

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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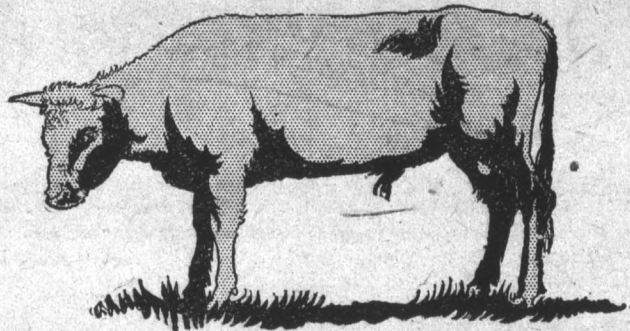
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1926

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FIVE YEARS \$3.00



Barreled Health

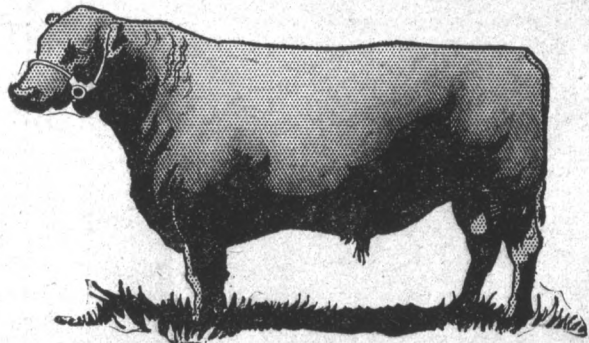
Why their beeves topped the market



Scrub bulls are low profit makers.

31 short-horn baby beeves, averaging 706 pounds, were recently shipped by 3 farmers of Cole County, Missouri. The beeves topped the market at the National Stockyards, Chicago. These farmers have used only the best pure-bred bulls for years. In that way they have developed good, uniform beef type stock that tops the market every year.

How this points to Mobiloil economy



It takes pure-bred bulls to produce market-topping beeves.

Pure-bred cattle cost more than scrub cattle. But they return bigger profits. Mobiloil resembles pure-breds. Its extra cost is returned many times, in a year's running. *It is the cheapest oil you can use.*

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Kinds of saws and grades of Mobiloil

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.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	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.
Velie	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.

A cross cut saw does one job, but you need a rip saw for other kinds of work. In your farm engines, you need different grades of Mobiloil for different jobs. Your car needs one grade of Mobiloil, your tractor another; possibly entirely different grades for your truck, stationary and farm-lighting engines.

The Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's tells you, with scientific accuracy, just what grades to use. This Chart has the approval of 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment.

This dealer has Mobiloil in 2 new farm packages—the handy 5-gallon Tipper Box, and the new 10-gallon steel drum with a new type faucet. Ask to see them. You'll find they give you new convenience in handling oil.

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GARGOYLE Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER XVI

Our Failures Hold Valuable Lessons

—If We Can Read and Interpret Them Correctly

By I. R. Waterbury

TIME softens the tragedies of life in retrospect. Harking back over the years that have elapsed since I started farming on my own account, many of the mistakes and failures which stand out strongly in my recollection would seem funny, if they were not pathetic. To me they are the more pathetic as, in my journeys through the state, I see many of them being repeated by other farmers, with whose thoughts and feelings I can sympathize so acutely by recalling past experiences. It is in the hope that a review of some of these early mistakes and failures may prove helpful to others, similarly situated, in solving their present problems, that I have decided to here confess some of them.

My father was a good farmer of the old school. He came to Michigan with other pioneers from "York State," cleared his farm and built a good home in a community of good homes. He was a lover of good horses, and met an untimely death as the result of a kick from one of his pets.

This occurred when I was a lad just come into my "teens." It devolved on me to help mother run the farm, and to later assume its management when I should have been in school. Had I had the advantage of better training, this story might have been very different, though perhaps less typical and of less interest to the reader.

The old farm was typical Michigan oak opening soil of the lighter class, of which there is a large area in this state. It was fairly fertile as "new land." It was run on a conservation basis, of necessity. This was in the eighties, when agriculture was prosperous, and we managed to make a good living without accumulating any visible surplus. We grew a little grain, kept a few cows and a small flock of sheep, planted a small acreage to cash crops, just as my father had done and as the neighbors did, and with a fair degree of the same success, consider-

ing the diminishing returns from a soil which became less fertile with the passing years.

But I was a born farmer, and had no other thought for the future. So when I became "of age" I bought out my brother, who had in the meantime, gone to college and prepared himself for a profession, and started out on my own account with high hopes for the future.

This was in the early nineties, and I little realized what was ahead for me. But I knew that to realize my ambitions, I must have a larger income, and in my ignorance I thought this a simple problem which could be simply solved.

The old farm had produced good crops of wheat when it was new land. Thirty bushels per acre was not uncommon. I believed the diminished yields to be due to poorer methods,

and looked ahead to more thirty-bushel crops. I rented an adjacent farm so as to work out these ideas on a larger scale, and went at it. That year, I summer-fallowed forty acres on the home farm, bought a big pile of manure from a commercial feeder and hauled it a mile and a half to top-dress the wheat. I managed to sell enough from the farm to pay the hired man, the taxes, which were then low, and the interest on my indebtedness. This was as planned. I was going to "cash in" next year—a perennial hope with many farmers, as it was to be with me for many years.

The next year I planted an increased acreage of cash crops and worked as I had never worked before to give them the best of care. But the fates, I felt, were against me. It was a hard winter, and the wheat winter-killed. I harvested 200 bushels from the forty

acres. Then the panic came and prices went to smash. I sold the wheat for fifty cents per bushel. Beans were a like price, and potatoes were practically unsalable. I kept mine until spring and sold them for ten cents per bushel.

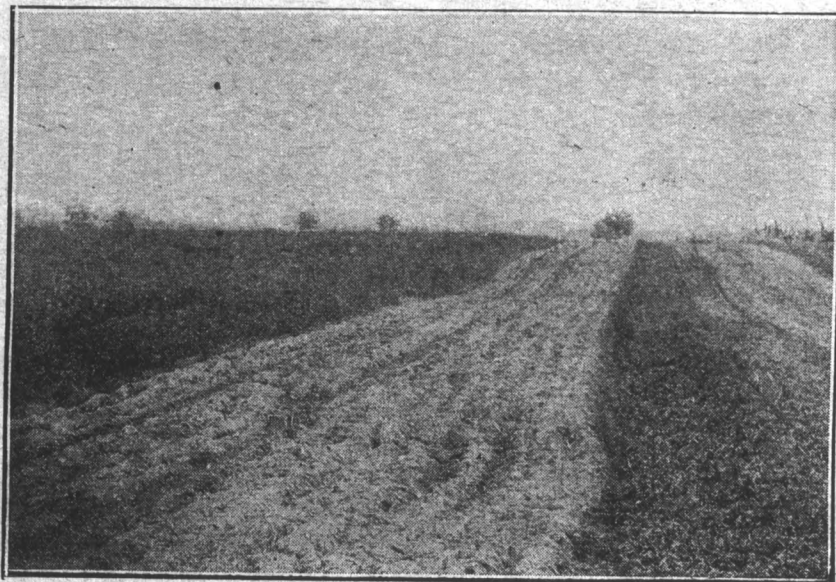
Gone were the visions of a growing bank account. I had to sell my flock of sheep to pay the hired man, and find a side line of employment to eke out the interest. Gone were the delusions that good culture alone would insure good crops on a depleted sandy soil. But there still remained the courage to carry on and try again.

A Prophet in the Wilderness.

The hope that springs eternal in the human breast is the greatest gift of Providence. All we need in the face of the greatest discouragement is a new star to hitch our wagon to, and all is again well with us in perspective. Right then, I needed a new star, and one of the first magnitude rose in my little sky.

There was an enterprising farmer and stock drover in the community who had a vision of its needs and the public spirit to act accordingly. He saw that what we all needed was more live stock on our farms to maintain and increase the fertility of our soil, and at the same time bring in an income to pay operating expenses. His business had taken him farther afield than any other man in the community. He had noted the prosperity of dairy communities in other states and thought that the establishment of the business on a commercial scale in our community would do for us what it had done for the farmers of the distant communities which he had visited.

He was a good missionary worker and soon had us all converted. So did the promoter of an enterprising creamery supply company. The result was that fifty farmers of the community took stock in the new enterprise, \$100 each, for which we got an up-to-date creamery and cheese factory, (Continued on page 382).



In Those Days We Had Not Learned the Benefits to be Derived from Plowing Under a Heavy Crop of Some Legume.

Autumn Poultry House Cleaning

Thorough Cleaning and Disinfecting Necessary to Keep Fowls Healthy

By J. P. Hoekzema

ONCE more the time has arrived when one must think about cleaning up and disinfecting his poultry houses. It makes no difference whether one has only a small back-yard flock, a good-sized farm flock, or is a commercial poultryman, one has to clean up in the fall before putting his pullets into their winter quarters—or even if he is keeping hens over in the same quarters, they should be cleaned up very well, for in the poultry business, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is true, and one should remember it when working around poultry.

In cleaning up, the first thing to do is to clean the dropping boards. These should be cleaned once a week or oftener. Some make a practice of cleaning their dropping boards every day—which is fine, but otherwise they should be cleaned at least once a week. Otherwise, the droppings be-

come damp and ill-smelling. Some folks that keep poultry (one couldn't call them poultrymen—and usually they keep the poultry, for the poultry do not keep them) do not have any dropping boards whatsoever. In this case the manure is dropped directly on to the floor where it is scratched over and worked over by the birds. If there are any diseased birds the germs will be spread very rapidly, so in case one hasn't dropping boards, one should install them first of all.

The next operation is to remove all movable fixtures, wash them, and place them in the sunshine to dry, (providing we have any sunshine this fall).

If one has muslin curtains these should be beaten and cleaned in good shape.

One should also remove all litter from the floor, and it is a good idea to spray the floor with disinfectant before putting in fresh litter. In this day and age, with the price of straw way out of sight, it is a good plan to use clover or alfalfa hay for litter. The birds can eat the leaves and leave the stems for litter so they will have some scratch material. Whenever the litter on the floor becomes damp or filled with droppings it should be changed.

Besides the roosts, floor, and curtains, one should also remove all nesting material.

After all fixtures have been removed, the house, if dusty, should be swept out. Then one should spray the house thoroughly with whitewash and disinfectant. A very good mixture is

five quarts of cream of lime, one pint of disinfectant, one quart of kerosene—diluted with an equal amount of water, and applied thoroughly with a force pump. This should kill mites and disease germs and clean up the house in fine shape.

Then one should also treat the birds for lice, as spraying or cleaning the coop does not affect the lice which remain on the body. One of the best remedies for poultry lice is sodium fluoride. At this time of the year, dusting is best, though in the spring dipping is excellent. Blue ointment rubbed around the vent is another very good remedy for lice.

Be sure everything is cleaned up, then spray or whitewash and eliminate lice, and if the house is not too damp, or birds diseased now, one should expect to carry his birds over winter with little trouble from disease, mites, or lice.

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VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER SIXTEEN

DETROIT, OCT. 16, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Do We
or Don't
We?

KNOWLEDGE is power only when it has some medium for application. The mighty electric plant beside the AuSable is in itself of little value to our state. But when a slender copper wire is run from this plant to towns and villages some two or three hundred miles away, there will be energy to wash the clothes, sweep the floors, toast the bread, and at nightfall energy to light the streets and homes with the brightness of day. This slender copper wire forms the connecting link between human needs at one end and nature's storehouse of energy at the other. Without some such cable, the energy of this river would be useless and many of our human needs would not be served so adequately.

How similar is our problem of spreading information and propaganda for better health. Bit by bit our nutrition specialists, laboratory experts, and members of the medical profession have accumulated a great fund of scientific knowledge concerning the proper feeding and care of this human-machine of ours. Bulletins and books innumerable, that record these findings, act as a medium of conveying this information to us as individuals. These books and bulletins act the same part as does the small copper wires that generate out over our state from the large electrical power plants.

But when the small copper wire comes to our door, carrying electrical units in the proper form for our use, invariably we use them. They save us work, giving us more time for play and recreation.

How is it with our health books and bulletins, many of them that are even free for the asking? Do we use them to the best advantage; do we study them and practice the things that make for better health and greater

happiness for us and our families? This is a question for each one to ask himself and one that deserves careful consideration.

The
Dairy
Show

IN this and succeeding issues will appear reports of the Twentieth Annual Session of the National Dairy Show held at Detroit, October 6-13. It was an agricultural event of outstanding importance. The Big Show emphasized all the important things needed on farms where cows are kept.

Above all, the show impressed the need of good cows. The very best type of producers of every breed were here

CORN BORER MEETING.

FARMERS from every section of Michigan are urged to be at the corn borer experiment station west of Monroe on Thursday, October 21, both forenoon and afternoon, to witness the corn borer at work, to see a demonstration of machinery designed to aid in the campaign against this pest, and to listen to the latest information gathered by our scientists on the habits of the insect and methods of control.

Since Michigan is now a trench-line state in the international battle to check this pest, it is of the highest importance that our farmers become familiar with the corn borer. This affair has been arranged by the Michigan State College, the State Department of Agriculture, county agents, and others.

for the visitor to observe and compare. To an unusual degree, all of those excellent qualities of cowdom that make for efficiency in milk and butter-fat production were demonstrated. It was a master display of dairy cow type.

The other major subject was that of feed. The visiting farmers saw how the basic feeds could be economically provided at low cost, and compounded with needed concentrates to make efficient production possible. He also observed a hundred short cuts in providing comforts for the cow, and in caring for her and her products.

Many other matters related more or less closely to the dairy business, made this twentieth annual gathering of dairy-minded people from every section of the country, an event of life-time importance to the thousands of Michigan farmers who were fortunate to attend. And it is our hope that this, the last session of the National Dairy Show to be held away from its permanent home in Chicago, will give to farmers throughout Michigan a new desire to carry on in the dairy business until the maximum of satisfying results from this industry may be attained.

The
Fire
Hazard

TWO recent news items have definite relation to each other regarding the damage done by fire. One tells of fifteen thousand lives being lost annually by fire in this country, and the other gives the information that seven hundred billion matches are used daily in the United States, or five hundred thousand a minute.

Matches have made fire easy to start. In the old days it took real skill to start a fire, but nowadays just a snap of the finger gives a "coffin nail" smoker a light. Thus the match often puts the starting of fires into careless and incompetent hands.

Of the fifteen thousand lives sacrificed to fire, half of them are lost in fires in the home, and thirty-five hun-

dred of these seventy-five hundred are lost in rural homes.

It is surprising that a greater portion is not lost in the rural sections. Lamps, wood and coal stoves, defective chimneys, and the large amount of inflammable materials around the rural home are all factors favorable to fire getting beyond control. They make caution much more necessary than in the city, where fire departments, electric lights and modern heating systems prevail.

Because of this, one of the preparations for winter which farmers should make, is to make certain that the chimney flue is in good order and that the stoves are clean for another season's duty, and that inflammable material is safe from fire and free from the possibilities of spontaneous combustion. The use of precaution is one of the most effective means of keeping man's greatest servant, fire, under his control.

Our
Individualism

THIS country, since its birth, has been known as the land of the free. Here we truly have a form of government which approaches the ideal, despite the fact that some may think that the workings of the government have not always been ideal. We have prided ourselves on our individual liberty. Especially has the farmer had the thought and feeling of being independent.

We may work, or we need not work, as we please. But while we are not by compulsion under the dictates of another, we are under the iron rule of our own needs. If the laborer desires not to work, this desire is counteracted by the thought that no pay will be received for idle time, and pay means food and clothing and enjoyment for himself and his family. The farmer who neglects his farm also is punished by small returns. Even quality is a paymaster: if we do our work poorly, our recompense is cut, but work of good quality brings full reward. Quality ought to be such a severe paymaster that every farmer would have to be a good farmer.

It is our rural individualism—that thought of the farmer being the monarch of his own acres—that has been a handicap to farming. We are just beginning to realize that our relations with other people are great factors in our well-being. We are coming to the realization that, like the Volga boatman, we must pull together with step in unison and with song in our throats and hope in our hearts to bring agriculture to its rightful place in this country's activities. The hope of farming is, that we are gradually replacing our feelings of individual independence with the desire to work with others.

Are the
Wets Get-
ting Dry?

SOME time ago, in a discussion of the prohibition question, we referred to the statement by Ex-President Taft, in which he said that matters regarding the enforcement of the Volstead act would get worse before they would get better.

The other night we read the following by O. O. McIntyre, in his "New York Day by Day" column: "Something is happening to New York's serious drinkers. Even Broadway is tapering off. * * * The supply is on hand, but takers are skittish. Dinner parties with no liquor are becoming common. A night club proprietor reports he has not seen a drunk there in three weeks * * * At any rate, it is certain that all around town there is less drinking."

Mr. McIntyre says further that these night carousers are finding that they can have a good time without drink, and that doctors' orders and the loss of jobs is bringing them to the realization that booze is their worst en-

emy. It is an interesting observation of Mr. McIntyre's that, when one of these drinkers reforms, he becomes quite active in endeavoring to reform his friends.

We also have the statement of Dr. Irving Fisher, world famed economist of Yale University, in his recent book on the liquor problem, written after a thorough investigation, that there is less than ten per cent of the liquor consumed now, and possibly less than five per cent, than before the Volstead Act went into effect.

Perhaps, after all, the Volstead Act is more effective than a few people are trying to make us believe.

Work

ONCE more I have the opportunity of exposing to the public some of my personal opinions. I have chosen the subject of work because my darling husband said that he did not feel like working tonight.

It has always been a problem to me why it is so hard to get some men to work. The problem did not solve itself until I perused the pages of history. I found there that man was born of hunting and protecting tendencies. Women did the work. They prepared



the meals, made clothing, ground the flour, put up the home and took it down when necessary. Well, in brief, they did all the work while the men hunted and fought.

Men still are hunting—chickens and not the prairie kind either—and they still are fighting. As they have no real enemies, they pick fights with their wives.

Things have changed some since Eve showed her superiority to Adam, except that women are still showing their superiority to men. If you will just look at the papers, you will see even girls in their teens are making supposedly wise old men act like fools. Men, with their egotism, think they are what they are not, and women, with their shrewdness, let them think it.

The decline of man is shown in the fact that they have ceased in the manly arts of pursuing wild game and protecting the weaker sex. (?) Now they are pursuing the weaker sex and protecting wild game, besides are doing the baking, making of clothing, washing, and even milking cows, which were once entirely woman's occupations.

Practically all of our present great industry has been evolved from woman's work. Man's primal duties are gone, so he is getting more and more to spend much of his time attending all the neighboring auction sales, and calling it the time of his life. Even after man took on woman's work, he got tired of it, and put machines to work at it.

Now, there are some men who have not adjusted themselves to this change for they still like to hunt and "protect," and have the same effinity for work that the Indian and the aborigine had. And Hy is one of them. His greatest consideration is to protect himself from over-doing, and to hunt for a place to sleep.

SOPHIA ABIGAIL SYCKLE.

The big thing at the bureau of standards these days is the perfecting of radio beams to guide airplanes. To ascertain how they will work, an automobile has been equipped with radio, just as an airplane will be, and will be guided with beacons experimentally, just as it is intended to guide an airplane.

A botanist of the Smithsonian Institution has recently collected over eleven thousand plants from Costa Rica for the National Herbarium.

We Shall Grow Corn

But Annual Clean-Ups to Check the Corn Borer Will be an Absolute Necessity

By R. H. Pettit, *Entomologist, M. S. C.*

YES, indeed, the corn borer is steadily advancing and invading new territory, according to the forecasted schedule announced several years ago. It has taken advantage of a period during which the night winds blew from the east, and which happened to do so during the flight of the winged moths, so that the borer gained ground in a westerly direction during the summer just a little faster than during the summer of 1925. Furthermore, the oldest infested areas are showing the effects of the attack in crop losses so that the most confirmed skeptic needs no more than a glance at some of our Michigan fields to convince himself that his hope of relief from some mysterious source is not well founded nor likely to be realized.

Parasites May Help.

Parasites? Yes, parasites are worth trying out, to be sure. We, in America are hoping that the parasites which are being introduced as fast as they can be imported and bred, will help. Perhaps they will. We hope so. We need help. In Hungary, parasites are credited with the destruction of not more than twenty per cent of the borers annually, and in Hungary the corn borer has not been present a long time, and the parasites probably for centuries, so that they are well established and steadily at work. Let us hope that during the next twenty years, the same, or other parasites, may succeed in annually killing off ten per cent of the borers in our fields. Perhaps that is too much to hope. We cannot reasonably expect more, and no other possible agency for the natural destruction of the borer seems to be in sight.

The whole matter rests with us right here. We all know now, as some of us have known all along, that our only hope lies in getting very busy

and simply killing the pest by main strength. To be sure, it will probably be found that certain practices and dates of performing our planting, harvesting and other operations will prove favorable or otherwise, to the borer, but after all, outside of the adoption of practices unfavorable to the borer, and insistence on early cutting, low cutting, shredding or ensiling, or the cutting of the stalks into sections half an inch or less in size, the control of the pest is going to be accomplished by the "clean-up." By

harrow must be allowed to drag up any of the stalks after they are once turned under. If the stubble is to be pulverized by one of the stubble-beaters, to which we are now looking for aid, it is hoped and believed that the destruction of larvae will be almost complete.

Clean-up Must be Thorough.

All this cleaning up must be carried on universally so that there remain no spots where the borers can breed from which they can fly and redistribute themselves over the really and

first gained entrance to our state, and if you still doubt, go over into Canada where, in many cases, the loss is complete. However, a glimpse at the Michigan fields will be more than enough to dispel any tendency to view the situation lightly. If you can do so, arrange to join the crowd which will meet at the field station near Monroe on October 21, at which time and place, special facilities will be provided for all interested, to actually see the borer at work. An opportunity will also be provided at this time to see new, specially designed machinery in operation.

All this sounds bad, but there is also a brighter side which offers some cheer. We are going to grow corn anyway, and in order to grow corn we are going to clean up regularly each year because we shall have to. During this operation we are going to destroy many pests besides the corn borer. The "common stalk borer" is going to find it hard to survive such a clean-up, for much ragweed will be destroyed. The "Tarnished plant bug" will be without its winter home when the thickets of brambles and scrub growth along the fences and roadsides are burned, and many curculios, squash-bugs, chinch-bugs, and all sorts of noxious pests will show a marked decrease in their depredations as soon as regular clean-up becomes the rule. Mosaic in various plants, and several bad plant diseases will become of less and less importance as their insect carriers are forced to get along without their customary winter shelters of fallen leaves and trash. So that, after a new balance is established, some of the effort and money now regularly expended in fighting these old-time pests can be dedicated to defense against the corn borer. We must grow corn in spite of the borer. —(This address was broadcasted over WKAR on October 5).



A Battery of Corn Pickers at Work in the Corn Belt. A Field Like this will be Heaven to the Corn Borer when he Arrives.

this I mean a real clean-up of all crop remnants, stubble, weeds, rubbish and trash, and a clean-up that shall effectively and truly destroy the larvae or pupae before the moths fly, in early summer.

Follow Directions.

In other words, follow out literally the program promulgated by the United States Bureau of Entomology and the State Department of Agriculture, whose directions are identical. If the borers in the stubble are to be plowed under, the plowing must be done in the fall. It must be cleanly and deeply done, and furthermore, no toothed

truly properly cleaned farms. It is hoped that every farmer in Michigan will accept this as a fact and help to accomplish a genuine job. Failure to clean up will surely and swiftly show up in heavy losses, too heavy to even consider calmly. One can easily see the possibilities of loss by visiting the corn borer field station near Monroe, where all visitors will be shown enough to convince them of the gravity of the situation and the seriousness of the outlook. Get your county agent to go with you to the field station and examine some of the fields in southeastern Michigan where the pest

"McNaughton" Bean Curing Method

A Practical and Successful Method of Handling Beans During the Rainy Season

THERE has come to my notice a method of handling and caring for mature field beans, which I wish to place before the public. The method is to be called "The McNaughton System." This name is attached to the method to give the man full credit for having developed the idea and set it working.

Mr. O. J. McNaughton, of Mulliken, some twelve years ago put in seventeen acres of field beans. The beans did well all season and went into the fall an excellent crop. Fall rains came on, the beans were turned and did not cure well. It was with this seventeen acres of beans on his hands and a possible loss of all his work, that gave Mr. McNaughton his idea.

He had seen beans strewn over fence posts, and he always noticed that vines exposed to the air dried very rapidly. This gave him a hunch—it happened one morning after a four-day rain—he took four fence posts and went to the field. These posts were set in one corner and the beans piled around them, forming four small stacks. The day was nice and the beans rapidly dried into the pile.

This rapid drying looked very promising. That night it rained again and the next day it was rather damp and cloudy so Mr. McNaughton hired three men to put up his beans this way. It took them that day and part of the next to get the beans up.

These beans remained in the field

until in November, when they were threshed with only an eight-pound pick.

The same year a neighbor lost three acres entirely, having gotten four acres into the barn in fine shape. Such a loss is the same as having the entire crop of beans pick about forty-five pounds per hundred, except for the picking charge.

I have become fully convinced, along with many others in this state, that

there is a tremendous risk in growing beans in Michigan some seasons. Probably the good years more than offset the poor years.

I have also become more fully convinced that "The McNaughton System" is a method that will make bean growing less risky in Michigan. It is a system which will place more confidence into bean harvest and make the crop more secure.

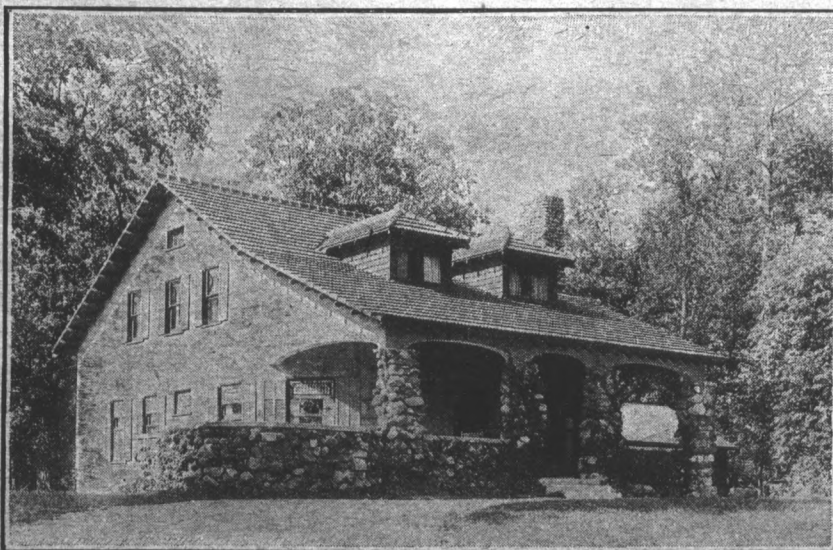
The system is as follows: The beans

are pulled up by the bean puller and thrown together into windrows by the side-delivery rake. Eight bean rows or four puller rows, are thrown into one large windrow. This gives a good space between windrows. With a little arranging, time and distance can be saved for stacking by rolling the four rows toward the center as much as possible.

With the beans in the windrow, the stack is the next thought. At present the steel fence posts are the most convenient to use. They are rigid and will hold the stacks upright. A number of these posts are placed on a hay rack, with the ends sticking out. Then load up a good load of wheat straw on the wagon. The wagon is driven down the center of the four windrows of beans and a post driven into the ground at intervals so as to get about ten per acre. Around each post a good-sized fork full of straw is then placed and arranged so as to form a good bottom. The straw should extend beyond the bottom formed by the beans in the stack.

The beans are carried in and piled on the straw about the steel post. Great care must be exercised so as not to get the bottom of the bean stack too large. A diameter of three or four feet should be maintained until it is about two feet in height.

From this place on, the stack should be bulged a little and then drawn in. The stack must be built



In Reducing Crop Hazards, as Mr. McNaughton Has Done with Beans, the Farmer is Better Able to Provide Good Homes Through Increased Profits.

well up about the steel post so as to have a good-sized cap, the better the cap—the better the stack.

This method also has merits because many farmers put in beans, contemplating the seeding of wheat, if they get the beans harvested early enough. Even though the weather is not such as to cure the beans for threshing, by putting the beans in stacks, gets them out of the way for seeding wheat and so they will keep and cure out.

When the beans are pulled and in windrows, prepare the area where the stacks will go for wheat, and drill it in, then set the stacks on this seeded area. This makes the drilled area complete, and if the stacks are removed in time all of the wheat will grow.

I saw one twenty acres, having 160 of these bean shocks, all drilled to wheat, and the wheat was up about four inches. Other farmers in the same community were turning their beans and wishing they were dry and in, so they could drill wheat. Many of these fields will never see any wheat seeded within their boundaries this fall.

When a bad year comes along—which no one can forecast with any degree of certainty—this "McNaughton System" will not only assure the seeding of wheat, but it will secure the bean crop at a very low pick. Beans coming out of these stacks have ranged, in the past, from two to four pounds pick, when others were obtained with much labor and then picked from ten to many pounds—still worse—some fields were entirely lost.

This system may seem like a lot of extra work, time, and trouble. From many estimates, one man can handily put up from three to five acres in one day. These estimates consider all the hand-labor time spent on the job.

Mr. Glenn Randall, of Mulliken, put some sixteen acres of beans up this way. When asked what he thought of it, he said: "My beans are all up and no more worry, I know they are secure. I have time to get in wheat and, since the frost has come, harvest my corn while it is still in good condition." He was then riding the corn binder. He again smiled and said, "If it were not for this system I would be doing as my neighbor is—turning my beans instead of having my wheat on and taking care of my corn."

There are undoubtedly many persons who will recall having seen such a method used in curing various plants, such as peanuts, cowpeas, clovers, oats and peas, grasses and probably beans. There has, however, been no unified effort to get such a system into a common practice as a means of handling field beans until Mr. McNaughton, of Mulliken, started it, and since that time has enthusiastically pushed it.

I have already begun experimenting with this system, and have plans for a complete test next year. There are some specific questions to be answered and these experiments are for that purpose.

RURAL TAX INVESTIGATION.

An inventory of Michigan farms which, when completed, will show the ratio between their assessed valuation and earning capacity for the last seven years, is now being sought by the department of agricultural economics at the Michigan State College. The survey is being made primarily to throw light on the problem of farm taxation in Michigan, and provide a basis on which legislators and farm organizations may work in their attempts to investigate the problem. The results of the survey will be gathered by 30,000 questionnaires now being mailed to Michigan farm owners.

The survey is summed up by R. Wayne Newton, research associate in charge of the project, as "an opportunity for farmers to submit their side of the land taxation question as a high

percentage of questionnaires filled out and returned will insure accuracy in the figure determined upon to represent the ratio between the earning

power of farms and their assessed valuation."

Mailing of the question forms was started on October 1.



THESE CROPS ARE SMALLER.

THE United States corn crop as now forecast is seven per cent below 1925, and oats sixteen per cent below. The barley crop in Canada which produces more than the United States, is reported to be ten per cent below 1925, while ours is about equal to that of last year. The feed grain crop in Europe is reported to be five per cent greater than for the same countries last year.

PRICE CHANGES ON FARM CROPS.

POTATO prices have dropped, notwithstanding prospects of another short crop. Nevertheless, they are the only major crop showing an index of purchasing power high enough to stimulate production. Wholesale prices of butter and cheese are still a few cents lower than in 1925. Prices to producers supplying condensories are lower than a year ago, but for city market milk they are slightly higher. There was a steady advance in prices of eggs, but prices of fresh eggs are below those of last year.

WATER TRAFFIC INCREASES.

WATER-BORNE commerce on the Mississippi river during the past year was greater than it ever has been before. This interesting information was made public by Secretary of War Davis, who says that during 1925 there were 13,141,000 tons carried by water between St. Louis and New Orleans, compared with 4,206,745 tons in 1889, and an annual maximum of 2,000,000 tons during the golden age of river traffic before the Civil War. Secretary Davis says that carefully worked-out plans for Mississippi river improvement, adopted by congress some years ago, are evidently showing results. The situation as regards water transportation is hopeful. Mississippi river traffic is growing satisfactorily. The Ohio river canalization project is

well under way. With a maintained project depth of nine feet in the lower Mississippi river, and the Lakes-to-Gulf deep waterway, water traffic is expected to increase largely.

BUSINESS IN EUROPE IS ENCOURAGING.

THE people of Europe are busy at work and are not excited over cancellation of debts owed the United States, according to Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, upon his return from a tour of European countries. He says he saw no prospect of an invasion of American markets by foreigners, but he believes that competition will be keen between American and foreign producers. The people of Europe prefer to be left alone to work out their own salvation. General business conditions in Europe seem encouraging, especially in agricultural lines.

FRUIT HANDLERS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

THE fight of the Cincinnati, Ohio, fruit handlers to prevent federal cooperation with the fresh fruits and vegetable trade, as proposed by Secretary Jardine, is of nation-wide interest, as in case the dealers win it will be a decided setback to all efforts of the department of agriculture to cooperate with the handlers of farm products in adjusting their differences with producers and consumers, and otherwise regulating their business.

Up to the present time the fruit handlers have the best of the case, Justice Bailey, of the District Supreme Court having reversed his opinion of recent date, now holding that the dealers bringing the suit have sufficient interest in the matter of putting into effect the proposed plan as to entitle them to maintain their petition for an injunction against the secretary of agriculture, who will have to file an an-

swer if the matter is carried to a definite conclusion. The fruit handlers claim that government regulation such as proposed by the department of agriculture, will hurt their business.

TO STRESS MICHIGAN POTATO GRADES.

SPECIAL emphasis on Michigan potato grades will feature the Thumb Potato Show at Mayville, November 9-11. Nine prizes totaling \$100 are offered in this class. On the afternoon of the last day of the show, a grading contest will be held. Grading demonstrations by state inspectors will further aid in spreading the gospel of better grading—a work that is rapidly bringing Michigan potatoes back into public favor.

News of the Week

Towns in Illinois along the Mississippi are still in flood condition. At Beardstown a four-foot flood covers the city.

Miss Lydia Koebbe, of Grass Lake, Michigan, a missionary in China, has been captured by Chinese bandits and is held for ransom.

Prof. W. L. Hussey, of the University of Michigan, will leave for South Africa, where he will observe the stars from a lonely hill in Orange Free State.

Oscar Wells, president of the American Bankers' Association, in his annual address, warned bankers to be cautious. America, he said, is in a great expansion program, with its attending prosperity, but expansion must cease some time, and therefore care is needed.

Queen Marie, of Rumania, was offered \$25,000 for one day's appearance in filming Leo Tolstoi's book, "Resurrection." This is the highest amount ever offered for a single film appearance.

There is trouble brewing between General Primo de Rivera, the Spanish premier, and the army officers. A state of war was proclaimed in the Madrid and Barcelona section.

Mrs. George Lyddon, a farmer's wife of Pearl River, New York, won the first prize in the cooking contest at the Arts-in-Industries Exposition in New York. She prepared a full meal in twenty minutes and sixteen seconds, and she has only one arm.

New York and Michigan are bringing suit against Illinois and the sanitary district of Chicago to get enforcement of the water diversion agreement regarding the drainage canal at Chicago.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, for many years president of Harvard University, and creator of the five-foot shelf of books, left an estate of \$304,325.

Penned up for more than a month by the Red Cantonese armies besieging the city, a half million people in Wuchang, China, are facing starvation.

The Mexican government has placed a ban on the holding of masses in private homes.

The city of Detroit ranks third in the number of auto deaths.

The French Chamber of Deputies is becoming favorable to the Mellon-Berenger agreement for the settlement of the French debt to this country.

The Michigan cadet quota for West Point is short. Senator Couzens will have the right to make the appointment to fill the vacancy.

The Sesqui-Centennial is a financial failure. It is in debt more than \$3,000,000 and has had an attendance of only 5,000,000, whereas the expectations were for 25,000,000 people.

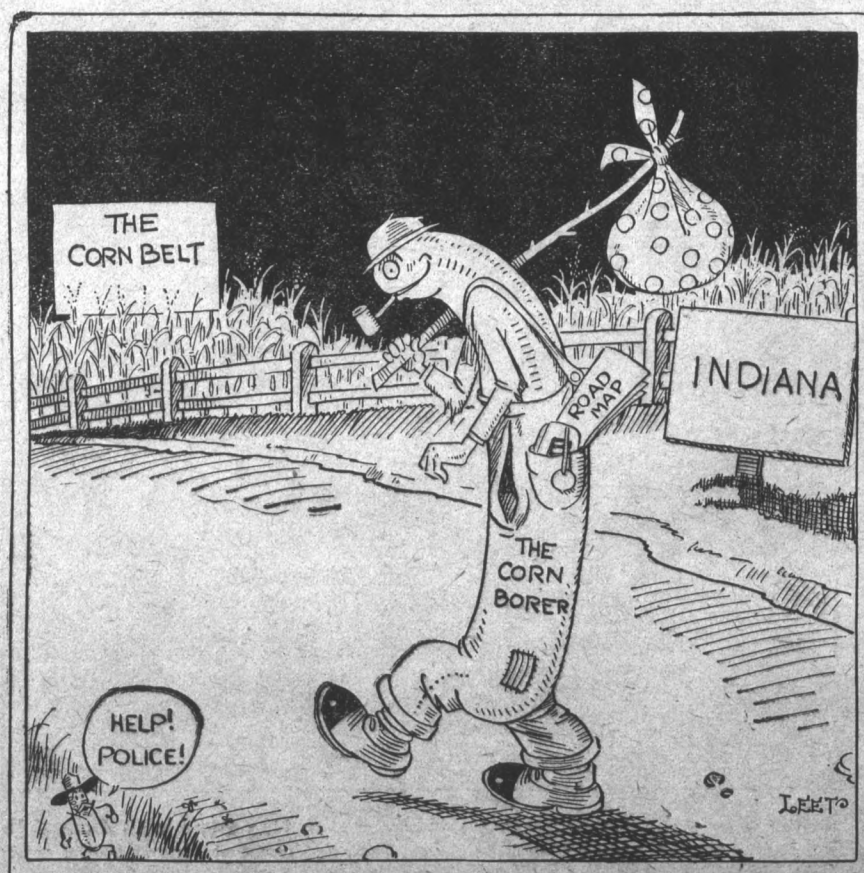
The government has extended to the cotton cooperation associations a \$30,000,000 credit to finance the orderly marketing of the crop.

Drunks in Dover, Ohio, are being sentenced to jail by Mayor P. J. Groh, and in addition have to drink a gallon of water per day. One day is added to their jail sentence for each day they do not drink the required amount of water.

The foreign governments are favorable to the flotation of the German railroad and reparation bonds in the United States.

Henry Ford has permanently established the five-day week in his factories. Judge Gary deems the five-day week as an uneconomic move, according to his announcement on his eightieth birthday.

"Westward Ho!"





FRESH RHUBARB ALL WINTER.

It is both possible and practical for the home gardener to have fresh rhubarb any time he wants it during the winter. All that is needed is a few clumps of rhubarb roots and a frost-proof cellar.

Before the ground freezes solid, lift as many clumps as will be wanted, and allow them to remain outdoors on top of the ground where they will freeze thoroughly. It is absolutely necessary that the frost get in its work on the clumps before attempting to force the growth, otherwise failure is bound to result. It is this factor that restricts rhubarb to the temperature zones. After the clumps have been frozen, they may be removed to a dark cellar and placed in moist soil where growth will soon start. Repeated cuttings may be made from the same clump just the same as that grown outdoors in the spring. After a clump has been exhausted, bring in another one.

Forcing the roots renders the clumps practically worthless, so they should be thrown away. But this should not deter anyone from enjoying fresh rhubarb during the winter, as new plants are easily raised from seed. A five-cent packet of seed should supply plants enough for many years' operation.

Plant the seed in a row in the garden where they may remain for a number of years. Thin the plants to stand about twenty inches apart in the row and they will be all right until ready for forcing. It is practically no work and the results are fine.—C. W. Wood.

BUYING APPLES FOR HOME USE.

ALTHOUGH it may be early to think of buying apples for winter, at the same time a little forethought about the kind one puts in the cellar may mean a big difference in satisfaction during the winter months.

If you desire a fancy eating apple for use in November and December, ask for McIntosh. This is perhaps the finest dessert apple grown, being juicy, crisp, white-fleshed, and of pleasing aroma. Then, the Rhode Island Greening is about the best apple both for eating and cooking during December, January, and part of February, while the ever-popular Baldwin is in season from January to March. The Northern Spy, although often more expensive than other varieties, is usually in a strong demand and is rated as perfect for eating or for cooking.

Other good varieties for winter use are Delicious, Jonathan, Yellow Newtown, and for extremely late in the season, Rome Beauty.

Using the variety best suited for a given purpose, such as eating out of hand or for pie or other cooking purposes, is much more satisfactory than buying "just apples." Also, it is well worth while to keep in mind the season of the year when the apples will be wanted, for varieties vary so widely in their season.—N. Y. Exp. Station.

PRUNING HELPS CAMPBELL'S EARLY.

AN interesting exhibit at the Van Buren County Fair was the twenty-two ounce bunch of Campbell's Early grapes, produced on a vine in Jim Richard's clay loam vineyard, just east of Eau Claire, on one of the plots of a pruning experiment conducted by Dr. N. L. Partridge, of the Horticultural Department of the Michigan State College.

This is the first year of this pruning experiment and it is a little early to offer many conclusions in regard to

pruning the Campbell's Early. However, there is no question that the Campbell's Early responds to good pruning as well as does the Concord. This year, we find the best, largest and most compact bunches on those vines receiving severe or moderate pruning. We also find earlier and more uniform maturity—higher sugar content—on these same vines. Tests have been run and the fruit from the severely and moderately pruned vines showed over three per cent more sugar than did the fruit from the lightly pruned vines.

This work is to be continued for at least two years more, at which time it is expected that rather definite information will be had as to the pruning of this variety.—Johnston.

PEACH SURVEY IN STATE UNDER WAY.

1926 Mich. F.A.R.

AN orchard to orchard survey of the "yellows" and "little peach" situation in southwestern Michigan, now is being made cooperatively by Michigan State College and the department of agriculture, under the supervision of Prof. F. W. Bennett, plant pathologist at Michigan State College. He is being assisted by a conference of growers and specialists, to discuss plans for the control of these two virus diseases which menace peach growing in this state.

Both yellows and little peach reappeared in many orchards last year, and the infection is said to be quite widespread in some parts of the state. Professor Bennett has not indicated how serious the situation is, but conditions in some orchards are causing no little alarm among the commercial growers who recall how their industry was almost wiped out a few years ago by these diseases.

If the situation is as threatening as many growers are inclined to believe, efforts probably will be made to have the state legislature amend a present law covering eradication of diseased trees. Township horticultural boards now are supposed to supervise the orchard cleanups, but this system has never proved entirely satisfactory, owing to the inexperience of the board in identifying diseased trees.

At the last meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society in Benton Harbor, the growers requested regulatory assistance from the state department of agriculture, but the state is unable under the present law to render much help in combating the diseases. In the last epidemic, old King Winter proved to be the state's most effective yellows and little peach eradicator, but was no respecter of healthy orchards. He killed both diseased and healthy trees in the winter of 1917-18, and for a time eradicated the diseases from Michigan's fruit belt.

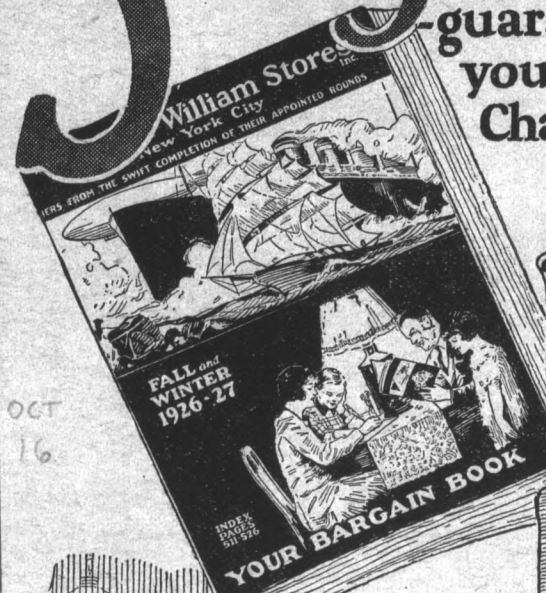
Scientists believe the infection is spread to healthy trees by aphids, much the same as mosaic and other diseases of raspberries are carried from one plant to another. It is expected that the Thompson research laboratories at Yonkers, New York, soon will announce its discovery for eradication of these diseases.—J. C. M.

The Alabama moth has caused considerable trouble to the peach growers of this state. This moth attacks the ripening fruit, puncturing it and drawing its juice. The puncture makes a ready place for brown rot to start.

A recent survey of New Hampshire revealed that more than half of the apple trees in that state are of the Baldwin variety.

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Out of 2500 baby chicks this year I have raised at least 94 per cent on *Globe Starter* according to the *Globe Method*, and I have five week old leghorns weighing a pound each. I have certainly had wonderful results with *Globe Starter* and well pleased.

I am enclosing pictures of my this season's chicks.

Yours truly,

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**THE HANDY
MAN'S CORNER**

USING BRICK AND ROCK IN WALL.

At the present time I am repairing an old house, raising the same off the old rotten stone wall and putting in a new concrete foundation wall. For this new wall can I use a good mixture of cement and gravel, and the rocks out of the old wall and the bricks out of the old chimney? If so, how thick should this wall be, as the building is just of average size? As I wish to stucco this as soon as I get the foundation done and the house settled on it, would be glad to have directions for doing this part of the work also.—A. F.

If the rocks from the old wall are hard and clean, they can be used very well as fillers for your concrete wall, as can also the old bricks if they are hard and solid. If there is any doubt as to their quality, better use them for filling in low places in the lots, which would likely become muddy in bad weather, than to take a chance on using them in the wall. The rocks and bricks should be washed down thoroughly with a hose a short while before using, not only so they will be clean, but so they will be thoroughly wet and not absorb water from the concrete. Use a concrete mixture of one bag of cement to two and one-half cubic feet of sand, and four cubic feet of coarse pebbles or broken stone, and just enough water to make rather a stiff mixture. Put in a layer of mortar, then a layer of stones, working a thin lath down along the forms to keep the stones away from the boards and to make a smooth surface, then put in another layer of concrete, another layer of stones, and so on. Every so often the wall should be "rod-ded" by pushing a rod down into the concrete. While not usually considered necessary, it is a good plan to lay some old rods or twisted wire, or some sort of reinforcing in the wall, especially around the corners, over windows, under doors, and so on. These may prevent cracks if there happens to be a little difference in the settling of the ground.

As regards your stucco work, I suggest you write to The Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Ill., for their free booklet giving complete directions for doing this sort of work.—I. W. D.

**GRAIN DRIER DEVELOPED TO USE
WITH COMBINE.**

MANY crop experts and agricultural engineers believe the harvester combine, a machine which cuts and threshes the grain at one operation, will within the next five or six years become quite common all over the small grain sections of the United States and Canada. The large sizes have been used for many years in the semi-arid wheat sections, and here have largely driven out the binder, because of the much less cost of production. With the introduction of grain tanks on the combines, and bulk handling of grain by means of trucks instead of by bags, the labor and cost is still more reduced.

In the harvest of 1924 a smaller type of combined harvester-thresher was tried out at Stonington, Illinois, for harvesting soy beans and proved very satisfactory. Last year a number of combines were sold, largely for soy beans, but as the machines seemed rather too expensive to be used only on one crop, many of them were tried out on wheat and other crops. In all cases, the combines did the work satisfactorily and it has been computed through a large number of experimental cases that a considerable saving can be made in the cost of the threshed grain.

One of the problems which at once loomed up with the advent of the combine in the more humid sections, is

the proper drying of the grain so it can be at once put in the granary, and it was at once realized that in most harvest seasons some method of reducing the moisture would be required. This now seems pretty well solved, since in July, 1925, there was demonstrated on the Meharry farm, near Tolono, Illinois, a portable grain drier which dries the combined soy beans, wheat, and other grain when the season is wet and conditions it ready for the market, at a very small cost and in such a way as not to injure the appearance or germinating qualities. The same machine can also be used for conditioning soft corn, such as was quite common in 1925. The big place for such a machine will be the country elevators, so they can dry and condition the wheat, soy beans, and so on during a wet harvest.

TREATMENT FOR CEMENT FLOOR.

What could be done to improve the surface of a cement floor in the basement, which is very rough? Could a thin coat of cement be put on so it would stay? If so, how?—F. G. L.

If the floor is fairly smooth, probably the best treatment would be to cover it with two or three coats of waterglass. This will keep down dust and make the floor less trouble to keep clean. There are also several commercial floor paints which give satisfactory results.

If the floor is rough and uneven, probably an overcoating of cement would be the best solution, but this should be made from one and one-half to two inches thick if it is to stand up properly. As the floor is rather rough and porous, probably the only thing necessary will be to wet the floor thoroughly and then coat it with a grouting of cement mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream just before the fresh concrete is spread. A mixture of one bag of cement to one and one-half cubic feet of sand will be about right.—D.

GIVE CISTERN PLENTY OF AIR.

Could you tell me what is wrong with our cistern? We have had it cleaned twice this year, but after a short time the water smells, and when boiled a brown scum comes to the surface. The last time we scrubbed down the sides and wiped it as near dry as we could. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—H. H.

I think the best remedy for the bad smell is to aerate the water in the cistern thoroughly. The best way is to put in an old-fashioned chain bucket pump, which can be secured from almost any pump supply house. Each small bucket, as it goes down into the water, carries with it a small amount of air; and by pumping for several minutes with such a pump and letting the water pour back, the whole cistern will soon be pretty well aerated and you will find the bad smell gone. Dipping up water and pouring back for several minutes will also help greatly.

The brown scum probably comes from organic material, either carried in off the roof, or coming from bacterial growth in the filter. Be sure the roof and filter are clean, especially of leaf and vine particles, and take the filter apart and wash the sand and charcoal and dry in the hot sun or in an oven before putting it back. You will get many practical suggestions on cisterns and water supply from Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,448—Farmstead Water Supply—which can be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A marseilles bed spread has never passed its days of usefulness so long as a piece large enough to make an ironing holder remains.

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TESTING UNDERGROUND
AERIALS.

A RATHER interesting experiment, fostered by one of the leading radio magazines, may result in bettering summer reception through the use of an underground aerial.

The experiments being made by persons throughout the United States will afford valuable information that will cover soil, climate, and all other factors which may have a bearing on the subject. There are hundreds of variations that may be made in the installation of an underground antenna and the results of these experiments will throw considerable light on the subject.

One experimenter had the following to say: "The volume is splendid. I obtain clear, distant resonant and fluidic receptions, entirely free from the gaseous atmospheric conditions led into the set through the usual aerial antenna or loop, but not entirely free from other disturbances."

In this particular set-up, two lengths of No. 14, seven-strand, insulated copper wire, each fifty feet long were used, and coiled about four feet apart and approximately four feet underground. The wires were laid in circular form and spaced each turn one above the other, with half inch separations. The spacing of the turns was accomplished by filling in with soil as each layer was placed. The ground was thoroughly soaked afterwards to get a good moisture content.

Who knows but that these experiments may lead to the elimination of static, which becomes somewhat annoying, during the warm weather.

THE TALES LITTLE THINGS TELL.

ALTHOUGH I went from an office to the farm, it was always a matter of pride with me to do my farm work the very best I could; and the time came when my neighbors came to look upon me as a "neat farmer," and I discovered that some of them were taking pattern after me.

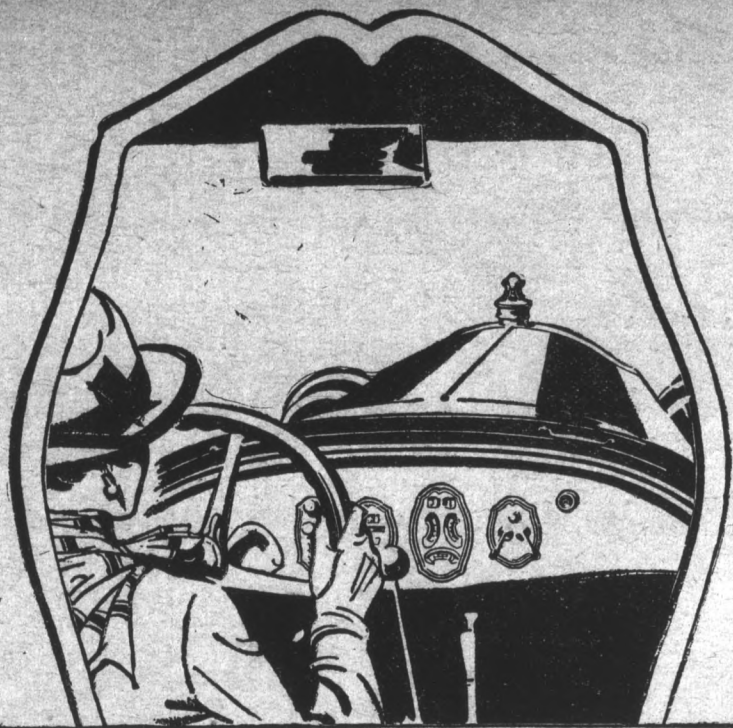
I took it into my head one time to make an experiment and see what reports, if any, I would get from those living near me. It was in haying time and I was cutting grass on a field by the side of the road. One of the sections in my cutting bar broke after I had gone round a few times. Ordinarily such an event would be the signal to me to stop and put in a new knife, because every farmer knows that it is not easy for a team to pull a machine in that condition; and then, it makes a field of grass look bad to see a ridge of uncut timothy or clover left behind in every swath. It is especially noticeable after the grass has been raked. There stands that grass that has not been cut, and it makes the field look like a man's face when shaved with a dull razor, only more so.

No sooner was the grass raked in my field than folks passing along the road began to look over at the mowing I had done. Those ridges of uncut grass were something new on my farm. One or two pulled up and asked if I didn't know I had a broken knife in my machine. I was tearing down my reputation as a neat farmer much faster than I could build it up.

And I believe that is always true. A man is known by the swath he cuts. Work of any kind done in a slipshod way brings us into disrepute with our fellow farmers. When we see a lot of cows that are poor and ill-kept, we do not have a very good opinion of the owner of the herd. The fact is, life is builded upon little things, like keeping the sections in a cutting bar in good condition.—V. L.

The elephant's sense of smell is so keen that some hunters say it can scent a man a mile or more away.

Some of the fossil trees found in Wyoming are species which no longer grow in any part of the United States.



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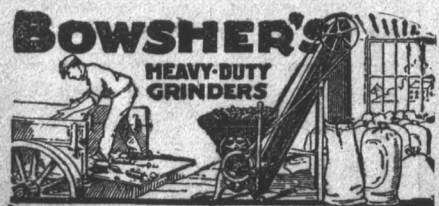
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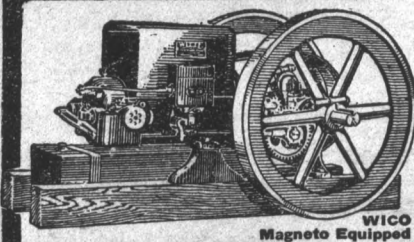
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GARNISHEMENT.

If Mr. A. gives a note to Mr. B. without Mrs. A.'s signature on said note, can Mr. B. garnishee Mr. and Mrs. A.'s wages for the note given by Mr. A.? If so, how much percentage can Mr. B. collect?—W. J. E.

The note of a married woman given for her husband's debt is void. The husband's wages are liable to garnishment on the debt to the extent of forty per cent of the wages of the husband, and all the wages in excess of \$30.—Rood.

LENGTH OF TIME TO FORECLOSE.

I am in poor health and about to lose my home as I have not been able to earn enough to keep my family and keep up payments. I have a deed and gave the bank a mortgage. How long can we stay here after they begin to foreclose the mortgage?—H. C. W.

Whether the mortgage is foreclosed by advertisement or proceedings in chancery, the mortgagee or the purchaser at the mortgage foreclosure sale will not be able to disturb the possession of the mortgagor for about fifteen months from the time the foreclosure is commenced.—Rood.

TREES UNTRUE TO NAME.

Several years ago I purchased 100 peach trees of a reliable nursery. This year is the first year that they have borne fruit. The trees are not the kind I gave the agent the order for. About one-fourth of the fruit is very little and hard, and the rest are half-clings. What can I do in this case?—C. M. H.

The company from which the trees were purchased is liable for the difference in the value between the trees as they now stand and what their value would have been had they been true to name.—Rood.

THE WIFE'S SHARE.

A husband and wife have a joint deed for a farm. If the husband signs a five-year contract with an exchange, can the company claim the wife's share of the potatoes?—W. J. L.

The husband has the right to manage the entirety property while husband and wife are living together, and it is believed that his contract for sale of the crops would pass title.—Rood.

REMOVING OVERHANGING LIMBS.

On the other side of the line fence from mine are some large apple trees. The limbs are so low that I cannot use machinery under them. Have I any right to cut them off as they hinder my work?—N. B.

It is necessary first to notify the owner of the trees to remove them. If this is not done after reasonable notice, the person over whose land they extend may cut off all branches that overhang his property, doing no further damage than is necessary to remove them.—Rood.

RIGHT TO CARRY REVOLVER.

We have prowlers at night that steal tires, milk, etc., and I would like to have my revolver with me when I go to garage or barn, or going to town with a large sum of money. Must I get a permit to carry a gun in these circumstances? How can I get one?—E. S. C.

Compiled Laws 1915 Section 15,238 provides, that the prosecuting attorney and sheriff in counties in which no regularly ordained police force exists, and in counties where more than one regularly organized police force exist, the chief of police, the prosecuting attorney, and sheriff of the county in which the license is sought shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be, and who shall have power to grant license to carry revolver, pistol, etc.,

and second preceding section renders it unlawful for any person except so licensed, to go armed with any dangerous weapon concealed upon his person.—Rood.

COST OF SCHOOLING.

The district that we live in is all Catholic, outside of two or three families, and no protestant or public school is maintained as the district pays the tuition to outside schools rather than hire a teacher. We have a daughter of school age, and the school board informs us that we have not lived in the district a sufficient length of time to warrant them paying her tuition. Are they right? What is the law concerning this, and what can be done about it?—G. D.

Write of the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Lansing, Michigan, and it is believed satisfactory arrangement will be made.—Rood.

FRUIT OF ROADSIDE TREES.

Has the public a right to take or pick up nuts and fruit from the side of the road, when my deed calls for to center of road?—Reader.

The trees growing on the highway, and the nuts and fruit produced by them, belong absolutely to the owner of the land, and any person taking them without his consent, is liable in the same manner as if he had taken them from any other part of the premises.—Rood.

GET FENCE VIEWERS IN DISCUSSIONS.

My neighbor has thirty acres of land adjoining my place. He has forty rods of line fence made out of wire that is down, and my cows go over and injure themselves. My neighbor keeps no stock, but he crops the land. What can I do to have a fence that is lawful? Who are the fence reviewers?—O. M. F.

Make complaint to the fenceviewers, who are the township highway commissioner, and two justices of the peace of the township, and their determination upon the sufficiency of the fence is final.—Rood.

THE CHILDREN'S SHARE.

Could children hold mother's share of property, mother being dead and father about to marry again? Property consists of an eighty-acre farm, with mortgage of \$2,100 on it. If they could hold it how should they proceed to do so?—V. W.

It is not apparent how the mother had a share of the farm. If the father and mother held the farm by title in entirety, by which is meant conveyance to them both, the entire title survived to the father, and the heirs have nothing by inheritance. If the mother had a part interest in the farm in any other way, it would descend to her children free from any claim by her husband.—Rood.

STOLEN CAR.

About three weeks ago some parties drove an automobile into our yard and asked if they might leave it for ten days. On being told that they might, they left on foot, and have not been back. Which authorities shall we notify? Who has jurisdiction over it? In event of the owner not being found, what disposition can we make of it?—F. B.

It is believed that the car is a stolen car. Notify the police of the city, the state police, and the secretary of state; giving the make, model, engine number and license. There is no way of acquiring title to the car against the real owner if it is a stolen car.—Rood.

A moving light attracts more people than still illumination, according to recent experiments to test efficiency of electric signs.

EATON BOYS OUTDO THEIR SIRES.

QUITE often boys' and girls' club work pays a direct profit to the boys and girls who engage in some phase of club activities. The following examples are taken from the reports of work done by boys belonging to bean clubs in Eaton county. Anthony Brentel, agricultural teacher in the Charlotte high school, was club leader, and the work was done under the supervision of P. G. Lundin, assistant state club leader.

Keith King, an Eaton county boy, planted six and one-fifth acres of certified Robust beans. He harvested 165 bushels, which is an average of 26.6 bushels per acre. He sold the beans to farmers in his neighborhood for seed and received three dollars per bushel. The gross income from the beans was \$495, without crediting any value to the bean pods. Keith's father planted nine and one-fifth acres of common beans. One hundred seventy-eight bushels were harvested from the field and sold for \$395. The boy's crop brought \$80 per acre; the father's crop \$43 per acre.

Lynn Shaw planted five and six-tenths acres of certified Robust beans which yielded twenty-seven bushels per acre. Lynn's father planted ten acres of beans with seed which came from Vermont, and the yield on the father's field was seventeen bushels per acre.

Verness Wheaton planted five acres of certified Robust beans and used 250 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre. The beans yielded forty bushels per acre. Eighty bushels of the beans were sold as seed beans for \$3.50 per bushel, and the balance went on the market at \$3.50 per hundred pounds. The gross income, without placing any value upon the bean pods, was \$102 per acre.—A. J. Patch.

GET THE BORER EARLY.

IT has been found that the most effective manner in which the corn borer can be combated is through the destruction of the grub in the cornstalk wherein he hibernates through the winter in preparation for his campaign of destruction in the ensuing summer months. The cornstalks should be cut and shredded, stalks and ears together. If not, the stalks should be burned. In the cutting, however, the earlier this operation can be accomplished so much the better. It is claimed that tests have proven that when corn was cut three inches from the ground on September 10, not more than 2.9 per cent of corn borers were left in the field. With the same height the undestroyed number of grubs left in the fields when the corn was cut October 1, was increased to four per cent. And with the corn cut on November 3, it is asserted fully ten per cent of the corn borers were left to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which, in the corn borer's judgment, is the complete destruction of every unit of the nation's corn crop.—G. Everitt.

The first cutting of sweet clover produced two tons per acre in a tonnage per acre contest in Ogemaw county. Alfalfa produced one and one-half tons; red clover, one ton; and an alsike and timothy mixture six-tenths of a ton.

Captain Roald Amundsen's ship, the "Maud," which has spent three years north of Siberia, has returned with the report that, according to tide observations, there is no Arctic continent or land mass in the great unexplored area between Alaska and the North Pole.

Hornets make their nests of bits of wood which they chew until the wood becomes a paper-like mixture.

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National Exposition a Great Treat to Michigan Farmers

MICHIGAN has entertained the National Dairy Exposition, and it proved to be a great show. Over a thousand cows were there, and great cows they were. Exhibits having to do with every phase of the dairy business impressed visitors with the magnitude of the interests involved in producing and caring for dairy products. Farmers, college men, boys, and girls all vied with each other in judging matches. The whole mass of people in attendance seemed to be there, not out of curiosity, but to get ideas and information, as well as inspiration.

And they got inspiration. At least, it is impossible to see how any person approaching normalcy could attend a show of this size and quality without smiling at himself for being a member of the big dairy family. If there were twenty thousand people there, there were twenty thousand lead pencils in use, for every person had his pad and writing stick busy taking notes on winnings, pert sayings from charts, ideas from men, and suggestions from every source.

"The greatest collection of dairy cattle ever brought together," was a common phrase of greeting, when two men from far corners of the country met in the barns. Perhaps more pains

were taken to collect the animals, more money spent to get them to the show than on any other occasion. The awards, particularly those to Michigan exhibitors, will be published next week.

How different were the crowds at the judging ring at this exposition than those usually attending a big fair. They filled the seats available to the judging, and crowded the ring-side in the large coliseum. The big thing of the show to these people, was the quality of the dairy animals, and they wanted to know which cow or which bull topped the class. For the thousands of dairy farmers who attended, the judging proved one of the best schools in the study of dairy type it had been their opportunity to attend.

But that was not all. The set-up of the dairy machinery was worth much to any man interested in cows. The production equipment reflected something of the nervous energy and thought put into the designing of the best dairy barns, the floors, walls, roofs, stanchions, stalls, windows, ventilation system; the production of perfect working milking machines, separators, coolers, feed mills, mixers, manure handling equipment, spreaders; the building of good milk pails, cans, (Continued on page 48').

Failures Teach Lessons

(Continued from page 373).

then worth perhaps half what it cost us. I borrowed my \$100 at the bank. It was my first experience in utilizing bank credit, and I remember as though it were yesterday, how proud I felt that the banker would accept my note without a signer. He has been doing it ever since. Perhaps I would have been richer in this world's goods, if less rich in experience, if I had not then secured that small credit so easily.

Of course, we kept the cows we already had, and bought others to make up a suitable herd in size, from other farmers in the surrounding country, also on credit. Measured by present-day standards, they did not fall in the class of dairy cows by any stretch of the imagination. We were not dairy-men and did not get the best out of them of which they were capable, which was little enough. The management of the enterprise was not experienced and the volume of milk secured was too small to make economic operation possible, had the management been competent. The result was inevitable. It came after two years, when twenty of us who stuck to the end paid a voluntary assessment to meet the debts after the plant had been sold for what it would bring. Such an experience would hardly be possible today, but was natural enough in pioneering a new enterprise. And I have always been proud of the fact that I stuck to the finish and met my share of the final obligation.

As often happens, this failure later contributed to the establishment of a prosperous dairy industry in the same community. Compensation is a great law of nature.

Other Live Stock Enterprises.

The failure of this enterprise served to strengthen, rather than diminish my resolution to solve the vexed problem of diminishing soil fertility by the live stock route. This time I took up sheep, and by dint of perseverance built up a good flock of pure-bred Oxfords. This venture was moderately successful from a financial point of view, but it did not solve the fertility problem. Bad seasons were the rule for some years, and between drought and grasshoppers, clover seedings

were almost perennial failures. Too close grazing of our over-stocked farm contributed to the result of further soil depletion rather than the desired increase of soil fertility.

Something else had to be done, and in desperation I turned to the expedient of commercial stock feeding, purchasing both hay and concentrates to carry it on. For some years I was fortunate in making this enterprise pay its way, with only one year of actual loss. The results were satisfactory, too, from the standpoint of materially increased yields of cultivated crops. But the clover stands were still uncertain. The problem had not been solved. It was not solved until the combination of lime and alfalfa had been successfully worked out.

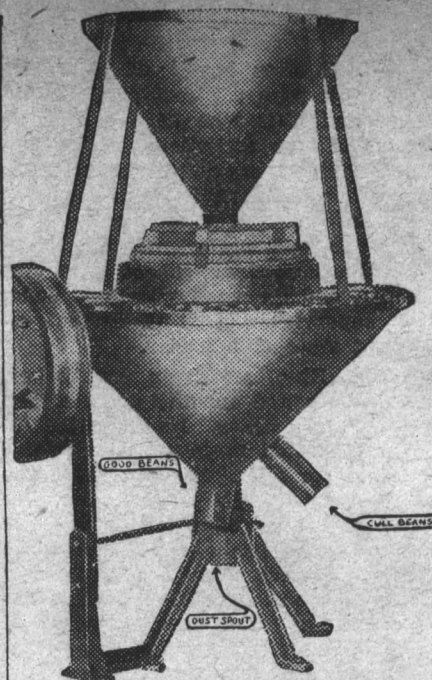
That is now an old story in Michigan agriculture. Then it was new and the failures were many, as well as the source of amusement to many who observed them. But perseverance won, as it usually does, and today the old farm is producing twice the average crops it did in the strenuous years of old, and with live stock an almost negligible factor in the program.

Looking back on a long record of experiences, of which these examples are typical, I am convinced that the problem of maintaining and improving soil fertility is the greatest problem confronting the farmers of Michigan, and its solution the greatest factor of success in the business of farming. It costs but little more to grow good crops than poor, except in the single item of harvesting, and even this increased cost is not large. Broadly speaking, the crop which does not yield above the average is a crop failure, from an economic standpoint.

If this be true, then failures for the average farmer are more numerous than successes. It should be, and easily could be, just the other way.

How?

This is a fair question, and I shall try to answer it fairly in a future issue, drawing the conclusions reached in part from more favorable personal experiences than those here recorded, but more particularly from a rather wide observation of the experiences of other Michigan farmers.



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Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

SPORTSMEN PASS RESOLUTIONS.

OF interest to farmers are the resolutions recently approved by the Northern Michigan Sportsmen's Association held at Houghton, September 29. The association voted approval of a further state program for establishing game refuges, forest reservations and public shooting grounds. Continuation of the closed season on partridge for two years was approved, and likewise a reduction of the duck limit from fifteen to five. The association approved opening and closing the rabbit season twenty-five days earlier, beginning with October 1. Reduction in the rabbit bag from seven to five in a day was approved.

There has been a noticeable tendency for outside associations of pleasure-seekers to acquire large areas of Upper Peninsula lands for private recreational purposes and the Northern Michigan Sportsmen's Association wants the state to enlarge its own holdings for public use until at least five million acres of our cut-over lands are thus in state possession. It was proposed to finance this program out of a rod license tax. To bring its views to the attention of the forthcoming Michigan legislature, a committee of three on legislation was appointed by the president of the association. The old question of returning to the bounty system for the destruction of noxious animals, or continuing the present hunter-trapper system came up and the majority sentiment is reported to have been favorable to the present system.

TO AID ADULT EDUCATION.

DEAN JOHN D. WILLARD, recently appointed director of continuing education by the Michigan State College, has been in the Upper Peninsula on a reconnaissance tour preliminary to laying out his work.

He began his tour at the Soo and proceeded westwardly through Luce county and on to Marquette, where a conference of extensionists was held. He was in the Copper Country, Ontonagon county, and the Menominee Range district. His work is a new undertaking for Michigan state and relates to adult education. It presents not a few difficult problems, especially in the more sparsely settled region of northern Michigan. This work will be watched with much interest.

HAVE FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

FOR the first time the Copper Country Fair, this year, features a forestry exhibit. It was prepared locally with some outside exhibits from lumber companies and wood-using industries. The exhibit was designed to be educational, to show how forests should be protected from fire, and to indicate what uses are made of forest products. One handle company from Marquette showed how it utilized what would ordinarily be considered waste forest materials in the making of handles, and another concern showed chemicals produced from wood as a by-product. Wild grasses, wild flowers and game animals also had their place in the display. It occupied a large space in the hockey-room at the Amphidrome, where the Copper Country Fair is held.

ADVISES HAY FARMERS TO DIVERSIFY.

AS elsewhere in the country there has been too much rain in the Upper Peninsula, and crops have suffered accordingly. Oats are said to be ninety per cent a failure in Chippewa county, and flax and peas are at

a standstill. Hay was nearly a normal crop, although late-cut hay suffered badly from the wet. County Agricultural Agent D. L. MacMillan is advising his discouraged farmers to rely on cows for the coming winter. Feed is obtainable at reasonable prices, he says. Good prospective prices for live stock are the one gleam on the farmer's horizon, says the agent. The agent claims that Chippewa's experience this year is a further demonstration of the need of greater diversification in that section where farmers hitherto have relied too completely on hay and other grain crops for their cash income. More live stock, and in particular, dairying, is required.

MUCH FOREST LAND.

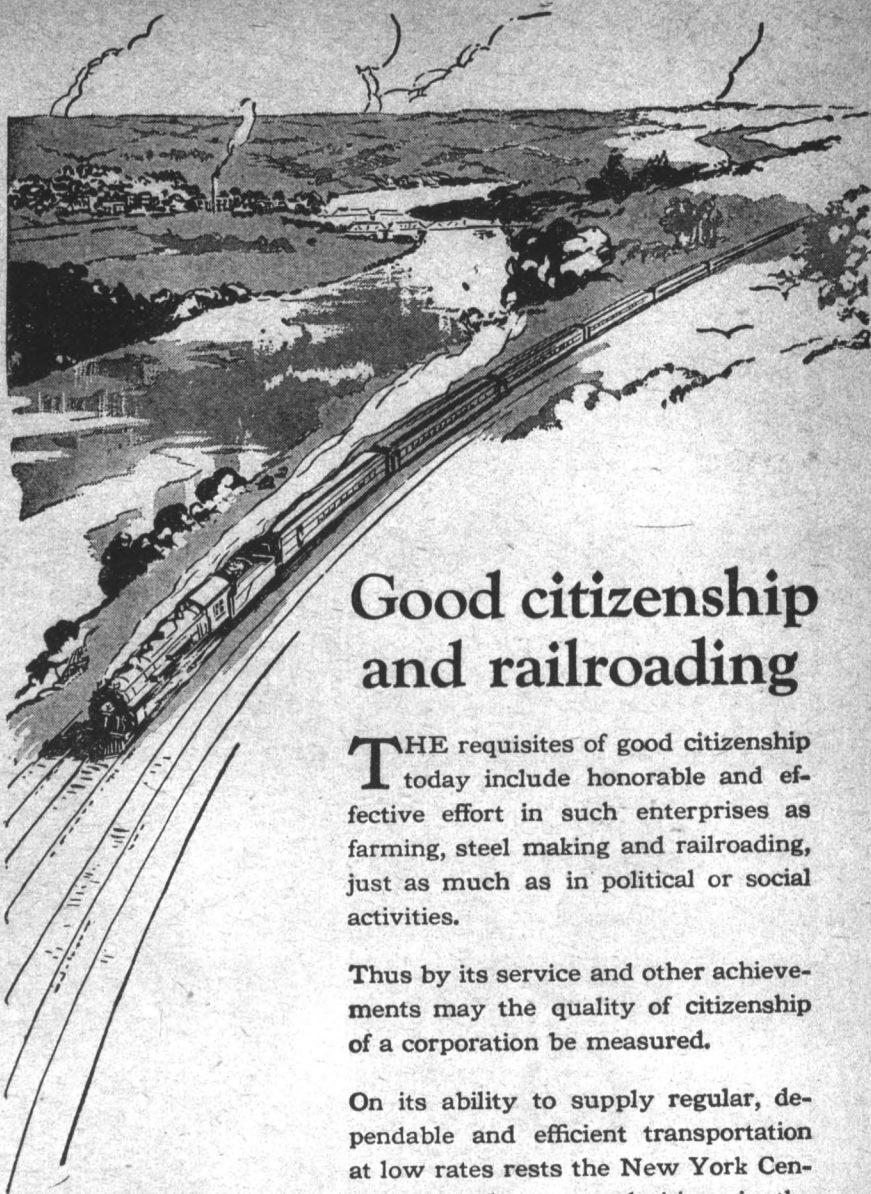
EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the land of the Upper Peninsula is forest land, said Col. W. B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, in a speech at Marquette recently. Most of this will continue to be nothing but forest land, he thought. Colonel Greeley, with a party of forest experts from the United States Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, was in the peninsula inspecting the newly established Forest Experiment Station at Dukes, between Marquette and Munising, and the proposed national forest in the same locality. It is the purpose of the federal government, said Colonel Greeley, to cooperate with Michigan in promoting forestry, forest protection and reforestation. The United States only undertakes such work in any state when requested to do so by its state legislature. Such a request had come from Michigan, he said. It is not the purpose of the federal government to supersede state forestry agencies, he stated. It is hoped that the state will even more than it has, extend its state forests until they include much of the delinquent tax lands that are otherwise worthless. The first national forests in Michigan date from the year 1909, when two were established in the eastern Upper Peninsula and the northeastern Lower Peninsula. These were built up out of the unsold United States lands in the district, and by exchanges with the state. At present the National Forest at East Tawas has several thousand acres under new plantings of Norway pine, and now it is proposed to create a new forest in this peninsula. Farmers, miners and lumbermen all have a vital interest in this work of reforestation. For every ton of ore that is mined, two-thirds of a cubic foot of timber is required. When the minerals are gone the forests will be here as a perpetual asset as in parts of Europe.

Colonel Greeley made a strong plea for county, municipal and township forests. These are very common in Europe and in the eastern United States. There are communes in France where the inhabitants, instead of paying taxes, receive regularly a dividend from the distribution of the surplus returns of the town forest. Each Upper Peninsula community ought to have its own forest to help supply the local timber requirements.

There are 825 trees, representing ninety-three varieties, in the grounds of the National Capitol, at Washington, D. C.

A class of twenty California teachers has been trained to give lessons over the radio to school children in classrooms.

Japanese crabs, which weigh as much as 120 pounds each, supply a good deal of the canned crab meat on the American market.



Good citizenship and railroading

THE requisites of good citizenship today include honorable and effective effort in such enterprises as farming, steel making and railroading, just as much as in political or social activities.

Thus by its service and other achievements may the quality of citizenship of a corporation be measured.

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Write for the Solvay Lime Book—free.
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Where you can buy a fine farm cheaper, run it at less cost, get bigger crops, sell them earlier and for higher prices.

In short, where you can put your farming business on a real money-making basis—even with moderate capital.

This 6,000 sq. mile Peninsula is agricultural, with natural advantages beyond comparison. Lowest farming costs. Great production. Crops even earlier than in many localities much farther South. Comfortable summers. Cooperative associations. Fine roads, rail and boat service. Next door to the markets of the big Eastern cities.

Splitting up of fine large farms for more intensive cultivation makes land available—prices astonishingly low.

Everything in this Peninsula to satisfy yourself and your family. We haven't room in this space to tell it all.

Send for the big, interesting Booklet which we will gladly mail you free.

Our association has nothing to sell. Our farmer members believe all farmers should know this locality's advantages.



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Blackburn & Co. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. DEPT. 20

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Made like the famous ROSS METAL Silo, ROSS METAL Crib and Bins have exclusive features. Perfect ventilation—Easy to erect. Write today for our special buy now—pay later proposition to the farmer. Agents wanted also. Ross Cutter & Silo Co. 220 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

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want More Money from your farm

W. O. Morgan, Richland, Ia., Wm. Luscombe, Fairmont, Minn., A. C. Hanson, Inwood, Ia., Carl Schultz, Russell, N. D., J. M. Hiner, Reed Point, Mich., S. A. Wyrock, Lewistown, Mont., and other practical farmers give some interesting experiences with good fences and show how to turn losses into profits. Let us send you their stories.



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Know why we use more copper in our steel and cover the wire with a heavier zinc coating to make Red Strand "Galvannealed" last many years longer. Thousands of farmers have used Square Deal fence for many years. Now, with more copper and a heavier zinc coating, they like the new Red Strand "Galvannealed" better than ever, especially when they know that this longer lasting, finer fence costs no more per rod than any other standard make and that it costs less per year because it lasts so much longer.

Hundreds of careful buyers are writing us daily to find out about Red Strand "Galvannealed" before they invest in any more fence. It will pay you, too, to get all the facts. Ask your Red Strand fence dealer or write us.

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Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

NEW SPRAY RULINGS.

A RATHER peculiar letter, issued from the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, has been distributed, presumably quite generally among apple growers and distributors, by county agents. The purpose of the letter is given as follows:

"The purpose of this letter is to announce that the department of agriculture will seize interstate shipments of fruits bearing excessive amounts of poison spray residues. Fruit which shows any visible residues, whether it be on the surface or in the calyx, or stem ends, should be cleaned before marketing. In the case of fruit which has been sprayed late in the season, the absence of visible residue cannot be regarded as sufficient. Samples of such fruit should be subjected to a chemical analysis as a means of ascertaining their freedom from objectionable amounts of residue. This statement is made in order that there may be no doubt whatever in the minds of fruit growers and others as to what the department must do to meet its obligations to the public."

In order, no doubt, to further assist fruit growers to meet the new requirements, a schedule of spray applications has been arranged which will cut out all the later sprayings and the program which has been established by long experience as necessary for the control of the codling moth is to be superceded, for the letter further states:

"There has been a very general adoption on the part of state authorities and trade organizations of a program of thorough early spraying and the establishment of a date for the application of the last spray at a time sufficiently in advance of harvest to insure a safe product. In many states, state authorities have arranged for patrol of the orchards for the purpose of giving particular supervision to the movement of fruit from orchards where the last sprays were applied after the prescribed date. Fruit from such orchards, if found to contain excessive amounts of objectionable spray residues will be embargoed, or in the event that it is shipped, prompt steps will be taken to effect its seizure."

This letter is not to be published in any paper, as this might result in limiting consumption. Whether or not this might follow is uncertain, but fruit growers who are seriously affected by such a course are doubtless justified in discussing its merits. That anything has been done in the way of enforcing such a measure in Michigan, I have not heard. But to put it into effect will be a serious thing for both the apple growers and consumers of apples.

Fruit growers, above all others, are vitally interested in having their product, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, and orchard products, as all foods, should be put on the market in a wholesome condition and free from poisons or anything that will endanger the health or well-being of anybody, and in such shape as will command the confidence of everybody. And full cooperation should be given officials in all necessary undertakings to secure this end.

But in all matters of this kind a certain amount of common sense is required. This, it will be observed, is not a statutory requirement, but is a regulation set up by a bureau of the department of agriculture, somebody possibly more theoretical than practical. For more than a third of a century, apples have been sprayed with an arsenical, and this practice has long been accepted as absolutely essential in producing marketable fruit. The spraying program has been worked out, not by farmers, but by trained

specialists in colleges and similar walks of life, men no doubt as capable as those who are at this late day setting up this new spraying program without reference to the life cycle of the codling moth. Moreover, the men in quite large number who have developed the schedule of meeting the enemies of the apple are sufficiently informed regarding the effect of the materials used so that they would not prescribe poisons that would endanger the lives or health of users of fruit.

And if anybody anywhere has at any time been injured in the slightest by sprayed fruit during all the time spraying has been practiced, it has not appeared in public print. And nobody will contend that newspaper reporters have been subsidized in the interest of farmers. I have repeatedly fed cull apples that were well covered with spray "residue," to cows, as much as half a bushel a day for days at a time, and never saw the slightest ill effect from them so far as the poison was concerned. But the larger part of apples used have the skins removed before being prepared, so that the poison "residue" is all cut away, and in eating out of hand the fruits are wiped off first, as a rule.

The letter states they are trying to build up a foreign trade, and England particularly is carrying on an inspection service regarding fruit residues. But the entire fruit trade with England might better go, both in the interest of growers and consumers, than to cut out the later sprayings, as this letter indicates is intended. It is the worms that enter the apples the latter part of the season that do the damage, and usually two sprayings are applied to control this infestation. It is the purpose to put on materials that will stick and be a protection as the young worms hatch out and attack the fruit. On practically all the apples this spray residue is plainly and plentifully apparent at harvest time. Unless these sprays are put on at precisely the right time, they are ineffective. I have seen a spray put on only a few days from the right time, and twenty-five per cent of the apples were wormy. Without doubt, if the summer applications should be omitted, from twenty-five to fifty per cent of all the apples would be wormy. Yet this would inevitably be the result if no spray is put on late enough so that the residue would be apparent.

If the people of the United States want the trade supply cut down one-third to one-half, and especially if those trade organizations which the letter states are butting into the affairs of the farmers—by virtue of what authority is not apparent—let them join in support of this new regulation. It might be a good thing for the growers, for it would be a large saving in time and expense in spraying, and might result in greatly increased prices. But after the experience of all these years, is it wise or necessary to be sensible?—E. H.

CONSUMERS' PRICES.

I HAVE worked in Chicago, Kansas City, New York, and many of the other big cities. My attention has always been attracted to the buying power of the poor, and working class of people. If the middlemen were knocked out, these people could buy three times as much produce with their buying power as they now do, and I am positively sure that they could consume this with a relish.

When I was in Chicago last, I had word from some of my friends here in Michigan, that they were getting twenty-five cents a bushel for their potatoes, and the consumer in Chicago was paying sixty cents a peck for them. I'm sure that he was buying about one-third of the amount that his family could really consume.—B. I.

Michigan Farm News

State Items of Agricultural Interests

SCHOOL boards in Gogebic county rewarded the educational work done by boys' and girls' clubs by providing money to pay transportation expenses of fifty-five club members to the club camp at Chatham. Ironwood township sent thirty-one youngsters, Erwin township sent twelve, and twelve made the trip from Bessemer township.

The gathering of 868 boys and girls at the club camps held at Chatham, Gaylord, and East Lansing, enabled the leaders in club work to give instruction equal to that which would have taken 4,000 days if individual instruction had been given. Excellent training in the adaptation of individual characteristics to the necessities of group welfare, is an additional benefit derived from group training.

A cleaning plant for vetch seed will be installed at Elmira, Michigan. The seed department of the State Farm Bureau is cooperating with the Elmira growers to enable them to market the volume of vetch seed raised in the vicinity.

Two thousand one hundred pounds of pyrotol have been distributed recently by Carl H. Knopf, county agricultural agent in Muskegon county. The explosive is being used to blast ditches and to blow stray stumps and boulders from cleared fields.

Seven groups of Muskegon women will take the second year's project work. These women were enthusiastic over the work which they accomplished last year, and the Achievement Day held in Muskegon last spring was one of the most successful of such meetings held in the state.

Tests of fertilizer values are being carried out on the farms of Mr. Gilkey, of Richland township, and Mr. Gerry, at Climax, both farms being in Kalamazoo county. The fertilizers are applied to wheat ground which is to be seeded to alfalfa and red clover next year. It is anticipated that the benefit done the seedlings will pay for the fertilizer, and that the increased yield of wheat will be clear gain.

Only seventy-seven reactors have been found out of 14,000 animals tested for tuberculosis in Missaukee county.

A forty rod job of ditch blasting was completed in Grand Traverse county at a cost of only half what it would have been for hand or team labor on the same job.

A survey of the relation between the earning capacity of farm lands, and their assessed valuation, will be conducted by the Economics Department of Michigan State College. Questionnaires will be mailed to 30,000 farm owners in the state and these owners will be asked to give information on their income from the farm, and the taxes which they have paid on real estate during the past few years. This will be a chance for farmers to present their case on land taxation. The figures will be compiled by R. Wayne Newton, and published in bulletin form. A high percentage of the return of the filled out questionnaires will add to the value of the work done.

The soils improvement program of Saginaw county, as developed by A. B. Love, county agricultural agent, has been entered in the national contest conducted by the National Fertilizer Association. Winners in this contest must show outstanding results in overcoming local soil problems. Results

obtained may be in soil drainage, control of soil erosion, use of fertilizers alone, or in combination with legumes, or successful work done in correcting soil acidity.

The Western Michigan Potato Show will be held at Greenville, October 28-30. E. W. Lincoln, president of the Show Association, reports a large list of entries. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan State College, will deliver an address at an evening session of the show.

At a series of alfalfa meetings held in Oakland county, thirty-five soil samples were tested. G. T. Greene, of Oxford, has eighty acres of alfalfa on his farm.

The college radio school, over WKAR, will be started October 16, according to James Hassleman, radio, director.

The co-ops own the entire business of Herman, Mich. The one store was started in 1918 with only \$700 paid in, and now is on a paying basis. The co-op store and the post office are in the same building, and there are no private business places in Herman.

Recent efforts of extension workers to get fertilizer dealers to stock fertilizers which have a proper analysis for use on the soils and crops in the neighborhood of the sales agency, have been meeting with considerable success. The dealers appear to be more than willing to stock these analyses which will be most profitable for their patrons to use. A large amount of money has been saved by farmers using high-grade fertilizers in the past two years. The farmers have decided that it is poor economy to buy a fertilizer that contains a low percentage of fertilizing elements and a lot of filler.

O. I. Gregg, county agricultural agent of Allegan county, will become extension landscape specialist for M. S. C., starting January 1. This is a new position and was created as part of the continuing education program the college has recently started.

On Saturday, September 25, the Fennville Fruit Exchange received 6,068 bushels of fruit, the largest amount it ever took in in a day. Most of the fruit was peaches.

James Bardley, manager of the Rockford Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, was elected president of the newly organized Western Michigan Bean Association. The new association is affiliated with the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association. The purpose of the association is to seek closer cooperation between the bean interests of western Michigan.

The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange will have a new field service division, with C. E. Atwater, former Traverse county agricultural agent, in charge. Mr. Atwater will supervise grading and loading of potatoes, and will periodically inspect potatoes in warehouse to observe their condition.

C. O. Smith, of Chicago, has bought 4,000 acres of land near Walhalla, in Mason county, on which he expects to raise milch goats extensively. He expects to furnish goats' milk to large cities and to fox farms, which use goats' milk for feeding to fox puppies.

In a greenhouse test Dr. J. W. Crist, of M. S. C., has found that artificial lights will double the production of hot-house tomatoes. Thousand-watt lights, four feet from the plants, burning four to five hours were effective.

FADA Radio



Every word of the sermon crisp and clean

At last! Something New in Radio!

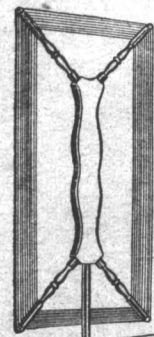
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A new engineering development that insures unified service from every part of the receiving and reproducing units. Complete reception for the first time.

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Fada Neutrodyne Receivers—table and furniture models—8, 6 and 5 tubes—ranging from \$85 to \$400. Fada Cone Speaker—Table Type \$35—Pedestal Floor Type \$50. Prices quoted apply East of the Rockies.

Send for booklet "C" and name of the nearest Fada dealer



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Fada 8 Table Type loop operated—loop nests in cabinet cover. Total individual stage shielding. Four stages of radio frequency \$300



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HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

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Then you will know why I say:
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Detroit, Michigan

Send me your name and address

Wanted!— a Landing Place!

Landing in clover is the experience of farmers who have moved to the great "Eastern Shore" Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

Where you can buy a fine farm cheaper, run it at less cost, get bigger crops, sell them earlier and for higher prices.

In short, where you can put your farming business on a real money-making basis—even with moderate capital.

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bedroom and bathroom furniture, including
cabinets, ranges, refrigerators, and
newest machine, refrigerator, and
cabinets, etc. Write today for a free
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Blackburn & Co. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Made like the famous ROSS METAL Silo.
ROSS METAL Grain Bins and Bins
have exclusive features—
Perfect ventilation—
Easy to erect. Write to-
day for our special buy-
now—pay later propo-
sition to the farmer.
Agents wanted also.
Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
220 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

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My items fit all of you. Salesman aver-
ages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called
on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50
makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman
makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish
to become one. If you never sold anything
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Thousands of farmers have used Spruce Deal
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ful buyers are
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In order, no doubt, to further assist fruit growers to meet the new requirements, a schedule of spray applications has been arranged which will cut out all the later sprayings and the program which has been established by long experience as necessary for the control of the codling moth is to be superceded, for the letter further states:

"There has been a very general adoption on the part of state authorities and trade organizations of a program of thorough early spraying and the establishment of a date for the application of the last spray at a time sufficiently in advance of harvest to insure a safe product. In many states, state authorities have arranged for patrol of the orchards for the purpose of giving particular supervision to the movement of fruit from orchards where the last sprayings were applied after the prescribed date. Fruit from such orchards, if found to contain excessive amounts of objectionable spray residues will be embargoed, or in the event that it is shipped, prompt steps will be taken to effect its seizure."

This letter is not to be published in any paper, as this might result in limiting consumption. Whether or not this might follow is uncertain, but fruit growers who are seriously affected by such a course are doubtless justified in discussing its merits. That anything has been done in the way of enforcing such a measure in Michigan, I have not heard. But to put it into effect will be a serious thing for both the apple-growers and consumers of apples.

Fruit growers, above all others, are vitally interested in having their product, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, and orchard products, as all foods, should be put on the market in a wholesome condition and free from poisons or anything that will endanger the health or well-being of anybody, and in such shape as will command the confidence of everybody. And full cooperation should be given officials in all necessary undertakings to secure this end.

But in all matters of this kind a certain amount of common sense is required. This, it will be observed, is not a statutory requirement, but is a regulation set up by a bureau of the department of agriculture, somebody possibly more theoretical than practical. For more than a third of a century, apples have been sprayed with an arsenical, and this practice has long been accepted as absolutely essential in producing marketable fruit. The spraying program has been worked out, not by farmers, but by trained

specialists in colleges and similar walks of life, men no doubt as capable as those who are at this late day setting up this new spraying program without reference to the life cycle of the codling moth. Moreover, the men in quite large number who have developed the schedule of meeting the enemies of the apple are sufficiently informed regarding the effect of the materials used so that they would not prescribe poisons that would endanger the lives or health of users of fruit.

And if anybody anywhere has at any time been injured in the slightest by sprayed fruit during all the time spraying has been practiced, it has not appeared in public print. And nobody will contend that newspaper reporters have been subsidized in the interest of farmers. I have repeatedly fed cull apples that were well covered with spray "residue," to cows, as much as half a bushel a day for days at a time, and never saw the slightest ill effect from them so far as the poison was concerned. But the larger part of apples used have the skins removed before being prepared, so that the poison "residue" is all cut away, and in eating out of hand the fruits are wiped off first, as a rule.

The letter states they are trying to build up a foreign trade, and England particularly is carrying on an inspection service regarding fruit residues. But the entire fruit trade with England might better go, both in the interest of growers and consumers, than to cut out the later sprayings, as this letter indicates is intended. It is the worms that enter the apples the latter part of the season that do the damage, and usually two sprayings are applied to control this infestation. It is the purpose to put on materials that will stick and be a protection as the young worms hatch out and attack the fruit. On practically all the apples this spray residue is plainly and plentifully apparent at harvest time. Unless these sprays are put on at precisely the right time, they are ineffective. I have seen a spray put on only a few days from the right time, and twenty-five per cent of the apples were wormy. Without doubt, if the summer applications should be omitted, from twenty-five to fifty per cent of all the apples would be wormy. Yet this would inevitably be the result if no spray is put on late enough so that the residue would be apparent.

If the people of the United States want the trade supply cut down one-third to one-half, and especially if those trade organizations which the letter states are butting into the affairs of the farmers by virtue of what authority is not apparent, let them join in support of this new regulation. It might be a good thing for the growers, for it would be a large saving in time and expense in spraying, and might result in greatly increased prices. But after the experience of all these years, is it wise or necessary to be sensible?—E. H.

CONSUMERS' PRICES.

I HAVE worked in Chicago, Kansas City, New York, and many of the other big cities. My attention has always been attracted to the buying power of the poor, and working class of people. If the middlemen were knocked out, these people could buy three times as much produce with their buying power as they now do, and I am positively sure that they could consume this with a relish.

When I was in Chicago last, I had word from some of my friends here in Michigan, that they were getting twenty-five cents a bushel for their potatoes, and the consumer in Chicago was paying sixty cents a peck for them. I'm sure that he was buying about one-third of the amount that his family could really consume.—B. I.

Michigan Farm News

State Items of Agricultural Interests

SCHOOL boards in Gogebic county rewarded the educational work done by boys' and girls' clubs by providing money to pay transportation expenses of fifty-five club members to the club camp at Chatham. Ironwood township sent thirty-one youngsters, Erwin township sent twelve, and twelve made the trip from Bessemer township.

The gathering of 868 boys and girls at the club camps held at Chatham, Gaylord, and East Lansing, enabled the leaders in club work to give instruction equal to that which would have taken 4,000 days if individual instruction had been given. Excellent training in the adaptation of individual characteristics to the necessities of group welfare, is an additional benefit derived from group training.

A cleaning plant for vetch seed will be installed at Elmira, Michigan. The seed department of the State Farm Bureau is cooperating with the Elmira growers to enable them to market the volume of vetch seed raised in the vicinity.

Two thousand one hundred pounds of pyrotol have been distributed recently by Carl H. Knopf, county agricultural agent in Muskegon county. The explosive is being used to blast ditches and to blow stray stumps and boulders from cleared fields.

Seven groups of Muskegon women will take the second year's project work. These women were enthusiastic over the work which they accomplished last year, and the Achievement Day held in Muskegon last spring was one of the most successful of such meetings held in the state.

Tests of fertilizer values are being carried out on the farms of Mr. Gilkey, of Richland township, and Mr. Gerry, at Climax, both farms being in Kalamazoo county. The fertilizers are applied to wheat ground which is to be seeded to alfalfa and red clover next year. It is anticipated that the benefit done the seedlings will pay for the fertilizer, and that the increased yield of wheat will be clear gain.

Only seventy-seven reactors have been found out of 14,000 animals tested for tuberculosis in Missaukee county.

A forty rod job of ditch blasting was completed in Grand Traverse county at a cost of only half what it would have been for hand or team labor on the same job.

A survey of the relation between the earning capacity of farm lands, and their assessed valuation, will be conducted by the Economics Department of Michigan State College. Questionnaires will be mailed to 30,000 farm owners in the state and these owners will be asked to give information on their income from the farm, and the taxes which they have paid on real estate during the past few years. This will be a chance for farmers to present their case on land taxation. The figures will be compiled by R. Wayne Newton, and published in bulletin form. A high percentage of the return of the filled out questionnaires will add to the value of the work done.

The soils improvement program of Saginaw county, as developed by A. B. Love, county agricultural agent, has been entered in the national contest conducted by the National Fertilizer Association. Winners in this contest must show outstanding results in overcoming local soil problems. Results

obtained may be in soil drainage, control of soil erosion, use of fertilizers alone, or in combination with legumes, or successful work done in correcting soil acidity.

The Western Michigan Potato Show will be held at Greenville, October 28-30. E. W. Lincoln, president of the Show Association, reports a large list of entries. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan State College, will deliver an address at an evening session of the show.

At a series of alfalfa meetings held in Oakland county, thirty-five soil samples were tested. G. T. Greene, of Oxford, has eighty acres of alfalfa on his farm.

The college radio school, over WKAR, will be started October 16, according to James Hassleman, radio, director.

The co-ops own the entire business of Herman, Mich. The one store was started in 1918 with only \$700 paid in, and now is on a paying basis. The co-op store and the post office are in the same building, and there are no private business places in Herman.

Recent efforts of extension workers to get fertilizer dealers to stock fertilizers which have a proper analysis for use on the soils and crops in the neighborhood of the sales agency, have been meeting with considerable success. The dealers appear to be more than willing to stock these analyses which will be most profitable for their patrons to use. A large amount of money has been saved by farmers using high-grade fertilizers in the past two years. The farmers have decided that it is poor economy to buy a fertilizer that contains a low percentage of fertilizing elements and a lot of filler.

O. I. Gregg, county agricultural agent of Allegan county, will become extension landscape specialist for M. S. C., starting January 1. This is a new position and was created as part of the continuing education program the college has recently started.

On Saturday, September 25, the Fennville Fruit Exchange received 6,068 bushels of fruit, the largest amount it ever took in in a day. Most of the fruit was peaches.

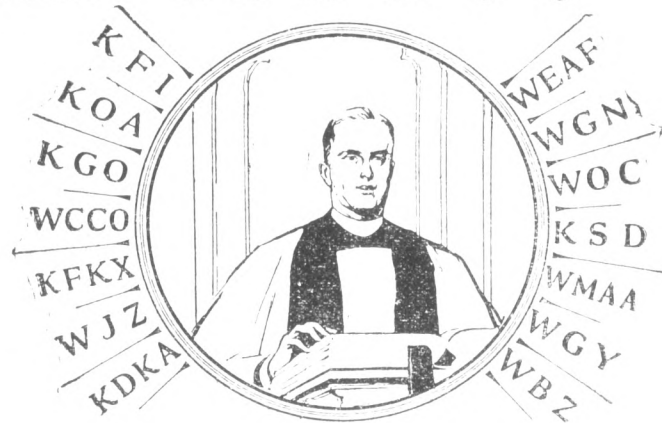
James Eardley, manager of the Rockford Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, was elected president of the newly organized Western Michigan Bean Association. The new association is affiliated with the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association. The purpose of the association is to seek closer cooperation between the bean interests of western Michigan.

The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange will have a new field service division, with C. E. Atwater, former Traverse county agricultural agent, in charge. Mr. Atwater will supervise grading and loading of potatoes, and will periodically inspect potatoes in warehouse to observe their condition.

C. O. Smith, of Chicago, has bought 4,000 acres of land near Walhalla, in Mason county, on which he expects to raise milch goats extensively. He expects to furnish goats' milk to large cities and to fox farms, which use goats' milk for feeding to fox puppies.

In a greenhouse test Dr. J. W. Crist, of M. S. C., has found that artificial lights will double the production of hot-house tomatoes. Thousand-watt lights, four feet from the plants, burning four to five hours were effective.

FADA Radio



Every word of the sermon crisp and clear

At last! Something New in Radio!

FADA Harmonated Reception is to ordinary radio as the tractor is to a yoke of oxen!

A new engineering development that insures unified service from every part of the receiving and reproducing units.

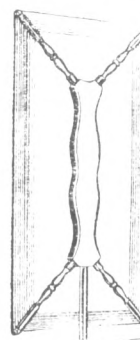
Complete reception for the first time.

Get a demonstration from the Fada Dealer and you'll get the surprise of your life!

Fada Neutrodyne Receivers—table and furniture models—8, 6 and 5 tubes—ranging from \$85 to \$400. Fada Cone Speaker—Table Type \$35—Pedestal Floor Type \$50

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Fada 8 Table Type loop operated—loop nests in cabinet cover. Total individual stage shielding. Four stages of radio frequency \$300



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DOUBLE DUTY DENIM**

used exclusively in

HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

Examine it; cut a hole in it; put your finger in and try to tear it—compare it with the overalls you are now wearing.

Then you will know why I say:

**"A Smile of Satisfaction
with every pair"**

Alfred E. Larned
PRESIDENT

REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

If, when this Overall is completely worn out, you do not think that Super Eight Ounce Double Duty Denim Headlight Overalls are better and will outwear any other overall made—I will give you back your money. Beware of imitations.

LARNED, CARTER & CO.

Detroit, Michigan

Send me your name and address

THE officer went out, followed by the messenger. Daddy Parsons peeped from the door and watched. The sheriff did not go in the station.

"You skeered him, Topango," cackled old Daddy Parsons. But Topango did not answer. Upon the floor at his feet, tucked closely beneath the edge of the desk and half covered by bits of crumpled paper and the other litter following the sheriff's search, lay an object that interested him profoundly.

With elaborately assumed indifference, Topango stooped and picked the object from the floor. When he was out on the street, he examined it carefully.

It was a worn rabbit's foot. To the link still clung some bits of the thread which had held it together precariously the night before when it had tickled the old man's nose.

But now there was a red-brown stain on it.

Topango looked across at the hotel. The sheriff was just entering the door, followed by the faithful Price & Overton messenger.

"Well, sheriff," he mused, "Mesa Caliente's wrong in one way. It thinks the robber went away on the midnight passenger. But this little rabbit's foot tells me he didn't. The passenger train went through at midnight. Ten minutes later this durned rabbit's foot was ticklin' my nose in Ike Naylor's place. There ain't been a train since."

"No, sir, Mesa Caliente's wrong. The robber's still right here in town!"

Topango Jake went back to Ike Naylor's place and sat down by a window in an inconspicuous corner. He wanted to think. But the more he thought the farther away he found himself from a solution of the problem. Along toward the middle of the afternoon, the citizens of Mesa Caliente congregated in the big room and the regular Sunday celebration began. Topango still occupied his chair by the window, and now his temper was growing to be the temper of a grouchy rattlesnake. He listened sneeringly to the conversation all about him. Mesa Caliente to a man believed the robber had left on the midnight passenger train.

"Sure," he heard Jeff Plummer say, "whoever he was, he slipped onto the blind baggage, or maybe onto the rods, and now he's down in Los Angeles, spendin' that six thousand like water!"

But Topango knew better. That moment was vividly before his mental vision—the moment when he awoke with this rabbit's foot tickling his nose. It belonged to the robber, of course. And again he heard, above the roar of the storm:

"What time is it, Ike?"

"Twelve-ten, Jeff. The midnight passenger has just gone through."

Topango looked through the window. The storm had gone by and the sun was shining. Far to the east the Panamints lay against the sky, and all in between was freshly drifted sand waves. Old Topango sighed.

"Yellow dogs!" he said bitterly.

The Yellow Dog's Bone

By LOWELL OTUS REESE

A Short Story Continued From Last Issue

"That's what they are. Yellow dogs that sneak around, living off the labors of decent creatures." He looked out again upon the drifted sand. Not a track had been left by the gale. An idea came to the old man.

"Now what would a yellow dog do?" he wondered, "if he had a bone that he was afraid to try to get away with? Bury it? Shorely. But where? . . . Suppose he stole it out of Ben Camp's store. He wouldn't dare to hide it any place in town. He'd carry it out into the desert a ways and bury it. He'd figure the storm would cover his tracks; that is, if he was a cunning yellow dog."

"And after the yellow dog got his bone buried good and the storm had covered up his tracks and the marks of his diggin', wouldn't he sneak off and wait till all the other dogs had

mind. Superstitious! The yellow dog was superstitious! Else why had he worn a rabbit's foot? He contemplated the greasy card with increasing interest.

"Does your card mean that you can locate hidden treasure?" he asked. "Money and things?"

Again the wide, gold-filled smile. The stranger removed the high silk hat from his head and carefully smoothed the worn nap with his sleeve. "That's my specialty, friend," he said.

Topango thought rapidly, and suddenly the whole beautiful idea burst full-orbed across his mental sky.

"Professor," he said, "is it on the level that you can do it?"

The professor straightened haughtily and glared. "My dear sir—" he began, but Topango interrupted.



forgotten about him, then slip back some dark night, dig up his bone and carry it away? Shorely. If he was a wise yellow dog. Yes, sir; if he's buried it anywhere round here, it's gone—and Ben and Carlin are in a heap of trouble. Because he won't go near it; no, sir, he'll just look innocent and let us hunt till we're black in the face."

A man sitting next to him reached over and tapped the old prospector gently upon the shoulder. Topango turned and saw a long, narrow gentleman with piercing black eyes, ferocious black mustache, and wearing a long-tailed, shiny Prince Albert coat. The stranger's eyes and mustache were indeed Mephistophelian, but the smile was engaging, and it displayed a remarkable collection of gold teeth.

"You live here, friend?" he inquired.

"Not now," Topango told him.

"Lonesome thing, bein' a stranger in a big crowd like this," said the long, narrow man. He got out a greasy card and handed it to Topango politely. The old prospector took it and read:

PROFESSOR TREVOR MONTAGUE
Physic Explorer. Clairvoyant
Lectures Consultations
Lost Articles Found

The professor cleared his throat. "Friend," he said, "I've been observing you for some minutes, and it has come to my psychic perception that you are perplexed. If I can assist you—"

The gleam of another idea shot up on the far back horizon of Topango's

"I know—I know—" said the old desert man. "But this is on the level, I mean. Man to man, you know. Hey?"

He waited, grinning. The professor glared some more, then scratched his bony chin. Plainly the glare was beginning to grow hard to hold. Presently the professor's face relaxed, and he grinned too.

"Brother," he said, "don't whisper it abroad! On paper I'm a he wolf and I've got all the old-timers skinned a mile for prophesying stuff. But just between you and me, brother, I'm a horse doctor early in life; then I joins up with a circus and graduates into a medicine show. Right now I'm busted like a bladder, and for two whole days I have been far away from a square meal. There, you got it. Honest confession, they say, is good for the soul—but I never heard tell of it buyin' any beans. Still, this time I reckon it'll buy me a meal and a shakedown at yonder hotel, hey, friend?"

Topango gravely took a five-dollar bill from his pocket and handed it over. The overcome stranger burst into thanks, but Topango restrained him. He leaned across and put a hard forefinger against the professor's dagger-like knee.

"Professor," he whispered, "could you make Mesa Caliente believe you're a sure-enough treasure finder? Could you throw a front that would convince every soul in town that you're a he wolf like you said? Can you scare 'em?"

"For how much?" inquired the pro-

essor cautiously. His psychic perception scented further aggrandizement. Perhaps as much as five dollars more. "For how much, brother?"

"For one thousand dollars," whispered Topango, and the professor nearly fainted. He opened his lank jaws three times before he could speak.

"Brother," he said tremulously, "for one thousand dollars I can throw a front that would scare the devil himself into a fit of nervous prostration!"

Topango Jake Shinn hitched his chair closer. "Brother," he whispered, "listen here. Listen good."

For five minutes they whispered together earnestly. No one noticed the animated colloquy, far back at the rear of the room. Their conference ended, Topango Jake and the professor drew apart and were utter strangers again.

The evening meal was over and Ike Naylor's place was crowded again. In his accustomed chair, far back in an obscure part of the room, old Topango Jake Shinn sat and crooned.

I said I was a howlin' wolf from old Missouri State; I found I was mistaken, but I found it out too late; I could chaw up any man—so my conversation ran— When I rolled my prairie schooner into old Shy-anne.

As he crooned Topango watched the street door from the corner of a sun-faded eye. Presently he was rewarded; a tall, narrow man wearing a shiny Prince Albert coat and a high silk hat entered and paused dramatically just inside the door.

"Gentlemen!" he intoned. It was the voice and the attitude of the ancient prophet, announcing to the frivolous citizens of Nineveh that moving day was impending. The crowd stilled instantly and looked toward the door, where the professor stood glaring terribly, his black mustache waxed until the points stuck out like daggers.

"Gentlemen," said the stranger again and waved a large bony hand toward the bar. At the same time one sensed a gracious unbending of that proud spirit.

Nearly everyone present recalled the old days when an invitation to the bar might not be ignored. In those ancient days, when a stranger entered a saloon and invited the house to the bar, a refusal to participate was absolutely unthinkable. It simply was not done. In fact, to have refused would have been tantamount to pulling your host's nose at a church dinner. Old memories came strongly upon the men of Mesa Caliente, and they lined the bar, six deep. When every glass was full of the near-drink, the crowd stood silent, waiting expectantly upon its host. That gentleman was regarding them gravely, and there was something in those black eyes that made the flesh creep.

"Before we drink to our auspicious meeting," said the professor, "I wish to announce that tomorrow night I shall give a reading on the Hidden Mysteries. At the town hall, friends. I am a clairvoyant. I find lost and

(Continued on page 391).

Activities of Al Acres—Al's Stilts Seem a Little Weak in the Joint.

Frank R. Leet



I've
found the one
tobacco for me!



TO MEN trudging along the trail in search of pipe-peace, Prince Albert looms up like a friendly light in the wilderness. It says, in language all can understand, that pipe-troubles are now over . . . and over to stay. Good old Prince Albert! Real tobacco for real men, you bet!

Real tobacco—that's the answer in a pipe-bowl. Prince Albert is cool as the morning plunge. Cool and sweet and fragrant, with a body that lets you know you're smoking, but a mildness that pulls down the bars and tells you to *go to it!* And go to it you will, from morning till midnight.

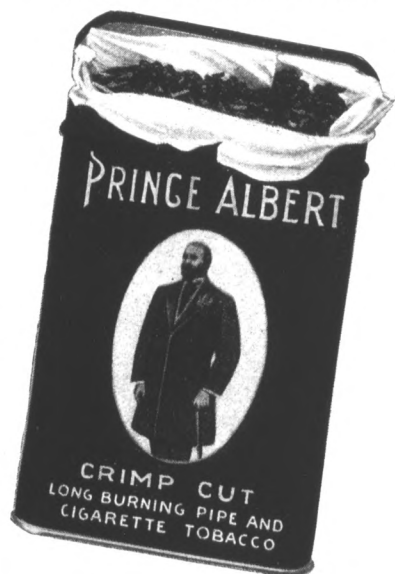
If you've been limping along on three cylinders with a tobacco that can't make the grade, switch to Prince Albert. Slip into top speed and open the throttle wide. P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat, because the Prince Albert process clamped the lid down tight on bite and parch.

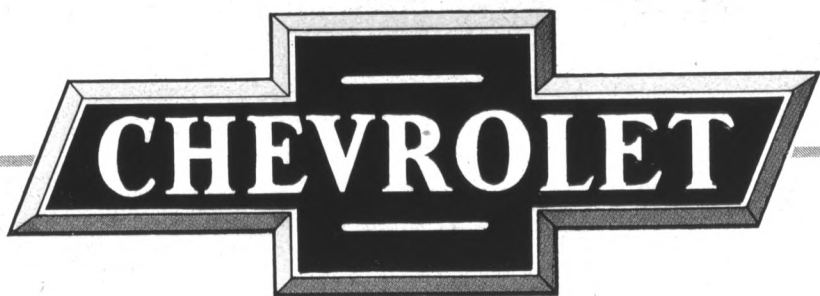
Just around the corner is a friendly shop where they hand out smoke-sunshine in tidy red tins marked "Prince Albert." Turn your tiller in that direction. Get yourself a tin of this real tobacco that has brought so much down-right pleasure to millions of men all over the world. Today!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

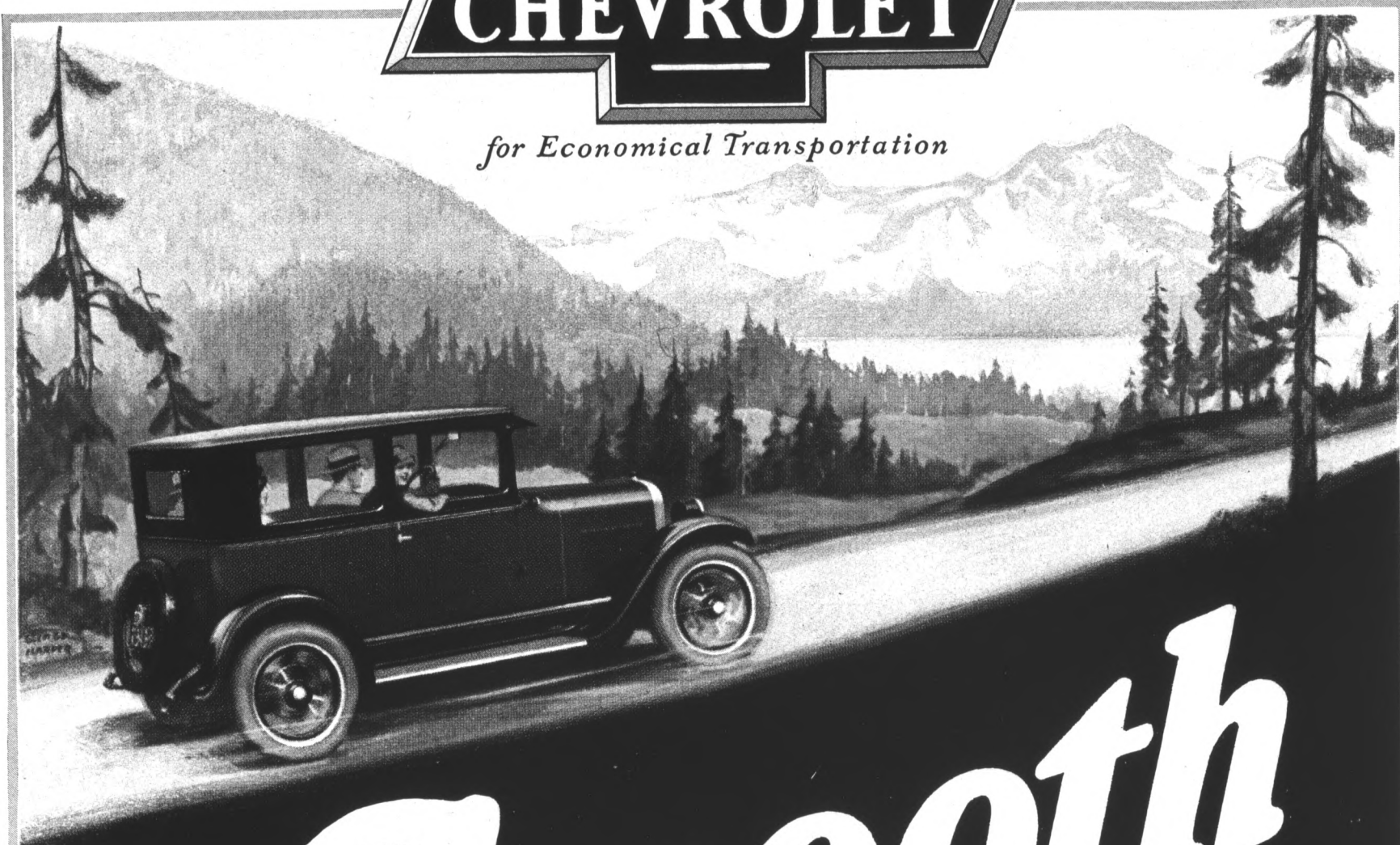
PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!





for Economical Transportation



so Smooth

Multiple-cylinder Performance with Chevrolet Economy

Never before has any automobile enjoyed such spectacularly increased popularity! Never before has any low-priced car offered such smooth performance at every speed—such amazingly swift acceleration—such abundant power under such easy control!

Because it completely answers the constantly increasing public demand for smooth operation and smart appearance combined with rugged construction, dependability, long life and strictest economy, today's Chevrolet represents one of the greatest engineering and manu-

facturing achievements in 26 years of automobile history!

Because it combines lightness of weight with remarkable strength and power it is unusually well fitted for farm service. Mud, sand, the roughest of country roads, have no terrors for the driver of today's Chevrolet.

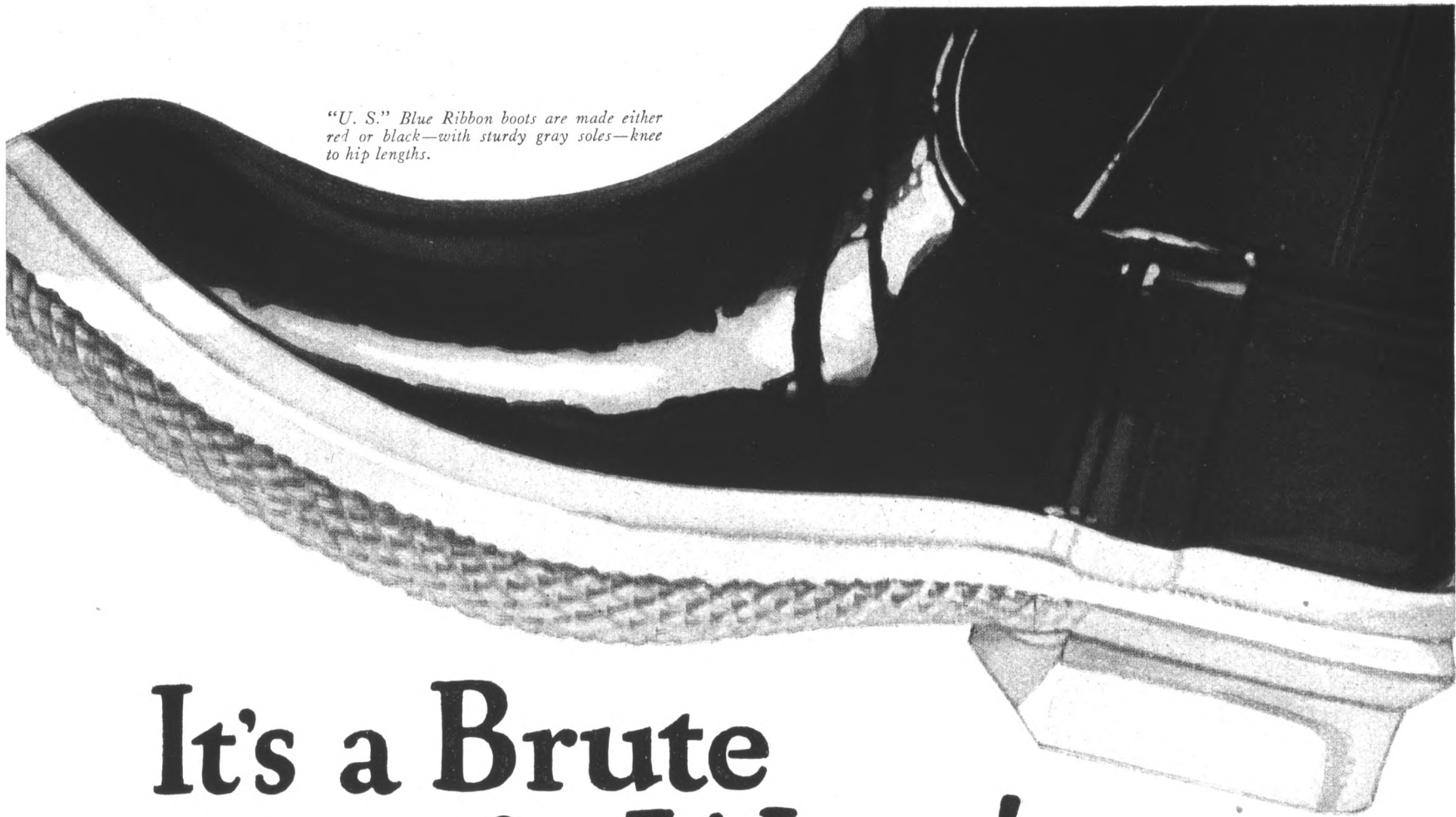
A single ride—and you will learn that no other car in the world offers at an equal price—an equally impressive combination of quality construction, modern design, modern appearance and modern performance!

Touring or Roadster .	\$510
Coach or Coupe . .	\$645
Four-Door Sedan . .	\$735
Landau	\$765
1/2-Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	\$375
1-Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	\$495

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

QUALITY AT LOW COST



"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots are made either red or black—with sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths.

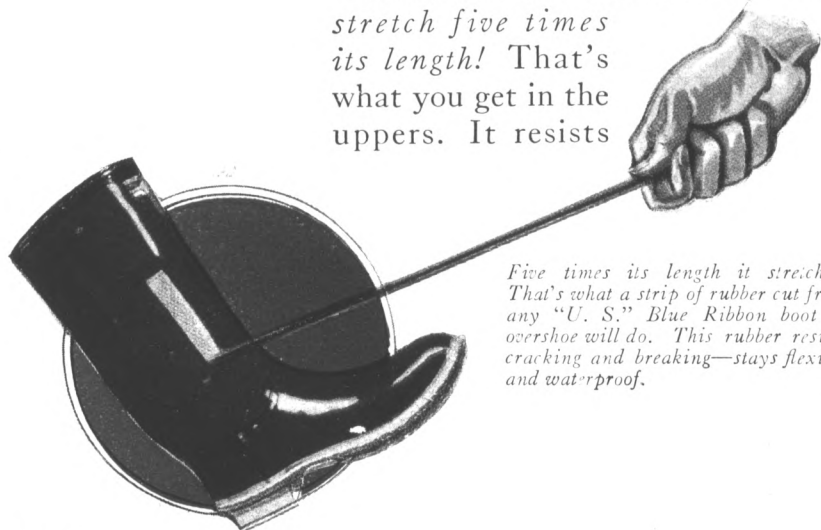
It's a Brute for Wear!

—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

SLIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists



Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.

cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.

These boots have rugged strength—and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

When you get "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes you'll find they've got long wear built all through them! And they are as flexible and as comfortable as you could wish.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon line is the result of 75 years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—and shows it!

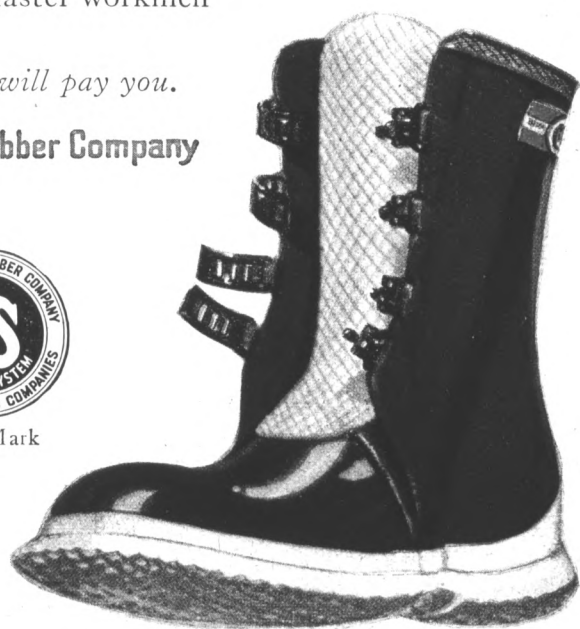
Buy a pair. It will pay you.

United States Rubber Company

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—an all rubber arctic that slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth surface washes clean like a boot. Red with gray sole, all red, or black—4 or 6 buckles.

"U.S."
BLUE RIBBON

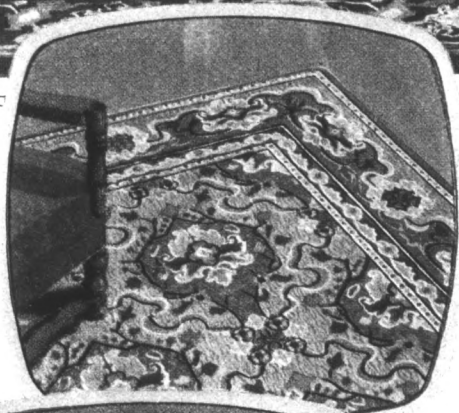
**Boots
Walrus
Arctics
Rubbers**



A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



On the floor: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 926



Above: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 887

Below: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 825

"What comfort I have had from this rug!"

"Always so clean, bright, and new-looking, and no trouble at all to keep it that way. Just a quick wiping, that's all. It's real linoleum."

PERHAPS all your dining-room needs to give it new life and color is a pretty pattern in an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug. There is nothing so suitable for a dining-room floor. So easy to clean—just a few moments' wiping and its lovely freshness is restored. Choose one of the richly-colored Armstrong patterns—the change to a bright, cheerful room will please you.

You will never regret buying a genuine linoleum rug made by Armstrong. It is a better rug—genuine cork linoleum clear through to its strong burlap back, softer, more resilient, and quiet underfoot. It is easy to roll and move one of these Armstrong Rugs. That's because linoleum is flexible and pliable. Yet it wears and

wears. Its cost is surprisingly low—only a trifle more than a rug that may not last you half so long.

If your room is larger than usual, there is an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug to fit it. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs come in the extra-large room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller sizes for the average-size rooms.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—This little booklet shows you all the beautiful Armstrong patterns in full color—rugs for living-room, bedroom, dining-room, and kitchen. Instructions for proper care. Send for it today. It is free. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1010 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

Look for the
CIRCLE A
trade-mark on
the burlap back

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

THE YELLOW DOG'S BONE.

(Continued from page 386).

hidden things. I lift the veil and let you look into the future. Gentlemen," he finished with an awesome lowering of his voice, "here's how!"

He drank expertly, but with the dignity of a potentate drinking with a swineherd. Hardly had the glasses been returned to the bar when some one asked a respectful question.

"Do you mean that you can find things that have been stolen and hidden, professor?" he asked. "Or taken away, say to Los Angeles?"

Down at the end of the crowd a wizened old prospector looked at the mirror back of Ike Naylor's burly form and met the professor's eyes. But neither made any sign. The long, narrow man showed all his gold teeth in a tolerant smile.

"Why, who found the treasure of the Calico mine?" he asked, amused. "Me, friends. Ten thousand dollars in specimen ore which the high graders had hidden in the sand. Buried, gentlemen, out in the trackless wilderness! Who found—"

"Ben Camp's store was robbed last night," burst out an excited individual, "and six thousand dollars was taken! You reckon you could tell where she is, professor?"

Again Topango's eyes met the professor's eyes in the mirror with a fishy stare. The professor turned to his new questioner with a smile that was benevolent and patient.

"My friend," he said kindly, "should I gain by telling you a lie? And should this thing be hard for one who, three years ago located the La Jolla treasure—fifteen thousand dollars in minted gold which fleeing smugglers had secreted in the sand dunes beside the rolling Pacific? You recall that notable case, do you not, friends?"

No one did. But no one doubted that such a noble thing had been done. Yes, the professor had impressed Mesa Caliente to the last man.

"It is my business to discover buried treasure," he went on. "Tomorrow night at the town hall, I shall point out the exact spot where you may find

your six thousand dollars. If it is secreted near here, I can do it in five minutes of concentration. If it is far away, why, then, it will, of course, take longer. Moreover, in such a case I might perhaps fail. But should it be within a mile of Mesa Caliente, I shall tell you where it is without doubt. In five minutes! Remember that, gentlemen—in five minutes!"

The long, narrow man left the place and his going was as the going of Mephistopheles. Behind him the crowd talked in hoarse whispers, their games forgotten. The professor undoubtedly had made tremendous impression.

Topango Jake Shinn watched for a few moments, then slipped unostentatiously out into the gathering night. He was crooning again:

Oh, listen to my song, and take advice from me!

And when you leave Missouri, this wicked world to see,

Dress up if you can, like a trouble-huntin' man—

But don't you hunt no trouble down in old Shy-anne!

The moon was high now, and it flooded the desert until it was almost as light as day. A long, dark figure was just disappearing round the corner of the station house. From the baggage truck on the other side of the station a hidden watcher could see all the way up and down the western side of the town. Topango grinned in the moonlight; then he slid into the alleyway and made for the rear of Ben Camp's store, where he stood close against the wall and settled himself for an all-night wait if necessary. He was crooning again beneath his breath, so that he would not have been heard three feet away:

Now the victim I selected weighed about a hundred pound;

Fifty inches up and down and half a span around;

Oh, my troubles they began with this sickly little man,

For he ruined me completely, down in old Shy-anne!

It was nearly midnight. Topango's old legs were quivering with the strain of standing still so long, but he stuck doggedly to his post. Before the old man lay the open space that encircled

(Continued on page 393).

Elliot (emeritus) of Harvard University. He lived a long and hard working life, dying at ninety-two. For forty years he was president of Harvard. After he retired, at seventy-five, he kept on lecturing and writing books. He says he never used stimulants, and always maintained a serene outlook on life, full of faith in God and man. As he expressed it, he had "a calm temperament, expectant of good." He lived in the future. He was as full of thoughts of what lies ahead in the last years of his life, as he had been forty years before. The commandment of God are commandments that lead to life here, and hereafter. "What man is he that desireth life, and loveth many days, that he may see good? Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile. Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue it."

Moses exemplified what he taught. It has been said of him that he was the first great democrat, legislating for the poor against the oppressions of the rich. Heine, the German poet, said of him: "He built human pyramids, carved human obelisks; he took a poor shepherd family and created a nation from it; a great people, destined to outlive centuries, and to serve as a pattern to all other nations; he created Israel."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 17.

SUBJECT:—Moses Honored in His Death. Deut. 32:45-52 and 34:5-8. GOLDEN TEXT:—Psalm 116:15.

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The Death of Moses

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE death of the great man whose fortunes we have been following for several weeks was strange and lonely and sad. For almost half a century he had devoted his life to the bringing of his countrymen into the land of Canaan. Of the original hundreds of thousands, but two remain, besides himself. And now he, the originator of the idea of the great migration, and its sole human commander, is not permitted to enter the land of Heart's Desire, but is buried on a lonely mountain.

Why he was not allowed to enter Canaan is hard to say. It used to be said that it was because he lost his

temper on one occasion. But about the best answer we can make is, we do not know.

Can you imagine the scene? The mountain, 3,600 feet high, bleak, brown, and bare. Across the



hills, as far as the eye can travel, one looks into the land on which our hero had thought so much. About him is the stunted vegetation of high altitudes. A raven wings its black way overhead. The place is grand, majestic, rugged, but it is lonely. I was on such mountain heights this summer. I love them, but I would dislike to be buried there alone. And yet, when the last hour comes, one does not care particularly about the circumstances. Certainly it was a place of honor. It makes one think of Browning's "A Grammarian's Funeral." This

indomitable scholar had died at his books, and his loving pupils carried the body to the top of a mountain for burial. They said it was the only fit place for such an heroic spirit.

"Here—here's his place, where meteors shoot, clouds form,

Lightnings are loosened,

Clouds come and go! Let joy break with the storm,

Peace let the dew send!"

And there we leave him, the greatest figure in the Old Testament.

OTHER great souls have been buried alone. The sea seems a lonelier place than a mountain summit. Thomas Coke, first Methodist Bishop of the United States, was buried in the Indian ocean. Adoniram Judson, perhaps the greatest missionary the American church has produced, was likewise buried at sea. But what matters that? It is the undying part of us that counts. Neither Coke nor Judson, as a matter of fact, was buried at sea, but only their tired and worn bodies. Not even the vast ocean could command their spirits.

Our knightly leader had words of parting counsel for his countrymen, which are also good for us. He reminds them that the commandments of God are "no vain thing." By them shall the people increase their very longevity. "Ye shall prolong your days in the land." Are the commandments of the Bible scientific? That is, do they rest on immutable facts? Are they good for the body, as well as for the soul? Do they promote temporal welfare, as well as spiritual?

There is no better confirmation of this than the life of the late President



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lighting tents and outbuildings
running toys

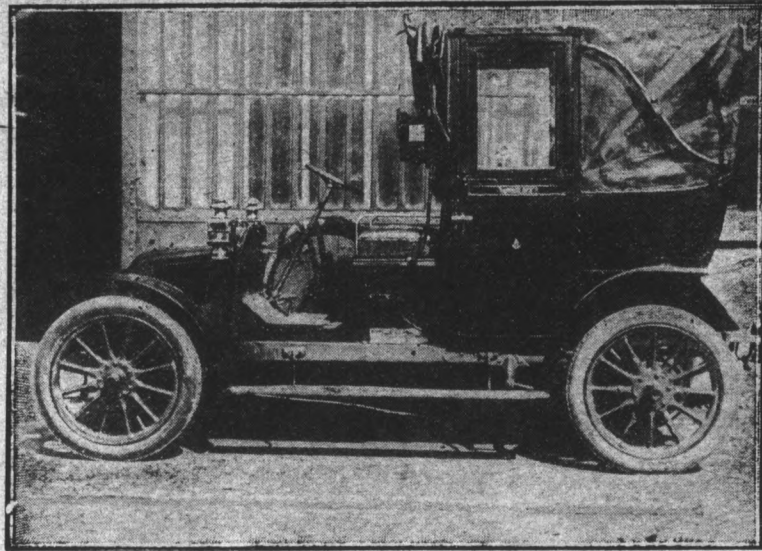
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Giraffe extends consolations to hippo, whose punishment for distemper is confinement.



The French Posts of the American Legion are sending one of the two remaining taxis, which earned fame and glory in rushing troops to the Marne Drive, to the Convention in Philadelphia.



An angel shark, so-called because of its wing-like fins and harmless, was caught off west coast.



For the first time in history, two airplanes landed on the ridge of the Smoky Mountains in Tennessee. Mountaineers who had never seen a locomotive looked on with much curiosity and awe.



Martial law has been proclaimed in the devastated area of Florida, which was swept by a hurricane. This picture gives a vivid idea of the scene of destruction that Florida will rebuild.



J. P. Morgan has purchased this pure-bred yearling Swiss bull to be used at the Morgan summer camp for employes in Maine.



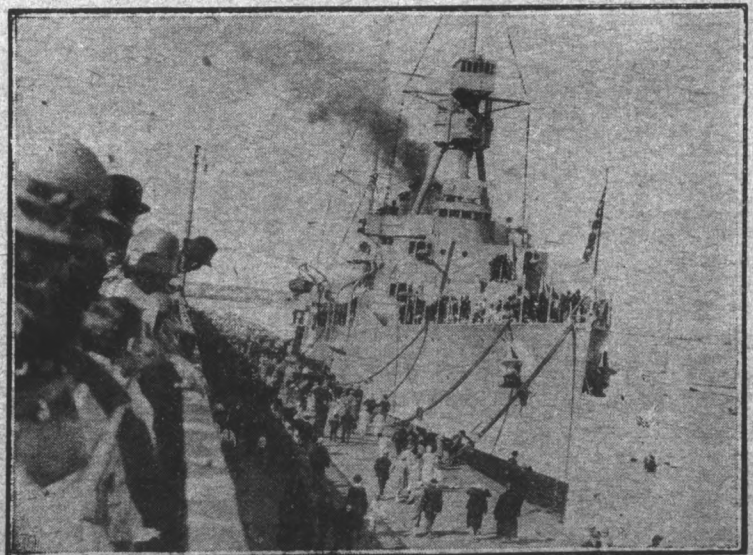
Dr. W. S. Sadler says "Americanitis" causes 240,000 preventable deaths every year.



Charles Clavier, radio operator, and Jacob Islamoff, mechanic, were burned to death when the giant Sikorsky plane crashed.



Autos were abandoned in the street when caught in the flood which accompanied Miami's hurricane. The rushing water put the generators and motors out of commission.



The Danes gave the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Memphis a cordial welcome when the ship arrived at the port, more than eight thousand people going aboard.

POULTRY

POULTRY TREBLED IN U. P. IN TWO YEARS.

THE number of poultry in the Upper Peninsula has increased three times in the past two years, according to Mr. R. L. Gulliver, who has just resigned as poultry specialist for M. S. C. "Besides increasing three times in number in the past two years, the stock of poultry is greatly improved," declared Mr. Gulliver, "and there are greatly improved methods of feeding and housing. There are now about sixty poultry demonstration farms in the Upper Peninsula which have brought good results."

EGG MARKETING.

IN his address after the banquet of the Michigan State Improvement Association, Dean R. S. Shaw told of watching the progress of the college poultry department since 1892. He favors further development of the poultry department and believes that a poultry building and laboratory are needed.

Manager Howell, of the Wausseon, Ohio, Poultry and Egg Cooperative Association discussed the possibilities of cooperative egg marketing. He believes that standardized production is needed and that the commercial hatchery has been a leader in encouraging standardization. Western producers are taking possession of the best markets in Detroit and Cleveland because of their standardized eggs.

The Detroit market is rapidly becoming a white egg market like New York City. Boston is still a brown egg market, while the Pittsburgh market favors white eggs. Buying on grade is becoming prevalent in some sections, and it is the only way to encourage the farmer to improve the quality.

Cooperative marketing speeds up the trip in getting the eggs from the producer to the consumer. Marketing at the country store is often a slow method of getting the eggs to the table of the consumer. Villages where the eggs are gathered together can be reached every other day by the truck operated by the cooperative association and this helps to eliminate the marketing of stale eggs.

Cooperation facilitates distribution. The manager of the association learns the best markets and ships certain grades where they are needed, and will bring the most money. Cooperation helps to bring the producers together and they teach each other the best means of economical production.

C. L. Brody, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, told of the work of the Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange. He stated that anything that a cooperative association can do can be duplicated by private capital and management. So the cooperative organization must handle a large volume of standardized products.

The Poultry Exchange depends very largely on express shipments. This results in more shrinkage, as carlot poultry sometimes gain in weight, due to the feeding on the road. It is sometimes difficult to return the empty crates promptly under the present system. The crates are returned in box cars to certain points, like Lansing, Grand Rapids or Kalamazoo, and then routed out by express. Only two firms in Detroit are now getting much poultry by express, and a large amount of the poultry brought into Detroit comes by motor truck.

Formerly poultry was seldom delivered more than three or four miles from the office of the Poultry Exchange. Now it is sometimes delivered as much as twenty-seven miles, and some of the poultry received by the

Exchange is taken almost to Mt. Clemens.

The farm bureau is ready to back up any movement for a State Cooperative Association but it must be financed by the poultrymen themselves. Mr. Brody believes that assembling material like poultry or eggs outside of a big city enables shipment to a city where the market is best. It is expensive to reship such products from a large city.

George Caball, of Hudsonville, advises hatcherymen, as a body, to contract eggs the year around and then pool the eggs and ship together. He strongly favors more poultry equipment for the college.—K.

THE YELLOW DOG'S BONE.

(Continued from page 391).

the village. Beyond the open space was the low brush, silent and unreal in the night, shot with the silver arrows of the moon and full of mystery.

Across the open space, furtive and stealthy as a moving cougar, stole the figure of a man and entered the brush. A hundred yards he traveled, and then he stopped, knelt, and began pawing the sand at the foot of a scraggy yucca tree. It was exactly like a yellow dog digging up a bone. Only a short while and he laid hold of some object and pulled it from the sand. As he did so, something that resembled an ancient catamount fell upon his back, twisting a skinny arm about his neck. At the same moment his assailant uttered a raucous screech which was answered immediately from behind the station on the other side of town, two hundred yards away. Then both men went to the ground together. The yellow dog struggled to reach the gun at his belt, but a calloused old hand met his wrist and he could not break that grip. He relaxed just as a second figure, wearing a long Prince Albert coat and carrying a rope, loped up through the brush.

"Who is he?" wheezed the professor, and sat on the victim's legs.

"I don't know," gasped Topango, working scientifically with the rope. "I been too busy to notice."

They turned the bound man over, and the moonlight fell full upon his face as he opened his eyes and struggled for breath. It was the Price & Overton messenger.

"He-he!" snickered old Topango. "Lost your rabbit's foot, didn't you? Thought you'd sneak out and dig up your bone and leave on the midnight passenger before the professor started clairvoyanting round here, didn't you? That's what comes of bein' superstitious. He-he-he!"

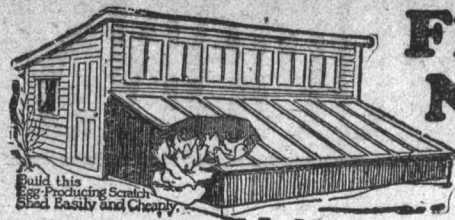
"But how did you do it, Uncle Jake?" Little Carlin's face was radiant and the happy tears were rolling down her cheeks, for it had been a breaking strain. Old Topango grinned and his glance shifted to the face of the sick boy on the bed.

"I figured he was superstitious," said the old man. "So I got the professor to spread the news that tomorrow night he would start clairvoyanting after that money! Tomorrow night; see? Naturally the messenger got it into his head that he'd better beat the professor to it and get out of here. Tonight, Professor and me—we figured he'd do just that—we laid for him. That's all."

Topango began to croon again—exactly like a contented cat:

Oh, they took my scalp off tenderly and hung it on my ear;
They took me all apart and scattered pieces far and near;
There was nothin' left to scan, of the bad Missouri man,
When they quit and went to supper, down in old Shy-anne!

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GLASS costs you no more than inferior materials. Read what Mrs. Raymond H. of Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "We used FLEX-O-GLASS on our brooder-houses this spring and were very well pleased. We placed it by the side of one window that was covered with (another material). The difference in the color of the light was quickly noticeable. But one very convincing argument was that the chicks piled up in front of the FLEX-O-GLASS window, leaving the space in front of the other entirely empty. The FLEX-O-GLASS looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn. I thought perhaps these observations of ours might be of interest to you."

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"I have used your product the past 2 years, and find it O. K. Consequently I can recommend it to my Baby Chick customers."—Cornhusker Poultry Farm of Nebraska.

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The FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. will send you 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 35 1/2 inches wide and 45 feet long, postage prepaid, for \$5.00. This big trial roll covers a scratch shed 9x15 ft. [size for 100 hens] or use for enclosing screened porches, stormdoors, hotbeds, coldframes, replacing barn, poultry or hog-house windows, etc., for 15 days. If then not satisfied it gives more warm, healthful light than glass, or if it isn't stronger, better and more durable than other materials, just send it back and your money will be refunded by the FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. without question. You take no risk. You must be absolutely satisfied or your money back. Order direct from factory today and save money. Use guarantee coupon below, which is backed by \$1,000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago. Send \$9.50 for 30 yds. if you wish larger trial roll. Orders filled the day received. Prepare now for Zero weather. FREE catalog on request contains valuable poultry information.

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Mrs. G. Marwin of Mo. writes: "I have FLEX-O-GLASS on my porch, and am delighted with its appearance." Just nail FLEX-O-GLASS over screened porches and screen doors. Changes snowtrap into a warm, sunlit health-house. Ultra-Violet rays develop vitamin D to prevent rickets, colds and falling health. Saves fuel, kills drafts. Looks good, lies flat.

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We receive many letters like this: "I use FLEX-O-GLASS on hotbeds and it is better than glass. The plants do better under FLEX-O-GLASS."—Chas. Norelius of W. Va. Thousands of people are replacing glass windows with FLEX-O-GLASS. It scatters healthful light to every corner of the room.

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The Kans. State Exp. Station says: "No one, either among practical poultrymen or scientific investigators, understood the importance of direct sunlight until about 2 years ago." At that time FLEX-O-GLASS was perfected by Mr. Warp, after much research and experimenting, to admit the sun's Ultra-Violet rays as window glass shuts them out. Deprived of these rays chicks, pigs and many plants die and hens quit laying. Replace glass windows with FLEX-O-GLASS.

Dr. M. H. Morse, for 45 yrs. Consulting Chemist of Conn. says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statement I heartily corroborate. FLEX-O-GLASS makes hens lay because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate it makes hens healthful, chemically active, and increases oxygenating power of the blood."

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The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Floor Coverings For Farm Kitchens

When Properly Laid They Wear Twice as Long

I WAS sewing on the porch one hot summer day, wondering how other women managed to keep their homes in apple-pie order, and yet could finish their work promptly and still have time to read and attend social gatherings. What troubled me most was how to keep my kitchen floor clean, as scrubbing seemed to be my bug-bear. Just as I was musing about this, a truck passed along the road and the driver asked me if I wanted to buy some linoleum. He had only small pieces, none large enough for my kitchen, and therefore I did not purchase any. However, the linoleum idea stayed in my mind so I decided to make inquiries in regard to floor coverings, and will relate some discoveries I made, while studying this problem.

Kitchen floors can be covered with either wood; linoleum or allied products; mastic flooring; or rubber, tile or cork tiling.

Oak shows water stains and there-

be varnished at regular intervals. Varnishing keeps the floor in perfect condition, and it always looks neat. Printed linoleum can be bought in all-over patterns and also in the form of a rug. A rug can be easily moved and placed in another position to prevent the same spot from receiving all the wear. An all-over pattern generally covers the entire floor, which makes it difficult to move, especially if such heavy furniture as stoves, cupboards, etc., are on it.

A more expensive grade is an inlaid linoleum, one in which the colored pattern goes through to the burlap base. Naturally such a one will never show the wear, and the pattern is seen until the linoleum is threadbare. Because of the difference in manufacturing, an inlaid linoleum often has a less complicated pattern than a printed one. Some are imitation tile. One manufacturer indents the color joints and copies a real tile design, producing a very interesting floor covering.

terns, a jaspe design is manufactured. This latter kind resembles a woolen carpet in color and looks very pretty if laid with a dark border. Inlaid material should not be varnished, but waxed, which prevents grease from penetrating, and helps to make it soil proof.

Linoleum in Rug Pattern.

Besides linoleum, there are floor coverings sold under trade names by various manufacturers, most of them containing part of the letters used in the word "linoleum." Such coverings are very serviceable and can be secured in many pleasing patterns. The fact that reliable concerns sell these under their name, and guarantee them, is proof that they comply with their promises. Such coverings are generally sold in the form of rugs, as their smooth surface facilitates cleaning.

Other rugs are sold with a felt base. These are very inexpensive and useful in rooms requiring little traffic, but do not wear as well as the better grade.

The best method of attaching good quality linoleum, or similar products, to the floor is to lay down a felt base and then to cement the linoleum to it with cement made especially for this purpose. Such a method prevents the linoleum from bulging or buckling and stays on the floor permanently.

In a new house, linoleum can be laid upon a cheap grade of wood floor, and even upon concrete. The quarter-round at the edges should not be tacked down until later. In this way, a neat finish is secured. Where only part of the floor is covered, or there is no threshold between two rooms, the raw edge should have brass strip binding to prevent its breaking at the edges.

Look to the Seams.

Linoleum should be laid with few seams. As it is sold in two and four-

yard widths, many rooms require only one piece. It should be laid parallel with the main traffic even though this might be along the width of the room instead of the length.

A mastic floor is one in which the material is mixed at the building and laid directly on the under floor. This under floor can be either an old floor or a rough new one. Mastic floors ordinarily are either magnesia or cement products. Both come in powdered form and are mixed with water or other liquid, formed into a paste and spread on the floor one-half inch thick. They dry in a day or two and make a smooth, hard surface. A careful workman can also construct a base along the wall a few inches high. This forms a cove at the connection with the floor and base and eliminates any cracks where dirt or vermin might hide. Such a floor comes in various colors, tan, red, or gray, and can be varnished, painted or left unfinished. If properly constructed and the material obtained from a reliable manufacturer, it is very enduring.

Rubber and cork tile also make an ideal floor, as they can be laid over wood and are very resilient, but their price and the fact that grease is injurious to the materials, almost makes them prohibitive in a kitchen.

Give Attention to Color and Pattern.

In selecting a covering, not only material but design and color must be in harmony with the surroundings. A good rule to follow is "the smaller the room, the smaller the pattern." However, the opposite does not always hold true, and if you are in doubt at any time, it is advisable to choose the smaller pattern.

Color plays an important factor and should be selected with the same care as wall paper. A room having north exposure, or is dreary, should have cheerful colors which reflect light, such as cream, light orange, etc. Very bright rooms may have blue, brown, etc. If the soil is sandy, a sand-colored floor does not show dirt tracked into the kitchen. Dark or red soil should have kitchen floors colored accordingly.—E. A. Martin.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING I DO AT HOME.

WITH the first cool, rainy autumn days my thoughts turn to the Christmas gifts that I can prepare at home. First I go through all my drawers and closets and remove all the outgrown clothing, and the clothing that has been replaced by new apparel.

Then I mend, press and lay these away in my Christmas box. At Christmas time I always find a way to distribute these things to people who need them badly right in my own town.

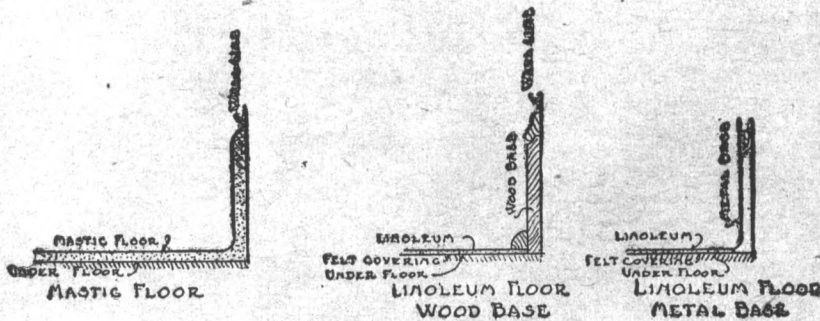
It helps me also, to do this, for I find that I never have any of the children's outgrown clothing filling space that is needed for other things.—Mrs. S.

Jane—"Now we will play movie. You can be the usher."

Benny—"All right, and you'll be the lady who reads the titles out loud."

Jane—"What for?"

Benny—"So I can throw you out."



Floor-coverings that Are Properly Laid Are Easily Cleaned and Wear Evenly.

fore is impractical for a kitchen. The best wood for kitchens in our section of the country is maple or quarter-sawn pine or fir. Straight-sawn wood is more apt to wear and splinter than quarter-sawn.

Elbow Grease Need for Wooden Floors.

It is difficult to keep a wooden floor clean, because dirt and grease penetrate into the surface. If the floor is washed, the soiled water causes the wood to become gray when not properly rinsed, similarly as clothes become gray for the same reason. To make them more nearly stain proof, wooden floors are often oiled, but this is seldom sufficient protection. They should be shellaced and varnished several coats, or only varnished. The advantage of shellacing is partly because shellac dries in an hour or two and the floor can be finished more quickly when varnished over shellac.

Linoleum is a product made principally from cork, with a strong burlap back. The plain surfaced, or battleship linoleum, is generally manufactured in a dark brown or gray, one-eighth to one-quarter inch thick. This material is very economical and serviceable, and unless it receives a large amount of wear will last almost a life time. It is one of the least expensive grades; however, every footprint is immediately detected and consequently it requires constant washing.

Varnish to Hold Design.

This same material is manufactured with a design printed on the surface and glazed. Such linoleum can be readily cleaned and presents a very attractive appearance. However, the design has a tendency to wear off. To overcome this difficulty it should

Because the surface is uneven, it might not be as practical in a kitchen as a smooth one. Inlaid linoleum can also be bought in the form of a rug. Besides tiles and inlaid mottled pat-

Studies in Motherhood

By Mary E. Willison

MOTHERS of daughters, are you looking for weeds or flowers in your garden of girlhood? The saucy, impertinent weeds grow so fast and are so annoying while the delicate flowers are so small you can scarcely see them at times.

Rather late last spring I planted poppy seed in the front end of the vegetable garden. A hard rain came and washed out some seeds and packed the rest down solid. While I waited anxiously for the tiny plants to get big enough to see the row, the weeds got busy and my garden soon looked like a wilderness. My husband hoed his garden and, thinking to do me a favor, also hoed mine. Just two little clumps of the tiny plants remained. A few days later the girls, in a sudden frenzy of gardening, hoed up the rest. They didn't see anything there worth while.

I wonder if, in these little gardens of ours—our growing daughters—we sometimes try too hard to pull up all the disagreeable weeds—slangy talk, know-it-all-ness and lack of courtesy—you mothers know these weeds well—and, in our haste, overlook the little plants of kindness, goodwill and helpfulness which are barely out of the ground. The garden must be cultivat-

ed and the weeds killed, but not so vigorously that we destroy the tiny plants.

In spite of our training, our young folks speak their minds all too freely, and mother gets her full share of criticism. But to make up for this, in a measure, let us notice the fine points of appreciation and love.

A short time ago a surprise was carefully guarded from me the whole afternoon. At supper time they brought it to me, a lovely spray of ferns, wild roses and hare bells gathered on their "hike" around a swamp. It almost brought the tears. The girls called it a corsage—it seemed to me a beautiful tribute, the box of precious ointment, and its memory will remain for a long time.

Another treasure came to me on Mother's Day several years ago from my little daughter, then about eleven years old. It was a carefully written, but rather crude little poem, containing the words,

"Without my mother what would I do? The world to me would be very blue."

These were very small flowers in my garden, but to me, the mother, they were those tiny blue flowers so much written about—the forget-me-nots. What choice little flowers do you find in your garden of girlhood?

Pudding That Please

Both Hubby and Kiddies and Are Easy to Make

HAVE you ever been all worked out of desserts? In other words, you have baked the pies, cakes and puddings that you are familiar with, until you hate to look one of them in the—well, in the "crust" I suppose I shall have to say.

Some day when you feel like this, dig around in your refrigerator, bread box and kitchen cabinet for a few minutes and unearth these foods that are always on hand:

2 cups scalded milk	1 egg
2 cups bread crumbs	Grated rind 1 lemon
3/4 tsp. salt	3 tb. lemon juice
3/4 cup sugar	1 tb. melted butter

And there you have your pudding. Merely pour the scalded milk over the fine, dry bread crumbs; add salt and sugar, egg well beaten, grated lemon rind, lemon juice, and melted butter. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a slow oven forty minutes.

An excellent sauce to serve with this—and where is the man who will not insist on sauce with his pudding—may be whipped together from one-quarter cup of butter, one-half cup of powdered sugar, grated rind of half a lemon, and tablespoon of lemon juice.

Cream the butter; add sugar, gradually, while beating constantly; then add grated lemon rind, and lemon juice, drop by drop. If desired, this sauce may be warmed over hot water, beaten thoroughly, and used as a liquid sauce.

When the larder is bare, and the children insist on having a nice dessert, then is the time to fall back upon that old standby known as "caramel pudding." Children love it, and as it contains both milk and eggs, it is very healthful.

Mix one cup of brown sugar and one and a half cups of milk. Scald in double boiler until sugar is dissolved. Mix one-quarter cup of flour with two beaten egg yolks and another half cup of milk, and add this to the hot milk, stirring constantly until it boils. You will notice that two cups of milk are needed altogether. Fold in stiffly beaten egg-whites from your two eggs. Serve cold with whipped cream—or with plain milk if no cream is available.

Coffee Gelatin.

Perhaps a coffee jelly will be the cheapest of all desserts. One ounce (two tablespoons) of granulated gelatin, one-half cup cold water, one-half cup hot water (boiling), one cup sugar and three cups strong coffee are required. Coffee jelly is particularly cream—or with plain milk.

To get the best results out of gelatin it should be soaked in cold water until soft. Then add to boiling water and stir over hot water until thoroughly dissolved. The object of heating so little of the water is to hasten the cooling and solidifying of the gelatin mixture. Next add sugar and stir until dissolved. Then remove from heat and add remaining liquids or fruit pulp, cold, and mix thoroughly.

Here, then, are three desserts that may be made very economically. Personally, I like the first best. Perhaps it is because of its flavor. Possibly because it requires a little more fussing before it is ready to serve. Again, it may be because of its nutritive value. Or it may be because of all three. Anyway, I like it—honestly, because it tastes good to me.



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

REMOVE CALCIMINE FIRST.

Would like to know whether or not one can paper over a calcimined wall. I haven't time to wash off the calcimine. Also, when runners appear on a fern, is it best to cut them off or leave them on?—Mrs. L. B.

You cannot paper over calcimined walls without first removing the calcimine. The paper will not stick satisfactorily. You will save time in the end by thoroughly removing the calcimine. You may cut the runners from your fern without harm. Sometimes though, these little runners will root, forming another plant.

TO MAKE SULPHURED APPLES.

In reply to request of Mrs. F. F. for sulphured apple recipe I have one I used.

For one gallon of sliced apples take one tablespoonful of sulphur, burn for half-hour only.

Pare apples and quarter, place in something airtight, burn sulphur in with the apples for one-half hour only. Place in jar, tie cloth over jar and they will keep indefinitely. Place a plate on the apples so the liquid will cover apples. They form their own juice. Wash good before using.—C. D.

CAN YOU HELP?

I have a number of strong, healthy boys ranging in age from eleven to fifteen years, who are under my supervision, and who are orphans, whom I would like to place in farm homes where they can attend school in winter and work during the summer when not in school. These boys are sturdy

young chaps, not afraid of work, and could be of great assistance to any farmer, both in winter and summer. Any one of these boys can drive a team, and some of them are quite handy with machinery. We also have one or two girls who desire homes immediately, ages eleven and twelve.—A. L. C.

This appeal has come to my desk. If any reader is interested, just write me a letter and I shall be glad to put you in communication with A. L. C.—Martha Cole.

TOOTHsome VICTUALS.

Sausage Stuffed Apples.

Select large rosy red apples and scoop out the pulp, leaving a thick shell. Chop or grind the apple pulp which was removed, add a half teaspoonful of salt and mix thoroughly with cooked sausage. Fill the apples with this mixture and bake in a medium oven until the apples are tender. Serve with baked or browned potatoes.

Apples en Casserole.

4 cupfuls sliced apples	1/2 cupful water
2 cupfuls bread crumbs	1 1/4 cupfuls brown sugar
1/4 cupful butter	1 1/2 tsp. cinnamon

Melt the butter and stir the bread crumbs into it. Arrange a layer of this in the bottom of a greased baking dish or casserole. Add a thick layer of apples, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, cover with a thin layer of the crumb mixture and continue this process until the material is used up, having the top layer of crumbs. Add the water and bake thirty-five minutes.

Grape Bavarian.

2 cupfuls grape juice	1 cupful sugar
2 tb. gelatin	1 1/2 cupfuls cream
1/2 cupful cold water	

Soak the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve it over hot water. Stir in the sugar and grape juice and when the mixture begins to thicken, fold in the whipped cream.

"The meat we cured with Old Hickory Smoked Salt is unequalled"



"The meat we cured with Old Hickory Smoked Salt is unequalled. It is very appetizing and has a wonderful flavor. It saved much work because we did not have to use that troublesome smoke-house. We will always use this salt now and we will be glad to buy it right in our own town."—Mrs. Louis Lessard, Grafton, North Dakota.

Sprinkle a pinch of Old Hickory Smoked Salt on a fresh pork chop before you cook it. Then you'll know why Mrs. Lessard's home cured meat had such a wonderful flavor and was so appetizing. More digestible too. And what a delicious smell! Fairly makes your mouth water. That's the genuine hickory wood smoke. It's on the salt—put there by the Edwards process. When the meat comes out of the pickle it is smoked as well as cured. And the smoke goes all the way through the meat instead of getting into your eyes and hair and

clothing, as with that troublesome smoke-house.

Think of it—better meat, less work, no smoke-house, no fire risk—and all for the price of a ten pound drum of Old Hickory Smoked Salt. The saving in smoke-house shrinkage alone more than pays for the salt. Try it yourself. Then you too will always use it.

At your dealers in air-tight, trade-marked, ten pound drums. Sample and book free.

THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY, INC., Cincinnati, Ohio



Free Sample Coupon

The Smoked Salt Co., Inc., 446-466 Culvert St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Gentlemen: Please send me free sample of Old Hickory Smoked Salt and booklet No. 466F of suggestions for better methods of curing and cooking.

Name

City

R. F. D. No. State

My Dealer's Name is P. O.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Styles For Morning and Afternoon

No. 470—Becoming Apron. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with 6 1/4 yards of braid.



No. 417—Attractive Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Any size requires 2 3/4 yards of 32-inch material, or 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 197—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36 or 40-inch material.

No. 596—For the Smart Matron. Pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each. Enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you.

RURAL WOMEN ENJOY EXTENSION COURSES.

THE program of home economics extension work for the 1926-27 season has been outlined by the Department of Home Economics of Michigan State College. This work is becoming increasingly popular with the farm women of the state. Extension courses are given in home management, clothing, nutrition, and home furnishing. The training in home furnishing is given for the first time this year.

Michigan State College specialists give training in these subjects to groups of local leaders. The local leaders then supervise the work in their communities. Several lessons are included in each course, and at the end of the year the results of the year's work are shown at a gathering of all the groups in a county. Thirty-five counties are organized now to do project work this year.

Ottawa, Genesee, Isabella, Oakland, Wayne, Hillsdale, and Washtenaw counties will have the project in home management.

Mecosta, Sanilac, Huron, Berrien, Calhoun, Oceana, and Mason counties have the first year's work in clothing; Wayne, Tuscola, Ottawa, Barry, Muskegon, Newaygo, Clinton, and St. Clair counties have second year clothing work; and Van Buren, Lenawee, Monroe, and Oakland counties are having their third year of clothing project work.

Chippewa, Ionia, Wexford, and Macomb counties will have groups studying the first year's work in nutrition; while the second year's work in the same project will occupy the time of similar groups in Chippewa, Ionia, Wexford, Branch, Jackson, Livingston, and Macomb county groups for the coming year.

The popularity of home economics extension work is shown by the fact that in several counties both first and second year work in some of the projects is given.

Montcalm, Cass, St. Joseph, Kent, and Saginaw counties are enrolled for the home furnishing project.

Last year there were over 8,000 Michigan women enrolled in these courses, and at the Achievement Days held throughout the state, attendance ran as high as 500 at a single meeting. Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, state leader in home demonstration work, is responsible for the successful development of this work in Michigan.

DOUBLE DUTY MOULDING BOARD.

MY new kitchen cabinet had only one moulding board. I marked one side of it with a large "V" in the corner, made by burning two slanting lines with a hot wire. This side I use for dozens of things which would ruin the pastry side. I pound tough meats; I slice vegetables for soups or dice them for salads—in fact, I use this "V" side for things that would harm the smooth surface of the other side. (As "V" stands for vegetables, I never forget which side is which). And it also holds juices that might otherwise run over the edge. The smooth side I use for moulding bread, cookies and pies.—Mrs. M. B.

The young student was thirsty for knowledge, and interesting fact made a deep impression. "I just read here," he said to his fellow roommate, "of the wonderful progress made in aviation. Men can do anything—absolutely anything—that a bird can do."

His roommate was tired of wonders, and was of more matter-of-fact nature. "Is that so?" he answered. "Well, when you see an aviator fast asleep, hanging to a branch of a tree with one foot, I'll come and have a look!"

Chic Lines For Fall Frocks



No. 272—Afternoon Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 311—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 358—Sport Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 403—Two-piece Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 36-inch contrasting, and ¾ yard of 32-inch material for separate camisole.

No. 446—Straightline Coat. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each. Enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalogue that is brimful of new ideas for fall frocks, will be sent to you.

CLIPPED FROM LETTERS.

WHEN I have long and short stitching or criss-cross stitching to do, I always lengthen the stitcher on my sewing machine and stitch where the hem will come, without having a thread in the needle. The needle perforations make it easy to get my stitches even.—Miss F. O.

The other day I wanted a fancy shaped gelatin fruit salad, but had no forms so hit upon this idea. I had two granite pans, one about four or five inches smaller in diameter than the other. I sat one pan inside the other and poured the gelatin mixture into the larger pan. When set, my

salad was in a circular rim form. To remove the salad from the forms, I poured a cupful of hot water into the smaller pan and in a moment it slipped out easily. I put a warm towel around the outside pan and then inverted it over the salad plate. It slipped out easily and I filled the inside of the circle with dried fruit and dotted the whole with whipped cream.—Miss D. B.

I have made my tape measure more serviceable by opening one end and inserting a corset stay the same width as the tape. This stiffened end of my tape measure is most convenient in measuring the length of a skirt from the floor and in making the hems.—Mrs. E. L.

At our house we have found that small green pumpkins go well if steamed and mashed or crumbed and fried as green tomatoes sometimes are.—Mrs. F. H.

My kiddies would not eat fruit for breakfast until I served them with sliced apples sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon.—Mrs. D. C.

I have sewed two safety pins to the fur neckpiece that I wear with my suit. These I pin to my collar, and now I have the comfort of knowing that my fur is always in place, and have no fear of losing it.—Mrs. F. Y.

Fasten a strip of cloth around the "drop leaf" of your sewing machine. It will keep silk material from slipping, heavy goods from pulling on the needle, and is convenient when cutting, basting, or gathering.—Mrs. H. U.

The next time you are cooking a chicken by boiling, or a fricassee, skim off part, at least, of the fat and save a portion of the broth. Strain or not, as you wish. The next day cook macaroni in boiling salted water. When tender, strain and rinse with

cold water so it will not stick. Thick-en the chicken broth with cornstarch and season rather highly with salt, pepper and a little paprika. (Do not remove the chicken fat, as it will save adding butter). Add the cooked macaroni and heat. If you wish, you can add a few drained, green peas, or a teaspoonful of minced sweet pimento. Garnish with parsley, and finish with a little paprika. The dish will be both attractive and toothsome.—Mrs. B. M.

Our Little Folks

HOW BROWNIE ESCAPED.

MOTHER FAIRY locked me up in that horrid nut shell because I forgot," explained Brownie to Tilly and Billy and their little playmates.

"What did you forget?" asked Billy. "Well, it was this way," said Brownie, "you know every Brownie must do some kind deed every day."

"Every day?" asked Bruce. "Every day before the sun goes down," answered Brownie. "But one day, just a week ago, I went out bright and early in the morning to play among the grasses and flowers. I played all the morning and at noon a morning glory gave me a drink from her flower cup, a honey-suckle gave me some honey, and a little squirrel cracked a hazel nut for me. So I did not go home for lunch."

"In the afternoon when the sun shone brightly, I curled up in the shelter of a toad stool and went to sleep. When I woke up, the sun was going down behind the hill and the birds were singing their good-night songs up in the trees. I hurried home as fast as I could, for, you know, every Brownie must be home before dark. On the way home I met Mother Fairy."

"What kind deed did you do today?" she asked.

"Why, why, let me see," I answered, "I forgot to do any for I have been playing all day. Besides, I didn't have an opportunity."

"Didn't a little squirrel crack a nut for your lunch today?" Mother Fairy asked me.

"Yes," I agreed.



"Please, Ma'am, May I Help You with Your Basket?"

"Then why didn't you help him collect some of his winter nuts?" she asked. I just hung my head. "The morning glory, also, gave you a drink from her flower cup, but a big black worm, which you could have driven away, was eating one of her green leaves."

"You have been a naughty, forgetful Brownie today, and I shall lock you up in a big, brown nut," said Mother Fairy.

"And that's how it came about that you found me in the nut shell. I am very thankful to you for letting me out, and never, never shall I forget to do a kind deed again," said Brownie.

With this he made a big bow and was gone, and not one of them could tell which way he went.

"We must hurry home, now," said Tilly. So they gathered up their baskets of nuts and started off. On the way they met an old lady, carrying a basket. All were so busy playing that they did not see her—all except Billy and immediately he remembered the Brownie's story.

"Please, ma'am, may I help you with your basket?" asked Billy, doffing his cap.

"I shall be very glad," answered the old lady, for she liked little boys very much, but when she looked for her basket, it was gone.

(Next week we will find out what happened to the old lady's basket.)

Senior—"you want to keep your eyes open around here."

Freshie—"What for?"

Senior—"People would think you were crazy if you went around with them shut."

13,250 Persons Killed

350,000 Injured is the Traffic Toll for this Year

These Startling Figures were Given Out at a Meeting of the American Road Builders' Association, October 2nd.

Ask Yourself this Question: How Many of these Fatalities Happened in My Vicinity?

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 ORDERED BY *AWP*
 ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON
 PRESIDENT
 CHICAGO
 PAY TO THE ORDER OF *John A. Thurman*
 EXACTLY **SEVENTY EIGHT DOLLARS FIFTY SEVEN CENTS EXACTLY** DOLLARS
 IN SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AS PER RECEIPT ON BACK HEREOF.
 TO THE LAKE SHORE TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
 B 32086
 The Michigan Farmer,
 1632 Lafayette Blvd.,
 Detroit, Michigan.
 Gentlemen: In re: John A. Thurman,
 Box 96, Route 6,
 Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
 Policy No. FRS-F-428218
 Claim No. 72130
 We are pleased to enclose herewith our check in the amount of \$78.57, which is in full and final settlement of the claim presented by the above assured for injuries that he sustained on July 16th, 1926.
 This check covers a period of total disability from July 17th to September 10th, and we would thank you to forward same to Mr. Thurman.
 Thanking you in advance for this favor, we are
 Yours very truly,
A. W. Pettit
 CLAIM ADJUSTER
 BMW:MR
 1-Enc.

We can review the past with accuracy, but no one can tell what will happen in the future. There is no assurance against accident.

The Michigan Farmer

does however offer you Insurance Protection against the loss of life or limb as the result of Travel Accidents.

\$1 Per Year is the total cost

This policy carries five clauses, paying for loss of life sustained under clause No. 1, \$7,500; clause No. 2, \$3,000; clause No. 3, \$2,000; clause No. 4, \$1,000; clause No. 5, \$10 weekly indemnity for fifteen weeks for injuries sustained in the manner described in the policy.

John A. Thurman of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, R. 6, Receives Check for \$78.57 for Injuries Sustained on July 16, 1926

This Policy Covers You Whether on Business or Pleasure

You can be engaged in hauling or trucking, as was Mr. Thurman, or you may be on a pleasure trip with the family—Our Travel Accident Insurance Service Protects You at a Cost of Less than 2c Per Week for Yourself or Each Member of Your Family who are over 10 and under 70 years of age, provided each individual carries a policy.

Our Family Offer

This protection is available to each member of the Michigan Farmer Family, who is a paid-in-advance reader of Your Own Home Farm Weekly for the period of time the policy is in force.

\$1.00 Per Year is the Total Cost

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will give you Michigan Farmer three years, or 156 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance policy, giving you protection for one year. Michigan Farmer is regularly one year \$1.00. Three annual subscriptions would cost \$3.00. Remember, this Family Offer gives you Michigan Farmer 3 years and one year insurance protection. Note the saving.

You can renew your policy each year that you are a paid-in-advance reader for \$1.00 renewal premium, as long as you desire to keep the insurance in force.

Fill out application and mail today
 (Send Along Your Address Label on This Paper)

APPLICATION

for \$7,500 Travel Accident Policy issued by the Federal Life Insurance Company as a service by The Michigan Farmer.

I certify that I am a paid-in-advance reader of The Michigan Farmer, more than 10 years, and not over 70 years of age, that I am neither deaf nor blind, and that I am not crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for the \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company, issued through The Michigan Farmer.

Full Name
 (Print Name in Full)

Post Office State

R. F. D. Occupation

Date of Birth Age

I read Michigan Farmer Expiration Date

addressed to

Write below the name and address of person to whom you want insurance paid in case you are killed; otherwise it will be paid to your estate.

Beneficiary Relationship

Address

NOTICE:—Not more than one policy will be issued to one person, but any or all members of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years can secure one of these policies.

OUR PAGE

Two Discussable Subjects

Which Ought to Bring Some Comments

The Wet Side of Prohibition.

The subject I am discussing is prohibition. Prohibition is supposed to be a law. Is it? No! It is not a law, because it is not constitutional. If it really were a law, the people would obey it, and not make moonshine and other stuff and drink it. Just take into consideration yourself, and think how many accidents have occurred since the state of Michigan is dry. Just think how many a man had to yield his last moment on account of careless driving. Now, if the people could get their stuff to drink all the time, they would not be so crazy and get drunk, because they know they can get it any time. But this way, when they do get it, they drink and drink and drink till they are drunk. Now, don't you think yourself, Uncle Frank, that I am right?

I dare to bet any money that there is not one person in our states that does not take a little glass of homebrew. You like it too, don't you, Uncle Frank? A little bit doesn't hurt no man. Just read the paper nowadays, and you'll find out what prohibition does. Well, Uncle Frank, anyway the state police will be kept busy, that's one sure thing, and they will be kept



Looks as if I Had a Fancy Office

busy more and more till our great state changes.—Herbert Houck, Birch Run.

It looks as if Herbert is "all wet" on this subject, in several senses of the expression. My answer to the question you asked me is that homebrew, or any kind of beer, tastes worse than medicine to me, and I don't like medicine. From the standpoint of taste alone, I can't see how anyone can like any alcoholic drink. Judging by what you say, we have no laws at all, as all of them are violated. Just because people do not obey a law does not make it constitutional. Answers can be made to the rest of your letter, but I will leave that to other M. C.'s to take care of.

City vs. Farm.

I am writing this so as to give an answer to Herbert Estes. For once, Herbert, I cannot agree with you. In the first place, you said a farmer was his own boss. Say! don't make me laugh, please. A city fellow is not a paid servant. Oh, yes, he gets paid. But he is not a slave, and let me tell you, we're living in 1926, not 18—. Most factory places are sanitary now, and have many conveniences for the employees, and the offices aren't very stuffy either, for they are well ventilated.

A fellow from the city has a day off during the week. A boss in an office isn't a slave driver. He's human and thinks not only of himself, but of the other fellow also. I have lived in both the city and the country, and I like the city best. A fellow in the city

has more time for pleasure and rest. Also a fellow in town works eight hours a day, then has the rest of the day to himself.

I know a great many fellows who were born and raised on the farm, but who have gone to the city. Why? Because they pay good wages in the city, and money is what counts. A fellow in town makes a lot more money and has an easier time doing it. While his country brother can work from morning till night and get nothing for it. No, a person can't make money farming nowadays.

A farmer goes on a day's outing once in a while, but he has to be home early. The cows have to be milked, the chickens, fed, etc. You can't tell me a farmer is his own boss. No, sir! A farmer is bossed by his work and chores. The farmer is always in a hurry. It's a hurry to get the hay in. Then wheat, then oats, and it's hurry

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Thank you, Uncle Frank, for the pretty beads. I like them. I like beads and bracelets better than any other kind of jewelry. I hope my sister gets a button. Won't that seem funny, a sister and cousin in one?

My sister and I have lots of fun. We imagine a story in our minds and keep it going. It never ends. At night, in bed, we tell each other all we imagined during the day. Sometimes we draw pictures to illustrate it. We keep them in scrap books. It's great fun. Do any of you other cousins do that? I don't suppose so, as few girls are lucky enough to have such a sister as Jean.

Our cat had a kitten in the house and it was two or three days old before anyone found it. Yesterday it was away all day and the kitten had its meal through a medicine dropper. The cat came back this morning. Well, thanks for the pretty blue necklace.—Myrtle Lehman.

It is fine that you and your sister have such nice times together. Your story stunt is an interesting one. Who was foster mother to the kitten when the cat was gone? She must be neglectful of her children.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Sh, sh, don't wake Mr. W. B. Well, Uncle Frank, I got over my afraid spell. I'm going to scribble a bit. You ask the opinions of other girls on certain subjects. Bobbed hair is all right. Boyish bobs, etc., are not all right. Girls shouldn't paint; boys shouldn't smoke. Some flappers think they should smoke. I could slap them in the face—both of them.

I am sending in my bit with the contest. I think all the boys and girls should send in a little.—Just a Farmerette, "Jim."

In a few words you have stated much. I am glad you are over your afraid feeling. There is no reason for being afraid. Come again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Just decided to write to you concerning some of our high school activities. First and foremost of them all, I would class the Agricultural Association or, as we call it, the Ag Club. This is mostly made up of country boys and girls, or rather girls and boys, as the girls always outnumber their friends. Its purpose is to promote greater interest in the agricultural department of the high school, and to give aid to the farmers of the community.

Many live parties are held, and ev-

all the time. When has a farmer time to go to the quiet and peaceful woods to rest? Not very often.

I could write dozens of other city advantages, but this is long enough. I'll say the city is the best place, and the city for mine. As for high school education, I think everybody should, if possible, go to high school. A person can't be any too well educated. I've gone to high school, and this last year I spent at Business College. I agree with George N. on this subject.

Say, Uncle Frank, I hope you make up your mind to have a club for those eighteen and over. I think it would be lots of fun. If you want any help about getting it started, call on me.

Those letters on choosing a partner were good, but I'll not say anything about it now.—Au revoir, Kiddo.

Kiddo, you are looking at this subject with only one eye, the city eye. How about the time the farmer has during the winter months? How about the farmers we find camping and touring in the summer? How about the farmer taking a day off during the week when the roads are not crowded? One can make money on the farm because I know some that have.

we would like to hear about them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I bet you would be tempted to give me a good thrashing if you knew I haven't written to you in a year, but I really was getting disgusted with the whole affair. You see, I worked out contests for three years before I became an M. C. I think that would make anyone disgusted.

I am sending in one more contest in



Elton Hawkins is an Enthusiastic Club Member.

hopes of winning, but it may go where the rest went, right in the hands of W. B. Well, cousins, I have begun to think the reason W. B. never gets full is because our Unk is so sleepy in the morning when he comes to the office, that he accidentally kicks over W. B. Then it is empty for another day. I pity the poor janitor that has the sweeping to do. But one thing, I bet he has enough paper to start a fire with in the morning.

I believe there must be something wrong with Christine Zeck's cocoanut tree, to say tobacco is fit to chew. I would like to put a little tobacco juice in some of her bean soup, and see how she likes it. I prefer chewing gum.

I appreciated Wilma Fry's poem very much. I thought of a new subject to discuss. Why don't you try to get on the air for a children's hour through WWJ? We, who have radios would enjoy it, and I am sure the crippled children would also.

I think it best not to split our club. We are getting along just fine as it is. Thanks for the M. C. card and button. I am leaving it to the cousins to decide if I am a boy or girl.—Love from an M. C., "Hayseed."

My guess is that you are a girl, for very few boys would work contests for three years without success. I admire you for your persistency. I think I'd go up in the air if I ever got on the air.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I disagree with Bud about evolution. It seems to me that every time anyone mentions that word, they instantly think of monkeys, but it isn't connected with monkeys any more than it is with anything else. Scientists are sure that a horse developed from a small animal about the size of a cat, for they have the bones of the legs of all the different stages of the development of the horse. I have seen ministers that could not prove their side of the question, try to "laugh it off" with some such saying as, "I have seen men make monkeys of themselves, but I have never seen a monkey make a man of himself."

"Grayson's" Secret of Success

Ray Stannard Baker Gives It in Condensed Form

I can put it all in one word. "Dig!"
Ray Stannard Baker

Ray Stannard Baker, author of this week's "Success Talks for Farm Boys," has written (under the pen name of "David Grayson"), two books every farm boy in America ought to read—"Adventures in Contentment" and "Adventures in Friendship."

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

I belong to the Boy Scouts here. We have a troupe baseball team on which I play first base. I am the Scribe of our troupe. Instead of a debate between the Boy Scouts and the Lone Scouts, I would suggest a debate between the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, or it might be better if it were between the boys and girls.

Well, I will close up and give some body else a chance.—Your nephew, Andy.

Well, anyhow, Andy, the ministers tell the truth when they say that they never have seen a monkey make a man of himself, but still, men do a lot of things monkeys would not do. Scouting is great work, isn't it? My boys are scouts, too.

Hello, Everybody:

I've deserted you terribly. I haven't written for ages; why, I haven't even thanked you for the pencil that I received ages ago. This is the official "Thank you." I think that the pencil is just dandy.

Let's lay off of the bobbed hair, rouge, lipstick, knickers, etc., questions. We each have our individual opinion and it seems to me that is just creating hard feelings between the boys and girls.

I am just past sixteen and am a senior (dignified) now. I wonder if any of the M. C.'s were at the State Christian Endeavor Convention at Grand Rapids this year. It certainly was wonderful, and Detroit had "some" delegation there.

About time, I should judge, to end my ramblings or this'll serve as a fifty-cent breakfast for Mr. W. B.—Agnes Marie Spaulding, Buchanan, Mich.

Better late than never, Agnes. I am glad you think the pencil worth an "official thank you." I hope you will get the habit of writing once in a while.

CONTEST CONTEST.

WE have had contests now almost continuously for over four years. They have generally taken well, but I think that there may be, in the

minds of the Merry Circleers, some real unique ideas regarding the contests that might add a lot of pep to them. So, in order to get some of these new thoughts on the way these contests should be run, we will make this a contest contest.

For the best suggestions as to the kind of contests to run, as well as the kind of prizes to give, and the method of giving them, we will give ten prizes. The first two will be these modern large-barreled fountain pens; the next three, fully equipped pencil boxes, and the next five, unique, collapsible pocket knives.

I would like some real peppy suggestions regarding contests. Also some criticism that will be helpful, so don't hesitate to write just what you think regarding them. This contest closes October 22. Please send your suggestions to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

OUR ARTIST WINNERS.

OUR pen and pencil workers got busy in this contest and sent us a nice lot of drawings. Every time we have one of these contests I come to the realization that we have some real artistic ability among the Merry Circleers. The ones who had the best drawings are as follows:

Fountain Pens.
Reuben Johnson, Hermansville, Mich.
Russel Carter, Middleville, Mich.
Pencil Boxes.
Flora Tabberer, R. No. 2, Kingsley, Mich.
Horst Beyer, R. No. 3, Paw Paw, Mich.
Vera Kelch, R. No. 2, Suttons Bay, Mich.
Clutch Pencils.
Adeline Storch, R. No. 4, Saginaw W. S., Mich.
Georgia Love, Fremont, Mich.
Myrtle Lehnen, Munising, Mich.
Sadie Luoma, Eben Junction, Mich.
Leon Gratz, Allen, Mich.



DON'T FORGET THE VITAMINS.

YOU can't live without eating!" Everyone accepts this dictum, but not everyone realizes that you can't live, even if you do eat, unless you eat the right stuff in the right way. Doctor E. V. McCollum, chemist and food expert of national fame, thinks that Americans have learned a little something about foods in the last twenty years, but they still have a long way to go. He lays special stress on child feeding, for the early years are when the foundation is laid.

All babies should have orange juice, tomato juice, or something equally rich in vitamins that drive away scurvy, but especially is this imperative with bottle-fed babies. It is common practice to give such juices nowadays, but many a young mother thinks the juice is given because it is needed to promote bowel action. "My baby doesn't need anything of the kind," a young mother will say, "he doesn't have any constipation at all." She must learn that constipation is not the issue. The fruit juices are given to supply the vitamins that are damaged in heating the baby's milk. Every baby brought up on artificial food must have such juices added to the diet and there is no reason why breast-fed infants should not have some, too. A very young baby may have half a teaspoonful of orange juice at a dose, and one six months old may have a tablespoonful twice daily. Strained, canned tomato juice will answer the purpose if orange juice is not available.

Doctor McCollum is also a strong advocate for the use of green, leafy vegetables for people of all ages. Even

a baby six or seven months old may be given small portions of thoroughly cooked and strained spinach or carrots. For the adult who would be in normal health the diet list must daily include a good helping of some such food as spinach, head lettuce, Swiss chard, kale, carrots, beet-tops or turnip tops. These foods carry the vitamins that are the key to healthy growth.

WHAT ARE "GROWING PAINS?"

Our little girl, five years old, is troubled with pains in her limbs, which usually come on in the evening or during the night, and apparently are what is sometimes called "growing pains." What is the cause of these pains, and can they be cured? She has very poor teeth, but otherwise is in good health.—G. E. P.

The term "growing pains" means just exactly nothing. Look for three things in such a case in a child: (1) tuberculosis of joints; (2) arthritis, due to infected teeth; (3) diseased tonsils. Build up her general nourishment, dress her warmly, and see that she has long hours in bed.

CAUSE OF NERVOUSNESS.

I have a lump on the back of my neck as large as a hen egg, on the right side, close up to where the neck joins the head. Could this cause me being so nervous? It has been there several years.—Mrs. B. R.

This may be a fatty tumor, an enlarged gland, or some other foreign tissue. I think such a growth is sufficient to cause a great deal of nervousness and probably is more of a drag on your health than you are inclined to suspect. Its removal is likely a simple matter that can be accomplished under a local anesthetic.



However storms may interfere with travel, telephone operators are at their posts

An Unfailing Service

AMERICANS rely upon quick communication and prove it by using the telephone seventy million times every twenty-four hours. In each case some one person of a hundred million has been called for by some other person and connected with him by means of telephone wires.

So commonly used is the telephone that it has come to be taken for granted. Like the air they breathe, people do not think of it except when in rare instances they feel the lack of it.

Imagine the seventeen million American telephones dumb, and the wires dead. Many of the every-day activities would be paralyzed.

Mails, telegraphs and every means of communication and transportation would be overburdened. The streets and elevators would be crowded with messengers. Newspaper men, doctors, policemen, firemen and business men would find themselves facing conditions more difficult than those of fifty years ago, before the telephone had been invented.

To prevent such a catastrophe is the daily work of three hundred thousand telephone men and women. To maintain an uninterrupted and dependable telephone service is the purpose of the Bell System, and to that purpose all its energy and resources are devoted.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL



SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published weekly at Detroit, Michigan, for October 1, 1926.

State of Michigan, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared I. R. Waterbury, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Manager of THE MICHIGAN FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, the Lawrence Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.
Editor, Burt Wermuth, Detroit, Michigan.
Managing Editor, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.
Business Manager, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of the stock-

holders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

The Lawrence Publishing Company, 1013 Oregon Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Arthur Capper, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

Paul T. Lawrence, 2590 Fairmont Blvd., Euclid Heights, Ohio.

Mrs. C. B. Rogers, 13519 Lake Shore Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Lillian Cotton, 9400 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Kate E. Munsell, 130 East Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

F. H. Nance, 16727 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio.

Neff Laing, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

I. R. Waterbury, 1032 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Michigan.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).

Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only).

I. R. Waterbury, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this Sixth Day of October, 1926.

Louis Koch, Notary Public.
(My commission expires November 20, 1927).

Plain facts about 2 pens of pigs

DR. ROPP, an Ohio veterinarian, wanted to find out which was better—Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic or "capsules"—for getting rid of worms and making hogs thrive.

He took a bunch of wormy, scrubby shoats and divided them into two pens, equal in weight.

Pen No. 1 were given the popular capsule treatment.

Pen No. 2 were given Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

Pigs weighed every week

1st week—Capsule pen had gained 29 lbs.

Tonic pen had gained 146 lbs.

6th week—Capsule pen had gained 371 lbs.

Tonic pen had gained 668 lbs.

Both pens were given the same care and all the feed they would eat. At the end of the six weeks the Capsule pen had consumed \$30.96 worth of feed including \$3.00 for Capsules. The Tonic pen had consumed \$36.06 worth of feed including \$2.10 for Stock Tonic.

The Capsule pen had gained 371 pounds at a cost of 8 1/3c a pound. The Tonic pen had gained 668 pounds at a cost of 5 1/3c a pound.

Both pens of pigs were sold at 11c a pound. The gain for the Capsule pigs was \$40.81. The gain for the Tonic pigs was \$73.48—the difference in favor of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was \$32.67.

Now, Mr. Hog Raiser—if you have a bunch of wormy or unthrifty shoats, it will pay you to put them on Dr. Hess Stock Tonic today. Get 25 pounds for every 20 shoats. Feed the worming dose for the first 10 days, then the thriving dose.

Our guarantee covers the results unconditionally.

Prices: 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9 1/2c;

1000 lbs. at 9c. Ton lots at 8 1/2c a pound.

Except in the Far West and Canada

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic Improved

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

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Wonder Ointment From Sheep's Wool Works Like Magic

A wonderful healing ointment extracted from the wool of sheep is the discovery of Mr. C. G. Phillips, of Ohio. An amazing remedy for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, or any flesh wounds on man or beast. Even stubborn cases of Eczema, Rash or Chillsblains yield to its soothing relief.

CORONA WOOL FAT is the name of this wonder salve and to prove its amazing healing properties Mr. Phillips wants to send a liberal FREE TRIAL package to you. Write today for your FREE sample and booklet of uses.

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The W-W HAMMER TYPE FEED GRINDER

THE GRINDER WITH THE HAMMERS

Grinds grain, alfalfa, fodder, etc., separately or together, any fineness. No extra attachments. Trouble proof; the grinder without burrs or loose working parts. **Make Your Own Mixed Feed.** Grinds oats, etc., for pigs' slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; Timken bearings, 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples.

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The W-W Feed Grinder Co., Wichita, Kansas.
WM. FORD & Co., Inc., Highland Park, Mich., Distributors.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large \$1.50. Write for free booklet on diseases.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Dept. 5 GOSHEN, IND.

Save time

with the **APPLETON CORN HUSKER**

No worry. No breakdowns. Simplicity and strength of construction, non-clogging feed and husking rolls, and easy efficient control insure uninterrupted service.

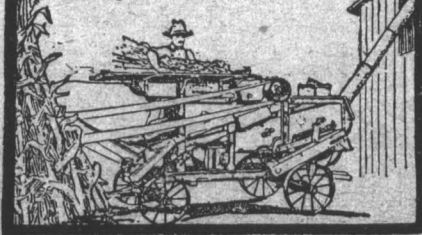
Guaranteed

Bigger profits for farmers and custom operators follow the Appleton guarantee of more and better work. Less time, less labor and better results. That's why Appleton Huskers with their up-to-the-minute improvements pay for themselves so quickly.

Increases Crop Value 37%

Convert waste Stover (37% of corn crop) into extra feed and fertilizer profit with the Appleton. The first successful machine husker on the market. A size for every farm. Write for booklet E.

APPLETON MFG. CO., Batavia, Ill.
Minneapolis Columbus Omaha



LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

KEEP THE PROMISING EWE LAMBS.

THE flock owner who is desirous of improving the wool and mutton producing qualities of his flock, or of increasing the size of the flock, should retain each year a few of the most promising ewe lambs.

In the management of my flock I aim to use the best type of pure-bred males I can select to correct weak qualities and intensify those most desired in the production of high quality of wool and mutton. Through the careful selection of males each year, I can see some improvement, and by retaining a few of the most promising

will be favorable when the sows farrow.

If the farmer has warm houses, the conditions of the weather cuts a small figure, and he pays little attention to it. But if he has not, and has not kept the date of breeding, he is smart under his losses and complain of the weather, and "luck." Now, to the farmer who has suffered loss in this way, and the breeding season does not find him any better prepared than he was before, but still hoping that he may be lucky in counting the pigs in fair weather, we say, do not breed early, for a pig farrowed a month later with warm sunshine to help it out, will be worth more than



This Dairyman Has Arranged His Cow Stables so that the Calves Can be Kept Near Their Mothers.

ewe lambs I am able to produce a fleece of more weight and better quality of fibre, and a better grade of mutton.

There are always a few ewe lambs from the best matings. In the fall such lambs should be sorted out and given good care to develop their superior breeding qualities.

Many flock owners follow the practice of marketing early in the fall, all the large, well-grown lambs of both sexes, and depending upon the late lambs for material to replenish the flock. This is not good practice. Late lambs are very likely to be undernourished on account of the scant pasture during the summer and fall season, and fail.

It has been my practice to turn off a few aged ewes each year. Some of these ewes are in good flesh and would continue to breed for a year or so longer, but I find it more profitable to dispose of them while in marketable condition than to keep them longer. To keep my breeding flock up to the standard, I retain about twelve ewe lambs each season to take the place of the old ewes that must be disposed of. I do not breed my ewe lambs the first year.

Using ordinary males and disposing of the most promising ewe lambs, is a short-sighted practice. The sheep raising business is profitable, where every opportunity to improve the flock is exercised. Judicious use of pure-bred rams, and careful selection of the most promising ewe lambs of superior individual excellence, is a long step toward achieving the desired end.—R. C. L.

BREEDING MANAGEMENT FOR EARLY PIGS.

THE season for February and March pigs commences in the late fall. The early pig is all right and a paying proposition, if the owner is prepared to take care of it when it arrives. Insufficient preparation is the cause of a large per cent of the loss of early farrowed pigs. Too many trust to the weather conditions to carry them through, hoping that it

the weather-stunted, early pig. It stands to reason that it is to the pig breeder's interest to look ahead a little, and breed his sows at a time to have them farrow when he can best take care of the pigs.

The careful man will know beforehand what boar he will use. If he owns one he will have him on the farm some time before the breeding season. If he hires the use of one he will know for certain that he is in prime condition, not over-worked. If he purchases the use of the male, he stands a better chance of getting a good one than if he depended on borrowing. The lender of such stock is generally in the same position at farrowing time as the borrower; both are apt to be disappointed in the crop of pigs.

In breeding for early pigs, first commence with making a record of the time the sows are bred. Next, if they are thin put some flesh on their bones, keep them warm and free from vermin, and do not feed all corn, over the fence in a mud hole. Another point, if the sows can be bred at nearly the same time it is a great advantage; then the pig crop is even, and as a result, are more easily cared for and the litters can often be divided to an advantage.

If the sows are not so tame that they can be handled with ease at farrowing time, do not breed early. Too many farmers overlook the important point of having the brood sows gentle and easy to handle when they come to farrow. During mild weather, and with favorable surroundings, it is not necessary to handle or disturb either the pigs or mother very much at farrowing time, but in case it becomes necessary to do so, having her tame is a great advantage.—F. M. Couch.

Some years ago losses of live stock caused from attacks of wild animals amounted to from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually. These losses have been greatly reduced by the hunting and poisoning work conducted by the Biological Survey. It is not possible to state in actual terms of dollars the amounts saved, but it mounts up into the millions of dollars.

COWS PRODUCE LESS.

THERE were 293 cows and twenty-nine herds tested in testing group one of Sanilac county, last month. The average per cow is quite a bit lower, there being more dry cows and poorer pasture, making an average per cow of 648 pounds of milk and 24.2 pounds of butter-fat. The demand for grain by the cow at this season of the year is plainly seen by the last three reports. The high herd in the small herd class is owned by Ralph Wood, of Melvin. This herd consists of four pure-bred Holsteins, producing 1,139 pounds of milk and 38.1 pounds of butter-fat. The high herd in the large herd class is owned by Carl Sharrard, of Peck, and consists of a mixed herd of sixteen cows producing 930 pounds of milk and 34.88 pounds of butter-fat. The second highest is owned by Ernest Woodruff, of Peck. This mixed herd of seventeen cows produced 995 pounds of milk and 31.92 pounds of butter-fat.

The high cow in butter-fat is owned by Anson Dafee, of Roseburg. This is a grade Jersey and produced 1,290 pounds of milk and 67.0 pounds of butter-fat. The high cow in milk is owned by W. F. Martin, of Croswell. This was a pure-bred Holstein and produced 1,947 pounds of milk and 58.4 pounds of butter-fat. Six cows were sold off the association this month, two of them being unprofitable. Six new ones were bought, which are showing up fine. There are four new silos being erected, one milk house and three new coolers. There is also a considerable amount of commercial feeds being purchased by members of the association this month.—M. B. Beebe, Tester.

WILL ESTABLISH MEAT GRADES.

THE Marketing live Stock, Meats and Wool Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will hold a series of conferences at which the tentative grades of vealers and veal, calves and calf carcasses, live and dressed lambs and sheep will be explained and discussed. The conference at Chicago will be held December 3. Any one interested in standard grades for live stock and live stock products will be welcome.

PACKERS FIGHT CONSENT DECREE.

THE "Big Five" meat packers are determined to carry their consent decree to the highest court. The case involving the validity of the consent decree entered into by the packers and government came before the court of appeals of the District of Columbia on October 4. By this decree the packers agreed to confine their activities to the meat packing industry, and to cease their alleged monopolistic efforts to control the nation's food supply.

A statement issued by the department of justice says that the litigation represents one of many efforts made by the government, extending over several years to compel observance of the federal anti-trust laws by the meat packing industry. This court fight started twenty-three years ago. The packers have submitted to decrees from time to time, enjoining them from trade practices contrary to the government's interpretations of the law, only to evade them or secure their nullification. The government is now fighting to compel the packers to confine themselves to the packing business and to abstain from creating a monopoly in any line of trade.

Charles E. Hughes, former member of the supreme court, appearing for the packers, termed the decree a "nullity," and contended that the court had exceeded its jurisdiction in issuing an injunction against the packers. "It is a most extraordinary thing," he

declared, "for the court to agree to regulate the lawful business of the packers."

THE BIG DAIRY SHOW.

(Continued from page 382).

and a thousand and one things that comes within range of the progressive dairyman. The feed men here displayed their wares and repeated any special merits of their brands.

Nor did it stop with the dairy barn, since the profitable conduct of this business requires a good home. So every type of convenience for making the home tractable was included in the list of exhibits.

The health food show got an abundance of attention. Every sort of good human fodder was given its rating of usefulness for maintaining health and bodily vigor. This show was under the able direction of Dr. E. V. McCullum, of Johns Hopkins University, and on each class of foods was shown a placard from the Doctor's pen exhibiting the nutritive values and their relations in making up a balanced diet; also, in plain language, the particular information that every layman wants about his eating habits. Trained nutrition workers were also present to give demonstrations and bring to the attention of the show patrons the latest findings along this line of investigation.

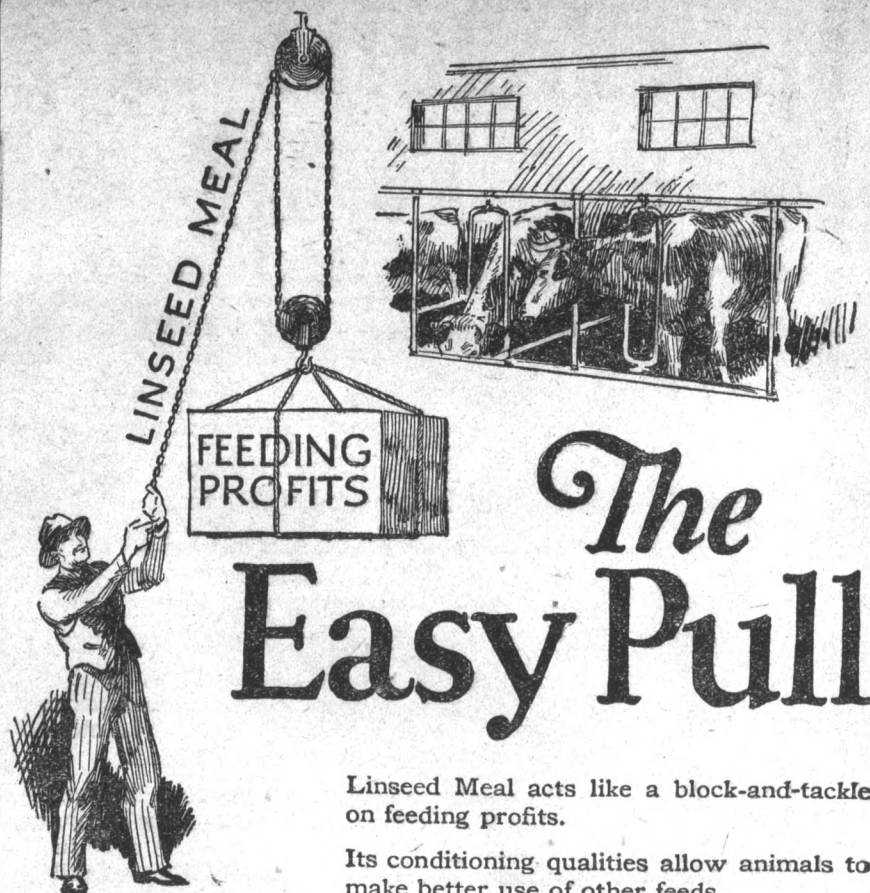
To Mrs. Wager is due credit for giving emphasis to the woman's interest in the show. This phase of the show will be reported in another issue of this journal.

To reduce many of the generalizations of dairymen to concrete facts was the very successful effort of the United States Department of Agriculture, where splendid work has been conducted for a number of years to aid the dairymen with more definite knowledge about practical phases of his business. The hazards taken in the mere purchasing of a dairy sire, the need of heart girth in the dairy animal, the normal wastes in the conduct of the business of producing milk, the definite requirements for producing a quality product, the susceptibility of the public to dairy products that are prime, and many other subjects in this exhibit, were presented in a manner that impressed deeply the thousands who made inspection.

The Michigan State College exhibit was a high-wrought display. It deserved the wonderful popularity given it. The factors entering the successful production of the basic dairy crops of corn and alfalfa were illustrated and charted. Then one saw the feeding values of these and other products and, finally, staring one in the face were the definite rations that good dairymen would make of these basic feeds and others of secondary importance, together with the probable results that could well be expected from feeding these rations to good dairy cows; and the cows were there, too, contentedly chewing their cud.

Michigan dairy leaders, under the capable guidance of Professor Reed, of the Michigan State College, who was chairman of the local committee, are to be congratulated upon the splendid, persistent and effective work done in getting out farm folks. Of course, the state would have been much richer had there been ten times as many cow owners present, but, as compared with other similar sessions, the event was a great success. Awards will be published next week.

The boys and girls made up an integral part of the show. Their activities were everywhere evident. Housed in barracks on the fair grounds, they went forth each day of the exposition on their many duties—judging, demonstrating, lecturing, listening, sight-seeing—what a treat for a boy or girl. It was the fine privilege of the editorial staff of the Michigan Farmer to be host to the boys and girls at a banquet on Sunday afternoon; and we enjoyed it, boys, immensely.



The Easy Pull

Linseed Meal acts like a block-and-tackle on feeding profits.

Its conditioning qualities allow animals to make better use of other feeds.

Its high protein content and digestibility speed up gains. Its manurial value is unusually high.

Thus it acts like a leverage or gear ratio in making rations *more* than maintenance rations.

It makes the extra flesh, wool and milk that mean real profits.

Feeders who have kept accurate record say that it . . . **PAYS AS HIGH AS 100%.**

The books illustrated herewith show you how. Written by successful feeders, experiment station men and marketing specialists. You'll find them very valuable. Write Dept. D-10 for any or all of them.



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EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
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FEED Linseed MEAL

PAYS AS HIGH AS 100% PROFIT

TRY a Michigan Farmer Liner sell Your Poultry, Real Estate, Seeds and Nursery Stock and Miscellaneous Articles. See Rates on Page 405.



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

You Can Stop Them Yourself AT SMALL COST

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

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

More Profit In Feeding



By Balancing Home
Grown Feeds With

Corn Gluten Feed

23% Protein
Makes Every Ration Better

Your pastures are dry. Winter feeding time is here. Buy your Corn Gluten Feed now—to balance your home-grown feeds and increase the protein.

It is not what the animal EATS, but what it DIGESTS that makes meat or milk. You can make the ration more digestible by feeding Corn Gluten Feed.

In each 100-pound bag of Corn Gluten Feed you get five to twenty-five pounds more digestible material than you get in the other protein concentrates commonly used.

So when you feed a ration containing Corn Gluten Feed you make more money because the cow digests more, therefore she does not need as much feed to make a gallon of milk.

Dairy cows winter better on a Corn Gluten Feed ration. They maintain full production and a fine condition.

Order your winter supply of Corn Gluten Feed at once. If your dealer does not sell it, any manufacturer will supply you.

Write at once for free copy of Bulletin containing good rations for cattle, dairy cows, hogs, sheep and poultry.

Ask for Bulletin 5-1
Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. No. 57

BUILD TRENCH SILO.

THREE Dickinson county farmers have got ahead of the silo manufacturers, it is reported from Iron Mountain, by making a trench silo. These resemble those produced by farmers in the northwest. These silos are dug in the ground—twenty-five feet in length, ten in width and ten in depth. Horses are used to pack the ensilage and when completed a roof is put on. Local farmers are watching this undertaking and if it proves successful, it is expected that other farmers will do likewise next season.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF MICHIGAN GUERNSEYS.

THE Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association held its First Semi-annual Consignment Sale at East Lansing, in the State College Live Stock Pavilion, on Thursday, September 30. Although the number of cattle entered in the sale was much smaller than usual, the quality was noticeably improved. The twenty-seven head to go under the hammer sold for a total of \$6,360. They were consigned by eleven breeders, and went to seventeen purchasers.

The twenty-one females sold for a total of \$5,725—an average of \$260.25 per head—and the six bull calves fetched \$635—an average of \$106 per head. The twenty-seven head averaged \$235.55, thus setting a new high average for a consignment sale held by the association.

The continued inclement weather kept a large number of farmers away from the sale. With almost a month of continual rain, the farmers who were late with silo filling and the bean harvest, used the first fair day catching up on their fall work.

Among the purchasers were the names of five breeders who have been heavy buyers in previous sales. The top animal of the sale, Holbeck's Nordland Paulena 127545, brought \$475 and was consigned by Fred C. Holbeck, of Long Lake. Mr. Holbeck's four entries fetched \$1,735. George L. Burrows, of Saginaw, was the heaviest buyer, taking three head for \$1,150.

Walter Andrews, of Beach City, Ohio, cried the sale in his usual alert manner. W. D. Burrington was in the box.

TOUR IMPROVED JERSEY EXHIBITS.

THE display of nearly forty Jerseys at the Kalamazoo County Fair was the direct result of a tour of the county on August 12, headed by the very efficient field man from the American Jersey Cattle Club, Mr. H. E. Dennison. We visited many herds and Mr. Dennison recommended the showing of many animals, and also urged the shambles for one sire.

EAR SUCKING AMONG CALVES.

CALVES sucking the ears of other calves while confined in small pens in the barn or on pasture, is not only injurious to the healthy development of the calves, but is likely to cause chronic indigestion. The ear sucking habit usually starts very soon after the calf is weaned, and continues as long as allowed to run with other calves. Calves raised on the pail are very likely to contract this habit as soon as they have learned to drink.

At Forest Grove Farm I have tried several different methods of handling calves during early life to overcome the ear and udder sucking habit, with more or less success. Where a number of calves are being raised each season, it greatly facilitates labor and time in caring for them, if they are allowed to run together in a large pen, during the summer, on pasture. However, when calves are allowed to run together they must be closely watched.

I find that when only two or three calves are being raised, it is much better to keep them separate by confining them to small individual pens with tight partitions between so they can not get their heads together. When I have a half dozen or more calves to raise on the pail, all about the same age, I turn them together and allow them the run of a small pasture. At feeding time I employ a feeding rack with small stanchions far enough apart so the calves can not get their heads together. As the calves come into their stanchion to drink, I close the stanchion and keep them tied up for one hour. As soon as they are through drinking, I feed a grain ration. This takes the taste of milk from their mouths and helps to overcome the ear sucking habit.—Leo C. Reynolds.

BOY GETS PROFITS FROM GOOD COW.

ROSS ENGLE, a Dairy Calf Club boy, paid \$148.65 for his pure-bred Jersey heifer, and during her first lactation period, sold \$150.77 worth of butter-fat. When the male calf was eight months old, he sold it for \$50, making total receipts \$200.77, less \$60.76 spent for feed. His cow is now in her second lactation period, having presented him with a heifer calf, and he is confident that she will excel her first year's record by better feeding.

TIME TO CLEAN UP LICE.

THE desirability of cleaning up lice on farm animals before the cold weather sets in, is pointed out by specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. Lice on horses, cattle, and other farm animals are most troublesome in winter, but at that time treatment is very difficult.

In northern parts of the country winter weather is usually too cold for safe dipping or spraying, the two most effective methods of treating animals for lice. During cold weather, dusting powders are of some value in helping to hold parasites in check, but they are not recommended as dependable remedies. Consequently, the best time for freeing live stock of lice is during the mild fall months. The effect of lice, both the biting and sucking kinds, is to annoy the animals, thus interfering with their feeding, rest and comfort, and there is also some loss of blood from sucking lice. For horses and cattle, arsenical dips, coal-tar creosote dips, and nicotine solutions are recommended. For dipping hogs, crude petroleum and coal-tar-creosote dips are effective remedies.

An important precaution to take is to be sure that all animals in a herd are treated. If only part of the herd is treated, the parasites may spread, by contact, from one animal to another, and the entire herd almost certainly will become reinfested.

Farmers' bulletins on the subject give further details, with directions for preparing and using the dips. The following may be obtained on application to the department: Farmers' Bulletins, 1493-F, "Lice, Mange and Ticks of Horses, and Methods of Control and Eradication," 909-F, "Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them," and 1085-F, "Hog Lice and Hog Mange."

The Idaho Wool Growers' Association has announced a national advertising campaign in behalf of greater consumption of products of the sheep raising industry. The two ideas to be featured will be "wool for warmth" and "lamb will keep you thin."

A survey of the fox raising industry shows that twenty-four states have fox ranches. The industry has increased so fast that it is impossible to keep up-to-date information on its growth.

Thirteenth Annual Public Sale

Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, Howell, Michigan

Thursday, October 21, 1926

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 65

4 Young bulls from high record dams, also with large yearly records.
61 Females, only 3 over 6 yrs. old. 56 will either be fresh at sale time or soon after. Several from high record dams, one from the highest record cow in Livingston County, 36.84 lbs.

The Show Cow, Martha Segis Pontiac 686725 is included in the sale.

(Whole County on Accredited List)
For Catalogs, address

GUY WAKEFIELD, Secretary, Fowlerville, Michigan

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Wallinwood Guernseys

May Rose—Glenwood bred bull for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH

FOR SALE—Two young Guernsey bulls, one born March 25, 1925; has A. R. dam. One born October 20, 1925. FRANK E. ROBSON, Room 303, M. C. R. R. Depot Building, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Guernsey Bull, 11 mo. old. Also one heifer year old. Out of dams with C. T. A. record. LEONARD HASSLER, Sandusky, 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.

For Sale by Templeton Farms two miles East of Dexter, in Seio Township, fourteen pure-bred Holstein heifers from one to three years old. Very reasonable prices.

For Sale Registered Holstein cows, heifers and young bulls, fully accredited. N. J. PARENT, Holton, Mich.

Registered Hereford Heifers

and young bulls and cows with calves at side, at reasonable prices. Also large, smooth type yearling Merino rams with splendid fleeces, \$25 at farm, \$30 crated. L. WHITNEY WATKINS, Manchester, Mich.

He Will Transmit Production

With May Echo Sylvia on both sides of his pedigree this young bull will surely transmit heavy production. Evenly marked. Born January 27, 1926.

His sire, a 34-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia, has 6 daughters with records from 20 to 29 lbs. as 2-year-olds.

His dam is a 29.88-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of a 34-lb. cow with a year record of 954 lbs. Send for pedigree of Tag No. 638.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

Clark's Holstein Special

400 Registered Holsteins

October 26 - 27 - 28 - 29

Fond du Lac, Wis.

This sale will positively have the greatest number of really fine cattle ever assembled at one point for a public sale. Four hundred head of the breed's best will be attractively displayed under one roof at the new sales pavilion at Fond du Lac and sold in the best steam heated Dairy Cattle Sales Auditorium in America.

Clark's Holstein Classic last spring demonstrated the quality of cattle you may expect to see at Clark's Holstein Special.

For further particulars regarding the sale, write to James R. Garver, Madison, Wis. In Charge of Publicity and Sales Correspondence



MULE-HIDE
"NOT A KICK
IN A MILLION FEET"
ROOFING
AND
SHINGLES

"NOT A KICK
IN A MILLION FEET"

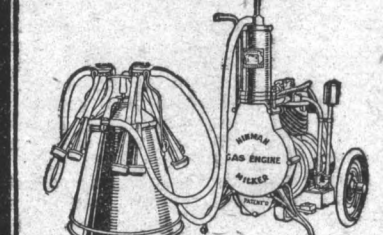
USE discretion in buying your roof this fall—just as you would in buying your stock. Don't buy just on "looks" because the price may sound "pretty" cheap! Usually that beauty isn't even skin deep.

You may safely buy Mule-Hide because of its pedigreed quality. In Mule-Hide roll roofing or shingles you are assured a roof of long lasting, satisfying wear. Expect just that and you will not be disappointed.

So good that only the best lumber dealers sell it.

Find the dealer you ought to patronize.

The Lehon Company
44th St. to 45th St.
on Oakley Avenue
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS



Dairymen

YOU can now get a Hinman Milker in a PORTABLE GAS ENGINE UNIT. Power and milker complete in one compact, simple little machine.

Uses the same Hinman System—proved right by 18 years of success in every good dairy county!

Real Simplicity that does better work and costs less to buy and operate. Milks three hours on one quart of gas. Takes little space. Rolls easily anywhere.

It's a little beauty you want to know! Hundreds already in use. See one! Get facts about one of the greatest time, hard-work, and money savers that ever worked for a dairyman. Write for folder. Ask questions. Write today.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.
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HINMAN MILKERS
PORTABLE GAS ENGINE • STANDARD • PORTABLE ELECTRIC

CATTLE

For Sale—Guernsey Bulls of serviceable age
HATT & SON, Napoleon, Mich.

MONEY MAKERS—Two Guernsey females to freshen soon. One bull calf, six months old.
G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

Registered Holstein Milch Cows
for sale. HAZEN LATSON, Howell, Mich.

Stocker and Feeders

50 Stocker heifers, mostly Shorthorn.
30 Guernsey 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.

BUTTER PRICES FAVOR DOMESTIC MAKE.

THE market specialists in the bureau of agricultural economics report no change in butter prices on September 30, in the principal foreign butter markets, and the margin in favor of domestic markets continues of considerable interest. Copenhagen at the equivalent of 37.7 cents is still nearly eight cents below ninety-two score in New York, while in the London market, New Zealand and Australian butter is from nine to eleven cents under New York, and eleven to sixteen cents lower than last year at this time.

WANT STOCK BUYERS PROPERLY BONDED.

AN investigation of allegations of violations of the packers' and stockyards' act by E. E. Johnson, buyer of live stock at the Buffalo stockyards, and by the Middlesworth Commission Company, live stock traders at the stockyards at Indianapolis, has been started by the department of agriculture. The first case grows out of transactions relating to trading on hogs and pigs. In the case of the Middlesworth Company, it is alleged that it has not executed a reasonable bond to secure performance of their obligations as a marketing agency, as required by the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration. It is alleged that E. E. Johnson has engaged in unfair practices by falsely representing to his principals that he had paid greater prices for live stock purchased by him than the prices he actually paid.

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.

Sheep Scab.—What does scab in sheep look like? Does it heal in winter? Is there a cure for it? If one sheep got it how long would it be before it spread to the entire flock? Would it be necessary to keep sheep which were infected with it, shut in the barn? M. S.—After infection has taken place, sheep begin to rub and bite themselves, patches of wool will fall out, leaving the skin covered with dry scabs under which the mange mites live. It does not heal without treatment at any season of the year. It would take several weeks to spread through a flock. There would be no advantage in keeping them shut up in the barn. It is curable, the treatment used is the official lime and sulphur dip. It would be advisable to have them examined by your veterinarian to determine the exact nature of the trouble.

Tetanus (Lockjaw).—I have two pigs two months old that were doing fine. I castrated them, and was surprised how nicely they got along. Then a little later I noticed one of them had hard work to get up. Seemed to be stiff all over. He is so bad now that he can't get up. He lies on his side with his feet out straight. If I stand him up he stays up for some time. At first I thought his teeth were bad, but they are all right. I had hard work to get his mouth open. He just seems to be stiff all over, even to his jaws. I was feeding them separated milk, oats, barley, middlings, bran, oil meal, all ground, and clover hay. I separated the pigs and one is all right. Could this be the effects of castrating? He never swelled up or showed any soreness. I gave him castor oil. I am feeding a little milk, very little, bran, and an egg. He eats a little, but it seems to be hard work. F. C.—From your description, I would say that your pig was suffering from lockjaw. No doubt it was the castration wound that became infected. Tetanus germs are quite prevalent in the soil, and particularly the barnyards. As to treatment, best results are obtained where anti-toxin is used. Where animals are able to drink and eat a little food, they frequently recover without any treatment. It might be advisable to consult your veterinarian as to the advisability of using antitoxin.

Treatment of FISTULA and POLL EVIL

Easy-Sure-Inexpensive

Often fistula or poll evil lays a horse up from work for months or even years. Just how long depends entirely upon whether or not the owner knows what to do. Neglect to treat or ineffective treatment means added months of disablement. Feed costs as much as feed for a horse able to pay his board with work. This makes early use of correct treatment important. Some treatments require months of daily messy syringing, others involve bloody, painful, dangerous, costly operations. In the average case you are worn out by the treatment, irritated by the cost, and disgusted with the results. All this can be avoided by using

FISTOFORM

The Quick Sure Treatment for Fistula & Poll Evil

for 30 years in continuous use by thousands and now more popular than ever. Over 10,000 cases treated successfully in 1925. Fistoform saves time, costs little, is easy to use, quickly gets the horse BACK IN THE COLLAR. Experience in using Fistoform unnecessary. Our directions are complete, simple, easy to follow. Treatment requires only few minutes attention every fifth year.

Money Back if it Fails

No matter how old or how persistent the case, or how unsuccessful other treatment has been, both Fistula and Poll Evil yield to Fistoform. If it ever fails you get your money back. Use Fleming's Fistoform, get your horse BACK AT WORK quickly and at LOW COST.

Fleming's Guaranteed Remedies

ACTINOFORM—Lump Jaw\$2.50
FISTOFORM—Fistula, Poll Evil\$2.50
SPAVIN AND RINGBONE PASTE—Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone\$2.00
SPAVIN LIQUID—Bog Spavin, Curb, Splints\$2.00
LINIMENT—Sprains, Strains, Soreness\$1.00
TONIC HEAVE POWDERS—Heaves, Blood Disorders, etc.\$1.00
SWEENEY BLISTER—Hip Sweeney, Shoulder Sweeney\$1.00
COLIC MIXTURE—Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic\$1.00
WART REMOVER—Flat, Blood & Seed Warts\$1.00
EYE LOTION—All Eye Inflammations50
HORNSTOP—Stops Horn Growth in Calves and Kids50
GALLOPOM—Galls, Ulcers, Sores50
HEALING OIL—Abrasions, Wire Cuts, Wounds50
HOG WORM CAPSULES—Sure, Safe—per 100\$4.00
CHICKEN LICE POWDER—2½ Lbs.85
5 Lbs.\$1.40

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MODERN SHOEING FOR HARD ROADS

No matter how cold the morning or how icy the road, your horses can work with steady regularity if shod with Diamond Frost-Proof Drive Calks and Shoes. A horse is shod, or calks replaced with new in half the time it takes with screw calks. Wear longer but cost no more. Calks inserted or removed with a light blow. Twelve different patterns.

Ask your Blacksmith or Dealer for DIAMOND SHOES. If they cannot supply you

Write for illustrated catalog to
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE COMPANY
4612 Grand Ave. Duluth, Minn.

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 best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, yearlings or 2 yr. old.

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

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 herd H. B. Wattles, Rochester, Jerseys, have some surplus cows and heifers to sell. Also closing out 6 Shorthorn cows and heifers. **IRA W. JAYNE**, Fenton, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE—Six Jersey cows, bred to Toronto's Butter Lad, first cousin to Champion two-year-old of any breed, also yearling heifer sired by him. **REN-WICK**, Rockford, 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.

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.

Shorthorns Some young cows with heifer calves by side. Bates and Scotch top breeding. T. B. tested. **WM. D. McMULLEN**, R. No. 1, Adrian, Mich.

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

SHORTHORNS for beef and milk. A few heifers and cows for sale. Rodney's Model in service. **W. E. MORRIS**, R. 5, Flint, Mich.

SHORTHORN BULLS, milking strain, Shropshire lamb and yearling rams. For particulars and photo, write **JOE MORIARTY**, Hudson, Mich.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE, young bulls ready for service. T. B. tested. **C. V. TRACY**, Ithaca, Mich., 4 miles south of Ithaca, near M-14.

Milking Shorthorns of quality, cows and heifers. Write your wants. **Irvin Dean & Sons**, Crosswile, Mich.

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

HOGS

DUROCS

Boars and Gilts

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 Duroc Pigs of July and August farrow at \$10 each. Sows or boars. Pedigree with each. **WISCONSIN LAND & LUMBER CO.**, Hermansville, 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 of good type and breeding. Will ship C. O. D. **W. H. BENTLEY**, R. 1, Lenox, Mich.

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book Originators and most extensive breeders. **THE L. B. SILVER CO.**, Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C's. A few choice boars of April and May farrow. **C. J. THOMPSON**, Rockford, Mich.

B. T. P. C. BOAR PIGS

sired by Mich. State Fair Grand Champion. We raised him last year. Our herd is highest winner in Michigan this year. Our pigs weigh pounds, not all legs. Also fall pigs by the great "Wolverine" priced for November delivery. Call at the farm or write **G. W. NEEDHAM**, Saline, Mich.

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

Big Type Poland China spring boars and gilts. Leading bloodlines. 12th year. Prices reasonable. **F. L. MIARS**, Berrien Center, Mich.

Large Type P. C. spring boars, 200 to 300 pounds each. **J. G. TAYLOR**, Belding, Mich.

FOR SALE HAMPSHIREs, fall boars, spring boars, open gilts and weaning pigs. **J. P. SPITLER & SON**, R. 1, Henderson, Mich.

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

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. Telegraph: Rockwood, Post Office, So. Rockwood, Mich. **ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON**, So. Rockwood, Mich.

Shropshires—Oxfords

Yearling and ram lambs. Also a few McKerrow bred Oxford ewes for sale. **Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.**

Registered Hampshire Rams
W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

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

SHEEP all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Tunis, Lincolns, Karakules and Hampshire. **L. R. KUNEY**, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.

Twenty Delaine rams from the Premier Sheep Co. Delaine flock of Michigan. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see them. **CALHOON BROS.**, Bronson, Mich.

Delaine Ewes 125 Ohio ewes, part recorded, clipped up to 15 lbs. 100 feeding lambs from the above from recorded Southdown rams. **M. H. CHILDS**, Rockford, Mich.

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 505



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, October 11.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.37; No. 2 red \$1.38; No. 2 mixed \$1.36.

Chicago.—December at \$1.39; May \$1.43%.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.37% 1.38%.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 85c; No. 3 yellow 83c.

Chicago.—December at 79c; May at 86%.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, new 50c; No. 3, new 48c.

Chicago.—December 43% c; May at 48% c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 97c.

Chicago.—December at 95% c; May \$1.05%.

Toledo.—Rye 97c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.50@6; red kidney \$8.25@8.75.

Barley.

Malting 75c; feeding 61c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22; Cash alsike \$18.25; timothy, old \$2.70; new \$2.90.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$19.50@20.50; standard \$18.50@19.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$18.50@19.50; No. 2 timothy \$16.50@17.50; No. 1 clover \$16.50@17.50; wheat and oat straw at \$12@13; rye-straw \$13@14.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$32; spring wheat bran at \$31; standard middlings at \$33; fancy middlings at \$38; cracked corn \$35; coarse cornmeal \$34; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

The reaction in wheat prices in the last week wiped out half of the 10-cent gain in the previous month. More favorable world crop news, Russian offerings, and reduced speculative buying were the weakening factors. If Canada should not have a long spell of clear weather, and if Argentina does not receive rain, the market may be headed for a considerably higher level. If these weather conditions are reversed, then the market will do well to maintain its present position, although a decline to an extremely depressed level is improbable. North America still has much wheat for export, but it is equally true that importing countries will be obliged to make heavy drafts on these supplies up to the end of February. It is noteworthy that large clearances from North America have continued up to the present time in spite of complaints about the difficulty of finding freight space because of the fact that so many vessels are hauling coal to England.

CORN

The trend of corn prices was down in the past week. Weather conditions have been unfavorable for curing the crop, and field losses will be substantial. But, cash market conditions have been listless, and speculative demand is indifferent. The country has been selling old corn rather freely, consuming interests have bought sparingly and stocks at terminals have not been reduced in the last two weeks. New corn is moving in the extreme southwest, so that cotton belt demand on northern markets is limited. The east and Pacific Coast sections have been fair buyers.

Unofficial estimates point to a corn crop about 200,000,000 bushels less than last year, and a carry-over of old corn about 140,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. The total available supply would not be greatly changed, although this year's crop is of lower feeding value. Moreover, if the carry-over is not larger than the amount indicated, it follows that the disappearance of corn on farms since March 1 has been considerably above the average for this period in the past five years.

OATS

Bad weather continues to reduce the potential oats supply by preventing the completion of threshing. Some of the oats still in the field will be salvaged

by feeding to live stock, but permanent losses are substantial and the total crop was about 15 per cent below the average consumption in the past two years. Primary receipts in September were the smallest for the month in more than 15 years. The visible supply has increased 15,000,000 bushels since new oats started to move, compared with an accumulation of 39,000,000 bushels in the same period last year and 50,000,000 bushels two years ago. Oats prices have advanced slightly in the past month, but domestic prices are much cheaper than Canadian. Export business may appear, but it is small at present.

FEEDS

Feed markets have strengthened but demand is slow and prices may not be maintained. Cottonseed meal is quiet, with the pressure of new crop offerings weighing prices down.

EGGS

Strictly fresh eggs continue to make additional gains. Consumption has begun to show the effects of the higher prices, but the shrinkage in demand has been offset by the decline in production. Receipts at the leading markets since the first of October have not been as large as in the corresponding period last season, and reports from the country indicate a rapid decrease in the lay. Prices average several cents lower than at this time a year ago, and a strong market with prices on fancy stock steadily working higher is in prospect for the next month or two.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 38@39c; extras 39% @41c; ordinary firsts 30@35c; checks at 20@26c. Live poultry, hens \$19@25% c; roosters 19c; ducks 23c; geese 20c; turkeys 34c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 38@41c. Live poultry, heavy springers 26@27c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 29c; geese 18c; ducks 23@24c.

BUTTER

The butter market advanced again when supplies failed to show the expected increases. Unseasonably cold weather apparently has curtailed production, as receipts at the leading distributing markets are running about 10 per cent lighter than at this time

a year ago, although during September, arrivals were in excess of last season. Dealers are still inclined to look for a heavy winter production of butter, storage stocks are not being depleted as rapidly as at this time last season, and with consumption slowing down as prices move into higher ground, it will be more difficult to keep the market advancing. No declines of any size are to be expected, however.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 45% c; New York 46% c.

POTATOES

Potato markets are irregular, with good stock firmly held. Prices are lower than a year ago after averaging higher throughout September. Shipments are increasing with the high point in the season's movement two or three weeks ahead. Actual damage to the crop in most late states from the recent frosts is said to be small. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.25@2.40 per hundred pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES

Apple markets continue a dull affair. Supplies are in excess of demand, and prices are difficult to maintain. Illinois A-2% inch Jonathans are quoted at \$4.25@4.50 per barrel at Chicago, with Michigan A-2% inch Northwestern Greenings at \$4@4.25 per barrel in the same market.

WOOL

Wool prices continue firm with small advances recorded occasionally. Buyers are not taking quite such a large volume as a short time ago, because of higher prices, and because they have supplied some of their nearby needs. Foreign markets continue strong, on a level above an import parity. Consumption of wool by domestic mills in August totaled 40,859,000 pounds, grease equivalent weight, which represents an increase of about 10 per cent over the low point last May. September probably saw a further increase in activity. Ohio delaine wools, grease basis, are quoted in Boston at 45@46c, with fine clothing at 40@41c. Fine strictly combing territory, scoured basis, is quoted at \$1.15 @1.17.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 12.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 19,000. Market generally steady, few heavy sows weak, tending lower; general market is less active; most tops \$13.90, paid for one load; bulk 160-200 lbs \$12.85@13.65; 210-250 lbs. at \$13.50@13.75; bulk 260-300-lb. butchers \$13@13.65; most packing sows \$10.25@11.25; most heavy kind down to \$9.75, and below; strong weight slaughter pigs up to \$12 and slightly above.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Best fat steers and yearlings moderately active, uneven; tops 25c higher; stale cattle strong; packers and feeders 15@25c up; usually higher on first hands; top yearlings \$12.10; medium weight \$11.25; fat she stock steady; all cutters and bulls are strong; vealers, shippers paid up to \$15; early steady packers mostly at \$13.50, unevenly lower.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 22,000. No early trading; good fat lambs steady to strong; no westerners sold; early bulk natives at \$13.75@14; good held around \$14.50; culls and sheep steady at opening; culls \$9.60@10; bulk ewes \$5.50@6.50; feeding lambs unchanged at \$12.75@13.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 241. Market is steady, no early trade. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00@11.50. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50@10.00. Handy weight butchers 8.00@8.75. Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@7.25. Handy light butchers 6.00@7.00. Light butchers 5.00@5.75. Best cows 5.25@6.00. Butcher cows 4.50@5.00.

Cutters 3.50@4.25. Canners 3.00@3.75. Choice light bulls 6.00@6.50. Bologna bulls 5.25@6.00. Stock bulls 5.00@5.25. Feeders 6.00@7.00. Stockers 5.50@6.75. Milkers and springers \$55.00@90.00.

Calves.

Receipts 342. Market steady. Best \$15.00@17.00. Others 5.50@16.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,498. Market steady. Best grades \$14.00@14.25. Fair lambs 12.00@12.50. Light to common lambs 9.00@10.75. Best lambs 8.00@12.75. Fair to good sheep 6.00@6.75. Culls and common 2.00@4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,543. Market steady. Mixed \$13.85. Roughs 11.00. Light yorkers 13.00. Pigs 12.50. Heavies 12.50@13.50. Stags 8.50.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 2,560. Market is steady; tops \$14.25 for best 200 lbs; bulk 170-200 lbs. \$14@14.10; packing sows at \$11.50@12; pigs and light lights higher; pigs \$12.25@13; 130 lbs. and up \$13@13.75; heavy weight scarce.

Cattle.

Receipts 150. Market steady. Calves. Receipts 150. Market steady; tops \$17; bulk medium grade \$13@13.50. Sheep and Lambs. Receipts 500. Best kind scarce, steady; fat lambs \$14.50.

BEANS

The bean market is gradually working higher with fancy C. H. P. whites quoted at \$5.00 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Harvest has been delayed by excessive rains, crop damage has reduced the prospective yield by a third, and the movement to market so far has been below normal. As long as the general movement of the drop is delayed, the market will remain strong. Prices are generally expected to average higher than last year's level.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 75c@\$2.50 bu; crabapples \$1 bu; wax beans \$1.75@4 bu; green beans \$3@3.50 bu; beets 75c@\$1 bu; cauliflower, fancy \$1.75@4 bu; sweet

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 4:00 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

corn 20c dozen; cabbage 60@90c bu; local celery 35@60c dozen; carrots at 75c@\$1 bu; cucumbers, slicers \$1.25@2 bu; dills \$2@3.50 bu; leaf lettuce 75c@\$1 bu; dry onions \$1.25@1.50 bu; green onions 50@85c dozen bunches; pickling onions \$4@6 bu; root parsley 40@50c dozen bunches; curly parsley 40@50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.25@1.60 bu; hot peppers, green \$1.25@1.75 bu; red \$2@3.50 bu; round radishes 60@80c dozen bunches; long radishes 75c@\$1 dozen bunches; spinach \$1.25@1.75 bu; turnips \$1.25@2 a bu; Hubbard squash 75c@\$1 bu; tomatoes 65@75c per 12-qt. basket; cantaloupes \$1@1.50 bu; egg plant, round \$1@1.25 bu; long \$1.50@1.75 bu; peaches \$1@1.50 bu; pears \$1.50@3.50 bu; watermelons 75c@\$1 bu; grapes \$1.25@2 bu; plums \$1.25@1.75 bu; lima beans 50@75c qt.; leeks 60@90c per dozen bunches; dill 50@75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25@2 bu; butter 65@70c pound; pumpkins 75c@\$1 bu; horseradish \$5@5.50 bu; quinces \$2 bu; eggs, retail 50@65c; hens, wholesale 27c; retail 30@32c; springers, wholesale 27c; retail at 30@32c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 22@24c; retail 27@30c; ducks, wholesale 25c; retail at 28c; dressed poultry, hens 40c; springers 40@45c; ducks 45c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Peach prices were pointing upward this week as the supply grew lighter. Peaches \$1@2 bu; apples, Snows 75c @1.25 bu; McIntosh \$1@1.50 bu; Jonathans \$1@1.25; other fall varieties, mostly 50@75c bu; pears, various varieties \$1@1.50 bu; grapes, blue varieties \$1@1.25 bu; tomatoes \$1.50@2 bu; onions 65@75c bu; potatoes \$1@1.25 bu; celery 15@40c dozen; wheat \$1.15 bu; rye 78c bu; beans \$4.50 per cwt; pork 17c; beef 8@12c; veal 15@16c; chickens 17@24c; hens 17@22c; ducks 20@22c; eggs 40@42c; butter-fat 47c pound.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Poland China hogs, Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdown sheep, rams and ewes, Holstein bulls. October 21—12:30 P. M., Barber Stock Farm, Williamston, Mich.

Holsteins. Oct. 21.—Howell Sales Co., Howell, Mich.

Oct. 26-27-28-29.—Clark, Fon du Lac, Wisconsin.

Poland Chinas. November 4.—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Night Hawk, grand champion Poland China junior yearling boar of the National Swine Show at Peoria, Illinois, was sold by its owner, Ted Butler, to the Allerton Farms, Monticello, Illinois, for \$6,500.

PLOWING CONTEST AT PORT HURON.

IN order for crops to grow and produce profitably, it is imperative that good seed be used, and that it be planted in a fertile soil and a well prepared seed bed.

Seed bed preparation is such a common everyday practice that its importance in crop production is often under-emphasized. Seed bed preparation begins with the turning of the sod with the plow, to the actual planting of the seed. With poor plowing, the remaining operations are often poorly done, or at least they become more expensive.

The Annual Thumb District Plowing Contest held on the Archie Cowan farm seven miles northwest of Port Huron, on Tuesday, October 5, does a great deal to emphasize the importance of good plowing. Beginning three years ago with about a dozen entries in the contest, it had twenty last year and twenty-nine this year.

There were prizes offered for plowing in six classes this year, besides five special prizes. These prizes were awarded in each class, ranging from \$15, \$10 and \$5.00.

In addition to the prizes in these classes, specials were offered for the best crown, the best finish, the sweepstake for the best plowed land, the best team and equipment, and the ladies' tractor special.

The judging was done on the following points: Crown, firmness, straightness of furrow, evenness of furrow, shape of land, and finish.

The plowing was unusually good this year, and the competition keen. This contest is not a fad, nor is it theoretical. The plowing is a practical demonstration of what can be done in beginning a good seed bed.

The contest is fostered by the Port Huron Chamber of Commerce and the County Agricultural Extension Service of St. Clair county. The prizes were donated by the merchants of Port Huron.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Wexford Co.—Farmers have been busy the past week filling silos, and some will begin digging potatoes next week. The wheat and rye made very good yields, but the oat crop was very poor. The meadows are looking fine. Not much fall grains being sown; corn made a great growth the latter part of the season, but not much ripened. Potatoes look well and the prospect is for a good crop. Home-grown feeds, being more plentiful this year, will help the dairy business.—G. A. E.

Isabella Co.—Too much rain for late seeding and harvesting. Corn, beans and potatoes were killed by a heavy frost before maturity, causing damage to corn and beans that is impossible to estimate at this time. Corn fodder is almost a total loss. Beans will give an average yield of about ten bushels per acre, of low quality. Pasture is fair; new seeding is in good condition. Hay \$10 per ton; oats 33c; rye 73c per bushel; potatoes \$1.00 per bushel.

Missaukee Co.—Wheat was a good crop here, yielding fifteen bushels and up per acre—one field went sixty-two bushels. Rye and barley were average crops. There is a large acreage of fall grain put in. Corn is not matured, but most of it goes in the silo. Potatoes and buckwheat look good. Wet weather is holding back fall work. The dairy business is looking good. Hogs are scarce. Live stock is in good condition with plenty of pasture. Fall apples are plentiful, but few winter ones.—F. B.

Kent Co.—Not much grain sown this fall on account of wet weather. Lots of beans to harvest on October 1. The crop has been damaged by the wet weather. Late potatoes will not yield as good as usual. Clover seeding is good. Pasture is poor. No corn has been harvested. Half of it will not mature. Much goes in silos.—W. M.

Mason Co.—Seeding of wheat and rye completed. The acreage is about eighty-five per cent of normal. Meadows are in good condition, both old and new. Corn will be about a half crop. Potatoes are fair, but are rotting on account of wet weather. Beans are suffering on account of rain. Not many hogs being fed. Dairying is the chief money producer, and it is getting better every year. Wool is worth 38c; butter-fat 44c; eggs 35c.—G. M. T.

Calhoun Co.—Farmers are sowing the usual acreage of fall grains. All of the seeding is not done at this date, (October 6), wet weather having interfered with work. Corn is also late and the recent frost did quite a little damage to the crop. Pasture is good, consequently live stock is looking well. Late potatoes give promise of a large yield. Number of hogs are at least ten per cent below the average.—F. E. S.



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SELL

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1926

We will hold our eighth annual sale of pure-bred Polands on the above date at the farm, 8 miles due north of Lake Odessa, and only 1½ miles off M-16. Best roads in the state right up to the farm. Among the good ones selling is a litter by Masterpiece, the No. 1850 World's Junior Champion; 4 great boars and 4 great gilts in this litter. We will sell 45 head of boars and gilts, all choice ones with richest breeding. A golden opportunity to buy good Polands and at your own price.

Write now for catalog.

WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Michigan

SHEEP

FOR SALE—21 choice young Delaine ewes. Also young rams, stock ram shears 30 inches. Oldest and best bred flock in Ohio. Write S. H. SANDERS, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

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

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

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

DORSET SHEEP 80 Recorded ewes and lambs, one Stobbs ram. H. H. CHILDS, Rockford, Mich.

West Marion Stock Farm Oxford Downs a specialty. 100 rams and ewe lambs for sale. WM. VAN SICKLE, Deckerville, Mich.

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

Oxfords A few choice rams with the right type, quality and breeding, reasonable price. OTTO WIRTH, Ewart, Mich.

For Sale Registered Oxford Down Ram Lambs, and 18 good grade Oxford ewes. JOE MURRAY, Brown City, Mich., R. 2.

Rambouillet Rams registered, large well-built, from large, heavy shearing ram, priced right. H. W. HART, R. 2, Greenville, Mich.

FOR SALE—25 Registered Rambouillet Rams, one and two years old. Also 15 yearling ewes. A. & F. PARMENTER, R. No. 1, Durand, Mich.

For Sale pure bred Rambouillet rams and ewes. E. M. Moore, Mason, Mich. Farm ½ miles south of Okemos.

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—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.

Shropshires Wardwell two-year ram, yearling rams, ram lambs, and 10 yearling ewes. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

10 Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes also ram lambs. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

FAIR VIEW SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE—10 Field Rams. Good Type and Breeding. 2 stock rams. One 2-yr-old Wardwell Ram. Also 15 bred ewes. E. F. GOODFELLOW, Ovid, Mich.

FOR SALE Yearling Shropshire Ram. Good show type. Full brother to 1925 Grand Champion at Michigan State Fair. RAY NOBAN, Bellevue, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE sheep for sale, few good yearling rams at \$40. C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich., 4 miles south of Ithaca, near M-14.

For Shropshires of the woolly type, ewes and ram lambs, call on DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

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

Three Hundred choice breeding ewes, one to three years old. Three hundred choice feeding lambs. E. S. EVERETT, Hale, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 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	2.96	2.16	6.48
12.....	.46	3.68	2.24	6.72
13.....	.54	4.32	2.32	6.96
14.....	.62	4.96	2.40	7.20
15.....	.70	5.60	2.48	7.44
16.....	.78	6.24	2.56	7.68
17.....	.86	6.88	2.64	7.92
18.....	.94	7.52	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.02	8.16	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.10	8.80	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.18	9.44	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.26	10.08	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.34	10.72	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.42	11.36	3.20	9.60
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REAL ESTATE

FRUIT GROWERS in the Ozarks of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, have a big advantage in having soil ideally adapted to fruit and berry growing. A mild healthful climate, pure mountain spring water, hard surfaced roads, good schools and prosperous growing communities make the Ozark Region a fine place to live. The nearby cities of St. Louis, Kansas City, and Memphis, provide great markets. Land can still be bought or rented at prices that insure good profits on grapes, strawberries, apples, small fruits and vegetables. Write Frisco Railway, 830 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY after years of study of the South will send free information and booklets to those who wish to know this country. There are excellent locations where good soil, mild climate, pure water, paying markets, low priced land, good schools, churches, and pleasant neighbors offer opportunities where farming pays and living conditions are pleasant. Learn about the South before you start. Write W. E. PRICE, General Immigration Agent, Room 603 Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—158 acres, one mile from Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., ½ mile off Detroit-Chicago cement pike. Good soil, good buildings, large frame house, tenant house, two large basement barns, silo, ample outbuildings, apple orchard, gravel pit, 46-acre wheat. Part cash, balance 5%. Will consider 40 or 60-acre farm part payment. Would sell 136 with main buildings. Box 10, Jonesville, Mich.

FOR RENT—A HIGH CLASS FARM TO a high class tenant. 240 acres, fine buildings, perfect condition. Owner will provide his half on share rent, cows, sheep and hogs full limit. More particulars if you have money. Possession any time. M. Jacobs, Marshall, Mich.

FOR SALE—210 acres 4¼ miles north of St. Johns, 1 mile from M-14. Building basement barn, 36x70, nearly completed. Large house, splendid pasture with running water. Levi H. Sibley, DeWitt, Mich.

FOR SALE—Good 120-acre farm, located fifteen miles from Port Huron, St. Clair Co. Write to Oliver Stevenson, 1304 Howard St., Port Huron, Mich.

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

WOOLENS FOR SALE—Your annual opportunity. For quick disposal, we offer salesmen's samples of woolen goods, underwear, hosiery, blankets, sheep-lined coats, mackinaws, leather vests, etc., at third to half less than regular prices. Our catalog of sample goods now ready. Send for it today. Associated Textiles, Inc., (Cooperative) Successors to Minneapolis Woolen Mills Co., 612-0 1st Ave., No., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Over thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catcher, \$5.00 each. Young stock for Sept. Females \$4.50, males \$4.00, one pair \$8.25, three pair \$21. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

COONHOUNDS—river-bottom trained, Redbones, black and tans, Blueticks, Combination Hunters, Champion rabbit hounds, reasonable prices. Trial. Catalogue, photos free. Riverview Kennels, L. J. Adams, Mgr., Ramsey, Ill.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed and Registered German (police) Shepherd puppies of champion stock. Write for prices and particulars. Olivian Kennels, T. H. Oliver, Prop., Albion, Mich.

THOROUGHbred Koller and Chopper Canaries. Choice breeding stock. Guaranteed full note singers. Frank Caduff, 317 16th Ave., Newark, N. J.

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

COON, SKUNK, MINK, Opossum, Fox and Rabbit hounds. Ten day trial. Moccasin Kennels, Moccasin, Illinois.

TRAINED COLLIES. Satisfaction guaranteed. Book on Training of Collies, fifth edition, price \$1.00. Dundee Collie Kennels, Dundee, Mich.

RABBITS—Pure-bred Flemish Giant. Price \$2.00 up. For full description write Leonard Norton, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP—Trial. C. O. D. Ginger Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS—natural heelers, males \$10. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE—White Collie Puppies, farm bred, at farmer's prices. Joe Hegner, Reed City, Mich.

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

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.

FREE—New Catalog hardy fruit trees, shrubs, roses, bulbs, seeds. America's largest departmental nursery. Established 72 years. Stoors & Harrison Co., Box 103, Painesville, Ohio.

WHY PAY AGENTS EXTRA? Write wants. Gables Nurseries, Gables, Mich. Save address.

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

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars \$2 per 50. Pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Union, Maxon Mills, 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.

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

POULTRY

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.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS—Large beautiful Bronze Turkeys, White Embden Geese, heavy long and deep body White Pekin ducks. White Rock Cockerels. Exceptionally fine stock, and satisfaction guaranteed. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Good quality. Prices right. W. C. Miller, 262 East Lincoln Ave., Ionia, Mich.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice husky quality breeding cockerels now ready for shipment. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

ANCONA COCKERELS—pure breed from heavy laying strain. George Neiman, R. No. 3, Wayne, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single man to work in modern dairy barn. Must be sober, industrious, and over 25 years of age. Prefer man with DeLaval milker experience. Will be second man with large Holstein herd. Wages \$70 per month and board. Write direct to Michigan State College Sub-Station, Chatham, Michigan.

IMMEDIATELY—Family (German preferred) to develop chicken, duck, geese, turkey, rabbit and snail business on shares; small investment; good opportunity. Fidelity bond required. 819 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3000 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—2 Teamsters, 1 Dry Hand Milker, 1 Poultry man. Can use one married man. Must have references. Serradella Farm, Oscoda, Michigan.

WANTED—a good single man for general farming and dairying for the winter. W. L. Rundel, Saline, 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 HERDSMAN—milk-house route man, or farmer. Fully experienced. Married. Age 25. References. Lester Wright, R. No. 1, Box 4-A, Northville, Mich.

WANTED, POSITION on farm by month or year, thoroughly competent with machinery and live stock. Single. Address Box 254, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

HOWARD STERLING, *Manager*
Frank Colucci's Villa Nouva Farm, Lima, Ohio

VILLA NOUVA FARM is one of the show places of Lima, on account of its attractive buildings. Howard Sterling and his son Earl D., who work its 140 acres, use a Fordson tractor and the very latest farm equipment for raising the oats, corn, hay and wheat that support 50 head of sheep, 60 hogs and 10 dairy cows. "Earl and I learned long ago," says Mr. Howard Sterling, "that Mishko Shoes give as much

for the money as Ball-Band rubber footwear. I have worn the pair I have on for a whole year without resoling, while I wear out other kinds of shoes in six months. I asked the Ball-Band dealer one day if he didn't have a work shoe that was as good as Ball-Band rubbers. He brought out a pair of Mishko Shoes and as soon as I saw the Red Ball trade mark on the heels I knew I had found a long-life work shoe."



JIM HIETT
Carthage, Tenn.

"I am a telephone lineman and walk to work every morning and back again at night and will not average one ride in two weeks. The road I walk over to and from home is one of the roughest in this vicinity and that's going some. Furthermore, the telephone lines in this part of the country are in the fields as much as they are along the roads, so I haven't a beaten path to follow. Yet I have worn one pair of Mishko Shoes for a whole year and have never once had them resoled. They have carried my 210 pounds over a measurable distance of 1288 miles, not including the distance I have walked while at work."



They save money on work shoes

Over one million outdoor workers have discovered that in the Mishko Shoe they get *more days wear*, just as they do in other Ball-Band footwear

WORK SHOES with soles that last as long as the uppers... Soles that outwear two or three pairs of ordinary soles... that is the Mishko Shoe! And like all Ball-Band footwear, the Mishko Shoe *fits*. It gives you foot comfort all the while. You can keep your mind on your work instead of on your feet.

Over a million men who are hard on shoes have found the Mishko Shoe a true Ball-Band product. It is worthy to stand with that line of rubber and woolen footwear which has been known for two generations as the footwear that gives *more days wear*.

Here is why the Mishko Shoe gives more days wear:

The uppers are full grain leather, soft, pliable, and very durable. They are made with high tops as well as regular height.

The sole is an exclusive Ball-Band product. It is tough, flexible and waterproof. Many users say it outwears any leather sole they have ever tried.

The counter is solid sole leather. The slip sole runs from heel to toe. The heel is of the same materials as the sole. Fourteen rust-proof

nails hold it on. All seams are double or triple-stitched, with extra strong thread. The tongue and toe cap are full grain leather and the full vamps run to the toe. Sole leather is used for the insole.

Shoe stores everywhere sell Ball-Band footwear, including Mishko Shoes. Ask for Ball-Band and look for the Red Ball trade mark. If you have any difficulty getting what you want, write us for the name of a nearby dealer who can supply you. We will also send you free a copy of our booklet, "More Days Wear." But wherever you buy, look for the Red Ball trade mark. Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co., 328 Water St., Mishawaka, Indiana.



Look for the
RED BALL
trade mark

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RUBBER, LEATHER & WOOLEN FOOTWEAR

BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS · HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS · GALOSHES · SPORT AND WORK SHOES