

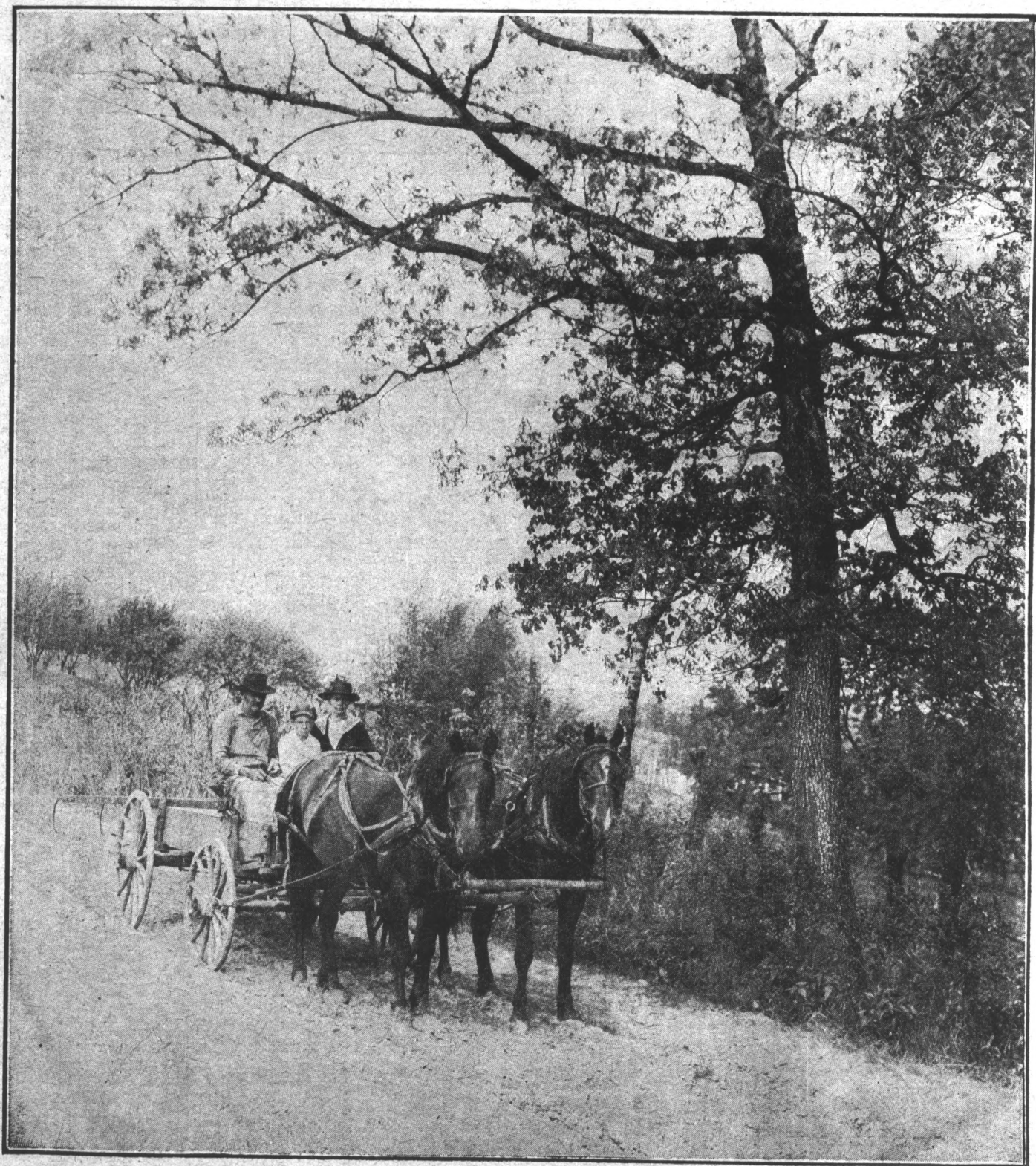
# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
*LIVE STOCK*  
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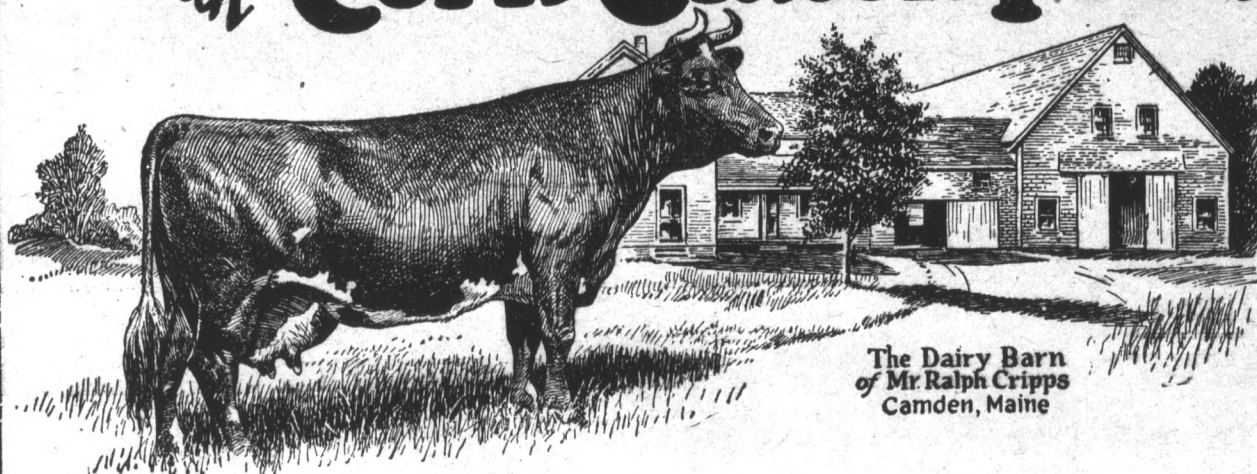
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1926



*To Market to Buy and to Sell*



# Another Smashing Record with Corn Gluten Feed



Made by Brownie—World's Champion Ayrshire Grade Cow

## Corn Gluten Feed Is Manufactured by

American Maize Products Co.  
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Anheuser-Busch, Inc.  
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Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.  
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If Your Dealer Does Not Handle  
Corn Gluten Feed, Any of the  
Above Named Manufacturers Will  
Supply You.

This wonder cow is owned by Mr. Ralph W. Cripps of Camden, Maine. With a record of 20,140 pounds of milk and 891.39 pounds of butterfat, she becomes the world's champion grade Ayrshire and one of the greatest grade cows of all time.

The feeding and production of Brownie were carefully checked by the Maine Experiment Station, under the strictest Advanced Registry rules. Following is the opinion of Mr. C. T. Conklin, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association.

### "She Is a Net Profit Cow"

"As she had no special care, but was housed and handled with the rest of the herd, she has proved to be an unusually good investment and a very valuable net profit cow.

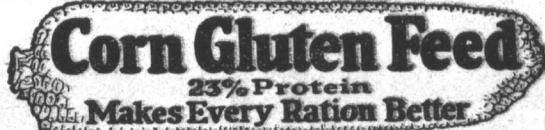
"The Cripps farm has no silo. No clover or alfalfa was raised or purchased. Brownie depended upon the ordinary herds-grass and timothy hay, produced on the farm, and a good ration."

### Brownie's Record Making Ration

According to Mr. L. C. Plaisted of the Maine Experiment Station, Brownie stood in her stanchion with the rest of the herd and received only hay, water and the following ration:

|                    |   |                                |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Corn Gluten Feed   | - | 200 pounds (28% of the ration) |
| Wheat Bran         | - | 100 pounds                     |
| Middlings          | - | 100 pounds                     |
| Yellow Hominy Feed | - | 200 pounds                     |
| Cotton Seed Meal   | - | 100 pounds                     |
| Salt               | - | a little more than 1%          |

Mr. Plaisted further states that after trying a great many rations Mr. Cripps has found this one very satisfactory.



Feed any mixture you like but be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed. You will then have a better ration—more feed and less waste. You will get more milk per dollar of feed cost.

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Fill out and mail the attached coupon and we will send you a free copy of a 64-page book which tells you about Corn Gluten Feed and how to use it. This book contains 28 tested rations for cows, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

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No. 59

## News of the Week

During the recent election the republicans captured every state office in Michigan. Al Smith, democrat, won his fourth term for governor in New York. The vote in this state was light, in Detroit only thirty per cent of the voting strength being cast.

A mine disaster at Ishpeming Michigan, caused the death of fifty-two miners. The recent heavy rains caused a swamp to cave down a shaft in the Barnes-Hecker mine.

The United States government plans to license airplanes in a way similar to the licensing of automobiles. Preliminary official estimates indicate that there are about 5,000 private and commercial planes in this country.

Princess Astrid, of Sweden, married Crown Prince Leopold, of Belgium, November 3, at Stockholm.

In Grand Traverse county, the republicans led by a ratio of ten to one in the recent election.

Another attempt was made on the life of Mussolini, the Italian premier, Sunday, November 1. A bullet went through his clothing, but did him no harm. As the result of this occurrence the homes of anti-Fascists were wrecked in Milan.

John V. Carver, eighty-two years old, and inventor of the Carver windmill, fell off one of his mills and was killed on a farm near Marshall, Michigan, where he was erecting it.

E. A. Scribner, designer and builder of the Floral Clock at Waterworks Park, Detroit, one of Detroit's landmarks for more than twenty-five years, died at the age of seventy-six.

The American, a Boston newspaper, says that six government coast guard boats have been found hauling liquor from rum boats for a dollar per case.

Tyrus Cobb, the famous base ball player and manager of the Detroit American League team, has resigned, and will retire from base ball. For twenty-one years he was on the Tiger team, and during that time gained the standing of the greatest base ball player of all time.

A new cure-all has been announced by Dr. Franz Nagelschmidt, of Germany, which he calls Diathermy, involving the use of electro-magnetism, which is claimed to produce marvelous results.

Harry Houdini, the famous magician, died in Detroit, November 1, as the result of two operations. His right name was Weiss, and he was born in Wisconsin.

Soviet-owned boats, plying between New York and the Baltic Sea, will carry flax for the Ford Motor Company from Russia, for use in making car tops.

America's last wild buffalo hunt was staged this fall on Antelope Island, in the Great Salt Lake, on which there are more than 250 buffalo. All but forty of them were killed in the hunt.

Frederick W. Stevens, president of the Michigan Trust Company, of Grand Rapids, died recently from an illness which he contracted in China a year ago. He was one of Michigan's outstanding bankers.

Forest Week will be observed throughout this country and Canada, from April 24 to 30.

The fourteen Ealy & Company banks in northeastern Michigan, closed for a few days for the dissolution of the partnership, and the reorganization of the banks into state banks.

The Spanish industrialists and the government are negotiating with the Harvey Firestone interests for thirty thousand acres for a rubber plantation in Spanish Guinea. This is one of the efforts to make the American tire interests independent of the British rubber monopoly.

Whiskey worth six million dollars was confiscated when the Keat warehouse in Brooklyn was taken over. This is the largest seizure on record.

Official announcements show that Mexico is going to buy arms and machinery from Germany to the value of 1,300,000 pesos.

The Motor Transit Corporation, capitalized at \$10,000,000 by Michigan and Minnesota capitalists, will operate passenger buses in Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Texas. It will also operate an airplane line between Chicago, Milwaukee, Benton Harbor, South Haven and Muskegon.

Prof. C. E. Griffin, of the Business Administration School of the University of Michigan, says that there will be 27,000,000 autos in use in this country by 1930. The present output of 4,000,000 cars a year will be necessary to replace the wornout cars when that many are in use.



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 XX

## Kiss the Baby Goodbye

*When You Start the Fire With an Oil Can*

By G. P. Williams

**F**IRE prevention weeks are for all the people—both city dwellers and rural residents. The city family has not nearly so much at stake, because fire control is at hand and only a relatively few city fires ever get much of a start. Also, living en masse, the city dweller and property owner is often compelled by inspection to abate fire hazards that go on from year to year unquashed on the farm.

So, on the whole, the farmer ought, to observe fire prevention week more straightforwardly than the city people, because his property loss is liable to be heavier, or complete, and he can not usually begin housekeeping the next day anywhere conveniently near to his business. As I write, I recall the neighborhood in which I grew up, and remember four farms all touching one another, that have everyone had a house or barn fire within the forty years—in which the structure was completely destroyed in every case.

What the fire department calls "a roof fire" is probably the most common on farms, coming either from sparks on the roof, or from defective flues. Fire prevention weeks are scheduled in the fall, no doubt, to remind people of fire hazards before they start using heating equipment—and to encourage inspection and correction of dangers and obvious hazards. Most state fire marshals get out booklets outlining the most common fire dan-

gers and how farmers should avoid them. The farmer, or his wife, who reads one of these circulars is sure to be reminded of better means of fire protection.

The majority of farms are amazingly short of ladders. Many a farm house has burned to the ground, when a ladder at the start would have enabled the people to extinguish the fire. Wherever there is a gable roof on the farm, there should also be a roof ladder stored in the woodshed or near by. This may be made of rough boards with cross cleats for climbing, with a

heavy slat on the reverse side at the top, or with hooks to anchor at the ridge.

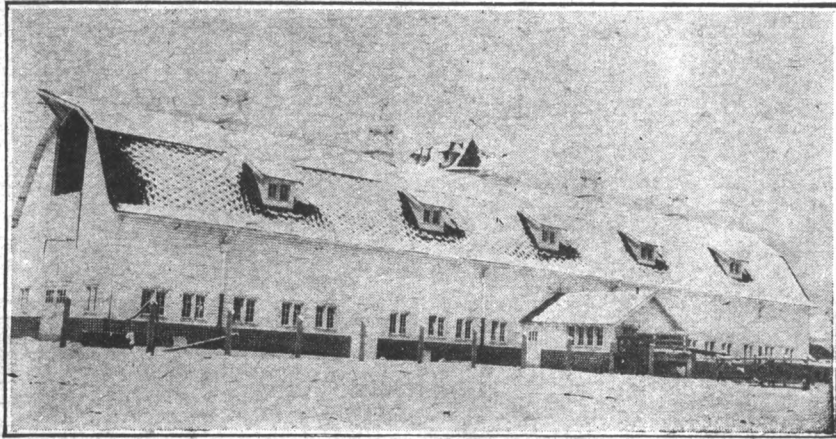
It is a matter for real surprise, upon second thought, the way farmers permit chimneys to go from year to year and well onto a life time without careful inspection in closed garrets and at the roof level and above. Sweeping or otherwise cleaning the accumulated soot out of farm chimneys, is often a job never even done.

Both scientific test and actual usage for years have proven that a thorough system of rods not only relieves ac-

cumulated electricity in the ground, but conducts violent bolts safely over the building, yet thousands of barns remain unrodded. They say that a rodded barn protects a sphere around it, yet, to the writer's certain knowledge, and seen with his own eyes, a bolt hit an old empty barn not a hundred feet from a new barn with approved rods carrying five points, and with groundings ten feet in the ground.

Smoking on the part of men and boys, and kindling fires with coal oil on the part of women, are causes of many bad fires every year. As to smoking, I know of an oil refinery company employing four thousand men on eight-hour shifts, where smoking is prohibited. The same care should be exercised in the farmer's barn. To smoke there is foolhardy. Then, too, the woman who brings the coal oil can to the kitchen stove should always kiss her baby goodbye before she starts for the oil can.

Much could be said about protecting open fires by wire cages, about keeping fire buckets at hand, about not filling lighted lamps, and about setting down the lantern instead of hanging it up securely in the barn—and so on and so forth; but the best general fire preventive is thought, reflect upon the practices about the farm, and the fire hazard is bound to diminish with the improvements made and the plans about what to do if a fire accident should happen.



It is Folly to Smoke in a Barn.

## Unexpected By-Product of Fertility

*An Important Factor in Crop Dividends*

By I. R. Waterbury

**T**HE most gratifying results which come from human efforts are often those which are least expected. While one is not likely to accomplish any worth-while result without a definite goal in view, and a definite plan for reaching it, he sometimes finds, as substantial progress is made in the direction toward which he is headed, that there is truth in the proverb that "Blessings do not come singly." Such has been the case in my efforts to increase the fertility of the soil on my farm.

Because of the favorable character of my soil for that crop, and the favorable location of my farm for marketing the product, I have in recent years, made potatoes its principal cash product. By the liberal use of alfalfa and sweet clover as green manure, and an economic balancing of plant food with commercial fertilizer, I have been able to increase soil fertility from a point where one hundred bushels per acre was a good crop, to a point where less than double that yield is considered a poor crop. Of course, the use of good seed and good cultural methods has contributed to that result, but the combination has, I believe, resulted in another and unexpected benefit which is worthy of special notice. That benefit is an apparently greatly increased resistance of the potato plants to prevalent potato diseases.

A great deal of emphasis has been

placed on good seed in recent years, and this is a very important factor in growing good crops. One cannot use too much care in this direction. I learned this lesson thoroughly in selecting the seed stock I am now using. I secured one-bushel lots of certified seed of the "Petoskey" or "Rural Russet" type from several different growers. Twelve bushels were shipped, but one was lost in transit. One row from each of the eleven bushels received was planted across one end of the field of late potatoes. All of these rows were carefully rogued of weak or diseased plants. When dug, the product of each row was kept separate and carefully compared as to type as well as yield. The product of two of these rows, which were identical in type and habit of growth, and superior to all the others in yield, as well as of better quality, was retained for the planting of a seed plot the following year and the product of the other nine rows discarded. The following year this plot was rogued and, at digging time, hill selection was carefully followed to secure seed for the seed plot the following year.

In this manner I secured seed stock of more than ordinary quality, and grew almost disease-free crops of good quality. Naturally, a demand sprung

up for this seed in the community, and a number of farmers secured and planted it. I was surprised to note that in most cases their fields were not as free from potato diseases as were mine, some of them showing a marked difference. But I continued to have clean crops from the same seed stock. This was an interesting development which seemed to merit the closest study and observation, as it was at least an indication that abundant and well-balanced fertility made the plants more resistant to disease.

### Where Poor Seed Was Planted.

The same year in which I made this discovery, I frequently passed a field of potatoes in which a strange phenomenon was observed as the crop approached maturity. The crop was a good stand and had made a fair growth. The field had been planted in rows at right angles to the road. Some weeks before the rest of the vines showed any sign of turning, there was a noticeable difference in the appearance of every fourth row. For about one-half the distance across the field from the road the vines on these rows commenced to brown, and were practically dead while the intervening rows were still green. An examination showed the presence of considerable disease everywhere, but the

result of the attack had been fatal to only about one-half of every fourth row.

There is a reason for everything, if we can find it, but in this case the reason seemed to be obscure. Inquiry developed the fact that the crop followed alfalfa, and that an application of commercial fertilizer had been made; the fertilizer having been distributed in the row by the potato planter. The only logical, and undoubtedly the correct answer to the interesting question thus presented, was that the fertilizer can had been filled in every other round and had run low at the finish of every fourth row. The balance of the potatoes had resisted the plentiful presence of disease by comparison because of the better balance of soil fertility and the consequently better fed plants.

### Corroborative Evidence.

The reader may think that "One swallow doesn't make a summer," but I have plenty of corroborative evidence to support this contention. Two years ago, I bought a few bushels of certified seed from a good crop which I had seen growing. I planted these alongside of my other seed stock as an experiment, and planted some of them again this year, and they have in both cases presented a practically disease-free appearance. A neighbor who bought some of the same seed at

(Continued on page 494).



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VOLUME CLXVII

NUMBER TWENTY

DETROIT, NOV. 13, 1926

## CURRENT COMMENT

Checking  
Up On  
1926

THE farmer is surrounded with such a multiplicity of conditions that he needs to take advantage of every possible opportunity to learn from experience. It is none too early to analyze the results of the past season's work. If this is left until a later date, it is probable that many lessons of the season may be lost.

The main trouble comes from the many conditions that influence results on the farm. The farmer is likely to give credit to the wrong factor, or factors, in seeking to understand the reason for variations in the growing of a crop, or of animals. He needs, therefore, to be very observing to give the right interpretation to his experiences.

In this respect he will be aided by the experiences and observations of his neighbors, and through the work of agricultural investigators. To this end, the farmer should supply himself with reliable sources of literature with the hope that he may more accurately understand and interpret the results of his own work. Some other person may have solved problems, or evolved a theory with regards to certain results that would take one person working alone, a long time to understand. Farm papers, bulletins and books invariably point out short-cuts toward better farming. The farmer should, therefore, not only carefully analyze the results of the season's work, but should do so in the light of the experiences of his contemporaries.

A Profit-  
able Part-  
nership

DURING the past few years the young folks have been given more attention than formerly. The change has an almost complete reversal for the old attitude that children should be seen but not heard, and that a rule of force was

necessary to impart needed education to them. Nowadays children are led, not driven.

Numerous organizations, both in the city and the country, now supplement the school in imparting proper ideals to the youth of today. These activities have made it fun for the young people to unconsciously acquire the essentials of good citizenship.

In many cases men have been big brothers to boys, and women have been big sisters to girls. Recently in Genesee county, 175 Flint business men each helped a boy in his favorite farm project. In these cases the "senior partner" bought the seed potatoes, seed beans, baby chicks, pigs, sheep, or calves for the junior in the transaction, with the understanding that the young fellow would "buy out" the senior member's interest when the returns came in.

This arrangement has not only been helpful to the boy, but has given the business man a better insight into things agricultural.

The big brother or the big sister arrangement need not involve cash every time, nor is it necessary that a stranger be involved. There is plenty of opportunity within each home, where there are children, for the father and the mother to be a big brother or a big sister to their own children. Too often the parents and their children fail to really understand each other, but through the playing of such a part the children and their parents really do become companions, and do enjoy all the pleasures that companionship involves.

The Hog  
Cholera  
Situation

IN the corn belt and in some counties of Michigan, farmers are suffering a heavy loss through the ravages of hog cholera. This disease is preventable through the proper use of cholera serum. But, by reason of the freedom from this disease during the past few years, farmers and stock men have neglected to keep up the practice of vaccinating their herds, and the manufacturers have been keeping their supplies of serum to conform with demands, resulting in a shortage this fall when the disease made its appearance over a wide area.

If serum cannot be secured and an outbreak occurs in a community, there are some precautions which can and ought to be taken. The disease is transmitted by a germ. Anything that will carry the germ from one herd of hogs to another will spread the cholera. Men walking in infested yards may carry the germ on their shoes to premises where healthy animals are kept. Birds, particularly pigeons, will carry the infection. Dogs are also common distributors. Hog wallows should be filled up, hog houses frequently cleaned and sprayed with a disinfectant.

The minimum of trouble will come from this source if every owner of swine is constantly on the lookout and, should cholera be discovered, see that every precaution is taken to prevent its spread, providing there is not a sufficient supply of serum to vaccinate the hog population of the community. With pork at present prices, it does not pay to take extra chances with so virulent a disease as hog cholera.

The  
Hired  
Man

MOST of us have thought that we could do about twice as much work as the average hired man, and in some cases that it was about as hard to show him how to do things as it was to do them ourselves. But, nevertheless, the hired man has been a big factor in our farming, especially in recent years.

The reason that he has been such a factor is that there is less of him than formerly. A lot of these fellows were so attracted by what the city and its great industry offered, that

they left the farm—and usually the farmer—in the lurch. We all can recall the time of dire labor shortage on the farm, when everyone had to put his utmost energy to the task.

This brought a strain which farm families could not stand, so means of alleviating the situation were sought and labor-saving tools and equipment proved the best solution of the problem.

An investigation in New York state shows that its farmers are getting along with one-third the number of hired men they needed in the days before the war, and are still producing as much per acre. This condition can undoubtedly be duplicated in this state.

How much better it is to have "mechanical men," such as tractors and other equipment, that one can boss around and work as hard as he pleases without complaint. One can even cuss them to his heart's content without fear of retaliation. Help is more plentiful now, but it is not as essential, but what help is needed must be better than before, because it takes a better man to handle the equipment used in the operation of the farm of today.

Possibly, we should give thanks to the hired man for inadvertently being such a factor in making the farm much more efficient.

A Stabi-  
lizer  
Needed

THE bean business is occupying a rather precarious position. Beans, as everybody knows, have been extensively damaged by inclement weather. While the acreage is large, the damage has been sufficient to reduce the 1926 supplies to about a normal volume. It is the consensus of opinion of those in a position to know, that the demand would easily take care of the nation's output of pea beans without dropping below the present level of prices.

But, during these rainy days, when it has been possible for only an occasional grower to get his crop threshed, the elevators have been running to capacity to handle what is being delivered, for it requires much time to handle poor beans. Should the weather clear, and threshing operations become general, the elevators would be swamped. They could not handle the beans, and it would be impossible to hold prices at present levels. The growers would suffer severely as the result of such a situation.

The bulk of the pea bean business of the country originates in less than twenty counties of Michigan. It would be a sad reflection upon our ability to work together, if we cannot devise some sensible plan for relieving the market during the flush weeks, and then later dole out the accumulated beans to the public as required. Possibly, some holding body with a majority of power resting with the growers, could be incorporated to this end. Certainly, such a body properly functioning would prove a godsend to everybody legitimately connected with the bean business, from grower to consumer. Growers can, however, help the situation by not being hasty in offering their supplies of beans to the elevators, especially if the weather should clear and bean threshing becomes general.

Selling  
the  
Product

LAST week we secured a bushel of baking potatoes from a Montcalm potato grower. These potatoes were of uniform type and size, and the quality was fine. Diners pronounced baked potatoes from this bushel to be the finest they had ever eaten.

If possible, we will procure baking potatoes again from this grower. We would not hesitate to go to extra trouble in order to secure an additional supply of this same quality. Others evidently are like ourselves, for

this farmer has relatively little difficulty in disposing of his potato crop. From the preparation of the soil, all through the planting and growing of the crop, to harvesting and grading, every good practice known is employed in making a superior product, and this goes far in reducing his sales resistance.

A similar result has come to Michigan potato growers generally, through the adoption by the state of a compulsory potato grading law. Without question, Michigan potatoes have enjoyed a better reputation, and brought higher prices relatively in the markets of the country since this law went into effect.

The thing for the individual farmer to keep in mind is, that the public is willing to pay more for the good product. In fact, consumers often find it more economical, as well as more satisfactory, to pay the higher price for the best grades. So the farmer who can concentrate all his production effort in raising products that have quality, which invariably is associated with high acreage production, is the farmer who will have the least difficulty in disposing of his products.

## Marsin'

I SEE by the papers them sky spiers is sayin' Mars is as near ta this earth as she's going ta be fer some years ta come, so the star gazers is climbin' hills ta get a littul closer, and Marsin' around with telescopes ta look at the pimples on his face.

Some folkses say there's hills and valleys and such kinda landscape on Mars. Some think there's folkses on Mars, and the telegraph company in England is acceptin' messages ta Mars fer 36c per word, but ain't guaran-teein' delivery.

There's one fellow what calls himself a tellepapist (I don't know what his neighbors call him), what says he is gettin' mes-

sages from a woinin in Mars. Now, this gettin' messages from woinin is a dangerous thing fer a natchural born citizen o' this country. I know lots o' times when just a wink was wonk it brought lots o' troubl. But when you get messages from woinin in Mars—well, I guess most folkses 'll think that kinda fellow is in troubl already.

Now, most o' us folkses think lookin' at stars, etc., is a worse waste o' time than doin' nothin', and doin' it foolishly, spechully when there's so much around here ta look at. Them folkses is crazy, we'll say.

But, you know, it takes cranks ta make the world go around. The man what tried to make a wire burn in a glass tube was a crank, but he give us light. The man what tried ta fly was some bird—cuckoo, I guess—and the one what tried ta make a buggy go without horses was what you call nuts. So, if we sensibul folkses don't want any o' them crazy improvemunts we're gettin' all the time, we should just keep on doin' what we're doin', and in the same way we've been doin' it.

Just think, one o' them bugs runnin' around loose says the clover and alfalfa plants take nitrogen out o' the air, when we know by lookin' at them plants, they ain't doin' nothin' like that at all. Besides, air is air, and who's goin' ta prove nitrogen's in it? But crops do better after alfalfa.

Now, there ain't nothin' what is foolish ta study, 'cause there ain't nothin' what don't affect us some ways. Maybe we'll find Mars is got influence on woinin, and that they're just marryin' men ta have somethin' ta fight with. But, anyhow, it seems like it's them crazy folkses the world's had, what's made it lots better fer sensibul folkses like us.

HY SYCKLE.





# Winners in Thin Farmer Contest

## Some Real Light-weights Win Prizes

THESE contests are an interesting study. For instance, a comparison of the results of the fat farmer contest and the thin farmer contest, leads one to the conclusion that there are a great many more thin farmers than fat ones. There is little doubt that farming keeps one thin. Perhaps if some of these society buds who are so anxious to get the boyish form would take to farming, they would become right in style so far as their figure would be concerned.

There is no doubt as to the first prize winner this time. Albert Brunais, of Manistee county, an eighteen-year-old farmer, six feet tall in his bare feet, weighs just 110 pounds. There is nothing chesty about him either, as he measures twenty-nine and one-half inches across the chest. His waist makes the tape line read

twenty-seven inches, in which I believe he is the envy of many women. His arm above the elbow measures nine inches, and below the elbow, ten



Albert Brunais' Six Feet of Height Weighs Only 110 Pounds.

inches. He is in fairly good health and was born on the farm on which he now lives. He can do most any kind of farm work but pitch hay and carry heavy loads. The minimum weight for his height, by life insurance standards, is 143 pounds. So he is thirty-three pounds under weight. He will receive the first prize of five dollars.

There is a tie between Edwin Thomas, of Ionia county, and Jay Quantrell, of Eaton county. Both live on hundred-acre farms and do practically all the work. Mr. Quantrell is forty-six

years old, five feet nine inches in height, and weighs 115 pounds. Mr. Thomas is five feet six inches tall, weighs 106 pounds, and is twenty-five years old. Both are seven pounds below the minimum weights for their respective heights and ages. Mr. Thomas has a thirty-three-inch bust measure and measures twenty-seven around the waist. Mr. Quantrell did not give these measurements of himself. We will divide equally between these two men, the second and third prizes.

### FOR FARM WOMEN ONLY.

THAT little poem which appeared in these columns a month ago has given me some good suggestions, and one of the chief ones was, why not give the farm woman a chance? The farm women have just as much right to contests of this kind as the men. In fact, some women have entered in some of the contests we already have had, but they were not fortunate in winning. In this contest farm women can't fail to win.

We will make this a contest of accomplishment instead of one of physical proportions. We may try the other later. But this time we are going to give the prizes to the farm women who have reared, and still have at home, the largest number of children. The married ones, or those not living at home, will not count.

For this contest we will need a group picture of the woman and her children. If she wants her husband

in the picture, we will not disqualify the picture on that account, but his being in the picture is not necessary, unless, of course, the woman considers it one of her accomplishments to have married that man.

Besides the picture, we would also like the age of the woman, the ages of the children, and any information she would care to give on how she manages the care of the family.

Five dollars will be given to the woman having the largest family at home; three dollars to the one having the next largest, and two dollars for the one with the third greatest number of children at home.

The contest will be held open until November 29, for all who wish to enter. Please send the contest letters to the Contest Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. I believe this is going to be a real spirited contest.



Five and One-half Feet, 106 Pounds, Are Edwin Thomas' Specifications.



You Can See that Jay Quantrell is Fully 5 ft. 9 in., But Weighs Only 115 Pounds.

# State Grange Has Interesting Session

## One of the Most Successful Annual Meetings in Years

By Jennie Buell

THE fact that Michigan State Grange was the guest of Michigan State College, at East Lansing, October 26-29, overshadows every other fact connected with its fifty-fourth session.

Between the College and State Grange there has always existed a close bond of intimacy and interdependence. This alone would have marked the session as an outstanding one; but, in addition, the College housed the Grange in that matchless "People's Church," which distinguishes East Lansing as a college town from the rest of the world. Consciousness of the privileges of this building, where members from twenty-four religious denominations have agreed to lay aside their differences and work together for the common good, was felt throughout the week.

### Events Open to All.

Members of the college faculty and student body, together with visitors not members, joined with the Grange on several occasions of the session. The first of these was at the college convocation, an hour after opening of the Grange. Mr. Tom Skeyhill, Australian writer and dramatist, was the speaker. His address was a masterly call to the youth of today to use its vision and latent abilities in making a new day for the tomorrow of the world. Delegates to the Grange declared themselves already repaid by this address, for all the sacrifice and effort they had made to attend.

On Tuesday afternoon, Master A. B. Cook read his annual address, which was broadcasted by the college station. He advocated that the postage stamp principle be applied to electric light and power in order that rural homes and farms might have their

benefits. Farm prices, he stated, are inadequate under present conditions. "The brand of cooperation we have used fails to meet the real needs, which is a stabilized market on a higher average basis." He believes "the time is opportune for our organization to again go on record in no uncertain terms in support of the primary election system." Nationally, the Grange has gone forward with more zest than in a decade. Michigan shows an upward tendency in number of members and in finances.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to a tour of the College grounds. A dozen heavy teams and "hay wagons," and some twenty autos, were provided to convey delegates and their friends about the farm. The route of inspec-

tion led past the picnic grounds and campus proper, then to the new horticultural building, thence to poultry and cattle yards and plants, through the farm itself and forestry plantings, to the stadium and drill grounds, where football teams and military groups displayed for their guests.

Following the tour of the College farm, came the annual Grange banquet in which, a thousand strong, College and Grange joined in an evening of choice social and speech-making—all at tables set forth with delicious viands served by the tireless workers of People's Church. State Master Cook presided. Mr. M. B. McPherson welcomed the guests in behalf of the State Board of Agriculture; and President Kenyon L. Butterfield for the

College. Mr. Clark Brody represented the State Farm Bureau. Dr. John Willard, newly-come Director of Continuing Education, briefly outlined some things which this phase of extension work may mean to rural homes. Professor Eben Mumford brought greetings from his department of rural sociology. Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, Lecturer of State Grange, read her annual report as a part of the program, which also included varied music, readings, and the introductions of many people connected with the College, whom the Grange folks wished to know.

### President Butterfield's Address.

President Butterfield's address to the 300 Grange delegates, assembled from seventy-three counties of Michigan, set a new mark for thoughtful rural-minded people to attain. He spoke upon "What is agricultural organization?" After reviewing the all-roundness of the farmer's interests, he said, "We do not talk about agricultural organization the same as in former years. There's a new phase. What is agricultural organization? It is coordinating all the agricultural agencies that have anything to do with farm living."

### Special Orders.

The higher degrees were conferred Thursday evening. Mrs. Bernice M. Curtiss, member of the executive committee, was in general charge. Clinton Pomona Grange team conferred the fifth degree on twenty-eight candidates, and the State Grange officers, led by Past-master John C. Ketcham, gave the sixth degree to 125 candidates.

As usual, the Grange paused in the midst of its business session to pay tribute to members deceased during (Continued on page 496).

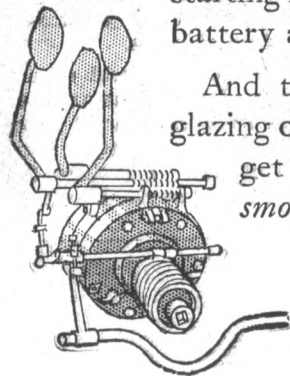


All Grangers Will Recognize this as a Group of Those Who Are, and Have Been, Guiding the Destinies of the State Grange.



## Quick-starting Fords in coldest weather—

**T**HE improved Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" retains every bit of its free-flowing character. It distributes readily at zero. Prompt Ford starting is assured in coldest weather, relieving battery and starter of undue strain.



And the improved Mobiloil "E" prevents glazing of Ford transmission bands. Thus you get smooth, as well as quick starts. And smooth stops, too.

## And marked freedom from carbon—

**F**ORD owners have long remarked on the unusual freedom from carbon which accompanies the use of Mobiloil "E." In the improved Mobiloil "E" you get the same marked freedom from carbon, plus freedom from glazed transmission bands. The two benefits are not ordinarily combined in one oil.

### Prove it yourself

**Y**OUR Mobiloil dealer has the improved Mobiloil "E" in containers which offer convenience and economy in handling oil on the farm. The year around, use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and Ford truck. In your Fordson, use Mobiloil "A" in winter, and Mobiloil "BB" in summer. See the Mobiloil dealer today.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.



# Mobiloil "E" for Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



### FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

**A**LL indications point to the belief that the farm organizations will have to bestir themselves if the Federal Farm Loan system is to continue to function for the benefit of agriculture. It is well known that for some time control of the local farm loan associations and federal land banks has been gradually slipping away from the farmers. While these banks are now largely owned by the farmers, these same farmers have practically lost control over them. This is not the fault of the membership of the farm loan board, but is due to influences outside, which seem to be working to undermine the system and make it ineffective as an aid to the farmers.

### THE BEAN SITUATION.

**T**HE department of agriculture is taking interest in the Michigan bean situation. Reports recently came to the department from growers and shippers indicating that the recent freezes and excessive rainfall in Michigan and New York would damage the beans from this season's crop to so great an extent as to make it difficult to market them. A representative of the bureau of agricultural economics was sent into these states to investigate the extent to which the damage might affect the grading and marketing of the crop. It was found that Michigan bean growers are removing the damaged beans by means of mechanical pickers, and it is indicated that a larger percentage than usual of the pea beans marketed in Michigan will be sold on sample. Users of the mechanical picking machines say that the cost of removing the damaged beans by machines is much less than the charge for hand-picking, which ordinarily is seven cents per pound, even making allowances for loss of a small percentage of beans in the process.

### REINDEER INDUSTRY.

**I**T will be a long time before the reindeer industry in Alaska becomes a serious competitor of our cattle industry in supplying the nation with meat. Nevertheless, though still in its infancy, it is developing into economic importance. The biological survey reports that 135,000 reindeer have been killed for food and clothing, and that in the period from 1918 to 1926, more than 1,875,000 pounds of reindeer meat were shipped from Alaska. Approximately 680,000 pounds were shipped in 1925. From the original stock of 1,280 animals imported from Siberia over a period of ten years, up to 1902, the reindeer in Alaska have now increased to about 350,000 animals, distributed in 110 herds. The Alaskan reindeer meat packer provides ample cold storage facilities by digging a hole in the ice, which is reached within four feet of the surface and extends downward to great depths.

### RADIO BRIEFS.

**O**NE realizes just how far the radio is from standardization, when we learn that there are 2,400 unexpired radio patents in the United States.

Although there is considerable interest in broadcasting in Spain, ninety-five per cent of the receiving sets in that country are imported.

A high power radio telegraph station will be erected at Manila by the Radio Corporation of America, accord-

ing to plans officially approved. The station will link the Philippines directly with the United States, without recourse to foreign communication systems.

### UNEXPECTED BY-PRODUCT OF FERTILITY.

(Continued from page 491).

the same time, reported to me the other day that he is going to get new seed next year because there is too much disease present in his field.

Another very convincing object lesson was observed this year, in which a field of potatoes planted from the same seed stock as mine showed serious hopper-burn over about two-thirds of the field, and little, if any, on the other third. The potatoes followed alfalfa, but the undamaged portion of the field had received supplementary fertilization, which apparently made the difference that will undoubtedly be reflected in the yield. A less noticeable example of the same thing is to be found in a corner of one of my fields, where sweet clover was plowed down as green manure last spring. On this little spot, where the stand of sweet clover was thinner than elsewhere on the field, the damage from hoppers was noticeable, though not serious.

It thus appears that both insect pests and diseases inflict far greater damage on poorly fed plants than on their strong and well-fed neighbors. This is true as well with animals, as every live stock breeder knows. It is the thin lamb that is covered with ticks and the thin calf that is most lousy. This is generally construed as an effect rather than a cause, but I have come to believe it is the other way around in both cases.

In this connection, I want to say that I am not voicing merely a personal or biased opinion on this point so far as my own potatoes are concerned. Each year, for the past three years, my potato fields have been visited by a potato specialist from Michigan State College, but not the same man in each case. These specialists have been unable to find any evidence of disease of consequence in any of the fields. Here and there a lower branch of an isolated plant would show some evidence of early blight, and a specimen or two indicated early stages of mosaic, but that was all, as there are competent witnesses to substantiate.

### An Argument for Balanced Fertility.

If this theory of greater immunity from plant diseases and insect pests for well-fed plants is sound, as I firmly believe it is, it is certainly an important by-product of well-balanced soil fertility which will materially increase crop dividends on any farm. It is a strong secondary argument for green manuring with leguminous crops and correct supplementary fertilization to establish a proper balance of available plant foods.

There is still another strong argument for the system in that it promotes stability of purpose in the pursuit of a definite farm program. Such a program takes into consideration the suitability of the crops grown to the nature of the soil and the availability of markets for the products. It also involves a well-planned crop rotation which will not be broken up on the impulse of the moment. It also promotes the acquirement of up-to-date equipment for carrying on the type of farming which may be adopted. All of these are important factors in the long run for the profitable operation of any farm.



## Potato Growers Compete

*Greenville Show Brings Out Typey Potatoes*

**A**LTHOUGH farmers were extremely busy, they took keen interest in the West Michigan Potato Show at Greenville, October 28-30. Entries were somewhat fewer than a year ago, but the quality of the potatoes was much superior. An observing farmer remarked that "our growers are beginning to learn what a good potato looks like."

"To successfully grow potatoes," said O. V. Jensen, of Chicago, who spoke on the program, "we must get the costs down, and this is possible only with high acre production. Large yields mean low bushel costs. Rich soils which provide an abundance of plant food to the crop bring the best returns. That is the kind of soil the good farmer ever tries to provide."

"Moisture is the limiting factor on our light sandy soils," stated B. O. Hagerman, agricultural agent of the

farmer as it has been to other classes of business men.

The following awards were made by C. W. Waid, of Ohio, whose work as judge last year proved so satisfactory that the directors again sought his services.

### Exhibits of Thirty-two Potatoes.

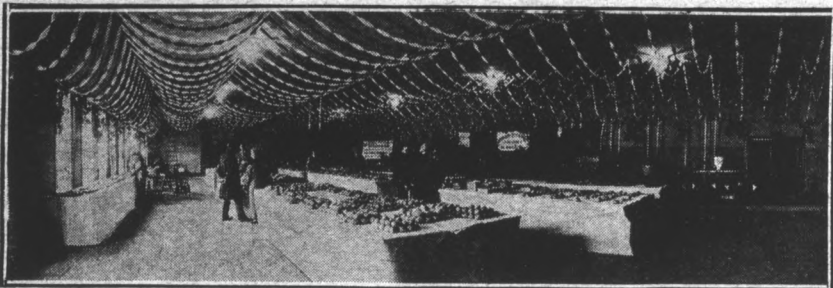
Rural Russets: 1st, E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville; 2nd, Allan Edgerly, Howard City; 3rd, Chris A. Larsen, Gowan; 4th, Forrest Terry, Greenville; 5th, Howard Ketson, Rockford.

Green Mountains: 1st, John De Longcamp, Champion; 2nd, Mrs. Rasmus Olsen, Sands; 3rd, W. D. Lincoln & Son; 4th, John C. Wilk, St. Louis.

Irish Cobbler: 1st, Mrs. Rasmus Olsen; 2nd, Arthur J. Crockett, Edmore; 3rd, E. W. Lincoln & Son; 4th, J. C. Wilks; 5th, George Harrison, Manton.

White Rurals: 1st, O. Lyst, Greenville; 2nd, Hansen Brothers, Howard City; 3rd, J. L. Harrison, Manton; 4th, Harry Stroven, Fremont.

Other varieties: 1st, Fred Meink, Greenville, on Russet Burbank; 2nd,



A View of the Exhibits. The Show Table is the Best Place to Fix Correct Types in the Minds of the Growers.

Pennsylvania Railroad. "For this reason, every farmer should discard his old roller and get a culti-packer. It conserves moisture. Lime or marl is necessary to grow legumes. Legumes provide feed for cows. Cows return manure to the soil. This has made it possible," he declared, "to develop the Keystone rotation for light soils. The first year this rotation calls for oats and peas seeded to sweet clover; second year, plow down sweet clover and sow rye and vetch; third year, repeat rye and vetch; fourth year, plant cultivated crop, or seed to alfalfa. Besides the benefit from the manure produced by the cows, hogs and poultry on the farm, green manure and fertilizers add humus and plant food."

### Talks on Farm Storages.

"Insulation and ventilation are the two important matters in providing storage for potatoes and other perishable crops," said F. E. Fogle, of Michigan State College. Insulation prevents rapid changes in, or too extreme ranges of, temperatures. Dead air spaces make the best insulation for walls and ceilings. The more of these spaces provided, the better. Ventilation should let outside air in, and take out the excess moisture. Potatoes in storage should be provided with floor and vertical ventilators arranged so that no part of the pile will be farther than four feet from a ventilating flue. Where it becomes necessary to use fire, a jacket should be placed about the stove to promote air circulation in the room. Usually this kind of protection against frost is hazardous.

President Butterfield, of the Michigan State College, in addressing over 350 people, served at the banquet, urged further organization of agriculture. Many types of business and commodity organizations by farmers are needed to accomplish different purposes, he cited. But beyond these a general getting together to work out larger aspects of the farming business seems desirable. A careful study of areas surrounding trade centers and industrial communities would furnish the basis for a production program for that area; the idea being to supply, as far as possible from its farms, the products needed by the people who live within the bounds of the area. The Doctor believes that the principle of organization is as important to the

Sam McKeown, Moorstown, on Russet Burbank; 3rd, Herbert Brown, Greenville, on Bliss Triumph; 4th, G. C. Wilbur, Belding, on Russet Burbank.

### Farmers Not Exhibiting Before.

1st, Loren W. Read, Copemish; 2nd, Orril Wright, Manton; 3rd, W. F. Kingsbury, Greenville; 4th, Allan Edgerly; 5th, Clair Vanderlip, Gowan; 6th, George Elby, Rockford; 7th, E. Parmenter, Rockford.

### Bushel Certified Seed.

1st, E. W. Lincoln & Son, on Russet Rurals; 2nd, John De Longcamp, on Green Mountains; 3rd, George H. Harrison, on Irish Cobbler; 4th, E. W. Lincoln & Son, on Irish Cobbler.

### County Exhibits.

1st, Montcalm county; 2nd, Kent county; 3rd, Gratiot county.

### Single Potato.

1st, Hansen Bros.; 2nd, Lincoln & Son; 3rd, Forrest Terry; 4th, George Harrison; 5th, J. C. Wilk.

### Boys' and Girls' Exhibits.

Russet Rurals: 1st, Leon Moran, Howard City; 2nd, Manton High School; 3rd, Frank Williams, Greenville; 4th, Harold Wolven, Rockford; 5th, Howard Wallin, Rockford.

White Rurals: 1st, Frank Williams, Greenville; 2nd, Neal Lyst, Greenville; 3rd, Lyman Losey, St. Louis.

Irish Cobbler: 1st, Manton High School; 2nd, Lodge Bednarick, St. Louis; 3rd, Robert Kavler, Rockford.

Agricultural Clubs: 1st, Greenville High School; 2nd, Manton High School; 3rd, Rockford High School; 4th, St. Louis High School.

Montcalm county took the sweepstakes, while E. W. Lincoln & Son showed the best baking potato.

### CHICORY CROP IS LARGE.

**C**HICORY plants in Bay county are operating and running to capacity. The crop this year is exceptionally large generally, and is of a very good quality. The Frank Chicory Company opened its plant in Midland for a fifty-day run. While the crop in Midland county is about forty per cent greater than last year, the crop is not large enough to keep the Midland plant running for the season, and the surplus production in Saginaw and Bay counties will be shipped to that plant to be sliced and dried.

Chicory is now grown in five Michigan counties—Bay, Saginaw, Midland, Arenac and Iosco. Because of the large acreage planted, and the heavy crop, the dry kilns at Bay City, Kawkawlin and Pinconning, are not of sufficient capacity to handle the crop, which is another reason why the surplus is being shipped to Midland.—Dermody.



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

# This elastic rubber gives extra wear

**R**OUGH TREATMENT—bending—straining, that's what the rubber in this overshoe is made for. A strip cut from the upper of any "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus will stretch more than five times its own length!

And it's backed up—for extra strength. At every vital point, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in. And there's a big gray sole that's oversize, as tough as a tire tread. This Walrus is as husky as it looks.

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

**United States Rubber Company**



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

# "U.S." BLUE RIBBON Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers





In 1883, in a little plant at Adrian, Michigan, J. Wallace Page wove the first wire fence. And for 43 years the Page Steel and Wire Company has adhered strictly to the principles established by its founder.

The quality of material and construction have never been sacrificed for the sake of profit. From its beginning until the present day, Page has always been a standard by which good fence is judged.

Page fence is constructed sturdily and strong—heavily galvanized to resist rust. It is made in a type and size to meet every need. Ask your dealer to show you.

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TRY a Michigan Farmer Liner sell Your Poultry, Real Estate, Seeds and Nursery Stock and Miscellaneous Articles. See Rates on Page 513.

## Don't Buy a Pig in a Poke



One farmer writes: "Received the quarter yard sample of  
**SUPER EIGHT OUNCE  
DOUBLE DUTY DENIM**

It's better than you claim it is.  
That's why I'm wearing

## HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

and

**The Smile of Satisfaction  
That Goes With Every Pair"**

Send for your quarter yard sample and be convinced. It's **FREE**  
**REMARKABLE GUARANTEE**

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

*Alvin E. Larned*  
PRESIDENT

**LARNED, CARTER & CO.**  
Detroit, Michigan

Send me your name and address



#### CLEAN AND OIL UNIVERSALS.

THE universal joints should be taken apart, examined for wear, and thoroughly cleaned. If there is a looseness in the bearings, replace with new bushings, or return the joints to the makers and have them repaired. Wash the housing and all other parts and refill with soft grease. They should be filled about two-thirds full to prevent them from throwing grease.

#### SHARP FREEZE MAY DAMAGE THE ENGINE.

BETTER not take any chances with the engine in the auto, the truck, or the tractor these frosty nights, as a few hours neglect may not only start leaks in the radiator, but may easily crack the water jacket or cylinder walls as well, requiring a new cylinder block. Water always freezes more easily after it has been boiled, and the thin section of water between cylinder walls and water jacket will chill and freeze very easily. Covering the engine while hot will hold the heat quite a long time, but the safest way is to drain the cooling system every night until an anti-freeze solution can be put in. In draining one should see that the water is all out, as dirt may clog the outlet if not watched. Where circulation pumps are used, these should also be drained.—I. W.

#### HOW TO LAP AND NAIL GALVANIZED ROOF.

RECENTLY a subscriber inquired as to the best way of lapping and nailing corrugated sheet steel roofing and siding, and as to whether there was any difference between large and small sheets as to their lasting qualities in a roof.

First, consider the direction of prevailing winds. If from the west, begin laying the sheets at the east side of the roof, so that there will be less chance for the winds to catch under the edges; and, of course, one must begin at the eaves and go up towards the peak. Some manufacturers recommend that the sheathing be six-inch boards laid with six-inch cracks, and no insulating paper be used; while others recommend a tight sheathing with a layer of roofing felt well lapped down on top of this. The latter would seem to be the best practice, as giving better insulation and protecting from under currents of wind.

The usual allowance for end lap is three inches on siding, and six inches on roofing, while the side lap is usually one corrugation for siding and two corrugations for roofs. Steep roofs may use one and a half corrugations. Corrugated roofing cannot be expected to make a tight roof where the rise is less than six inches to the foot of horizontal distance, or less than quarter pitch. From one and three-eighths to two-inch hot-dipped galvanized nails, with barbs, are usually recommended, most authorities recommending a lead washer for each nail. Usually the nail is put through only the top sheet at the top of a corrugation, or nearly so. A coating of roofing cement between the two sheets where they are lapped, will prevent the water from getting between the sheets and freezing and loosening the nails.

There seems to be no good reason why the largest sheets obtainable will give enough expansion and contraction to tend to pull the nails loose, and as the loss from lapping is less with the larger sheets, they should be used in preference to the smaller sheets. Where a smaller sheet must

be used on a roof or siding, the small sheet should come at the top.—D.

#### INTERESTING GRANGE SESSION.

(Continued from page 493).

the year. Lady officers conducted the service, while the Reverend W. W. Diehl, of Charlotte, spoke of those who had passed to a higher life. Among those mentioned were Jason Woodman, once Lecturer of State Grange, and B. E. Kies, member of the executive committee for a term of years.

Election of officers for two ensuing years occupied a part of this session. A. B. Cook, Master for the past six years, is succeeded by George F. Roxburgh, of Reed City. T. E. Niles, who for twenty-six years has served efficiently as State Grange Steward, is followed in office by Marc Cutler, of Dewitt, who is perhaps better known to patrons as the "Harry Lauder of the Grange." Other officers, installed with the two mentioned, are: Overseer, E. E. Salisbury, of Mendon; lecturer, Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, of East Lansing; assistant steward, W. G. Armstrong, of Niles; chaplain, Mrs. O. J. C. Woodman, of Paw Paw; treasurer, W. E. Hill, of Davison; secretary, Mrs. Maude E. Lovejoy, of Perry; gate keeper, Eber Farwell, of Coldwater; Pomona, Mrs. Frances Cook, of Owosso; Flora, Martha Hale, of Sumner; Ceres, Phebe H. Benton, of Copemish; lady assistant steward, Mrs. W. G. Armstrong, of Niles.

N. P. Hull, Past-master of the State Grange, acted as installing officer. He was assisted by his wife, also Ralph W. Tenney and Mrs. Marc Cutler.

#### Important Resolutions.

Among the important resolutions passed by the Grange, was one introduced by Hon. Norman Horton, which referred to the seriousness of the ravages of the corn borer. The control of the borer is deemed a national problem, and therefore the labor and expense of keeping it in control should not be borne entirely by the farmers in the infested area. Federal appropriations should be made to care for the expense of the control measures, and cooperation between all agencies involved, should exist to make the fight against this insect most effective.

Another resolution urged the development of the natural resources for hydro-electric power by a public non-partisan commission, and that power so developed should be sold to municipalities and other districts at cost, after operation expenses, depreciation, etc., were taken out. This resolution urged the completion of the Muscle Shoals and Boulder dam of the Colorado River by the government, and sold the power at cost.

Favoring the continuance of the compulsory military training at M. S. C. This resolution was strongly fought pro and con, A. B. Cook, Jr., defending the present practice, and W. E. Beckett, of Alto, favoring the making of the military course elective.

#### Other Important Measures.

The most important stands taken by the Grange follow:

Favors bounties on wolves and other predatory animals.

Favors compelling licensed hunters to procure written permission from land owners or their agents before hunting on their enclosed or occupied lands.

Favors intensive study of conservation possibilities of the state.

Asks assistance of State College in helping to promote individual and curb markets.

Asks cooperation of extension service in various projects for Granges.  
(Continued on page 503).



## November Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

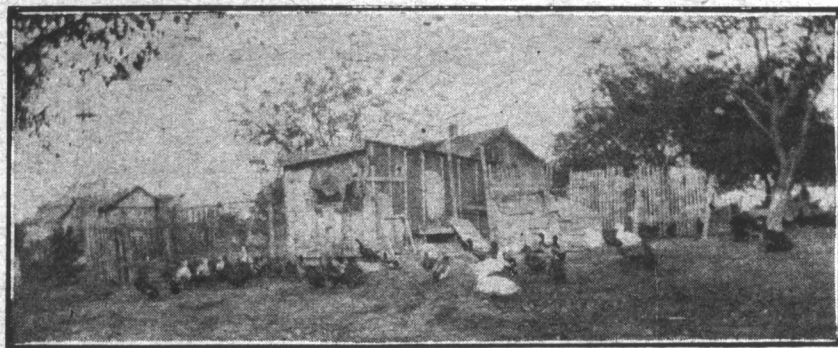
**A**T the Ohio station they have proven that the glass substitutes do permit enough of the violet rays to pass through into a poultry house to greatly benefit the growing chicks. And the same thing will doubtless apply to the housing of laying flocks, which need as much pure sunshine as possible to keep them in vigorous laying condition.

In the Ohio experiment, 100 chicks were placed behind wire netting, 100 behind window glass, and 100 behind a commercial glass substitute. All the chicks were of the same hatch, and fed the same ration. The chicks protected by the glass substitute, and the chicks in pure raw sunshine, made a rapid normal growth, while the chicks behind window glass began to show leg weakness after the fifth week, and made a slow growth. While it was not proven that all violet rays passed through the glass substitute, the experiment did prove the substitute

before the mash hoppers. But this is really no loss, as the hard grain helps to build up their weight and make them better able to stand the strain of heavy egg production. Really good pullets must be something beside winter layers, because eggs go down in price so soon after the first of January. They must be the type of birds that will continue production throughout the winter and spring and next summer, and into the next fall, when eggs are scarce and high. Pullets with the power to stand the strain of that long period of production must have size and weight and vigor, before they start production. Plenty of hard grain helps to develop the reserve energy.

### CONTEST RESULTS.

**T**HE Fourth Annual Michigan International Egg Laying Contest came to a close on Saturday, evening, October 23, after fifty-one weeks of contest



Raising Chickens is Not the Only Profitable Phase of Poultry Culture.

about as good as pure sunshine for all practical purposes.

These glass substitutes seem to be a sort of celluloid composition, in which window screening is imbedded. They can be made very useful for laying houses, but I think it best to have strong hardware cloth nailed on the inside of the windows as a protection from thieves. The substitute could be more easily cut out from a window than glass. By placing the glass substitute on frames, they can be used to break the wind and snow in the winter. Then they can be removed in the summer to increase the ventilation in the poultry house, while the strong hardware cloth will be there to protect the openings from thieves and sparrows.

### Feeding Fish Meal.

Poultrymen who have fed good brands of fish meal in their home-made laying mash, find that it has formed an economical source of protein and does not flavor the eggs. Fish oil will taint eggs and poultry meat, but the commercial fish meal is a mixture of whole fish cooked and pressed free from oil as well as water. It is carefully dried and ground finely. The mixture is much like brown powder, with an odor like codfish, which is not objectionable. A good grade of fish meal should not be considered as fish scrap or the waste product of a canning establishment. It is made from the whole fish. Menhaden found in large schools in the ocean, form the source of considerable commercial fish meal.

A good home-made laying mash containing fish meal can be made of 100 pounds each of ground yellow corn, ground oats, middlings, bran and fish meal. The mash is improved by adding to each 100 pounds of the mixture, two pounds of ground limestone, two pounds of bone meal, and one pound of fine table salt. When there is plenty of sour milk or skim-milk for the hens, only half as much fish meal is needed in the laying mash.

I find it difficult to make pullets eat as much mash as grain, when they have all the grain they can eat. The corn and wheat seems to satisfy their appetites and they spend less time

laying. The last two weeks of the contest furnished a real thrill when the Hanson pen from Corvallis, Oregon, which had led the contest for forty-nine weeks, was passed in the fiftieth week by the pen of J. Pater & Son, of Hudsonville, and during the fifty-first week was sent down to third place, when the pen owned by George S. Sutton, of Aurora, Indiana, surpassed the Hanson pen's total production by five eggs.

The average production for the entire contest for the fifty-one weeks, reached 192.8 per bird, surpassing the best previous average production by 16.3 eggs. The best previous record was made in the Third Annual Contest, when the average production in the fifty-two-week contest year was 176.5 eggs. This increase in production of sixteen eggs, in a contest shorter by one week than previous contests, is attributed first to the better breeding of the birds entered in the contest, and second to the improved feeding practices brought about by the experience gained through previous contests, and the feeding of condensed milk and cod liver oil during the winter period undoubtedly played an important part in this increased production.

During the Fourth Contest, 190 Barred Plymouth Rocks gave an average production of 178.7 eggs; 130 R. I. Reds gave an average production of 177.8 eggs; thirty Anconas gave an average production of 158.5 eggs; ten Brown Leghorns gave an average production of 197.5 eggs; and 620 White Leghorns gave an average production of 206 eggs. Ten Buff Wyandottes gave an average production of 144.8 eggs, and ten Barnvelders gave an average production of 179.7 eggs.

The ten highest contest pens in the Fourth Contest were as follows, in the order named: J. Pater & Son, Hudsonville; George S. Sutton, Aurora, Indiana; Hanson's White Leghorn Farm, Corvallis, Oregon; George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids; Marshall Farms, Mobile, Alabama; A. E. Virgil, Bristol, Indiana; G. D. Wyngarden, Zeeland; Harry Burns, Millington; P. B. Slack, Bristol, Indiana; and Alex. Stewart

(Continued on page 509).

# give them FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH now

This is a mighty good time of the year to insure yourself good egg profits all through the winter. Your pullets are beginning to lay; many of your old hens are through molting. How they will produce through the winter depends for the most part on how you feed them from now on.

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But you can't afford to wait until later. Right now is the time to start using Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. You'll get more eggs, bigger eggs, and eggs that will hatch into strong and sturdy chicks in the early spring. Shells will be stronger; eggs will be more uniform in size and shape; profits will be greater from every standpoint.

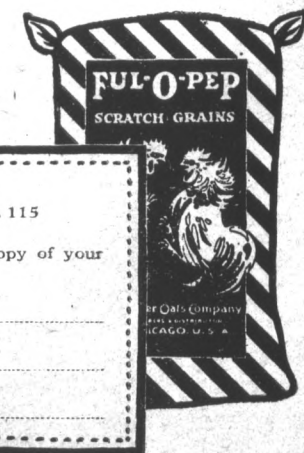
Right near you, there is a dealer who has a fresh new stock of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains. Go to him today or tomorrow—there's no time to lose. Get your flock started on the mash that will bring you year 'round results and greatly increased profits.

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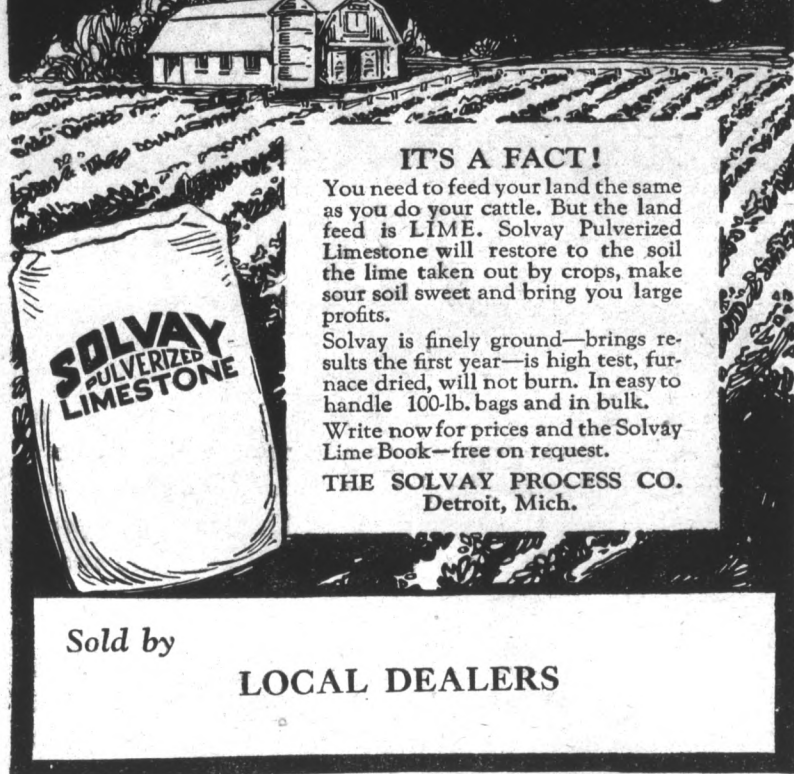
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Winter doesn't stop Mr. Henry's hens

Readers whose hens are not laying well during these days of high egg prices will find much of interest in the following letter from C. D. Henry, Alverton, Pa. He says:

"I placed 10 pullets by themselves, and fed them Don Sung. The third day my eggs increased from 3 to 9 a day. They have had Don Sung ever since and have laid continuously. Yesterday I got 10 eggs from them and am willing to make affidavit to it. Don Sung certainly gets the eggs. It has paid for itself many times over."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Mr. Henry used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the **Burrell-Dugger Co.**, 131 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

**DON SUNG**  
Chinese for Egg-Laying

## Service Department

### VOTING AT SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

Are parents who are sending their children to school allowed to vote on electing school officers, although they are not taxpayers? Are they also allowed to raise money for school purposes?—H. S.

By Public Acts (1915) Page 25, every citizen of the United States, of twenty-one years of age, residing in the district, and who owns property assessed for school taxes, or who is the parent or legal guardian of any child of school age, and included in the school census, is declared to be an elector, entitled to vote at school meetings.—Rood.

### THE WIFE'S SHARE.

A man and wife have a farm. The man wants to settle up and give the farm to his wife, together with the stock and tools. He values these at \$5,000, and has money in the bank. If land and stock and tools do not amount to one-third of this amount, can the wife hold balance in money to equal her share? Can husband make a will and sign everything over to children, leaving wife nothing? Can wife break the will?—O. S. S.

A jointure to bar the dower rights of the wife can be made only before marriage, by conveyance of at least a life estate in land to the wife. The wife can claim her homestead and dower rights, and interest in personal property, against the will of the husband. She might also void the will by proof of insanity, fraud, undue influence, or lack of due execution.—Rood.

### WHAT DOES THE WIFE GET?

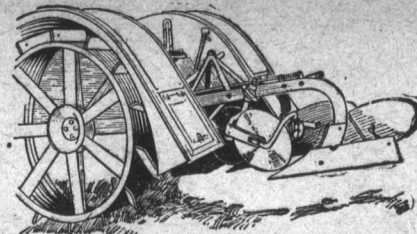
A. buys a farm and later marries B. B. insists on buying all personal property in his name. Although there is a verbal contract between the two that is to be a fifty-fifty proposition, what share could the wife or heirs (her children) hold by law, in event of the death of either party?—A. R.

The husband and father may, as against the children, dispose of his entire estate by will; but as against the wife, it is provided by Compiled Laws 1915 Section 13805, that after his death she may elect to take such provision as he had made for her by his will, or in lieu of it, take the share or sum that would have passed to her under the statute of distribution had he died intestate, until the sum amounts to \$5,000, and half of the residue that she would have taken if he had died intestate.—Rood.

### NO COMMERCIAL LICENSE NEEDED.

A. has a boy who attends high school in a neighboring town. A's neighbors have children who want to ride with his boy and pay so much a week for their rides. Will A. have to secure a commercial license for his car, and will A's boy have to have a special license, aside from the driver's license, in order to allow the neighbors' children to pay for their rides? In case of accident, would A. be held for all damages sustained? Would it make any difference if the boys took turns in driving? In case of accident, would it make any difference if the parents would sign an agreement releasing the driver from all litigation? Would you please tell us the law regarding this matter?—H. B.

The law requires commercial license for vehicles used for hire, but such arrangements between neighbors are no doubt often made without applying for commercial licenses. The parent is liable for an accident resulting from the negligence of his children driving his car with his knowledge and consent, and knowledge and consent are presumed. The ability of the parent to release another from liability to the child for negligent injury is doubtful, but contract should be obtained from the father of the children to save the owner and driver of the car harmless from liability resulting from injury while riding in the car.—Rood.



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# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



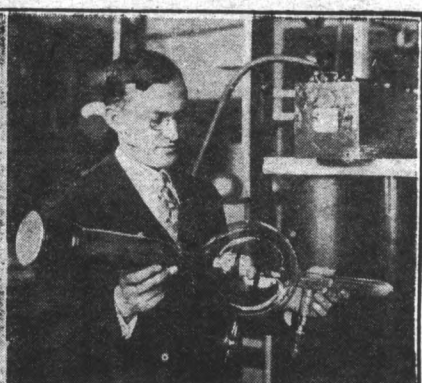
New and old Commanders of the American Legion, left, H. P. Savage, and right, J. R. Quigg.



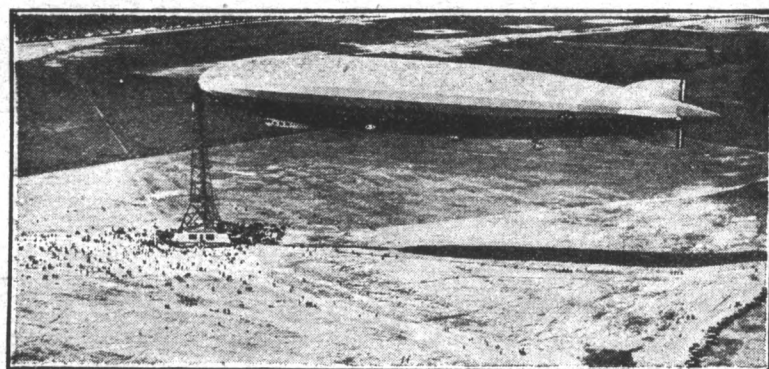
This exclusive portrait of President and Mrs. Coolidge, together with the members of the Royal Rumanian family now visiting this country, was posed for at the Rumanian legation.



The forte of "Smoke," fire department mascot, is searching burning houses for victims.



A tube for projecting the cathode ray, the most powerful known to the world, and capable of producing rapid organic disintegration, has been perfected by Dr. W. D. Coolidge.



The navy dirigible Los Angeles, drifted over Detroit and came to rest at the new Ford mooring mast at Dearborn. This is the longest western trip the dirigible has undertaken.



Shoot first, talk afterwards is the policy adopted by the United States Marines, who guard valuable shipments of mail.



Mrs. C. M. Schoemmel swam from Albany to New York in fifty-seven hours and eleven minutes.



Alexander, champion pitcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, presents belt he wore on the day of success, to an invalid fan.



During the religious festivals in Calcutta, India, rioting took place between the Mohammedans and Hindus, resulting in many casualties. British troops were called to take the situation in hand.



A hurricane of 130 miles velocity hit Havana, Cuba, recently, causing much suffering, many casualties, and millions of dollars in property damage.



THE quality of a man's courage depends upon many things; sometimes upon his meat, and sometimes upon the shining sun. But I know, m'sieu, that a man of great soul can draw courage from himself as the earth brings forth flowers. I have seen it.

Jules Legrand was a man of great body and strong heart. Yet he himself was greater than these, as all men who knew him felt. It was as though his soul could be seen towering, like a mountain among lesser hills. So you will understand how it was that I counted myself of good luck to be his friend. There is no thing, save one, and the love of le bon Dieu, that I have held of more worth than his friendship.

We were young, but well seasoned with work and some fighting in the lumber camps, when Jules Legrand and I, Francois Beaupre, went down from Canada into the country of Lake Champlain, which is in les Etats-Unis, as you know. There we worked on the log drive of Don Flannigan, a true man, and for many weeks we followed thousands of black logs down the Bouquet River toward the lake.

It was the last two weeks of the drive that we came to board, at the house of the father of Jean Farnsworth. There were four of us at that house: Don Flannigan, the boss, Jules Legrand, and I, and Jim Smith, a man who was like a bear for strength and quickness. He had been much in cities, and it must have been there that the evil soaked into him as water does into a log that lies too long. Of a certainty, it had filled him.

Jean Farnsworth is a name hard upon the tongue, and yet at the end of a day it seemed beautiful. She was greatly desired by each of us; each in his own way. Don Flannigan was of an age to be her father, and I think he put it from him, at the first, as a dream.

I loved her and was at no pains to hide it, for it was the only great thing that had happened to me, m'sieu.

Jim Smith wished to put his hands on the milk-white skin of her, and to kiss her red hair. This was the nature of his love, and it was in his face, as the base metal shows in a bad dollar. It made me want to stamp upon him with my spiked boots. But Jules Legrand did not hate him, for he was too big to hate, even as he was big enough to love with magnificence. The look that was in his eyes seemed to make a carpet of roses for the feet of Jean Farnsworth.

What was in the mind of the girl no one of us knew, I am sure. We spoke of her not at all. With Jim Smith she flashed words back and forth, and to Don Flannigan she was like a daughter. Jules and I did not know, then, your tongue so well, and she laughed much at our mistakes. This was the shield she held up, but I did not doubt that when the hour came she would lower it for Jules Legrand. Truly, it seemed that no woman could put away his love.

So it came to the day before the end: when the men should be paid off and we could go our ways seeking other work. Boss Flannigan hurried to the river that morning, but Jules and I lagged, hoping for a little talk with Jean. At last we had to go without seeing her, and this tied our tongues as we went through a strip of forest that was there. We walked into trouble with thoughts chasing dreams.

Of a sudden we saw Jean Farnsworth and Jim Smith ahead. Something had happened between them, for they stood silent, facing each other; but whether the girl was angry or not I could not tell. Jim Smith took a step toward her, and she put up one hand—little and white it looked against the green leaves.

"Stop!" she said.

"I'm going to have you!" He smiled

## Jules of the Strong Heart

By William Merriam Rouse

A Short Story Complete in This Issue

and took another step. Then her hand was against his chest, pushing him back, but it was no more than a feather to his weight.

As you see, m'sieu, I am not a weak man, and perhaps I was a little quicker in those days than Jules Legrand. At least, it was I who was first over the ground between us and Jim Smith. I struck, and he fell backward until a tree stopped him. He was up as a sapling springs, but the great arm of my friend kept him away. Jules Legrand did not strike: he laid his arm out like a bar across the air and Jim Smith moved with it.

"When mam-selle says 'stop,' you stop!" Jules spoke as you say that

he cursed with such magnificence.

It was that money to pay off the men could not come that day from the bank at Port James. A freight train had broken herself up on the railroad track, and as yet no steamboats were going upon the lake. No wonder he cursed. There were many who cursed with him, for the men had counted upon drinking alcohol, which is stronger than whiskey, that night. Those drivers of logs had a large thirst.

"Then it was that Boss Flannigan saw Jules Legrand and me at the edge of the crowd, and of a sudden he slapped his leg and cursed some more, but with hopefulness.



it is a nice day, while I foamed within like the white water of the Bouquet. "Pig!" Even as I said it, Jean Farnsworth made us very foolish, all but Jules. She laughed, and her eyes flashed as Lake Champlain does on a day of bright sun.

"Three little boys!" she cried. "Three bad little boys playing hooky from work!"

Then Jim Smith made out to laugh very well, and he hit Jules with his open hand upon the shoulder.

"That's a good arm you've got! I'm glad you don't use it like Beaupre!"

Jules grunted. He was looking into the face of Jean Farnsworth, and I knew that he saw there, as I did, that the time of her yielding was not that morning; and there was no way of telling whether it would be to him or to Jim Smith that she would give herself. He started on toward the river.

"Au revoir, mam-selle, until tonight. I will come back to the house of your father when we have been paid."

"Everybody will have money!" She laughed, and you could not have said whether there were two meanings in her voice.

I followed my friend. It was the difference between us that I looked back and he did not. Jean Farnsworth was running away like a young deer, and Jim Smith had his eyes upon her with such a look in them, m'sieu, as made me want to do murder. But you cannot kill a man for a look, can you, m'sieu?

"Why didn't you beat him into the carriage that he is?" I asked. "Or let me try, at the least?"

"He is a little bug," answered Jules Legrand, without anger. "One does not step on little bugs unless they bite."

So there was no more to be said. Without doubt he thought that Jim Smith had but crawled in the way and it would be a small thing to break his ribs when he could be brushed aside with so much ease. We did not speak any more until we came to the river where it flows into the lake.

Don Flannigan could curse more excellently than any man I have had the pleasure to know, and he was giving of his best to the gray morning and the wind and the river drivers, and, in fact, all things created in all the world. We stood silently to learn why

"You can sail a boat, can't you, Legrand?" he roared.

"Oui. I have sail boats."

"You'll have your money, boys!" called out the boss. "I know where I can get a sloop, and I'll send Legrand here, to Port James. He'll be back long before dark if the wind holds!"

I looked out upon Lake Champlain. The waves were high, of a gray color, and with white upon their tops. The wind swept these tops away. So I spoke into that which was not my business, because I, too, had sailed boats and knew it would be a hard trip.

"It is a very bad day, M'sieu Flannigan!"

"He can take a couple of men," Flannigan said with quickness, for there were murmurings among the gang of river drivers. "I'd go myself if I could. Take Beaupre—and Smith."

Jim Smith had come up behind us, and my heart made a jump as I heard his name and saw him. It was bad enough to go out that day in a sailing boat with all true men. And there was the money we would bring back. Yet I comforted myself, believing that he would not dare to fight the two of us.

Don Flannigan hurried along the lake shore toward Valeboro, the village that was there, and almost in a moment three of us sat in a little boat. Offshore, a sloop pulled hard at her mooring. The boss gave to Jules Legrand a little piece of paper and waded out, pushing our boat.

"I'll telegraph that I'm sending a man with a check," he said. "It's made out to the bearer, so you won't have any trouble. Better take good care of it."

"With my life, M'sieu Flannigan," answered Jules, and I saw him fold the check up in a bit of oiled silk.

"I wouldn't trust any man but you, Legrand, with five thousand dollars!" Boss Flannigan took his hands from the boat and then, with a cry of warning, swung a pistol. Jules had taken the oars and I was in the bow, so it was Jim Smith who caught the pistol and dropped it into his pocket. I do not think Jules more than noticed this, for he had as little fear of weapons as of men, but it did not seem right to me that Jim Smith should carry a pistol in a boat with five thou-

sand dollars. Of a certainty, if Boss Flannigan had thought of him as I did, he would never have sent him on that journey.

There came a cheer from the gang on shore, and then we were at the boat and there was enough to do for all. Smith also had sailed, and it was well. For there was work to make us sweat, and so strong was the wind that I wanted to put a reef in the mainsail, but Jules would not listen. It must be a quick trip, not to bring disappointment to Don Flannigan and the thirsty men of the river.

The wind blew south, and before it we ran toward Port James. Jules Legrand was captain, as he would have been anywhere, and held the tiller. The main sheet could be cleated down with safeness, and so there was not much for Jim Smith and Francois Beaupre to do, m'sieu, but sit and look at each other with no love. He tried to talk in a slapping-the-shoulder way, but I am not a man of two faces, and I could not. And I saw that behind his jokes he was thinking, thinking.

The sloop went with quickness, skimming and dipping, for all the world like a bird, as you have seen them skip and dip; and at each dip the spray flew high and wet our faces, even the face of Jules Legrand in the stern. We covered many miles thus. And now I must make it plain to you how we lay as to the shores and the places where men lived.

It was four or five miles away to the gray-green band between lake and sky that was the Vermont State, and we were standing out but a little distance from the shore of New York. Just ahead of us now was a point, and a few miles beyond that Port James. The shore was all rocky cliffs and sand, and as yet no man had built a house upon that lonesomeness. It was a most excellent place for a bad deed.

I had just thought to thank le bon Dieu that so much of this journey had been made in peace, when the peak halyard parted as though it had been of thread, and the end of the gaff went down. I saw Jim Smith starting up at it, and then came the voice of Jules calling upon him to take the tiller. I saw the Smith get up, and I saw also that one hand was in his pocket as he went aft. Then what happened was done within the space of a dozen heartbeats.

As Jules Legrand rose up, still with one hand on the tiller, like lightning Jim Smith struck down upon his head with the pistol. It was plunk, plunk, plunk, m'sieu, and Jules Legrand fell over on his face in the cockpit. Even as my legs bent under me to leap, I looked at a streak of fire, and smoke was in my face and a sharp pain through me. Then I lay on my back, looking at the gray sky and without much feeling save of weakness.

A bit of line, flapping, was the first thing my eyes held at, and in a kind of fog it came to me that this was the end of the peak halyard and that it had been cut with a knife. At that things were a little clearer. I knew Jim Smith had cut that halyard to make Jules come forward, with a mind not watching for attack. I knew also, that I had been shot badly and that the big mainsail was still pulling us on our course, for the throat halyard held up the gaff.

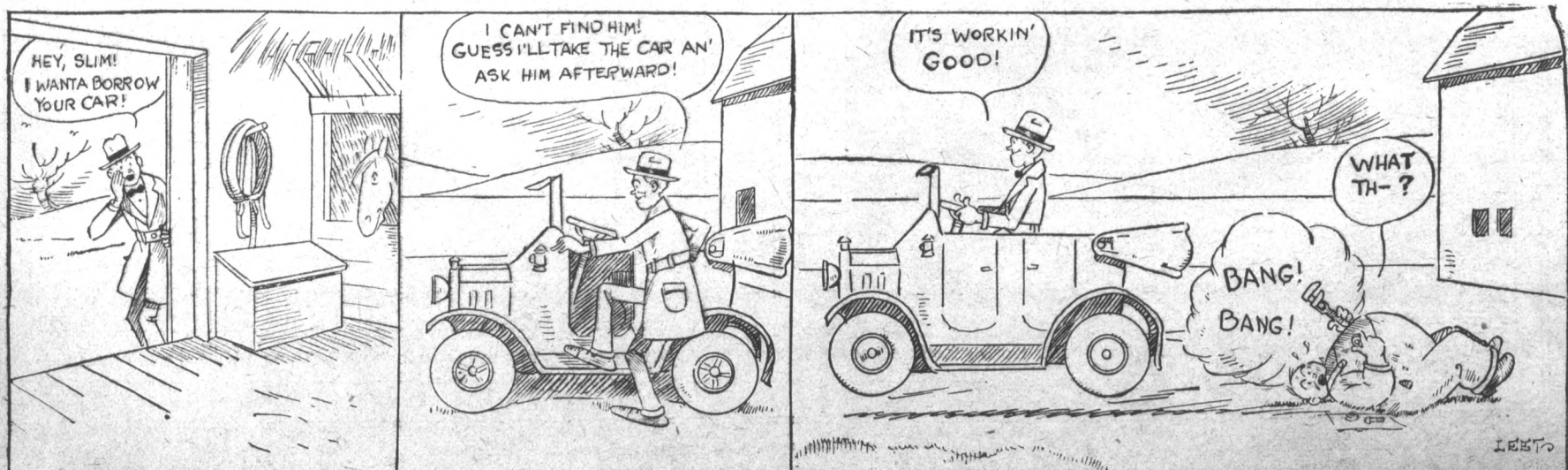
By and by my eyes went away from the rigging and I saw Jim Smith in the stern, his lips pulled back like the lips of a dog, in a grin that was not good to see. By now he would have his plan of evil made to the very end, with the devil's help, and it seemed much as though this day was the last for Jules Legrand and Francois Beaupre. Yet I could not care greatly, for I felt as though the tiredness of a whole lifetime had come upon me.

Of a sudden the boom drew in and the sloop turned so that waves broke

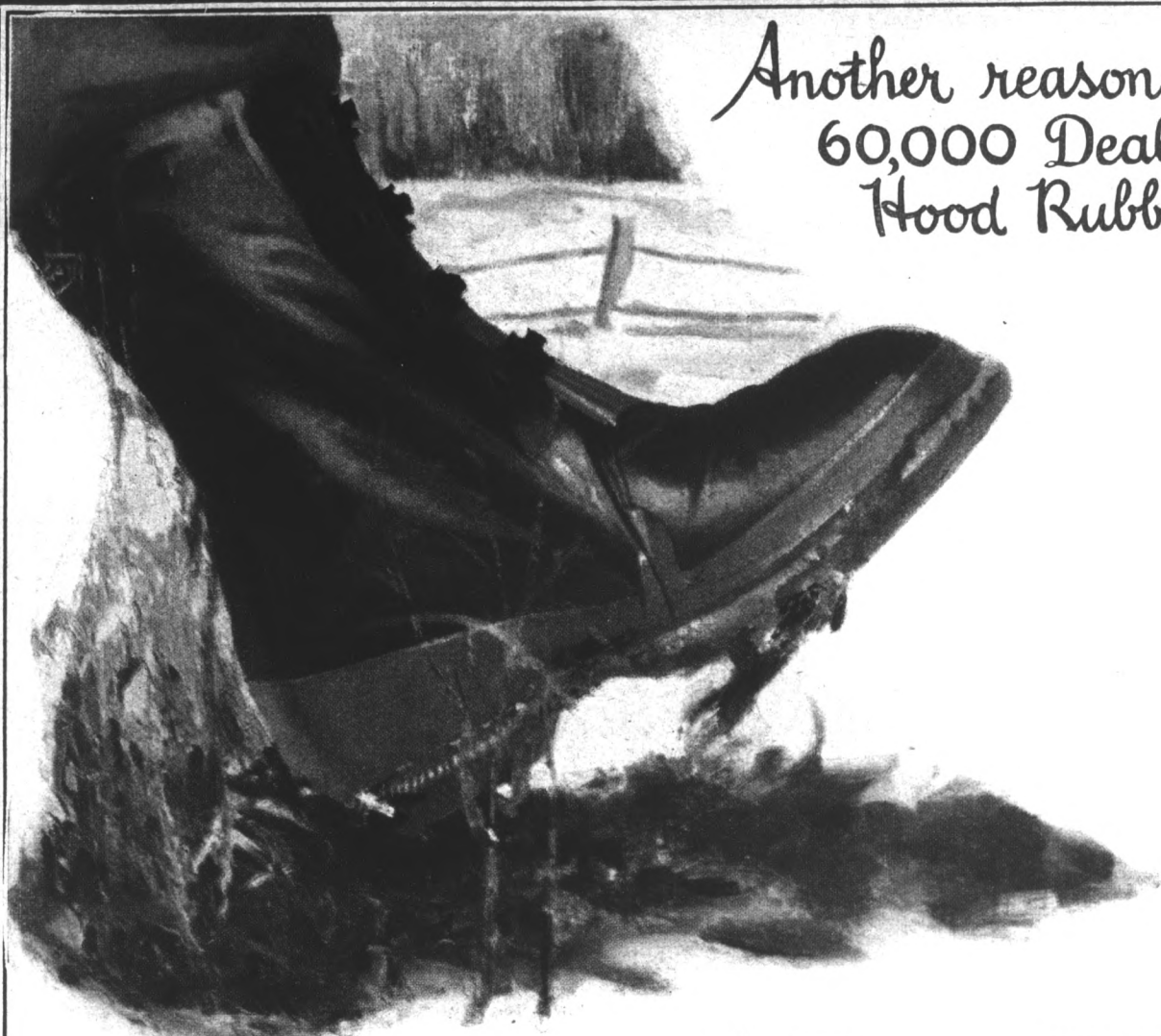
(Continued on page 503).

Activities of Al Acres—Has Anybody Seen Slim?

Frank R. Leet







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It's a husky overshoe for heavy duty. Wear it in the cow barn or pigsty—then wash off all traces of dirt and odor.

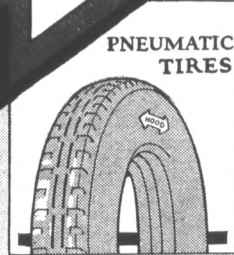
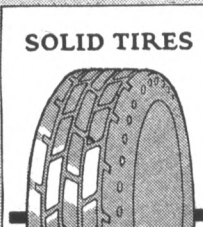
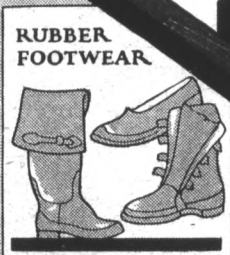
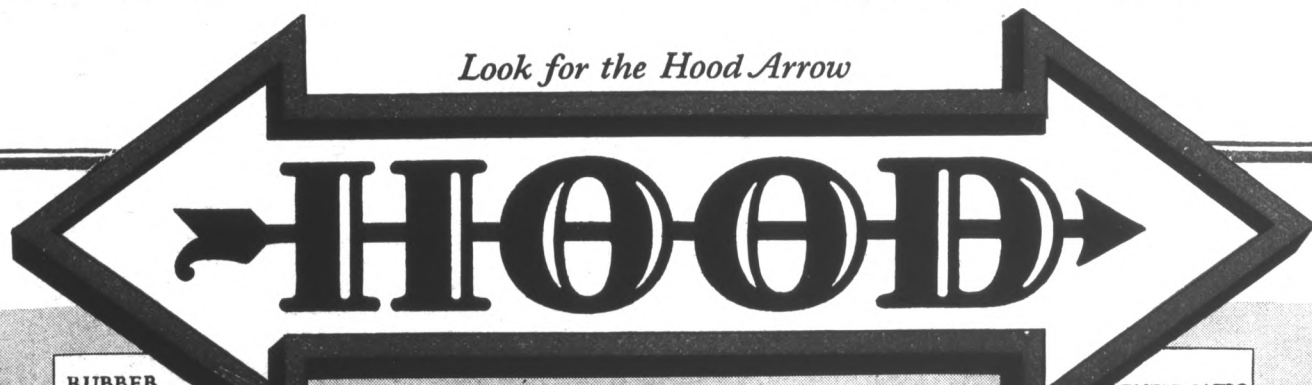
Farmers call the "Kattle King" the most serviceable of all footgear for outdoor winter work.

Hood makes the right rubber footwear for all your family, look for the Hood Arrow on the sole of all longer wearing Hood Rubber footwear.

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You'll find  
me  
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cheering-section

YES, Sir! Prince Albert is the kind of a smoke that makes you want to grab a megaphone and shout its praises from the house-tops. With true fan pride, you just want to tell the world you've discovered the grandest tobacco that ever lined a pipe-bowl.

P. A. is so genuinely friendly to your tongue and throat and general disposition. It bangs your smoke-spot in deep center for high score every time. Cool as a parachute-jumper. Sweet as a check in the morning's mail. Fragrant as a pine-grove on a damp morning.

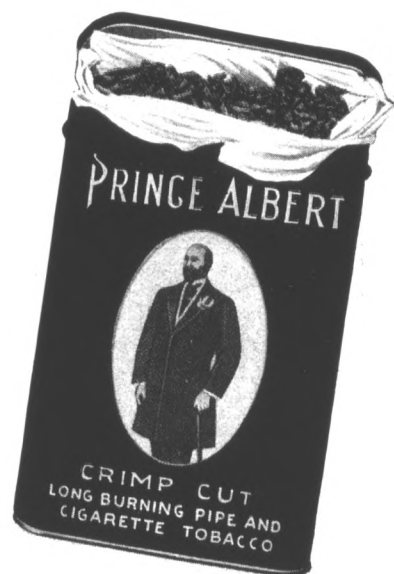
Mild, too, with a mildness that lets you hit it up from morning to midnight. Never a regret. Never a protest. Yet, Prince Albert has a body that satisfies your smoke-taste right down to the ground. Prince Albert is *quality* tobacco, through and through.

Nail this for a fact, Men: if you have never smoked P. A., you haven't given that old jimmy-pipe a chance to do its stuff. You may *think* you are perfectly satisfied with your present brand. Don't stop there. Buy a tidy red tin of P. A. today. It will be a revelation!

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

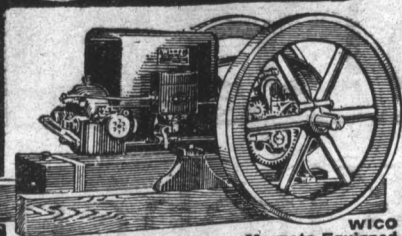
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Remember the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma pinned around your neck when you had a cold or sore throat? It worked, but my how it burned and blistered!

Musterole breaks up colds and does its work more gently. Rubbed over the throat or chest, it penetrates the skin with a tingling warmth that brings relief at once.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

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To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

**Jars & Tubes**

**MUSTEROLE**

WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

**JULES OF THE STRONG HEART.**

(Continued from page 500).

over her quarter and half filled the cockpit where we lay. What was the man doing now? Why not heave us over and finish it with quickness? Trying to think sent sparks before my eyes, and I slept, as Jules Legrand was sleeping, close to death.

The same gray sky stretched without end and the same strong wind was on my face when the world came back to me. But there was no dipping up and down. This, and the crash of waves told me that I must be out of the sloop and lying on the beach. With that, things were somewhat clear. I wanted to know what had happened to my good friend, and where was Jim Smith? But the weariness was still like a heavy cover, and it was long, hard minutes before I could turn the mountain that was my head. Then I saw a sight, m'sieu, that never in my little part will leave me until I die.

What I saw was a thing told in old books, as I know now, but in these days held to be against the will of God—it was a man put to torture. Jules Legrand was laid upon the sand with his arms and legs stretched out. Each wrist and each ankle of him was tied to a stake, driven deep, and the torture was being done to him by the gray-blue lake. His side was toward the waves that came pounding in. All the time one leg and one arm were beneath the water, and most of the time one leg and one arm were out of the water. But there was hardly a moment, m'sieu, when he did not cough and spit, for his face was covered by every wave. He could not see them coming unless he held his head up and twisted constantly. Not even the thick neck of Jules Legrand could hold up his bloody head always.

It seemed that this thing must have been done by devils, until I turned a little more and saw the face of Jim Smith. He sat on a high boulder, with his legs crossed under him, and in his hands was a long pole. It was pointed sharp at one end. His eyes were upon the agony of Jules Legrand, and upon his mouth was the grin of a dog. While I looked he reached down with the sharp end of that pole and jabbed the body of Jules Legrand; not enough to make a hole, you understand, but enough to make great pain.

"It's two hours and a quarter!" he called. "Will you tell now?"

Then, in a voice that was not the voice I had always heard in the throat of Jules, my friend, answered: "No!"

It was a cry, that word. It was agony; and a wave filled the mouth that had spoken it. It seemed to me, lying higher on the sand, that I would have made any answer to that question if it meant freedom. Jim Smith reached down his pointed stick and I shut my eyes. When I opened them again he was looking at me, and I shuddered.

"So you're alive!" he said.

I tried to speak, but no sound came. He raised his shoulders and looked down with that grin at the body of Jules. So he sat looking for a long time until he pulled out his watch and scowled at it.

"It's two hours and a half! Now will you tell me where you hid the check?"

Jules Legrand opened his eyes and his mouth to speak. A wave curled down. When the water had flowed from between his lips and he had coughed a little while, he lifted his head: "No!"

At this the riddle was somewhat answered. I understood now why the shoes of Jules were gone and why his shirt and trousers were in strips. Somehow he had managed to keep that check of Boss Flannigan, and it was to keep faith with the boss that he was paying this price of torture. He had grown the color of a dead man, and yet his will was not broken. He was drawing that great courage from his soul, m'sieu, as the earth brings forth flowers.

There was another time of silence while Jim Smith sat looking sometimes out over the lake, but most down at Jules Legrand, with that grin of a dog. It became plain to me with slowness. Jim Smith had planned very well. It was to kill Jules Legrand and me and then sail to Port James, getting the money. After that he could even go back to Boss Flannigan, first wrecking the boat, with a tale of much trouble. How she had struck a sunken ledge and gone down with Jules and me and the money. And there would be no other between him and Jean Farnsworth.

That was a good plan, but for the courage of Jules Legrand. He was more than a man, m'sieu, and Jim Smith began to feel this. The look of an animal caught in a trap came into his face. He was caught in a trap of his own making. It might come to pass that he would have to go quickly, risking the murder of two for nothing,

although they were not likely to come searching before the next day. Yet I could see this fear working in his face, where already were hate and lust for money. He was not good to look at.

The day wore on; a long grayness. At each quarter of an hour Jim Smith would take out his watch and ask his question after the same fashion. Then Jules Legrand would lift his head and let the water run out of his mouth before he could speak his one word. At last that word became no more than a groan; yet you could tell that he held steadfast. And after it Jim Smith would grin the grin of a dog, and reach down with his sharp stick, and I would close my eyes. Many times I thought Jules would never lift his head again. But he was a man of great size, and life was strong within him.

After a time that was like years, it grew dark, and I thought that Jules Legrand and I must have long since

(Continued on page 507).

**INTERESTING GRANGE SESSION.**  
(Continued from page 496).

Urges denial of right of cigarette smokers to teach in our public schools.

Considerable objection developed to the law compelling children from rural schools to take eighth grade examinations before they may enter city schools. No action taken.

Opposes more than two consecutive terms for governor.

Favors bi-ennial township elections to be held at same time as bi-ennial state elections.

Endorses administration of the Mothers' Pension Act in Michigan, and believes that the words, "Shall give," should not be substituted for "may give."

Favors restricting power of governor from pardoning prisoners who have been sentenced for life.

Favors closing deer hunting season, 1927, and open each alternate year. Further, that either one deer or one buck may be killed during the open season.

Urges enactment of law making it the duty of the register of deeds of each county to issue, without fee, certified title to real property.

Favors enforcement of laws against Sabbath breaking, such as hunting, dancing and automobile racing.

Deplores lack of patriotism shown by a large number of voters who neglect to vote, and feels that steps should be taken to arouse situation and have some laws repealed which deprive local influence of its rights.

Opposes most emphatically any further work at government expense that brings more land into cultivation.

Favors at least half the funds now spent on reclamation projects to use for purposes of reforestation until consumption and production equal each other.

The following subjects were referred to the State Grange Executive Committee for further study and action:

A legislative committee in each Pomona Grange to cooperate with the state legislative committee.

License plates for the life of autos.

Continued fight for state income tax.

Lighter load limit on improved township roads.

Uniform time over the state.

Certain per cent of gas tax set aside for construction and repair of lateral or by-roads, instead of all spent on trunk lines.

The state lecturer was asked to present the following for further study: Licensing chiropractors.

An open season on pheasants from October 15 to November 15.

Concerning Grange affairs:

Voted a three-day session in 1927.

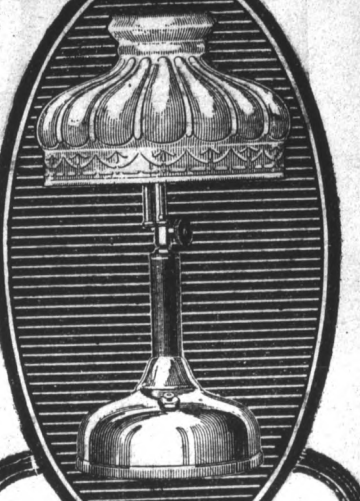
Favors shorter form ritual, said form to be optional.

Voted down proposition to change date of meeting back to December.

Retained advisory election system.

Instructed delegates to National Grange to invite National Grange to meet in Michigan in 1927 and to continue such invitation until favorable action is secured.

Adjourned, to meet in South Haven in 1927.



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**—The Coleman Quick-Lite Lamp for the home, because—**

More Light Than Twenty Old Style Oil Lamps.

No Wicks To Trim—No chimneys to wash; no soot; no odor; no daily filling.

Economical—40 hours service per gallon of fuel used.

Lights With Ordinary Matches—Makes own gas from common motor gasoline.

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**Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns**

**—The Quick-Lite Lantern for all 'round the farm, because—**

Won't Blow Out in wildest gale. Mica globe makes it wind-proof, storm-proof, bug-proof.

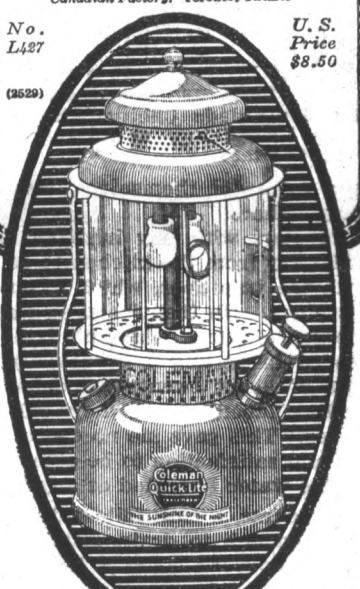
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BOSTON, MASS.







# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



## What Happened in My Kitchen

*Step-Saving Conveniences Have Brought Happiness*

**P**ERHAPS I should not say, I made my kitchen what it is, for I didn't do much of the work, but the ideas were mine and I was responsible for it being done.

When I came into my mother-in-law's kitchen, the floor was bare, a heavy trap door had to be raised to get down cellar; a flour barrel and wooden box did for a kitchen cabinet; water stood in a pail on the table, and the wash dish on a chair. The windows had no curtains, and there was no oil stove. My mother-in-law is dead, so the kitchen has been changed in the past two years. She could have had the same advantages as I have if she had set out for them. The expense, aside from the labor, which the

just fits the only space I have for a cabinet, and the original piece of furniture was made by my husband's grandfather.

When the linoleum was laid, I had the range turned so as to face the window. This gave me more floor space, as it sat almost in the middle of the room before. I then cleaned out a cupboard under the chimney which was used to hold miscellaneous junk, put hooks on the walls inside, and I had a place to hang small cut-

lery ware, as well as a place to keep tea and coffee. On the top shelf I keep a tack hammer, tacks, small nails, shoe polish, etc. In the bottom part, I keep my frying pans.

### Cupboards Save Steps.

I had a shelf built shoulder high above the oil stove to hold lamps, sharp knives (away from baby fingers), holders, mats and matches. I keep all pans, crocks, etc., in sink cupboard, as that is where I use them (Continued on opposite page).

munity, we are really doing a great service and beginning to grow.

"The rural communities in Europe are different than ours, Miss Grace Frysinger told us. She had just returned after spending six months over there. Houses are mostly of stone, with few doors and windows. In some countries you even pay taxes, according to the number of doors and windows in your home. The picture she drew of rural family life over there made me feel very happy that I live right where I do.

"Miss Fannie Buchanan announced to us the new program in music appreciation that the home demonstra-

## Rally Day Big Success

*Home Makers' Movement Making Rapid Strides*

By A Farm Woman

**G**OOD morning, Mrs. Oakley, and how are you feeling this morning?" greeted Mrs. East.

"Chuck full," responded Mrs. Oakley, much to the surprise of her neighbor.

"Why, why, what of?" questioned Mrs. East, puzzled.

"Pep—enthusiasm," answered Mrs. Oakley. "You know, I drove down to East Lansing yesterday for the Second Annual State Home Economics Extension Rally Day."

"Do tell me all about it?" asked Mrs. East. "I wanted so much to attend, but the corn huskers came along at the last minute."

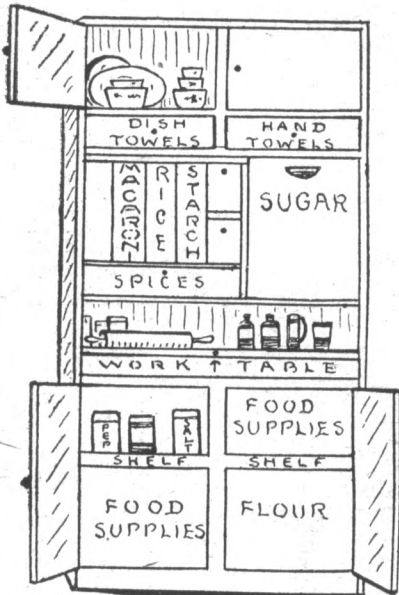
"Well," began Mrs. Oakley, "it was a great day. I'm so full of extension enthusiasm, that I believe it will keep me running overtime for the next year. Threatening clouds, heavy rains and slippery roads did not dampen the

College.

"She says there is greater opportunity for girls interested in home economics than ever before. In business, as well as education, there is an unlimited field for girls having home economics training. She told us all about the courses at the college, and how they are planned to meet the needs of this ever-broadening field.

"Then Rev. McCune told us how the People's Church happened to be organized, and what it means to the home and community.

"But when we went over to that church for our dinner—and some dinner it was—we found everything he said, and more, too, to be true. With its spacious auditorium, student classes, for which they receive college credit, its student chat rooms, its dining hall, and its electrically equipped kitchen, it is an ideal center for com-



My Home-made Cabinet Has a Place for Everything, and Everything is in its Place.

men folks did themselves, was about forty dollars.

To start with, my husband built a cellarway from the kitchen to do away with the trap door, which I could not lift alone. He then installed water in the house, (after he and his father succeeded in getting a good well), at a cost of about twenty-five dollars, excluding labor, which they did themselves. This gave me no end of pleasure and satisfaction to be able to have all the water I wanted at any time.

Of course, a sink followed, which is large enough to drain dishes in, and has a cupboard below. This was another splendid convenience as it did away with an old slop pail in the kitchen, a lot of flies, and a great many steps. I purchased a hard surface floor covering at a cost of about five dollars, gave the kitchen table and work stool a coat of blue paint, and covered the top of the table with oilcloth.

### Secretary Converted Into Cabinet.

The next summer, we bought an oil stove, and that winter my husband built me my kitchen cabinet. It was made from an old secretary. The illustration shows how I have found space for my various kitchen supplies. The secretary was given a coat of paste (sal soda, flour, water) to remove several coats of black paint, and was then thoroughly washed and sanded. The whole was given three coats of white enamel, and now I have a cabinet that would have cost me about sixty dollars at our furniture store, and the beauty of it is, that it



These Women Are Helping to Extend Extension Work in Michigan.

enthusiasm of nearly four hundred women who attended. One group of women from Wexford county got up at 3:30 in the morning and drove 150 miles in order to attend. About twenty counties in lower Michigan were represented—Oakland county with the largest delegation, coming fifty-seven strong.

"But Mrs. Louise Campbell, our State Home Demonstration leader had prepared a program that was worth every effort to attend.

"The first thing after we got there, we found a steaming hot cup of coffee waiting for us in the Home Economics Building. We hurried right up to the auditorium in that building, and Dean Jean Krueger had already begun to tell about the opportunities in Home Economics at the Michigan State

munity activity. I do wish we had one just like it in our community. After dinner we had more speeches.

"No movement moves, except that it be started in the home," quoted R. J. Baldwin, who is director of extension, and to this he attributed the remarkable progress that the home-makers' movement has experienced in the last few years.

"President Butterfield spoke to us next. He said there was an obligation on the part of every competent leader to first get the vision of the needs of their community and then go to work. The service of the college was to offer a broader training for such leadership. When we dedicate ourselves to service we began to grow, and when we accept the challenge of our small jobs we have right in our own com-



Aunt's Visit from the City is Occasion for Much Rejoicing for these Two Little Nieces. For it Means a New Story for Them. (This is One of the Prize-winning Pictures).

tion leaders are to bring to us this winter. We are to learn the voices of different instruments, and song and music games for children. I am sure it will be an interesting course.

"The new director of continuing education, John Willard, urged us to keep our brains alive. He said we in the country had opportunity to mold our own surroundings, while city folks were victims of condition. But we must study our problems if we are to grow. The college is ready to help us grow by helping us to study our problems.

"There are 196,000 farms in Michigan, and but thirteen home demonstration leaders to teach the initial projects, or about one teacher to every fifteen thousand farm homes, according to Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, member of the State Board of Agriculture. She urged that every one of us give support to the extension movement so that next year we might have five or six more home demonstration leaders, or about one teacher to every ten thousand farm homes. Then, with the great army of local leaders, we could hope to spread the gospel of better homes farther and farther.

"And now, I haven't been able to tell you half, but—"

"But if there had been any more, I'm afraid you would have bursted with enthusiasm," said Mrs. East. "Next year, corn huskers or no corn huskers, I'm going myself."

The Kent county board of supervisors appropriated money to hire a home demonstration agent in the county.





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

#### APPLE BUTTER WITH CIDER.

Please give me a recipe for apple butter, using boiled cider.—Mrs. O. K. Pare, core, and slice the desired quantity of apples. Boil sweet cider until it is reduced one-half. While the cider is boiling, add the apples. The cider should barely cover the apples. Cook slowly, stirring constantly. When it begins to thicken, add one cup of brown sugar to each two quarts of the butter. Boil until it remains in a smooth mass, when a little is cooled. About a bushel of apples to a gallon of boiled cider will be found to be the right proportion.

#### LICE ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Please tell me what to do for mites that are on my chrysanthemums.—Mrs. C. G. B.

For such insects as aphids, the crawlers of scale insects, and red spiders, the ordinary soap solution is often successful. Prepare this by dissolving one pound of ordinary laundry soap in two to four gallons of hot water. Apply when lukewarm. Sulphur and water is also good, using sulphur at the rate of one ounce of sulphur to one gallon of water and spray this solution on the infected plants. In order to mix the sulphur with the water, first mix equal parts of sulphur and hydrated lime with enough sweet milk to make a paste.

#### SALT FOR SAUERKRAUT.

Would like to know how much salt to use for five or ten gallons of sauerkraut.—Mrs. G. E. S.

The amount of salt is not measured according to the number of gallons of shredded cabbage, but rather to the number of pounds. Use twelve cups of salt to 100 pounds of shredded cabbage.

#### A HANDFUL OF PIE TRICKS.

NEARLY all housewives make excellent pie crusts—sometimes. Do you know that it is a very simple matter to make good pie crust every time? Measure your ingredients, using half as much lard as you do flour, rubbing the lard in well, adding the pinch of salt, and mixing with enough water to make a soft dough. Both lard and water should be as cold as possible. By measuring, you will never have tough crust.

When making a two-crust pie, try moistening the top with sweet milk before sprinkling with sugar. The pie

will brown prettier, and the taste will be improved.

Apricot juice makes a delicious mock lemon pie. Make the pie just as usual, substituting apricot juice for lemon juice.

When using fresh berries for fruit pies, try rolling the berries in flour before adding the sugar. This prevents the pies from running over, but does not give the pie that pasty taste that careless sifting in of flour often does. When making pies from canned fruit, mix the flour with the sugar instead of sifting it on top. The melted butter is also added to the sugar and flour, and this mixture is put in the bottom crust before the fruit is added.

When making a very juicy pie, try winding a piece of damp white cloth around the edge of the completed pie before putting in the oven. This keeps the juices in the pie and may be easily removed when done.

If you like a shallow pie, one quart of fruit will make two pies, but if you like them thick, make the first one as usual, draining off most of the juice. Then take the small amount of fruit remaining, together with the juice, and with addition of a little cornstarch, sugar and butter, you have filling for another pie. This mixture should, however, be cooked before putting in to the crust.

#### WHAT HAPPENED IN MY KITCHEN.

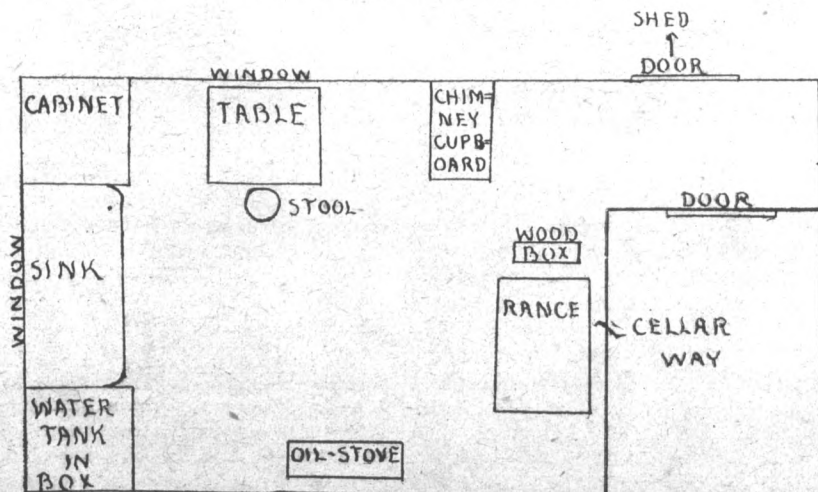
(Continued from page 504).

most. Pie tins, and food supplies are kept in bottom of cabinet. Kettles, dish pans, dripping pans, etc., are kept in the cellar, away out of sight, but near the stove. And, as I said before, the tea, coffee, and postum are near at hand in the chimney cupboard, this being but one step from the range and three from the oil stove.

The clock, which stood on a shelf in a corner of the dining room, is now in the kitchen, in almost direct line with the doorway, and can be readily seen from any three rooms.

When I make fried cakes or cookies, I roll them out on the cabinet, place the cut-out cakes on the kitchen table, move the table nearer the stove, and am ready to fry cakes with but a few steps.

Now, can you imagine me in my little eight by fifteen kitchen, the walls of which are covered with a taupe colored, tile-patterned wall paper, the woodwork a pale green, floor moss green, the morning sun shining through the little white scrim curtains, while I sit in front of the oil stove frying fried cakes, with morning glories peeping from the corner of the window (in spite of frost) at me, seeming to say, "My, ain't we got fun?"—Mrs. O. L. F.



DINING-ROOM  
The New Floor Plan Saved Many Steps.

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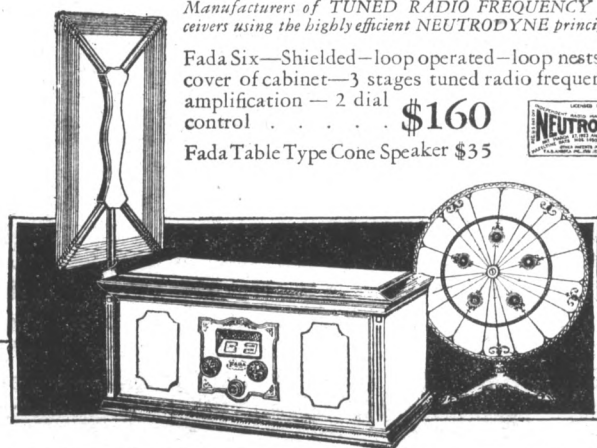
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# The Grand Old Man

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WHEN Gladstone was prime minister for the last time, past eighty years of age, he came to be known as the Grand Old Man. There are several grand old men in the Bible, who carry the spirit of youth, zest and conquest far into old age. Of these, Caleb is one of the most attractive. In the lesson for this week we see him undertaking a task from which many a man of half his age would have recoiled. He asked the privilege of rooting the giants out of the land. He was not a cousin of Timorous and Mistrust, in Pilgrim's Progress, who saw two lions in the road and turned back.

The land of Heart's Desire, Canaan, in other words, had almost been reached. To the different tribes were apportioned different tracts of land. When it comes to the tribe of which old Caleb is a member, he reminds his commander-in-chief, Moses, that a promise had been made almost forty years before, that the land which he had explored as one of the twelve spies, should be his, when the land was entered. Today he is demanding that Moses keep his word. His rights are not squatters' rights, but foot print rights. He had had the nerve, he and Joshua together, two men out of twelve, to make a favorable report on what they had seen, while the other ten had been scared to death. Most men, forty years after a promise had been made, would not care much whether it was kept or not. They would be so busy sitting around the fire and keeping up circulation in their withered limbs, that they could do no more than leave the matter to their children.

But Caleb is different, as every once in a while a man is. Says he, as he flexes his arm, "I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me: as my strength was then, even so is my strength now, for war, and to go out and come in." Why should he say this? Did his religion have anything to do with it? He said he had "wholly followed" the Lord God. The answer is easy. Religion has everything to do with keeping the spirit of youth. It is the very essence of eternal youth. The laws of God would surely be queer if they did not make a big difference in the lives of people who obey them. One of the most infectious youthful old men was the late John G. Paton, a life-time missionary to the cannibals of the New Hebrides. More than once he had escaped being roasted and eaten. (They seemed to think roast missionary far more juicy and tender than ordinary black men). When past eighty he was going it as hard as ever, raising money, making speeches, traveling, writing countless letters. "His optimism and enthusiasm are so contagious that statesmen, bishops, deans, ministers of every religious body, philanthropists, and shrewd business men are swept into his orbit and become inspired by his aims. His motives are absolutely selfless; his soul is simple and pure as a child's, and the strength of his personality is fairly irresistible."

A pastor in the country, past eighty, was thinking of his scattered flock during the long winter months, and the fact that many could not attend church. He entirely overcame this by organizing a Transport Club, the members of which opened up the drifted roads on Sunday, and used cars and sleighs to bring the hill-folks to church.

Moral—if you want to keep the enthusiasm of youth, get the Spirit of Eternal Youth in the soul. Religious

faith has a bigger bearing on men's lives than some folk are willing to admit.

At eighty-five our grizzled hero was asking permission to up and fight the giants. Who were these giants? They are referred to several times in the Old Testament. You will recollect that youthful David had afternoon tea with a sizeable gentleman named Goliath. Certain tribes of the time, as far as we can tell, were blest with great size. Anakim, the people Caleb was intending to attack, lived in the hill-country about Hebron. Anak literally means, long neck, and also, thick neck. Arba was the traditional father of these big-necked fellows, who towered above the men of other tribes. He was going to fight the big ones. He did not take some one of his size. It was like primitive man going out to fight dinosaurs.

But there was more to it. These big men lived up where the timber was tall and the hills were steep. Nor was the soil the best, and is not to this day. But he did not stop for that. To enter into one more adventure, to accomplish a task that other men avoided, seemed to be the desire of the brawny old man's heart. And he did it.

This is a good place to stop. Life always has for us one more worthwhile achievement. The big things have not all been done. The man who wholly follows God will always find adventure.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 14.

SUBJECT:—Caleb's Faithfulness Rewarded. Joshua 14:6 to 15 and 13:1. GOLDEN TEXT:—"I have wholly followed the Lord my God." Joshua 14:8.

## RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

### STEAMING FOR COMPLEXION.

Does steaming the face help the complexion? My skin is so mucky and greasy, I am willing to do anything to help.—Kate.

The only good effect of steaming the skin of the face is when the skin is dirty with excessive oil and there is a tendency to blackheads. First, the face should be well washed, using a good soap. Then should come a thorough rinsing in clear water. The steaming is for the sole purpose of stimulating the sweat glands, opening the skin, and thus making a more thorough job of the cleansing process. Afterwards the skin should be well washed in cold water and thoroughly dried. It is only the girl with the oily skin who derives any benefit from steaming.

### CODLIVER OIL IN TABLET FORM.

Is codliver oil in tablet form as good as when taken in liquid form? Would they help to put on flesh, as I am underweight?—Mrs. J. A. B.

Although the manufacturers of the tablets claim that none of the good qualities are lost I am very skeptical. I recommend the liquid form in spite of the fact that it is not so palatable. Persistent use of a good quality of codliver oil is one of the best aids to gaining weight.

### FIND CAUSE OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

Please give the approved treatment for high blood pressure. I am dizzy-headed, and so weak can hardly walk.

The only way to treat high blood pressure is to have your doctor make a very careful search to find why it is high, and remove the cause. There is no one medicine good for all cases of high blood pressure. It depends upon the cause.



JULES OF THE STRONG HEART.

(Continued from page 503).  
been dead. Often I seemed to sink down through the earth, and thought that death was upon me, but always my eyes opened again to look up at the evil face of Jim Smith and down at the tortured body of Jules. Always I wondered to find myself there, and wondered more, even, that my friend still lived. That flesh could stand so much I had not known.

Out of the darkness, when I could no longer see the faces of those two men, came the question and answer like the striking of a clock. Sometimes I thought I was in hell, m'sieu, with the devil talking down to us who burned. The red flare of the matches that Jim Smith lit to look at his watch helped me to believe this, and pounding waves became the wails of all the lost souls. I think then, that Jim Smith must have been half mad with the canker of his evil deed, else he would have gone. By then he must have known that no human power could break the will of Jules Legrand and make him yield his trust.

I know now, m'sieu, that I was very near to death, when of a sudden the night opened like a door and all about us was bright light. I saw again the face of Jim Smith, struck with surprise and terror, and the rolling head of Jules Legrand, with water foaming over it. It seemed as though the moon had come to earth and was sliding across the lake to us. Of course, it was a boat with a big lamp in her bow, and I knew this when she beached. Jim Smith jumped from his rock. There were cries and the sound of a gun; and the Smith tumbled over with his head at the feet of Jules Legrand.

At that I fell into one of those times of blackness, and when I came back it seemed that I must of necessity be in heaven. Jean Farnsworth was holding me up in her arms, and I could look into her eyes, for the light was all shining about her red hair. Had Jean died also? But there was joy in that moment, and I did not trouble myself. Were not the arms of Jean about me?

Then my head turned to one side a little, and I saw Jules Legrand propped up against the big rock where Jim Smith had sat, with Boss Flannigan making him drink from a bottle. His eyes were half shut, with white showing under the lids, and the boss had to tip his head back, for he could not

swallow of himself. I thought he was dead, but at last the eyelids moved and there came a twitching into his face. Then he worked his jaw slowly from side to side and lifted up one of his big arms as though it weighed many pounds. He put the fingers into his mouth and took out a little flat something. Don Flannigan tore at it, and then in one hand he held a slip of paper that was the check for five thousand dollars, and in the other a shred of oiled silk.

The boss cursed and choked. Then he reached for the fingers of Jules and pumped his arm up and down, like a handle. Dying by torture, m'sieu, Jules Legrand had kept that slip of paper in his cheek all these hours. Neither of us then knew about banks, and how the money would have been safe if he had torn up the check or swallowed it. My heart swelled that there should be such a man in the world and that he should be my friend. The thought of it gave me strength. I found voice and whispered up to Jean Farnsworth:

"That is a man who loves you!" Her eyes grew sober, and then they smiled down at me.

"But it is a man I love, and he is going to get well in spite of a bullet in his shoulder and half his blood gone!"

It came over me, m'sieu, like dawn in the month of June. It was I, Francois Beaupre, that she loved! It was almost not to be believed. But her eyes could not lie, and the happiness of it gave me still more strength.

"I thought it was Jules," I said. "Jules Legrand is the husband for an angel, Francois." Her arms drew tighter about me. "And I am not an angel."

My head turned and I looked at him watching us with understanding. His face shone with the greatness of being able to be glad for me. Jules was close, for Jean had moved me near to the rock, and when finally he made out to speak we could hear him.

"Dieu merci!" he gasped. "At least she loves a good man!"

That is all, m'sieu. But now you will see why it is that I hold his friendship, which is still mine, of more worth than all things, save the love of God and one other—which is my wife, Jean. Jules Legrand is of too great soul to be unhappy, I think, for one man cannot have all things.

THE END.



## Adventures of Tilly and Billy

*The Backward Shoes*

TILLY and Billy were playing Indian. They had insisted that Cousin Sue should play with them. Because Cousin Sue was older, mother had allowed them to kindle a camp fire in true Indian style.

By means of an old broom and mother's duster, Billy had made a "bucking bronco," as he called it. Astride it, he galloped and trotted here and there.

"Bang, bang," said Cousin Sue, "I'll shoot your pony just like Bald Eagle shot Tommy Jenkins."

"Oh, do tell us about it," begged Tilly and Billy.

"Well, Joe Jenkins was a young



Astride His Bucking Bronco Billy Rode Here and There.

blacksmith," began Cousin Sue. "He lived a long time ago, when Indians were not friendly with the white people. One day Joe and his cousin, Tommy Jenkins, agreed to carry a message to a town nearly one-hundred-fifty miles away. The road was only a path through the woods in those days. "If we don't meet up with some Indians, we will be there tomorrow in time for dinner," said Joe, soon after they were on their way.

"But late that afternoon, as they were riding through a most dense part

of the woods, Tommy spied two moving objects just ahead of them, and very near to their path.

"Look, Joe, look!" exclaimed Tommy in a low tone, very excited.

"They are Indians, sure enough," said Joe, "but we must not be afraid," and he squared his shoulders bravely.

"When they were nearly opposite of them, the two Indians beckoned as if to have the boys stop. But, the boys, making believe that they did not understand, rode past as fast as they could.

"In a wink, big Indian Chief, Bald Eagle, drew his bow, and an arrow went whizzing through the air, striking Tommy's horse in the neck. It galloped on a few paces and fell, but Tommy managed to free himself from his falling horse, and with one leap was up in the saddle with Joe. Off they galloped.

"They had not gone far when they came to an old logging stable.

"Ah, I have an idea," said Joe. "We'll ride in here, for the Indians are sure to follow us."

"When the Indians came along they were surprised to see by the tracks that two horses had gone into the stable, but none had come out.

"We'll get them this time," said Bald Eagle bravely to his followers. He jerked open the door of the stable, only to find it was empty. There was no other door or opening through which the boys might have escaped. The Indians were puzzled. They decided their victims had vanished into the air. So they went back to their camp and that tribe never bothered the white people again.

"But how did you manage to fool the Indians?" asked Joe's father, when the boys had returned home and were telling their story.

"Once inside the shed, I took off my horse's shoes and nailed them on backward, and then we rode out again," explained Joe. "That made it look like two horses had gone in but none had come out."

# Vigor



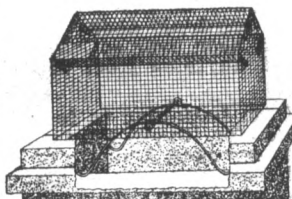
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# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## More About Prohibition

*The Dry Side of this Discussable Subject*

SAY, that letter about prohibition made me come to life with a bang! It also made me pick up my pen and paper, and following are the results:

Herbert, I think your ideas about liquor are entirely wrong. Why isn't the prohibition law constitutional? Why isn't it a law? "If it really were a law the people would obey it." If we were to use that statement as a basis to tell whether certain laws are really laws or not, then there are no traffic laws and no laws prohibiting crime. These two laws are disobeyed

are not called people, to my notion. Before saloons were closed many a poor, ragged, hungry family were left alone many a night. Many were left with burdens and with no better example than the lowest kind of a father.

Of course, there are more accidents now than there were fifty years ago, because some sensible man who used no alcoholic drinks, used his head and invented the automobile for "people" to use. If you will take it into consideration, Uncle Frank, all the accidents are due to persons using alcoholic liquors of some kind. No man

takes one glass of whiskey without it hurting him. Because, if he takes one glass he will take another and another. Until—whoop! another accident has occurred.

A certain man who only took one glass of whiskey three weeks ago ran into a bus going from Flint to Detroit, killing fifty-three people, injuring seven, and doing damages amounting to \$5,000. One policeman took this man to jail, while two others searched the car, finding sixty-three quarts of moonshine amounting to \$75. The grain that was wasted for the moonshine, could have been made into bread for children in the orphan home.

Now, Uncle Frank, lend a hand in this dry question and see if I am not right.—Ranald Luke, Beaverton, Mich.

I cannot agree with Herbert Houck one little bit, and here is a home where we have never had a glass of liquor of any kind, and I know plenty of other families who do not have such rotten stuff as you have in your home. My father does not smoke, chew or drink, and I think that liquor is the most dreadful thing that a person can get intoxicated on. Just because you like home-brew, other people do not need to follow your rules.

Now for you, "Kiddo." Do you think that for one minute the city is as healthy as the country? I will admit that the city has a lot more advantages, but the country is far more the healthier. I take my vacations in the city. All you can do for amusement is walk around or go to the movies. Excuse me for writing so much. Love to you and cousins.—Lucile M. Neal, Akron, Mich.

much of anything right now. I had an operation for appendicitis July 23, and since then I have taken it very easy.



Carlos Beckington, Hugh Austin, and Cyril Spike Comprise the Best Dairy Judging Team at the State Fair. They Come from Washtenaw County.

Beginning January 1, I intend to study for a nurse at Lansing, if I don't change my mind again. I have always wanted to be one, and nothing seems to satisfy me, so I'll try that. My mother says it's a waste of time, as I won't stay three years, but I have made up my mind that I won't start it unless I can finish. I wish some of the Merry Circleers would decide to go with me and would write to me and tell me, as I dread going alone, although I know several of the nurses there.

The pen I won two years ago is still in good working condition. I will close, wishing you and the Merry Circleers all kinds of good luck and happiness. —With love, Joyce Purdy, R. 2, Box 68, Fowlerville, Mich.

I am glad to know that you are recovering nicely, also that the pen is still in good working condition. I hope you will like the nurses' work, as there is nothing as essential to happiness as having some definite purpose.

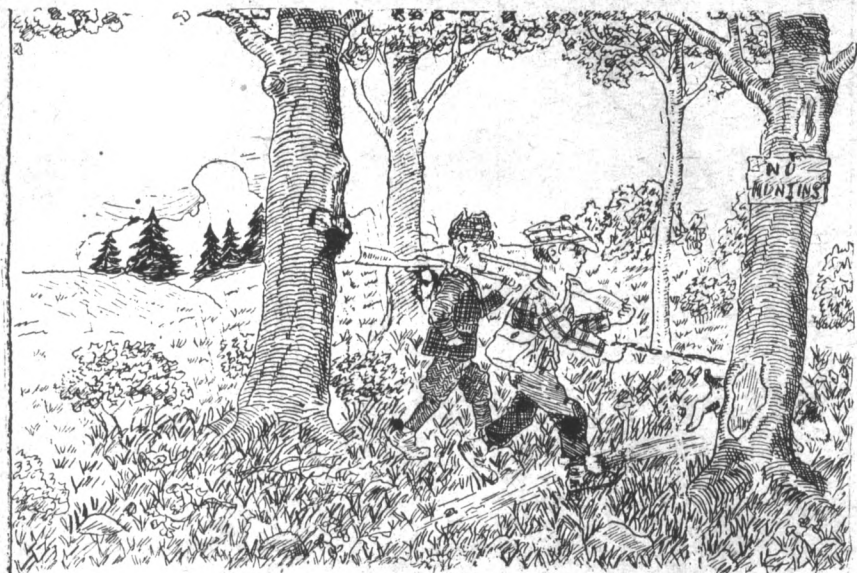
### Our Imperfections.

Hip, hip, hurrah! Three cheers for Uncle Frank and the Home-coming Week. Well, I am going to walk right in, take a chair and begin talking. My, look at the great crowd—what a lot of fine boys and girls; aren't you proud of them, Uncle Frank? Many a dreary hour has been made bright for me by reading "Our Page."

Isn't it queer that not a one of us is perfect? No, not one could tell the truth and say he or she was perfect, I'm sure. We can be ever so pure, so thoughtful, so great, and so mannerly, but still, lying in our bodies is a little deed of something that says we are not exactly perfect. Well, I don't think God intended us to be perfect, so that we can strive to make ourselves better to please others and to fight anger. We must learn to love one another, help one another, and share the sorrows of others as well as our own, because, don't we when we have trouble, go to someone else to tell them, and oh, what a sigh of relief to have someone listen.

Do we boys and girls want to be like the poor little "Outcast?" Remember her? Well, we nice boys and girls do not want our names to be turned to sin, do we? Oh, boys and girls, pray take heed, "abstain from all appearance of evil." We shall work for God in every way, build ourselves up, take interest in ourselves and our work, and help others. I've heard many people say this world isn't worth living in, but they look at the dark clouds o'er-shadowing them, and they do not see the sunshine ahead of them.

If we could but meet, we could sing these lines to the tune of America:  
Our Circle 'tis of thee  
With boys and girls happy  
We are so grand, we love our Circle  
gay  
On this Home-coming day



Reuben Johnson's Prize Drawing, which is Also Seasonal.

every day, but still they are laws.

There have been more accidents since 1919! Yes, there certainly have been, but does that mean that prohibition was the cause of these accidents? It decidedly does not! The reason there have been more accidents in the last few years is because there are so many automobiles in use. Statistics show that the number of accidents has steadily increased with the number of automobiles in use. Just think what the number of accidents would be if we did not have prohibition.

You'd better not bet any money that way Herbert, because you'll lose all that you bet. Yours truly is one that never drank a drop of home-brew, and I never will, and I'm only one of the millions in the United States that wouldn't.

What does a person want to get drunk for, anyway? A drunken person always acts foolish and silly, or else mean and unmanly, and every decent person scorns and ridicules them. Being drunk is one of the most disgraceful things that can happen to a person, I think, and I know that I am not alone in that idea.

The only thing wrong about our liquor laws today is that they are not properly enforced. The one thing that we are sadly in need of, is officers that will do their best to punish the bootleggers, and who will not be "bought off."

Liquor is the cause of countless numbers of crimes in our country, and if we were only liquor free, we would be forty per cent better as a nation.—Sincerely, "Vic."

There is no question about it—there is a prohibition law. Is it enforced? "Yes." "People" do obey the prohibition law. Those who do not obey it

## More from Home-comers

*Messages from Those Past the Age Limit*

### Farewell to Circle.

Do you know, Uncle Frank, I had no idea that any of the M. C. folks remembered anything about me any more. It has been ever so long since I have heard anything from them, or you either.

Really, I am beginning to feel very sophisticated, for, Uncle Frank, I am just starting my second month of Normal School tomorrow. Yes, I graduated last May and left my dear old high school days forever behind me. I am going to be an old maid school marm sure. I like my present school work very much, but I sometimes get very lonesome, as I am tonight. My landlady went away and hasn't got back yet, and my room-mate isn't here, so prospects of a solitary night are very strong in my favor.

I suppose, Uncle Frank, that this will sort of be a farewell letter for me, as next month marks my eighteenth birthday, and if I remember right, it means the end of the M. C. for me. I hate to leave this happy organization because I have very much enjoyed the associations I have had with it. I think that the huge success of the Circle has been due to your efforts alone, Uncle Frank, and I want to thank you for the part you have played in making it so interesting for us, myself in particular. When we are living on the farm, the only real pleasure I received was from this organization, therefore, although I haven't taken an active interest in it lately, I have thought of you all very often.

Uncle Frank, you have been one of the greatest mysteries that I have ever had association with. I am going to ask just one favor of you. Will you please tell me whether you are a man or a woman? Somehow, I have always thought you were an "aunt," instead of an "uncle." Please clear this fog up for me, as I am leaving this Circle and would very much like to know. I promise that I will never tell a living

soul. Please tell me, won't you?

I occasionally hear from some of my M. C. correspondents, and it seems like communication from dear old friends. I wonder have any of the cousins ever seen a correspondent that they have become acquainted with through this column? I believe that that would make a very interesting topic to talk upon for a few weeks in the M. C. Don't you?

I think that this epistle is reaching rather a lengthy form, and that you are becoming fatigued with this recital, so I am going to sign off, wishing you all the success that is possible. I am going to say good-bye.—Evelyn Brooks, 110 West Lincoln Avenue, Ionia, Mich.

There is no mystery about me. I am just Uncle Frank, and it would be absolutely wrong for me to deceive. Did not some of my pictures printed in our columns show who I am? I am glad this Circle has meant enjoyment to you. Come again next Home-coming.

### Wants to be Nurse.

I will try to write a few lines, but haven't much to write about. I taught school last year, but I'm not doing

## Col. House's Success Rules

I AM glad of the fine record farm boys are making. Here are some qualities that I believe make for success: A reputation among your fellowmen for integrity I place first; energy perhaps second; steadfastness of purpose comes next, and above all you should have an attitude of devotion to the general interest of your community.—E. M. HOUSE.

Col. Edward M. House is one of the best-known public men of this generation. Refusing to accept office, he made himself the friend and counselor of Woodrow Wilson throughout the World War; and as such he saw and influenced kings, emperors, generals, and captains of industry.

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



To Uncle Frank, we say  
Let's ever stand.

I think the Home-coming is a splendid thing, and it is surely organized to its highest point. I am glad I can say I have such a fine lot of cousins and such a nice uncle.—I am yours for the Home-coming, Fay Sharpe, Akron, Michigan.

I am glad that you think life is worth living, even with all its imperfections. If everything was perfect we would have nothing to do, and what's more monotonous than nothing to do?

#### Attending Southern College.

I am attending school this year at a delightful girls' boarding school, the Gulf Park College by the Sea, in Mississippi. I am very much pleased with the southern climate, although it was exceedingly warm at first. The school and all its surroundings, especially the Gulf, are marvelous.

Although we haven't been here long, we have had some very good times, including two picnics. One was held in the evening on the beach, and the other at the inn by the sea. It is a most beautiful inn, built after the Spanish Mission type. I wish I had time to try to give you a word picture of the outside and interior of this picturesque place where "people live or dine."

Although I am enjoying the south very much, I am looking forward to our Christmas vacation, where I will be able to go home and enjoy skating and skiing.

I am very glad to have the privilege of attending school down here, and I am trying to enjoy everything it offers. I wish all the girls of the Michigan Farmer might be enjoying it also.

I thank you, Uncle Frank, for remembering me, and hope I shall hear from you again. Letters are always welcome, especially when a person is many miles from home!—Lucille H. Stuckey, Gulfport, Mississippi.

You must have some interesting times in the balmy south. I think you will like it better in winter than in summer. But for real "pep" it takes our winter sports.

#### Enjoys Library Work.

I'm not married, a schoolmarm, nurse, nor anything else, as I've had too short a time since I have passed the age limit, to do any of those things. I am working at the library this year, as I had to quit school last year on account of my health, and was no better this year, so I couldn't go.

I have always thought the contests were good, but each time they get better. I'm sorry there are so few that try the contests, for it's more fun when more try. I'm sure that Guilford Rothfuss has won more contests than anyone I know of in the Merry Circle, since I belonged. If anyone has beaten him, it must be Rex Ellis. Either it's easy for him, or else he sits up all night doing them. Get busy, don't let him run away with everything.

I enjoy working at the library, and have learned a lot since I started working there. So many funny things happen in a library, and we are asked about everything there ever was or ever could be. Jokes that appear in the papers, about libraries, really do happen, and have happened right to me.—An old niece, Genevieve Kohlenberger, Big Rapids, Mich.

You undoubtedly have plenty of time to still do the things you refer to. Library work must be interesting. I, too, wish others would give Guilford some competition.

#### WORD CONSTRUCTION CONTEST.

THE word construction contest, the winners of which are announced on this page, proved quite popular. But, quite a few of the boys and girls got the wrong idea of the contest. The thought was to begin with the letter A and add one letter each time, as shown in this prize winning solution: a, at, ate, rate, crate, crater, craters, charters, orchestra, orchestras.

You will note that just one letter was added each time and none taken away. After a letter was used in the preceding words, it would have to be used in those that follow. The letters may be used in any way desired as long as all are used and another letter added each time.

To get this interesting kind of contest more thoroughly in your r's, we will have another one this week, starting with the letter M. Please write your papers neatly with your

name and address on the upper left-hand corner of the paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

We will give the same prizes as in the other contest: One dollar to the one who makes the greatest number of words; completely equipped pencil boxes for the next two; fine large-barreled clutch pencils for the next three; and unique pocket knives for the next five. Please send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before November 19, as the contest closes then.

#### WORD CONSTRUCTION WINNERS.

THREE made ten words by starting with the letter A and adding a letter each time. As stated in another place on this page, quite a few did not get the meaning of the contest, and therefore got it wrong. It is an interesting contest to work, and I am sure all will like it after you get on to it.

Charles Highhill was given the first prize of one dollar because his paper was neater than the other two. Several made nine words, so the higher prizes were given to those sending the neatest papers. Some good papers came too late.

#### \$1.00 Winner.

Charles Highhill, R. No. 2, Ironwood, Michigan.

#### Pencil Boxes.

Pauline Richards, R. No. 3, Milan, Michigan.

Walter Huffman, Evart, Mich.

#### Clutch Pencils.

Lena Houck, R. No. 4, Quincy, Mich.

Eino Luoma, Eben Junction, Mich.

Alfreda Sting, Gaytown, Michigan.

#### Knives.

Ned Berger, Jenison, Mich.

Lydia Laukka, R. No. 1, Negaunee, Michigan.

Donna McCombe, Clio, Michigan.

Alberta Matties, Unionville, Mich.

Elizabeth Wells, Wyandotte, Mich.

#### CONTEST RESULTS.

(Continued from page 497).

Ranch, Santa Cruz, California. The total production of the leading pen was 2,488 eggs, and of the tenth pen was 2,262 eggs. All of these ten leading pens were S. C. White Leghorns. The leading pen of Barred Rocks was owned by the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, with a total production of 2,288 eggs. The leading pen of Rhode Island Reds was owned by Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Massachusetts, with a total production of 2,101. The pen of Brown Leghorns, owned by Miss Ethel Lindsley, of Saline, had a total production of 1,975. The leading pen of Anconas was owned by H. H. Gampp, New Hamburg, Ontario, with a total production of 1,642 eggs.

All hens over 300 eggs, or that might pass 300 eggs during the fifty-second week of the contest, are being retained by the contest management until after the close of the fifty-second week in order that they may have a full year to complete 300 eggs. The ten highest individuals were as follows: J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Oregon, 309; George S. Sutton, Aurora, Indiana, 308; Hillcroft Farm, Coopersville, Michigan, 301; J. A. Hanson, 298; J. Pater & Son, 298; Marshall Farms, Mobile, Alabama, 298; Harry Burns, Millington, 296; Hillcroft Farm, 295; H. A. Keister, Bangor, 294; St. Johns' Poultry Farm, Oronogo, Missouri, 293; F. E. Fogle, Okemos, 293. All of these hens are S. C. White Leghorns, except the 293-egg bird, owned by F. E. Fogle, which is a Barred Rock. The highest Rhode Island Red individual record was in the Red Mount Pen from Franklin, Massachusetts, with a total production of 267. The high Ancona belongs to H. H. Gampp with 228 eggs, and the highest Brown Leghorns in the Lindsley pen completed the year with 233 eggs.

The highest individual record in any previous contest was 308 eggs in the Third Contest. That record, however, was made in fifty-two weeks and that was the only 300-egg record ever made in a Michigan contest prior to the Fourth Contest.

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Clean quarters—clean nests—clean feed—clean water—that's what you've got to give your hens if you want to make the big, clean-cut profits which successful poultry raisers are making today. Thousands of poultrymen have found that as soon as they began to use Drew Line Poultry Equipment, they cut out their losses from waste and disease and started to draw down bigger profits than ever before. Why don't you do the same?

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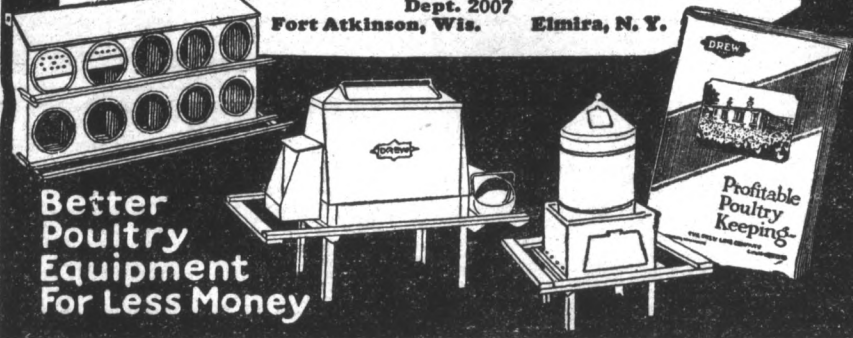
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**SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER** Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions. "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

TURNER BROS., Bladen, Nebr. Dept. 426 Wellington, Ohio

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Convert fodder into feed

with "FAMOUS" Feed Cutter. The cost is small. It does an exceptionally fine job of cutting —choice of 1/4", 1/2", 1", 1 1/2" Models for every need, with many special features that make for capacity, safety and ease of operation.

"Famous" Feed Cutter Cuts any material from coarsest stalks to finest blue grass (green or dry). Hand or power operation. Thousands in use by poultry raisers who find that cut hay increases egg yield and fertility. Write for folder. We can give you prompt delivery.

The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co. Dept. 58 CANTON, OHIO Makers of Celebrated Blizzard Ensilage Cutters

## Roup Epidemic Killing Poultry

Birds sneeze, wheeze and choke. Throat rattles. Nose runs. Spreads rapidly. Act at once!

Readers who find colds or roup starting in their flocks will be interested in a letter written by C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind. He says:

"Some weeks ago, one of my valuable exhibition Orpingtons caught a severe cold. Both eyes were swollen almost shut, and a profuse mucous discharge was apparent in both nostrils. I administered Roup-Over, and this bird was completely well the next morning. Every case I have treated since has resulted in a well bird within 48 hours."

It is amazing how quickly and easily colds and roup can be ended by this method. If the trouble is already started, a few drops of Roup-Over, applied in the nostrils, will usually banish every symptom in one day. And better still, a few drops used in the drinking water guards the whole flock against colds, and other epidemics. A liberal supply of Roup-Over can be obtained by sending fifty cents to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 506 Nelson St., Indianapolis, Ind. As Roup-Over is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will find it entirely different and much quicker in action than anything else ever tried for roup and similar infections.

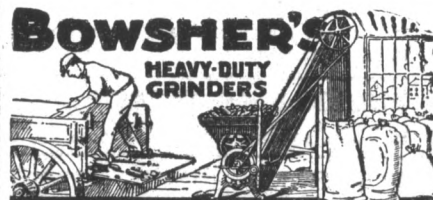


Roup-Over

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**BOWSHER'S HEAVY-DUTY GRINDERS** FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kafirs, and all small grains. Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime. LIGHT RUNNING — LONG LIFE — EXTRA CAPACITY CONE-SHAPED BURRS 10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE. The D.N.P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

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Fourth largest farm mutual company in Michigan, established 10 years. Issues blanket policy. Two classes. Rodded costs average for 10 years \$2.30 per \$1,000. Present rates \$2.94, \$3.20 and \$3.70, depending upon classification as to safety of risk. Only nine assessments in ten years. Assessments collected in advance, 6 or 12 months, optional with member. Borrowers no money, pays no interest. Average bank balance \$30,000 daily. Losses fairly adjusted and promptly paid. Reference, Insurance Department, Lansing; Michigan Farmer or National Bank of Commerce, Detroit, or any member. Write for our 32 page booklet, the Pioneer News. It's free. PIONEER RESERVE INSURANCE CO., 2972 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

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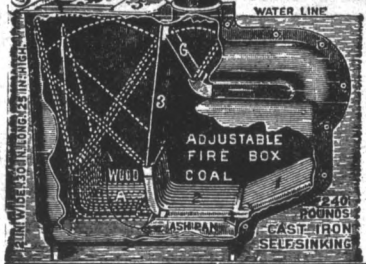
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### COW BOY SURE HEATER for STOCK TANKS



### KEEP COWS HEALTHY

Illinois State Experiments show that 85% of Cows kept in Close Warm Barns tested Tubercular. Prevent this by keeping water tank in open barnyard equipped with a Self-Sinking

#### COW BOY TANK HEATER Saves Money Every Week

Turn cows out of barn to drink in Fresh Air and Warm Water. "Better drink from a Large Tank than from a Small Bowl." Burns coal, cobs or wood. Outlasts all others. Durable, practical, reliable. Quickest to heat; strongest draft; ashes removed with no check to fire; adjustable grates; keeps fire 24 hours. **ABSOLUTELY SAFE.** Warm water helps digestion; saves grain.

"Purchased 3 of your Tank Heaters last winter, worked very satisfactorily and are well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one." W. H. PEW, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

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**Registered Guernsey Cow** calf by side. Also registered Guernsey bull, Grand Champion Oakland County Fair, 1926, son of Grand Champion State Fair, 1920-21. Dam's 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.

#### Wallinwood Guernseys

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

**PUBLIC SALE GUERNSEYS, TUESDAY, NOV. 23rd, 10** registered cows and heifers, 3 bulls, 5 grade cows. Information on request. **JONES & ALLDREDGE, Cassopolis, Mich.**

**FOR SALE** Two registered Guernsey Bulls, 9 mos. and 11 mos. old, out of dams with good Cow Testing Association Records. **ERNEST RUEHS, Caledonia, Mich.**

**FOR SALE** Registered yearling Guernsey Bull. **FRANK E. ROBSON, Room 303, M. C. R. R. Terminal, Detroit, Mich.**

**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.**

### A Colantha-Homestead Sire

ready for heavy service. A dark colored bull, born September 3, 1924. His sire is a 35-lb. son of Dutchland Creamella Colantha Lad, a great show bull with two world's record daughters.

His dam is a 31-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of a 35-lb. 4-yr.-old of Homestead breeding. A 2-yr.-old bull, ready for heavy service. "MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



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

### 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**

**For Sale** Registered Holstein cows, heifers and young bulls, fully accredited. **N. J. PARENT, Holton, Mich.**

**19 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS**, Dutchland Creamella Korndyke, King Segs Pontiac breeding, \$50 to \$150. Ages 8 months to 2 1/2 years. Sired by 30-lb. bull. If interested in the best, write for pedigrees. Box 714, East Lansing, Mich.

**\$75.00** buys a nice Holstein bull, eight months old, sired by our 33.58-lb. sire. Call on **E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich.** Phone No. 48 R-3.

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### CULLS MAKE GOOD.

**I** ONCE knew a man who threw out ten head of cull sheep about like the one marked X in the picture, expecting to sell them "for a song" to the first stock trader who came along. He put these ewes in a hog pasture near the house, where they would be handy to dispose of.

They hadn't been in the field ten days until they began to "pick up." They kept right on improving and the next spring they raised fourteen lambs. They hadn't been in the new field two days until some of them were drinking thin slop with the sows at feeding time—dishwater with a little wheat

was the high herd for his association. This is also found to be the high herd for all of the Michigan Associations during September.

The high cow for the state is owned by the Traverse City State Hospital, being credited with 2,205 pounds of milk, and 88.2 pounds of butter-fat under re-test conditions.

Many of the testers were kept busy getting their members lined up to attend the Dairy Show, and others report volumes of farm work delayed by weather conditions.—A. B.

### HOG CHOLERA SERIOUS.

**T**HE hog cholera epidemic in several corn belt states has become exhausted and the Federal Department of Agriculture has released enough untested serum to treat 700,000 hogs. By omitting the customary tests the serum will be released about three weeks earlier than would be the case under normal conditions. The Bureau of Animal Industry is represented in swine-raising states by thirty-three inspectors specially trained in hog cholera control.

### NEWAYGO BREEDERS ARE HOPEFUL.

**G**UERNSEY and Jersey breeders of Newaygo county went out this fall for their first extensive swing on the fair circuit. Their winnings were good at the West Michigan Fair and at the State Fair at Detroit. These breeders feel that with the experience which they have obtained, they can make the old-timers on the show circuit take notice of Newaygo live stock next year.

### SAVING THE MANURE.

**T**HERE is only one place where nature can be exposed to rains, and yet not lose its value. That is on the field. If the manure is comparatively free from noxious weed seeds, this is the very place for it, hauled and distributed direct from the barns, and if no field is ready for it, manure will benefit the pasture. While piling manure in the field puts the plant food there, it gives the spots that the pile covers, the major portion. I saw one wheat field where this method had been used and the wheat at the spots was much higher and a deeper green. Every farm should have a manure spreader ready to receive all the manure as taken out, and it should be under a shed. A concrete manure floor depressed toward the middle to prevent liquids running off, will save the plant food that would be carried away by rains, but it does not save that carried away in gases formed by fermentation. To do this the pile must

middlings added. No doubt this flushing out with plenty of liquid "loosened up the pelt," as they expressed it.

There hadn't been any sheep in the field before, so the "pelters," as he called them, got no new worms, and the hogs swallowed most of the worm cysts the sheep were dropping in the field. This farmer burned wood in the kitchen range and emptied the ashes in the sows' lot and salted the sows on the ashes—which was, all in all, a pretty good combination for ten wormy ewes.—William Payne.

### COW TESTING NEWS.

**M**ICHIGAN Cow Testing Associations, during September, show that there were 113 operating, with seventy-seven of the associations reporting to the dairy office at East Lansing. Conflicting activities, such as state and county fairs and other interests, delayed some of the testers in reporting their monthly work.

Production of milk and butter-fat of the associations reported, show a decline in the average amounts of butter-fat production per cow in the testing work. Traverse No. 1 Association, where William Anderson is testing, had the highest association average production per cow. This association averaged 30.5 pounds of butter-fat for the September period.

Arnold Keskitalo, tester in the Gogebic County Cow Testing Association, reports that Sam Mault, owner of a herd of five pure-bred Guernseys, with an average of 45.4 pounds of butter-fat

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These products are made of rust resisting copper-content **ROSS-METAL** galvanized; Silos—Corn Crib—Grain Bins—Brooder Houses and Garages

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Check items below you are interested in and write for catalog—Agents wanted.

**E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter & Silo Co., 241 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio**

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Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large \$1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases. **SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Dept. 5 GOSHEN, IND.**

### FREE Book about



prevention and control of live stock diseases by reliable home methods. How to prevent or treat Contagious Abortion, Calf Scours Retained Afterbirth. **GENERAL LABORATORIES, Dept. 14, Madison, Wis.**



Get this book. It will help you prevent heavy losses.

### HEREFORD STEERS

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

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

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

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

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



The Manure Shed Aids in Saving Manure. This Farmer Has Arranged His Shed a Good Distance From the Barn.



## 20 Sophie Tormentor Jerseys

### To be sold at AUCTION

#### November 23, at One O'Clock

Seven miles north, one mile east of Mason or two miles south, one mile east of Okemos.

P. C. HARPER, R. 4, Mason, Mich.  
J. R. WORTHINGTON, Okemos, Mich.

**JERSEY FEMALES**—Having bought the entire herd H. B. Wattles, Rochester, Jerseys, have some surplus cows and heifers to sell. Also closing out 6 Shorthorn cows and heifers. **IRA W. JAYNE**, Fenton, Mich.

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

**COWS** **SIX JERSEY COWS**—bred to Toronto's Butter Lad, first cousin to Champion 2-year-old of any breed. **RENWICK**, Rockford, Mich.

**Majesty Strain Jersey Bull** 10 months old, from a 400-lb. butter-far dam, \$60. **CLARENCE COBB**, R. 6, Ionia, Mich.

### DAVISON ESTATE FARMS

**DAVISON, MICH.**  
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. We have several bred heifers, also four extra nice young bulls priced to sell, as we are short of stable room. Also, a few spring gilts and boars, extra good and priced right. **ALEX BRUCE**, Herdsman.

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

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

### 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.

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

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

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

**RED POLLED CATTLE** A few choice bulls and heifers for sale. **ROY-STAN STOCK FARM**, Will Cottle, R. R. 1, West Branch, Michigan.

**For Sale** Two choice Red Poll Bull Calves, 5 months old. Phone 158 F-3. **RUSSELL M. COTTLE**, West Branch, Mich., R. 1.

### HOGS

**Every's Berkshires** Always reliable. Spring boars, priced reasonable. **W. H. Every**, Manchester, Mich.

## DUROCS

### Boars and Gilts

**Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.**

### Duroc Spring Boars

Col. breeding, April farrow. Write for description and prices. **Norris 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. DRODT**, R. No. 1, Monroe, Mich.

**Durocs** Buy your Herd Boar out of Michigan's Grand Champion—a real boar \$50. **J. M. WILLIAMS**, No. Adams, Mich.

**Pleasant View DUROCS**—Big type March Boars, double immuned. **C. R. BURLINGAME**, Marshall, Mich.

**Chester White Boars** of good type and breeding. Will ship C. O. D. **W. H. BENTLEY**, R. 1, Lenox, Mich.

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

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

**We Sold 10 Head** of B. T. Poland China Boar Pigs to Michigan Farmer readers in last part of October. We have several others that are dandies. Come and see them, and our State Fair Champion Boars. **GEO. W. NEEDHAM**, Saline, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—LARGE TYPE Poland-China spring gilts and one spring boar. Also fall pigs. **CLAIR I. BROWN**, R. No. 10, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**Big Type Poland Chinas** spring boars and gilts, the kind of breeding and individuals you will like. **GEORGE F. ALDRICH**, R. No. 6, Ionia, Mich.

**Breeding Poland Chinas** for 20 years I know that I can please you. Boars for sale. **ROBT. MARTIN**, Woodland, Mich.

be covered with soil. Some farmers use ground limestone or phosphate rock.—**L. H. Cobb**.

### BOY DOUBLES MONEY WITH SHEEP.

**ONE** of the Barry county sheep club boys paid \$35 each for two registered ewes last spring. Each ewe dropped a ram lamb. One lamb won \$27.50 in prize money at the Hastings and Grand Rapids fairs, and was then sold for \$35. The other lamb was sold for \$30. The boy has had the money from the wool, received \$92.50 from the lambs, and has his two ewes left. This is quite a fair return from a \$70 investment.

### FEEDING THE BEET TOPS.

**I**N regions where sugar beets are grown for the factory, an important by-product for the grower is found in the tops. The relative feeding value of beet tops has been the subject of experiments in Nebraska and other states.

Bulletin No. 194, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, says the experiments proved that the tops from sixteen tons of sugar beets, when fed with the proper ration of alfalfa and corn, are equivalent in feeding value to one ton of alfalfa hay and 491 pounds of corn.

According to another experiment, with hay at \$10 a ton, and corn at \$1.20 per hundred pounds, the value of beet tops was found to be \$1.18 per ton yield of beets. Still another investigation showed when sugar beet tops were added to a corn and alfalfa ration, the gains increased 4.6 pounds per lamb, and the selling price five cents per 100 pounds.

The cheapest way to feed the tops is in the field, providing the weather and soil conditions are right. But if the weather is rainy, as it is likely to be during the topping season, much of the tops would be destroyed by being trampled in the dirt. In the more northern sugar beet districts, the tops usually freeze before many of them are fed. These frozen tops should not be given to calves or young stock on account of the liability of frozen root poisoning. If frozen they may be hauled into the barn several days before feeding, when the frost will disappear, making them fit for feeding. The best method, however, is to put them in the silo.

To ensilo the tops, they may be put in whole, or they may be chopped. The whole tops will settle down and make a compact mass, which will exclude the air and keep a long time, except a foot or two at the top. For this distance down, the air will penetrate and cause them to rot. This rotting seals the silo and prevents further spoiling. This waste may be avoided by placing corn ensilage or wet beet pulp from the factory on top of the tops.

Chopping the tops has several advantages. They are more easily blown into the silo than the heavy whole tops. This practice also prevents cows choking on the crowns and salvaged beets, as is sometimes the case with whole tops. Another advantage is found in the fact that in the process of cutting, most of the dirt is shaken off, making them more palatable, if not more healthful.

By taking the proper care of the beet tops, which ever way they are fed, another succulent feed is added to the small number of such feeds available, with but only a little added cost.—**H. L. S.**

One of the interesting features of club work displayed at fairs this fall, was the daily parade of club members at the Saginaw fair. One hundred and fifty boys and girls, with their live stock, banners, and a display of the spirit of "getting somewhere," made a fine impression upon the crowds

# 12 pounds of pork to the bushel of corn

**DR. H. B. ROPP**, an Ohio veterinarian, took a bunch of wormy, unthrifty shoats and gave them a house-cleaning with Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

He fed them 55 bushels of corn (including a corn-equivalent of middlings) and produced a gain of 668 pounds in six weeks—over 12 pounds gain for every bushel of corn. The Tonic cost him \$2.10—the corn cost him 61c a bushel, the hogs sold for 11c a pound, the 668 lbs. gained brought him \$1.33 for every bushel of corn they consumed—a net profit of 118%.

Is it not worth while to turn your low-priced feed into high-priced pork?

Is it not worth while to add Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to the feed and get two or more extra pounds of pork from every bushel of corn?

### Mr. Hog Raiser, we make you this offer:

Go to the dealer and get enough of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your hogs 30 days. Get 25 pounds of Tonic for every 20 hogs. Feed as directed. If it does not give you more pork for each bushel of corn you feed, keep your hogs free from worms and in condition to thrive, return the empty container to the dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We will reimburse the dealer.

Prices: 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9½c; 1000 lbs. at 9c. Ton lots at 8½c a pound.

Except in the Far West and Canada

**Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**  
**Dr. Hess Stock Tonic**  
*Improved*

# Good Fence did this

## Red Strand "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence

will help do this for you, too. It is a copper-bearing, heavier zinc coated fence that will far outlast the old-fashioned kind. It is hog-tight, bull-proof, good-looking. With it you can hog down; save fallen grain; missed corn; rotate crops, etc., at a good profit. Carl Schultz, Russell, N. D., says: "Diversified farming and good fences will give an income during crop failures as well as in good years."

You know these things: But just to refresh your memory, send for booklet that tells how to fence for profit; another that shows how to test fence wire; and a catalog that shows all kinds of fence. Ask your dealer for these and Red Strand fence prices—or write to us.

**Keystone Steel & Wire Co.**  
**4979 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois**

Cut corn feed from 11 to 8½ bu. per 100lb. of pork for C. R. Pinkney, Fairmont, N. D. Made \$3100.00 on sheep and goats in less than one year for J. N. Simpson, Eden, Tex. Made \$40.00 per acre extra profit on hogs and lambs for Ralph Richards, Fairbank, Ia. Increased rent \$250.00 per quarter for Joseph Hyke, Bowman, N. D. Brought 1800lb. of pork on a 10-acre field after 600 bu. of corn had been husked out for Dr. G. W. Hawkins, Salisbury, Mo.



### A PIG INCUBATOR!

**THE FIRST HOG HOUSE OF ITS KIND.** Write us or see this centrally heated hog house—it perfects the McLean system—at the International Stock Show, Chicago, Nov. 27-Dec. 4. **ECONOMY HOUSING CO.**, Box "I," Onawa, Iowa.

### SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using **Aborno**, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today. **Aborno Laboratory 92 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.**

### HOGS

**L. T. P. C. SWINE FOR SALE** Spring pigs, either sex, good ones. Cholera immune. Also Brown Swiss bulls. **A. A. FELDKAMP**, Manchester, Mich.

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

**For Sale** Poland China Boars of March and April farrow. Immunized for cholera and registered free. **WESLEY HILE**, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

### SHEEP

## 1000 CHOICE EWES

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 513**





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 9.

### Wheat.

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

Chicago.—December at \$1.42; May \$1.46½; July \$1.38½.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.45 @1.46.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 76c; No. 3 yellow 75c.

Chicago.—December 70½c; May at 79½c; July 80½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 50c; No. 3, 48c.

Chicago.—December at 42½c; May 47½c; July 46½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 96c.

Chicago.—December 98½c; May at \$1.05½; July \$1.02½.

Toledo.—Rye 96c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.15.

Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked at \$5.90 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.75 @ 6.50; red kidney \$8.25 @ 9.

### Barley.

Malting 73c; feeding 62c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover \$22.50; Cash alsike \$19; timothy, old at \$2.65; new \$2.80.

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

## WHEAT

Wheat prices weakened decidedly in the past week, giving up half of the ground gained from the low point two months ago. No strong bullish factor has appeared in the crop news, the Liverpool market lost the independent strength it maintained for a while, and speculative interests have been liquidating their holdings. At the present time, Liverpool prices are about 16c higher than a year ago, and above the average of the past crop year. This reflects the increase in ocean freights and the scarcity of nearby supplies. Winnipeg is nine cents higher than a year ago. Chicago is 10c lower, Kansas City 15c lower, and Minneapolis three cents lower. The declines in our markets are due to the larger surplus, which necessitates keeping prices close to the world level, whereas, last year domestic prices were at a substantial premium. In this country the movement to primary markets continues moderate, and stocks are not piling up. Mill consumption and exports have been maintained fairly well.

## RYE

Rye prices have been distinctly weak. Exports have declined sharply since early in October, and the visible supply continues to increase.

## CORN

After nearly three weeks of stability, seemingly in preparation for a substantial rise, the corn market finally turned distinctly weak. Cash prices dropped to within one or two cents of the extreme lows of last spring, and the December and May deliveries passed into new low ground for the year. Primary receipts of old corn have been of record size for this time of the year. This clean-up movement was expected in September, but it was even larger in October. Cash demand has not been adequate, and stocks at terminals increased over a third in the last two weeks. Speculative buying in anticipation of a strengthening situation later on finally ceased and holdings were extensively liquidated. A substantial rise is probable in corn prices in the next twelve months, but the time when the advance will start, and the level that it will start from are highly uncertain. Thus far,

all symptoms that the market had reached a final turning point have been misleading. Private crop reports indicate some reduction in the estimates of yield because of poor husking returns and losses from mold and rot.

## OATS

The oats market has been unable to stand up in the face of the decline in corn. Primary receipts have increased to some extent and small additions are again being made to terminal stocks which are already large. Cash demand is slow.

## SEEDS

Red clover seed is buoyed up by the small offerings of domestic seed and the stronger prices for foreign. So far, the United States has not bought as much French red clover seed as in the corresponding period a year ago. Alfalfa seed is being sold more rapidly than a year ago, although prices which are lower than in either of the past two seasons, seem out of line with other seeds.

## FEEDS

The feed market is irregular, with wheat feeds higher in the northwest and southwest, but barely steady in the southwest. Demand is increasing as cold weather necessitates heavier feeding of concentrates. Millfeed prices are the lowest for this time of year since 1921. Production is heavy and consumption has been restricted by the unusually good fall pastures and the competition from low-priced cottonseed meal and gluten feed.

## EGGS

The scarcity of strictly fresh eggs is reflected in the strong tone of the market. In spite of a small advance recently, however, values are again at a sharp discount under the corresponding time last season, when the market was steadily advancing. With prices not high, comparatively, consumption has been maintained on a satisfactory scale, and storage stock is being used in increasing quantities to supplement

the rapidly declining receipts of fresh laid eggs. Fresh production is believed to be approaching the low point for the season. Southern states already report an increased output of pullet eggs, and shipments from the Pacific Coast, which are larger than ever before at this season, are gradually increasing.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 42@46c; extras 46½@47c; ordinary firsts 38@41c; miscellaneous 42c; dirties 28@31c; checks 27@30c. Live poultry, hens 22½c; springers 23c; roosters 18c; ducks 23c; geese 26c; turkeys 35c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 43@46c; storage 31@35c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 24c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 23c; light hens 17c; geese 21c; ducks 21@25c; turkeys 36@38c.

## BUTTER

Butter prices continue steady at the highest prices for the season. Production continues to decline from week to week, and receipts at the leading markets are fully 10 per cent smaller than at the corresponding time last season. Consumption has shown no apparent curtailment following the recent advances to the highest prices for the season, and a large outlet for storage butter has been maintained. The surplus over a year ago at the four markets was cut in half during October, and holdings for the entire country on November 1 undoubtedly compared more favorably with a year ago than a month previous.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 47c; New York 49c. In Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs sells for 40½@43c.

## WOOL

Wool markets are hesitating at present, but with domestic prices fully maintained. The increase in mill activity in recent months continues, the cloth markets are firm, mill stocks of wool are low, imports of combing and clothing wool have been light for five months and are likely to continue so for two months longer. Prices in Australian markets have declined five to

ten per cent in the last two or three weeks, but buying has increased on the lower price level, so that values may stabilize again. Consumption of wool, grease equivalent weight, in September reached 45,770,000 pounds, an increase of about 15 per cent over August, and, with one exception, the largest for any month since March, 1925.

## POTATOES

Potato markets are steady again after a brief period of unsettled prices. Growers are convinced that there will be no low-priced potatoes this season and are not willing to sell on a declining market. Advances so far have not been as extreme as at this time last year, so that consumptive demand has been maintained. Carlot shipments have passed the high point for the season. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are held at \$2.50 @ 2.60 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## GRAND RAPIDS

With many farmers holding their potatoes for higher prices, tubers held about steady on the Grand Rapids market this week, with the supply about equal to the demand. Produce prices were: Potatoes \$1.20 @ 1.35 bu; onions 70 @ 80c bu; celery 20 @ 40c dozen; turnips and rutabagas \$1 bu; leaf lettuce 7 @ 8c lb; radishes 25 @ 40c per dozen bunches; squash 40 @ 90c bu; beans \$4.75 cwt; red kidney beans \$6.50 @ 7 cwt; wheat \$1.23 bu; rye 78c bu; old hens 16 @ 20c; chickens 14 @ 20c; eggs 46 @ 50c; butter-fat 51c pound.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 75c @ 2.50 bu; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; cauliflower \$1 @ 2 bu; cabbage 50 @ 75c bu; red \$1 @ 1.25 bu; local celery 20 @ 50c doz; carrots 75c @ \$1.25 bu; cucumbers, slicers \$1 @ 2 bu; kohlrabi 50 @ 60c dozen bunches; hothouse lettuce 75c per 6-lb. basket; leaf lettuce 40 @ 90c bu; mustard 50 @ 60c bu; dry onions \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; green onions 50 @ 85c dozen bunches; root parsley 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; curly parsley 35 @ 50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1 @ 1.75 bu; sweet peppers, green \$1.75 @ 2.50 bu; red \$1 @ 2 bu; hot peppers, green \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; red \$1 @ 2 bu; round radishes 75 @ 90c dozen bunches; spinach at 75c @ \$1.50 bu; sorrel 75c @ \$1.25 bu; turnips \$1.25 @ 2 bu; turnip tops 40 @ 60c bu; Hubbard squash 75 @ 90c bu; tomatoes 50 @ 75c per 12-qt. basket; green tomatoes 75c @ \$1.25 bu; pears \$1.75 @ 2 bu; watermelons 75c @ \$1 bu; grapes 55c per 12-qt. basket; grapes \$1 @ 1.50 bu; lima beans 60 @ 70c qt; leeks 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.50 @ 2.25 bu; romaine 75c @ \$1 bu; butter 60 @ 75c; pumpkins 50 @ 75c bu; vegetable oysters at 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; root celery \$2 bu; celery cabbage \$1 @ 2 bu; eggs, retail 65 @ 75c; hens, wholesale 25 @ 27c; retail 28 @ 30c; springers, wholesale 25 @ 27c; retail 28 @ 30c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 20 @ 22c; ducks, wholesale 25 @ 28c; retail 30c; veal at 20 @ 21c; dressed hens 35 @ 40c; springers 35 @ 40c; ducks 40c.

## WHAT YOU CAN HEAR THROUGH WKAR.

Nov. 15—7:15 to 8:00, radio school—home economics, English, agricultural engineering, horticulture.  
Nov. 16—7:15 to 8:00, radio school—engineering, zoology, forestry, and farm crops.  
Nov. 17—7:15 to 8:00, radio school—economics, botany, soils and dairy.  
Nov. 18—7:15 to 8:00, radio school—education, sociology, animal husbandry, farm crops.  
Nov. 19—7:15 to 8:00, radio school—history and political science, poultry, dairy. 8:00 to 9:00, state department of public safety.  
Weather and market reports each noon, except Sunday, starting at 12:00 o'clock.  
Michigan State College-Haskell Indian football game, Saturday, November 20, play by play account of the game from the stadium.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Jerseys.  
Nov. 23—P. C. Harper, Mason, Mich., J. R. Worthington, Okemos, Mich.  
Guernseys.  
Nov. 23—Dispersal Sale, Jones & Alldredge, Cassopolis, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 9.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 35,000. Market slow, mostly 10 @ 15c lower than Monday's close; big packers bidding 15 @ 25c lower; tops \$12.65; choice 240-280-lb. average at price; bulk 210-280 lbs. at \$12.45 @ 12.60; most 160-200-lb. average \$12.25 @ 12.40; big packing sows decline and better grade bulk \$10.50 @ 11.25; pigs steady; good kind mostly \$12 @ 12.50.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 16,000. Steer trade about steady with Monday's close, 25 @ 40c under late last week; good to choice light steers and yearlings in broad demand; medium heavies down; early top yearlings slow; mostly fed steers of value to sell at \$10.25 down; other classes steady; bulk veal \$11 @ 12.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 14,000. Market is slow; fat lambs steady to weak; top natives to small killers at \$14.15; early bulk at \$13.50 @ 13.75; best fat westerners \$14; culls weak; opening sale around \$9; sheep steady; bulk fat ewes \$5.50 @ 6.50; feeding lambs unchanged; opening sale good range feeding lambs around \$13; best \$13.50.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Receipts 275. Market is steady but very slow.  
Good to choice yearlings dry-fed ..... \$10.00 @ 11.75  
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 @ 6.50  
Light butchers ..... 4.50 @ 5.25  
Best cows ..... 5.00 @ 6.00  
Butcher cows ..... 4.25 @ 4.50  
Cutters ..... 3.25 @ 4.00  
Canners ..... 2.75 @ 3.25  
Choice light bulls ..... 6.00 @ 6.50

Bologna bulls ..... 5.00 @ 6.50  
Stock bulls ..... 4.00 @ 5.00  
Feeders ..... 6.00 @ 7.00  
Stockers ..... 5.50 @ 6.50  
Milkers and springers... \$55.00 @ 90.00

#### Calves.

Receipts 590. Market steady.  
Best ..... \$14.50  
Others ..... 4.00 @ 14.00

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 5,019. Market steady.  
Best grades ..... \$14.00 @ 14.25  
Fair lambs ..... 12.00 @ 13.50  
Light to common lambs.. 7.00 @ 10.00  
Best lambs ..... 8.00 @ 13.00  
Fair to good sheep ..... 6.00 @ 6.50  
Culls and common ..... 2.00 @ 3.00

#### Hogs.

Receipts 2,613. Market on mixed is 10 @ 20c lower; others steady.  
Mixed ..... \$12.65  
Lights ..... 13.00  
Roughs ..... 10.00  
Stags ..... 8.50  
Heavies ..... 11.50 @ 11.65

### BUFFALO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1,100. Pigs and light lights steady; 160 lbs. down to \$13.50; heavy kind slow and 15 @ 25c lower; few 180 lbs. \$13.15; others largely \$13; packing sows \$10.50 @ 11.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 300. Most reaction cows steady; choice light steers \$10; bulk of low cutters \$2.75 @ 3.25.

#### Calves.

Receipts 50. Market steady; tops at \$14.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 400. Holdovers. Receipts 600. Market steady. Fat lambs at \$14.50; bulk of culls \$9.50 @ 10; fat ewes \$6 @ 7.



## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Ingham Co.**—Most farm work well along. Early wheat looks very good; many beans were frosted and are picking heavy; cloverseed almost a failure; potatoes about the same as last year; farm sales plentiful.—B. E. W.

**Berrien Co.**—Fall work is well under way; apples nearly all picked; potatoes about all dug; not much fall plowing done as yet; about half the potato and wheat crops marketed; corn cut and silos filled. Wheat \$1.20; potatoes \$1.50 bu.; apples 50c@1 bu. for A-grade; Kieffer pears slow sale.—J. B.

**Marquette Co.**—Condition of live stock good; plenty of roughage; grain crop short, owing to the wet season. Butterfat 52c lb.; milk 6c qt.; hay \$18 ton; potatoes are loaded on cars, the farmer getting \$1 bu. About twenty per cent of fall plowing is done, has been too wet.—F. J. J.

**Gratiot Co.**—Crops are nearly all harvested except beets; some beans out yet; reasonable amount of roughage and grains for stock, which is in fair shape for wintering. Beans \$4.90 per cwt; milk \$1.90 cwt; butter 47c; eggs 40c; chickens 12@13c; wheat at \$1.26 bu.; oats 38c bu.; barley \$1.20 cwt; rye 82c bu. On account of taking care of beets, not much fall plowing has been done in this section.—Mrs. A. A. R.

**Sanilac Co.**—Most of the harvesting is done except some beans. There has been too much wet weather to make much headway. Potatoes are about one-half of last year's yield. There are plenty of fall apples, but the winter varieties are scarce. Live stock is in good condition. Pastures are still yielding a good supply of feed. Sugar beets are the only thing going to market. Roads are very bad. Very little fall plowing has been done. Butter brings 50c; cream 43c; eggs 41c; apples \$1; potatoes \$1.25; wheat \$1.21.—B. R.

**Tuscola Co.**—Silos are all filled and potatoes about dug. They were sold largely at \$1.40 bushel. There was much corn that failed to mature. Practically no fall plowing has been done. Cows are looking well, pastures being in fine shape. Hogs are scarce. Eggs bring 45c; fat hens 23c.

**Schoolcraft Co.**—Our live stock is in fine condition and we have plenty of feed to carry them through. Potatoes are being held by farmers. Milk brings \$2.50 per hundredweight; butter 45c; eggs 50c; hay \$15. About 50 per cent of average amount of fall plowing has been done. We have had three consecutive days without rain.—F. G.

**Shiawassee Co.**—Farmers are behind with their work. Some are still harvesting beans and cutting cloverseed. Not many beans threshed yet. Much of the crop badly damaged by wet weather. Live stock is in good condition. The usual number of hogs and lambs on feed. Feeding supplies are plentiful. Considerable wheat going to market at \$1.25 bu.; some beans at \$4.90 cwt; eggs 40c; butter 44c; poultry 15@20c; potatoes \$1.25. Not much fall plowing has been done yet.—C. D. E.

**Hillsdale Co.**—The continued wet weather has delayed farm work very much, causing much difficulty in harvesting corn, beans and potatoes, also delaying fall seeding. Lots of beans were spoiled in the field, and some potatoes rotting in ground, making the price some better than in the past. Wheat yield was the best this year for some time, averaging about 25 to 30 bushels. Oats were somewhat lower on account of the dry weather during the summer. Meadows and pastures looking fine. Early seedlings not so good as the late. All produce now bringing good prices. Help is very scarce, causing farm work to be delayed.—L. A. M.

## Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

**Unprofitable Sow.**—I have a sow that had only three pigs. Would that bother her from raising more another time? She raised seven pigs once before. L. A.—A small litter at this farrowing should not necessarily prevent her from raising a larger litter next time. Such a sow though, is not a profitable sow to keep. Why not try to purchase a gilt out of a known prolific sow, one that raises from eight to ten pigs of each litter?

**Fails to Breed.**—Please advise treatment for a cow that does not breed, and comes in heat every six weeks instead of three weeks. The cow is not old, and is a good milker. She

had a dandy calf this spring. F. C. S.—This is due to a diseased condition of the uterus, or ovaries, usually from "yellow bodies," or cysts in the ovaries. Drugs would not correct this condition. It would be better to have your cow examined by a veterinarian, who would treat whatever he found to be causing the trouble.

**Misunderstanding.**—A short time ago I had a cow calving and I called the veterinarian. He took the calf by cutting its feet off, and left the afterbirth, saying the cow would clean herself. He charged the regular \$10 for the job, but the cow did not clean and I called him again. He came and cleaned her, and afterwards sent me a bill for \$5.00. As that should have been part of his job in the first place, is it fair for him to charge the \$5.00? Another man and I were helping him. C. A.—Your veterinarian did perfectly right in not removing the placenta at the time of delivering the calf. To forcibly remove the placenta at that time would have been injurious to the cow, in that it might have caused septic infection of the uterus. A cow should always be given a chance to throw off the membranes herself. Most veterinarians wait at least two days before interfering, as by that time, they can be removed with less danger of infection to the uterus. It would seem that his charge for their removal was quite fair.

**Bloody Milk.**—Our eight-year-old cow has given bloody milk from one front teat for the last four months or longer. She appears to be in good health, and the milk is not "stringy" or "gargety." Small blood clots form at times, and at others all milk from that quarter is bloody. C. C. R.—A case of so long standing would suggest a growth in the udder, and the irritation caused by milking being responsible for the presence of blood. It is doubtful if any form of treatment would be of much value. If you are feeding very heavy, it would be advisable to reduce the grain ration. Bathe the udder twice daily with hot water, and afterward massage gently with camphorated oil.

**Deprived Appetite.**—My young cow refuses to eat good fodder, such as clover hay, alfalfa, straw of any kind, and cornstalks, but relishes tender grass, ground feed, corn cobs, and carrots. She craves, and eats, at every chance, wood, ropes, leather, cloth, and paper. Has had this peculiar craving over a year and has reduced in weight till she is now skin and bones, in spite of feeding her two quarts of ground feed once a day, with some succulent feed, such as carrots, pumpkins, and all kinds of fodder. She also craves for a large amount of salt. I give her about one ounce of it every day. Please, suggest cause, remedies and rations. A. D.—It would be advisable to give three quarts of

ground feed twice daily, also one tablespoon of equal parts of salt and finely ground bone meal. Take dried sodium sulphate, two pounds; sodium bicarbonate, one and one-half pounds; common salt, three-fourths pounds; potassium sulphate, one dram, mix, and give a heaping tablespoonful in feed twice daily. Apomorphine hydrochloride in two-grain doses, subcutaneously once each week, for three weeks, gives good results.

## POULTRY CRATES

First class shipping crates, 12x27x42. Weight about 30 lbs., \$2.50, delivered in Michigan.

IRA BIRMINGHAM, R. 3, Ovid, Mich.

## Holmes, Stowe Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654.

## SHEEP

## 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.

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.

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

10 Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes also ram lambs. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

## Shropshire Ram Lambs

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

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

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

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.

Western Yearling Breeding Ewes for sale, white faces, medium wool. W. C. CORNWELL, Saginaw, Mich.

## GOATS

MILK GOATS Free circular about them and how to start and run a dairy at immense profit. COLORADO GOAT RANCH, Alcott Station, Denver.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

| One           | Four   | One           | Four   |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 10.....\$0.30 | \$2.40 | 20.....\$2.00 | \$8.24 |
| 11......32    | 2.56   | 21.....2.16   | 8.64   |
| 12......34    | 2.72   | 22.....2.24   | 8.96   |
| 13......36    | 2.88   | 23.....2.32   | 9.28   |
| 14......38    | 3.04   | 24.....2.40   | 9.60   |
| 15......40    | 3.20   | 25.....2.48   | 9.92   |
| 16......42    | 3.36   | 26.....2.56   | 10.24  |
| 17......44    | 3.52   | 27.....2.64   | 10.56  |
| 18......46    | 3.68   | 28.....2.72   | 10.88  |
| 19......48    | 3.84   | 29.....2.80   | 11.20  |
| 20......50    | 4.00   | 30.....2.88   | 11.52  |
| 21......52    | 4.16   | 31.....2.96   | 11.84  |
| 22......54    | 4.32   | 32.....3.04   | 12.16  |
| 23......56    | 4.48   | 33.....3.12   | 12.48  |
| 24......58    | 4.64   | 34.....3.20   | 12.80  |
| 25......60    | 4.80   | 35.....3.28   | 13.12  |

## REAL ESTATE

**FARMING UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS**—where winter never comes, where life is worth living, with fruits, sunshine and flowers only found in California, making every day a joy. Vegetables of some kind grown every month in the year. No cold or excessive heat to interfere with the growth of your stock in fattening season. Fair buildings, plenty of water for irrigation at all seasons; pure, soft, domestic water, near good town with schools, churches and all modern conveniences. Part in alfalfa, fruits, etc., balance for double crop cultivation. 40 acres at a sacrifice—money-maker from start. On terms that you can handle if you can land on ranch with \$3,000. Address Herman Jans, 219 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

**FARMING IN THE SUPER-SOIL OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI** and Northeast Arkansas, furnishes an opportunity for profit that is unparalleled in American Agricultural development. The soil is deep and highly fertile and produces bumper crops of cotton, corn, wheat, and live stock prosper. The nearby markets of St. Louis and Memphis insure quick delivery and good prices. Fine schools, hard surfaced roads, prosperous growing communities, make the life of the general farmer pleasant in the Super-Soil territory. General farmers write and get the facts about Super-Soil. Frisco Railway, 881 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

**WONDERFUL FARMS AT \$50 AN ACRE**—Almost everything that grows in America grows most profitably here. Concrete roads have opened great Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and Ocean to intensive cultivation. Fine large farms being split up because new scale of farming pays better. Address Room 144, Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

2000 MIDDLE WEST FARMERS moved to Oregon in last two years, after thorough investigation. They like our mild winters, cool summers, with no severe storms to ruin a season's work and destroy property. Fine roads and schools, productive soil, good markets for your products. Write for official bulletins and illustrated booklet of facts. Free. Land Settlement Department, Portland Chamber of Commerce, 227 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon.

**THOUSANDS OF FARMERS** are going south this winter. Why not learn about the country before you start, and save time and money? There are excellent locations where good soil, mild climate, high-priced markets, and pleasant living conditions assure success. Reliable information free. Write W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 603, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

**FOR SALE**—80 acres, extra good land, well fenced, fair buildings, good well. Priced for quick sale, \$2,500. \$1,000 down, balance easy payments. Leonard Pritchard, Ewart, Mich.

**ORANGE GROVES**, 7 years old, \$1,000, \$250 cash, balance easy terms. Fine building site. Three new houses. Come and see them. Bruce Martin, Sebastian, Florida.

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

## WANTED FARMS

**WANTED**—Farm on shares, everything furnished. References furnished. Ernest Herr, R. 3, Marion, Ohio.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

**SPECIMENS**—Anyone having or knowing of a specimen of metallic iron found in Lower Peninsula, or stone believed to be a meteorite, please communicate with Stuart H. Perry, Adrian, Mich.

**WANTED**—Dairy hay, clover, clover mixed and alfalfa. Write Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Mich.

**LARGE OREGON PRUNES** \$8 per hundred. 25 lbs. express paid \$3.75. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

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

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

## FARM MACHINERY

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

## PET STOCK

**FERRETS**—Over thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catcher, \$5.00 each. Young stock for Sept. Females \$5.00, males \$4.50, one pair \$9.50, three pair \$24. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

**COONHOUNDS**—river-bottom trained, Redbones, black and tans. Blueticks, Combination Hunters, Champion rabbit hounds, reasonable prices. Trial. Catalogue, photos free. Riverview Kennels, L. J. Adams, Mgr., Ramsey, Ill.

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

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

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

**RAT TERRIERS**, fox terriers. Illustrated lists 10c. Peter Slater, Box L. P. C. Panama, Ill.

**FERRETS**—Choice females \$5.00. Thos. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

## SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

**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.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS** 1/2c each. Mastodon, the largest overbearing strawberry. Catalog Free. George Stromer, Box 14, New Buffalo, Michigan.

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

## TOBACCO

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO**: Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

**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.

**GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO**—Chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars \$2 per 50. Pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

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

**TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEET LEAF.** Fine flavor. Smoking, 15 lbs., \$1.50. Chewing, \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

## POULTRY

**WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS**—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293-egg males. Egg-bred 26 years. Winners 16 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin, free. Thousands of pullets, hens cockerels at low price. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**WILTAKER'S RED COCKERELS**, pedigreed from high-producing hens. Both Combs. Write for prices. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

**CLOSING OUT**—Fisher White Rocks, cockerels \$2 each. Pullets ready to lay, \$16 dozen. Faraway Farms, Silver Lake, Indiana.

**35 BUFF ROCK COCKERELS**—large, vigorous, hen-hatched, April hatch. Clover Leaf Stock Farm, Monroe, Mich.

**MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE**—geese \$3.50, ganders \$4.50 each. Mrs. Antonie Linderer, Newaygo, Mich.

## TURKEYS

**NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS**—hens \$7, toms \$10, until Thanksgiving; \$8 and \$12 later. Mrs. Wm. Newell, Onsted, Mich.

**NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS**—nice stock. Hens \$7, toms \$10, until Thanksgiving; \$8 and \$12 later. Mrs. Grace Ikle, Adrian, Mich.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**—Champion Strain, large and vigorous. Mrs. B. Smatts, R. 1, East Jordan, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Narragansett Thoroughbred Turkeys, Mrs. Stanley Schunk, R. No. 2, Clare, Mich.

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS**—Hens \$7.00, Toms \$10. G. W. Thacker, LeRoy, Mich.

**PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS**—priced right. S. C. Rhode Island Red Roosters. Blossom King, Constantine, 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.

## AGENTS WANTED

**MAN WANTED** to distribute our goods in country. Be independent, have a business of your own, with steady income from the start. We extend credit to you. We train you, no experience needed. McConnon & Co., Dept. D, Winona, Minn.

**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.

**\$500 MONTHLY** selling Guaranteed Trees, Roses, Etc. Low prices; experience unnecessary; free outfit. Keystone Nurseries, New Galilee, Pa.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**WANTED**—Position on poultry farm. Short course in Agricultural College. Reared on farm. Chas. Smith, R. 4, Caro, Mich.



## JOHN ALEXANDER

R. R. 2, Baraboo, Wisconsin

**M**R. ALEXANDER is the owner of Pabst Korndyke Clover King, a Holstein bull whose dam has a record of 35 pounds of butter in one week and 923 pounds in one lactation period. Mr. Alexander also specializes in thoroughbred Duroc hogs. His farm consists of 350 acres. "Most rubbers," says Mr. Alexander, "last me only half a winter. I am on concrete floors so much that I wear right through ordinary rubbers. But I have on a pair of Ball-Band rubbers now (one-buckle rubber arctics) that I have already worn two seasons and they will easily last me through this one."



## HENRY NANNINGA

Portage, Michigan

**M**R. NANNINGA is a celery farmer of importance. The photograph shows him and two of his three husky sons, John and Henry Jr., enjoying a mid-morning rest with the radio. "We wear all kinds of Red Ball rubbers," Henry Jr. explains; "we always have the high top boots, because they are the very thing for the celery field, where we crawl around on our hands and knees, and the high tops keep our knees dry. Pa sticks to the cloth top rubbers, because he gets cold feet easily. Pa says he wouldn't have any other kind than Ball-Band because he has had nothing but the best kind of wear out of them ever since he came over from the Old Country. Long before he could read or speak English he learned that the Red Ball on rubbers meant good rubbers. It was a wonderful help to him in buying, as I guess it is to every farmer."

*They work in cold and wet  
but their feet are  
warm and dry*

These prominent farmers tell how  
they buy footwear for bad weather.  
Read their remarkable statements.

**F**OOT COMFORT is dollars and cents on the farm. No man or woman can do good work with wet, cold feet or with footwear that does not fit.

So it is no wonder that for two generations millions of outdoor workers have asked for Ball-Band when they bought rubber and woolen footwear of all kinds. They know that Ball-Band footwear will keep their feet dry and warm in all kinds of weather and in all kinds of going underfoot. They also know that

Ball-Band footwear is comfortable because it fits, and experience has taught them that the Red Ball trade mark is a sure promise of more days wear.

The stores where you trade probably carry a full line of Ball-Band rubber and woolen footwear. If you have any difficulty getting the style or size that you want, write for booklet and name of a nearby dealer who can supply you. Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Mfg. Co., 328 Water St., Mishawaka, Indiana.

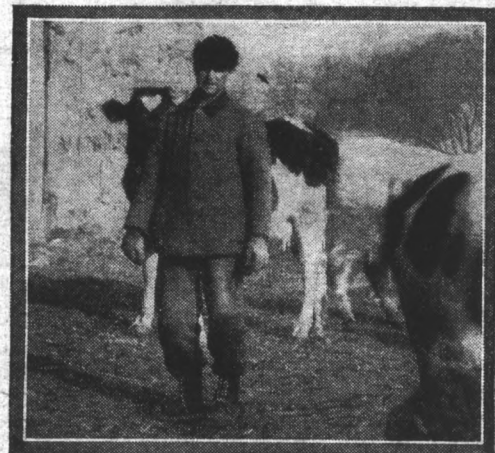


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# BALL-BAND

## RUBBER & WOOLEN FOOTWEAR

BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS · HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS · GALOSHES · SPORT AND WORK SHOES



## WILLIAM F. BROWN

Browndale Farm, R. R. 1, Freeport, Illinois

**B**BROWDALE FARM consists of 250 acres, and Mr. Brown, its owner, is President of the Stephenson County Holstein-Friesian Association and is the owner of a registered Holstein bull. "My earliest recollection of rubber footwear," says Mr. Brown, "is seeing the Red Ball trade mark on my father's boots. That little Red Ball stayed on as long as the boots lasted and I used to marvel at the wearing quality of both boots and trade mark. Since I have grown up I have found the same wearing quality in the entire Ball-Band line. My two boys (18 and 13) wear Ball-Band rubbers for chores and going to school. Mrs. Brown and my daughter have them also, and four-buckle cloth arctics for winter wear."