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RADIO BRIEFS.

Charles Peterson, well-known acoustical engineer, has discovered that the tone quality of the average cone-type speaker may be considerably improved by simply mounting it on a hole in a board. The board, or "baffle," serves to accentuate the low tones usually lost in radio reproduction. To try this, it is merely necessary to get a board the proper size, cut a hole in it the size of the speaker, and mount the speaker on this board so that it lines up with the hole. It is usually possible to remove the base of the speaker, so that it can be mounted easily.

A poor ground connection will handicap a good set so that it will not work any better than a cheap one.

The latest original stunt pulled off by Station WJAG is a "hog calling" contest via radio. It sounds as if the suggestion might even be a workable one at the next community meet.

"Aunt Sammy," one of the official radio representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, was introduced to the women listeners from thirty broadcasting stations recently. It is Aunt Sammy's official

duty to assemble material and write entertaining and reliable programs for the "Housekeepers' Chat" that is up on the air five times a week for fifteen minutes. The program for this broadcasting has three divisions of five minutes each: "Backyard Gossip," "Questions Women Are Asking," and "What Shall we have for Dinner?"

VILLAGE SAVED BY NON-COMBUSTIBLE ROOFS.

THE importance of roofs which are non-combustible was shown in a recent fire. This fire, which started in one corner of the village of Hampstead, gained headway rapidly, but luckily, two buildings stood in its path whose roofs could not be fired by sparks and flaming brands. Sparks which landed on this non-combustible surface simply burned themselves out without damage.

The fire started from lightning. It is the cause of 13.5 per cent of farm fires, as evidenced by this example. Damage can be greatly reduced by non-combustible roofs, for the combustible roof is a stepping stone for fire.

It is worth noting, too, that the first building would not have been fired had it had a sheet metal roof, properly grounded, or had it been thoroughly equipped with lightning rods.

News of the Week

H. H. Bassett, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, and president of the Buick Motor Car Company, died in Paris, France, from an attack of pneumonia.

Leon Trotsky has dropped his revolt against the Russian Soviet government. The Red army was leagued with him in this revolt.

Five reds, heavily armed, were captured in Barcelona, Spain, in the vicinity of the royal train in which King Alphonso was riding. They were involved in a plot to assassinate him.

Clarence Tuxbury, a retired Michigan lumberman, and a democratic leader in Grand Rapids, died there recently.

Sergeant J. F. Wright, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, made alone a ten weeks' hike of 1,286 miles to investigate an Esquimo murder case. He traveled country that has been traveled so little that the maps were inaccurate.

Henry Ford has been asked to buy two million bales of cotton to help stabilize cotton prices, which are now much below the cost of production.

King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, and Premier Mussolini are at differences regarding the reinstatement of the death penalty in that country.

The Ontario election has been set for December 1, at which time a modification of their liquor laws will be voted on.

Dr. Harvey Wiley, the well-known food chemist, says that during the past quarter century the span of human life has been lengthened ten years.

A humble priest in Beauvais, France, Abbe Bernard, has such a close resemblance to Pope Pius XI that he is often mistaken for him, and therefore quite often embarrassed.

M. Lutsch, an Austrian inventor, claims that he has invented wings which can be attached to the individual, with which he can fly in safety and comfort.

Queen Marie, of Rumania, probably the most popular queen in the world, is in the United States with her son, Prince Nicholas, and her daughter, Princess Ileana, for a tour of the country. She has been tendered an official welcome by President Coolidge at Washington. She is very enthusiastic over American ways.

An article by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, in the American Girl, the official girl scout publication, states that Mrs. Coolidge still has her first doll.

The Mexican government plans to exterminate the Yaqui Indians by the means of poison gas to be discharged from airplanes, according to a report in the San Antonio Light. These Indians have been a source of trouble to the government for years, and about 2,500 of them are still in rebellion.

Jiddu Krishnamurti, the Hindu, which the Theosophists, and especially Mrs. Annie Besant, has claimed as the physical presence of the Messiah, has had a nervous breakdown and has been ordered to a long rest in Southern California.

Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, and several times socialist candidate for president, succumbed to a long illness in a sanitarium near Chicago. He was seventy years old.

Another hurricane from the West Indies has swept across southern Florida, causing considerable damage in Havana, Cuba, and Palm Beach, Florida. Thirty were killed and 300 hurt in Havana.

Major Hume, of Canada, recently said at a banquet in Toronto, that it was time for that country to put strict limitations on immigration from the Southern European countries.

At a recent election in Norway, the anti-prohibitionists won a sweeping victory.

The licensing statistics of England, and the record of drunks, show that as a whole, England is gradually getting drier.

Mussolini, the Italian Premier, has limited the output of new books in Italy to six thousand for 1926. In 1925 there were 12,400 books issued. Pensions have been legislated for worthy authors, and an attempt is being made to unionize the Italian authors.

The railway men of King's Cross, one of London's largest railroad stations, refuse tips because they regard the habit of tipping as degrading to railroad men, and unfair to the public.

The semi-annual survey of the auto tire business shows that the dealers have plenty of tires on hand for the winter trade.



This Railroad Plant of Ours and What it Means to You

American railroads are hauling more freight than at any time in their history.

They have averaged over a million loaded cars per week during the current year.

This service consists in moving commodities from the point of production to the one of consumption.

It is a tremendous work that has been done and it establishes a new high transportation record for the world.

That service has been performed with regularity, uniformity and dispatch.

Through these, the business of the country has been given added impetus.

It has been estimated that through the improved service a saving of one and a half billions of dollars per annum has accrued to the people of the United States over the service that obtained in 1920.

This sum represents the advantages gained through the orderly manner in which our railroads are now functioning.

Our railroads have attained the highest record for the average daily movement of freight cars ever reached, and, likewise the best performance in use of fuel.

So much for the new record of the railroads of the United States.

The plant, which comprises the railroads that serve Michigan's varied industries, has contributed its share in this proud national achievement, and in the saving of one and a half billions of dollars, through lessened inventories carried by our business institutions and made possible by the accelerated service. This has been achieved, too, while facilitating the even flow of production as well as the orderly diffusion of commodities.

Michigan has received great tangible benefits, since it is now a veritable beehive of industrial activity.

Michigan will continue to progress only so long as its railroads continue to enjoy the undivided support of the communities they serve.

Michigan people, as a whole, farmer and manufacturer, preacher and teacher, office employee and laborer, are cashing in through this new outlook on transportation, so vital to the public weal and welfare. Our people will continue to cash in only so long as this understanding is maintained.

We have much to gain—the people and the railroads alike—in prolonging this understanding.

We can keep Michigan in the vanguard of economic importance only through the continued expansion of our industries and by keeping our railroads just ahead of the country's transportation needs.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XVIII

Cutting Down Fuel Costs

Fuel Requirements For Average Farm Home Can be Reduced 25 to 30 Per Cent

By I. W. Dickerson

WHY do some houses use so much more fuel than others? It is largely a matter of heat losses, because if no heat escaped, except that lost through the changes of air necessary for ventilation, the amount of fuel required to keep a house comfortable would be a very small fraction of that now required.

Where Does the Heat Escape?

We all know that when a cup of hot water is set into a pan of cold water, a rapid exchange of heat takes place through the separating material, the hot water becoming cold and the larger body of cold water warmed to a slight degree. Exactly the same sort of a transfer of heat takes place in the case of the walls of a heated room, the heated air on the inside, and the cold air on the outside being separated by the wall. The rate of heat loss will depend not only on the nature and thickness of the separating material, but also on the difference in temperature between the inside and outside surfaces.

With the average home construction, the greatest heat losses occur at the ceiling, because here we have an inside temperature several degrees higher than the average temperature at the walls, and separated from the cold attic only about three-fourths inch of lath and plaster, which offers comparatively little resistance to the passage of heat. Next comes the loss through the exterior walls, then that through and around the windows, then that through the floors.

How Can Heat Losses be Prevented?

The methods of preventing heat losses are two. First, to use as a wall material something in the way of insulation, which will retard the transfer of heat, and second, to keep the difference in temperature inside and outside as small as possible.

Little can be expected along this lat-

ter line, although a tight and heat-proof roof over the attic will cut the ceiling losses quite materially; and by carrying the humidity higher, the room temperature can be kept from two to three degrees lower and still be comfortable, which will also cut the heat losses correspondingly. Tight fitting windows and doors, due to weather-stripping and the use of storm windows, will cut the window losses very much.

But the chief results must be secured through the use of insulation. Of all insulating materials, nothing is more effective in a way, than a dry dead air space. But to be effective the air must be absolutely dead, with no air movements to convey the heat up and down or from one side to the

other. The air spaces between the studding in an ordinary frame building are not of as much importance as one would expect, since often they are open at the top and bottom, or the siding is not tight.

However, if these spaces can be filled with granulated cork, dry sawdust, or mill shavings, or even with dry chaff or chopped straw, they do become very effective insulators against loss of heat and the warmth of the wall will be very materially increased. The chief objections against using these materials in the walls are that they are more or less expensive, absorb and hold moisture, which destroys their insulating value, and is highly injurious to woodwork and wall decorations, makes ideal harbor for

mice and vermin, and constitutes a considerably greater fire risk. Cellular types of insulation are now available for such openings which are mixed up like concrete, but which expand because of entrapped gases and thus harden into a very effective insulation.

A better method of insulation, when considered from the standpoint of first cost, labor required, continued effective insulation, and safety and general desirability, is to use a commercial type of insulation. There are many of these on the market, practically all of them depending for their insulating value on the dead air trapped in their cells. Most of them are damp-proof, vermin proof, at least fire resistant, and will give continued effective insulation almost indefinitely. In addition to insulation against heat, these materials all give a considerable insulation against noise, which is often very desirable. Some of these materials come in the form of felts, which are to be placed between studding and between layers of regular building materials, others come in the form of slabs or boards, which take the place of sheathing or lath, and to which stucco or plaster can be applied directly.

The amount of insulation desirable for house walls will depend on climatic conditions, but in general, two layers of good half-inch insulation is sufficient. With frame construction, one layer of insulating lumber is sufficient. With frame construction, one layer of insulating lumber may be used on the outside of these studs, taking the place of the wood sheathing and the building paper. The other layer is used instead of laths on the inside of the studs as a plaster base. In most localities the outside layer in place will cost less than the material and labor costs of good wooden

(Continued on page 439).



Cold Winter Nights Cause no Discomfort in Properly Built Homes.

Green Manure Crops and Soil Fertility

A Cheap and Easy Method of Soil Improvement

By I. R. Waterbury

DURING my early struggle to build up the fertility of a run-down sandy farm, and at the same time make a living from it, my "better-half" frequently asserted that "crops grow best for the rich." Of course, this was a biased point of view rather than a truth. But it is a common point of view with farmers who are struggling along under a heavy handicap, when their attention is called to the successes of their more fortunately situated fellows.

Someone has said that one's point of view is everything. It is undoubtedly a great factor of success in the business of farming, as well as reasonable contentment and happiness in life. During one of the very dry years mentioned in a previous article, when I was trying to grow crops on a soil from which the humus had been pretty well burned out, I was complaining rather bitterly to a good farmer who lived in another county, about how the dry weather was ruining my season's prospects. His reply rather stag-

gered me. It was to the effect that he liked a dry season best—too much rain interfered with the farm work.

His point of view was so very different from mine that it stimulated serious thought on my part. True, he was farming on a different type of soil, which did not dry out so quickly as my sand, and which in its natural state was water-logged by too much rain. But he had remedied that condition by thoroughly tile draining the land, so that any surplus water was quickly carried away. In other words, he had complied with nature's requirements for maximum crop production and a desirable degree of immunity from unfavorable weather conditions on the soil with which he had to work. Hence his philosophic point of view regarding the weather which I found so harassing.

I then and there resolved to study nature's requirements for maximum

crop production on my own soil, and as great a degree of immunity from unfavorable weather conditions as it was possible to obtain. In other words, I greatly envied this farmer's point of view, and it was a great factor in spurring me on in the effort to better the fertility and moisture-holding property of my soil. In addition to my ambition to grow better crops, I wanted to attain a higher degree of serenity regarding weather conditions, as exemplified by my more experienced friend.

Suiting the Means to the End.

In developing a program of this kind one must, of course, suit it to the conditions under which he is working, and the type of farming which he is doing. At that time I was making live stock the basis of my farming operations, with sheep the largest factor. I must have pasture for the sheep, and at the same time add a maximum

of vegetable matter to the soil, which was badly depleted of humus. My soil, like millions of acres of farm land in Michigan at the present time, was sufficiently acid to make clover seedings uncertain. I was already experimenting with alfalfa, but had not yet found the key to certain success with this crop on my soil. Sweet clover was then universally looked on as an undesirable weed. I remember seeing a neighbor, who was one of the best farmers in the township, dig it out along the roadside adjacent to his farm to prevent it from spreading into the fields. Later knowledge of, and experience with the plant, made it apparent that he had no need to worry on this account, even had there been cause for worry, which there was not. Sweet clover requires a sweet, or at least, a neutral or non-acid soil, the same as alfalfa, or even clover. It is perhaps our best dependence for green manure to restore worn soils, and is a valuable pasture plant, but had it been

(Continued on page 438).

State Farm News

HURON COUNTY WOMEN INTERESTED.

SIXTEEN groups of women in Huron county will work on clothing projects this winter. Each group will contain eight members, and the work will be done under the direction of local leaders who are trained by specialists from Michigan State College. David Woodman, county agricultural agent of Huron county, reports that more women were interested in home economics projects than could be taken care of by the small group of specialists in the College Home Economics Department.

GAS THE RATS.

CLARE BURTON, county agricultural agent in Monroe county, reports further successful use of poison gas in rodent control work. One dem-

onstrance of community cooperation in breed development.

A committee visits the breeders in this neighborhood each year before the fair and selects the animals which are to be exhibited. The exhibitors get no prizes except the satisfaction of having developed animals which are of value in building up the breed in their neighborhood. The breeders themselves choose the committee from their own members.

BUTTER SUBSTITUTES LACK SOMETHING.

THE county agricultural agent, the county farm bureau, and the milk producers' association of St. Joseph county cooperated to secure for exhibition some of the rats used by Doctor L. S. Palmer, of the University of Minnesota, in his study of the vitamins necessary for growth. The rats had been fed on the same diets, except that part of them received butter as the fatty portion of their ration, while certain butter substitutes were fed the



New Methods of Farming Are Established Largely as the Result of the Printed Page and Extension Demonstrations.

onstrance was made at the farm of Michael Bialko, where thirty newly hatched wild Mallard ducks had been killed by rats the night before the gas was used. Twenty rats were killed in one hour's time by using the gas in rat holes under the farm buildings. Mr. Burton counted only rats which were collected and photographed.

Two other farmers had complete success in ridding their places of rats by using the same method. Fifteen woodchuck dens on another farm were given a dose of gas, with the result that every woodchuck in the dens was killed.

FARMERS STUDY SOIL NEEDS.

SIXTEEN field meetings were held during a soils improvement campaign in Eaton county. Two hundred four farmers attended, and analysis was made of 346 samples of soil. The meetings were held to aid farmers in determining the lime requirements of their soils, and to help farmers to determine which fertilizers are the most economical to use on their particular farms and for special crops. One thousand yards of marl have been ordered from a bed which is opened near Sunfield.

PROMOTE COMMUNITY BREEDING.

FORTY animals were exhibited at the annual Guernsey fair, held at Leer, in Alpena county. This community is putting on one of the outstanding examples of community cooperation in the development of a single breed of live stock. Bull associations and cow testing association work are both used to hasten the development of superior Guernseys. A new herd sire that was recently purchased for use in the community, was exhibited at the fair.

Professor O. E. Reed, of the Dairy Husbandry Department at State College, gave a fine talk on the general dairy work and the particular import-

ance of community cooperation in breed development.

FORM COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

POULTRYMEN of Tuscola county recently organized a county poultry breeders' association. The association is an outgrowth of the poultry relay school system used by the Poultry Department of Michigan State College to awaken interest among poultrymen to the latest methods of poultry raising. At the poultry relay schools, methods of feeding, culling, housing, and disease control were discussed.

FAIRS TO PROMOTE STANDARD BREEDS.

THE directors of the Tuscola County Fair have devoted considerable time to developing interest in concentrating the work of live stock breeders on one or two breeds of live stock in each class. The directors believe that more advancement is made in breeding operations where the majority of a community is working with the same breed of live stock.

Prizes at the Caro fair are limited to the standard breeds of live stock, and the exhibits during the past two years have proved that the idea of fewer breeds in the county is becoming popular with the farmers. This year's entries of live stock were the best ever shown at the Caro fair.

Enough cultures for the inoculation of seed for 2,500 acres of alfalfa were distributed by William F. Johnson, county agricultural agent in Van Buren county.

The original home of corn is still unknown, though without question it was somewhere in America.



"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots are made of high-quality rubber — flexible, long wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—come in knee to hip lengths

Rubber like this gives extra wear . .

YOU can stretch a strip cut from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than 5 times its own length! No finer, more durable rubber was ever put into a boot—and it means flexibility under the bends and strains—long wear when other boots split and crack.

The extra wear in a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is built in all through. Look at it! The sole is oversize—as tough as the tread of a tire. And at every vital point in the boot, from 4 to 11 separate

layers of strong rubber and fabric reinforcements are anchored in—to give extra strength. No matter where the hard wear comes, this boot stands up!

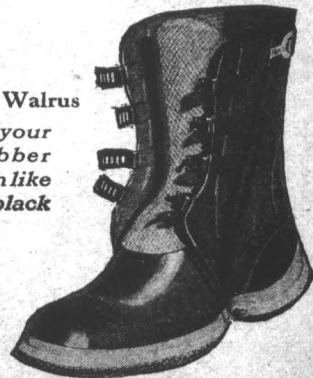
Seventy-five years of experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They fit better, they look better, they wear better. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company



Trade Mark

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



"U.S."

BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

THE dry law is no hindrance to the legitimate use of industrial alcohol, according to Dr. J. M. Doran, chief chemist of the Prohibition Enforcement Unit of the Treasury. He says there is no reason why legitimate industry cannot move forward under a reasonable administration of the Industrial Alcohol Act, and every interest of the government arising from the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the National Prohibition Act be fully conserved.

General Andrews, who is in charge of the industrial alcohol laws, has placed the local administration of the act in the hands of twenty-two district administrators, all of whom desire to be known as the best friend of the legitimate manufacturer who uses industrial alcohol.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES BUYING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reports coming from Europe that nearly all the nations are a unit in hating Americans, these foreign peoples are buying vast quantities of commodities from us. The total export of commodities for the first nine months of this year were valued at more than \$3,410,000,000. During the same time, we imported commodities valued at more than \$3,323,000,000. It is now indicated that Uncle Sam's foreign trade for this year will exceed \$9,500,000,000, which is evidence that the people of Europe are not letting their much heralded prejudices stand in the way of dealing with Americans.

UNFAVORABLE TO MORE FARM LAND.

THE movement against the opening of new reclamation projects is rapidly gaining momentum. The National Grange has come out decisively in opposition to enlarging our agricultural area at this time. A large group of grain growers and dealers from the west, attending the annual meeting of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association in Washington, called on President Coolidge for the purpose of urging a cessation of government development of reclamation projects, on the grounds that there is now too much grain produced in this country.

NEED TRAINED TEACHERS.

THE lack of trained teachers is becoming a hindrance in agricultural education in Ohio. Dr. C. H. Lane, chief of the Agricultural Education Service, Federal Board of Education, who gives this information, says the latest data from Ohio show that 181 teachers are employed in the state's public school classes in vocational agriculture. An effort is being made to increase the supply of trained teachers from the College of Agriculture at Ohio State University because such instructors are not available from other states.

Dr. Lane says that the vocational agriculture program in Ohio is receiving ample support from the state director of education and from county school superintendents. Support is also being received from the grange and farm bureau, and other organizations. One-half of the salary of each teacher of agriculture is paid from federal funds.

NEED MORE GOVERNMENT FORESTS.

THE national forester says that 50,000,000 acres of forest land should be acquired by the states, counties and municipalities, in addition to their present holdings of 11,000,000

acres, and the federal government should add 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 acres to its present area of 89,000,000 acres.

MORE ONION TARIFF WANTED.

AMERICAN onion growers want the tariff duty on onions raised from one to one and one-half cents a pound. The Ohio Onion Growers' Association, National Onion Growers' Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, and other farm organizations, have jointly petitioned the United States Tariff Commission to increase the rate on onions. The commission in compliance with this request, is making a study of onion production costs in this country and foreign countries, but it will be some time before it can act.

It is suggested that if an amendment were made to the law whereby the flood of Spanish onions coming into this country this fall could be kept out by presidential action based upon differences in wholesale prices in several countries, it would relieve the situation immediately.

This year's late onion crop is very large, and much of it will necessarily be carried over, and will depress prices in the spring.

STATE COLLEGE OPENS WKAR RADIO SCHOOL.

THE Michigan State College broadcasting station, WKAR, opened its radio school Monday, October 25, with expanded programs that will contain material of interest for everyone. This is the third year of educational work conducted by the college station.

The educational programs will be given each evening, except Saturday and Sunday, from 7:15 to 8:00 o'clock. The fall term of the school will continue for eight weeks, ending December 17. Twenty departments of the college will cooperate in presenting a wide variety of subject matter from the fields of science, literature, home economics, and agriculture.

In addition to the radio school, there will be special educational programs furnished by the various departments of state, student musical programs, and special features from time to

Lowden Writes For Michigan Farmers

FRANK O. LOWDEN—farmer, business man and statesman—holds a particularly warm spot in the affection and regard of the American people. The farmers of the west, particularly, regard him as the outstanding leader of modern farm thought. As an operator of large farms in various sections of the United States, and as a breeder of both Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, he has gained a first-hand knowledge of farm conditions and farm life. His sympathetic knowledge of the problems of the farm, together with his knowledge of national and world conditions peculiarly qualify Mr. Lowden to speak with authority for the man on the land.

Whether or not one agrees with the position taken by Governor Lowden on public matters, every reader of this journal will be anxious to learn that a series of three articles on his trip through Scandinavian countries, will run in this journal, beginning with the issue of November sixth—next week's issue. This series was made possible through the editorial service of the Standard Farm Papers, who have this series of stories exclusively.

time as any special occasion arises.

The Michigan state departments of conservation, health, agriculture, public safety, public instruction, and state highways will furnish programs each Friday evening from 8:00 to 9:00 o'clock, while the musical programs by students of the college will be given each Wednesday evening from 8:00 to 9:00 o'clock.

The program for the coming week follows:

Oct. 29—7:15 to 8:00, radio school—history and political science, poultry, and dairy; 8:00 to 9:00, state department of health.

Nov. 1—7:15 to 8:00, radio school—home economics, English, agricultural engineering, and horticulture.

Nov. 2—7:15 to 8:00—radio school—engineering, zoology, forestry and, farm crops.

Nov. 3—7:15 to 8:00—radio school—economics, botany, soils, and dairy; 8:00 to 9:00, musical program.

Nov. 4—7:15 to 8:00—radio school—education, sociology, animal husbandry, and farm crops.

Nov. 5—7:15 to 8:00—radio school—history and political science, poultry, and dairy; 8:00 to 9:00—state department of agriculture.

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION SEPARATE PROPERTY.

CERTIFICATES of registration of cattle are not such property as to pass with the cattle to a trustee in bankruptcy. This is the decision of Judge Albert L. Reeves, of the Missouri District Court. A company owning a herd of Jersey cattle in Missouri went into bankruptcy. The cattle passed into the possession of the trustee in bankruptcy, who contended that

the title to the cattle having been determined in his favor, he was entitled to the registration certificates.

While, under the law it is the right of any owner of pure-bred stock to have the same registered in the herd of registry of the breed, the court decided that there is nothing in the law that appears to devolve upon the registrant the duty to transfer such registration to his successor in title.

Communicatin'

WHAT would us folkses do if we didn't have no way o' what you call communicatin' with each other? I know there's some woinin what'd just as soon die if they'd lose their communicatin' powers. And I know lots o' others what'd just as soon die if they'd have ta listen to some folkses' communicatin', and I'm one o' them.

Now, the tongue is one o' the greatest instrumunts o' communicatin' ever was, and its horribul what the tongue kin give out. The tongue kin make



us laugh, cry, angry, etc., and so kin our other kinds o' communicatin'. Fer inst., the wink o' some maiden's eye has made many a fellow happy, and lots o' them sad afterwards, 'cause

there's lots o' woinin what've won on a wink, and that's about all.

The look on a face means somethin', and the movin' o' the hands has helped ta get lots o' folkses ta buy clothin', jewelry, and etc., they didn't want. Some folkses couldn't talk if they couldn't move their hands.

Drawin' pictures was one o' the old-time ways o' communicatin', and it still is one o' the best. The movin' pictures shows lots o' folkses like that kind, maybe 'cause you don't have ta learn no languish ta understand 'em.

Communicatin' is sendin' and receivin', just like radio. Our receivin' apparatus is our ears, eyes, and nose. I like ta go down town and let my eyes receive what they can on a windy day near the high-school, and I kin smell a dinner a long time ahead o' seein' it. But I don't like ta have my ears receive what Sofie says about work; that's what I call static.

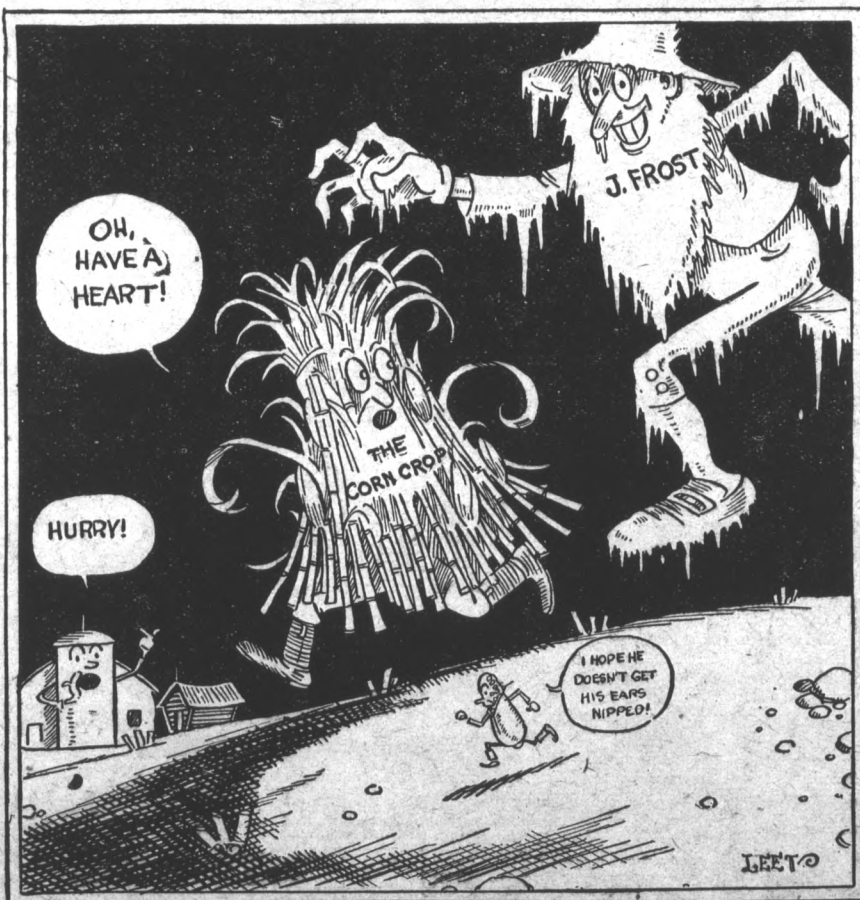
Everythin' in the world sends us messages if we just use our receivin' sets. Scenery sends us messages o' beauty; flowers gives us doubul messages o' beauty, what we kin see and what we kin smell. The birds and the winds give us messages o' natchur, an' thunderin' and lightnin' tells that natchur is greater than we are. The fact is, you can't look, smell, or hear without gettin' some communicashun.

Writin' is a way o' communicatin', And I'm a writer, 'cause I know it is the only sure way I kin send messages. Since woinin is got their freedom, men's got more chance to listen than to talk. So I just set down and write what I please and send it away, and somebody reads it whether they wanta or not, just like you did. So this is my weakly communicashun.

HY SYCKLE.

The oldest Roman books were made of bark.

Right On His Heels



Has a Good Herd

Kalamazoo Farmer Wins Cup

THE picture accompanying this article, shows the good dairy herd of J. Roy Buckham, of Kalamazoo county. These cows have won recognition by capturing for three years in succession, a cup offered by the farm bureau of that county for the herd of dairy cows showing the greatest profit over feed costs.

Mr. Buckham is not an exclusive dairyman, but a general stock farmer. He now has on his 150-acre clay and sandy loam farm, seventy-five head of good Shropshire sheep, three Poland China brood sows, and the eleven Holstein cows which have brought to their owner the attention of the outside world.

These cows have a record worth publishing. During the season of 1924, according to the records of the cow testing association of which Mr. Buckham is a member, the cows averaged the local fairs. This year at the Kal-

amazoo fair, with some strong competition, he captured grand champion Holstein cow, as well as grand champion cow of all breeds, and a number of firsts. He sells whole milk to a local cooperative milk distributing association.

REACTORS SLAUGHTERED UNDER INSPECTION.

THE question is often asked, "How can carcasses of animals slaughtered as reactors to the tuberculin test be passed upon post mortem examination as fit for food?" The Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has the following to say on this subject:

"This matter has been given very careful consideration from the standpoint of both public health and economy, and it should be made thorough-



Over a Period of Three Years Each Cow in this Herd Averaged Better than 400 Pounds of Butter-fat Per Year.

386 pounds of butter-fat; in 1925 this average jumped to 427.5 pounds per cow; and in 1926 the production increased to 431.7 pounds.

This is what the cows did for their owner during the year just closed. The total production of butter-fat, as stated above, was 431.7 pounds. The average milk production was 12,924 pounds. This was produced at a feed cost of \$1.12 per hundred pounds of milk, or a total net return above cost of feed of \$2.101 for the year.

Much of the feed consumed by the cows was grown upon the farm. During the year for which the above figures were given, these cows ate 4,409 pounds of alfalfa and mixed hay, 1,600 pounds of corn and oat chop, 12,344 pounds of corn silage, 247 pounds of barley and bran, and 1,300 pounds of well-mixed commercial feed. The cows were fed an average of one pound of the grain for every four pounds of milk produced.

The crop rotation on this farm consists in following corn with a small grain, such as oats or barley, and then seeding to alfalfa or sweet clover. Occasionally a crop of wheat follows the small grain, but this is not a regular practice. This past year Mr. Buckham had forty acres of alfalfa, besides plowing down fifteen acres for corn. He also had seven acres of sweet clover which he used for pasture. Lime and fertilizer are used in whatever quantities seem necessary for good results.

His barn is of the ordinary type. It has no basement, and the bays for hay and fodder are directly above the stables. A litter carrier has been provided, and a milking machine is used. The floors are of wood, and the stanchions are home-made. It is the hope of the owner to make the stables for his herd strictly modern in the near future.

He has exhibited dairy animals at

the local fairs. This year at the Kalamazoo fair, with some strong competition, he captured grand champion Holstein cow, as well as grand champion cow of all breeds, and a number of firsts. He sells whole milk to a local cooperative milk distributing association.

ly plain that the disposition of carcasses slaughtered under the meat inspection act is founded on sound principles established by world-famous physicians and veterinarians. The greatest care is exercised in carrying out these principles in the post-mortem inspection and disposition of the affected animals, and no "bad beef" is passed for human food. In the course of slaughtering, other animals which have not been subjected to the tuberculin test are frequently found tuberculous among the very best steers, bulls, beef cows, dairy cows, calves and hogs, and the same principles are applied in the inspection and disposition of all tuberculous animals, whether they originate on the range or in the areas engaged in tuberculosis eradication work.

"Scientists consider meat as an almost negligible factor in the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings. The principal means of its transmission is the raw milk of tuberculous cows. When an animal reacts to tuberculin, the reaction does not indicate the extent of the disease. On post-mortem examination many of the reactors consigned to the shambles show but slight localized lesions, some no larger than a pinhead, and to consign the entire carcasses of such animals to the fertilizer tank would be a wilful waste of food."

ROUTING OF SCHOOL BUSES.

Has the school board any right to restrict the school bus from coming to a certain corner to take children to school? Also, has the board members any right to raise sealed bids?—E. E. S.

The school board is not obliged to operate buses, and if it does so, the routing of the buses is entirely under their control. Although the school board takes sealed bids, it is not bound to accept the lowest bid.—Rood.

AMCO 32% Supplement

will make a fine 24% feed
with your farm-grown grains

Mix them like this

Amco 32% Lbs.	+	Farm-grown grain Lbs.	=	24% feed Lbs.
↑		↓		↑
650	+	350 Corn Meal	=	1000
650	+	350 Corn and Cob Meal	=	1000
600	+	400 Ground Oats	=	1000
600	+	400 Ground Barley	=	1000
600	+	400 Ground Corn and Oats	=	1000
600	+	400 Ground Barley and Oats	=	1000

DAIRY farmers who get the most milk from their cows usually feed a 24% protein dairy ration. But Michigan farmers have a lot of farm-grown grains on hand now to use up which contain only about 15% protein. You can get an excellent 24% feed with these farm-grown grains by mixing them as suggested above with Amco 32% Supplement. This table shows you some correct mixtures.

Study the formula for Amco 32% Supplement and you will see that as a supplement to what is at home, it cannot be bettered. Notice the ingredients. The best in the world. You know because you have used them all. Here they are all blended to supplement

yours and furnish what your farm-grown feeds lack.

Supplemented by Amco 32%, you can sell your farm-grown feed to your cows for the price of a first class dairy feed.

AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT

500 lbs.	.....	Cottonseed Meal
100 "	.....	Soybean Oil Meal
500 "	.....	Gluten Meal
280 "	.....	Linseed Meal
100 "	.....	Corn Distillers Grains
260 "	.....	St. Wheat Bran
100 "	.....	Hominy
100 "	.....	Molasses
20 "	.....	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	.....	Ground Limestone
20 "	.....	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(Minimum)	32%
Fat	(Minimum)	4.5%
Carbohydrates	(Minimum)	45%
Fiber	(Maximum)	9%

Digestible Protein—26.2%
Total Digestible Nutrients in 1 ton—1505 lbs.

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FORMULAS "AMCO MIXED"

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

SELLING POWER.

On our farm there is a small water-power that used to drive a saw mill. I am thinking of installing an electric generator. If I supply three or four of the neighbors with current, are there any regulations of the public utilities commission which I have to comply with?—E. W. B.

The operation of the plant would be under the jurisdiction of the utilities commission which could require reports on the facts relating to the plant and its operation for the purpose of fixing charge for service rendered. It might be well to communicate with the Public Utilities Commission for information.—Rood.

WILL AND JOINT DEED.

A man shortly after his second marriage made a will leaving all his personal property and sixty acres of land, to his wife. His remaining forty acres he left to his son. In after years, he wished to leave his entire estate to his wife, so he gave her a joint deed of the entire one hundred acres. Will this make his will of no effect so that he will have to make a new one to leave his wife his personal property jointly, as they can real estate?—W. L.

The will is unaffected by the disposition of the land, otherwise than as it removes the land from the operation of the will. The will still disposes of the personal property.—Rood.

CONDEMNING PROPERTY FOR ALLEYS.

In regard to streets and alleys, can these be forced by law, through a property that has been covered with poultry buildings and greenhouses? I am planning four laying houses, each to be 64x576 feet, with a capacity of 12,000 hens, total acreage to cover 460x1,260 feet, one-half devoted to hens and the balance to greenhouses.—E. G.

Property may be condemned for an alley as well as for streets. In either case, the owner is awarded what the jury determines to be the damage to his property.—Rood.

CONTRACTOR'S LIABILITY.

When I was at the lower end of my farm working, a contractor ran a pipe into my pond along the highway on private property. He did this without permission, to build three miles of a paved state road. I asked him to pay me for the water which he secured from me through this pipe. I have witnesses to prove that he took this means of securing water from me. He refused to pay me. Can I collect the pay due this man from the state if they have not yet paid the man for building this road? Please advise me the best way to handle this case.—D. G.

The contractor is liable for the value of the water taken, and the damage from the trespass. It would be impossible to charge the state, or any public officer as garnishee for the money due the contractor for building the road. See Compiled Laws (1915) Section 13158. The proper procedure would be to recover judgment against the contractor, and then communicate with the state highway commissioner for protection, or take out execution, have it returned unsatisfied, and file a creditor's bill.—Rood.

QUIT-CLAIM.

If I live upon a tract of land for a term of fifteen years, and wish to gain title by adverse possession, can I compel the original owner to quit-claim to me? If he does not quit-claim to me and I start suit at law to gain title, can I compel him to pay costs of suit, simply because he neglected, or refused to quit-claim to me? Under the same conditions, if I have undisputed possession for fifteen years, and then start negotiations for the purchase of the land, and fail, can I still maintain my claim of adverse possession and gain title in court?—A. F.

Open, adverse, continuous, notor-

ious, exclusive possession under claim of right for fifteen years, makes title by adverse possession, except against infants, insane persons, and in a few other instances. No suit at law can be maintained to gain record title, nor can the owner of such title be compelled to make quit-claim. The only remedy is by bill in chancery to quiet title. Negotiations for settlement would not be regarded as admission of title so as to defeat the claim of adverse possession, but a lease would be.—Rood.

WILLS MUST BE WITNESSED.

My late husband left a will in which he left everything to me, without mention being made concerning the children. After his death, I found a letter speaking of the children. However, the letter was not witnessed. We had, also, property on a joint deed. Does his make the will void? Son threatens to force will into probate. Can he do this?—M. E. S.

Writings not witnessed are not valid

as wills in that state nor as a revocation of a prior will, and holding of property by entirety by deed made before or after the will was executed has no effect upon the will otherwise than as it removes property from the operation of the will.—Rood.

LIABLE FOR DAMAGES.

A resort association has erected a dam on the outlet of a lake, causing some 300 acres of surrounding land to become flooded. Thirty acres of my land has become flooded. I wish to use this land for onions and celery. What rights have we in this respect? Do resort associations have this right?—E. K. L.

Any person setting back surface water upon the land of another, is liable in damages; but the better and more appropriate remedy is by injunction, in connection with which damages for past injury can be recovered.—Rood.

THE WIFE'S SHARE.

A man has all his property in his name. At his death, what share can the wife hold if she is his only heir? What would be done with the rest of the property?—M. B.

If the husband has no other heirs the wife inherits all his property.—Rood.



THREE-THREE TANDEM BEST SIX-HORSE HITCH.

ACCORDING to experts at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, although most of the commercially made six-horse tandem hitches, and many of the home-made ones of this size are arranged so that there are two horses in front and four behind it would be far better from the standpoint of lessening sidedraft and giving the horses more room to put three horses in front and three behind. The easiest kind of a three-three hitch to make is the one in which a short bar, twenty to thirty inches long, is placed on the plow. The rear three horses pull on one end, while a lead rod is fastened to the other end and run at a slight angle to the front three horses. If the smaller horses are put in front on a fairly short evenner, this angle will be so small as to be hardly noticeable.

Those who have the commercial type of hitch can convert it into a three-three arrangement by taking it as arranged for five horses (two-three), putting two small pulleys on the singletree of the fifth horse and letting this horse and the horse ahead of him pull against each other through the two pulleys, the lead horse having long extension traces made of rope or chain. These two will pull against the other four, and the plow therefore must be attached to the long bar at the proper place.

It would be possible, of course, to put a heavy three-horse evenner on the plow and equip each of the singletrees with pulleys as described above. This hitch, known as the Hallman, is being used to a considerable extent in the west and northwest. A commercial hitch, in which a rear horse pulls against the horse ahead of him through short vertical levers fastened to the singletree on each side of the rear horse, gives promise of being satisfactory in many respects. It is a little simpler than the Hallman hitch and, like it, eliminates front evenner.

AN OIL CAN STAND.

THE car owner who purchases his oil by the large can or drum, finds it tiresome to hold the large can while filling the smaller one, especially in cold weather when the oil flows slowly. But a stand supported by a pair of rockers can be easily improvised,

when tilting the can is all that is necessary.

WHICH SIDE BELT TO PULLEYS?

Which side of a leather fan belt should be put next to the pulleys on a Ford car? Some say the smooth side should not be, as when a very little of this side is worn away, the belt loses most of its strength. What is your opinion?—F. M. C.

The general rule for leather belts is to run the smooth, or hair side, next to the pulleys, partly because this side is the smoothest and gives the best grip, and partly because the other, or flesh side, is less injured by stretching as it passes round the pulleys. The smaller the pulleys the more important both these reasons become, and I see no reason why a fan belt should be an exception to the general rule.

GREEN MANURE CROPS AND SOIL FERTILITY.

(Continued from page 433).

a noxious weed it would not have proven more troublesome in his fields, or mine, in their then conditions.

But I had the green manuring idea firmly implanted and tried various plants for the purpose, including rye and rape. The latter proved to be the most valuable as a "catch crop" in my experience. The seed was cheap, it made good sheep pasture, and furnished considerable vegetable matter to plow down. For some years I used it freely, sowing it with the oats in the spring and in the corn at the last cultivation. This helped some, but it was not until I began to plow down leguminous crops as green manure that the final solution of the problem was reached.

Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.

After I learned that my soil required lime to place it in condition to grow these crops successfully, the rest was easy, although it was several years before the whole farm was thus treated. But from the start it paid out the second year in increased hay yields from the alfalfa fields, and as the alfalfa was plowed down for other crops the profit was doubly apparent.

But this cycle was too slow to accomplish what I wanted to do, so sweet clover was added to the rotation as a green manure crop. For some years the plan has been to plow a field of alfalfa after it has been cut two seasons and plant it to a cultivated crop, balancing the plant food re-

quirements of the crop by an application of acid phosphate. The following spring this field is seeded to sweet clover in oats, of which we sow only one bushel per acre. This insures a good stand of sweet clover, which is plowed down the following spring for potatoes, when about two feet high. The potatoes are again given a liberal application of fertilizer, and by the use of good seed and good cultural methods have always made about twice the average yield for the state, since this practice has been followed. The following spring the field is again seeded to alfalfa in a thin stand of oats and the cycle is repeated.

Because of the fact that my farm is conveniently located for the marketing of cash crops, I have gradually reduced the live stock factor in my operations, until at the present time it inventories only two cows, besides the necessary horses to carry on the farming operations. All of the fields are producing a crop every year, the sweet clover used as green manure being our catch crop, which does not occupy the land during a growing crop season, and yet the soil is becoming more fertile and more drought-resistant with every cycle.

This rotation is not here advanced as a model for others to follow, but rather to illustrate the fact that live stock is not the necessary factor in maintaining or improving soil fertility that it is so generally credited with being. Live stock may be made to help if properly utilized to that end, but as too often, and I might almost say usually is handled, it is not a very efficient means to the end of increasing soil fertility. When only home-grown feeds are used, there is a big loss in vegetable matter, and a considerable loss in fertility, even though all the crops are fed and the residue returned to the soil. When, as is too often the case, the land is over-stocked and new seeding and old meadows closely grazed, the desired end is almost wholly defeated.

Green Manuring Always Desirable.

Whether live stock is made a factor in production or not, green manuring with leguminous crops is a means to the end of improving soil fertility which few Michigan farmers can afford to neglect. It is the very foundation of a permanent and prosperous agriculture on most Michigan soils, as well as the most easily accomplished and inexpensive method of maintaining the fertility of our land. It has been the foundation of the success of practical farmers everywhere, who have studied their soil fertility closely, and experimented on their own account to solve them successfully.

Strange as it may seem, however, there is very little official experimental data on the subject, and almost none has been published. It is my opinion that our own college could do no more beneficial work in the interest of Michigan agriculture than to assemble and publish the data already available on the subject of green manuring in this state, and to follow this with a series of experiments extending over a series of years for the establishment of more official and convincing data, which would, in my opinion, go far to revolutionize farming methods over a great part of our state and put the industry on a more permanently profitable basis.

Soil fertility is, and must remain, the basis of agricultural prosperity. Unfortunately, increased soil fertility is too often interpreted as a contribution to over-production and lowered prices by many farmers, instead of a means to the end of cheaper production and increased profit, as it may be made. I shall undertake to discuss this point in a practical manner in a future article.

The proposed Colorado river development will be one of the greatest engineering undertakings ever attempted by the government.

SHELBY MAN IS DEAN OF ROOT GROWERS.

VERN H. LITTLE of Shelby, a war veteran, is believed to be the dean of ginseng growers in Michigan. Since boyhood Little has been gathering and growing ginseng and has found it a very profitable occupation. He gathered his first crop of roots in the woods about thirty-five years ago, and since then has been actively engaged in scouting the woods for the valuable roots or growing them commercially in his garden.

Ginseng grows sparsely in hardwood tracts and its roots are in strong demand for medicinal purposes. Little has found a ready market in New York for all merchantable roots he can produce or scout out in his tramps through wooded swamp lands.

In the early days of the industry, he received ten cents a pound, but in recent years under pressure of strong demand he has been making sales of dried roots at \$10 to \$15 a pound. The increased value of the plant has encouraged him to grow ginseng under cultivation.

The crop is grown from seed, but it takes five years to produce a saleable root. A seed crop is secured the third season after planting. The plant grows from four inches to three feet in height and seems to do best in swampy soils. He sprays his crop three or four times each season to prevent rust and blight infection.

Shade is very essential to success with ginseng. Little has built a roof over his garden to supply necessary amount of shade. He also gathers roots of lady slippers, Indian turnip and blood root, but he reports there is not the demand for these herbs as there is for ginseng roots, and prices are not as high.—J. C. M.

CUTTING DOWN FUEL COSTS.

(Continued from page 433).

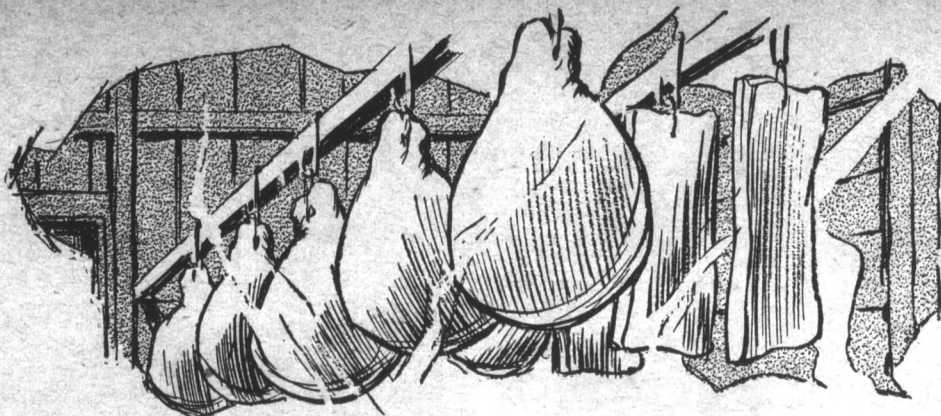
sheathing and building paper. The inside layer will cost more for material than the lath, but less labor for applying. In general, the two layers of insulating lumber will just about balance the cost of the material they replace, so that the builder will get his insulation at little or no cost over that of non-insulated construction. Such insulation can, of course, only be put on when the building is built or remodeled. Excellent results can also be secured by putting a layer of heavy commercial insulation between the studs before the house is lathed and plastered, but this will add somewhat to the cost of the building.

Ceilings and Floors.

Very heavy heat losses also take place through the ceilings, the common construction of which is a single layer of lath and plaster on the under side of the ceiling joists, with nothing above. Such a ceiling has a heavy heat loss. It can best be insulated by replacing the lath with a layer of insulation to serve as a base for plaster, and then putting a second layer on top of the joists. This construction would reduce the ceiling heat loss about thirty-five per cent.

Saving in Coal.

Let us try to estimate what saving in coal this use of a double layer of insulation on the outside walls and ceiling of a 30x34, two-story frame house with nine-foot ceilings would mean. Making no allowance for windows and doors, the outside walls would total about 2,300 square feet. According to the table, there would be a saving of eighty pounds of coal per day, or at the rate of a ton each twenty-five days of cold weather. It is not at all unusual to find that the proper use of commercial insulation, at an additional cost of not to exceed three per cent of the cost of the house, will make a saving of twenty-five to thirty per cent of the fuel required to heat.



Sweet, well-flavored meats —of wonderful keeping qualities

No matter how skillful you are in curing meats, you have probably noticed at times that some of your meat tastes "too salty."

Probably the salt you used is to blame. Ordinary salt contains impurities which give to meat a bitter, "salty" taste. Again, ordinary salt comes in cubes which do not dissolve readily, and this results in meat that is not thoroughly cured, with too much salt in some portions, not enough in others.

The ideal salt for curing meats is a mild, pure salt in the form of quick-dissolving flakes. Such a salt brings out the natural flavors of the meat, and you are never conscious of the salt. Dissolving quickly, it thoroughly penetrates every fibre of the meat and insures against improper curing and consequent loss through spoiling.

Use this salt

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There is a Diamond Crystal Salt for every farm use—for curing meats, for table and cooking, for canning, for butter and cheese-making, for livestock. Study the Salt Guide at the right—and ask for Diamond Crystal at the store where you trade.

The Diamond Crystal Salt Guide

For Table, Kitchen and Household Use Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt (free flowing, in handy pouring cartons) or Diamond Crystal Table Salt (in boxes or sanitary muslin bags). Diamond Crystal Iodine Salt is recommended for prevention of goiter.

For Curing Meats Diamond Crystal Coarse Salt (in 35-lb. and 70-lb. bags).

For Butter-Making Diamond Crystal Flake or Fine Flake Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels and in bags).

For Cheese-Making Diamond Crystal Cheese Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels).

For Canning Vegetables and Fruits Diamond Crystal Flake Salt, Diamond Crystal Fine Flake (Table Salt) or Diamond Crystal Fine Salt (in 280-lb. barrels or in bags).

For Live-stock, Salting Hay, Killing Weeds, etc. Diamond Crystal No. 1 Common Salt (in 280-lb. barrels, in bags and in 50-lb. blocks).

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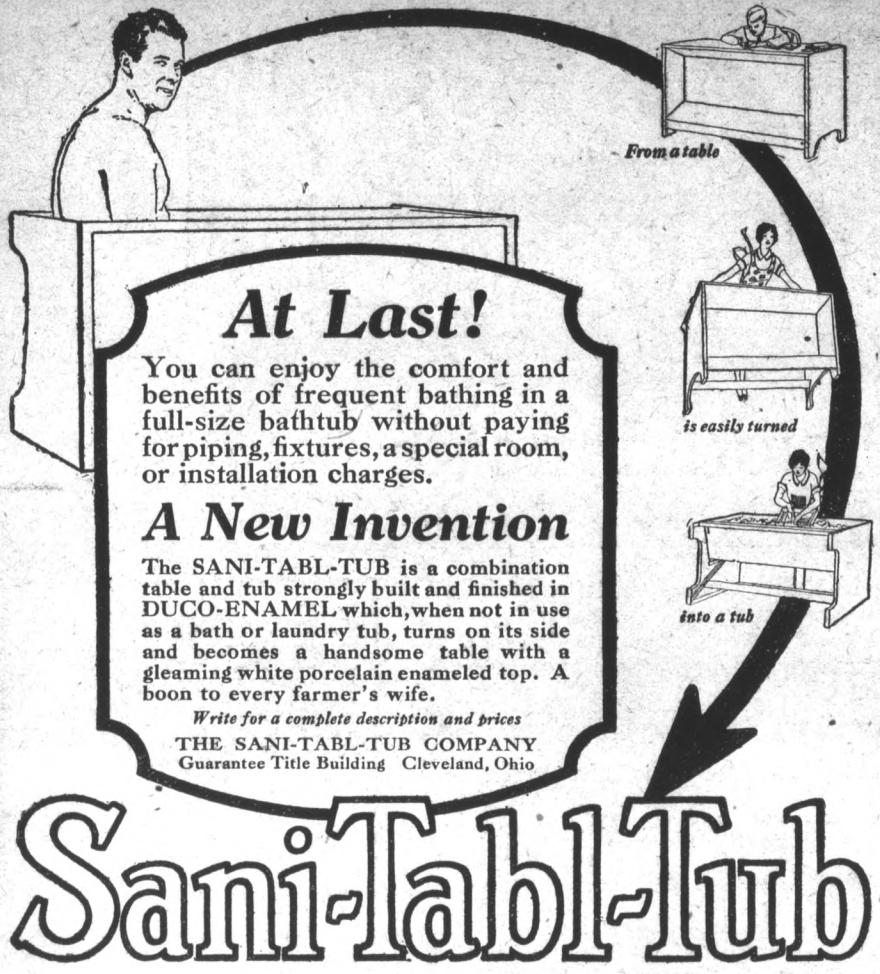
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Water does not have to be previously heated for these fountains. Saves time, work, trouble and bother. Keeps water at right temperature day and night in coldest weather. Requires less than quart of oil a week. Used winter or summer. Price only \$1.60 for 2 gal. size complete. Also made in 3 and 4 gal. sizes. Order today or send for circular and testimonials. Agents wanted. C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, Box 604 SARANAC, MICH.



SAVE THE LEAVES.

THE month of falling leaves is here again, and once more these beautiful stores of pent-up energy will be raked up by the trillions and offered up to the God of Waste in one grand funeral pyre until the skies be darkened with the smoke, and the air filled with the pungent odor of burning vegetation.

Most people consider that when the leaves have fulfilled their mission on the trees, and have fallen to the earth, they are useless and an incumbrance to be gotten rid of as speedily as possible. But nature teaches a different lesson. The fallen leaves in the forest serve as a natural mulch to protect the roots of the trees and the underlying flowers and plants from the rigors of changing seasons. Then they decay and form a rich humus, giving to the soil the nitrogen they have stored from the air during the growing season. This humus, or leaf mold, is the richest soil element we have. And yet, each fall sees the destruction of thousands and thousands of tons of one of the easiest available forms of fertilizer, the substitutes for which gardeners must pay out fabulous sums.

Why, then, not save this tremendous waste? In most European countries, where economic conditions are such that every possible bit of fertilizer must be preserved, the forest leaves are gathered, stored until ready to compost, and then used as fertilizer. While this is done to a limited extent in this country, what is saved is only a drop in the bucket to the possibilities.

In the natural forest, the fallen leaves make layer after layer. Rain, snow, and the damp gases from decaying vegetation, keep them damp underneath and form them into a compact mass, excluding the air to a considerable extent, and thus aiding in the forming of humus. The presence of air is necessary to decomposition, and the slower the decomposition occurs, the more humus is formed.

This lesson from nature's method gives us the clue on how to get the most fertilizer value from leaves. They must be kept from the air. The best way to do this is to compost them by placing them in a pile, with manure or some other organic matter to make a compact mass and exclude the air. If no manure is available, loam may be used. A foot or so of leaves may be laid, then an inch or two of good loam, then another layer of leaves, and so on, tramping the pile down after each layer is put on. If sods are available, they make a very desirable addition by putting them grass side down. A mixture of leaves, loam, and sods, makes an excellent compost. This may be used as a dressing on the garden, and it also makes one of the best possible soils for potted plants.

If live stock is kept on the place, a very economical way of treating the leaves is to use them as bedding. They should be kept dry until ready to use. Dry leaves have even more absorbent power than straw, and therefore make a very excellent bedding. The manure containing the leaves, when thrown out of the stable, will become compacted, causing slow decomposition and saving the fertilizer value.

Practically every home garden, and many market gardens are surrounded with shade or orchard trees whose leaves ordinarily go to waste. Many have forest leaves readily accessible. Care must be taken in the use of orchard leaves. If the orchard has been properly sprayed, the leaves will be all right to use. If not, they may bear

various insects, and if so they should not be used as fertilizer. The large maple and elm shade trees which usually form a part of the sylvan setting of the home, will provide an enormous amount of compost—usually enough to make all the fertilizer required by the accompanying garden. Why not begin saving this life-giving material now? —Harry J. Spooner.

MORE SENSE IN EXPORTING FRUIT.

THE shortage of the fruit crops in Great Britain has stimulated exports of American apples, according to reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is said that even Worcestershire, a county of apple orchards since the seventeenth century, has been buying imported apples.

The fruit specialist representing the department of agriculture in England writes that he witnesses many foolish operations in consigning fruits from American orchards—the shipping of high-priced early apples, such as the Bonum, Jonathan, King David and Delicious, in box cars—common storage; the inclusion of one and three-quarter-inch apples in so-called two-inch minimum packs; and poor packing, all of which cries out “depreciation, depreciation, depreciation,” at every fruit auction. But the old standby that pages the fool-killer year after year, is the shipment of New York Bartlett pears in barrels. Early in the season, when the pears are green and hard, and when there are few warm apples in the refrigerators, a consignment or two will come through in good shape and sell for \$12 or \$14 per barrel. Then they keep on shipping them until the bitter end, with only stems, seeds, and a great deal of juice arriving.

Who pays the freight on this sort of folly, the American fruit specialist in London says he is not able to determine, nor how many years it is to continue he cannot guess, but two things are certain—the barrel is not a suitable package of Bartlett pears, and unless pre-cooling and cold storage are used, their exportation should be risked only during the early part of the season with fruit that is not over-mature.

GO AFTER YOUR FRUIT TREES.

GOOD roads and the automobile and truck have made it easy for the farmers to drive to nurseries in the fall and bring their fruit trees home with them. Nurseries like to sell the trees in the fall and save the trouble and expense of storing them. You get the pick of the stock, and are sure of getting the varieties you want. Another point of value is the information about varieties and the care of the trees that you will get from the nurseryman if you ask him for this information.

Trees you get in the fall can be healed in upright, and be ready to set any time during the winter when ground is not frozen. In the spring the rush of farm work comes just when the spring ordered fruit trees are coming, and you must rush them in. With the fall purchases you have ample time to set well. Try it once and see if it does not pay you to go to a nursery in early winter, after the leaves fall, and bring home your fruit trees.—H.

Thirty cancer cases have been pronounced cured by the lead treatment developed by Dr. Blair Bell, of Liverpool, England.

One out of five families in the United States has a radio.

Does a 50%—a 100% profit interest you?



This is not an advertisement of a get rich quick promoter—it is just to tell you that thousands of farmers have increased their crops 50%—100%—and more,—much more, by spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Solvay sweetens sour soil, releases all the fertility to hasten crops to full and profitable maturity. It is guaranteed high test, non-caustic, furnace dried, and so finely ground and readily absorbed that it brings results the first year.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book! Free!

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS

SHORT NEWS ITEMS.

IN analyzing the costs of consolidated rural schools in Illinois, the bureau of education finds that consolidated schools may be operated at approximately the same per capita cost that one-teacher schools require.

According to a report just issued by George Lord, chairman of the state tax commission, the cities of this state pay about seventy-three per cent of the tax burden of the state, and are assessed on seventy-one per cent of its valuation.

During the fiscal year ending July 1, it took 2,390,021,000 pounds of milk to quench the thirst of the Michigan people. It also took 100,000,000 pounds of milk to make butter for consumption in the state during that time. The rate of consumption for drinking purposes alone is one and two-thirds pints per capita per day.

According to various estimates, the average Michigan hen is laying about ten eggs per year more than a few years ago. It is believed that the high quality stock sent out by the hatcheries is responsible for this increase.

Miss Clara H. Hassee, plant pathologist for the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, who discovered the cure for citrus fruit cancer, died at the home of her mother in Muskegon, October 10, at the age of forty-five.

Harry Ward, of McBain, has his third consecutive ton litter of pigs.

George Roxburgh, state representative, of Reed City, has been nominated for the office of master of the State Grange, and will likely be elected to that office. A. B. Cook, present master, will not seek the office this year.

Investigation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that the average loss of eggs in transit is about two cents per case.

The twelve-year-old hen belonging to A. P. Hopkins, of Kirksville, Mo., is getting feeble. She has laid sixty eggs this year thus far. She is a cross between a Brown Leghorn and a R. I. Red.

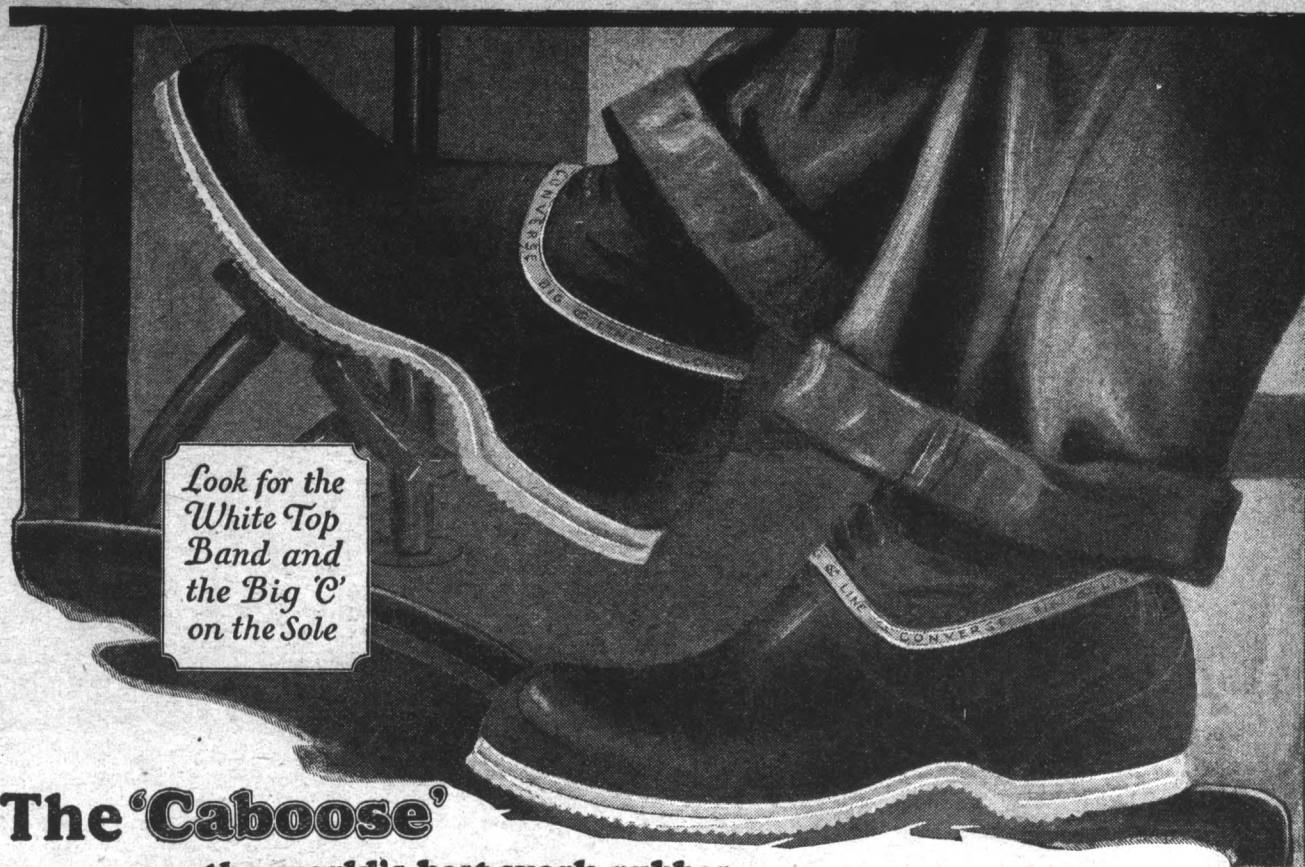
Herbert Powell, of Ionia, and former state senator, sold ninety of his 150 high quality pure-bred sheep to William Scripps, of Detroit, as a nucleus for a large flock to be started on the Scripps farm near Orion, Mich. Robert Groves, who for years has had charge of the sheep for Mr. Powell, entered the employ of Mr. Scripps. Mr. Powell will build up his flock again with the remaining sixty sheep.

James L. Kraker, of Beulah, former county agent of Benzie county, is Michigan field agent for Apples for Health, Inc., a national organization which is sponsoring a movement to stimulate the consumption of apples by advertising.

Helen Bernaby, of North Danville, N. H., a nineteen-year-old girl, won a scythe mowing contest against twelve stalwart men at the University of New Hampshire. She mowed 288½ square feet of oats in five minutes, leaving an even stubble and a wide swath.

Because of the ravages of the corn borer, the M. S. C. poultry department, is already experimenting on rations without corn in them. Corn substitutes will be thoroughly tried, and the cost of egg production for each ration computed, as well as the hatchability of the eggs determined.

Recent calculations show that there will be a total eclipse of the sun visible in New England and Canada in 1932.



The 'Caboose'

— the world's best work rubber

It will take just one pair of 'Caboose' Rubbers to prove to you that they actually wear from two to three times longer than ordinary rubbers. We have yet to learn of a 'Caboose' user going back to other brands. Converse builds wear into rubber shoes. The 'Big C' Line is noted for service under all conditions, and there are extra-value shoes for every purpose and for every member of the family. Locate the Converse dealer, for greater economy and satisfaction.

Converse

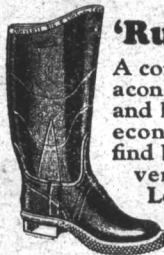
BIG 'C' LINE
RUBBER FOOTWEAR

CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE COMPANY • Factory & General Offices, Malden, Mass. • Chicago, New York, Philadelphia

'Nebraska'



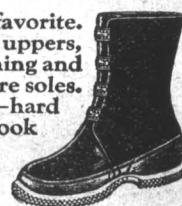
The popular four-buckle all-rubber shoe. Warm, comfortable, easily cleaned and retains no odors. If you have never tried an all-rubber shoe, start with the 'Nebraska'. You will like it. The 'Chief'—same as 'Nebraska', except in 5-buckle height.



'Ruff-Shod'

A comfortable boot is a constant satisfaction, and long wear means economy. You will find both in the Converse 'Ruff-Shod'. Look for the White Top Band and 'Big C' on sole.

'Watershed'



An old-time favorite. Heavy cloth uppers, thick fleece lining and tough white tire soles. Easy to wear—hard to wear out. Look for the 'Big C' on the sole.

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I want to send your wife a quarter yard sample of my
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DOUBLE DUTY DENIM
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of the cloth of which
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OVERALLS**

are made—then you will know
why I say:

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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.

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Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 40, Melrose, O.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

THE rain had stopped and the sun was spotting the little mine settlement with golden patches. Jim was on his way to interview Nicolo's wife, and presently he came to a cottage much neater than its neighbors and with clean, white curtains at the front windows. He knocked at the door and, almost instantly, the door was opened and a young woman confronted him, with dark, wide eyes gazing into his.

"What hey you?" she asked him; and, realizing that his coming suggested news from the mine, he replied quickly, "Nothing's happened. I just came to see you. I'm a newspaper man. You are Mrs. Baresi?"

"Nicolo's wife, I am," she said with the slightest of accents. Though the mother of five children, she was not older than Lucy. Her smooth olive throat was exposed and her arms were bare, for she had rolled up the sleeves of her blue gingham house dress. She was shorter than Lucy, and heavier, but in a madonna-like way. Instantly you thought of this woman as giving life.

She said, "Eef my baby, you do not mind him, come in. Now I give him the bath."

"I don't mind a bit," assured Jim, and stepped into the front room where, in the full sunlight which was streaming through the windows, was Lucy, bent over a low table upon which stood a tin tub in which sat a four-months-old boy.

Lucy was supporting him; and she was doing her best to appear expert and easy at it. But as the baby slipped slightly, she grabbed him in such a desperate grip that Jim burst out laughing.

When he had started laughing, he kept right on; for it was so good to have something to laugh at that morning. And as Jim laughed, Lucy went red from her forehead to her chin.

The baby seemed to feel something funny in this queer, tense hold upon him. He bent back his round head and gurgled.

"Bambino mio!" his mother exclaimed; and with the deftest of hands beneath her baby's arms, she supported him and relieved Lucy; at the same time, for her assistant's conspicuous embarrassment, Mrs. Baresi made explanation:

"Miss Blaine, she come to see me. Alretty, Ferdinando, he is in the tub. I hear tap at the door. I jump. I say, 'One minute for me you hol' the baby.' She do it for me very kind."

"Very kind, indeed," Jim agreed soberly and, looking at Lucy, he knew that she could have choked him cheerfully.

Mrs. Baresi gazed from one of them to the other, puzzled. It was clear that they knew each other; so she offered no comment, but busied herself with the baby's bath. Lucy also remained silent. Jim, feeling the need of conversation, asked Mrs. Baresi, "You've other children, haven't you?"

"Oh, my, yes! Four others."

"Is Ferdinando the youngest?"

That gave Lucy her innings, and she shrieked, "Well, Jimmy," she patronized, "at least I've seen a baby before."

Jim admitted they were even. "Horse apiece," he said.

The baby's bath was soon finished. Then, having come for the purpose of getting Mrs. Baresi to talk about Nicolo, Jim led into the subject.

"He will come back to me!" Amata Baresi asserted, with glistening eyes. "How I think of him! I tell you! Nicolo, he is down where it is dark; oh, yes, all black! But he sing—" and she sang "Donna e Mobile."

Her voice broke; but she continued: "That way! That how he sing! Oh, I sing not like Nicolo! He sing so gran'. For everybody he sing! Maybe somebody, down where it is so dark, he get afraid. Not Nicolo! Oh, no! 'Corregio!' he say, and hold him

so strong. 'Corragio, compare!' Then nobody can be afraid. And I know sometime he speak to me. He say soft, for only me to hear, 'I will come back, my girl!' He say, 'Io tornero, fanciulla mia!' So he call me 'fanciulla mia!' An' I know Nicolo, he come back!" And Nicolo's fanciulla, his little girl, burst into tears.

Three or four minutes later Lucy Blaine and Jim Steever were walking away from Nicolo's home.

"Well, I should think," said Lucy, "you'd be feeling particularly illustrious just now. You did such a considerate little act. There was that woman, packing about all she could bear, with this waiting; she was holding up her end in a way I'd pray for power to do, if I was ever in her place. Of course, I could never be in her place. For I could never care for any man

in the bath. He was a four-months-old infant, the youngest of the family, as I ascertained upon inquiry. Within five minutes I had Mrs. Baresi's assurance that she believed her husband would return; and in no time after that I had her in tears."

Jim had no come-back, and changed the subject: "Where are we going?"

"I don't know," said Lucy. "Don't you? You started this way."

The path they took led from the tiny town. They came to a bit of pasture land where the sun had dried the ground at the top of the slope.

Below them lay the rows of miners' cottages, the shining white sides of the store, the church, with its steeple and belfry, and beyond, the black buildings about the mine and the stack, from which smoke was rising.

"We'll hear the bell, if it rings," said

"You know what I mean!" Lucy retorted. "I bet she hasn't been to a lecture in her life—never heard of the approved, scientific regulation and limitation of the family. She's simply blundered blindly ahead and had five of the loveliest children I ever saw. She's probably not got two dollars in the bank, and her husband's down in a coal mine on the wrong side of a disaster. Ten to one he's dead—the improvident emotionalist. Isn't he?" Lucy asked. "Ten to one Nicolo's dead, isn't that so?"

"All of ten to one," Jim agreed. "Look here," he went on suddenly, "I've met my share of four-flushers, too. Men mostly. I'm so fed up with 'em that I'd got to think everybody was a flour-flusher or a fake. I came down here, naturally wanting to think about Nicolo—that he didn't do what they said he did; that he didn't mean to, if he did do it; or that he never really had a chance to get out of the mine himself. But he did—"

"Boom!" went the bell about twenty minutes later, while Lucy and Jim still sat on the slope. A second boom resounded, deep and slow; and when the bell pealed again there could be no doubt that it sounded a toll. Reluctantly, at long, lingering intervals it beat: "Boomm—boomm—"

Lucy and Jim were on their feet. They looked toward the bell. Then they gazed at each other and tears filled Lucy's eyes. Her lips quivered. "They've found them," she said. "They are dead."

"Maybe not all," said Jim. Lucy clutched at his sleeve. "Oh, not Nicolo, anyway! Not Nicolo, Jim!"

"Come!" said Jim, and he clasped her hand. "The women are running."

It was not Nicolo. The rescue crew had found two men dead, but they were in a different heading from that down which Nicolo had run. These two men had been killed by after-damp; and, of course, this was no good omen. It told too plainly what must have happened to the rest of the men, unless they had found safe refuge somewhere.

The rescue crew made slow progress along that heading into which Nicolo had disappeared, for they found a lot of "bad roof" had come down. This discovery held out hope, for if somebody had brought down the timbering before the second explosion, and so had sealed the entries with roof and sand, the gas might have been kept out, and the men farther on might have been protected.

Several miners among those who had escaped remembered that Nicolo had worked in the original cutting under this "bad roof." Surely he had known it; likely it had been in his mind when he jumped to do something before the second explosion.

Lucy and Jim put this and other relevant matter on the wire that evening. They waited up until very late, on the chance that more discoveries would be made before the press "run" started. Then they separated and went to bed.

"A bell was beating in the night: 'Behmm, behmm!' On and on, quickly and sharply it beat. Not at all like the toll of the dirge of yesterday; not at all unwillingly. 'Behmm, behmm!' It told of victory and triumph.

Jim leaped from his bed, where he had been sleeping without being undressed. The dim gray of dawn was at his window, and a voice was shouting, "Everybody's alive! Every man—all of them—all—right!"

The shout ceased in the English tongue and others took it up; Jim heard the cries of women. He came out to the street, where they were running and calling to one another. The church was lighted. The whole village was aglow, and the electric lamps high up on the poles glinted on the sheds of the mine from which the cage was lifting the first of the twenty.

(Continued on page 445).

The Song in the Dark

By Edwin Balmer

A Short Story Continued From Last Week

IT'S UP TO US!

By James Edward Hungerford

If we would strive to do our share
Of this world's work, without complaining,
And treat our fellow-beings fair,
And think of giving—more than gaining;
If we would do our daily shift
To make the world a little better,
And other people's burdens lift—
We'd free ourselves of every fetter!

If we would strive to give but smiles,
And banish frowning from our faces,
And learn to bear our frets and riles,
And do our best in our own places;
If we would cease from stress and strife,
And keep from getting in a flurry,
We'd put real living into life—
And banish ev'ry foolish worry!

If we would strive to do our best

Instead of merely idly "drifting,"
And "play the game," and "stand the test,"
Our trouble clouds would all be lifting!
If we would strive each day to give
The finest that we have to offer,
We'd truly, truly learn to live—
And happiness would fill our coffer!

If we would work right with the "boss,"
Instead of "getting by" or shirking,
With golden hours a total loss,
That we should give to willing working;
If we would make the Golden Rule
Our creed—and bravely try to live it,
We'd get our due on God's Footstool—
And He would more than gladly give it!

half her way. However, there she was, keeping hold of herself. Catch her weeping around the mine mouth! Not she! She's listening for the bell, but till it rings she's sticking to her post seeing after her children, feeding 'em, washing 'em, keeping 'em from getting frightened. Then in you walk on her, and ask her how she is feeling!

"I did not!" denied Jim.

"About the same as."

Jim was feeling so particularly unillustrious that he retorted, "Well, what were you doing there? I suppose you dropped in, as an old friend, to make a pleasant little social call."

"I did not. I came to get copy for about fourteen hundred words which I'm supposed to shove on the wire this afternoon," Lucy admitted.

"Well," said Jim again, "what are you going to shove?"

"What're you?" demanded Lucy. "I suppose you'll say, 'I dropped in to interview the wife of Nicolo for the readers of the "Telegraph";' Lucy composed paraphrases of his imaginary story; "and there, in the miner's simple home, I came upon the maiden lady correspondent for another paper, awkwardly holding the baby

Lucy. She meant that bell which would peal or toll when word reached the mine mouth that the rescuers had news below.

Lucy said, "I think I've met my share of the women who are considered interesting to the general reader. Most of them have simply given me the sensation of extreme lassitude—bustling old four-flushers!"

She had spoken with vehemence. But, after a pause, she went on more calmly, "Now, this morning is entirely different. I'm the four-flusher. That's what I'm feeling. I don't feel tired at all. I want to do something, because I've never felt so worthless in all my life as I do since I've spent a morning with Amata Baresi."

Jim gazed at her face, which was turned away from him. "What do you want to do?" he asked.

She didn't answer. "Amata Baresi is undoubtedly the most benighted soul I have ever met," Lucy continued. "She gets on without the most rudimentary conception of current thought about women. She hasn't the slightest impulse to develop her personality—"

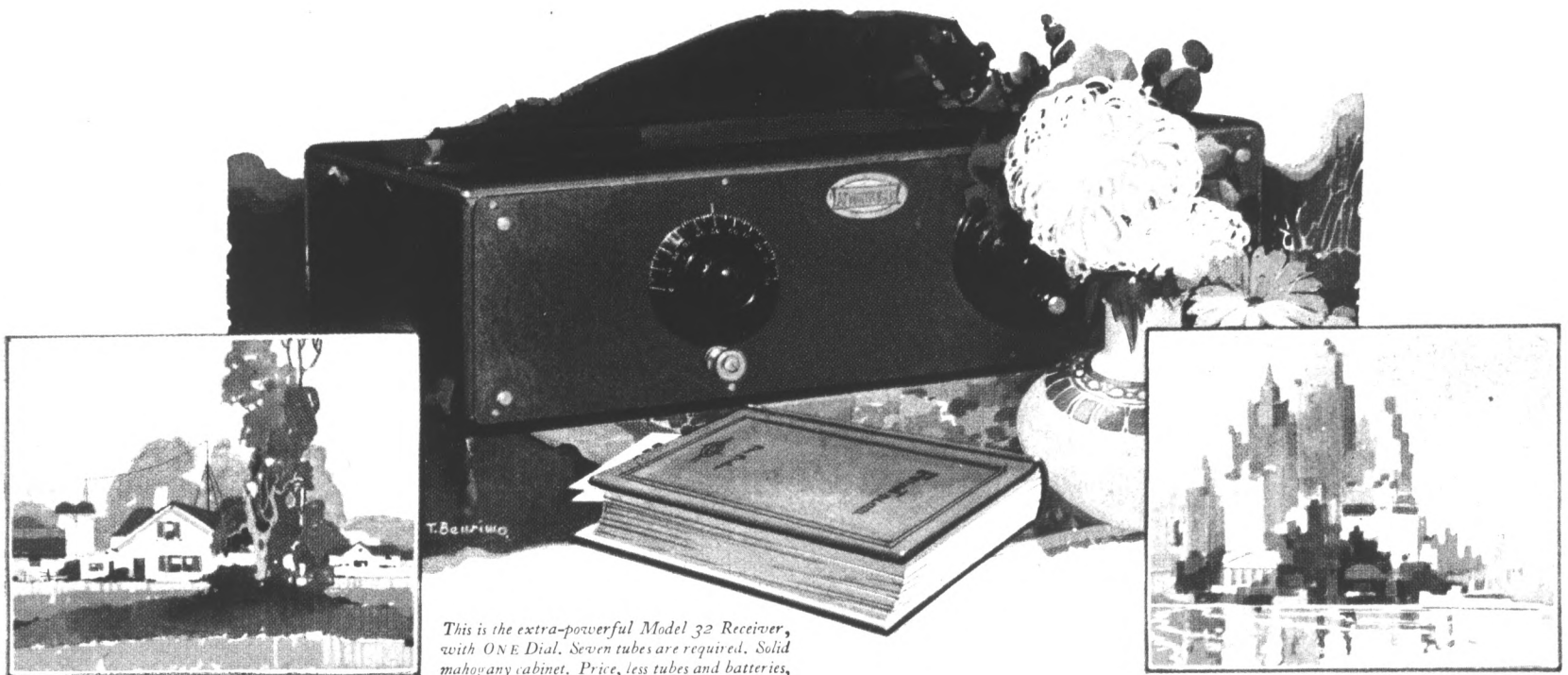
"Oh, come now!" Jim objected. "Five children!"

Activities of Al Acres—More Than One Cylinder is Missing on Slim's Car

Frank R. Leet



ATWATER KENT RADIO



This is the extra-powerful Model 32 Receiver, with ONE Dial. Seven tubes are required. Solid mahogany cabinet. Price, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$140.

YOU REACH FARTHER . . .
and at a sensible price

Farmers know!

ON FARMS, as well as in towns, Atwater Kent Radio is preferred because of its all-round efficiency, reliability, compactness, good looks and sensible price. Every farm survey proves that more farmers intend to buy Atwater Kent Radio than any other make.

If you live far from broadcasting stations, you must have an exceptionally powerful receiving set. And at a sensible price.

The combination you want is here. It's the Atwater Kent Model 32. This seven-tube receiver has extra power, longer reach. It permits you to enjoy the same programs as the people who live nearer the big cities.

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The Model 32 costs \$140. Compare its performance—in *any* respect—with any other receiver at any price.

If you don't require *unusual* power—try one of our other models. The ONE Dial, six-tube

sets are \$70 and \$85. Three-dial, five-tube set is \$60. They're all powerful, all reliable—the Atwater Kent way.

The nearest Atwater Kent dealer will gladly help you to determine which is the receiver for you. And don't forget that your satisfaction will depend upon your choice of speaker, too. Be sure yours is an Atwater Kent Radio Speaker—be *sure* of tone.

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WJAR . . . Providence	WCCO Mpls.-St. Paul	WGR . . . Buffalo
WEEI . . . Boston	WTAG . . . Worcester	WOC . . . Davenport
WRC . . . Washington	WGN . . . Chicago	KSD . . . St. Louis
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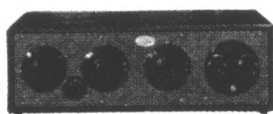
Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada



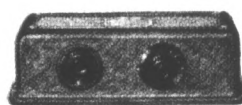
Model L Speaker, dark brown crystal-line finish, \$16.00



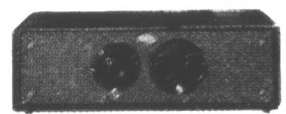
Model H Speaker, dark brown crystal-line finish, \$21.00



Model 20 Compact, five-tube Three Dial receiver. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$60.00



Model 35, six-tube ONE Dial receiver, shielded cabinet. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$70.00



Model 30, six-tube ONE Dial receiver. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$85.00

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For Hood's long experience in the

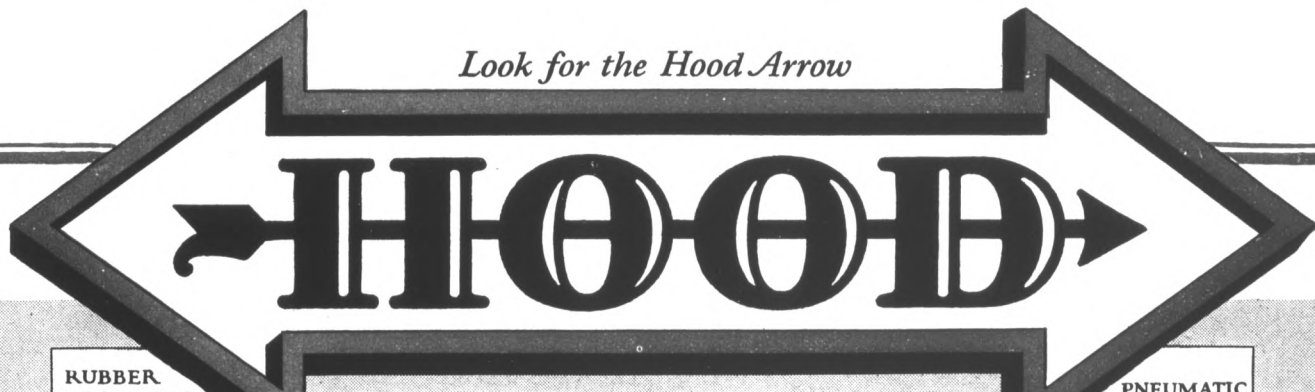
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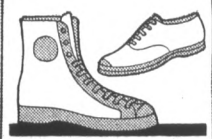
Look for the Hood Arrow



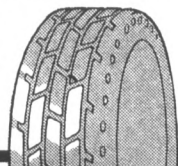
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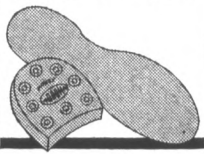
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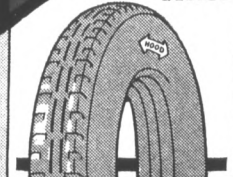
SOLID TIRES



RUBBER
HEELS & SOLES



PNEUMATIC
TIRES



Q U A L I T Y ♦ A L W A Y S ♦ M A I N T A I N E D

Uncle Andrew Volstead

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

OCTOBER 31 is World's Temperance Sunday, and, of course, about the only way that we can discuss the subject is in Volstead terms. Prohibition is not a remote theory in the United States, but a fact, some people to the contrary notwithstanding. But is not a complete fact, and to complete it is the hope and endeavor of many, many people. Let me retail a few recent findings about alcoholic liquidity.

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, is one of the most eminent authorities on economic questions in the country, the author of many books. He has just published a book, "Prohibition at its Worst," and these are the boiled-down conclusions. Of course, he has statistics by the mile and the long ton to back up his statements, but we will not delve much into that part of it.



"1. The present situation of imperfect enforcement is intolerable. 2. Conditions are not as bad, however, as often represented. 3. Prohibition has accomplished much good hygienically, economically and socially. 4. The 'personal liberty' argument is largely imaginary. 5. We cannot accomplish what the opponents of prohibition really want by amending the Volstead Act, without thereby violating the Eighteenth Amendment. 6. To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the question. 7. To nullify it would mean disrespect for law of the most demoralizing kind. 8. Therefore the only practicable solution is to enforce the law. 9. Enforcement is a practical possibility."

The figures for 626 cities in the United States are given by Professor Fisher, with the result that—"After an examination of all the data, I have estimated that the flow of alcohol down human throats in the United States is at present certainly less than sixteen per cent, probably less than ten per cent, and possibly less than five per cent of pre-prohibition consumption." He adds that this country saves each year not less than six billions of dollars from prohibition, "not counting any savings in the upkeep of jails, almshouses, asylums, or any economic savings from reducing the death-rate." "If prohibition enforcement cost us one billion dollars a year, it would be well worth while purely as an economic investment."

YE who moan and groan over the wetness of things, how like ye this? Does it not come as a quieting balm? The country has not gone to the devil yet, from prohibition, and, we judge, is not going there. If it does, we will have to travel with it.

Look across the water. The hoary adage that distant pastures are green, is lacking in confirmation here. An American editor traveling and studying conditions in Europe this summer is giving his readers facts worth thinking about. Here is what he says about liquor conditions in merry England. "The greatest curse resting on Englishmen today is the liquor traffic. If England would transfer the amount wasted on liquor to the payments of her war debt, she would soon meet her foreign obligations. The liquor traffic here is worse than it ever was in the United States. The public saloons are crowded. The women crowd to the bars with the men, often with little children clinging to them. Grandmothers with sodden faces, too intoxicated to walk straight, are seen in front of saloons, leaning up against

baby carriages in which are candidates for the liquor traffic of tomorrow." Again, "One of the greatest obstacles in eradicating the terrible drink habit in England is the fact that members of Parliament, leaders in the Established Church, own profitable stock in the liquor business. The common people's wages are thus turned into stockholders' pockets. Consequently, the church of greatest influence does not fight the drink evil. The liquor interests are vigorously misrepresenting American prohibition. This is propaganda which everyone familiar with the facts knows to be a devilish lie."

Just what people want, who declare that prohibition must go, seems hard



THE MASONS FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS is due to get another severe jolt that will still further reduce its menace. The American Free Masons are organizing against it. They have started a big campaign of education to show their people how to keep in such fine condition that the disease will not attack them, and they are also talking of building a million and a quarter dollar sanatorium, somewhere in New Mexico, to care for five hundred sick Masons already down with the disease.

There are approximately 3,250,000 American males over twenty who are Free Masons. In any such group of men there will be 4,309 deaths from tuberculosis in a year, so long as tuberculosis takes toll at its present rate. There are 1,250,000 women members of the Eastern Star, and from that body it is estimated that 1,437 will die next year of tuberculosis.

That shows the probability of 5,746 White Plague deaths from their ranks in a single year, which is certainly bad enough. But that isn't the worst side of the story. Experience shows that every death will be accompanied by nine cases of illness that do not terminate fatally in that particular year (but may at a later time). That means not only 5,746 Masonic funerals, but over 50,000 cases of illness to care for. It is a devastating prospect. Of course, it does not hit Masons any worse than any other group of citizens, but as an organized, helpful, self-respecting and successful body, they resent such ravages from a preventable disease, and the probability is that they can make their resentment count much more effectively than the great mass of unorganized citizenry can do.

So the American Free Masons have started a systematic war against tuberculosis and they say, "If this work is not carried to completion, Freemasonry will be derelict in the discharge of its duty, and false to its vows and obligations."

Are you a Mason? If so, join in their fight. If not, let me suggest that you have a State Tuberculosis Society that is fighting the disease and will be glad to give you full information about your own protection and what you can do in the fight.

WHY COUSINS SHOULD NOT MARRY.

Could you publish your opinion of the marriage of first cousins? I know a family where the mother and father were first cousins, and now their daughter married her first cousin. Said daughter is not any too strong.

to get at. The wettest of them say they do not want the old saloon back. We are told repeatedly by those who have made investigations, that government control, such as obtains in Canada, and in some European countries, is a failure. To have liquor without having its consequences, has been proved, in five thousand years of history, to be impossible.

Americans ought to have a sense of pride in their country in this fact, that it is the only great power that has had the social vision, the courage and independence to make nation-wide prohibition part of the fundamental law. To enforce the law is in the best interests of every one.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 31.

SUBJECT:—The Evils of Strong Drink. Psalm 101:1 to 8, and Prov. 23:19 to 35.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Prov. 23:32.

Another family that were first cousins, and their children are all somewhat weakminded. Our law does not allow first cousins to marry, but they leave the state. Is it all right for third cousins to marry?—Reader.

The marriage of first cousins is disastrous because the laws of heredity show that family weaknesses are magnified to the point of disaster by such inbreeding. If there were no faults, such marriages would do no harm, but none of us are perfect. The same principle applies to second and third cousins, but, of course, grows less important as the bond of relationship becomes more remote.

CAUSE OF FLUSHED FACE.

What causes a flushed face? I am a girl eighteen years old, and when I get in company I get a flushed face which causes a headache. Is it because I have too much blood? My face hurts and it swells. What would you advise me to do for it?—Betty.

Flushing of the face is sometimes a symptom of disturbed circulation, in which case it can be successfully treated. If in doubt, a doctor should test blood pressure and heart action. Nine times in ten, however, it is a nervous symptom that can be cured only by the patient. It is caused by self-consciousness. Once the patient ceases to be self-conscious it disappears. It is not much use for you to determine that you will not blush. The thing to do is to bring yourself to the feeling that you do not care whether you blush or not. You can be helped to this by keeping in mind that the average person is much more concerned about himself than anyone else, and that your appearance does not give anyone else so very much concern. Getting married cures a great many cases, because it is a great destroyer of self-consciousness.

MOTHERHOOD AT FORTY-SIX.

I am a friend of a lady who was recently married, a very fine woman. She was a Michigan teacher for twenty-six years and is now forty-six. Is it likely that she will have children?—M. T.

It is possible, but not very likely. If she wished to do the very best service possible to her state, she would have married a few years earlier. Our statistics show that a few women become mothers at the age of forty-six, but only a few. There are many more at forty-five, and each year below, that the number increases.

"PINK-EYE" CONTAGIOUS.

Please say if "Pink-eye" is catching. Should a child with this trouble be allowed in school?

Purulent conjunctivitis, which is the proper name for "pink-eye," is quite contagious, and I do not think a child should be allowed in school having such a complaint. If there is a case in the family, very special care should be taken to see that the patient is given special towels, sheets, etc., for the disease spreads very easily.

THE SONG IN THE DARK.

(Continued from page 442).

ty-two miners who had been found to be "all right."

Of course, they were not actually all right. A good deal of gas had got through that first barrier which Nicolo had created out of roof timbers and sand; a good deal also had seeped beyond the second barrier, which he had engineered farther on. The men had had no water, and only bad air to breathe, and they had been lying, with lights out, sucking in the air close to the floor. But they were alive, and would again have strength, though most of them had to be carried out of the mine.

"I don't believe we could have pulled through, some of us," gasped one of the rescued miners as the flickering torchlight fell on his drawn face, "if it hadn't been for Nicolo—an' the way he sang to us down there—in the dark!"

JIM came upon Lucy in the crowd of excited women and children. What they saw, they described faithfully and well in their newspapers—all but one incident which occurred when the weaker men had been carried out and at last the rescuers brought Nicolo from the mine.

Lucy and Jim both told how the crowd cried out to him; how they cheered and wept; how they wanted to get hold of him. But neither mentioned how he looked when he saw his wife; neither described, nor even attempted to describe, how she stepped toward him and he, lifting himself on one elbow, with his other hand made his flourish of joy toward her and said, "Io ritorno, fanciulla, mia!"

They wanted those words for themselves; they wanted more than those words; far, far more of what they had found at Macara mine they wanted.

They went for a walk together after they had finished their assignments at Macara and while they were waiting for a train unimportant enough to stop at Groton.

"Well," announced Jim, "you and I, old dear, are going to have a hard time keeping our faces straight before each other when we're back to modernism again. Maybe we can keep up the bluff before the rest that we're hard-boiled; but you and I—we certainly have the goods on each other."

"Who's ashamed?" said Lucy. "I'm not."

"And you're not over it, dear?" Jim left out the "old" this time.

"Over what?"

"Your feeling about Amata Baresi; the feeling you mentioned yesterday—that you want to do something!"

"No; I'm not!" said Lucy boldly; and then she looked away. "And I don't mean ever to get over it."

He started this talk on a path which led by a little stream which had a grove of trees, so that they were alone. Suddenly his arms were around her.

"And I don't mean ever to let you. I've got something I can't get over, Lucy. I guess I caught it down here—from Nicolo. I want you for my wife and not in any 'modern way.' I want you as you are, not as you and I have pretended to be. I want to learn to care, and make you care, like they care. Love, I mean; let's say it. I want to love, and make you love, like that!"

She struggled a little: "Jim, I can't. I want to, but I can't."

"You can; we can. I saw you the other night when you were asleep—on the train. I went and looked at you. Then I saw you on the hill yesterday, and this morning at the mine when Nicolo came out. I know you now!"

She said, very quietly, "I saw you, too; not asleep, but all the other times. But, oh"—she pressed him from her a little—"how could you laugh at me!"

"When?"

"You know when!"

"But I didn't mean to hurt you, dear!"

"Oh, didn't you know I never wanted anything in all my life like being able to hold him right?"

"Forgive me, dear," said Jim.

"I'll show you, some day!"

"Oh, will you!" He kissed her.

"Fanciulla mia!"

"What?"

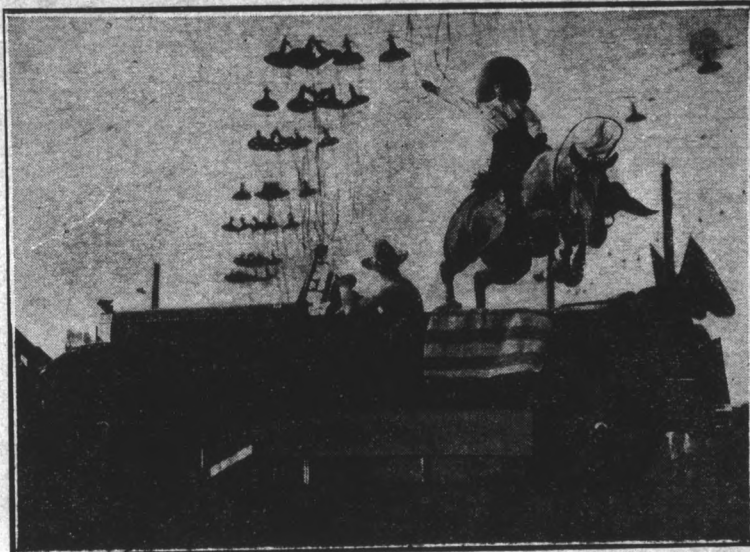
"Fanciulla, mia, Lucy."

THE END.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



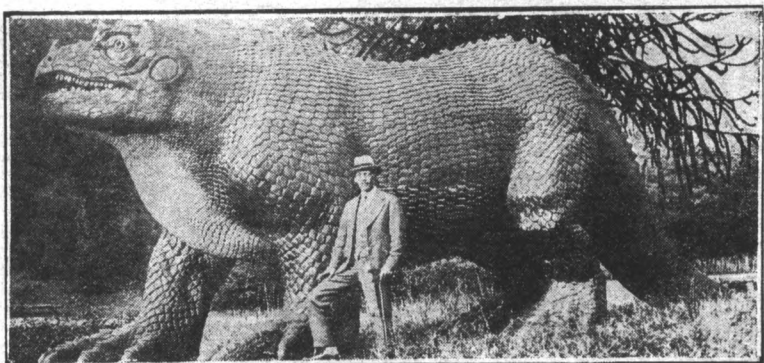
The Cardinals of St. Louis were the champions in the World Series.



A mere automobile is no bar to "King Tut," jumping horse, and his daring rider, Bonnie Gray. The stunt thrilled thousands in Los Angeles.



Butter and egg men from practically every state in the Union, recently met in Chicago.



Under leadership of Lieut. Col. H. F. Fenn, a British expedition will explore the Belgian Congo in search of strange animals similar to the replica of this pre-historic monster.



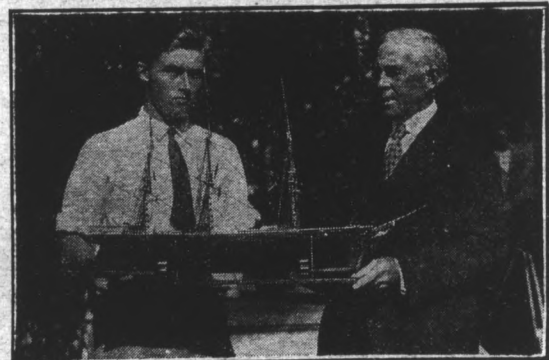
The U. S. Supreme Court: From left to right, Justices H. F. Stone, E. T. Sanford, P. Butler, G. Sutherland, L. D. Brandeis, W. Van Devanter, Chief Justice Taft, and O. W. Holmes.



Blanket tossing is one means of enforcing the freshmen rules and upholding the old college traditions.



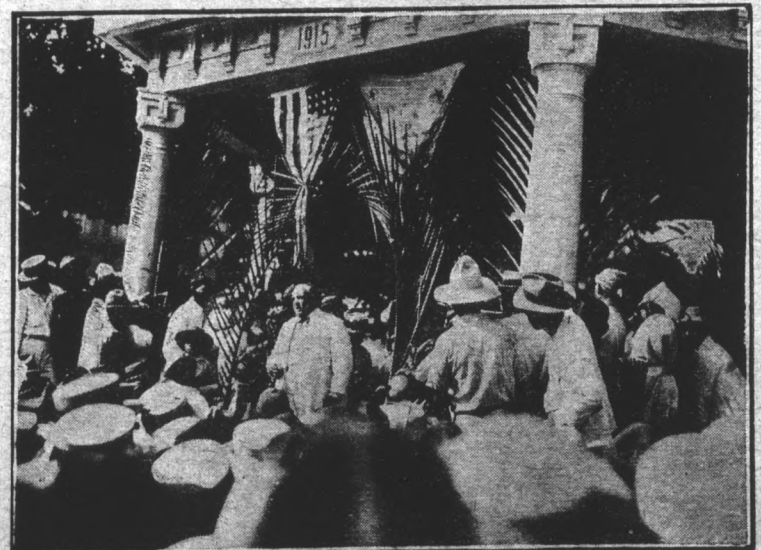
Queen Marie of Rumania, is at the present time touring in the United States.



Albert Bird, 16, won a scholarship to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for his dexterity in constructing ship models.



Alan Cobham, England's greatest aviator, received an enthusiastic welcome upon his return to London, after his record-breaking trip from London to Australia and back.



President Coolidge's representative, Colonel Calmi Thompson, is investigating conditions in the Philippine Islands. He is shown here addressing crowds of Moros and Filipinos.

Fresh Air in the School

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

ANYONE who enjoys a fight will find some pleasure in watching the present scrap between the doctors of the American Public Health Association and the engineers of the American Society of Ventilating Engineers. Years and years ago someone decided that the health of school children demanded thirty cubic feet of air per minute per pupil. It became a standard and was adopted by about half of our states. The only way to get it was by the installation of ventilating machinery which would artificially deliver so much air, and provide also for its exhaust. With such mechanical ventilation the open window in a schoolroom was a crime, and many a lively row has there been between teacher and janitor because of failure to keep all windows closed—one open window in the building spoiled the whole works.

Along comes the New York State Commission on Ventilation, studies the matter as thoroughly as possible, and then declares against mechanical ventilation and in favor of open windows, though recognizing the fact that large schools in large cities need some more definite arrangement than such simple window ventilation as is carried out in the home. Needless to say, the engineers cannot bear to see all their complex planning pushed aside—and so the war is on.

We get back to the fact, however, that the open window admitting the fresh outside air is the real basis of all ventilation, be the school large or small.

Every room in every school should have a thermometer. A temperature range between sixty-five and seventy degrees, preferably around sixty-eight, is best for pupils of average ages. A delicate pupil may be protected by extra wraps.

No room should be overcrowded. There should be 250 to 300 cubic feet of space per child.

Window-boards or other deflectors should be so placed as to give an upward direction to the air that comes in, and protect pupils from a direct draught.

Ventilation is not wholly for the purpose of supplying fresh air to breathe. The effect of the air in cooling the skin and removing body odors is equally important. The change in motion of air should be constant.

In the fresh air schools the temperature in cold weather seldom is brought higher than fifty-five degrees. These children, protected by Arctic suits, do better work than the average pupil, and enjoy the fresh air so much, once they get used to it, that they cannot sit with comfort in the warmer rooms of the same school.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Peter Pumpkin's Part in Hallowe'en

BILLY had promised the little old lady that he would come to see her often, so the very next afternoon, he took Tilly with him, and together they knocked at the little old lady's door.

"Come in," she said, with a smiling face.

"This is Tilly," said Billy by way of introduction.

"I am very glad that you have brought your little friend with you," said the little old lady. "For you know tonight is Hallowe'en, and you're just in time to help me make my Hallowe'en Jack O' Lantern."

Tilly's and Billy's faces beamed with anticipation of the fun they were to have. "We didn't have any pumpkins at our house, so we couldn't make any," said Billy.

And so, as they set about carving

the black cats in the country were assembled together, the witches were there with their black peaked hats and worn-out brooms, the apples were ready to be bobbed in the pan of water, the wishing mirror was hung, and the tick-tacks all made just as the princess had ordered, but the big round harvest moon that the princess had said must shine if her party was complete, was hiding behind a cloud and refused to show his face.

"Whatever will we do?" asked the princess' attendants.

"We will call the Wise Man," suggested one.

"But the Wise Man could not help them, for the big harvest moon refused to come from his hiding place, even when ordered to do so by the Wise man.

"Oh dear! oh me! oh my!" said all the princess' attendants, for they knew if the princess was disappointed that she would never smile again.

"But Peter Pumpkin overheard the trouble that the princess' attendants were in. He scratched his sleek bald head to see if he could think of a way to help.

"I have it, I have it," he shouted at last. "I'll be the moon."

"You, a lowly pumpkin, be the moon," said the attendants in surprise. "How can that be?"

"Then Peter Pumpkin explained his idea to them, and in a short time the attendants had a face like the Man in the Moon carved on the golden cheeks of Peter Pumpkin, and right inside they put a little candle.

"When the little princess came to her party, she was so pleased with Peter Pumpkin's smiling face that she forgot all about being disappointed because the big harvest moon did not shine. She called Peter, Mr. Jack O' Lantern, and ever since children have known him by that name."

Mike—"Did your friend recover entirely from his broken leg?"

Pat—"No. Complications set in."

Mike—"How come?"

Pat—"He married his nurse."

New Teacher—"Who can tell me what it is that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb?"

Little Willie—"Pa, on pay-day."

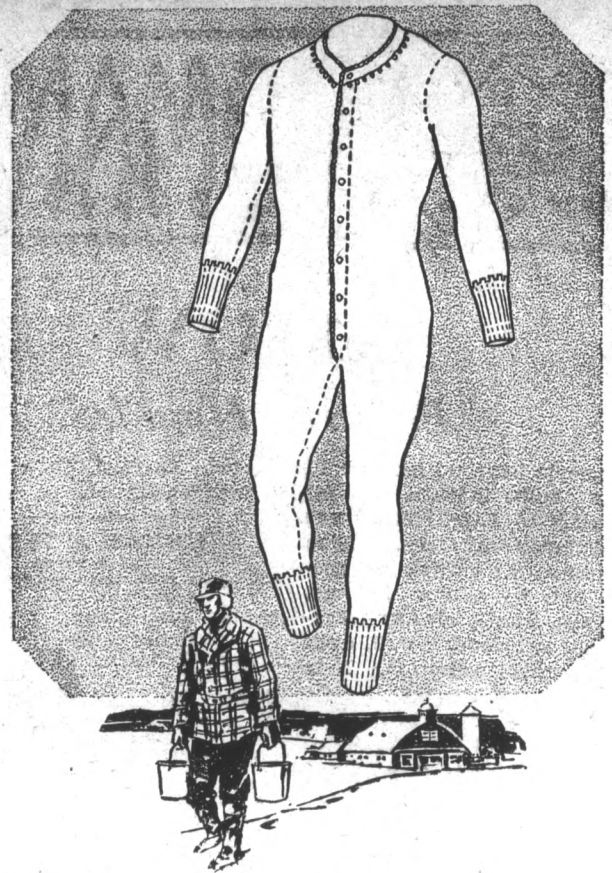


All the Black Cats in the Country Were There.

the pumpkin into a Jack O' Lantern, Tilly asked, "And why do we have Jack O' Lanterns on Hallowe'en?"

"Well, it happened this way," said the little old lady. "A long, long time ago, and longer than that, there lived a little princess. This little princess had a smile for everyone and was always very kind. But the Fairy Godmother had said she must never be disappointed or she would never smile again.

"Then one day the little princess planned a party for All Saints' Day, or Hallowe'en, as we call it now. All



"To keep well in winter,"
say authorities on health,
"change the underwear often"

It is a scientific fact that the oftener underwear is changed, especially in winter, the better chance a person has of avoiding colds and sickness.

The reason for changing underwear often, the authorities say, is because clean underwear is highly absorbent. It takes up body moisture. It keeps the skin warm and dry. It prevents sudden chilling.

These facts make it very apparent that Wright's Health Underwear is the safest and best you can buy. It is even more absorbent than ordinary underwear. It is made of wool, a very absorbent material. It is knitted with a patented loop-stitch which actually increases the natural absorbency. It is soft about the neck and doesn't chafe. It is well tailored and fits snugly about the ankles and wrists. There is plenty of leg and chest

room, no bunching and binding. Your family will like to wear it.

You don't have to look over every garment for possible snags and rips. Wright's Health Underwear is honestly and carefully made. It doesn't tear easily. If there should be a snag it won't run. That is because of the patented loop-stitch with which it is knitted. Buttons stay on. Buttonholes don't tear.

Go to your store today and ask for Wright's Health Underwear. Moderately priced. All-wool or wool-and-cotton. Three weights, medium, heavy and light. Union suits or separate garments. Wright's Underwear Co., Inc., 74 Leonard Street, New York City.

FREE—Write for booklet, "Comfort," which gives you many interesting facts about Wright's Health Underwear. Please mention your dealer's name.

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Write DETROIT BEEF CO., 1903 Adelaide St., Detroit. They will sell them for you. They will send you free of charge, instructions for dressing and shipping.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Grow Bulbs Indoors

Properly Handled, They Will Produce Healthy Blossoms

MANY people have no luck at all growing bulbs indoors, and yet it is easy to have luck if you avoid the common mistakes. Bulbs that were used in the garden last season should not be grown indoors. Such bulbs are nearly always weaklings incapable of blooming well, even under the happiest condition. New bulbs, alone give satisfaction.

If bulbs are to produce good flowers, they must not be hurried. It takes anywhere from six weeks to three months (according to variety) for a bulb even to start into life under correct conditions. Of course, you can hustle bulbs along, but doing so leaves to many of them producing all leaves and no blooms, and to those flowers that are formed being so poor, so thin and drooping, that they are almost useless.

Hyacinths in Water.

Some bulbs, notably hyacinths, will grow in water alone. You can buy special vases for them to rest in, or you can put them in a bowl of water and pack stones or shells around them to keep them upright when they begin to grow. This is hardly serious bulb culture, however, being suitable only for modest efforts.

An alternative is to grow the bulbs in ordinary flower pots filled with soil. Some do not care for this method. It is all right for a greenhouse, otherwise it is messy.

If soil is to be your rooting medium, let it be proper potting mould—a mixture of two parts leaf soil, two parts nice black garden soil, one part rotted manure, and one part sand.

Another point, too,—be sure your pots are well drained. There should be at least an inch of cinders, small stones, or bits of broken glass in the bottom of the jar. You cannot use soil in connection with the ordinary ornamental bowl unprovided with drainage holes.

It may be mentioned here that a piece of charcoal in a bowl of water will keep it sweet.

The Question of Starting.

The most common mistake of all made is to not induce the bulbs properly into soil or water. This is the secret of bulb success: Plant your bulbs in their pots or bowls, and then bury them, outdoors under a pile of sand or sifted fire ashes. Let them take root before lifting them out of this. It is well to leave them under this for a month. When about an inch of growth shows above the soil in the pot, bring them into the house. The first week thereafter should be spent in some semi-light corner. Then the sunlight and air must come to the bulbs.

The fibre immediately surrounding the bulbs must never be dry. On the other hand, it must on no account be in a constantly sodden state. The best way is to test whether water is needed is to thrust a finger down into the soil so that you can feel the lower level. The way to prevent over-watering is, always tilt and drain the bowl in about an hour after each drink is given. The quickest way to wreck a bulb is to forget to water it for several days.

Here are a list of suitable bulbs for bowl culture: Roman Hyacinth, Tulips,

Crocus, Narcissi, Daffodils, Ordinary Hyacinths, Snowdrops and Freesias.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

"Where are we going to, mommy dear?"

"Child, how should I know? We're coming near Shiloh, I think, and then Canneryville."

George, beat that car to the top of the hill!"

"Oh, what's that gorgeous bird there on the fence?"

"Silly, you haven't a shadow of sense! How should I know every bird that we pass?"

George, there's a car behind, step on the gas!"

"Mommy, may we stop to pick just a few

Daisies along by the road, mommy—Do!"

"Hush up now, daughter, you tire daddy's nerves—

Say, but he's speeding today on the curves!"

"Mommy, I'm sleepy—I'll lie on your lap—

Maybe I'll take just a wee bit of nap—Where are we going to, mommy, you s'pose?"

"Be quiet, silly . . . God only knows!" —Earl B. Brown.

DELICIOUS CANNED BEETS.

Some time ago Mrs. C. H. asked for a recipe for pickled beets. Try this: One quart of vinegar, two quarts of water, two cups sugar, one heaping tablespoon of salt. Boil and skim, and pour it, boiling hot, over the cooked beets in cans, and seal while hot. I know these are good.—A. L.

PEANUT BUTTER GRAVY.

PEANUT butter gravy is delicious with either baked or fried ham. If I bake a slice of ham I take out the

meat, add two tablespoons of peanut butter to juice in pan, and stir well. Then I gradually add one cup of cold sweet milk. Cook until it thickens, and stir constantly so it won't lump. This may need a little flour to thicken.—Mrs. M. S.

OUTDOOR HOUSECLEANING.

DID it ever occur to you that there are many people, passing every day, who never enter our homes, and

that they judge us by the appearance of our yards? This is a good time of the year to have an "outdoor housecleaning." Rake up the leaves, pull up the dead weeds and burn them. Mend the rickety steps and pick up the old cans and dispose of them. These things take but little time, but add greatly to the appearance of our homes and give us the satisfaction that strangers will pass more favorable judgment on our homes.—Mrs. A. S.

Left-Overs That Deny Name

A THRIFTY housewife dislikes to waste left-over food, and yet a good cook dislikes to jeopardize her reputation by serving "warmed-up" foods. Following are some of my recipes, and the finished dishes are not at all recognizable as left-overs.

Chicken or Salmon Salad.

This is equally good for chicken or salmon. Remove the bones, and flake the salmon or mince the chicken fine. Add as much diced sweet pickle as you have meat. Moisten with salad dressing, pile on lettuce leaves and serve. This is a dish that has infinite possibilities as a dish to be prepared quickly for unexpected company. If there are many mouths and little salad, the salad may be "lengthened out" by garnishing with hard boiled eggs in profusion. Balls of well seasoned cottage cheese may be used in place of the eggs.

Chicken or salmon may also be used in delicious croquettes or fritters, both of which are particularly fine for supper.

With a Bit of Canned Corn.

Left-over corn is one dish that causes me no worries, as there are so many ways of using it. If it is left

from dinner, and the weather is such that soup will taste good for supper, it is used in soup. Bring a quart of milk to the boil, add salt and pepper to taste, a rounding tablespoon of butter and, if desired, a few drops of onion juice. Add the left-over corn, allow to boil up, and serve. And here is a time to use dry bread. Brown the bread lightly in the oven, spread with butter and serve with the soup.

If the family is not fond of soup, try cooking the corn in the casserole. Arrange a layer of sliced potatoes about two inches deep in the casserole, spread the corn over the top, pour on rich milk to barely cover, season to taste with salt and pepper, sprinkle with dots of butter and bake till brown and the potatoes are done.

If the corn is left from supper, it may be used in the morning pancakes, giving a very common dish, a holiday taste.

With Cooked Fruit.

A dish of cooked fruit is often in danger of being allowed to spoil, simply because the family has tired of it. I have two favorite ways of using this. A rich biscuit dough is the foundation of each. For the first, roll the biscuit dough very thin, spread with butter and cut in rounds. Lay two rounds together and bake. Separate the rounds and pile fruit between them and on top, arranging each two rounds in an individual dish. If the fruit is not real sweet, add more sugar. Serve hot with cream or rich milk.

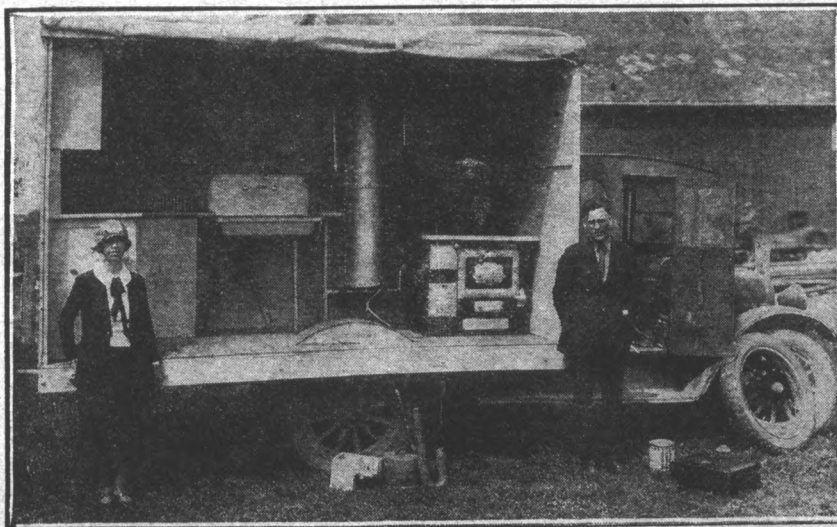
For the other dish the dough is rolled out thinly and spread quite thick with the sweetened fruit, using very little juice. Roll up, jelly roll style, and place in a long baking pan. Pour about two-thirds of a cup of boiling water over it, sprinkle with sugar and dots of butter and bake till done through. Serve hot, with rich milk to which sugar and cinnamon have been added.

Left-over Vegetables.

Nearly any left-over vegetable or cereal may be used for supper, if added to a good fritter batter and well fried. It is well to remember, however, that these fritters should not be served with one or two other fried foods. Cold sliced beef will be nice to serve for meat if you are serving fritters.

Rice and some other cereals may be added to custards, and improve the taste rather than detract from it. Rice may also be baked with cheese, and tomatoes may be baked with cheese also.—Mrs. N. P.

Gospel of Good Homes Travels by Auto

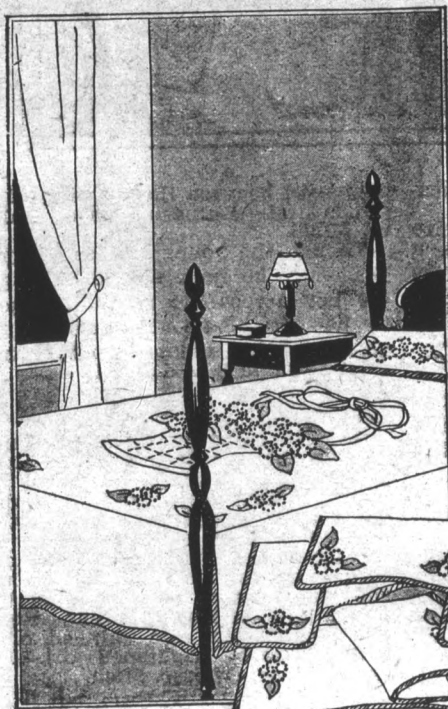


THIS traveling kitchen, or home convenience truck, as it was called, was constructed by the agricultural engineering department at M. S. C. from plans drawn up by the home economics division. During the summer it was taken on a tour of ten Upper Peninsula counties where 1,966 farmers, by actual count, viewed it at

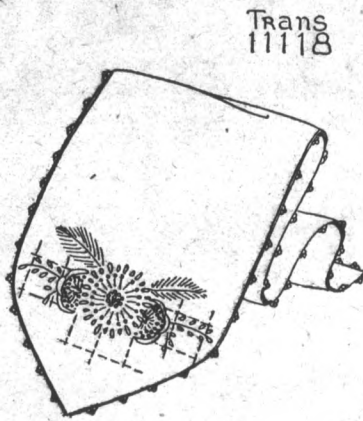
thirty-nine meetings held for the purpose. The object of the truck tour was to show simple, inexpensive water systems for farm homes, together with other home conveniences, such as good floor coverings, wall finishes, and demonstrate proper arrangement of equipment for saving steps and labor.—J. C. C.

Needle Points to Beauty

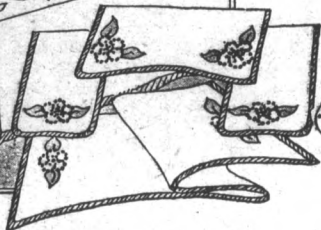
Add Individual Touch to Your Christmas Gifts



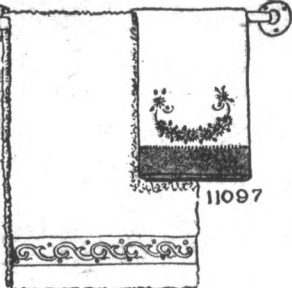
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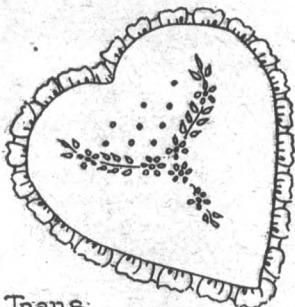
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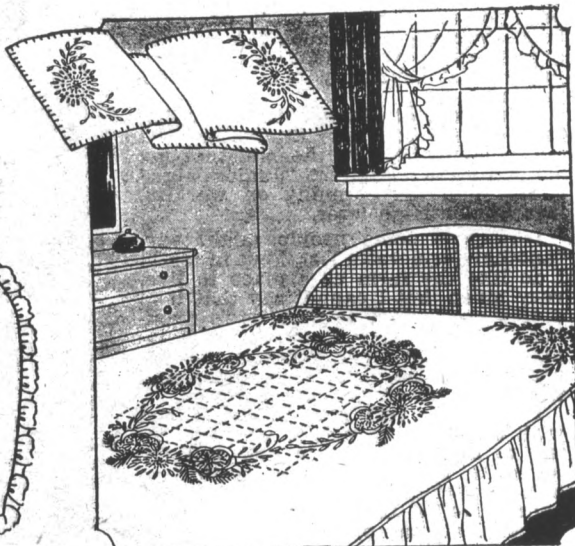
11041



11121



Trans
11085



Trans 11116

THE woman who waits until after Thanksgiving to get ready for Christmas is swamped with more than she can do. But the woman who makes out her gift lists early and gets those she intends to make, well under way by the first of November, is the woman who really enjoys the holidays.

Here are a few suggestions in the way of transfer patterns that may help you start off on your planning:

Who is it that does not cast a second eye at a basket of pretty flowers! And this one, No. 11078, embroidered on a bedspread, would make either a young or an old housekeeper happy. The pattern contains a flower basket, 15 inches wide and 23 inches high, four corner designs, 11 inches long, and two sprays 4½x13 inches.

Design No. 11116 is most adaptable to a complete bedroom set of spread, bolster, scarfs and curtains. The pattern provides bedspread motif measuring 22x28 inches, and four smaller motifs.

For a gift scarf, design No. 11118 would be most appropriate. The pattern contains two motifs 15x7½ inches.

Conventional border No. 11041 is suitable for wearing apparel, curtains, towels, scarfs, bags, hats, and many novelties. The pattern contains 3¾ yards of one design one inch wide.

If you wish to make something for the kiddies, flower spray design No. 11085 is most becoming. The pattern contains twenty-six individual motifs.

For solid or painted work on scarfs, pillows and waste baskets, choose design No. 11121. The pattern contains five separate floral motifs.

Design No. 11097 is most suited to towels and dainty underwear. The pattern contains several motifs in sizes from 16¼x17½ inches, to 2¼x10½ inches.

The price of each of these transfer

patterns is thirteen cents. Enclose this amount in stamps or coin, to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Send your orders early to avoid the delay of the last-minute Christmas rush.

Household Service

CANNAS FAILED TO BLOSSOM.

My cannas grew eight feet high this year, and just a few of them blossomed, with very small flowers. Can the bulbs be renewed in some way? —Mrs. B. S.

Due to lack of nutrition in the soil, and insufficient water supply, the canna plants fail to produce sufficient growth of underground stems for the next year's development. Hence every year the flowers will get smaller and smaller. If the same roots are to be kept, it would be advisable to enrich the ground with manure this fall, and spade it under at once. During the summer give two or three applications of sheep manure or bone meal, in quantities just merely large enough to cover the surface of the ground about the plants.

Salesman—"Don't you find that a baby brightens up a home considerably?"

Young Father—"Yes, we have our electric lights going most of the time now."

FADA Radio



Market quotations clear and unmistakable

Wait Till You Hear It!

YOU'LL agree that the new Fada Harmonated Reception is closer to perfection than anything heretofore offered.

It is an engineering achievement that is making history—do not fail to hear it!

On no account buy any radio until you have had a demonstration of Harmonated Reception at the nearest Fada Dealer!

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.

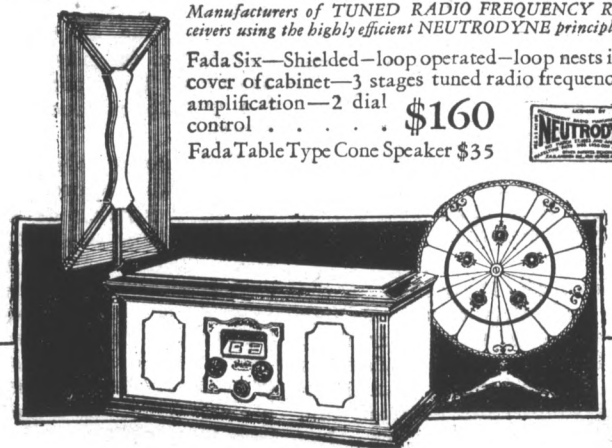
F. A. D. ANDREA, INC

1581 Jerome Avenue, New York

Manufacturers of TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY Receivers using the highly efficient NEUTRODYNE principle.

Fada Six—Shielded—loop operated—loop nests in cover of cabinet—3 stages tuned radio frequency amplification—2 dial control \$160

Fada Table Type Cone Speaker \$35



Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Frock for Home and Street Wear

No. 387—Costume Slip. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Emb. Design No. 11119 is 15c extra.

No. 538—Vogue of Snirring. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 3½ yards of 40-inch material.



No. 417—Attractive Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 32-inch or 36-inch material with 9¼ yards of binding.

No. 624—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

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

Just enclose 13 cents extra when you order your pattern and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you.



OUR PAGE



About Good Roads

Two Prize-Winning Essays
By Merry Circlers

GOOD roads, which are being constructed so rapidly in this country today, are of benefit to everyone. Although they are steadily being worn down by the rich city dweller in his speeding super-six, the man whose taxes built the roads gets considerable benefit from them also.

In these days, almost every farmer,

the chores before dark. Because of good roads, the farmer is able to attend agricultural demonstrations, lectures, etc., which are so frequently held in the small towns.

The farmer is indeed benefited in many ways by good roads, the backbone of the nation.—June Nelson.

Today, with the advent of the flivver, the unimproved road of our grandfathers' day is about as easy to find as an Adam's apple in the House of David! The mud-holes, the crooks, the ruts, and the snowdrifts of the old-time country road are vanishing like a secret at a meeting of The Ladies' Aid Society.

The modern farmer, with his truck and the good road that runs past his door, is a lucky cuss, compared to his predecessor. To him, mud-holes and snowdrifts are things of the dear departed past. He is no longer forced to depend on small-town prices. He tunes in on station WOW with his super-ultra oop-la lodyne and gets the latest market reports. Then he loads up his truck with a bunch of wildly oscillating piggies and sets off merrily for the stock-yards of the big city. He knows just where to get the top price for all his farm produce. Sometimes, too, the good road brings buyers to his door, thus saving him the trouble of trucking the produce away.

He is closer to his neighbors than he ever was before. When he goes out for a joy-ride (if any) he is not forever being jolted out of his last year's brogans, as he would be on a poor road. The good road adds to the appearance and value of his farm. It makes the entire community seem more prosperous. His children can drive to the new consolidated school in less time and more comfort than they formerly took in walking the distance to the old district school.

In fact, about the only thing he has to worry about with the good roads is how many speed-cops are camping on his trail, or parking on his doorstep with a summons!—Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.

would have qualified his statement rightly. What a big difference a little word makes. I feel sorry for that boy that he should be born of parents who set him no better example.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I have been a silent M. C. for some time, ever since I won my button and card. The reason I am writing now is because someone said the Bible says we are not descended from apes. So it does, but I have studied biology in Petoskey High School, and our teacher, who has studied a great deal on evolution, says: "Evolution does not mean that we are descended from apes, and I'll flunk anyone who says it does. It means we are descended from a lower form of animals." This statement does not contradict the Bible, because we all know that Adam and Eve certainly could not have been as high in mortality and strength of character as modern man, because they did not have the background of

generations of knowledge and education that we have.

Let a few Girl Scouts and Campfire girls start some discussions. I'm a Campfire girl and would be glad to hear from others. I'll sign off now. Love to all Merry Circlers.—Jeannette Coveyou, Petoskey, Mich.

I think you have said something. Because of what we of the present day have behind us, we can better realize what we have ahead of us. It's fun to live and see the world go ahead.

Dear Gang:

Ugh! That word "gang" does sound dreadfully slangy, but it's already written, so I can't change it. Well, well, if it isn't one thing it's two. Now, some progressive person thinks our letter box heading isn't artistic enough. I think it is very appropriate and should be left alone.

Dagmar Thomsen must think M. C.'s are dumb not to know that little goslings are green. I think little goslings are the duckiest things.

Uncle Frank, I think Helen Piper meant that "Ladies were First" in the

new head because the drawing of the girl is first.—Katherine Kafer, Palmyra, Mich.

Though the young lady in our page head may be first, she is looking at the boy across the page. I'm going to be careful about discussing the geese subject, because I might make a goose of myself doing it.

Dear Uncle:

This is only my thirteenth letter, and as thirteen is usually my lucky number, I have given my hopes free reign. A few days ago I was taking our bossies to pasture. One of them has a new baby calf, and about half way down the lane she decided to return and see her infant. I thought she was chasing me, so I ran back to the gate, and over I went. Result, one lost slipper, one skinned elbow, and one badly frightened girl.—Florence Lorenz, Owosso, Mich.

I bet you had a real run, but I think that it was your fear that made you run, not the cow. Thirteen is your lucky number.

From the Home-comers

Interest in Bettering the Farm.

As I have passed the age limit, I have not been participating in the page for the boys and girls, but have been watching with much interest the growth and development of the entire paper, and especially this noted department.

I am now at Kalamazoo, attending the Normal. It is very interesting, and I am happy here in the midst of my work. I am taking the "Junior High" course and am planning on working into Senior High later.

I suppose some people might say, "another farmerette lost," but in truth, I do like the farm as a place to live, very much, but I cannot say that it is a very good place to earn one's livelihood. However, I am very much interested in the work going on for the bettering of the farm, farm homes, and the education of the farm children.

I would be very glad to correspond with some of the people who are going to different schools and will try to make my answers interesting to any who wish to write me.—Sincerely yours, Melba L. Sutton, 707 Locust Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Farming, like any other occupation, has more failures than successes. But farming can be made a success, and the proportion of success in farming is becoming greater. Perhaps in the future you can teach success ideals to young hopefuls in rural districts.

Still the Old Questions.

Two years of membership in your club has been a pleasure to me. I am sorry that I am not the M. C. age any more. You probably don't remember me, because I have been a silent member of the M. C. Club so far, although Mr. Waste Basket has heard of and welcomed me several times.

I think most of the M. C.'s are quite

lively, although they are still discussing the bobbed hair, rouge and knicker question. I think bobbed hair is sensible, but when it comes to the boyish bob, I think it is time to draw the line. It seems to me, some girls are trying mighty hard to be boys, or at least, look like them. First, it was the knickers (they are all right, in their place), and now, the boyish bob. It takes the cake.

What do some of the M. C.'s think about smoking? I disapprove of it entirely when it comes to girls, but as far as the boys are concerned, I think it is all right if not done to excess. I know of a couple of young boys (eighteen) who smoke continually. If they haven't a cigarette they will take dry leaves and wrapping paper to make cigarettes. It is just a habit, and a bad one at that. I believe it acts just like morphine or any other dope.

Well, I think the broadcaster has said enough in one letter, so good-bye and lots of luck to all the M. C.'s, including you, Uncle Frank.—Your niece, Dorothy Stolz, 49 Louise Ave., Highland Park, Detroit, Michigan.

You are a middle-of-the-road girl, not old-fashioned, or an extremist the other way. Smoking does no one any good. It is a useless habit. This time W. B. won't get you.

Harold Still O. K.

Well, well, it seems great to step within the Merry Circle once more. Gosh, it seems like home. But there are so many, many new faces to be seen. This circle has sure grown.

Although there are many new members, there are some that I have met before. Over there are several members that brought on my side of the question, and over here is our honorable guide, who, with an iron will, guided us through the enemy's lines to victory. I see several of our old

Judge Charles E. Hughes Says:

In this country, opportunity lies at

hand everywhere. The way to win success is to, study your particular job, know all about it, and then do your best every time without shirking. This will make every effort worth while and secure deserved rewards.

Charles E. Hughes

Hon. Charles Evans Hughes has been Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Secretary of State, and Republican nominee for President. He has exemplified by a life of distinguished service the message he sends our boys. Next week's "Success Talk" will be by Edward W. Bok. (Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926, by Clarence Poe.)



OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I surely agree with you, that chewing tobacco is worse than smoking. There is just one boy in our town that chews, but what more can you expect of a boy whose mother chews and whose father chews and smokes? Uncle Frank, what is going to become of this world if the women begin to smoke? I think the death rate will increase rapidly.

I wonder why so many girls find fault with Guilford Rothfuss and Herbert Estes. I'm sure they are about the same as the average boy, maybe more intelligent. Herbert Estes, you are a little broad in your statement when you said, "I've gotten a good many dirty digs from the ambitious girls." I think you ought to say some of the ambitious girls, for I am an ambitious girl and I never gave you any dirty digs, for the simple reason that you don't deserve any.—A Niece, Reva McComb, Jasper, Mich.

Herbert Estes was a bit too inclusive, wasn't he? The word "some"

enemies over there on the other side, but they look real pleasant today, don't they, boys? The pale little girl back there with the knickers and boy-cut, I believe is the girl that threw the big compact at me. The powder was no good, therefore I was not blown to atoms.

Well, I suppose you are wondering how the world is treating me today. I can say O. K. I am still living on the same old farm, but next summer, I hope to be in the city. I am still doing a little art work, but not progressing very rapidly, because of lack of time for practice.

Well, I don't want this letter to take up too much space, so I will close for this time. Wishing success and happiness for everyone of you.—An ex-Circler, Harold Coles.

Despite the battle royal in which you were the target of attack, I know that there are a lot of bobbed haired lassies interested in you, and therefore will be interested in this letter of yours.

Don is Busy.

We are just finishing our show circuit with two cars of stock. The rush of fall work, and together with the fact that I am entering college two weeks late this year, makes it impossible for me to be with you by October 10. However, I thank you for the invitation and thoughtfulness.

Wishing you success, Donald Shepard, Charlotte, Michigan.

Donald was quite an active Merry Circler two years ago. At the National Dairy Show, Mr. R. A. Turner, former Boys' and Girls' Club Leader of Michigan, now in club work for Uncle Sam, had a very unique exhibit of some outstanding boys and girls in club work. Among the eight national club successes shown was an exhibit of Donald Shepard. Of him it is said: "Don Shepard, of Michigan, is one of the Shorthorn breeders in his state. As a boy of fifteen years of age, he began his club work with two calves. During the years which followed, his herd increased and improved to the extent that his exhibit winnings are now putting him through his state agricultural college. His county Shorthorn Breeders' Association elected him as secretary."

WORD CONSTRUCTION CONTEST.

HERE is a new kind of contest which is taking the place of cross word puzzles in England. You start

with one letter and add one letter each time to form a word. For instance: if you start with O it would work out somewhat as follows: O, on, one, nose, snore, etc. For our contest we will start with the letter A. Add one letter each time to make a word and see how many words you can make. You can shift the letters as you wish, but add only one each time.

To the one who makes the most words we will give a dollar bill; the next two, completely equipped pencil boxes; the next three, those dandy large-barrelled clutch pencils; and the next five, unique little pocket knives.

Be sure to put your name and address on the upper left-hand corner of your paper and send the paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before November 5, as the contest closes then.

We are probably one of the first to start this contest in this country, so be sure to take part in it.

CONTEST WINNERS.

I AM surprised that our Merry Circlers do not have more contest ideas than they have. Perhaps, though, they have ideas but are bashful in presenting them. At least, I did not get many suggestions regarding what kind of contest I should run, but the few I did get will be of help to me. One or two of these contest papers will be printed, as I want to make some comment on them.

The prize winners this week are:

Fountain Pens.
Memmo Martin, Brantus, Mich.
Mae Young, Dunningville, Mich.

Pencil Boxes.
Osmond Beckwith, Ovid, Mich.
June Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Eino Luonia, Eben Junction, Mich.

Knives.
Mildred Stover, R. 5, Grand Ledge, Mich.
Theodore Waisanen, Aura, Mich.
Donna McCombe, Clio, Mich.
Leona Lapham, R. 4, Coldwater, Mich.
John Masarik, R. 2, Perrinton, Mich.

The squirrel's bushy tail makes a blanket for him on cold nights.

About 800 languages and dialects are spoken by African natives.

POULTRY

LIGHTS STIMULATE EGG PRODUCTION.

THIS is the season of the year when poultrymen and poultry women who are making the farm flock pay big dividends are planning for the fall and winter season. The laying house is put in order, carefully disinfected, and both the yearling hens and the pullet flock will be ready to go into winter quarters in full feather, in vigorous condition, and ready to start heavy production as October arrives.

As the days become shorter and the hens spend a good deal of their time on the roosts, the egg yield naturally falls off. The reason is that hens cannot eat enough in eight or ten hours of natural daylight to furnish their body needs and enable them to maintain a high egg yield. To counteract the natural short day, progressive poultry keepers are now equipping their laying houses with artificial lights, either carbide gas or electricity, the former being almost a perfect substitute for sunlight.

The use of lights to increase egg yield has been urged by the department of agriculture and the various agricultural colleges. Wherever a farm is equipped with artificial lighting, it should be extended to the poultry houses, as the slight expense of laying the extra pipe or wiring is

more than offset by increased returns. The lights should be high enough to light up the perches, but the light should be reflected on the ground in a manner to cover the whole area uniformly. If the perches are in semi-darkness, the birds will not leave them, and if only part of the floor is well lighted there will be crowding.

The best arrangement is to have the fixtures about six feet from the floor, and covered by reflectors that will distribute the light properly. The number of lights required depends, of course, on the size of the shed and the quality of light. The reflectors can be home-made, of corrugated iron or tin, with an aluminum-paint reflecting surface. The usual size is sixteen inches in diameter by four inches high.

Lights may be turned on suddenly, but should be turned off gradually, as sudden darkness hinders the birds from regaining their perches. The lights may be used in the evening, late at night, or before dawn, or both evening and early morning.

HENS MAY NEED NOON LUNCH SOON.

THE slump in egg production always in evidence in the late summer and early fall can be checked, if not wholly avoided, by giving laying

hens a noon lunch, says Cora E. Cooke, poultry expert of the University of Minnesota.—J. C. M.

GET PULLETS INSIDE.

PULLETS intended for the winter laying flock should be housed in early fall regardless of age. Moving them later often causes them to stop laying because of the excitement and strangeness of the new surroundings. Flocks that were moved late have been known to go into a molt that lasted several months.

It is essential for protection against disease, to clean and disinfect the house thoroughly before the pullets are moved in. To move hens infested with lice into a clean house is folly. Dust them with sodium fluoride or grease them with blue ointment.

Drafts are easily eliminated, especially over the roosts, at the same time the house is cleaned and disinfected. This will prevent many fall colds that are likely to develop into roup later on. Avoid letting the flock out in the cold fall rains when possible.

The epidemic of roup in many poultry flocks last fall and winter was due to fall colds, many of them contracted by flocks that were permitted to roost on the trees in cold rains.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

FROM the hatch of March 22, I bought 200 Barred Rock chicks. About the first of August, one of these pullets started laying, and at five months of age three were laying. The one that started laying first is now setting. Can you beat that?—Earl Baker, Delton, Mich.

TRAMPING SILAGE NOT NECESSARY.

I READ with much interest a recent article on saving labor in silo filling, and found it a very worth while piece, but believe you should urge your readers to take one step in saving labor further than is covered in this article. I refer to the waste of labor in tramping the silage while filling.

Up to three years ago, we always followed the usual practice—but today I am convinced that men tramping in a silo is a waste of energy and money. Two years ago, after reading other articles on packing and not packing silage, I decided to try out the not-packing method, and on frosted corn, too. We filled two silos and did not allow any one to get into the silo at all. By refilling we found we got just as much into the silos, that there was far less spoiled silage, and a better mixing of corn and leaves and stalks.

As this was a new idea to the neighborhood, everyone around watched it during our winter feeding, with the result that those who changed work with us all filled without packing last year, and several outside also followed the same plan. At least ten or twelve silos in our locality were filled that way.

We use the field cutting machine and blow the cut silage into the silo without packing. The silage must drop in the center of the silo, where it cones up and spreads towards the outside, and as it begins to heat it seems to soften the hard stalks and its own weight settles it better than the men tramping. Many will say at once that a silo filled this way will not hold as much silage, and so on; but it will, and now this neighborhood would not give men their dinner to go in and tramp silage.

Artificial wool is being manufactured from wood.

The eel is not a snake, but a fish. The mother opossum, like the kangaroo, carries its young in a pouch.

Weight for weight, a chimpanzee is about four times as strong as a man.

We GUARANTEE
Red Strand Galvannealed
Square Deal Fence
to outlast any Farm Fence
You've ever owned!
KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.

An extra heavy zinc coating protects Red Strand fence against rust for many years longer than the regular "Galvanizing" process. More copper in the steel fights rust, too. These together—heavier ZINC and more COPPER—form a longer lasting, rust resisting combination never used before in any farm fence.

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

is made from the same kind of wire "that grandfather used to buy" 40 years ago. It has full gauge, crimped, springy line wires; one-piece, picket-like stays; self-draining, can't slip knot. Easy to erect, trim, strong.

Ask your dealer for prices. Red Strand costs no more than any good, woven wire fencing.

Write for "Official Proof of Tests" and "What 17,000 Farm Folks Said" booklets; also Keystone Catalog, FREE.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
4977 Industrial Street
Peoria, Ill.



CATTLE

Stocker and Feeders

50 Stocker heifers, mostly Shorthorn.
60 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.

HEREFORD STEERS

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

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

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 from R. of M. dams accredited herd. **SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.**

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

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.

SHORTHORNS For sale, several calves at foot, and bred again. Also good cows withers sired by Maxwilton Mock or Edglink Victor, two of the good bulls of the breed. Will make very attractive prices on all of these cattle. **GOTTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.**

At Private Sale

20 head of Registered Milking Shorthorn Cattle. R. of M. cows, bred heifers and heifer calves. Must sell entire lot before Dec. 15th. Come and see them. Prices right. No bulls to offer. **STANLEY J. GARDNER, Crosswell, Michigan.**

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.**

Milking Shorthorns Bulls 1 to 6 mos. cows and heifers, all ages. Tuberculin tested. **ELMER WESTBROOK, Crosswell, Mich.**

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

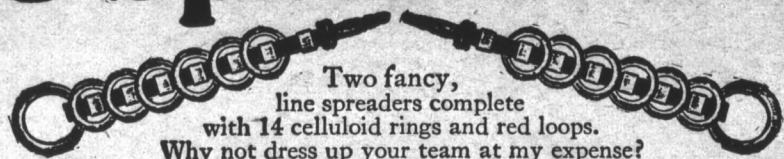
SHORTHORNS for beef and milk. A few heifers and cows for sale. Rodney's Model in service. **W. E. MORRISH, R. 5, Flint, Mich.**

Milking Shorthorns of quality, cows and heifers. Mostly Glenside breeding. Write your wants. **Irvin Dean & Sons, Crosswell, Mich.**

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Pages 452 and 453

#3 Spreaders FREE



Two fancy,
line spreaders complete
with 14 celluloid rings and red loops.
Why not dress up your team at my expense?

Why a \$3 Gift to You? I sell my harness by mail. I cannot call to see you. But I can afford to give you this fine prize just for the opportunity of SHOWING on YOUR TEAM the wonderful improvements of Walsh No-Buckle Harness. You get the spreaders whether you buy the harness or not.

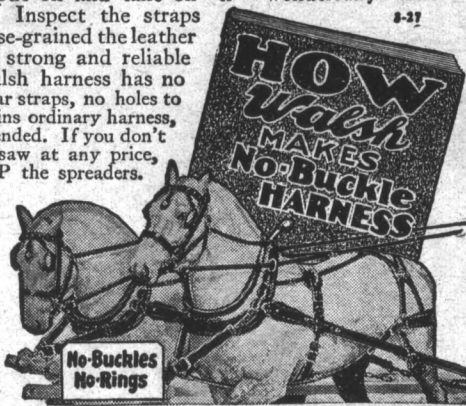
TRY Walsh No-Buckle Harness a Month FREE

I'll send you the harness and the set of spreaders. Fit up your team. Use the harness for 30 days in all kinds of work. See how nicely it fits—how easy to put on and take off—how wonderfully it improves the looks of your team. Inspect the straps inch by inch. See how firm and close-grained the leather—how even in thickness—how strong and reliable every part of the harness. Walsh harness has no buckles to cut straps, no rings to wear straps, no holes to weaken straps. Friction, which ruins ordinary harness, is done away with. Repair bills are ended. If you don't find my harness the best you ever saw at any price, return it at my expense and KEEP the spreaders.

Big Free Book

—How I make No-Buckle Harness in 10 different styles, 100 interesting pictures. Select style you want from this book and get spreaders free simply for giving harness a try-out. Send name today for money-saving information for harness buyers.

JAMES M. WALSH, President
JAMES M. WALSH CO.
430 Grand Avenue Milwaukee, Wis.



—More Beef
—Better Beef
—Quicker Beef

Thousands of cattlemen using Letz-Dixie Mixed Feed Makers send us statements like these:

"I now finish my cattle 30 days sooner and have a hard finish. Not a single scour all winter. It's remarkable how much feed can be saved. When cutting and grinding feed crops with the Letz-Dixie, only 1/2 as much hay and 2/3 as much corn is now required to get the same gain." Charles Schaefer, Higginsville, Mo.

Write at once for your copy of "The Feeder's Own Book of Facts" giving the results of multiplied beef, milk and pork profits as told by Letz-Dixie feeders themselves. Address:

Letz Mfg. Company, 1026 East Road, Crown Point, Ind.

What Thousands of Farmers Say the Letz-Dixie Will Do For You

- 1 Will increase animal production 15% to 30%.
- 2 Will require only 50% to 75% as much feed crops.
- 3 Will save 25% of your present labor cost.
- 4 Will release 25% to 50% more acreage for cash crops.
- 5 Will improve animal health. Eliminates scours and foundering.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Wallinwood Guernseys

Sons of BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH

Registered Guernsey Cow calf by side. Also registered Guernsey bull, Grand Champion Oakland County Fair, 1926. Advanced Registry record 11,710.20 milk. 574.48 butter-fat as 2-yr.-old. FRANK LOCKHART, R. No. 1, Birmingham, Mich. Telephone 7000 R-2 Redford.

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

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey females, bull calves, 415 lbs. butter-fat herd average in C. T. A. JOHN SHOEMAKER, R. No. 2, Hudsonville, Mich. (Phone Jamestown Ex.)

FOR 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.

MONEY MAKERS—Two Guernsey females to freshen soon. One bull calf, six months old. G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

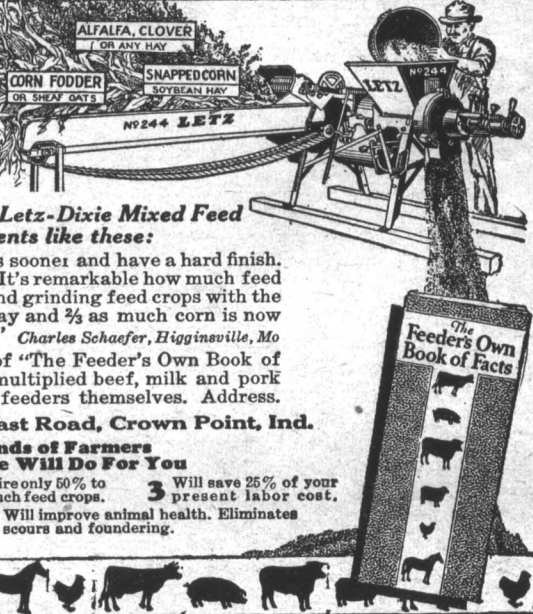
AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 588 lbs. butter in 1925.

Typey Colantha Bulls from cows standing high in Official and Cow Testing work insure unusual production. Ask us about them.

McPHERSON FARM CO.,
Howell, Michigan

LETZ-DIXIE MIXED FEED MAKER



Combine Type and Production

in your herd by using a son of College But-
ter Boy. Here is a good one, born February
20, 1926, light colored and well grown. An
excellent bodied calf, with straight topline
and broad level rump. His dam is a 21.4-
lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of a 4-yr.-old with 977
lbs. butter in a year.

His sire, College But-
ter Boy, is from a 32.6-
lb. cow with 1,112 lbs. butter in 1 yr.

Send for pedigree of Tag No. 215.
"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



**Bureau of
Animal Industry**
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

\$400.00 buys four Reg. Holstein Heifers,
all will freshen in December.
Nicely marked and sired by our 33-lb. sire. E. A.
ROHLFS, Akron, Mich.

For Sale by Templeton Farms two miles East of
Dexter, in Scio Town-
ship, fourteen pure-bred Holstein heifers from one to
three years old. Very reasonable prices.

FOR SALE 1 Registered bull King Pontiac
Posch Konigen. Born April 16th,
1924. Write MRS. DR. C. DINGMAN, 611 S.
Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Sale Registered Holstein cows, heifers
and young bulls, fully ac-
creted. N. J. PARENT, Holton, Mich.

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

Grand Champion Ayrshires

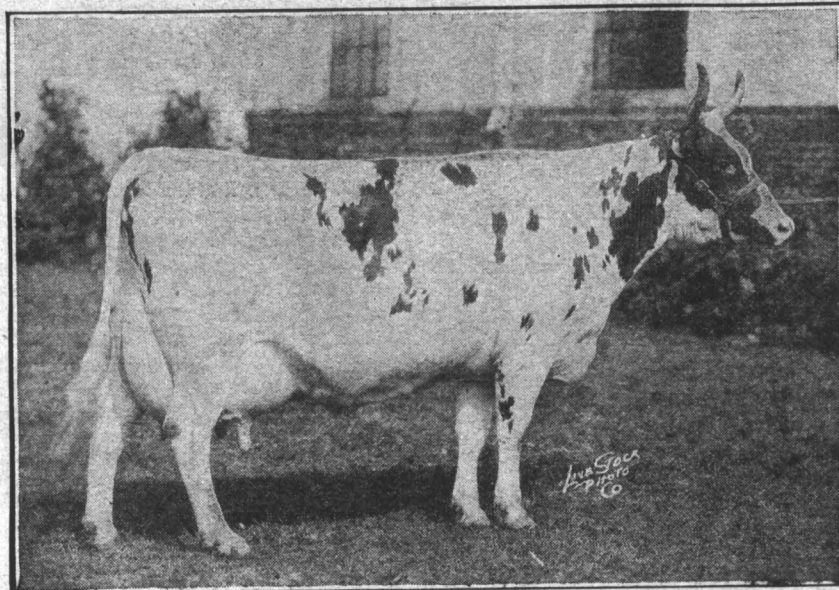
Michigan Exhibitor Takes Both High Honors at Dairy Show

BALMORAL FARMS, located just west of Ithaca, the county seat of Gratiot county, had one of the outstanding herds of Ayrshire cattle at the recent National Dairy Show held at Detroit early in October. From this herd was selected both the grand champion bull and the grand champion cow, the only time this has occurred in eighteen years, we understand. We asked Mr. Davidson, the owner, to tell us about these animals and his herd. Here is what he writes:

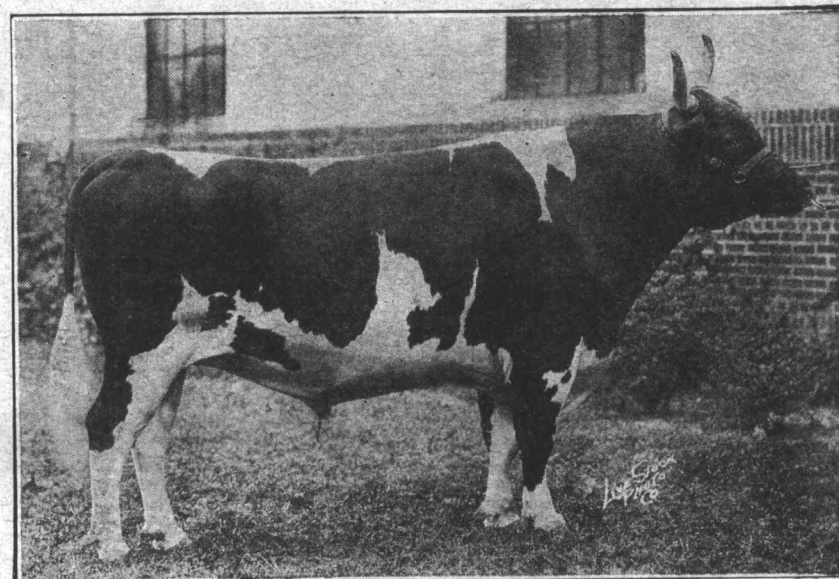
"The grand champion Ayrshire bull was Strathglass Roamer from our herd. This bull was senior and grand

champion at all of them. In 1925 he was shown at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, and was made senior and grand champion there.

Penshurst Jesabel was first in her class at the Royal Winter Fair last year. I am going to send my show herd to the Royal Winter Fair this year, and know that Strathglass Roamer will repeat there. I am also given to understand that this is the first time in eighteen years that the senior and grand champion bull, and senior and grand champion cow were both owned by the same breeder; in other words, it is a rare thing to have both



The Grand Champion Ayrshire Cow, Penshurst Jesabel.



The Grand Champion Bull, Strathglass Roamer, is from the Same Herd.

champion at the National Dairy Show in 1924, in 1925, and now in 1926. We understand that Strathglass Roamer is the only bull that has ever received the senior and grand championship at the National Dairy Show for three consecutive times.

"The grand champion Ayrshire cow this year was Penshurst Jesabel, also from our herd. Penshurst Jesabel has been a wonderful cow and was first in her class at the National Dairy Show last year. This year she was first in her class and went to the senior and grand championship. Both of these animals were purchased by me at a dispersal sale of the Barclay Farms, Rosemont, Pa. These farms were developed by George H. McFadden, who died recently.

"Strathglass Roamer has never been beaten, and he has been shown during the last three years. He has shown this year at the Ohio State Fair, Columbus; the Michigan State Fair, Detroit; the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia; the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Tri-State Fair, Trenton, N. J.; and the National Dairy Show, Detroit. He was first in his class at all these shows and was made senior and grand cham-

the grand champion cow and the grand champion bull in the same herd."

Owens New Michigan Champion.

"The five-year-old Ayrshire cow, Barclay's Erma, from our herd at Ithaca, becomes the champion Ayrshire producer of Michigan on her yield of 16,228 pounds of milk, 597.28 pounds of fat. In each of the first five months of her lactation she gave over a ton of milk, her monthly butter-fat production reaching the peak at eighty-nine pounds. As a two-year-old she gave 13,060 pounds milk, 482 pounds butter-fat.

"Erma was purchased at the Barclay dispersal sale for \$2,000. She is a daughter of Barclay's Doch-en-Doris, now in service at Strathglass Farm, winner of second and third ribbons in the aged class at the National Dairy Shows, 1922 and 1923. He is the sire of seven daughters with eight records averaging 12,254 pounds milk, 459 pounds fat. Hobsland Innellan, his sire, is rated among the foremost bulls of the breed, having scored highest honors at the Dairy Cattle Congress in 1914, and sired nine daughters with records that average 10,754 pounds of milk, 418 pounds of fat on eleven rec-

HOGS

DUROCS

Boars and Gilts

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Duroc Spring Boars

Col. breeding, April farrow. Write for description and prices.
Noriss Stock Farms, Casnovia, Mich.

For Sale Duroc Jersey Gilts and Boars of March and April farrow. Colonel and Orion King breeding. Good type and size. Will send C. O. D. on approval. W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

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

DUROCS—Super Col. boars and gilts. Also other well-bred boars. SHAFLEY STOCK FARM, HAROLD SHAFLEY, St. Johns, 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.

Duroc Jerseys Boars for fall breeding with type and quality. F. J. BRODT, R. No. 1, Monroe, Mich.

Chester White Boars Will ship C. O. D. W. H. BENTLEY, R. 1, Lenox, Mich.

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for HogBook
Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C's. Spring boars and gilts, fall pigs, either sex, sired by "Jumbo's Bellboy" and "Model Monster." MILO H. PETERSON, Ionia, Mich. Elmhurst Farm, R. 2.

O. I. C's. 5 Choice Young Boars CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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.

Michigan Premier Champion Poland China Herd, offering boars and gilts of spring farrow, also fall pigs at reasonable prices. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

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

Large Type P. C. spring boars, 200 to 300 pounds each. J. G. TAYLOR, Belding, 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 where 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.

SHEEP all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Tunis, Lincolns, Karakules and Hampshires. L. R. Kuntze, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.

Twenty Delaine rams from the Premier flock of Michigan. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see them. CALHOON BROS., Bronson, Mich.

Delaine Breeding Ewes

shear 10 lbs. highest price wool in the world. Bred to mutton rams, produce highest price MUTTON LAMBS in America. 1000 choice ewes to offer \$8.50 to \$10 head. Few extra selected, some higher. Cars all yearlings, cars all 2-year-olds. Will much more than pay cost and keep with first crop wool and lambs. Wire collect date you will inspect.

Geo. M. Wilber, OAKLANDS, Marysville, Ohio

DELAINE RAMS The wool and and good as grew. 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.

West Marion Stock Farm Oxford Downs a specialty. 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.

Rambouillet Rams registered, large well-built rams, ram lambs, and 10 yearling ewes. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

Shropshires Wardwell two-year ram, yearling rams, ram lambs, and 10 yearling ewes. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

ords. Barclay's Erma 3rd, the dam of Erma, is a granddaughter of Lessnes-sock Good Gift and Hobsland Innellan."

The Balmoral Herd of Mr. Davidson is considered one of the choicest collections of Ayrshires in the middle west. In addition to the grand champion bulls, Strathglass Roamer and Killoch Latest News, there are many great producing matrons in the herd, of which Barclay's Erma is typical.

MISSAUKEE GETS THIRD COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

DURING the last week in October the third cow testing association was organized in Missaukee county by County Agent H. L. Barnum. This association is composed of dairymen in the vicinity of McBain. In cooperation with Michigan State College, dairymen of the county are promoting a dairy-alfalfa campaign to be conducted during the second week of November.—B. L. H.

FLUSH THE EWES.

MANY sheep raisers are commencing to think about breeding their ewes. The ram should have been obtained by this time, unless one wishes late lambs, which, as a rule, are not so profitable as early lambs, providing of course, one has the place for early lambs.

Under our farm conditions, where one has relatively small flocks, the more twins or triplets are produced, the more profit one makes, for one can force the lambs so both will grow quite evenly. On the range, one lamb is usually sufficient, but here the more the merrier.

In order to obtain stronger lambs, have the ewes breed in a shorter period, and also to obtain a larger number of lambs, many shepherds "flush their ewes." In other words, about two or three weeks before breeding time, the ewes are either turned into an especially good pasture, or are given some grain. This is especially valuable if the sheep are run down. Have the ewes gaining in flesh when the ram is turned in, and see if you will not either obtain larger lambs or a higher percentage of lambs, or both.—J. P. Hoekzema.

HOG CHOLERA OUTBREAKS.

VACCINATION for the prevention of hog cholera is hampered by the shortage of the supply of hog cholera serum. The outbreak of the disease in Iowa has reduced the serum supply to the vanishing point. Practically every case of this disease which has been traced to the feeding of garbage to the hogs. A state law requires the immunization treatment for hogs prior to their being fed garbage. The need for such a law, and its enforcement, is shown by the outbreaks of cholera which have occurred in Michigan this year.

TON LITTERS IN MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

TWO Missaukee county farmers qualified for the Ton Litter Club this season. Harry Ward, of McBain, with eleven pure-bred O. I. C. pigs, produced 2,750 pounds of pork in six months. Mr. Ward has the unique distinction of having met the Ton Litter requirements for four successive years. Herman Van Steenis, also of McBain, entered the Ton Litter contest for the first time last spring, but succeeded in producing 2,507 pounds of pork from a litter of twelve.—Barnum.

Hog cholera is going rampant in several of the chief hog-raising states. It could have been checked had there been enough serum available for treating the animals. Treatment must become a regular, instead of a hit-and-miss practice of hog men.

ALL SET!!
FIFTH STATE SALE

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association

Wednesday, November 10, 1926

To be Held at Michigan State College
East Lansing, Mich.

53--Head Quality Holsteins--53

1. Type. Not an inferior animal in the bunch.
2. "Fresh or due soon." 6 fresh in October, 17 due in November, 14 due in December, 5 due in January.
3. Young. Females 2-8 years old.
4. Records. 15 have C. T. A. records. 8 out of good C. T. A. dams. Good 7-day records up to over 33 lbs.
5. Healthy. Regular breeders. From herds clean of T. B. Most herds in Modified Accredited areas.
6. Nine good bulls. Ready now or soon for service.

Write for preliminary catalog to

J. G. Hays, Sale Mgr., East Lansing, Mich.

Sale Starts 12 Noon, Eastern Standard Time

CONSIGNMENT SALE
OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At the Kalamazoo Fair Grounds, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Thursday, November 4th, 1926

The West Michigan Holstein Breeders will hold a Consignment Sale of High-class Holstein cattle at the Cattle Sheds on the Kalamazoo Fair Grounds, Sale to begin promptly at twelve o'clock Standard Time, on Thursday, November 4th, 1926. Remember the time and place.

Included in this sale will be a seven-months-old bull whose dam is a 30-lb. cow and has a semi-official record of over 22,000 pounds of milk and 980 pounds of butter in 365 days. This unusually high producing cow and her yearling daughter will be sold in this sale.

A nine-months-old bull calf will be sold in this sale, whose dam is a 31.15-pound cow, and whose dam and sire's dam average 31.53 pounds butter in seven days, and whose dam and sire's dam have Cow Testing Association records averaging 18,395 pounds of milk with an average test of 3.55%, and an average butter production of 804.3 pounds in 365 days.

A 31-pound cow soon due to freshen will be sold. Other desirable offerings are:

- A 26.81-lb. Junior 3-year-old.
- A 21-lb. 2-year-old.
- Several other A. R. O. cows, with good 7-day records.
- A Cow with a 2-year-old Cow Testing Association record of 12,666 lbs. milk and 498.8 lbs. butter.
- A Cow with a 2-year-old Cow Testing Association record of 10,901.2 lbs. milk and 445.4 lbs. butter.
- A Cow with a Cow Testing Association record of 12,421 lbs. milk and 495.2 lbs. butter.

A number of other cows with good Cow Testing Association records that will be fresh, or nearly ready to freshen at time of sale.

This sale offers an excellent opportunity to buy two very high-class young herd sires, backed with exceptionally high production for both 7-day and 365-day periods.

Nearly all of the cows offered in this sale will be fresh at time of sale, or will be due to freshen within from thirty to sixty days from time of sale.

All cattle going into this sale have been carefully tuberculin tested.

If interested, write for sale catalog.

COL. C. M. HESS, Auctioneer W. R. HARPER, Sale Mgr.
Akron, Ohio Middleville, Mich.

45 BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS 45

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 1 1/2 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 1925 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, that are cholera immune. Write now for catalog.

WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Michigan

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

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.

Shropshire Ram Lambs

Write or call at the farm. NIXON & RUSSELL, R. No. 7, Howell, Mich.

For Shropshires of the wooly type, ewes and ram lambs, call on DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Evart, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—21 choice young Delaine ewes. Also young rams, stock ram shears 30 pounds. Oldest and best bred flock in Ohio. Write S. H. SANDERS, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Shropshires One tried stud ram, yearling rams and 15 choice young ewes. Flock won consistently at Michigan's leading fairs. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

For Sale: Yearling Hampshire Rams registered. Erwin E. McMillen, R. 1, Farwell, Mich.

HORSES WANTED

WANTED 50 Road Horses in good flesh, 1,100 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. Must be kind to handle. SHAW BROS., 5721 Lawton Ave., Detroit, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, October 26.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.45; No. 2 white \$1.46; No. 2 mixed \$1.44.

Chicago.—December at \$1.42½; May at \$1.47½.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.44½ at \$1.45½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 83c; No. 3 yellow 82c.

Chicago.—December at 77½c; May at 84½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 53c; No. 3, 51c.

Chicago.—December at 44½c; May at 48½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.50.

Chicago.—December \$1.00½; May at \$1.46½.

Toledo.—Rye 99c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.30@5.40.

Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked at \$5.75@5.85 per cwt; red kidneys \$9@9.50.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.50@6; red kidney \$8.25@8.75.

Barley.

Malting 76c; feeding 62c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22.25; 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 \$14@15.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$31; spring wheat bran at \$30; standard middlings at \$32; fancy middlings at \$37; cracked corn \$35; coarse corn meal \$34; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have advanced to the highest point since early in August. A sharp rise in Liverpool, some frost damage in Argentina, lack of pressure from cash grain in domestic and Canadian markets, evidence of damage to the Canadian crop, and increased speculative buying, featured the upturn. From the low point early in September, Liverpool prices for October delivery advanced about 32c a bushel, compared with 13c on Chicago December, and 20c on Winnipeg October. Rising ocean freight rates have necessarily widened the spread between the North American and European markets. Country marketings of wheat in western Canada are running between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels a day, and receipts at Winnipeg average about 2,000 cars. This grain would depress prices if it were not possible to do extensive export business. The undertone of domestic cash markets is decidedly healthy. Stocks at terminals are smaller than they were three weeks ago, the first time in over 15 years that they have decreased at this time of the year. Primary receipts have been small, mills are grinding actively, and export clearances are holding up much better than they were expected to do when Canadian competition increased. By this time, about 100,000,000 bushels have been cleared, or half of the theoretical surplus. Export shipments have been particularly active from Pacific Coast ports.

CORN

Corn prices have turned strong in the last day or two. Cash demand seems to be broader than a month ago. Speculative demand appears to be broadening in anticipation of reduced crop estimates based on disappointing husking returns and serious losses from mold and rot. Producers have been selling old corn rather freely, and as a result, no progress has been made toward reducing the large stocks at terminals. New corn is moving freely in Texas.

OATS

Oats prices have been relatively strong in the last few weeks. The small crop and the field damage have intrigued some speculative interest, which has counterbalanced the slow consuming demand. In addition, the extremely light primary receipts have resulted in less pressure from cash grain than usually occurs during the fall months. Still further gains in prices appear probable.

RYE

Rye is showing no independent strength. The visible supply has been increasing in recent weeks, while wheat was decreasing, and weekly export clearances remain below the level necessary to dispose of the surplus. The market probably will continue to borrow its trend from wheat.

BEANS

The bean market is firm at slightly higher prices, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$5.25 per hundred pounds, sacked, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Rains have prevented much progress in harvesting during the past week, and caused further damage to the crop still in the field. Growers are confident that prices will work higher and are not selling, so that market supplies are below normal for this time of year.

HAY

Hay prices remained steady last week. Demand is moderate as pastures are still supplying considerable feed, particularly in the eastern and northern states, but receipts are not burdensome. Demand from the south is dull. The alfalfa crop is estimated at 27,000,000 tons, or 2,000,000 tons less than last year's harvest. Alfalfa hay prices have strengthened recently in Pacific Coast states where demand is active.

SEEDS

Sweet clover prices have advanced during the past month, and farmers are selling their crop more rapidly than a year ago. Quality averages better than last season. Red clover seed has continued to advance and prices to growers average the highest in at least four years. Threshing has been retarded in many sections by the heavy rains, so that only about 20 per cent of the crop had left growers' hands by October 12.

FEEDS

The feed market is depressed with offerings which are in excess of the dull demand. Output of wheat feeds, linseed and cottonseed meal are relatively heavy. Cottonseed meal has declined and prices are the lowest in recent years.

EGGS

The egg market is holding at the highest prices of the season, and is still headed upward. Fresh eggs are scarce, receipts at the leading markets are decreasing from week to week, with supplies fully 30 per cent smaller than a month ago. Fancy quality is particularly scarce, but medium and undergrades are plentiful. The low point in receipts does not usually come before the end of November. Current prices for fresh firsts are almost as high as a year ago, but advances from this time on last season were rapid, and may not be equalled this year.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 41@42½c; extras at 43@43½c; ordinary firsts 36@38c; miscellaneous 41c; dirties 31c; checks 29c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; springers 21½c; roosters 18c; ducks 23@25c; geese 19c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 37@42c; storage 32½@36½c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 25c; light springers 23c; heavy hens 27c; light hens 18c; geese 20c; ducks 24@25c; turkeys 36@38c.

BUTTER

The butter market climbed higher at the close last week. It was believed that the decline in production which started a month ago had been checked, but receipts so far have failed to show any increase. Higher prices are to be expected before the trend turns downward again, but values may continue to average lower than last season. Dealers, confident that the winter butter production will be large, are inclined to buy in small quantities. Withdrawals since October 1 from stocks held in the four leading markets represent more than 20 per cent of the apparent distribution into consumptive channels. The surplus over a year ago is gradually being reduced, but reserves are plentiful.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 47c; New York 47c; Boston 46½c; Philadelphia 48c.

CHEESE

The high replacement costs keep cheese prices firm in the large distributing markets. Trading is still confined in small lots for immediate needs, and southern demand has been

curtailed by the higher prices. Production is considerably lighter than a year ago, but the better than average pasture conditions may curb the decline in output.

POTATOES

Potato prices advanced last week in both country and distributing markets although supplies were approaching the high point for the season. Growers are confident that a strong winter market is ahead, and are unwilling to sell except at satisfactory prices. Values may not make much progress into higher ground during the rest of October when carlot arrivals normally are heavy, but the upward trend will be resumed as soon as the bulk of the market movement from the late crop is over. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.35@2.60 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES

Apple markets are dominated by the liberal supplies which are in excess of the dull demand. Shipments of eastern apples have not yet equalled a year ago, due to the later season, but

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.

carlot shipments to date from the northwestern states, where the season is two weeks earlier than usual, are larger than in 1925. New York and Michigan A-2½-inch Rhode Island Greenings are quoted at \$3.50@3.75 a barrel.

WOOL

The wool market continues buoyant, with additional slight advances in price recorded. Mills appear to be getting enough orders for goods to keep them in the market right along for raw material for prompt shipment. In a few cases, prices for cloth have been advanced over the opening levels. Foreign markets continue strong. Boston reports sales of choice half-blood combing territory at \$1.06, clean basis, with three-eighths at 93@95c, and quarter-blood at 82c. Ohio combing wools have sold at slightly under 46c, grease basis, and half-blood and three-eighths blood Michigan and New York clothing wools at 38@39c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes \$1.20@1.25 bu; onions 70@75c bu; apples, Spys \$1.75 bu; Snows \$1@1.50 bu; McIntosh \$2 bu; Baldwins 60c@1 bu; Grimes 75c@1 bu; Jonathans \$1; Wageners \$1; Kings at \$1.25; pears, Kieffers 50@75c a bu; Duchess \$1.25 bu; grapes \$1.25@1.50 bu; table, Concord, 2-qt. baskets at \$2.25@2.40 dozen; quinces \$2@2.50 a bu; tomatoes \$2@2.50 bu; spinach at \$1.25 bu; carrots 75c bu; beets \$1 bu; celery 25@40c dozen; leaf lettuce 8@10c lb; cabbage 50@75c bu; squash 50@75c bu; wheat \$1.25 bu; rye 78c bu; beans \$4.65 per cwt; butter-fat 50c lb; eggs 45@48c; turkeys 40c; geese 22c; ducks 22c; chickens 18@23c; fowls 16@23c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Nov. 4—West Michigan Holstein Breeders, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Nov. 10—Michigan Holstein-Friesian Assn., M. S. C., Lansing, Mich.

Guernseys.

Nov. 23—Dispersal Sale, Jones & Alldredge, Cassopolis, Mich.

Poland Chinas.

November 4—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Due to a troop ship taking fire in the port near Shanghai, 1,200 Chinese soldiers were killed by explosions.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 26.

CHICAGO

Cattle.

Receipts 17,000. Market on better grade yearlings; fat steers are about steady; in-between grade slow, weak to 25c lower; packers and feeders are steady; 1,350-lb. bulls held around \$11.25; she stock steady to weak; tops 15@25c lower; vealers mostly steady to packers, 25@50c higher; to outsiders up to \$13.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 27,000. Market slow; big packers inactive; early sales generally steady to 10c lower; tops at \$13.75; bulk of 210-290-lb. average at \$13.40@13.65; most 160-200 lbs. \$13.15@13.55; packing sows and slaughter pigs are steady; numerous sales on light pigs down to \$12.50; few strong weight at \$12.75 and above; bulk packing sows \$10.75@11.75; light weight \$12 and better.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 11,000. Market on fat lambs steady to strong; no rangers sold; natives and fat westerners at \$13.85; choice natives around and above \$14; early packer tops \$13.75; bulk fat lambs \$13.25@13.50; culls unchanged at \$8@9; sheep steady; bulk of fat ewes \$5.50@6.50; feeding lambs strong to 15c higher; choice light weight feeders \$14; bulk \$13@13.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 222. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00@11.50. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50@10.00. Handy weight butchers 8.00@8.50. Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@7.00. Handy light butchers 6.00@6.75. Light butchers 5.00@5.75. Best cows 5.25@6.00. Butcher cows 4.50@5.00. Cutters 3.25@4.25. Canners 3.00@3.50.

Choice light bulls 6.00@6.50. Bologna bulls 5.50@6.50. Stock bulls 5.00@6.25. Feeders 6.00@7.00. Stockers 5.50@6.75. Milkers and springers \$55.00@90.00.

Calves.

Receipts 456. Market 50c lower and slow. Best \$16.00. Others 5.50@15.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,507. Market steady. Best grades \$13.50@14.00. Fair lambs 12.00@12.50. Light to common lambs 10.00@10.50. Best lambs 8.25@13.00. Fair to good sheep 6.00@6.50. Culls and common 2.00@4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 2,286. Mixed 15c lower; others steady. Mixed \$13.60. Roughs 11.65@11.75. Heavy yorkers 13.75. Pigs 12.00@13.00. Lights 13.00. Heavies 12.00@13.25. Stags 8.50.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 3,080. Market is steady. Tops \$14 for 270 lbs; bulk 160-220 lbs. \$13.75@13.85; few light lights \$13@13.50; pigs \$12.75@13; packing sows \$12.25@12.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 500. Market steady.

Calves.

Receipts 500. Market steady. Tops \$16; bulk medium kind \$12.50@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 500. Market is steady. Top fat lambs \$14.25; bulk culls at \$10@10.50; few ewes \$6@7.50.

SECOND SEED MARKETING CONFERENCE.

THE second seed marketing conference, called by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be held Tuesday, November 30, at 9:30 a. m., at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago. Its purpose is to consider the business end of seed certification and improvements which are desirable in the marketing of seeds, and to harmonize the ideas of growers, certifying agencies, and seedsmen on matters of common interest. Some of the important subjects to be considered are: The establishment of a uniform basis for certifying the variety, origin, and quality of alfalfa seed in the important producing states through cooperation of state and federal agencies; the consideration of a common and uniform terminology and nomenclature for use in the certifying of seeds and the means by which variety, origin and quality of seeds may be authenticated in commercial channels through documentary and sample records.

Inasmuch as the International Crop Improvement Association, and the International Live Stock Show are to be held the same week as the seed marketing conference, a good attendance is expected. Agronomists from many of the states, representatives from seed-trade associations, and others who have been closely identified with seed certifying work, will take part in the discussions. Mr. Lloyd S. Tenny, acting chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will be chairman of the conference, and Mr. W. A. Wheeler, in charge of the hay, feed and seed division, will be necessary.

BOY IS LOST.

MR. G. R. JAMES, of Sheridan, Michigan, writes that his son, who is feeble-minded, left home on July 1, with an old black traveling bag, a good suit of clothes, two pair of blue bib overalls, and has not returned. He thinks the boy may be in Grand Rapids, and possibly may have started for Kansas City, Mo.

This son is twenty-one years of age; about five feet nine inches tall; slender build; slightly stooped, bright red hair; big blue eyes; rather large lips and ears; clear skin, and ruddy complexion.

Anyone locating the boy would render the parents a real service by writing them at the above address.

THE APPLE SITUATION.

THE main difference in the apple situation this year is in the size of the crop. Commercial production as indicated by the October estimates, is one-sixth greater than last season, and about one-fourth larger than the average. There were one-fourth more apples grown for market in the barrel region, and four to five per cent more in the box region, than in 1925. Estimates of production were reduced about 3,500,000 bushels in the October report, as compared with the September estimate.

Apparently the problem of marketing the eastern crop centers in the increase in New York of 570,000 barrels over last season; Pennsylvania 600,000 and Virginia 1,600,000. The crops in Virginia, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania are difficult to handle to advantage because of their great quantity and the limited facilities for satisfactory storage.

Supply and Market.

Other conditions affecting the market are the quality, the probable demand, and the export situation. All of these features at present seem much like those of last season. The question of successful marketing seems to depend on whether sales can be increased by one-sixth, or whether market supply will be reduced that much because of further waste and freezing, or by close grading, or by other means. Or, what is more likely, both the supply and demand, may be changed and controlled enough to improve what seems at first sight to be a rather unfavorable marketing prospect.

Supply has been reduced already in the northwest, not only by freezing but by early shipment and early export of a part of the crop; also by a tendency to unusually close grading of the fruit in that section. Some local authorities assert that shipments may not be much heavier than those of last season. In the Rocky Mountain region a great deal of fruit seems to have gone to waste from lack of buyers and from various other causes.

Waste and Losses.

In the eastern states the total supply has been reduced by failure to harvest a considerable part of the summer and fall crop. The presence of more or less scab in this region, together with the low prices, will tend to compel close grading. In the south-

east, particularly in Virginia and West Virginia, there was an immense crop, fair to good in color and running to large sizes. A part of the early supply in this region found a welcome outlet in the foreign markets. It is evident that a considerable part of the crop less fortunately situated has been going to waste from lack of buying offers. Nearly all the available space in local cold storage was taken long ago, and good facilities for common storage are limited in this region. Crops of some orchards were left late on the trees, exposing them to damage by freezing.

In the northeastern apple region the situation was reported quiet and dull, because of an absence of a vigorous buying movement. Not all the available space in cold storage had been engaged at last report. Closer grading was practiced here as elsewhere, to some extent, because prices were too low and buyers too critical to encourage the packing and shipping of poor fruit.

COUNTY CROP NEWS.

Presque Isle Co.—Fall work is slow, owing to wet weather. The yield of grain was as follows: Oats, 15 bu; wheat, 25 to 30 bu; rye, 20 bu; barley, 30 bu. But little corn grown. The acreage to fall grains was 75 per cent. Potatoes fair; beans poor; rains hurt the oats, delaying threshing of clover seed. Very few hogs raised. Dairy conditions improving, owing to the increase of thoroughbred stock. Condition of stock is good. Price of wool 40c; fruit is very poor, and scarce. Threshing is over; hay baling in progress; silo filling nearly completed; fall plowing in full swing.—J. H. R.

Claire Co.—Corn is all cut and potato digging is well under way. Sugar beet pulling has also started. A few beans remain in the field. This year our wheat yielded 25 bu.; oats 35; rye 25. Meadows are in good condition. Much corn is unripe. There has been plenty of rain, but it has not materially damaged crops. Considerable fruit has fallen to the ground. Live stock is in good condition.—J. W.

Calhoun Co.—Farmers are behind with their work. They are still cutting corn and filling silos. Rain has hurt beans. Meadows are fair. The acreage of fall grains is about the same as last year. Potatoes are fair. Not much dairying in this locality, and comparatively few hogs are grown. Fruit is plentiful of all kinds.—L. D.

Lenawee Co.—Farmers are behind with their work. We have had too much rain. Corn is a good crop. Wheat yielded this year from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Oats and barley were also good crops. The early seedings were killed in July, but the later crops have grown splendidly. Pasture is the best it has been in years. A few potatoes are rotting in the ground. Hogs are the money-makers for us this year. The corn borer is the cause of a great deal of worry to farmers in this county. Live stock is in good condition. Our wool brought 38c. Eggs are now worth 48@49c.

Manistee Co.—Farm work is well forward and crops are practically all in. Fall plowing is the order of the day. Meadows are in excellent shape. Fewer acres of fall grains were sown than usual. Beans have not yet been threshed, and the potato yield in some instances is disappointing. Hogs are scarce and selling at 16c.—N. W.

Tuscola Co.—There has been too much rain here for our corn and bean crops, and some fields of the latter are not yet harvested. Many fields of beans will pick high. Meadows are looking good, and pastures are also furnishing a fine lot of seed. Our sugar beet crop is very good. All of our silos are not yet filled. The dairy industry is increasing in this county.—M. P.

Genesee Co.—Wet weather continues, with many fields of beans yet to pull. Our first frost was a freeze and caught much corn standing. This will reduce the value of fodder. Silos are all pretty well filled. Most of our wheat is looking good. The lateness of the season has resulted in some fields intended for wheat not being planted.—L. P.

VETERINARY.

Moon Blindness.—I wish a cure for moon blindness for a horse. F. R.—When attack is first noticed, it is well to administer a physic—such as one pound of epsom salts. Animal should be kept in a darkened stall, and if necessary to be worked, the eyes should be shaded with a dark cloth fastened to the bridle. Give a quarter ounce of salicylate of soda in a little mash three times daily. Also take two ounces of iodide of potassium and dissolve in a pint of water, and give one ounce three times daily. Wash the eyes with a four per cent solution of boracic acid, followed by several drops of a ten per cent solution of argyrol.

Retained Placenta.—I have a cow ten years old which freshened February 14. Cow had trouble calving and did not seem to clean good. She is expelling yet. Please advise what to do for her? Could I clean her all right or had I better employ a veterinarian? She is not doing well. She is poor and weak, and I sometimes have to help her up. Would medicine given inwardly expel this waste? Am feeding oat straw, cornstalks, ground oats, and corn as grain. I am vealing her calf, but cow does not supply enough milk to veal him. What should I feed calf extra to fatten him soon? Would nux vomica do cow any good? A. S.—Since four weeks has elapsed since she freshened, the only treatment that could be given now, would have to be in the form of uterine injections. It would be better to let your veterinarian do this. She probably has an infection of the uterus. Nux vomica is an excellent drug to help in building up cow's strength. Take two ounces of fluid extract nux vomica and one ounce of fluid extract ginger, and add enough water to make one pint. Give one ounce four times daily.

Tuberculosis.—One of my cows has a hard movable lump the size of a man's fist back of her jaw on her throat. What is this? Is the milk fit for use? Does this injure the cow? There seems to be no soreness. J. E. N.—A lump in that location would strongly suggest a tubercular gland, and would advise having the cow tuberculin tested. Until that is done, it would be advisable to boil the milk before using. The question of whether the enlargement is injurious to the cow, would depend almost entirely on the result of the tuberculin test.

Tungsten is nearly twice as heavy as lead.

BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"Combination" Mills
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. 10 sizes—5 to 175 bu. per hour. Handy to operate.
Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator furnished. Circular Free
The D. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

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	\$1.20	\$2.00	\$8.00
11.....	.35	1.40	2.25	9.00
12.....	.40	1.60	2.50	10.00
13.....	.45	1.80	2.75	11.00
14.....	.50	2.00	3.00	12.00
15.....	.55	2.20	3.25	13.00
16.....	.60	2.40	3.50	14.00
17.....	.65	2.60	3.75	15.00
18.....	.70	2.80	4.00	16.00
19.....	.75	3.00	4.25	17.00
20.....	.80	3.20	4.50	18.00
21.....	.85	3.40	4.75	19.00
22.....	.90	3.60	5.00	20.00
23.....	.95	3.80	5.25	21.00
24.....	1.00	4.00	5.50	22.00
25.....	1.05	4.20	5.75	23.00
26.....	1.10	4.40	6.00	24.00
27.....	1.15	4.60	6.25	25.00
28.....	1.20	4.80	6.50	26.00
29.....	1.25	5.00	6.75	27.00
30.....	1.30	5.20	7.00	28.00
31.....	1.35	5.40	7.25	29.00
32.....	1.40	5.60	7.50	30.00
33.....	1.45	5.80	7.75	31.00
34.....	1.50	6.00	8.00	32.00
35.....	1.55	6.20	8.25	33.00
36.....	1.60	6.40	8.50	34.00
37.....	1.65	6.60	8.75	35.00
38.....	1.70	6.80	9.00	36.00
39.....	1.75	7.00	9.25	37.00
40.....	1.80	7.20	9.50	38.00
41.....	1.85	7.40	9.75	39.00
42.....	1.90	7.60	10.00	40.00

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—160 acres, 70 tillable, stock, machinery. For information, H. Fround, Mesick, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—168 acres extra good land, modern buildings, gravel road. Terms and price right. Owner, Floyd Love, Howell, Mich.

FURNISHED HOTEL FOR SALE—or will trade on good farm property. Wm. R. Stokes, Owendale, Mich.

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.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Candee Incubator—3,000 capacity—like new. Two Buckeye Brooders, Grace Milliken, Fenton, Mich.

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

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE CHEAP—a number of used corn huskers and shredders of all makes. Mohr, Hdw. & Furn. Co., Bay City, Mich.

STOLEN

OUR FEED SERVICE OFFICE, through which we handled the feeding of the National Dairy Exposition at Detroit, was broken into shortly after the close of the Exposition and a number of valuable records were stolen. A suitable reward has been offered with no questions asked, but it is doubtful whether anything will be recovered. Among the records taken were the names and addresses of a large number of dairymen and best owners who had requested they be sent regular quotations on Michigan State Rations. All visitors at the National Dairy Exposition who want quotations on Michigan State Rations should therefore mail in their names and addresses to us at once. A. K. Zinn & Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

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, Bluebacks, Combination Hunters, Champion rabbit hounds, reasonable prices. Trial. Catalogue, photos free. Riverview Kennels, L. J. Adams, Mgr., Ramsey, Ill.

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.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed German Police pups. Whelped August 5th, females \$20, males \$25. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

COON, SKUNK, fox, wolf and rabbit hounds. Trained dogs sent on 10 days trial. Rabbit hounds cheap. "Oco" Kennels, Ocoee, Ill.

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

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

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP—Trial. C. O. D. Ginger Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS—natural heelers, males \$10. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

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, peaches, 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. Stoops & Harrison Co., Box 103, Painesville, Ohio.

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

TOBACCO

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or chewing, 4 lbs., \$1; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

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, GESE, 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.

WANTED—Cock and few hens, buff or partridge cochon bantams. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

TURKEYS

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS \$10. Hens \$7.00. Nice ones. Fred Merithew, Deckerville, Mich.

HELP WANTED

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

WANTED—MARRIED MAN by month to retail milk. Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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.



GARAGE WINDOWS

FOR A WARM, COZY HOME MAKE STORM DOORS AND WINDOWS OF YOUR SCREENS WITH GLASS CLOTH. IDEAL FOR ENCLOSING PORCHES AND SLEEPING PORCHES



GLASS CLOTH
MUCH CHEAPER THAN GLASS
COMMON SENSE DIRECTIONS
"FEEDING for EGGS"
AND
"Success with Baby Chicks"

FREE WITH ORDERS AND ON REQUEST THIS BOOK SHOWS THE WAY TO PROFITS WITH POULTRY AND PLANTS



HOT BED PLANTS GROW FASTER AND HARDIER

CHICKS THRIVE AND GROW RAPIDLY WITH THIS GLASS CLOTH "SUNROOM" ON THE BROODER HOUSE

FOR NEW WINDOWS OR REPAIRS GLASS CLOTH IS CHEAPEST FOR BARN HOG HOUSES ETC.

THIS SUNLIGHT SCRATCH SHED OF GLASS CLOTH MAKES HENS LAY WELL ALL WINTER

Used with wonderful Success for ten years — Originated 1916

It is Time to Put Up GLASS CLOTH

THE GENUINE, ORIGINAL, DURABLE GLASS CLOTH IS MADE ONLY BY
TURNER BROS. UNDER THEIR EXCLUSIVE PATENTS.

GLASS CLOTH PLEASURES

Read these samples from our mail: "I like GLASS CLOTH best, it is stouter and lasts longer." "Our hens layed more than twice the eggs under GLASS CLOTH." "The hens picked up laying at once." "GLASS CLOTH is sure great for storm doors and windows." "It makes window repairs quick and cheap." "I never had peppier faster growing chicks." "Hot bed plants grow faster and stand transplanting better when raised under GLASS CLOTH." "I have tried several kinds but GLASS CLOTH beats them all."

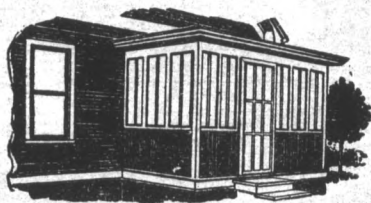
Wisconsin Professor Says:

"Hens must have ultra-violet energy. Window glass filters out the ultra-violet rays of the sun. Sunlight increases egg production, improves hatchability, prevents egg paralysis, improves egg shell texture and increased food value of eggs. Get the early Chicks into the sunshine. It helps to prevent leg weakness and rickets." GLASS CLOTH lets in these valuable rays. Every poultry keeper should have GLASS CLOTH on the hen house and brooder house to get good results.

Scratch Shed Brings Eggs All Winter

Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter just by building a GLASS CLOTH Scratch Shed onto your hen house. GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's ultra-violet rays. (Window glass stops them.) This ultra-violet energy has an amazing effect on the health, vigor and egg yield of hens. In zero weather they lay like it was spring. Give them straw to scratch in. The exercise speeds their circulation, makes body heat, increases vitality and aids digestion. Cheap and easy to build, high priced winter eggs will pay for this scratch shed many times over each season. Try it. It is a real winter money maker for you.

Glass Cloth is Ideal for Scratch Sheds, Poultry and Brooder House Windows, Winter Porch Enclosures, Storm Doors, Storm Windows, Hot Beds, Window Glass Repairs, etc.



Make Your Home Winter-Tight

Enjoy the comfort of a warm home this winter. Simply tack GLASS CLOTH over your screens to make the finest of storm doors and windows. Saves fuel bills and doctor bills. No chilly draughts to bring on colds and sickness.

GLASS CLOTH is ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches, too. It is just like adding new rooms to the house at very small expense.

Repair Windows With Glass Cloth

Cheap, quick and easy. Simply cut GLASS CLOTH to fit the broken window and tack it down. Stock do better in winter-tight quarters. Repairs pay.

2 Factories Give Quick Service

The tremendous demand for GLASS CLOTH has made it necessary to add another factory. For quick service, address orders and correspondence to nearest factory.

TURNER BROS.
BLADEN, NEBR.,

Science Amazed at Results

The power of GLASS CLOTH to transmit ultra-violet rays and its benefit to laying hens, baby chicks and hot bed plants is the sensation of agricultural science. Test after test has favored GLASS CLOTH by an amazing margin. Experts and prominent poultry raisers have actually removed the glass from their buildings and replaced it with GLASS CLOTH. The results have astounded them. Egg yield doubled. Baby chicks lived and grew at remarkable speed. Today GLASS CLOTH is advised by experts everywhere.

Chicks Thrive in Violet Light

Never put baby chicks behind glass. It stops the sun's violet rays, causing rickets, leg weakness and death loss. Use GLASS CLOTH only. In a test at Ames College, 25% of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly.

Ideal for Hot Beds

Plants started in GLASS CLOTH hot beds are harder, grow faster, and transplant better. Ultra-violet rays help plants grow. No spindly plants. Soft, warm rays thrown to all parts of the frame.

DEALERS NOTICE

We want one progressive dealer in every town. Order a dealers roll today or write for information.

Write Nearest Office **Dept. 424**
WELLINGTON, OHIO Copyright 1926 By Turner Bros.

Accept No Imitations Genuine Glass Cloth is Patented

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by 10 years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Learn by actual use the bigger profits GLASS CLOTH brings. Send \$5.00 for a big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid, (135 sq. ft.—enough to cover a scratch shed 9x15 ft.) You are not limited to just one roll on this offer. If you want more than one you may order any number of the sheds, \$5.00 rolls you wish. Use it for scratch special poultry houses, storm doors and windows, porch enclosures, brooder houses, hot beds, cold frames, window glass repairs, etc. If, at the end of 10 days use you do not find it more satisfactory than glass or any glass substitute, just return it and we will refund your money. Write for free illustrated catalog showing many uses of Glass Cloth. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Mail coupon with remittance at once.

(Also sold by many dealers.)

Mail the COUPON!

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 424
BLADEN, NEBR. WELLINGTON, OHIO

I enclose \$5.00 for which send me by prepaid parcel post one roll of GLASS CLOTH as advertised. If not satisfied after ten days' use I may return the GLASS CLOTH and you will refund my money.

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