gone around in? "sixty-nine," says he.

"Sixty-nine strokes?" queried the friend.

"No, you dumbell, balls! ! !"—Guilford Rothfuss.

Who is Cousin Ruth?

Deer Cuzin Ruth:

Rec'd yore must welcome ledder a

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I pop my head in "Our Page?" I sure think Peter is a good drawer. When I opened the Michigan Farmer, I was amazed at the wonderful heading.

Uncle Frank, why is the old heading used instead of Peter's? Harold Snyder sure has his pick for hobbies. I approve of wearing knickers, only I know someone else (mother) who doesn't.

Herbert Estes is a regular dear. I agree with everything he says. Herbert, keep on, and stick for your own rights. I'll be ready to help you. I don't like the Charleston one bit. Those who do the Charleston do it to show off.—Dot.

Peter sent in the idea in the rough, and our artist fixed it up. The old head was used to make a change, which I think is a good thing once in a while.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I received my membership card and pin some time ago and I thank you very much for them. We take several papers and I read the Boys' and Girls' Page in four of them, but I think the Boys' and Girls' Page in the Michigan Farmer is by far the best, and I am proud to be a member of the Merry Circle.

I think the new heading, "Our Page," is wonderful, and I wish to congratu-

late Peter for her good work. I certainly hope that Harold Kampen has had an opportunity to sweat by now. I think that if he had used his muscles a little he would have sweat many times this summer.

So Guilford Rothfuss is very good-looking. Well, that's something new. I would like to see him, as he would be the first good-looking boy I have ever seen, and I have seen a great many boys.

Well, I guess I had better ring off.—Pansy, Bear Lake.

I am glad you like our department so well. Hope you will continue to like it as well, or even better. I believe you are kidding when you say you have never seen a good-looking boy. That's hard to believe.

Dear Uncle Frank:

This letter is hard on my writing paper supply as I have used four sheets already and haven't written it yet. I believe the reason only a few boys write is because they waste nearly a tablet trying to get a start and get disgusted and leave it till the next time.

I have changed my mind about the bob hair, cosmetics and tobacco questions. I think it does a lot of good to cosmetic and tobacco users to exchange ideas on 'em with anti-cosmetic and tobacco M. C. boys and girls.



Wallace Fisher's Conception of a Busy Day at the Office.

working real hard, and don't have much time to write.

Well, Uncle Frank, I suppose you are still thinking of your vacation trip. Why don't you print some of your vacation pictures, so we can all get a real good look at you once. Let's all look for a real sporty looking picture in the next issue of the Michigan Farmer.—Peggy, Fairgrove, Mich.

Yes, it is time to hear from Herbert again. I didn't take a camera this time and no one else thought I was good looking enough to use a film on. Even if I had a picture, it would not be sporty-looking because I'm not that kind.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here is one of your lost sheep who has great expectations of being welcomed, including the honorable Mr. Waste Basket. We have not been hearing of "White Amaranth" lately. I am sure that most of us would like to hear from her again.

I love to read. My favorite authors are: George Eliot, Dickens, H. Walpole, and Edna Ferber. I also like music and play the piano very well, according to my teacher's opinion. Music is very inspiring and beautiful when rendered correctly.

What do the M. C.'s think of our lack of voters? In our community not half the people go out to vote so different parties are busy telephoning people to be sure to vote.

I think the heading on our page is a wonderful improvement. Uncle Frank, how many members has the M. C. now? Honk-honk! Well, a friend of mine is waiting for me to go "buggy riding," so ta ta.—Nelly Quakelaar.

I miss "White Amaranth's" letters as much as anybody. Your list of authors is a good one. Music is what you say it is. People ought to get out and vote, but be sure they know their candidates before they vote.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent member of the M. C. so far although the Waste Basket Club has heard from me several times. How many members has the M. C.? How many letters on an average do you receive a week? How many generally answer the contests? And, oh yes, how about a scramble in the near future?

I will be a soph in the Munith High School next year. I'm crazy about mathematics and science. Let's hear what some other people like. I have a new kodak and perhaps I will send you one or two pictures of my dog.—A farm girl, Bill.

I think we have about 13,000 members now. The number of letters I get vary, but I think the average will be about 250 a week, that includes the contest. The kind of contest makes a lot of difference in the number of replies.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am taking the liberty of writing this letter to you to thank you for the dictionary I received a few weeks ago. When I scribbled that almost forgotten experience, I expected the waste basket to be its destination. It's surprising what tricks fate plays sometimes, isn't it?

I don't agree at all with Herbert Estes' idea of rural life. Of the few weeks, I have been staying in the country, I can say I will be glad when it is over. That may seem fictitious to the people who have always been rural inhabitants, but I know it is quite true. There isn't much kick in country life after a few weeks, if you have lived in a large city all your life.

Uncle Frank may I join your band of M. C.'s discussions? But oh, kids what's the idea of wasting all the words on the powder-rouge question? That's all bosh in my estimation. Girls won't stop using cosmetics because so few disapprove. I don't think it is any one else's affairs what some people put on their faces. They most usually apply it to be more attractive, and what harm is there in that?—Pat, a want-to-be M. C.

I admit there is no kick in rural life, but kicks are not nice and should be eliminated. Undoubtedly, girls use cosmetics to be more attractive, but clowns also paint their faces to attract attention. Judging from appearances, many girls lack judgment when it comes to cosmetics.

CONTEST ANSWERS.

HERE are the complete sentences of the contest used in our issue of Sept. 11th, also the pages on which they were found:

1—A most satisfactory laundry bag

can be made from a yard of cretonne.—238-14.

2—There is really no need of being built like a giraffe in these days of conveniences.—5-229.

3—The small combine at first glance seems a simple device compared to the complicated binder, to say nothing of the thresher itself.—3-227.

THIS WEEK'S CONTEST.

HERE is any easy one, of the kind of contests most of you like to work. The line below is regarding something you know of. We will give prizes to the ten whose correct papers will be picked from a pile by disinterested persons. The first five will be given pencil boxes and the next five fountain pens. This contest closes Oct. 1st. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

This is the line: Dilchesrn sopalhit fo gicmihan, Voncelsancet hemo, mingartfon, chim.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following are the winners of the Missing Word Contest:

Base Balls.

Raymond Truah, Hopkins, Mich.
Theodore Waisanen, Aura, Mich.
Arnold Merkin, Nunica, Mich.
Justin Langdon, St. Ignace, Mich.

Beads.

Carolyn Smett, Metamora, Mich.
Lucille Henn, Brown City, Mich.
Marjori Manley, Charlevoix, Mich.
Amanda Matchinske, Engadine, Mich.

Jennie Johnson, Ewen, Mich.
Irene Kimppainen, Pelkie, Mich.
Esther Saari, Ironwood, Mich.
Alice Bellgraph, Hopkins, Mich.
Alice Riggs, Ithaca, Mich.
Virginia Derkammer, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Gertrude Lanpherd, Midland, Mich.
Kate Suheski, Crystal Falls, Mich.
Selma Alatalo, Baraga, Mich.
Mae Murray, Reading, Mich.
Ella Brindley, Allegan, Mich.
Ruth Blasen, Ionia, Mich.

Sea water freezes at twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit.

masticating and digesting your food. We are a lazy people. We prefer to keep our bad habits and take pills to do the work our teeth and stomachs should do. The only remedy for this is to eat carefully a properly selected and prepared diet. Our friend K. B. should make sure that his teeth are sound, that he eats slowly, that he masticates thoroughly, that he avoids excess in starches and fats, and eats a well-balanced ration, and that he takes plenty of time for his meals.

WHOOING COUGH.

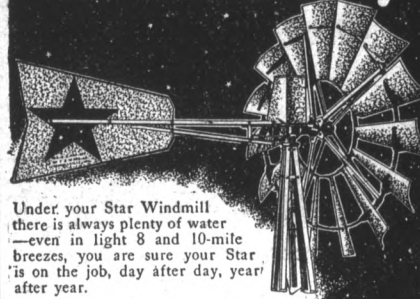
I am writing you in regard to whooping cough. I have been told that one may take it as often as exposed to it, and my children all had it last winter. Now it is all around this neighborhood and I have been wondering if there is any danger of them taking it again. I certainly don't care to have another siege of it.—C. W. E.

I do not know of any disease that never has a recurrence, but I consider whooping cough as one of the least likely to do so. In my twenty-six years of practice I have never known anyone to take whooping cough for the second time. I think you may feel quite safe about your family. It should be remembered that a child who has had whooping cough recently and takes cold will have a cough that sounds very much like the real thing. But it will lack the whoop and the germs. So it is safe enough.

The planets might conceivably exert an influence on our weather conditions as a result of radiation, magnetism, and electrical forces, but such effects would be immeasurably small, a weather expert declares.

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CLEAN-UP.

THE one activity that does most for health and long life, is cleaning, and keeping clean. It means more than looking clean, of course. Thorough cleanliness of a village, town, or single house and outbuildings demands not only the proper care of manure and stable waste, the removal of debris and trash, but also regular garbage disposal, screened houses and privies, painting of all buildings, protection of drinking water, and even clean streets and alleys.

What happens when this is done?

The first thing you think about is typhoid. You know, that thorough cleanliness will see it go down and out; and a clean-up campaign always pays from that standpoint alone. But typhoid will not be the only disease to drop. There will be less trouble with the babies about bowel complaints, less dysentery and other intestinal disorders. You won't hear so much about ptomaine poisoning, which is a crude name applied to a lot of different digestive upsets. There will be fewer old people dying, too, and the strong and young will not have to take as many days off from work because of "not feeling good."

The fact of the matter is that any community will profit by an annual clean-up campaign. It is best to organize it and work up sentiment for it; set a definite week, and everybody go to it at once. If you don't have this power of public sentiment back of the movement, the chances are that the rather indifferent people who fail

to realize that their premises are an eye-sore to the community will never get started. And the diseases bred on their places may spread to yours in spite of your own care.

I am always glad to see a community organize a clean-up week, and if it is backed most heartily by the dealer in paints and kalsomine, that doesn't hurt my feelings. The effect will be "health," no matter who promotes it.

URIC ACID AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

All of my family are troubled with an excess of acid in the urine. Does this prove one has Bright's disease? Is there any permanent cure?—Subscriber.

How do you know that it is uric acid? A few years ago almost all the troubles of the human body, especially if rheumatic, were ascribed to uric acid. Nowadays it is agreed that urates are a normal part of the urine and that uric acid in excess is not very common. It never was supposed to lead to Bright's disease, in any event. Let me suggest that you drink plenty of fresh water, eat less meat and more green vegetables and see if the trouble disappears.

BLOATS AFTER MEALS.

I am troubled with bloating after meals. Will you please give me a recipe for same? Is there any pill to take for the same after meals? What would prevent the bloating?—K. B.

The cure for this trouble does not lie in taking a pill, but in thoroughly

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Live stock AND DAIRYING

Live Stock at State Fair

Prof. Edwards Gives His Opinions of the Exhibits

THE following comment by Prof. W. E. J. Edwards of the Michigan State College on the exhibits in the live stock department of the State Fair will give the readers of the Michigan Farmer a good review of this big show. Prof. Edwards says:

THE HORSE SHOW.

This year brought out the biggest and best Draft horse show ever seen at the Michigan State Fair.

Belgians.

The Belgians made the outstanding show of the Draft breeds. The numbers shown in most classes were larger than in previous years and the quality generally was superior to any previous show held here.

In the 5 year old stallion class, Louis De Maeter made his usual grand stand show winning his class. He showed a little more style and masculinity than did George Henry, that was placed 2nd. The 3 year old class brought out the Senior Champion, Martin 2nd. This horse is one of the most drafty seen in recent years, carrying his 2440 pounds in fine shape and showing an excellent top and spring of rib. His massiveness gave him Grand Champion over Louis de Maeter who was made Reserve Senior and Reserve Grand Champion. The drafty type, strong top and true snappy action of Joe Henry gave his first in the 2 year old class over Jarnac. The latter horse showed good action but was a little off in condition. The winner in the yearling class, Louis de Hannal showed very fine style and quality.

The big drafty good moving Marie Farceur won the 5 year old class and was later made Senior Champion. Belgian Rose standing 2nd is an excellent mare, but had hardly as much size. Easter Lily of Wildwood topped the 4 year olds with her low down real drafty type and good action. In the 3 year old class, Irvindale Freda, winner of many championships at leading shows last year was brought out in great bloom and easily topped the class.

The 2 year olds made the strongest class of the show. Manetta de Rubis, half sister to the great Prevenche, won first on her great quality. Miss Myra Demaeter stood second. She is a big drafty roan with a great top, but lacked the bone of the winner. Manetta de Rubis repeated her performance at Ohio the previous week and was made Grand Champion.

The Stallion and three mares class was won by the Gr. Champion stallion Martin 2nd and three high class mares. They made a real show. Best three mares was won by Prevenche, the Gr. Champion mare Manetta de Rubis and Naome de Rubis all daughters of Rubis. This group also won the Get of Sire.

Percherons.

The 3 year old stallions made a good showing. This class was headed by Wolfington Jr. showing more style and better action than the drafty well balanced Victor that was placed second. Wolfington Jr. was later made Senior and Grand Champion his style and balance winning over Corvisal, the Junior Champion. An excellent showing was made by the 1 year old stallion. Corvisal a beautiful colt of great size and quality went to the top over Double Cornot a younger colt that looks like a comer. Corvisal was junior and Reserve Grand Champion. In the Stallion foal class, Hesitation Again by the great horse Hesitation, a high class foal won quite easily. The 5 year old class brought out a number of real mares. Although Dunhams Marie is a little better at the ground, the great scale, better top and true action of Carfait won the latter the top position. Third place was taken by Jean an excellent mare but handicapped on account of nursing a foal. Carfait went on and won Senior and Grand Championships from Utelum. The black upstanding good moving Carene won 1st in the 4 year old class. She showed more style and better action than the lower set Carfa that was placed 2nd. Harriet, a sweet typy mare, was put in 3rd place. The 2 year old class offered very keen competition between Utelum and Carthel, two mares of excellent type. The size

of Utelum placed her at the top. She was later made Reserve Senior and Reserve Grand Champion. The nice quality filly Carnella was placed first in the 2 year class winning over Marian. The yearling fillies was a very strong class. Quenale won on her quality and snappy action. Helena won 2nd showing better quality than Daisy Hill Mona which was placed 3rd. The high class well developed Levendale Helen, showing great bone and action and great promise won 1st from her stable mate Levendale Louise in the Filly foal class.

The Grand Champion Wolfenton Jr. and three great daughters of Carnot topped the Stallion and three mares class. Second place was put on the group headed by the Junior and Reserve Grand Champion Corvisal. Get of Sire was won by the three Carnot mares referred to before. Second place went to the get of Trevisco.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

Shorthorns.

This year brought out the strongest Shorthorn Show ever seen here. Twelve herds of well fitted cattle made the competition in all the classes very keen.

Exhibitors: C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.; McLachlan Bros., Evart, Mich.; Chas. S. Stewart & Sons, Caro, Mich.; Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.; Gotfredson Land Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.; Rosewood Farms, Howell, Mich.; E. D. Logsdon, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buckland Hall Farm, Nokesville, Va.; Cloverleaf Farm Tiffin, Ohio; J. R. Thompson, Fithian, Ill.; MacMillan & MacMillan, Lodi, Wis.; C. B. Tegardin & Sons, Duval, Ohio.

Judge: Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.

C. H. Prescott & Sons won all the championships in females, Golden Missie calved between June 1 and Dec. 31, 1924, was brought out in fine bloom, won first in a very strong class and was made Senior Champion and Grand Champion. Golden Ring Augusta owned by the same breeders is an exceptionally low-down, thick, blocky heifer. She had no great difficulty in winning her class and later the Junior Championship.

The June 1, '23—May 31, '25 cow class made a very fine showing. Several of the entries would have made good tops at any strong show.

In the aged bull class, Cloverleaf, Pride 7th a very deep, thick bull showing in fine bloom won first from Maxwalton. Matador, placing second place. The former was made Senior and Grand Champion and the latter Reserve Grand Champion. In the June 1—Sept. 30, '25 class the competition was keen between Maxwalton Actor and Clansmans Rodney. The ringside talent favored the latter bull for first place but the Judge placed him second. The after Oct. 1, '25 class brought out the Junior Champion bull Maxwalton Referee.

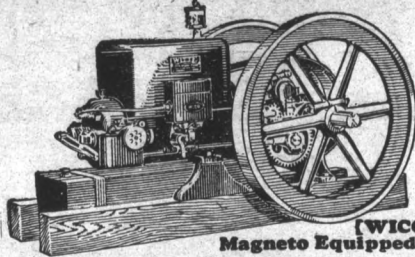
Aberdeen Angus.

The Aberdeen Angus show was very much stronger in both numbers and quality than ever seen before at this show. Seven well fitted herds were brought out. The competition was keen in nearly all classes and the tail enders were in most cases very creditable animals.

Five good bulls were lined up in the three year old class. Quality Marshall placing first was a little deeper, thicker and more massive than Billy of Woodcote, although the latter appeared to be a trifle smoother and showed great character. Quality Marshall was made Senior Champion and later a popular Grand Champion with the ringside. In the June 1, 1923 and May 31, 1924 class Escort Marshall winning first was a little smoother, lower set, more type bull than his stable mate Baden Marshall. Benedict of Woodcote was an easy winner in the June 1, Dec. 31, 1924 class. The Jan. 1 to May 31, 1925 class brought out the Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion in Bar Marshall 2nd. This bull was the thickest and smoothest in the ring.

In the aged cow class the competition was very keen. There were a number of excellent cows in the class. Michigan breeders made a fine showing here and several fine individuals had to be left out of the money. Blackcap of Glenrock placed first be-

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

FOR SALE—Two young Guernsey bulls, one born March 25, 1925; has A. R. dam. One born October 26, 1925. FRANK E. ROBSON, Room 303, M. C. R. R. Depot Building, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE Good Registered Guernsey Bull, 10 months old, from dam that will make over 500 lbs. fat in cow-testing association. Ernest Ruehs, Caledonia, Mich.

FOR SALE practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

For Sale 10 Registered Guernsey Bulls, almost ready for service. May Rose breeding. Cheap. Write JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

PRACTICALLY pure-bred Guernsey heifer calves—the heavy milking kind—eight weeks old, \$20 each. NORMAN B. MEYER, Maple Plain, Minn.

The Leading Sire

Echo Sylvia King Model is the Leading Sire of Honor List daughters for 1925-'26. He has 75 A. R. O. daughters, including four above 30 lbs. and nineteen others above 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. His 75 tested daughters (only four in mature form) average:

Butter, 7 days, 23.09 lbs.
Milk, 452.9
% Fat, 3.96

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Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

Pure Breed Sale

Having sold my farm, 5 miles north of St. Johns, on M-14, will offer machinery, household goods, horses, 24 Holstein-Friesian cattle, 25 Spotted Poland Hogs, 10 Shropshire rams and 20 ewes. A registered Holstein heifer will be given away. Come, Wednesday, September 29th. E. R. Vincent, St. Johns, Mich.

HOLSTEINS, Young Bulls, Heifers

Foundation cows with high records. Herd is fully accredited and headed by one of the good bulls of the breed.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE Some Registered Holstein Heifers at the right price—some fresh, others to freshen soon. All are sired by our 33.58-lb. sire. E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich.

HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, yrs or 2 yr old.

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

ing a little closer to the ground than Equity of Woodcote placing second, although the latter pushed the winner hard. Third place was won by Barbara Me 36th, last year's International Grand Champion. This great cow was showing at a disadvantage having calf by side so did not show her usual bloom. Blackcap of Glenrock was later made Senior and Grand Champion female. The June 1, 1923, May 31, 1924 class brought out good show and any one three or four animals would have looked all right at the head of the line. Probably the strongest class of the August show was in the June 1, Dec. 31, 1924 class. The Junior Champion Blackcap Empress was found in the Jan. 1, May 31, 1925 line up. She is a very thick exceptionally low set heifer showing great character in her head. The competition among the tops in the Jan. 1, May 31, 1925 class was close. The after Oct. 1, 1925 calves were a good uniform bunch.

Herefords.

The Hereford show was not large, but four herds being out, and the quality was not as good as that of recent shows here. The aged bull class was won by Woodburn 29th a deeper thicker fleshed and more massive bull than Vernet Comfort that stood in 2nd place. In the June 1, 1923—May 31, 1924 class the show was between Fairfax, Lad and Quaker, the former won 1st having considerable advantage in age and was shown in much higher condition.

The after Oct. 1, 1925 class brought out the Junior champion in Former Lad. Woodburn 29th had little difficulty in winning the Grand championship. The Senior and Grand champion cow was found in the aged class. She is an outstanding individual and won her honors easily.

Polled Shorthorns.

There was a small number of this breed shown, only three herds being out, but the quality as a rule was good.

In the aged bull class Royal Count Jr. won first over Dales Guard on his shortness of leg trueness to type and good handling qualities. This bull was also Senior and Grand Champion and sired the Junior Champion Oakwood Baron, winner in the June 1, 1923, Dec. 31, 1924 class.

The Senior and Grand Champion female Oakwood Welcome was found in the aged cow class. The 2 year old heifers made the strongest show of the breed. The heifers calved after Oct. 1, 1925 produced the Junior Champion female in Oakwood Butterfly.

Milking Shorthorns.

Milking Shorthorns made the biggest and best show of the breed ever seen at this Fair. Eight full herds were exhibited. There were seven bulls shown in the aged class. The battle was chiefly between Flintstone Model and Count Tickford, both many times champions. The former won first showing more scale and character and went on to Senior and Grand Champion.

The competition in the class for cows in milk calved before Aug. 1, 1921 was keen. Queenston Bonnie, a real Milking Shorthorn cow won the blue ribbon in this class and the Senior and Grand Champion, although she was given a hard run for Senior champion by Lady Bonnie that won 1st in class Aug. 1, 1921, July 31, 1923.

The Aug. 1, 1924, Dec. 31, 1924 class presented a fine ring. Duchess won first place and was Junior champion, she showed better milking prospects than did the more blocky, Heros Buttermilk winner of second in this class.

THE DAIRY BREEDS.

The Dairy Cattle breeders of Michigan may be justly proud of the splendid showing made by their cattle this year. The show was a decided success both from the standpoint of numbers and quality. There was an increase of more than 100 head shown compared with 1925 and the keen competition of quality animals distributed the ribbons over many herds in most classes.

Holsteins.

There were 169 Holsteins shown in the open classes. The blue ribbon winners in the 2 year old bull class and the year heifer class deserve special mention due to the keen competition in these two classes. There were 92 head on display from State Institution herds. These cattle did not compete in the open classes, but were the object of many favorable comments. Three counties Tuscola, Washtenaw and Macomb brought out very creditable county herds.

Guernseys.

There were 95 Guernseys competing in the open classes. The competition in most of the classes was not as keen as usual, the Emmaline herd carrying off the majority of the blue ribbons. Competition was keenest in the heifer calf, bull calf, aged cow, Jr. yearling heifer and 2 yr. old bull classes.

(Continued on page 305)



From Every Dollar's Worth of Feed

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"In November I received \$1.05 for each dollar spent for feed"	Profit \$0.05
Then I bought my Letz-Dixie Mill.	
In December I received \$1.96	Profit \$0.96
In January I received \$2.23	Profit \$1.23
In February I received \$2.53	Profit \$1.53

H. Schwalbach, Elmdale, Wisconsin

Whether you feed cows or steers you too can multiply your profits. The Letz-Dixie Mixed Feed Maker turns home-grown crops into home-milled feeds. This increases milk and beef production, improves health and cuts feeding costs. Get your copy of "The Feeder's Own Book of Facts." Letz-Dixie dairymen and stockmen wrote it. Write today.

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Complete, ready to start right into saving you time, hard work, and money on your dairy. Milks one or two cows at a time. Neat, compact, takes very little room, and is easily rolled about in small space. All the same original Hinman advantages of easy, thorough cleaning, dependable, twice-a-day operation, and economy of power.

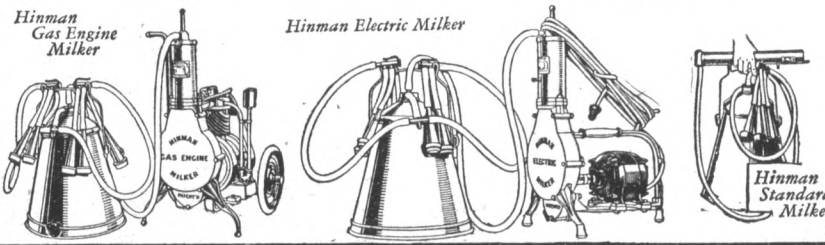
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success on thousands of dairies, large and small. Write for folder. Get the facts that other progressive dairymen are welcoming with enthusiasm in every dairy county. Write today!

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AGENTS! Write at once. Some opportunities open.



35 GUERNSEYS at AUCTION 35

First Semi-Annual Consignment Sale
Michigan Guernsey Breeders Association
East Lansing, Michigan, September 30, 1926
College Livestock Pavilion. Sale Starts 12:30 (E. S. T.)

9 Cows—Six with A. R. records up to 602 lbs. fat. Two with C. T. A. records.
8 Bred Heifers—Two due day of sale.
9 Heifers Calves—Out of A. R. and C. T. A. record dams.
Bulls—Out of cows with A. R. records up to 672 lbs. fat.

For catalog, address W. D. BURRINGTON, Field Secretary, Michigan Guernsey Breeders Ass'n, East Lansing, Michigan

HEREFORDS 5 bulls around a year old, also bred cows and heifers. Repeaters and Woodford breeding at farmer's prices. ALLEN BROTHERS, 118 Burdick Arcade, Kalamazoo, Mich.

JERSEY FEMALES

Having bought the entire well-known herd of H. B. Wattles, Rochester, Jerseys, I have some surplus cows and heifers, bred and open, to sell. Also closing out 6 Shorthorn cows and heifers. IRA W. JAYNE, Fenton, Mich.

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—Six Jersey heifer calves sired by Toronto's Butter Lad, cousin to world Champion two-year old. Renwick, Rockford, Michigan.

Stocker and Feeders

50 Stocker heifers, mostly Shorthorn.
60 stock calves, good colors.
60 Guernsey & Jersey heifers, some springing.
30 springer cows.
300 grade Shorthorn stocker and feeder steers weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. Would prefer to sell them for October delivery.

Gray's Ranch, Merritt, Mich.
On M-55, 8 Miles West of Houghton Lake.

Milking Shorthorns For Sale Three bred heifers to freshen in September and November. One Roan, eight months old bull calf, one five year old, grandson of Glenside Dairy King, kind and gentle. Inquiries solicited. Visitors welcome. Prices reasonable. BELAND & BELAND, Tecumseh, Mich.

Registered Roan Dual-purpose Bull, seven weeks old; also 4 yr. old Reg. White Shorthorn cow with calf week old. J. F. Maher, 337 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich., Phone 6421.

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

Milking Shorthorns bulls 6 to 14 months, also few heifers, cows, all hand milked. W. E. Thompson, R. No. 4, Ludington, Mich.

Brown Swiss Bulls for sale. Write or see them. Visitors welcome. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

HOGS

DUROCS

Bred gilts, spring and fall boars.
Michigan's Premier Duroc Herd.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS, Fall and Spring Boars from large prolific strains. Write or come and see them. JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

FOR SALE Spring boars and gilts from Michigan pioneer herd of big type P. C. hogs. Some of the best prospects among them I ever bred, sired by "The Wolverine" and "The Grand Model," the best two-year-old boar I ever owned. A boar or sow from this herd adds prestige to your own. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

Chester White Boars bred gilts and pigs from blood lines. Will ship C. O. D. and record them free. JOHN C. WILK, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES Stock of all ages for sale. Sired by Champions, bred from Champions. MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM, Rt. 2, Cass City, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas

Big ones, best strains. Jas. G. Taylor, Belding, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality. We have them. Write us your wants. E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE boar pigs of spring and summer farrow for sale. 13th year in business. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

THE MAPLES SHROPSHIRE

For Sale: 25 yearling rams of right type and quality. 2 stock rams and a few ewes.

C. R. LELAND, R. 2, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Phone 734 F 13

SHROPSHIRE—Choice yearling rams and ram lambs, sire. Imported Buttar ram—Dams, Minton Buttar & Bibby bred. Prices very reasonable. C. E. VREELAND, R. F. D. 5, Ypsilanti, Mich.

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 305



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 21.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.35; No. 2 red \$1.36; No. 2 mixed \$1.33.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.36½; Dec. at \$1.39; May \$1.44.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.35 @1.36.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 84c; No. 3 yellow 83c.

Chicago.—Sept. 73½c; Dec. 79½c; May 86½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, old, 49c; new 45c; No. 3 old 47c; new 43c.

Chicago.—Sept. at 40c; Dec. 42½c; May 47½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 96c.

Chicago.—Sept. 95½c; Dec. 99½c; May \$1.05½.

Toledo.—Rye 96c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.20 @4.25.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.50 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.25.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$4.50 @5; red kidney \$8.25 @9.

Barley.

Malting 73c; feeding 60c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$20; September alsike at \$18.75; timothy at \$2.70.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$20.50 @21; standard \$19.50 @20; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$19 @20; No. 2 timothy at \$18 @19; No. 1 clover \$18 @19; wheat and oat straw \$12 @13; rye straw at \$13 @14.

Feeds

Detroit.—Spring wheat bran at \$31; standard middlings at \$32; fancy middlings \$37; cracked corn \$36; coarse cornmeal \$35; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Continued wet weather, particularly over western Canada, was the principal news factor back of the upswing in wheat prices in the past week. Cash markets developed no new elements of strength, but speculative interests appeared more willing to assume the ownership of wheat, and help carry the hedging load. Bad weather has interfered with the movement of the domestic spring wheat crop, but receipts have been large enough to bring further substantial additions to stocks at terminals. Export business is not very large, as Canadian and Russian offerings are cheaper. Flour sales have declined, although mills are still booking orders in excess of their rate of current output, and accumulating a back log of unfilled orders that will sustain domestic demand for cash wheat later in the season. Importing countries have been taking wheat at a higher weekly rate than at this time last year.

RYE

Rye prices have strengthened along with wheat. A million bushels were exported in the last two weeks, and domestic demand has been fairly active, presumably reflecting a larger trade in rye flour than usual.

CORN

Corn prices were strong during most of the past week, but had a sharp break at the close. Rains have kept the foliage green and sappy, but the grain is making some progress toward maturity right along. Frost may arrive at any time, and the situation is such as to create great uncertainty. Primary receipts have shown some increase, but stocks at terminals are still being reduced from week to week. Consumer demand still lacks breadth. Sections which are short of corn have not begun to buy in an extensive way, export sales are few and far between, and corn industries are taking only moderate amounts.

OATS

The oats crop also is being seriously damaged by continued rains, as a large fraction of the crop is unthreshed. In some states, it is reported that ten per cent or more of the crop will be abandoned because of mold and rot. With threshing operations practically at a standstill, primary receipts have been small.

POTATOES

The September estimate of the white potato crop was 352,000,000 bushels, or about 6,000,000 bushels more than a month previous. It is from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels, or ten per cent, less than normal requirements, and suggests that growers will receive good prices throughout the season, although the shortage is only about one-half that of last year. The next few weeks constitute a very critical period, however, as the crop is late and needs three to four weeks more without frost in order to reach maturity. Last year, early freezes caused heavy loss of bushelage and were responsible for the sky-rocketing behavior of prices.

WOOL

Wool prices are firm to slightly higher, with a noticeable broadening in demand from mills, who are experiencing a more active demand for goods. Most of the mills desire prompt delivery, suggesting that their reserves are low and that the rate of mill activity is rather high. Night shifts are reported in some cases. The foreign markets show a strong tone, with a rising tendency at the present London sale, as well as in Australia, where selling the new clip is just getting started. European mills are active and are taking substantial quantities of wool from world markets. Operating margins of domestic manufacturers are narrow, so that dealers find it difficult to advance prices without checking sales. A runaway market is improbable, but a further gradual rise is not.

BEANS

Bean prices have strengthened in the past week, C. H. P. whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points being quoted at \$4.40 @4.45 per 100 pounds. Crop conditions were chiefly responsible for the strength as demand is slow. The general feeling seems to be that the last official estimate which showed a reduction of 1,700,000 bushels in the crop, as compared with a month previous, and 2,200,000 bushels as compared with last year, was still too optimistic. Also, the continued September rains have been a bullish influence.

BUTTER

Butter prices continued their seasonal rise last week. In spite of the improvement in pasture conditions, receipts at the leading markets continue to run lighter than at the corresponding time a year ago and two years ago, just as they have been doing for nearly two months. Storage withdrawals are somewhat larger than usual at this season of the year, so that the excess in stocks is gradually being reduced. Total holdings on September 1 were 138,169,000 pounds, or about 10,000,000 pounds more than a year previous, and 20,000,000 pounds above the five-year average. Moreover, prices are still about two cents lower than at this time a year ago, so that there is still room for a further advance. In 1925, prices advanced three to five cents from the middle of September to the high point of the season, which was reached late in November.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 44c; New York 46c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 39 @42c a pound.

EGGS

The seasonal rise in fresh egg prices was continued in the past week. Receipts of fresh eggs are bound to diminish rapidly during the next two months, and will probably be less than half as large as at present by the time the low point of supplies is reached late in November and early December. Until then, advances in price are likely to be quite regular from week to week. More dressed poultry was received at the four leading markets, including New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, in the last two months and a half than in the corresponding period of any previous year. Consumptive demand has been excellent, but supplies have been so large that stocks began to accumulate in storage early in August. Last year the low point of storage holdings of poultry was not reached until October.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 36½ @37½c; extra firsts 38 @39c; ordinary firsts 29 @33c; miscellaneous 36½ @37½c; dirties 20 @27c; checks 20 @26c. Live poultry, hens at 25c; springers 24½c; roosters 18c; ducks 26c; geese 17c; turkeys 34c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 21.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 25,000. Light hogs in liberal supply, mostly 25c lower; a few sales on light lights, 25 @50c lower; no early market on pigs; desirable good and packing sows weak to 15c lower; early tops \$13.55; bulk of good 180-260 weight at \$13 @13.40; heavy butchers \$12 @13; 230 lbs. at inside price; bulk desirable lights and medium weight pigs at \$11 @11.75; most heavies at \$10.25 @10.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 16,000. Market generally steady on all classes; choice yearlings firm; tops, strong; best heavies at \$11.65; liberal supply of in-between grade; best steers offered; lower grade vealers off; choice kind holding strong; market vealers \$13.50 @14.50 to packers; outsiders \$15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 28,000. Market very slow; better grade of fat lambs indications steady; in-between and lower grade, weak to unevenly lower; mixed natives around \$13.25; no westerners sold; sheep steady.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 104. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @11.00 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00 @10.00 Handy weight butchers .. 8.00 @ 9.00 Mixed steers and heifers 7.25 @ 7.75 Handy light butchers 6.50 @ 7.25 Light butchers 5.00 @ 6.00 Best cows 5.50 @ 6.25 Butcher cows 4.75 @ 5.25 Cutters 4.00 @ 4.25 Cannors 3.00 @ 3.75 Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 6.75

Bologna bulls 5.50 @ 6.50 Stock bulls 5.00 @ 5.50 Feeders 6.00 @ 7.25 Stockers 5.25 @ 6.25 Milkers and springers... \$55.00 @ 90.00

Calves.

Receipts 256. Market steady. Best \$16.00 @17.00 Others 5.00 @15.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,953. Market 25c lower. Best grades \$13.75 @14.00 Fair to good 12.50 @12.75 Best lambs 8.00 @13.00 Fair lambs 12.75 @13.00 Light to common lambs.. 9.00 @10.95 Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 6.50 Culls and common 2.00 @4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,550. Mixed 30c lower; roughs 25c lower; heavies steady. Mixed \$12.75 Roughs 10.00 Yearlings 13.70 Stags 8.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 24,000. Market 25c lower; hogs \$13.85; pigs at \$13 @13.25; light lights \$13.25 @13.50; 170-200 lbs. mostly \$13.75; 250-380 lbs. \$13 @13.75; 300 lbs. up \$12.50 @13; packing sows \$10.50 @11.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 400. Market is steady to weak; very light steers \$11.50; reactor cows \$3 @4.25.

Calves.

Receipts 400. Market is 50c lower; tops \$16; medium \$13.50 @14.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,800. Better lambs mostly 50c lower; bulk of natives \$14; culls \$10 and up.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 34 @38c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 31c; light springers 24c; heavy hens 28 @29c; light hens 20c; ducks 22 @26c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 75c @2 bu; crabapples \$1 @2 bu; wax beans \$1 @2 bu; green beans \$1.25 @1.75 bu; beets 40 @50c dozen bunches; cauliflower \$2 @4 bu; sweet corn 8 @19c dozen; cabbage 75c @1

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations:

WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon.

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 2:15 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

bu; red \$1.25 @1.50 bu; chard 40 @50c bu; local celery 40 @50c dozen; carrots 25 @35c dozen; cucumbers 40 @75c bu; dills \$1 @2 bu; gherkins \$3 @5 bu; endive 50c @2 bu; huckleberries 25c qt; leaf lettuce 75c @1 bu; green onions 50 @75c dozen bunches; root parsley 40 @50c dozen bunches; curly parsley 40 @50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.25 @1.85 bu; peas \$3 @3.50 bu; hot peppers, green \$1.25 @2 bu; red \$5 @6 bu; round radishes 40 @50c per dozen bunches; long 60 @85c dozen bunches; spinach 75c @1.25 bu; summer squash 50 @60c bu; Italian squash 50c @3 bu; turnip tops 40 @50c bu; tomatoes 50 @65c per 14-lb. basket; yellow 75c @1.25 bu; cantaloupes \$1.25 @2 bu; egg plant, round 75c @1.25 bu; long \$1.25 @2 bu; peaches \$1 @3 bu; plums 75c @2 bu; watermelons \$1.25 @1.50 bu; elderberries \$1.25 @2 bu; grapes \$2 @3 bu; prunes \$2 @3 bu; lima beans 50 @65c qt; parsnips \$1 per dozen bunches; eggs, retail 45 @55c; hens, retail 32 @35c; springers, retail 35c; Leghorn springers, retail 30 @32c; ducks, retail 30c; dressed poultry, hens 40c; springers 38 @45c; ducks 50c pound.

GRAND RAPIDS

Peach prices were sharply lower under liberal supplies in Grand Rapids this week. Prolifics, Barnards, South Havens \$1 @1.50 bu; Elbertas \$1 @2 a bu; Crawfords \$1.50 @2 bu; Hales \$3 @4 bu; other varieties \$1 @2 bu; pears, Bartletts \$1 @1.50 bu; other varieties \$1 @1.25 bu; plums 50 @75c bu; few at \$1; apples, Strawberry \$1.25 @2 a bu; other varieties 50 @75c bu; grapes \$2 bu; cantaloupes 75c @1.25 bu; watermelons \$2 @4 dozen; tomatoes \$1 bu; potatoes \$1.25 @1.40 bu; onions 75 @90c bu; leaf lettuce \$1.50 bu; head lettuce pea beans \$3.60 cwt; wheat \$1.15 bu; rye 75c; eggs 38 @39c; butter-fat 45c pound; chickens 18 @26c; hens 18 @24c; ducks 20 @25c.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Huron County.—Farmers are making rather slow progress with harvesting. Wheat and oats have been damaged quite a little because of long exposure to wet. Wheat is yielding well, but oats are light. Corn is late. Beans show some blight. There will be an increased acreage of fall crops.—A. C. Ionia County.—This is fine weather for fall seeding but too wet for harvesting the bean crop. About the average amount of wheat will be sown. Beans are a fair crop. Corn is good but it will take some time to fully ripen. Oats were light. Wheat yielded 30 bushels and barley 50. Meadows are good for this time of the year. Cattle are being bought for fall and winter feeding from \$7.00 @ \$7.50 per hundredweight delivered. Wheat brings \$1.10; beans \$3.50 per hundred; butter-fat 43c; eggs 30c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Guernseys. Sept. 30—Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Assn., East Lansing, Mich.

LIVE STOCK SHOW.

(Continued from page 303)

Ayrshires.

The Ayrshire show totalled 60 animals with the majority of the blue ribbons going to Balmoral Farms. The 3 yr. old bull Strathglass Roamer was the outstanding animal of the Ayrshire show and was again made Grand Champion bull of the show. In several of the classes the ringside talent differed somewhat with the way the ribbons were placed.

Jerseys.

The Jersey show while not as large as that made by the Holsteins, compared well in quality. The 127 Jerseys shown were all exhibited by Michigan breeders who deserve to be complimented on the quality of the animals shown. The competition was keenest in the aged cow, 3 yr. old cow, heifer calf, bull calf, and get of sire classes.

Brown Swiss.

Quite small in numbers the 32 animals exhibited made a very creditable showing, as far as quality is concerned. Most of the blue ribbon and all the championships went to Hull Bros., Painesville, Ohio.

THE SWINE SHOW.

The swine barn was well filled and presented a very well balanced show. No breed brought out a particularly large entry but nearly all classes were well filled. The Duroc Jerseys were the strongest in numbers and showed the best quality throughout. The Poland Chinas offered close competition in most of the classes and several fine animals, especially the Junior yearling Grand Champion boar were driven out. The Chester Whites and Berkshires were all shown by Michigan breeders, each breed putting up a good show. In two or three of the other breeds, while very acceptable animals were found for the top positions, in several classes some of the premiums were taken by animals somewhat below State Fair calibre.

THE SHEEP SHOW.

The sheep barns were filled to overflowing. The medium and Fine wool breeds made the largest and finest showing of these types ever seen at the Michigan State Fair.

Shropshires made the best show both in numbers and quality. E. E. Guthery, Maryville, Ohio showed an exceptionally typy and well fitted flock and won most of the blue ribbons and both Championships. Hampshires made a fair showing. J. G. S. Hubbard, Monroe, Ore. had the outstanding flock of this breed. The Oxford presented the strongest showing ever seen here, competition being very keen between several well fitted typy flocks. Southdowns were also out in force. Although J. G. S. Hubbard won most of the firsts and Championships, the other exhibitors were crowding him in practically every class. The Cheviot classes were all keenly contested and a much better showing was made by this breed than usual.

The Fine Wools were out in large numbers and offered strong competition in practically all classes. Particular mention should be made of the aged ewe class in the B type Merinos. Any one of the first five ewes would have made a very acceptable Champion ewe.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB SHOW.

A very creditable live stock show was made by the boys' and girls' Clubs. In most of the classes the entries were large and the quality was demonstrated by the fact that in many cases club entries won high honors in the open classes.

Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen Angus were represented in both breeding and fat classes. Jas. Mulligan, Cass City had Champion steer on an Aberdeen Angus. The clubs showed 120 head of Dairy cattle the quality of which was much above that of last year. The hog show was somewhat smaller than last year, but the quality of the entries was considerably better. The boys made a good Sheep show 125 head being brought out. The strongest competition was in the American Delaine and Shropshire classes.

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 Chews Bones.—I have a cow that will stand for hours and chew a bone, if she can find one. Is this caused by the lack of something in

her ration? She has plenty of salt, feed, and fresh water furnished. T. A. A.—Cows have a habit of chewing on foreign bodies, still no doubt much of this is due to their searching for something which their systems require. Try feeding the following mineral mixture: Take equal parts of ground limestone, steamed bone meal and common salt. This can be added to the grain ration in the proportion of six pounds to 200 pounds of feed.

Rheumatism.—We have a bunch of pigs which at eight or ten weeks were doing fine. They are not doing well now. We put them in the barn on a cement floor where we thought they would be warmer. We have been feeding swill from the house, some oat chop, and some corn on the cob. All but one of the pigs have gotten stiff in their legs. They hump up and try to get all four feet in one track. Every time they move, or we try to get them to, they squeal as though we were killing them. What is wrong with them? What should we do to get them to thrive again? S. H.—Provide good dry quarters, free from all draughts. Cement floors are cold and should be well covered with bedding, or boards laid over the cement. Add one dram of salicylate of soda to the slop for each three pigs twice daily, or twenty grains for each pig. See that they are able to get plenty of sunshine. Keep finely ground limestone where they can have access to it at all times.

News of the Week

A Detroit aviator, a former army flier, was arrested for smuggling two aliens over the border in his plane.

Pestilence and famine have followed floods in the Kansas flood district, especially around Burlington. The heavy rains recently have brought the Illinois river two and one half feet above flood stage.

Income taxes in the Detroit district amounted to \$18,000,000, according to the Fred Woodworth, collector of internal revenue.

Herbert Janorin Browne, of Washington, long distance weather forecaster, says that we will have an early winter and a cold summer. He predicts that 1927 will be a recurrence of 1816, "the year without a summer."

The farmers of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, through their National Farm Loan association, have acquired all the stock of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis.

Fifteen women throughout the state are seeking political offices. Most of them want to be registers of deeds.

Plans for a huge irrigation project, involving 277,000 acres in the Sacramento Valley, has been endorsed by Engineer W. R. Young of the U. S. Interior Department.

U. S. experts on economics have investigated Poland's financial condition and have reported it sound.

Princess Astrid, of Sweden, is officially betrothed to Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium. At one time the Prince of Wales was reported to be engaged to her.

Fred W. Green, of Ionia, won the republican nomination for governor by a large majority over Gov. Alex Groesbeck.

Captain Rene Fonck, the French aviator, is waiting for favorable weather to make a non-stop flight from New York to Paris.

A two way rum pact with the Canadian government will end Canadian rum running, it is thought.

General Erich Ludendorff, quarter

master of the German imperial army during the war, married Frau Dr. Mathilde van Kemnitz, a nerve specialist.

A seller of forged American birth certificates has been found in Havana through the detection of several Polish women who tried to get into this country on forged certificates.

Mackenzie King and the Liberal party won a decisive victory in the recent election in Canada. Premier Meighen and five Cabinet officers went down in defeat.

Michigan entries in the Sesqui-Centennial stock show won two prizes. The grand champion bull of the Ayrshire breed was Strathglass Roamer, exhibited by James E. Davidson, of Ithaca. The chester white grand championship was won by a sow owned by Albert Newman, of Marlette.

Bud Reynolds, of Columbus, Ohio, established a new piano playing endurance record. He played the piano 105 hours continuously.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has been puzzled over the popularity of the 1904 year book until it was revealed that the book contained recipes for making clarets, and other wines.

The longest under ground railway in the world was opened recently in London. It is twenty miles long.

SHEEP

1000 CHOICE EWES

For sale in lots of 50 or more. We do sell better ewes for less money. Write for description and prices, or telegraph when you can come to inspect them. Telephone: Rockwood, Post Office, So. Rockwood, Mich. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

Shropshires—Oxfords
Yearling and ram lambs. Also a few McKerron bred Oxford ewes for sale.
Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

West Marion Stock Farm
Oxford Downs a specialty. Rams and ewe lambs for sale. WM. VAN SICKLE, Deckerville, Mich.

FOR SALE
Registered Oxford Rams, bred from good stock, priced low.
JAMES J. HACKER, Ubly, Mich.

Shropshires
for wool and mutton, 15 yearlings, 40 ram lambs, 10 ewes.
DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Mich., Route No. 4.

For Shropshire Rams
call at the farm or write G. W. Needham, Saline, Mich. Also a few breeding ewes.

Breeding Ewes
for sale, 200 each month. Shropshire, Hampshire grades and cross-breeds. All yearlings. V. B. Furniss, Nashville, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE—Offering choice yearling rams and a few ewes. At right prices. Sired by Buttar, Andrews and Green Rams. D. L. Chapman & Son, So. Rockwood, Mich.

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

DELAINE RAMS
The wool and mutton kind. As good as grow. Photos free. F. H. RUSSELL, Box 40, Wakarusa, Ohio.

225 Young Delaine Breeding Ewes
for sale. CAL. B. STONER, Clinton, Michigan.

SHEEP all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Tunis, Lincoln, Karakul, and Hampshires. L. R. Kunev, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.

DELAINE—Merino Rams, both Polled and Horned, for sale. Good ones. Come and make your own selection. HOUSEMAN BROS., Albion, Mich.

FOR SALE—Oxford Rams and Ewes, bred from the best rams we could buy. GEO. T. ABBOTT, Palms, Mich. Tel. Deckerville, 78-3.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS—Registered. Large, well-built yearlings from ram shearing thirty pounds. Priced right. H. W. HART, R. 2, Greenville, Mich.

Registered Hampshire Yearling Rams. Call or write Clark Haire Ranch, Charles Post, Mgr., West Branch, Mich.

For Sale pure bred Rambouillet rams and ewes. E. M. Moore, Mason, Mich. Farm 1 1/2 miles south of Okemos.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

	One	Four	One	Four
10.....	\$0.30	\$2.40	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.38	2.64	2.16	6.48
12.....	.46	2.88	2.24	6.72
13.....	.54	3.12	2.32	6.96
14.....	.62	3.36	2.40	7.20
15.....	.70	3.60	2.48	7.44
16.....	.78	3.84	2.56	7.68
17.....	.86	4.08	2.64	7.92
18.....	.94	4.32	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.02	4.56	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.10	4.80	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.18	5.04	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.26	5.28	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.34	5.52	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.42	5.76	3.20	9.60
25.....	1.50	6.00	3.28	9.84

REAL ESTATE

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES. Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale, for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

START A REAL PRODUCTIVE BUSINESS by buying a pair or two of Joerin Bros. Registered Black Foxes. Easy to raise. Prices reasonable. Write for literature. Milford, Mich.

MUSIC LOVERS—New, popular and standard Classic music, 10c per copy. Over 500 selections. Catalog free. Weasner Music Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—My complete threshing outfit, grain thrasher, bean thrasher, clover huller and McCormick Deering 15-30 H. P. tractor. Priced to sell. Address S. J. Buck, Edmore, R-2.

WHY IS THE FERGUSON PLOW attached to the Fordson instead of being trailed behind it on wheels? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Over thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catcher, \$5.00 each. Young stock for Sept. Females \$4.00, males \$3.50, one pair \$7.25, three pair \$18. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP—Game getters. Fur finders. Money makers. Big money raising hunting hounds. Hunting horns. Feeds. Medicines. Collars, etc. Hunters' supply catalogue. Kaskaskia Kennels, FW 59, Herrick, Illinois.

COON, SKUNK, RABBIT and Combination Hounds for sale. None better. Trial given. Sold on time. Lakeland Fur Exchange, Salem, Michigan.

COON, SKUNK, POSSUM, RABBIT HOUNDS—Ar-tisan days' trial. Cheap. C. O. D. Ginger Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES, from a pure Silver 95 lb. Imported Sire, \$15. and \$20. each. S. North, Butternut, Mich.

SCOTCH COLLIES, 12 champions in pedigree. Also photos. Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, Ohio.

RAT TERRIERS, fox terriers. Illustrated lists 10c. Pete Slater Box L. P. C. Pana, Ill.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES \$5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots, direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, 99% pure. Have grown 510 bushels this year. Price \$6.00 per bushel. Order at once. Sample free. Mayer Plant Nursery, Merrill, Michigan.

SEED WHEAT—Fultz, Michigan Amber, Red Rudy, testing above 60 pounds. Jean Farms, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

FOR SATISFACTION INSURANCE buy seed oats, beans, of A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. \$1; twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

6000 PULLETS now ready for shipment, nicely matured, 10 weeks old, for \$1.00 each. 12 to 14 weeks old, for \$1.25 each. All our pullets are from 2 year old State Accredited Hens. Big English Type. Please order from this ad. No discount on large orders. Knoll's Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of laying Pullets. Big discount on spring Chicks and Eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

S. C. BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS—332-egg pullets, cockerels. Catalog. Harlen Fulton, Gallopis, Ohio.

FINE LARGE COCKERELS, Rocks and Reds, \$2.25 each. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.75 each. Lots of five, 25c less each. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, Mich.

PARKS BRED TO LAY Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels from pedigreed stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Clinton Farnam, Fremont, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced man and wife, without children, man for farm work and milking, wife to help with housework. Steady, all year job, for neat, clean, experienced couple. Everything modern. C. Nielsen, Jersey Farm, Farmington, Mich.

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED SINGLE MAN by month. Apply Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN ATTENTION—Many of our salesmen are receiving weekly commission checks from \$50.00 to \$125.00 selling our high grade Nursery Stock. We still have room for a number of real salesmen in Michigan territory. If you are a hustler and interested in developing a paying business, write at once for our liberal proposition. The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich., Sales Dept.

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.

EARN \$5 DAY gathering evergreens, roots, herbs. Booklet free. Botanical 12, New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED as farm foreman. Married. Experienced in stock, fruit and general farming. Box 41, Milford, Mich.

POSITION FOR MARRIED COUPLE—age 40, always lived on farm. Carl Hanson, 2055 Lake Shore Drive, Muskegon, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

50% of the Farmers Who Expect to Get Separators and Milkers Intend to Buy De Laval

INFORMATION recently published in a report of an investigation among the 250,000 subscribers of THE DAIRY FARMER, owned by E. T. Meredith, of Des Moines, Iowa, former Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives an interesting idea as to the present and future use of cream separators and milking machines.

Of the DAIRY FARMER subscribers using cream separators and milkers

41.98% own De Laval Separators

16.51% own De Laval Milkers

Of those expecting to buy new cream separators or milking machines, as reported in this DAIRY FARMER investigation,

52.08% expect to buy De Laval Separators

50.00% expect to buy De Laval Milkers

Think of it! As many of these people expect to buy De Laval Separators and Milkers as all other makes put together. Why? Because they must think De Laval are the best.

If there is any doubt about the kind of separator or milker you should buy, see your De Laval Agent or write the nearest office below, so that we may point out to you the advantages of owning a De Laval.

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