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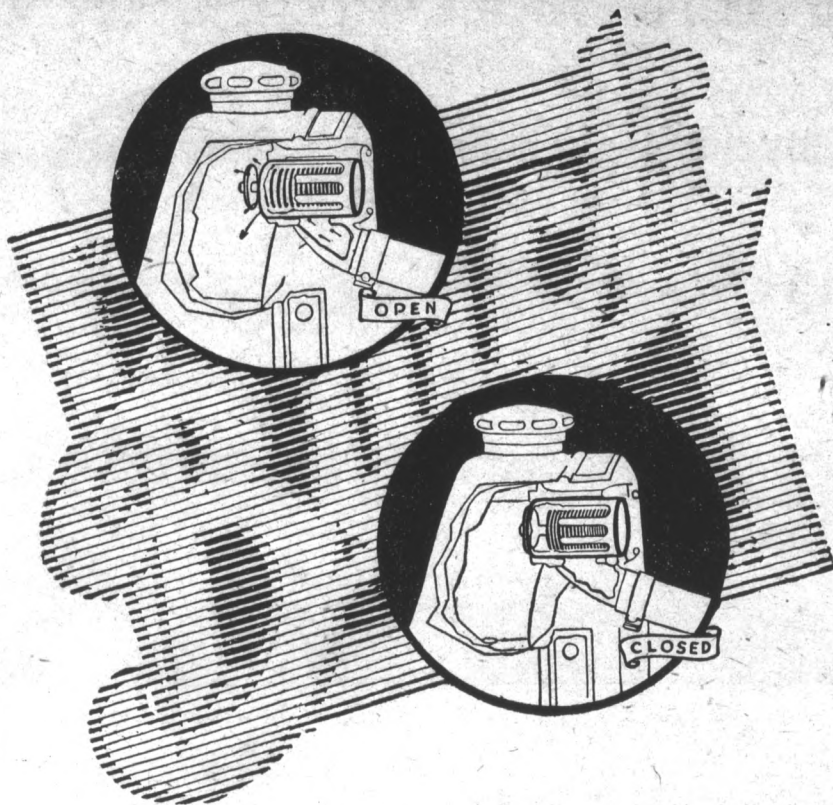
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YOU like to know names that everybody knows—name of the man who tied lightning to a kite; name of the man who watched a tea kettle and went out and made an engine. Just knowing such names gives you pleasure.

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Read the Advertisements to Know

## News of the Week

In the recent parliamentary elections, Greece voted six to one in favor of the present regime as against the monarchist party.

District engineers of the United States Army, from Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and Buffalo, revealed the damage being done to the great lakes by the water being used by the Chicago drainage canal, in testimony before Charles Hughes, sitting as special master in the suit of the Great Lakes states against Chicago.

George Lawrence, twelve years old, was left as a legacy, a secret method of finding drowned bodies, which has been in the family for two generations. His uncle found 500 bodies during his life, and his great uncle found 1,000.

A report by P. H. Hoffmaster, state superintendent of parks, reveals that 3,509,425 people visited the state parks and camps during the past season.

Forty million autos in fifteen years is the contention of H. F. Kingsley, of Chicago. He says that the registration of autos has doubled in the last five years, and that the saturation point is still far distant.

Bernard Scheinberg, of Germany, seventy-six years old, has been married twice. By his first wife he had sixty-nine children and by his second eighteen children, a total of eighty-seven, of which eighty-four are now living. Most of the children were born as twins, and triplets.

A tidal wave, a typhoon, and a flood in widely separated areas in the Philippines on November 6, caused the death of 600 people.

Twelve great American industrial companies lead in profit-making during the year ending July 1. They are in order: General Motors Corporation; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; United States Steel Corporation; American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Ford Motor Car Company; Pennsylvania Railroad System; Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; New York Central Railroad System; Standard Oil Company of New York; Standard Oil Company of California, and General Electric Company.

A huge celebration was held in Moscow on November 7, in honor of the ninth anniversary of the reign of the Russian Bolshevik party.

Congressman Martin Madden suggests that we put a ten cent stamp on our letters and send them by air mail in order to assure the success of the air mail service and national air defense.

A big merger of the steel interests in Germany, France and Belgium has recently been announced, known as the Thyssen Steel Merger. It is thought that this will mean real competition for American-made steel.

The Concord, Georgia, high school will plant a tree which will be imbedded in soil from every one of the forty-eight states. The soil from California will come from around the roots of the Jack London Memorial oak at Oakland, California.

Adolfo Diaz, who was president of Nicaragua from 1911 to 1917 was elected to serve again as president.

Joseph Beland, Canada's oldest citizen, died at Ottawa on November 11, at the age of 107. He leaves 150 descendants.

A three-year contract signed by the cloak makers and manufacturers ended a strike started July 1, which is supposed to have cost the strikers \$30,000,000 in wages, and their union \$2,500,000 in disbursements.

Hearing that Mussolini will endeavor to divert attention from the Fascism's perilous domestic status by endeavoring to acquire new territory, France and Turkey are mobilizing armies.

Gust Comstock, a barber shop porter in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, won the world's championship in coffee drinking by consuming sixty-two cups. His nearest competitor drank but twenty-seven cups.

Queen Marie, of Rumania, who is touring this country, drew fully as large a crowd in Kansas City as did President Coolidge, who was there earlier the same day, November 11, to dedicate the Liberty Memorial.

Canada has appointed Vincent Massey as her first minister to Washington, D. C. This is the first time in history that Canada has had representation at our capitol.

France plans to tax the incomes of Americans who live in Paris, making it necessary for them to pay two incomes, in this country and in France.



# These Farmers Work Together

*They Have Evolved a Most Comprehensive and Effective System of Cooperation*

By Frank O. Lowden

I HAD a very interesting day at the cooperative packing plant at Frederikssund, which was established in 1894, during my visit to Denmark last summer. It is a modern plant in every way. The funds for its erection and the working capital, were borrowed from a savings bank, payment of which was spread over twenty years. In order to properly secure the bank the members of the cooperative agreed to deliver their hogs at the factory for a period of twenty years. The plant had been rebuilt in 1910, and when we visited it all loans had been paid in full and the members owned the plant. The manager for the society is Frederik L. Sieck, who has been at the head of the plant since it was established more than thirty years ago. This particular plant was selling its entire pork product to dealers in Great Britain and other foreign countries. The factory has standing orders from buyers who, in most cases, buy at the factory's own price. The farmers are realizing upon their hogs a substantially higher price than the American farmers are receiving.

One of the significant things we learned there was that seventy per cent of the total price which is paid by the final consumer for pork products went to the grower of the pigs. In this country from thirty-five to forty per cent of the price to the consumer actually goes into the pockets of the producers. Here we have a forceful illustration of how the spread between the producer and the consumer may be diminished where producers cooperatively dispose of their product. This does not mean at all that our packers are receiving this vast difference, but only that under the present method of distribution of food products in the United States the spread is much greater than it need be.

Again, we have an illustration in this plant of the effect of cooperative production. Some of the members from time to time send inferior hogs. Through cooperation with the breeding societies, the cooperative distributes from 150 to 200 of the very

best boars and sows among these producers, who seem to be lagging behind. A short time before our visit the hogs being delivered were below the weight required by the market for best prices. The management sent out a notice to the members, stating that for the future there would be a slight differential in the price in favor of hogs of the larger weight. Within a month, as the manager stated, this was corrected, and hogs only of desirable weight were shipped to the factory. The cooperative also employs a sim-

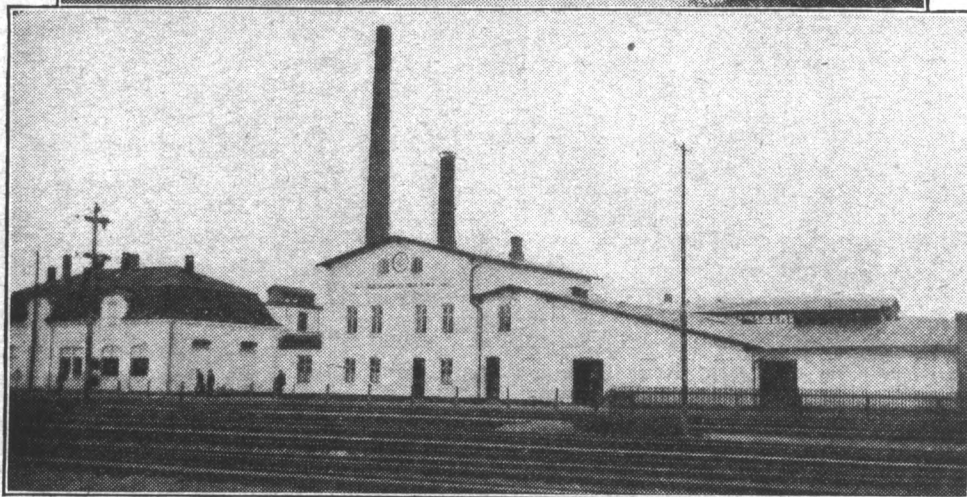
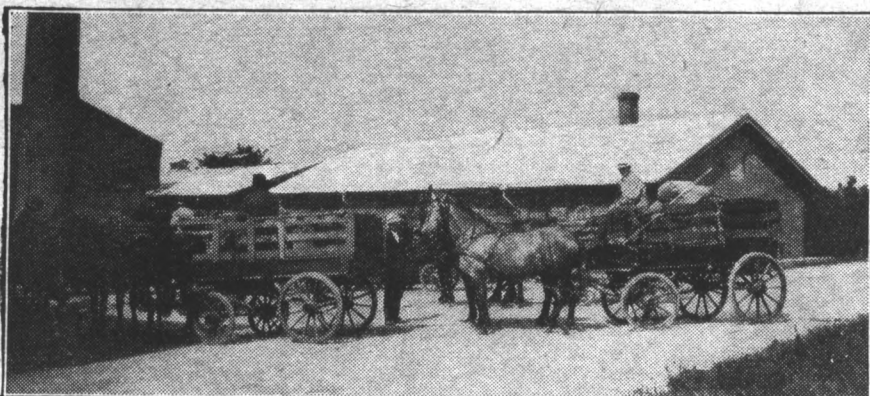
outrun demand, they secure the shipment of lighter hogs, paying for them more per pound than for the heavier hogs. If, on the other hand, the supply is unequal to the demand, they offer the larger price for the larger hog per pound. In this we find a hint of one of the ways, at least, by which cooperatives can bring about a better adjustment between supply and demand.

The management of the factory is under inspection of the government's veterinary surgeons, and all sound

There is also a cooperative wholesale selling agency in England for the sale of Danish pork products. Though it handles a little less than a third of these products, it has had a powerful influence in that market, which is the chief export market for Denmark. It has stabilized prices. It has prevented the speculators from combining to depress prices. It has materially reduced the charges which commission merchants formerly imposed.

I am going to consider briefly, some of the reasons for the success of the Danish farmers. Many people say: "Oh, this is all well enough for Denmark. Denmark is a small country, densely populated, and can not be compared to the United States." There is doubtless something in this. Not as much, however, I think, as might be supposed. For in Denmark the cooperatives have achieved their success largely through the principle of federation. They first established their local cooperatives. They then federated them into a larger union, and in turn, these larger organizations are again federated into what, translated into our language, would be called the Central Council of Agriculture.

If the principle of federation be once conceded, extent of territory is no valid objection. If so, the extent of our territory as a nation should be considered a handicap, and not a blessing. Upon the other hand, there are many advantages to be derived from the cooperative system which the large countries possess over the small countries. Through federation the cooperative may handle a larger volume than in the small country. Its bargaining power therefore, would be proportionately increased. Especially in those products of which we produce an important part of the production of the world would we have an immense advantage. Take cotton, for instance. If the growers of cotton were as completely organized as the producers of butter and bacon in Denmark, they would be the determining factor in the world price for cotton. The same (Continued on page 527).



Top, Danish Farmers Delivering Hogs to a Cooperative Plant, of which the Lower Picture is a Typical Plant.

ilar method in bringing about a better adjustment between production and demand. If the supply promises to

pigs, properly butchered and prepared for the market, receive the government "Lur" brand.

## Growing Quality Crops

*How We Put the Soil in Shape to Grow Grand Champion Corn*

By L. M. Vogler

Winner of the Grand Champion Prize for Ten Ears of Corn at 1925 International Grain and Hay Show.

PUTTING the soil in shape for quality crops is not a thing that can be done in one year, or in five years. Soils which will produce crops of superior quality every year are usually soils that always have been well cared for, and have never been managed by the soil robbers. There are many men who call themselves farmers, and are known as farmers by their friends and neighbors, who are, in fact, really soil robbers. By soil robbers, I mean the men who are continually cropping their soil, and are putting back into the soil very little, or no plant food, to replace that which the crops are removing.

The young farmer of today is indeed very fortunate who is on a farm which has never been at the mercy of one of the soil robbers.

Our home farm consists of 260 acres, and only eighty acres of it has ever been in the hands of tenants. The rest of it has always been farmed by the owners since entered from the government. We have farmed the eighty acres for the last twenty-five years,

and while there has been a steady and consistent improvement in both the yield and quality of the crops grown on this eighty, we have not yet been able to bring it up to the standard of production, in both quality and yield, that we get from the rest of the farm. My father, who is eighty-seven years old, was born on this farm, and has been actively engaged in its management all his life.

We practice a three-year rotation of corn, wheat or oats, and clover. In fields which we use for pasture, a mixture of red clover, alsike and timothy is used, instead of straight clover. I might say that our acreage of oats is small. About eighty per cent of our corn is sown in wheat, and the rest to oats.

Commercial fertilizer is applied to the corn and wheat crops. We have been using it for about twenty-two

years, and have tried at some time or other, practically all of the different analyses. I have found that a complete fertilizer gives better results on our soil than anything else. I use quite a great deal of 2-12-6, and have also used a home-mixed fertilizer, 4-24-12, which is a double 2-12-6. Last year, 1925, I used the 4-24-12 in growing the grand champion sample of corn at the International Grain and Hay Show.

This year I went a little heavier on the potash, and used a 4-20-20. We have applied fertilizer on corn, both by broadcasting and drilling in the row, but the method which we usually follow is drilling 150 pounds to the acre of this high-grade fertilizer in the row.

Our soil is what is commonly known as a "sugar tree" soil—a light, friable clay and black loam, underlaid with

a red clay subsoil, and it certainly responds to the use of fertilizer.

All the grain and crops grown on the farm are fed to live stock, except the wheat, and corn which is sold for seed corn purposes, and a great deal more corn is bought and fed on the farm than is sold for seed corn.

Our feeding operations consist of raising and feeding about 300 head of hogs, and a car load of cattle a year. A few sheep are kept—about twenty-five breeding ewes. They are very valuable in keeping weeds down, as well as being one of the most profitable animals on the farm.

Every one of our farm operations is done with the thought in mind to improve the quality and yield—since seed corn and show corn are our specialties.

In preparing the soil for the corn crop, we usually get all the clay ground covered with barnyard manure and, as I said before, it is nearly always clover sod, also practically all of our hogs are fed on the clover fields. (Continued on page 522).



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 home problems.

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DETROIT, NOV. 20, 1926

## CURRENT COMMENT

On  
Hours of  
Labor

THERE has just been published the results of a survey made by agents of the department of agriculture, to learn the number of hours employment put in by the average farmer. Unfortunately, this survey, to date, does not cover a large number of farms; but on the farms inspected, the total average time devoted to farming by these men is 2,961 hours, or 8.1 hours a day for seven days per week throughout the year. This is far out of line with the popular conception that farmers work from twelve to eighteen hours per day. Nevertheless, it is true, that during certain periods of the year, farmers do put in long hours to dispose of seasonal work.

How does this compare with the time put in by shop men? The federal department of labor states, from extensive statistics that the average man in the shops works 2,520 hours per year, which is 341 hours, or about one hour per day less than the farmer uses at productive labor. But the shop man must spend time going to and returning from his work, which, in most cases, would about even up the amount of time spent away from home by each group. So perhaps in the great economy of things, matters are not so far out of line as often we are led to think.

What One  
Cent Will  
Buy

IT is often a wise thing to measure up ourselves with our neighbors and see where we stand. In this respect, let us consider the death rate of mothers at childbirth in our country. Taking a ladder for measuring, at the bottom rung we will place Norway, who has 2.2 deaths of mothers per one thousand live births. Next up the ladder comes Holland with 2.3; Denmark has

2.6; Italy and Uruguay on the same rung with 2.7; Japan 3.3; Finland 3.6; England 3.7; South Africa 4.5; New Zealand 5.0; Australia and Spain on the same rung with 5.1; Germany 5.2; Belgium 5.4; Ireland 5.7; then comes the United States with 6.6, at the top of the list but one—the most dangerous for mothers of all the great nations, except Chile, who has 7.4. Summed up, eighteen thousand mothers die in the United States every year.

In considering the babies, we might take a calendar of any month of the year and draw 500 little gravestones on each day of the month. Each of these little gravestones would represent a baby who dies under one year old, or a total of approximately 180,000 deaths yearly.

It was because of these startling statistics that four years ago Congress, under the Maternity and Infancy Act, appropriated \$1,250,000 a year for five years to save the lives of mothers and babies. This work has been going on for four years. The five years will be ended June 30, 1927. This winter Congress will be called upon to decide whether national financial support to this movement will stop, or continue two years longer.

The total cost of this movement has been one cent a year per person. The mothers and babies of this great country are its greatest asset. Should they continue to receive a helping hand from Uncle Sam? If you think so, it might be well to inform your congressman of your opinion.

The  
County  
Agent

IF there is any job which has many bosses, many trials, many tribulations, and plenty of hard work, it is that of county agricultural agent. It is primarily a work of service, and like many jobs in which one must devote his time to public service, open appreciation of the work is often lacking.

County agent work is even harder than that of a social service worker, for the social service worker gives free help to those who cannot afford to pay for it, but all whom the county agent serves feel that they are paying for his support, and are therefore due special attention from him. Or, if they do not have use for the "new fangled" ideas he presents, they think him a parasite on the tax money of the county.

Furthermore, the county agent has not only to please the local people, but he is also under direction of, and obligation to, the state and national activities in agriculture, for part of his recompense comes from them. So, summing it all up, it seems that it would be a hard matter to find an occupation more complicated and more full of grief than that of the county agent, and it takes a man of real personality and ability to put this job across.

The decision with reference to a county agent lies with the county board of supervisors. They hire and fire in accordance with their ideas as

to whether the county agent is worth the money or not. In several counties the supervisors believed the county agent not worth while, and dispensed with him. But in Livingston county the supervisors wanted an expression of the voice of the people, so put the matter on the ballots in the last election, and while many thought the county agent proposition would lose out, it won by a vote of two to one. This is one of the finest expressions of appreciation of the efficient work of the county agent that has come to our notice.

The  
World Do  
Move

It belongs to that part of our language to which "Apple Sauce," "She Knows Her Onions," and similar expressions belong. They are of the language of youth, full of care-free meanings which could not be conceived by us sensible and sedate older folks.

But, "Thanks for the Buggy Ride," at least has its value, in that some of our young folks still know that buggies, at least, have existed. This is no idle jest, for an investigation at a farm school in the east revealed that none of the 170 students, learning to be practical farmers, had ever experienced a "real buggy ride."

Then, to think that only fifteen years ago, when these young folks were in their swaddling clothes, one of the chief subjects of discussion at farmers' meetings was the building of good roads for those city fellows to tear up with their autoes.

Is that not enough evidence that the "world do move?" The fact is, that it is moving so fast these days that most of us are at least several laps behind. One certainly has to keep moving to keep up with the parade.

Let City  
and Coun-  
try Mix

WE should not urge boys and girls to remain on the farm merely because they were born there, nor should we urge city boys and girls to remain in the city merely because they were born there, declared Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, in his address before the recent four-day session of the American Country Life Association.

We want a people who can work together; who have a common point of view, and who are sympathetic, one with another. To have such, it is important to avoid the stratification of classes so common in other countries. To make our civilization healthy, virile, active, and unified, it is highly important that there be the freest possible movement between country and city groups.

In preparing groups for rural life, continued the secretary, emphasis needs to be given to the fact that agriculture and country life do not demand everybody. In other words, our

agricultural educational appeal should be made only to those individuals who are fitted by temperament and ability for a rural career; to them such a career offers genuine opportunities to be useful to society.

But this matter of vocational guidance is more easily said than executed. For instance in one rural county a vote showed that less than fifteen per cent of the high school boys and girls had any desire for farm life. Then, after five years under a school commissioner who laid special emphasis on agricultural work, another vote was taken in the same county, and nearly ninety per cent of the high school students desired to stay on the farm. So, it will be observed that the problem of separating at an early age, those who should be farmers and those who are naturally qualified for the business of selling, or directing the affairs of state or the factors of industry, is no easy matter. Nevertheless, here is an individual and national issue that demands the very serious consideration of educators and community leaders.

## Marks

MARKS is great things. They help the merchant to remember how much he paid for his goods, and how much he can sell 'em for to get enuff profit for payin' income tax. Marks on the road tell us when there's curves, schools, hills and danger ahead, and that's good when we're steppin' on the gas and makin' that old mile clock work overtime.

And, if you'll think o' it, there's lots o' marks what is a big help in lots o' ways.

But there's some marks what we don't pay much attenshun ta, and that is the marks we make ourselves. We think Father Time puts the marks on us, but we do most o' it by the way we live, think and do.

Seems like if most o' us would look in the mirror, we'd find we ain't been treatin' ourselves very good. Them marks o' age is mostly put on by ourselves. If we live right and take the right care o' ourselves, we keep the look and spirit o' youth for a long time. The trouble is when we look in the mirror and see ourselves not looking O. K., we blame the weather, the cares we got, and everythin' but the way we're livin'.

If the alcohol souser'd look at himself, he'd see the red nose he was paintin' on his face, and if he'd be fair with himself he'd say he was a pretty bum lookin' piece o' humanity.

But he ain't the only one. There's folks what know more about feedin' animules than themselves, so they got animules what is better lookin' than they are.

A lot o' them new-fangled woin think they're putting somethin' over when they put on their faces the bloom o' youth they buy at the drug store. But they ain't. It's not what's on the outside what makes youth; it's how the machinery is workin' on the inside what counts.

Now, me and Sofie is tryin' ta find out what our inside machinery needs ta make it run smooth, just like givin' the oughto gas and oil and water ta make it run right. We also try ta find if our machinery is in adjustmunt, like the spark plugs, timer, and gas mixture in a oughto. And 'cause we do this, I bet me and Sofie kin cut lots o' capers younger folks can't. Sofie is got two hard jobs—ta get me ta work and ta stop me from cuttin' capers.

We kinda figure it helps us ta watch the marks along the road o' life.

HY SYCKLE.

The annual report of the State Bureau of Dairying shows that Michigan people drink at the rate of one and two-thirds pints of milk a day.



## THANKSGIVING AGAIN

By James Edward Hungerford

Thanksgiving! Yep, it's here again,  
 To fill us full o' joy!  
 An' thrill the hearts o' mortal men—  
 An' make each man a boy!  
 Again good folks will congregate—  
 Old links o' love restored—  
 To give thanks o'er each heapin' plate,  
 Around the old home board!

Thanksgiving spirit's ev'rywhere;  
 The air is full o' zip!  
 An' folks are feelin' free o' care—  
 A smile on ev'ry lip!  
 It's stolen into ev'ry heart;  
 It shines from ev'ry eye;  
 O' ev'ry mortal it's a part—  
 The spirit that won't die!

We feel it in our days o' youth,  
 An' when we're in the sere;  
 It lingers in our hearts, in truth,  
 Through ev'ry passing year;  
 It thrills us with its magic feel,  
 An' makes our pulses purr,  
 An' fills life's cup with pleasure real,  
 An' sets the blood astir!

Thanksgiving! Ah, the joy o' it!  
 What memories it brings;  
 The dreams o' other days, that flit  
 Through fancy, on swift wings!  
 It brings the dear past back again,  
 With ev'ry precious year,  
 An' now, to bless the sons o' men,  
 It's come again—it's here!



# The Hog Market Outlook

*A Review of Conditions Affecting the Swine Business*

By Gilbert Gusler

**I**N the last year and a half, the hog has been living up to his reputation as a rent-payer and mortgage-lifter. He has transmuted cheap grain into high-priced pork, and produced more dollar income than in any period since 1919 and 1920.

How long will good prices last? Should an extra brood sow, or an extra dozen in the case of the large producer, be bred for spring farrow? Or, should the breeding herd be reduced and corn allowed to accumulate in the crib? Should the pigs raised this fall be pushed for market as rapidly as possible, or held back a little? Will farmers over-produce again to the extent that they did in 1923 and 1924?

Naturally, it is easier to raise such questions than to settle them. It can be said at the start, however, that the records of the last few years offer no suggestion that breeding herds should be increased, if growers wish to receive, in the aggregate, the largest possible income from hog production. Of what use to farmers is an increase in the total number of hogs raised, fattened and marketed, if there is not an increase in the total number of dollars shown by the "account sales"? It is unnecessary to increase the supply of hams, bacon, chops, sausage or lard for humanitarian reasons.

The United States Department of Agriculture tabulates for each month the number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection, their average live weight, and the average price paid by packers. The inspected slaughter includes about ninety per cent of all the hogs dressed in packing houses and abattoirs, so that the department's records afford a reliable barometer of the money paid to farmers for hogs. At this writing, the record is complete only for the first nine months of the hog year, which started in November, 1925. The following table shows the federal inspected slaughter in those nine months and the total cost to packers, together with comparisons covering the corresponding period in the

| three preceding years of 1922-1925: |            |               |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1922-3.....                         | 40,509,000 | \$720,000,000 |
| 1923-4.....                         | 43,446,000 | 691,000,000   |
| 1924-5.....                         | 37,735,000 | 901,000,000   |
| 1925-6.....                         | 32,382,000 | 917,000,000   |

While total income has gone up as the number of hogs slaughtered has gone down, suggesting that there is no justification for expanding production on the part of farmers in the mass, such considerations are not the controlling motive with the individual producer. The high price that has prevailed for hogs in the last year, and, particularly, the favorable feeding ratio between hogs and corn will lead again into some degree of over-production. At least, such conditions in the past have always brought such a result, and human nature has not changed much in the last year or two.

In discussing hog market probabilities a year ago, we suggested that it was logical to expect some increase in the pig crop raised in the spring of 1926, and further increases in the 1926 fall pig crop and the 1927 spring pig crop; that 1926 spring pigs, which would be sold in the fall and winter

of 1926-1927 probably would sell at lower prices than in the past winter, but high enough to be attractive to growers; and that before 1927 was over, unfavorable prices could be expected again.

#### Changes Were Delayed.

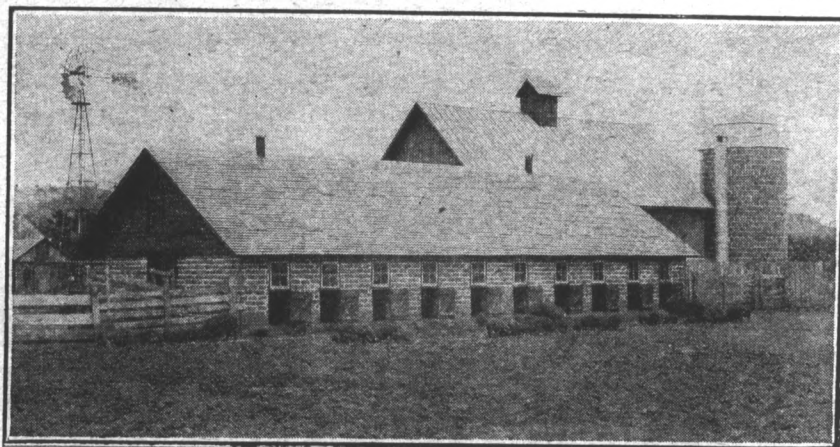
The changes are developing about six month later than that forecast indicated. Instead of an increase of fifteen to twenty per cent in the number of sows bred for farrow in the spring of 1926, which was expected because of the way farmers had responded to a similar corn-hog ration in the past, the pig crop actually raised was estimated at 1.2 per cent smaller than in 1925. Apparently, the long period of low prices for hogs in 1923 and 1924 made farmers wary about starting in when the market became favorable again. But, the tendency to increase production was decidedly evident in the report made last July on the number of sows bred, or to be bred, for fall litters. For the country as a whole, an increase of thirty-nine per cent over the number that farrowed in the fall of 1925 was reported. In the corn belt

states, the increase was 36.4 per cent. Hog Cholera Cuts Down Supplies.

Besides the failure to increase the pig crop of last spring, hog cholera has depleted the hog population enough to affect prospective fall and winter market receipts appreciably, so that prices will be much better than expected a year ago. However, the report on breedings for fall litters shows that the machinery has reversed, that expansion rather than curtailment of hog production is now the order of the day, and that market receipts, when the 1926 fall pig crop is sold next spring and summer, will be larger than they were in the corresponding period this year. Here, too, of course, the loss of fall pigs from cholera will cut down the increase considerably.

Last winter, in the four months, November to February, inclusive, hog prices at Chicago averaged \$11.65. As previously pointed out, receipts this winter probably will be smaller than last year because of the slight reduction in the pig crop raised last spring and the recent losses from cholera. In addition, holding back sows to raise spring litters will reduce winter receipts still further. Owing to the smaller corn crop, the chances are that hogs will not be fed to such heavy weights as last year, another sign pointing to some decline in the commercial supply of pork.

On the basis of supply alone, it would be logical to expect higher prices this winter than last winter, but demand also is likely to decline. Domestic consumption should be fully maintained, but the volume of exports has been small throughout 1926, and foreign pork production and trade conditions suggest that the export movement in the four winter packing months will be less than a year ago, when 173,000,000 pounds of hog meats and 251,000,000 pounds of lard were sent abroad. In addition, storing demand probably will be smaller than (Continued on page 541).



To Provide the Best Condition for the Production of Pork, the Modern Hog Houses Are Provided with Plenty of Light and Good Ventilation.

## Valuable and Interesting Information

*Can be Obtained from U. S. and State Publications*

By Mrs. Floyd Ewald

**I**HAVE found that not many know that bulletins containing the most comprehensive facts on given subjects can be obtained free of charge from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

They helped me and they will help you. I remember when I received my first bulletin. It was "Duck Raising" Farmers' Bulletin No. 697. The mail man brought it at noon, and I left my dinner to scan its pages, and I found some mighty interesting things about the various breeds and housing them, that I did not know before.

"The Feeding of Farm Animals," No. 22, gives the composition of feeds and helps to select a ration utilizing as much as possible the materials on hand.

"The Farm Garden in the North," No. 937, is a booklet which no Michigan farmer or back-yard gardener should be without. It contains paragraphs of facts pertaining to sowing, cultivating and harvesting all the main crops and some of the less common sorts. It includes planting tables, garden plans, and tells how to make hot-beds and cold-frames.

If more complete information is wanted on any one vegetable, there are "Tomatoes," Bulletin No. 220; "Cucumbers," No. 254; "Beans," No. 289; "Onion Culture," No. 354, and so on

down the long list of garden crops.

Perhaps you have some roses on your farm that do not bloom well and look straggly. "Roses for the Home," No. 750, tells all about the pruning and propagating of this lovely flower. It tells how you can break off the wilted blooms from your bouquet and root the stems for future bushels.

I have seen whole clumps of dahlias planted in the spring just as they were dug in the fall. Bulletin No. 1,370 says that these clumps should be divided so there will be only one main stem to a hill.

For the grain farmer there are bulletins of oats, corn, rye, barley, and so on, each one giving the most comprehensive data available.

For some time there has been a campaign to get rid of the common barberry which carries and spreads the dreaded stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye and wild grasses. Even school children were asked to help eradicate this annoying plant. "Destroy the Common Barberry," No. 1,058, tells how to eradicate it and how to distinguish it from the beautiful Japanese barberry, which is harmless.

The Canada thistle is a native of

Europe, and who among us that has not wished that it had stayed at home? It was probably imported with impure farm seeds years ago. Bulletin No. 1,002 describes it in detail so as to distinguish it from the bull thistle and others of its varieties, and gives directions for getting rid of small patches or larger areas.

If you are a lover of flowers, "Growing Annual Flowering Plants," No. 1,171, will make you want a few seeds of every kind of flower mentioned in it. I had never heard of the basket-flower, *American centaurea*, but after reading the description and manner of growth, I decided to procure the seeds. It is a lovely annual, with lavender or white thistle-like bloom about three inches across.

There are lists of bulletins pertaining to various subjects, gardening, farm management, poultry, dairying and the uses of its products, and so on. It would be well to send for a list and then choose the ones that are most suited to your wants.

"Diseases of the Horse," and "Diseases of Cattle," are two books that your representative can get for you. They have over 500 pages each, and contain many illustrations in color and

many others in black and white.

The corn borer is another of the European pest importations, and you are fortunate indeed if this new enemy has not intruded on your corn field. Do not, like many have, confuse it with the corn ear-worm, which is a mild thing beside the injurious borer. If you want to know more about the borer, write to the Michigan State College, Entomological Section, East Lansing, Michigan, and ask for Circular No. 70, "The Present Status of the European Corn Borer in Michigan." Everything possible is being done to control this foe to agriculture, and you can do your bit by reading this interesting and instructive pamphlet, and living up to the acts that are being enforced in order to save our crop.

The government printing office at Washington, D. C., has hundreds of titles on sale, for which there is a small charge.

The numerous bulletins issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Michigan State College, may be obtained by writing to the Director of the Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan, or to the Bulletin Department of the Experiment Station, and stating on what subjects you wish bulletins. It is handy to have for reference bulletins on subjects in which you are interested.



## 30 Days FREE TRIAL



### New One Dial Radio

NOW! Westingale offers the last word in Radio. One Dial control—lowest factory prices—30 Days' Trial—Money Back Guarantee. Why not have the NEWEST Radio? Why pay high prices? Why take chances when you can put a New 1927 WESTINGALE in your home for 30 Days' Trial on the absolute guarantee that if you don't find it the biggest and best value you have ever seen—You Don't Have to Keep It.

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**5 Tube—2 Dial \$47.00**  
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Your own Radio Free! Get demonstrator set and make \$100 a week easy. Full or spare time. Big discount on first set placed in each locality. Be first—write today for dealers' discount and full particulars.

Unbeatable for appearance, performance or price. Don't buy any radio until you send for our FREE 1927 Catalog which pictures and describes these two last minute models, and get our liberal 30 Days' Trial Offer.

**Westingale Electric Co.,**  
 Dept. 101  
 1751 Belmont Ave., Chicago

## POULTRY CRATES

First class shipping crates, 12x27x42. Weight about 30 lbs., \$2.50, delivered in Michigan.  
 IRA BIRMINGHAM, R. 3, Ovid, Mich.



## The return of the native

THE city grows larger every day—brighter its lights—faster and harder its feverish activity. But underneath, there is beginning a movement back to our native soil.

The hardship, the barren living which drove impatient youth away from the home farm, is giving way before the engineering genius of an electrical age.

Since fresh water for live stock, kitchen and bathroom can be automatically pumped at a cost of a few dollars a year; since electric refrigeration and electric cooking are replacing the older, cruder methods at an actual saving of expense; since electric light is making the farm home a place where life can be enjoyed—the glitter of the city is losing its attraction for farm boys and girls.

Consult your light and power company if you think you can use electricity on your farm. They will tell you whether electrification can be made a success in your case.

## NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

## WASHINGTON NEWS

### POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE SEVENTIETH CONGRESS.

A LIST of the representatives-elect and senators-elect to the seventieth congress, compiled by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, shows the political strength of two branches of Congress, as follows:

Senate: Republicans, 47; democrats, 47; farmer-labor, 1; vacancy (Maine), 1. Total membership of the Senate is 96.

House: Republicans, 237; democrats, 195; farmer-labor, 2; socialist, 1. Total membership of the House is 435.

### FARMERS WANT DEBTS PAID.

THE farm organization representatives in Washington have long held the position that, instead of any further income tax reduction, any surplus in the federal treasury should be applied to payment of the government debt. In consequence of this stand for debt reduction instead of income tax reduction, they are not warming up very enthusiastically over the President's proposed hand-out in the form

of a tax rebate to the possessors of big salaries and big dividends.

It is reported that this year, so far twelve companies in the United States have made clear profits aggregating a billion dollars. It is not believed that the people who are making these large profits are in any immediate need of a tax refund.

### CARRIAGE BUSINESS DECLINES.

A LARGE decrease in the production of carriages, wagons and sleighs is shown in the census of manufactures covering that industry recently taken by the department of commerce. The output of carriages and buggies dropped from 39,809 in 1923, to 14,789 in 1925. Many establishments manufacturing these vehicles have gone out of business in recent years.

### EGG PRODUCERS WANT MORE PROTECTION.

IN connection with its investigation of production costs of egg and egg products in this and other countries, the United States Tariff Commission has authorized R. V. Gunning and V. C. Woolley to visit various points in Ohio, Illinois, New York and other states to obtain data in connection with the commission's inquiry into egg and egg products. It is contended by representatives of the poultry industry that the present tariff is not adequate to protect American poultry raisers from the competition of eggs and egg products from the Orient.

### IS HORSERADISH A SEAWEED OR MOSS?

AN investigation made by the Farm Bureau Washington representative disclosed the information that horseradish is now classified along with moss and seaweed, which are on the free list. An attempt is being made to get it classified under paragraph 772 of the tariff act, which provides for a duty of twenty-five per cent ad valorem on vegetables in their natural state, not specifically provided for. It will also be urged that prepared horseradish be classified under paragraph 773 which provides for a duty of thirty-five per cent ad valorem on prepared vegetables, pickled or preserved, and on sauce of all kinds. The case seems to hinge on the question as to whether or not horseradish is a vegetable, and not moss or seaweed.

### CENSUS SHOWS AGRICULTURAL TREND.

THE taking of the census of agriculture every five years forms the basis for increasingly accurate agricultural forecasts of great benefit to the farmers, according to statistical experts who addressed a recent meeting of the Washington Statistical Society.

The recent farm census was the most extensive statistical investigation ever made, outside the regular ten-year census. It cost \$4,000,000, employed 26,000 workers, and 6,500,000 farms were surveyed. It was shown by the recent census that major crops are decreasing near the large cities of the east, while truck crops are increasing. An increasing demand for fruits, vegetables and dairy products throughout the United States, and an increased consumption of meats and poultry is indicated. The consumption of poultry has increased thirteen per cent since the 1920 census.

### POTATO BOOSTER BANQUET.

HOWELL business men and their boy partners finished a season's relationship at a banquet in the How-

ell high school, on November 11.

At this banquet, which was served by the domestic science department of the high school, each boy had on exhibit a peck sample of the potatoes he grew from the bushel of potatoes furnished him by the Rotarians and members of the Howell Chamber of Commerce. This exhibit was mute evidence that these boys knew something about potato growing.

Through the efforts of Clarence Bolander, county agricultural agent, and F. E. McKee, of the Howell Y. M. C. A., sixty business men each bought one bushel of seed potatoes. This bushel was loaned to a farm boy who was to plant it, and to grow his crop in accordance with the best methods of potato growing.

These boys did well; one boy, Lyle Wilcox, having produced sixty-two bushels of potatoes from his bushel of seed. At the night of the banquet the boys paid back their loans, a peck of each bushel being on exhibit.

The program of this potato booster banquet was replete with interest. Rev. Wm. C. Donald was master of ceremonies, and Charles Sutton, the popular hardware dealer of Howell, showed real ability in leading the banqueters in several peppy songs. The high school orchestra played several numbers which showed that the musical

### FIVE DOLLARS FOR A JINGLE.

THE five dollars for this week's jingle goes to Howard Wilson, of Lenawee county. He completed the jingle thusly: It always pays to watch your step,  
 When you are young and full of pep;  
 But better still when you are old,  
 And feet are sore and even cold.  
 So if you must your fancy please,  
 Remember, too, you must have ease  
 To "keep in step" at work or play,  
 Clothe well, your feet without delay.  
 The quoted phrase, "keep in step" was taken from the J. C. Penny Company advertisement.  
 Watch for another jingle in an early issue.

instruction of the school was in efficient hands.

After a very pleasing cornet duet by A. L. Williams, leader of the orchestra, and Harry Mutter, Dr. W. B. Huntley, of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, welcomed the boys. He referred to the contrast between the boy activities of today and those in the days of his youth. A very appropriate response was made by Daniel Van Slambrook, one of the boy potato growers, who was awarded first place by the judges for his potatoes.

Mac Spencer, president of the Rotarians, and J. C. Farrell, president of the Chamber of Commerce, made short and appropriate comments on this potato partnership. Then Fred Huskhe and Thomas Fear, two of the boys, gave in concise and interesting form, the essentials of potato growing, and E. J. Wheeler announced the judging results.

The banquet ended with the auctioning of the potatoes on exhibit. The first peck went to Mac Spencer, of the Rotarians, for \$1.50, the second sold for \$1.25, several others went for \$1.00, and the balance, consisting of twenty-six pecks, sold in a lump for \$8.50.

The success of this potato partnership assures even a more pretentious undertaking next year. The people in the community surrounding Howell find this an effective means of bringing a closer relationship between the city and the country.



## LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### ALFALFA SEED IN OGE MAW COUNTY.

REPORTS from Ogemaw county relate that alfalfa growers of that county were quite successful in growing a crop of alfalfa seed this year. Fields where the first cutting was used for seed purposes showed especial promise. The success of the Ogemaw growers is contrary to the experience of other alfalfa raisers in this state this year. Many sections of the state had little success in producing alfalfa seed. Wet weather was blamed for the failure of seed development.

### EIGHT MORE COUNTIES JOIN IN TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT.

MR. H. W. NORTON, JR., director of the bureau of animal industry, state department of agriculture, reports the October sessions of the boards of supervisors have resulted in appropriations in eight new counties for the bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign. These counties were Keweenaw, Oscoda, Lake, Clare, Mecosta, Saginaw, Lapeer, and Oakland. There is considerable movement in favor of an early appropriation for this eradication work in Lenawee, Montcalm, Gratiot, and Ionia counties.

### BUILD COUNTY CLUB BUILDING.

ALL county club activities in Hillsdale county are centered about the county club building, erected on the Hillsdale county fair ground. The money to pay for the erection of this building was obtained from contributions from every township in the county. The club headquarters is a three-story frame building which houses a kitchen, dining room, exhibit hall, auditorium, and dormitories for club members.

### IMPORTING SUGAR BEETS.

THE fact that the Columbia Sugar Company, of Bay City, is importing large quantities of sugar beets from Canada, has occasioned considerable discussion and conjecture. E. Wilson Cressey, vice-president and general manager of the company, gives several reasons for the condition.

The fact that there is not sufficient sugar beet acreage in the surrounding country to provide for the local plant is one of the reasons assigned by Mr. Cressey. This paucity of local acreage, according to him, is caused by the great number of competing companies and the increased production of the plants of the companies.

The fact that sugar beets are available in Canada is due to the activities of the corn borer, which has been creating havoc in the corn crop, Mr. Cressey says, and was responsible for many farmers turning their fields over

to the cultivation of sugar beet crops. There are less numerous sugar plants in Canada to handle the crop of sugar beets, Mr. Cressey averred, and little resistance is offered by Canadian authorities to shipments to Michigan on this account. For the past few years the Columbia Sugar Company has imported beets from Canada, Mr. Cressey said, but this year's importations will greatly exceed those of any previous year.—J. Dermody.

### RATS TELL VALUE OF FOODS.

A REPORT from Oceana county says, "An exhibit of two rats was arranged at the county fair. One rat was raised on a diet of oleomargarine, while the other had a diet of butter. Over a six-months period, the butter-fat fed rat made twice the gain in weight that the other rodent made. A large number of people stopped to look at the exhibit. Very few of them admitted using oleo, although two or three individuals did say that they liked oleo better than butter."

### FERTILIZER HELPS TO CONTROL DISEASE.

WHILE the total weights of beets grown on fertilizer test plots in Tuscola county have not been checked yet, preliminary reports show that disease control was much better on fertilized areas than on ground where no fertilizer had been used. Field appearances make it probable that the results will show the greatest yield from plots treated with a complete fertilizer, but definite reports of dollars obtained from the use of the various fertilizers will be reported later.

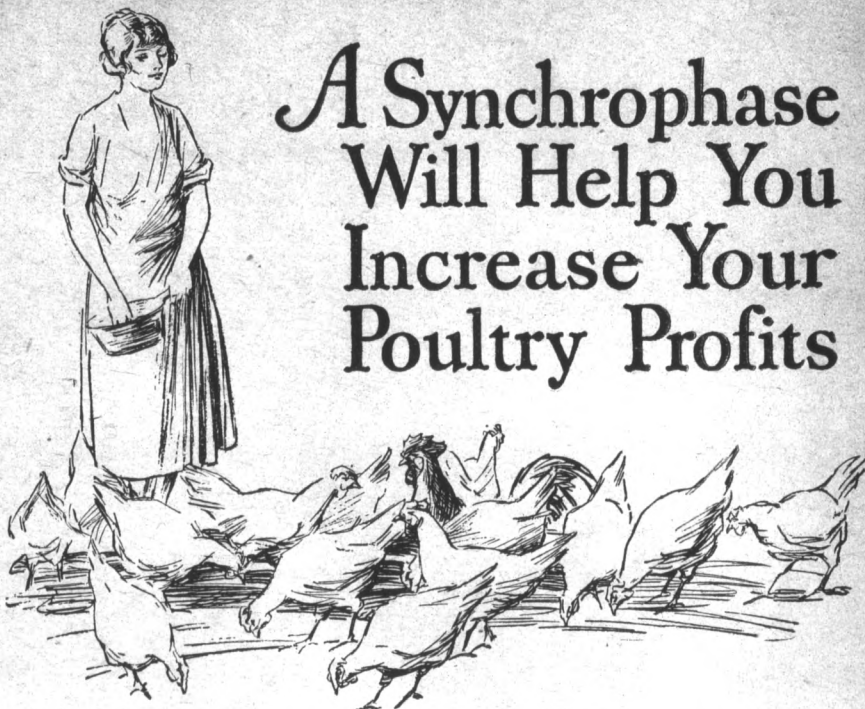
### TUSCOLA CLUB MEMBERS ACTIVE.

LIVE stock club members from Tuscola county took thirteen head of Jerseys, four head of Ayrshires, seven head of Shorthorns, eight Chester White pigs, four Poland China pigs, four Duroc Jerseys, and five head of Berkshires to the State Fair. The exhibitors returned to their homes with \$1,250 in prize money, which had been awarded to their animals. Mr. John W. Simms, county agricultural agent, reports that the teachers of agriculture in Smith-Hughes High Schools render invaluable assistance in their fostering of club work.

There are five poultry demonstration farms in Huron county.

Nine and one-half carloads of war-time explosives have been used in Ogemaw county.

Crawford county farmers are making considerable use of rye and vetch sowed in the fall and plowed down the next spring as a green manure crop.



## A Synchrophase Will Help You Increase Your Poultry Profits

THE profits from a reasonably small flock of hens will pay for a Synchrophase. And from the information and advice on poultry frequently broadcast, you will soon be able to increase the yield and your income.

The Synchrophase will also bring you many helps in household matters as well as the voices of great singers and the wonderful concerts and music broadcast from great city stations.

You will want the Synchrophase because its *Color-tone* enables you to hear programs in full, natural tone, irrespective of the loud speaker's characteristics.

The *Binocular Coils* bring in the station desired, then prevent others from breaking through. With the *Low-Wave Extension Circuits* you can get all stations—over 100 more than reached by other sets.

Send for Booklet MF which explains clearly why Grebe reception is so unusual. Then ask your dealer to demonstrate.

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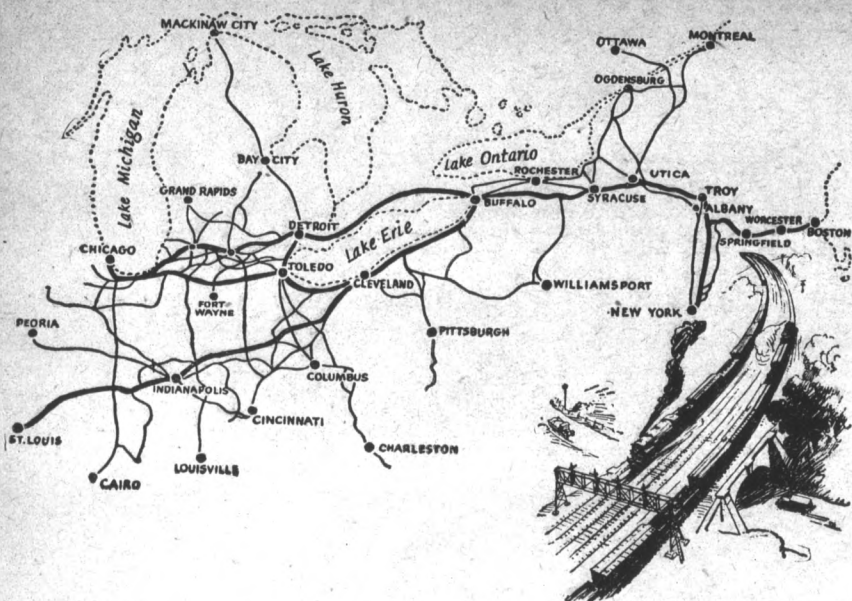
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At this Season it Gives One that Grand and Glorious Feeling when he is About to Husk the Last Shock of Corn.





## That the farmer may share in American prosperity

No other region on earth offers farmers such close, large and varied markets for their products as are to be found along the lines of New York Central.

Here indeed is the densest population of the wealthiest nation in the world.

New York Central men recognize the part these facts have played in the development of the agricultural prosperity of this region.

But New York Central policies have to do with the morrow—not with the past. They provide for ever-improving service that will open to the farmer ever-expanding markets, to the end that he may obtain his share of the general growth of American prosperity in the years that lie ahead.



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Just the thing for Stock and Poultry Raisers. 50 Bushels per hour by hand. 125 Bushels with power. Write for Catalog. Low direct-to-user prices.

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**OIL BURNING CASE DRAININGS**

### TANK HEATER

Northfield Economy Heater keeps water at even temperature. Saves fuel. Steady. Safe. Trouble proof. Burns crank case drainings, distillate, kerosene or furnace oil; also wood, coal or cobs. Large supply tank. 2 gallons runs 24 hours. Guaranteed to work successfully. Write for low prices and information. NORTHFIELD IRON COMPANY, Northfield, Minn. Box G-202

### Cultivate with Kovar

You not only get all the quick and other noxious weeds out of the field, but your soil is well worked for planting. KOVAR worked land is ideally suited for beans and beets. Now is the time to prepare your soil for winter wheat and rye. Get free folder.

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**Jos. J. Kovar Co. Owatonna Minn.**

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## \$5 DOWN BUYS A

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### WITTE ENGINE

150,000 WITTE Engines in daily use. Sold all over the world, but to the honest American farmer I sell at Wholesale, DIRECT Factory Price, Special Easy Terms and No Interest. Develops more than rated power from almost ANY FUEL. THROTTLING GOVERNOR enables use of cheap distillate. Valve-in-head motor. Semi-steel construction. Fewer parts. Free from usual engine trouble. LIFETIME GUARANTEE. Many NEW REFINEMENTS and LOWER PRICES. Get my NEW COMBINATION OFFERS ON SAWING and PUMPING OUTFITS.

Big illustrated Catalog just out shows latest improvements. New LONG TERM PAYMENTS. Solves all farm power problems. 57 years practical experience. Send name—no cost—no obligation. 3 Hour Shipping Service.

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## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

### TAX TITLE.

I purchased, of auditor general, state interest on account of reverted taxes on a piece of land. I am notifying person who has record title, as to the six months privilege of reconveyance. I find there is also recorded against the land, date, 1909, payment of taxes by parties not the owners for that year. Must I notify those parties as to reconveyance privileges, also in order to clear my title?—A. F. N.

The only safe procedure is to serve notice on all persons appearing of record to have any interest in the premises, either by original or a tax title, and have proof of service returned and filed as required by law.—Rood.

### ROAD COMMISSIONER'S LIABILITY.

I own 120 acres of land in Forest township, Bay county, and about twenty acres of cultivated land was drowned out by the spring rains. This was the fault of the road commissioner, because he had a road ditch dug from the higher part of land slope. The water flowed for two miles straight, and then turned to another road. This continued until last summer, when the commissioner had orders to grade a half mile of road and let the water flow straight ahead instead of turning to another road. The commissioner did not secure anyone else to finish the job. Now the water flows straight for a while, and then spreads over my farm because there isn't enough ditch to take it away. Did the commissioner have a right to dig from the top? Should I be compensated for my loss of crops resulting from it?—J. K.

The commissioner and his bond are liable for the damage suffered. He has no more right than any other person to divert surface water onto the land of another.—Rood.

### WHAT CONSTITUTES TWO-THIRDS?

I rented some land, and on this rented land I sowed grain. The owner of the land did not furnish any seed or twine. I also paid for the threshing. Would you kindly acquaint me with the rules concerning this matter? Am I entitled to my two-third inches of straw? The owner will keep all the straw. Shall I thresh the grain and take my two-thirds in bushels, or put it up in shocks; take two and leave one?—E. H.

Nothing is said as to the terms of the contract of lease and the rights of the parties are entirely determined thereby. From the wording of the question, it is assumed that it was a leasing on shares of two-thirds, and in the absence of qualification, that would include two-thirds of the crop, straw as well as grain. If the lessee was to pay for the threshing, it is manifest that he is to deliver the grain in sacks, or some other safe place of keeping as directed by the lessor, and the straw at the place of threshing on the land.—Rood.

### MORTGAGE WAIVER OF EXEMPTION.

A man has 120 acres of land on which there is a \$1,000 mortgage. He has some personal debts. Can the parties to whom he owes the personal debts take everything, or is he entitled to forty acres, two cows, pigs, and poultry? The exact amount of his personal debts is not known.—Subscriber.

The signing of the mortgage is a waiver of the exemption on the mortgaged property so far as the debt secured by the mortgage is concerned. Of course, the mortgage would have to be signed by the mortgagor's wife, if any. The giving of the mortgage is no waiver of the exemption so far as concerns other creditors. As to other creditors, there is a homestead exemption not exceeding forty acres in extent, and not exceeding \$1,500 in value above incumbrance. If it exceeds that value the property can be sold by paying that amount net to the debtor,

in addition there is an exemption of two cows, five hogs, ten sheep, etc. No poultry is exempt.—Rood.

### MISSING LAND.

A. sold 500 feet of land on contract to B. C. bought contract. C. discovered there were only 450 feet of land. Who must make the refund to C. for the land missing? How can C. get a good deed?—R. M.

The assignee of land certainly cannot require more land than the vendor had, and by the assignment of the contract he only acquired the rights under the contract. Whether the purchaser could rescind the contract because of the shortage in the amount, would depend upon the terms of the contract, and delay after learning it, and many other facts.—Rood.

### GROWING QUALITY CROPS.

(Continued from page 517).

We begin plowing this clover sod just as early in the spring or late winter, as we possibly can, oftentimes we have plowed whole fields in February, and in March we make every effort to plow as much as possible. I am just a little bit old-fashioned, and do my plowing with horses. So far, I have never owned a tractor. I have nothing against them, and believe that the time is not far off when I will have to get one. Getting this ground plowed early, you often can plow with horses when a tractor will not work. I don't worry if the ground is a little heavy, and will plow just as long as my horses will walk on top of the ground. I find that this early plowed ground is easier to get in fine condition for a good seed-bed, and during the summer, especially the dry season, it holds moisture much better than late-plowed ground. In preparing this soil for planting, we first use a drag, then the double disc and cultipacker until it is fine and loose.

When planting the corn we use the furrow opener attachment, and plant in just a medium depth furrow. After planting, and before the corn is large enough to plow, we run over it with the cultipacker and the double disc, with the discs set straight, we use one row corn plows and plow the corn four or five times, according to the season.

My father began his corn improvement work about forty-five years ago, and developed a strain of white corn which is now known as Vogler's White Dent.

Last year I was fortunate enough to win the grand champion prize at the International Grain and Hay Show, held in Chicago, after trying for eighteen years, having had my sample placed in second place for the four preceding years. So you will now understand that the life of a corn show man is no bed of roses. It is hard work—you must stick with it—you have to use your brawn and brain in producing it, and then, even after you have produced the corn, one of the biggest tasks is the work of selecting and matching up these ears into a sample which will go into the show room, having the appearance and the quality to so attract the judge's eye that he can do nothing else but place it first.

Note.—This material was given over WLS, at noon on November 8.

The St. Nicholas Canning Club of Escanaba county, won \$20 in prize money on exhibits of canned goods at their local fair.

The Marlette Cooperative Association reports a business of \$250,000 and a declared dividend of ten per cent during the past year.



## STATE FARM NEWS.

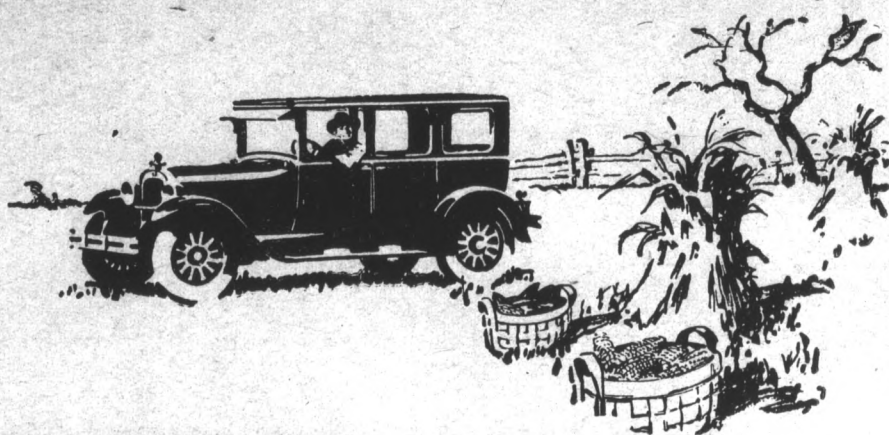
OTTAWA county farmers are using a method of seeding alfalfa during August, which differs considerably from the usual practice. The new method is used on light soils that are quite low in available plant food. Five tons of lime and 300 pounds of 12-6 fertilizer are applied per acre and the seeding is made with oats as a nurse crop. The seed-bed preparation and the seeding itself, is done in the ordinary manner. The oats furnish protection for the seedling alfalfa and tend to hold snow on the ground in winter. Winter killing removes the oats, and in the spring the plant food is available for the alfalfa seeding. This method will seem very expensive to most farmers who can grow alfalfa without going to much extra expense in preparation for seeding. On the Ottawa soils where the system is used, it is a matter of choice between this method or no seeding. An alfalfa hay crop which yields two tons to the acre rapidly repays the investment and extra dividends. In addition to the value of the hay, a rapid increase in soil fertility is obtained.

At the present time there are forty-seven acres listed for planting with white pine in Barry county. This work will be done next spring. Many counties in the state are awakening to a realization of the possibilities contained in a properly coordinated forestry project.

C. P. Milham, county agricultural agent in Ottawa county, has begun work on a five-year soils improvement program. One of the features of this work is a policy of recommendation that the farmers of the county spend as much money for lime as they do for fertilizer. Mr. Milham feels that the use of the lime will result in an increased acreage of legumes grown, and that the fertility added to the soil by these plants will, in a large measure, furnish the nitrate requirements of the soils on which they are grown. Soil samples have been tested by Mr. Milham at farmers' meetings, at picnics, and at fairs held in the county. As a result of this work, more lime has been shipped into the county this year than in any two previous years. Several marl beds have been opened and this acidity cure is being used extensively in the county.

The Exchange Club, of Rockford, presented halters to the members of the Rockford Calf Club, and C. H. Run-ciman, of Lowell, gave the boys of The Vergennes Club similar gifts.

Flocks culled by local leaders in Kent county showed the results in feed saving which can be obtained by taking out the boarders. Sixteen leaders were trained in the county to aid their communities in solving problems in poultry production. The first flocks culled by the leaders had a total of 1,084 hens, which were producing 584 eggs daily. This is a fifty-six per cent production. Two hundred and seventy-seven hens were culled out, and the 807 birds left laid 482 eggs daily, or a production of fifty-nine per cent. The 277 hens culled out produced fifty-nine eggs a day, or a twenty-one per cent production. The second group of flocks which were culled, contained 1,351 birds. These hens were producing at a thirty-nine per cent rate. After the hens were culled, the 957 hens left produced at the rate of fifty-two per cent. The culls had a twelve per cent production. In this group, the number of hens taken out cut the feed bill over twenty-five per cent. The number of eggs obtained from the good hens kept, was only twenty-nine less than was obtained before 394 hens were culled. The culling was done by farmers working on their own and their neighbors' flocks.



## Progress and Approval

For Dodge Brothers, Inc. 1926 already stands out on the calendar as a year of unprecedented progress and success.

From January to date sales have exceeded any previous year's total by a margin at once impressive and significant.

New engineering records have been established by a succession of major improvements extending back to the first of the year.

Never has Dodge Brothers Motor Car ranked so high in public favor. Never before has it so richly deserved the world's good will.

Sedan \$895—Special Sedan \$945  
De Luxe Sedan \$1075—f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT  
DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

**AMERICA'S LEADING  
FUR HOUSE**

**TRAUGOTT  
SCHMIDT  
AND SONS**

**PAY  
THE MARKET'S  
HIGHEST MARK  
for RAW FURS**

Ship to us for BIG MONEY. Our 73 years of fair dealing and our capital of over \$1,000,000.00 is your guarantee of satisfaction. We pay all express and parcel post charges—and charge no commission. Send for Raw Fur Price List and great special offer to all shippers and fur buyers.

Traugott Schmidt & Sons, (Phone Main 4881)  
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**\$1.85**

**5-Year  
GUARANTEE**

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of Elgin watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). Durable, proof case, stem wind and stem set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.85 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

**CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO.  
4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.**

**TRAPPERS**

— Get More Money —

**For Muskrat, Coon,  
Mink, Opossum,  
Fox, Weasel, etc.**

Be sure of best prices.  
Write for price list now.

**BENJAMIN DORMAN**  
Famous Among Trappers for 20 Years  
147 West 24<sup>th</sup> St. New York

Send for Catalog **FARM WAGONS**

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

**Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.**

**Don't Pay For  
4 Months**

We will send you an Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. 30 days' Free Trial. Returnable at our expense if not satisfactory. You should know about this improved metal-to-metal harness construction. Metal wherever there is wear or strain.

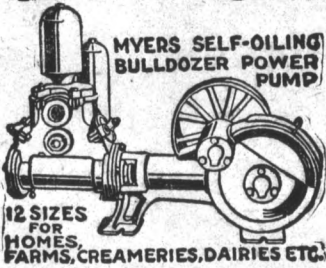
**Old Tan  
Harness**

Write for **FREE Book.** Ask for free harness book showing pictures of latest harness models and telling all about the real old fashioned Olde Tan leather.

**BABSON BROS., Dept. 31-08  
2843 W. 19th St. Chicago, Ill.**



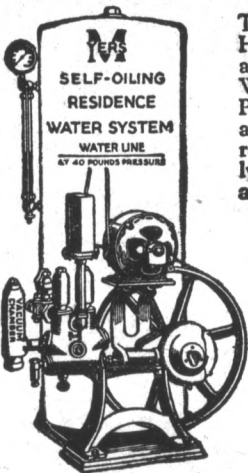
## Fifty Years of Leadership



12 SIZES FOR HOMES, FARMS, CREAMERIES, DAIRIES ETC.

FOR fifty years—and more—their unvarying standard of high quality has secured for MYERS PRODUCTS an international reputation for completely satisfactory service under all conditions. Among those who know, the name "MYERS" stands for world headquarters for pumps.

## MYERS POWER PUMPS AND Self-Oiling WATER SYSTEMS



The Myers Line includes high-grade Well, House and Cistern Pumps, Power Pumps, Hand and Power Spray Pumps, Pumping Jacks and Water Systems. Myers Self-Oiling Power Pumps and Myers Self-Oiling Water Systems are built in a complete line that meets every requirement. There is a Myers Outfit specially built for your needs—whether you require a hundred gallons an hour or ten thousand.

See your dealer today about the Myers Line of Pumps, Door Hangers, Hay and Grain Unloaders and Spray Rigs. Or, write us today for our catalog.



The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.  
260 Orange St. Ashland, Ohio

(C-11)

## ROUGH ON RATS



The Old Reliable Exterminator

Used the World over, for many generations, to kill rats, mice and noxious animals. A sure way to do away with dangerous pests. Safe to handle. Sold by general stores and druggists. 25c, 50c a box.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

## THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS



which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid.

Horse book 3-S free.

A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

## Advertising That Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. It will help you dispose of your poultry, hatching egg, real estate or some miscellaneous article. It will help you find that extra help you may need. Michigan Farmer Liners get big results, and cost little.

See rates on page 545.

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit



Heaves, Coughs, Condi-  
tioners, Worms. Most for cost.  
Two cans satisfactory for  
Heaves or money back. \$1.25  
per can. Dealers or by mail.  
The Newton Remedy Co.  
Toledo, Ohio.

## Short of Hay?

Convert fodder into feed

with "FAMOUS" Feed Cutter. The cost is small. It does an exceptionally fine job of cutting—choice of 3/4", 1", 1 1/2".

Models for every need, with many special features that make for capacity, safety and ease of operation. We can give you prompt delivery.

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



## On the Coldest Days

keep warm and comfortable while working or playing outdoors in a

## Brown's Beach Jacket

The Old Reliable Working Garment Made of strong knit cloth with knit-in wool-fleece lining and cut to fit snugly. Warm as an overcoat, cheaper than a good sweater, will not rip, ravel or tear and can be washed. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask Your Dealer  
BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY  
Worcester, Massachusetts



## A Great Potato Show

Exhibits at Gaylord Set Pace For Quality

THE Top O' Michigan has again held its celebration commemorating the rising glory of the mighty spud. As in previous years, the Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show was held at Gaylord in Otsego county. That this is the logical place for such a celebration is clearly pointed out by the fact that Otsego county won the county exhibits for the fourth successive year, and that the Sweepstakes winner in the peck exhibits of all varieties was won by an Otsego man.

Three days were devoted to the show, November 3-4-5. The first day was devoted to apples, the second to potatoes and the third to boys' and girls' club work, which included both apples and potatoes. The number of entries was the largest in the four years that the Potato Show has been held, 340 entries being made in all the classes. Not only was the number of entries greater, but the quality of potatoes shown far exceeded any other show in the history of the association. Mr. A. G. Tolaas, Potato Specialist from the University of Minnesota, who was asked to judge the exhibits, remarked that it was one of the finest shows that he had ever been asked to judge, and that the peck exhibits of Rural Russets were the most difficult lot that he ever had.

There were over ninety entries in the peck exhibit of Rural Russets, and the judges worked very diligently before acclaiming John Allis, of Gaylord, the winner. Mr. Allis also won the Sweepstakes in competition with all other varieties in the peck exhibit. Mr. H. C. Moore, Potato Specialist at the Michigan State College, who assisted Mr. Tolaas in judging also remarked that this show was becoming better each year.

The show room of the association was arranged in the Municipal Building. The interior was arranged as a sort of amphitheater, with the neatly arranged piles of potatoes in the center and the apple exhibits and special exhibits of the State Department of Agriculture and the Michigan State College arranged around the outer circle.

Professor V. R. Gardner, of the Michigan State College, and Mr. R. W. Rees, Horticulturist for the New York Central Lines, judged the apples. On Thursday night the fourth annual banquet was held, at which Mr. John D. Willard, Director of Continuing Education at the Michigan State College, was the main speaker. His talk on the "Farmer of the Future," in which he remarked that farming in the United States would never resolve itself into peasantry, was very much enjoyed by the 175 guests who attended. Other speakers at the banquet were, I. R. Waterbury, Business Manager of the Michigan Farmer; Howard Rather, of the Michigan State College; Edward Bilitzke, Secretary of the Gaylord Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Tolaas, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, of the Armour Fertilizer Works.

The Boys' and Girls' Club Day, while held on the last day, was by no means the least important affair of the show. Ninety-five boys and girls were there to participate in the Individual Judging Contest, and to compete with each other in exhibits of potatoes and apples. Prizes for these contests were awarded at a luncheon given to them by the Top O' Michigan Potato Association. The high rank which is being maintained by the boys and girls in northern Michigan at this show, was purely demonstrated when the boys from the Harbor Springs High School carried away the first prize in the Michigan State Department of Agriculture Special for the best exhibit showing the standard grades of Michigan.

A new feature of the show this year was the Church Choir Singing Contest, which was conducted under the auspices of the R. E. Olds Community Music Fund and the Michigan State College of Agriculture, in connection with the Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show. Each team entering this was required to sing, "Lead Kindly Light," and any other selection that they might choose. The Gaylord Methodist Episcopal Church won first place in this contest, thereby carrying away \$100 in premium money.

Other lesser important features of the show, but those which attracted considerable attention, were the Apple Naming Contest, the contest on identification of potato diseases, and the individual judging contest for all farmers in the counties included in the Top O' Michigan Potato Association.

Following are the awards on both apples and potatoes as made by the judges:

### First on Plates of Apples.

Wolf River—James Evans, Herron; Wagner—C. W. Oatley, Kewadin; Jonathan—W. J. Hooper, Rapid City; Snow—W. J. Hooper; Northern Spy, H. G. Waring, Kewadin; Golden Russet—H. G. Waring; Stark's Delicious—C. W. Oatley; Wealthy—George Cook; R. I. Greening—W. J. Hooper; Grimes Golden—F. H. Hemstreet & Co., Bellaire; any other variety—H. G. Waring on Kings; Sweepstakes—H. G. Waring on Northern Spy.

### First on Trays of Apples.

McIntosh—Theo. Schmalzried, Leyering; Wolf River, Theo. Schmalzried; Wagner—F. H. Hemstreet, Bellaire; Jonathan—C. W. Oatley, Snow—H. G. Waring; Northern Spy—F. H. Hemstreet & Co.; Stark's Delicious—C. W. Oatley; Wealthy—Theo. Schmalzried; R. I. Greening—W. J. Hooper; Grimes Golden—F. H. Hemstreet & Co.; any other variety—H. G. Waring; Sweepstakes—H. G. Waring on Alexander.

### Other Classes.

Bushels (all varieties competing)—C. W. Oatley, Kewadin, on Stark's Delicious.

Fancy pack, (any package less than a half bushel suitable container for shipping, displaying, and sale to fancy trade), F. H. Hemstreet & Co.

Bay City Times Tribune Special, one bushel, H. G. Waring, Kewadin, on Kings.

### Potato Awards (First Awards Only).

Thirty-two potatoes: Russet Rurals—John Allis, Gaylord; White Rurals—Michael Smilowski, Gaylord; Green Mountain—R. J. Gehrke, Ossineke; Irish Cobblers—Ray Warner, Gaylord; Early Ohio—John Karslake, Vanderbilt; any other variety of merit—R. J. Gehrke; Sweepstakes—for the best peck of any variety in individual exhibit, John Allis.

County exhibit—Otsego county, A. C. Lytle, county agent.

Certified Seed: Russet Rurals—Irwin Cole, Alanson; all other late varieties—Peter McVannle, Gaylord; all early varieties—J. D. Robinson, Pellston.

Beginners' Special—Ira Cole.

Bay City Times Tribune Special, one bushel Bakers—John Allis; best potato—Theon Sutton, Central Lake.

County Sweepstakes—Otsego county, John Allis.

Church Choir Singing Contest—Gaylord Methodist Episcopal.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs (First Award Only).

Club Exhibit—Hayes Township Potato Club, Gaylord.

Best within Club—Waters Club, J. Holzschuh; Hayes Club, Clare Warner; Alba Club, A. Glidden; Alpena Club, F. Diamond; Five Lakes Club, S. Allis.

Individual Exhibits: Russet Rurals—Clare Warner, Gaylord.

State Department of Agriculture Special.

Exhibit on Standard Grades—Harbor Springs High School, Harbor Springs.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs: any variety of potatoes—Ray Warner.

Potato Weight-guessing Contest—winner, first day, Ira Cole; second day, Harold Goff, Boyne Falls.

Adult Judging Contest—A. N. McDonald, Millersburg, Ohio, and Irwin Cole, Alanson, tied for first.

Potato Disease Contest—Irwin Cole. Alpena News Cup to Chas. Herron. Hardigan Alfalfa, Otsego county, A. C. Lytle.

Armour Fertilizer Works—Otsego county.



## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

### PROFITABLE TO DRY HAY ARTIFICIALLY.

**D**RYING hay by artificial process on a large scale, is now a practical proposition. Dr. W. J. Spillman, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, recently made a trip to the Walker-Gordon dairy farm in New Jersey, to see a new hay drier in operation. It is estimated that the plant can harvest, cure and put into the barn, hay growing within two miles of it, at a cost of less than \$8.00 a ton when run at full capacity. The drier is capable of turning out twenty tons of cured hay a day. It saves all the leaves of alfalfa, thus obtaining a larger yield than by ordinary methods. The quality of the cured hay is better than that cured by ordinary means. The hay retains the same color it had while growing in the field. The cost of the plant is \$22,000, which, to make it economical, it is necessary to run it to capacity during the entire alfalfa cutting season.

### HOW TO FIND SIZE OF PULLEY.

**S**O many subscribers seem to have trouble in finding the proper size of pulleys for feed grinders, saw rigs, and other belt-driven equipment, that perhaps a few suggestions may be helpful. There is really a very simple rule based on the fact that the size and speed of driving pulley multiplied together equals the size and speed of the driven pulley, multiplied together. It may be stated as follows:

To find size of driven pulley—multiply size and speed of driving pulley together and divide by speed of driven pulley.

To find speed of driven pulley—multiply size and speed of driving pulley together and divide by size of driven pulley.

To find size of driving pulley—multiply size and speed of driven pulley together and divide by speed of driving pulley.

To find speed of driving pulley—multiply size and speed of driven pulley together and divide by size of driving pulley. Pulley sizes should be inches.

### REAR WHEELS.

**I**T is wise to examine rear wheels occasionally for slack. A little wobble on the axle will soon wear the key, or key-seat, into a bad condition, necessitating extensive repairs sooner or later.

### PROTECTING THE RADIATOR.

**T**HE question often disputed is whether to protect the lower half of the radiator or the upper half, and

whether to do it from the inside or the outside. As the lower part is cooler, it should be protected, and preferably from the outside. A large piece of cardboard across the outside of the radiator may not be pleasing to the eye, but it should be endured for the sake of safety.

### USE OF SPONGE.

**R**UBBING a car with sponges and chamois should be done in straight lines rather than in circles. To prevent water from drying and spotting, it is well to clean one panel at a time. Avoid applying chamois, and especially the sponge, with any great pressure, and do not rub after the surface is dry.

### WHEN PURCHASING A CAR.

**P**ROBABLY some of the most essential points to consider when purchasing a used car are: Examine the chassis very carefully. Examine the motor for compression, tightness of bearings, etc. Also inspect the transmission, axle, universal joints, steering gear, and the mechanism and wheels for back lash.

### AVOID THE SLIDE.

**D**ON'T permit the driving wheels to slide, either in starting or in stopping. Gradual clutch and brake engagement will prevent this. Proper adjustment of each, and good judgment in driving, will amply repay the car owner.

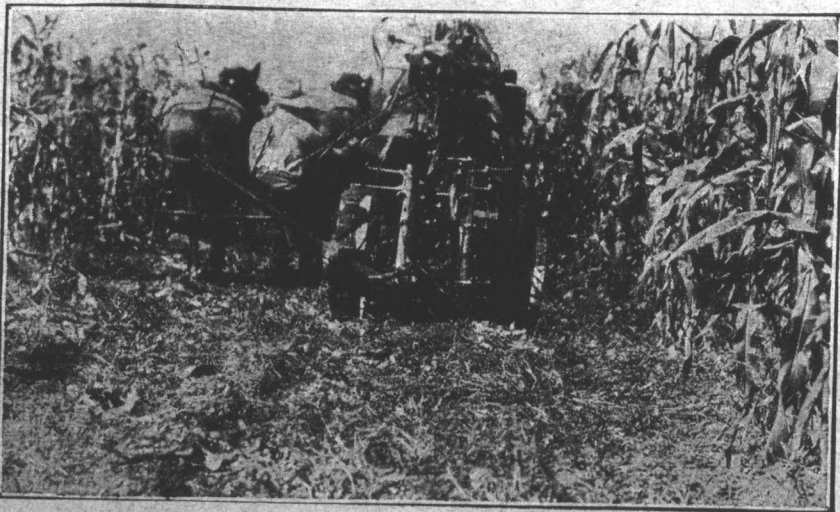
### RADIO BRIEFS.

It is fortunate that radio does not have to wait for electricity, for at the Atlantic City meeting of the National Electric Light Association, it was disclosed that only 7.8 per cent of the farms in the country have electric service of any kind.

A summons read into the microphone of a broadcasting station was considered as a legal serving of process by a New York justice of the supreme court. If such a flimsy method of serving summons becomes recognized in law, it will practically nullify the fundamental purpose of the summons.

A recent Argentine decree places a limit upon the amount of advertising and mechanical music which a station may broadcast.

Tune in on your favorite broadcasting station for the Armistice Day celebration. Special programs have been arranged in keeping with the spirit of rejoicing that spread over the world eight years ago.



This Corn Binder Has the Low-cutting Attachment for Leaving the Stubble Short. Designed to Aid in Corn-borer Fight.

## That Margin of Extra Service puts money back into your pocket



**W**ARMTH and comfort in generous measure, but long service above all!

That extra wear which Goodrich skill and experience have built into Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear means that many a dollar stays right in your pocket that otherwise would be paid out on your year's footwear bills.

You are comfort ahead and you are money ahead when you insist upon Hi-Press, as tough and wear resisting as a Goodrich Silvertown Tire.

Ask Your Shoe Dealer

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.  
Established 1870 AKRON, OHIO  
In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.



# Goodrich HI-PRESS



## 38th Year

The savings which thousands of thrifty folks have placed with us during the past 37 years, have enabled us, through co-operation, to assist thousands of other thrifty folks to own 17,960 homes, thus aiding in the housing of approximately 75,000 people—a city in itself.

During the same period we have paid out millions of dollars in dividends to the thrifty folks who have had their savings here, paying them an average return of 5% per annum on their savings, and at the same time paying all withdrawals promptly on demand—without loss or delay to a single investor.

We are now paying more than \$500,000 a year in dividends, and you, too, can share a part of it by opening an account and making your money earn

### 5% and 6%

Ask for Booklet

Resources  
\$11,500,000

Established  
1889

**The National Loan &  
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1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Under State Supervision

many  
times

improved



The Radiotron UX-201-A of today takes one-fourth the drain on your batteries . . . with five times the "electron emission," as compared with a storage battery tube of 1921. It is being continually improved! For the last word in efficiency, always be sure to get genuine RCA Radiotrons.

**RCA Radiotron**  
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

## Big Fruit Event

Program of American Pomological and State Hort-Meeting

A REAL opportunity is offered this year to all in Michigan who are interested in fruit growing. The Michigan State Horticultural Society will be host to the American Pomological Society at Grand Rapids, from November 30 to December 3. As indicated in the program below, picked men from all parts of the country are going to give of their knowledge and experience. Besides, the banquet is going to be a real festive occasion, and the Apple Show will be the best ever put on. So, if you want to spend about four days as profitably and as enjoyably, as you ever have spent them, come to the Hort meeting at Grand Rapids, November 30 to December 3.

Tuesday, November 30, (Ball Room, Pantlind Hotel).

Morning.

Facts and Follies of 1926, told by fruit growers.

Our Opportunity, by H. M. Peck. An easterner's conception of western orcharding.

The Story of the Northwest, by J. H. Gourley, chief of horticulture, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Afternoon.

Better Pack of Apples, by R. G. Phillips, secretary International Apple Shippers' Association.

Growing the Wenatchee Apple, by William Meikle, Wenatchee, Washington.

Orchard Management, Round-table Discussion, by Arlie L. Hopkins, chairman.

(a) Reducing production costs, by George Friday.

(b) Advantages of Diversified Fruit Crops, by J. P. Munson.

(c) Distributing Farm Labor by Means of the Air-cooled Storage, by John Keeney.

(d) Efficiency in Harvesting and Packing-house Management, by R. L. Everts.

(e) Organizing the Spray Work, by H. A. Cardinell.

Wednesday, December 1.

Morning.

Making Dollars or Making Dimes in the Orchard, by V. R. Gardner, Professor of Horticulture, Michigan State College.

Business meeting of Michigan State Horticultural Society. Election of officers.

The Present Trend of Apple Growing in America, by Ralph Rees, Rochester, N. Y., Horticulturist N. Y. C. R. R.

Afternoon.—Cherry Session.

Cherry Maggot Control Service, by Prof. R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, Michigan State College.

Dusting to Delay the Cherry Harvest, by H. B. Tukey, Hudson, N. Y., Horticulturist, Hudson Valley Fruit Investigators.

Some Profitable and Unprofitable Practices in the Cherry Orchard, by A. J. Rogers.

How Much Cultivation do Fruit Trees Really Need? by D. E. Bingham, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Tuesday Evening.—Banquet.

American Pomological Society and Michigan State Horticultural Society at 6:30 in Ball Room, Pantlind Hotel.

Paul Stark, President of American Pomological Society, will preside as toastmaster.

Thursday, December 2.

Morning.

Apple Judging Contest, by Vocational Agricultural High School Students.

Putting Human Interest into the Fruit Business, by M. H. Willis, Benton Harbor, Mich.

The Progress of the National Publicity and Advertising Campaign, by John W. Gorby, Chicago, Ill., Executive Secretary, Apples for Health Society.

Business meeting of American Pomological Society.

Afternoon.—Peach Session.

Arsenical Injury to Peach Trees, by C. W. Bennett.

Oriental Peach Moth, by L. Gentner. A new yellow peril has been found in Michigan. Be prepared, that you may recognize the Oriental Peach Moth should it appear in your orchard.

Marketing 60,000 Bushels of Fruit at the Roadside, by R. D. Willoughby, of Mountain View Orchards, Romeo, Mich.

Peach Pruning, by F. P. Culliman, Horticulturist, Purdue, Indiana.

Gassing the Peach Borer (a moving picture), by Robert Anderson.

Friday, December 3.

Morning.

Inter-collegiate Apple Judging Contest.

Retailing Apples, by Chas. L. Bark-

er, Advertising Manager, J. W. Knapp Co., Lansing, Mich.

Fruit as Merchandise, G. E. Prater, Manager of the Wolverine Fruit and Produce Exchange.

Consumer Demand—A Guide to Horticultural Production, by W. F. Rofkar, Port Clinton, Ohio.

Afternoon.

How to Make the Most of the Roadside Market, by H. P. Gaston.

Observations of a Horticulturist in Europe, by U. P. Hedrick, Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y.

Student Speaking Contest. Horticultural students of Michigan State College competing.

### WATCH RESULTS ON HURON FARMS.

A DEMONSTRATION of the control of blight by the use of liquid spray on the Huron Farms in Washtenaw county, has been watched with interest by horticulturists throughout the state. A demonstration was also given of spraying and dusting at night. The methods used on this farm are adopted by many horticulturists for the management of their home orchards. Authorities in horticultural work from all over the United States visit Huron Farms to see the latest developments in theoretical horticulture worked out in field practice.

### PRUNING AFFECTS COLOR IN GRAPES.

A DEMONSTRATION held at the Barrett Vineyard, in Van Buren county, to show the effect of pruning upon the early coloring of grapes, has been carried on for the past four years. This work, which has been under the direction of Dr. Newton L. Partridge, Michigan State College, shows that the early development of color in grapes is materially aided by close pruning. The early coloration is an important factor when grapes have to be picked for market before fully matured.

### VALUE OF WALNUT WOOD.

We have some full-grown walnut trees that are attracting attention from buyers. Could you tell me how to know their value in money?—E. S.

The value of the walnut trees depends a good deal on the size of the trees, and to the general formation of the logs which might be taken from the trees. The quality of walnut logs depends upon the amount of heartwood present, and also the figure. This figure may be caused by buttressed tree roots, forks, or other formations on the trunk. Some walnut logs sell for \$100 per thousand up to \$300 per thousand. It would pay anyone to get in touch with manufacturers rather than buyers. There are several firms in Indiana which buy walnut logs by the carload. If the inquirer does not have enough trees to make a carload, perhaps a carload or more could be gotten together in his neighborhood. Quite often these firms wish to have stumps and all, as very often the stump is the most valuable part.

### NEW INSECT COMING.

INSECT specialists in the eastern part of this country are being warned by the department of agriculture to be on the outlook for a new insect pest from Japan. Specimens of the beetle which entomologists believe to be an entirely new pest in the United States, have been found in two or three localities in New York state, and two in New Jersey. It has been identified as *autosericia japonica* motsch, but has not yet been given a pronounceable American name. This is said to be the third insect pest that has come from Japan to worry the bug doctors, and cause our farmers and gardeners serious losses.



## THESE FARMERS WORK TOGETHER.

(Continued from page 517).

thing would apply largely to corn and to tobacco, and in some measure, to wheat. Even the size of our wheat area is in favor of the wheat cooperative. For, on an average, we contribute about twenty-five per cent of all the world's export of wheat. If the wheat growers were completely organized they would undoubtedly be a larger factor in determining the world price for wheat than they are now. Canada also exports about twenty-five per cent of all the wheat exports. If American wheat growers were organized as thoroughly as the Canadian wheat growers are now organized, it is safe to assume that there would be some degree of cooperation between the two, and America would acquire a new and a potent voice in determining the world price of wheat.

The government of Denmark from the beginning, consistently has encouraged and fostered the cooperative movement in every way possible. What is equally important, is that the business interests of Denmark are in complete accord with the work the cooperatives are doing. The business men there see that a prosperous agriculture means prosperous towns and cities. In traveling through Denmark one is impressed with the air of well-being and prosperity to be found in the towns and cities, large and small.

Cooperation is regarded by all classes in Denmark as the basis of a successful agriculture, and therefore as indispensable to the success and prosperity of other classes. If in America we had the same sympathetic and helpful attitude towards cooperation from the business men in the same degree, our progress would be much more rapid. I am glad to say that I think this spirit among the business men in America is growing. I think I see new evidences every day of an appreciation on the part of our business men that, after all, a successful agriculture is the basis of any enduring prosperity for the other classes of society.

One thing is certain. The cooperative method of agriculture requires that the farmers generally be educated. The Danish farmers probably are the best educated farmers in the world. The degree of illiteracy in Denmark is the lowest in the world. The education of the Danish farmer, too, is not limited to the three R's. He has technical education fitting him to do his work intelligently. And it does not matter whether he may be a large farmer, a middle-sized farmer, or a small farmer.

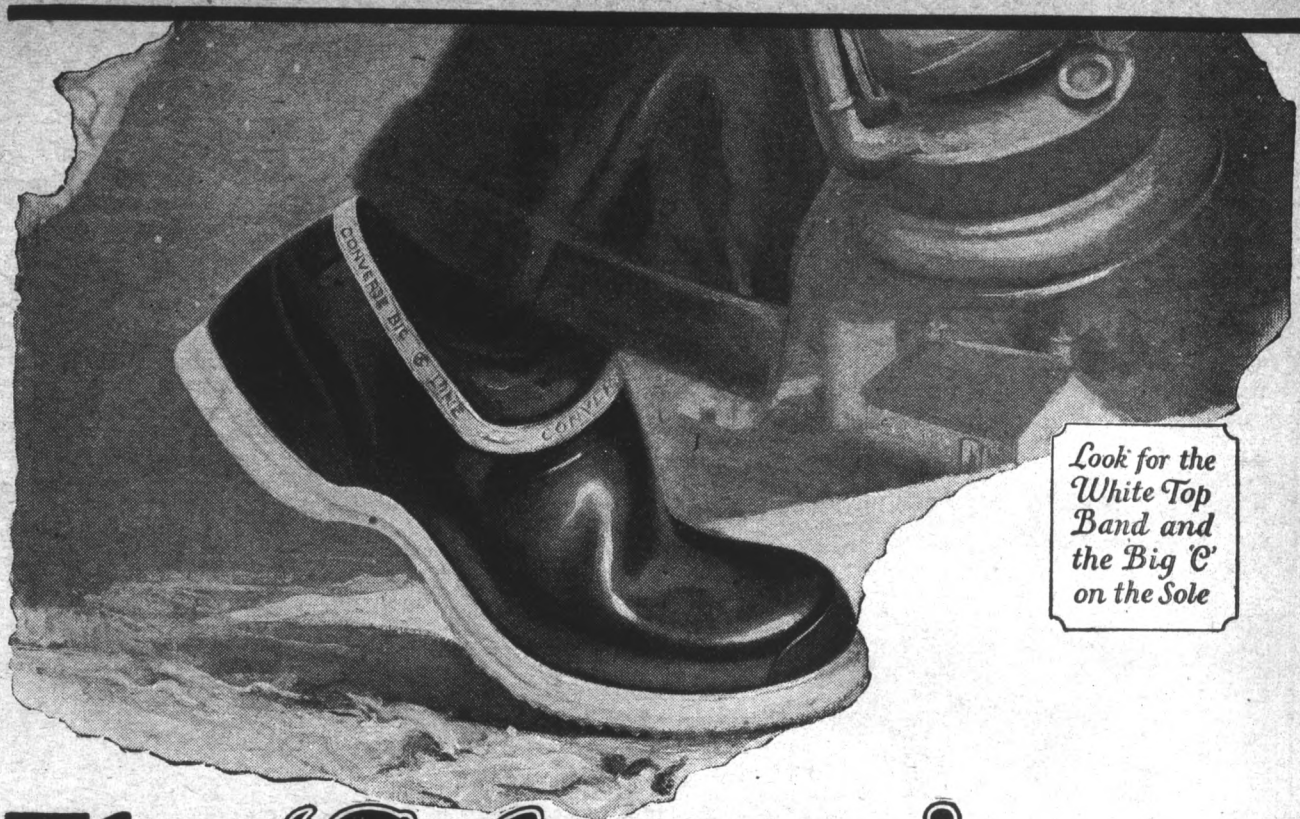
I visited J. P. Mortensen, at Olstak. Mr. Mortensen's farm consisted of eleven acres. There were on the place four cows, two heifers, and two calves. He keeps four cows and delivers his milk to the cooperative creamery. His average production of milk last year per cow was over 9,000 pounds, testing 3.83 per cent of butter-fat. He sells about fifteen hogs a year to the cooperative packing house. In addition he gets a substantial revenue from his hens, the eggs from which are also packed and sold by a cooperative. Mr. Mortensen had established a rotation of crops, the reasons for which he could give clearly. His cows, as you may judge from their yield, were high-class cows—as good as could be found upon the larger farms. Likewise his pigs. He took us into his house—a neat, comfortable and homelike place—where he showed us the records of production of his cows, and his books of account. Mr. Mortensen was a farmer and a business man. He was making a very comfortable living from his small farm, and apparently was leading a satisfying life. His case, I was told, was not an exceptional one, but was typical of the small holdings.

The middle-sized farm, which means a farm from fifty to 125 acres, is the

farm which is regarded the backbone of Danish agriculture. I visited several farms of this size in different parts of the country. The had better homes, better equipped, better and more complete farm buildings than can be found in the most favored portions of the United States, so far as I have seen. In more than one instance we were hospitably invited by the farmer into his house for a meal. The food was abundant, too abundant I thought, and of excellent quality, and there were all the indications of culture in the home.

As I have said before, I motored through Denmark in both directions almost from one end of the country to the other. The thing that impressed me most was that nowhere did I see farm improvements run down, which is so noticeable in America, especially in recent years. And it is a mistake to suppose that the Danish farmer does not have as high a standard of living as the American farmer at the best. In fact, as other travelers have noted, it is impossible in Denmark, from dress or manner, or in any other way, to distinguish between the farmer and the business man of the towns and cities.

In one instance, we were told that the farmer was away at the seaside enjoy-



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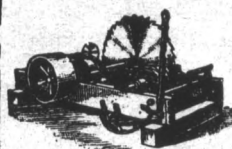
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ing the sea bathing. His wife and daughter, however, very cordially explained to us the operation of the farm.

Upon the middle-sized farm some labor is employed in addition to that of the family. Usually it is a young man or young men from the neighborhood who are preparing themselves for farming on their own account later on. Wherever there was a son or sons in the family, I asked if they were satisfied to remain upon the farm and succeed their fathers. This question caused some amusement, for they could not understand what better in life the young man could look forward to than to carry on the work of the farm.

Nor did we see or hear of a middle-sized farmer who was planning to buy additional land to add to his farm. He seemed satisfied with what he held. He employed his surplus funds, if any, in improving his farm, making his home more comfortable, or investing his surplus funds in bonds of the credit associations, which are also cooperative. In this I thought I saw a great lesson to the American farmer. He has been too ambitious to increase his acres rather than to improve and make more productive the acres he already owns. This, perhaps, is natural in a new country where farm land values until recently, have pretty steadily risen. The figures now disclose the fact that even in the most prosperous days of American agriculture the farmer's profits came, not so much from the operation of his farm as from the increase in its value per acre. It therefore seemed to him an easier way to get ahead to take every dollar he could spare from his farm, make a partial payment upon other lands, even though he did not need them, confidently expecting a rise in their value. That time, however, has passed in American agriculture. From now on the American farmer must depend upon the profits of operation of his farm, if he is to have any profits at all. It is to be hoped that the spirit which have moved the Danish farmers to make their lands more productive, their homes more comfortable, their manner of living more satisfying, will become the spirit of the American farmer.

I left Denmark with the profound conviction that just as the middle-sized farmer had become the backbone of Danish agriculture, so the family size farm in America is the ideal towards which we should strive. I could not but think of what an agricultural paradise America would be if these family size farms, with improvements equal to the improvements in Denmark, were to cover the agricultural area of the United States.

I visited the Royal Agricultural College and had a delightful day there. Professor O. H. Larsen, Director of Agricultural Economics, a little over a year ago, visited the United States. He came to give a course of lectures at the summer session of the Agricultural College of Cornell University. Professor Larsen gave us much interesting information upon the economic status of the Danish farmer. While we were there, he was just receiving reports from farmers as to their last year's earnings. Enough reports had come in to indicate that the earnings last year were below the earnings of the preceding year, due, as Professor Larsen explained, to the deflation of the Danish currency which was then going on.

It is interesting to note, though, a comparison of the earnings upon capital employed by the farmers in Denmark and America during the depression following 1920. The latest figures I have been able to obtain are for the four crop years ending 1922-1923. During this time the agricultural depression was common to both countries. While the average earnings of the Danish farmers upon capital employed were four and three-fourths per cent, the average earnings of the American

farmers approached the vanishing point.

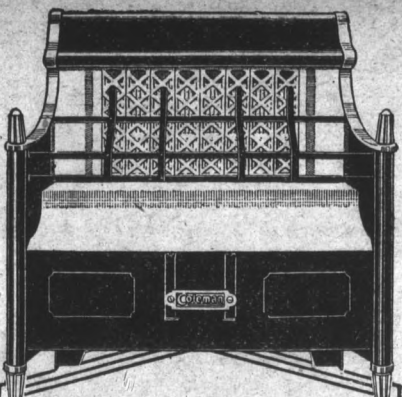
There we also had a very interesting visit with Professor L. Frederiksen, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Professor Frederiksen was most kind and helpful. He told us, among other things, that he regarded the work of the Holstein Friesian Association of America in perfecting the true type models of the bull and the cow as a most important contribution to animal husbandry. He said that while he had not seen the models themselves, he had seen photographs of them in the Breeders' Gazette and was using these photographs in his classes. Of course, all the professors paid a high tribute to the Colleges of Agriculture in America.

In Denmark, however, they are not content to have merely an agricultural college. In addition, they have agricultural schools scattered over the country. There are twenty-four of these. I visited the one at Dalum. These schools are intended for short courses for the sons of farmers and for the training of managers for cooperatives and of cow testers. The sessions are held chiefly in the winter time when there is little work upon the farm. The students are sons of farmers of small farms, as well as of large farms. Except those who become managers of cooperatives, or cow testers, most of them return to the farm at the close of the course. In visiting a small farm one day—a farm of about ten acres—I asked the owner if he had ever attended one of the agricultural schools. He said no, but that his brother-in-law had given him the benefit of the instruction he had there received. I observed, while visiting this school, flowers in the windows, and a general air of neatness and cleanliness everywhere. I commented upon this to the director. He replied, "We teach beauty, because a farmer without a sense of beauty is a slovenly farmer, and therefore not a successful farmer." I know of nothing like these agricultural schools in America, except in Minnesota.

We visited, too, some of their famous "Folk High Schools." These had their inspiration in Bishop Grundtvig during the first half of the last century. Bishop Grundtvig visioned the possibilities of a rural life. He saw no reason why culture should be limited to the cities. He had faith that a more satisfying life could be had by those who lived in the open countryside than anywhere else. He believed in human happiness, and he wanted to see the country so transformed as to insure happiness to those who lived there, and so he championed the cause of a broader rural education. As a result of this agitation, the first "Folk High School" was established in 1844. Since then others rapidly followed, until now scattered over the Kingdom are sixty "Folk High Schools."

These schools are not for the young alone. Men and women of all ages attend. There is an especially large attendance of men and women from twenty-five to forty years of age. There Danish history and Danish literature are taught. Music is an important part of the curriculum. Lectures upon all subjects of interest to the human mind are given by men eminent in their several fields. Whatever embellishes life, or adds to the joy of living, finds a place in the "Folk High School." Agriculture is not specially taught. And yet, out of the "Folk High Schools" of Denmark have come a large part of the agricultural leadership of today. For it soon developed in Denmark that culture and agriculture are so closely related that each reacts upon the other.

Editors' Note:—In his next and concluding article, Mr. Lowden will tell of his visit to Sweden, where he visited the oldest experiment station in the world for seed breeding, and where some very constructive work is being done in handling the forestry problem.



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## Thinking Things Over.

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE people had come to the place when they were to make a fresh decision. They were to bid good-bye to the man who had taken over the immense task left by Moses, and who had seen it through. Joshua is old now. Perhaps he is over-fearful, as old people sometimes are. Perhaps he is forgetful and senile. It seems a bit unnecessary to re-affirm a decision that most of these people had made before. Possibly all of them had decided that Jehovah would be their God forever and ever. And yet, it is a splendid thing to renew a covenant. It makes it over again, as new, strengthens the will, clears away the cobwebs on the brain. Before he dies the old hero wanted to hear the sweetest music in all the world to him. Not the music of the war drum, not the music of thousands on thousands of tramping feet, but the music of his



people saying deliberately that they would continue to worship the Lord Jehovah.

Are we as sure today of what God does for people as Joshua was? I fear some are not, by the way they talk. But they may be, if they will look about them. Yesterday I sat for an hour and listened to a missionary who has worked for eighteen years in the Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra and Borneo. It took me back to the days when we used to sing about the wild man of Borneo. This man has seen many a wild man of Borneo. He told of practices of the Dyak head hunters, some of which I cannot tell here. He showed the crude and cruel saw, made by hand, with which they saw off all the teeth (next to the gums), of every boy and girl who arrives at fourteen years of age, on account of some traditional superstition. The agony of such an operation may be imagined, and the victims sometimes die. He had a sample skull of the hundreds that adorn the houses of the head hunters. He described how these people's lives were filled with fears, and how they used every conceivable means to ward off the angry spirits. Then he told us of the settlement across the lake where there is a colony of Christians. The first thing you notice is, that the young folks all have their teeth! The skulls are gone, the rags and spikes to ward off the spirits are gone, too. And the boys and girls are learning to read and write. He says many of them are very bright! Evidently God is doing something for those people. Has he done less for us? Are we self-sufficient? It would not be difficult to show that we high and mighty Anglo-Saxons are ourselves the product of missionary labor. And were it not for the men and women of faith and prayer today, civilization would putrefy. As Tennyson said of the Duke of Wellington:

"On God and god-like men we build our trust."

There is a spirit of know-it-all among us that chokes the finest feelings toward God. Worship is the highest activity of the soul, but the soul does not worship if it feels that it already has everything it needs. Some one has paraphrased "Twinkle, twinkle," thus:

"Twinkle, twinkle little star,  
I do not wonder what you are;  
What you are I know right well,  
All your component parts can tell."

Human nature is queer, isn't it? One hardly needs go to the movie for entertainment. Here were these people who had seen, or their fathers had

seen, the most wonderful deliverances by the Lord of Hosts. But here they were, a lot of them, carting idols along on the march. And Joshua, wise old leader he was, knew it. They swear that never again will an idol receive their homage. "Jehovah our God will serve." But soon they forgot. It is so easy to forget. And false gods, then as now, brought them almost all their trouble and tragedy in coming days. How is one to keep from forgetting? How keep the false gods shut out?—not then, but now! Keep close to the shepherd. Have some simple and regular habits of devotion. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 21.

SUBJECT:—Joshua renewing the covenant. Joshua, Chapter 24.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Choose ye this day whom ye will serve \* \* but as for me and my house, we will serve Jehovah. Joshua 24:15.



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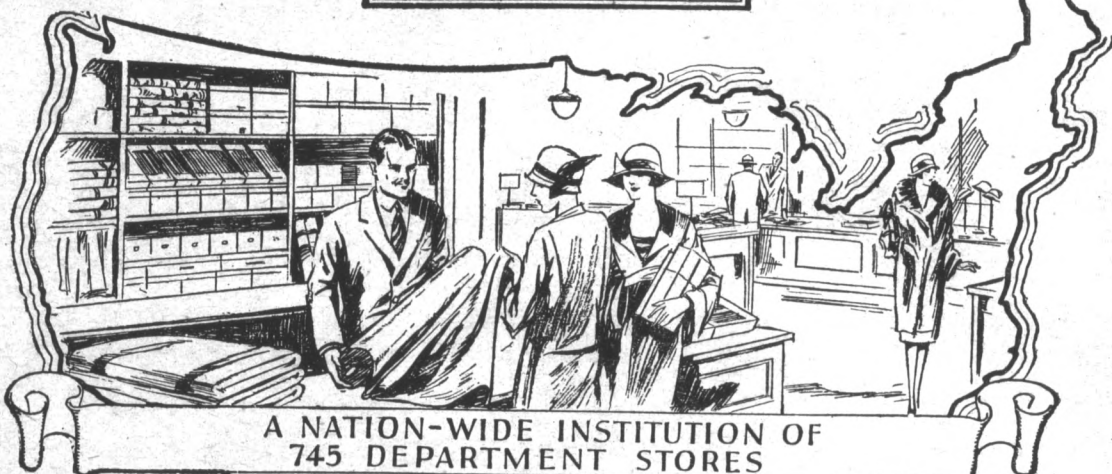
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**A**N old man lost in his memories puffed contentedly at a cob pipe and gazed with kindly eyes on the red-hot sides of the heater. A life of hardship with many disappointments had been his lot, yet he had come through it all mellowed by time, grateful for his meager portion of worldly goods. His friendly smile held a touch of sweetness one occasionally finds in old men who have not become embittered by what life held for them. Old Man Mason's shoulders were straight, though he could no longer carry the heavy loads of his youth, and each spring his blood ran with the warmth of youth as he headed for some new creek. Old he was, yet not too old to carry on an outrageous flirtation with Dame Fortune—a fickle jade.

His gaze wandered to Allison. The youth was seated at the table, his broad back bent, as he rested his strong chin in his hands, occasionally running his fingers nervously through the mop of curly brown hair that covered his head. Fleeing to lower levels from winter's icy blast, he had stumbled on Old Man Mason's cabin by chance and the old man had invited him in with, "I 'most usually lays enough bacon and beans in for the winter for two. Just make yourself at home, and if you can pay for your share o' the grub all right, and if you can't—all right."

Allison accepted, and paid for his share with nuggets of gold, washed that summer. He was a likeable chap, who made the old man's ways his ways, yet in his quiet moments an invisible load bowed him down with its weight. Old Man Mason speculated as to the cause, but never asked questions. "Whatever it is," he decided, "it's nothin' that ain't fair. The boy's right, and I'm for him." Anyone under thirty was a boy in Mason's eyes. Allison was twenty-five.

On this night, as the old man contentedly wandered in the land of his memories and found the musing pleasant, the first storm of winter howled about the snug cabin like some monster in the agony of death. It moved the Malemutes to wail, as certain of their wolfish forbears had doubtless done before the white man came with his short-haired dogs in quest of gold, and left a new breed, a breed wild and domestic. Their howls and the moaning wind blended into a chord weird and desolate.

"Wolf," Allison's lead dog, who alone shared the cabin, suddenly quit his slumbers and sniffed suspiciously at the door. "What's the matter, old fellow?" queried Allison, looking up, the hunted expression Mason frequently noticed, slowly vanishing. The dog pawed at the door. Allison opened it a scant six inches, but the dog thrust his nose through, forced it open with his massive shoulders and vanished in the swirling snow. "Mason, there's someone out there!" cried Allison as he reached for his parka. A moment later he was following the dog's trail.

Ten long minutes ticked by while Old Man Mason peered through the door and waited. Then Allison came staggering beneath the weight of a fur-clad figure. "Who is he, Mason?" he queried as he placed the man on the bunk; "he's done for, I'm afraid!"

"It's Williams!" said Mason solemnly. "Poor old Bill. Now, what made him—Son, we've got to harness a team and get to Williams's cabin as soon as God Almighty and this storm will let us."

"You think we can make it?" "We'll try!" said Old Man Mason grimly. "I ain't as young as I used to be, but I'm a long ways from being all in! Mrs. Williams is there you know, and . . . we've just got to make it!"

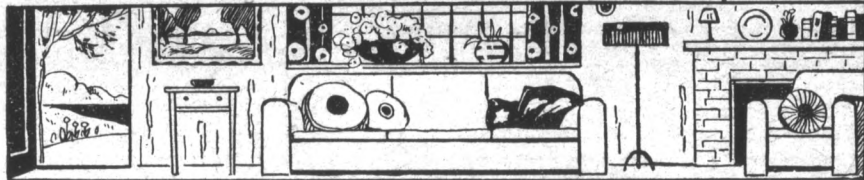
They took Allison's team, because

it was the stronger. Old Man Mason, jaws set determinedly, guided the sled. Allison broke trail.

From early evening until midnight they fought their way, while the blast from the Arctic shrieked in mockery. Old Man Mason cursed his aged limbs and urged the team onward until at last his dim eyes blinked uncertainly at snow-covered landmarks and he halted the team.

"The cabin's about here, son!" he shouted, "look for it! I got to rest—darn my tuckered-out bones!" The young man nodded, and presently Mason heard him shouting ahead.

The door was completely blocked, and no friendly light gleamed through the window. They cleared away the snow and pushed open the door. The dim light in the cabin seemed charged with tragedy. Several charred logs still glowed in the open fireplace, giv-



ing forth grateful warmth. Williams had evidently heaped the logs on before he left, knowing it would be hours before he returned, little dreaming he never would make it. The temperature was normal. A lamp on the table had long since burned out; but on a nearby shelf Allison found another. Its flickering yellow light revealed a disordered room. On a bunk, covered with blankets lay a woman—dead. The tragic end that frequently comes to those who pit their strength and life against the northern elements had overtaken Williams and his mate on the same night. Together they had followed the trail of life, and together they lifted the veil and faced what lay beyond. Fate is sometimes merciful, even in tragedy.

"More light!" whispered Old Man Mason nervously. His hand touched a pile of blankets on the table near the fire and something moved. He leaped back, a cry of alarm bursting from his lips, then laughed sheepishly as he lifted the blankets.

It was pink, almost red, and it blinked in bewilderment, then it kicked downward angrily, and from its tiny mouth came an astounding volume of sound. "Thank God!" cried Old Man Mason. "It's alive, and its eyes are open already, but what will we do with it?" His expression indicated absolute helplessness.

In that tragic moment Allison was inclined to believe a watchful Providence had this hour in mind when he saw to it that Allison was the oldest of several children. As a small boy, numerous duties in the care of children had fallen upon his sturdy young shoulders.

"We'll have to take it to town, Allison," said Mason at length, "because a couple-he-bears like us can't take care of him."

A shade of alarm flashed across Allison's face. "No," he said hurriedly, "we can't take him to town in this weather—five days musing, and we couldn't change him in this freezing air."

"Change him?" queried Old Man Mason. "What—oooh, yesss!"

"The first thing is to give him a bath," said Allison. With the best of intentions, Old Man Mason filled a kettle. Allison laughed. "That's all right, but babies are bathed in oil the first few days. See what you can find while I rummage around for clothes."

"Oil, eh? Well, I've known those as should be boiled in oil, but a bath is something new." He vanished in a storeroom and presently emerged. "Found it the first thing." He displayed an ex-beer-bottle filled with linseed oil.

"Sufferin' cats!" ejaculated Allison, "imagine using that on a baby—it's for harness! Take a peek in the cupboard and dig up some olive oil."

The first bath was an event that ever lived in Old Man Mason's memory. To him fell the task of holding

the baby, which they now called Mike for lack of a better name, and he perspired freely, releasing all holds the instant the infant jerked an arm or leg.

"Can't you hold him?" grumbled Allison impatiently.

"I'm afraid I'll break him," retorted Mason, "rattle him yourself."

"And you pick him up this way," explained Allison, carefully supporting the head with his fingers.

"You do," replied Old Man Mason; "but I don't, so long as I have the strength to lick somebody that tells me to pick him up." At this moment Mike, in the time-honored manner, announced the inner infant needed attention. "And I don't know of a cow within a hundred miles," he groaned.

Canned cow there was, however. Mrs. Williams had been far-sighted, and though she expected to be in town when the baby arrived, she had provided against every possible contingency. Allison found a well-filled box containing various supplies, including the all-important bottle and appurtenances. The first meal required considerable maneuvering on Allison's part, but eventually Mike got the hang of the thing and gave a wonderful exhibition of enthusiasm. After emptying the bottle he fell asleep. The men, dead tired, did likewise.

In the crisp morning air Old Man Mason stood on a knoll near the cabin and looked upon a white-mantled world. The storm was over. "It can't be an ordinary place," he muttered softly, "because, when he grows up he might want to see where his ma and pa are buried. This is about the right place, kinda up in the air and sorta sheltered; in the summer the crick will make soft music; in the fall the leaves will cover the mounds, and in winter snow will keep things white and clean till the green grass comes in the spring."

Old Man Mason put in a tough day caring for Mike while Allison brought in the body of Williams, and together they made coffins from the lumber the

couple had expected to use for finishing their home.

They blasted out the frozen ground, and over the open graves Allison read the burial service, while Old Man Mason stood with bowed head. When Allison finished the old man stepped forward. "And maybe, old friends of mine," he whispered, "you'll rest a mite easier if you know Old Man Mason will always look after the little feller." A tear rolled down his cheek.

**H**E fed him strictly on the dot, testing the temperature of the milk with a gnarled finger. "Ye gods!" roared Allison, when he observed this, "don't you know this is the age of germs?"

"Germs," queried the old man, regarding his finger with suspicion.

"Billions of 'em, so our best doctors say."

"Huh!" retorted Mason, "my old mother raised a whale of a family and she never heard tell of a germ. What are they, kind of a flea? Prob'ly ain't none in Alaska, anyway, there's no snakes in the country." In Mike's case, however, Old Man Mason took no chances, and sanitation plus became the rule.

When he was two weeks old, Allison, who brooded less now, made the discovery that they did not know his weight. "And not a scales in the place!" he added; "can't tell whether he's gaining or not."

Long years in the north had sharpened Old Man Mason's wits in the matter of improving appliances. He fumbled about for a time, and when Allison returned from feeding the dogs, Mike was hanging from the end of a short stick, his weight balancing nine cans of beans, one can of condensed milk, and a can of pepper. "He weighs nine pounds and ten ounces," announced the old man triumphantly, "and getting heavier every day. Guess I'll give him some more grub."

Like a true sourdough the baby thrived on the food of the land, and as the short winter days grew longer so did Mike's weight increase, until at five and a half months he could balance eighteen cans of beans with ease. Perfect health had been his lot, and then with the suddenness of a bolt from the blue, he became fretful and threw his two fathers into a panic. Taking turns they walked the floor until they were exhausted, but the moment they laid him down, he became worse than ever. "He oooh-waah-hoos all the time," growled Old Man Mason, "and we can't stop it. What'll we do. I never felt so worthless in my life. He's expecting us to do something. He's too little to have troubles—darn it!"

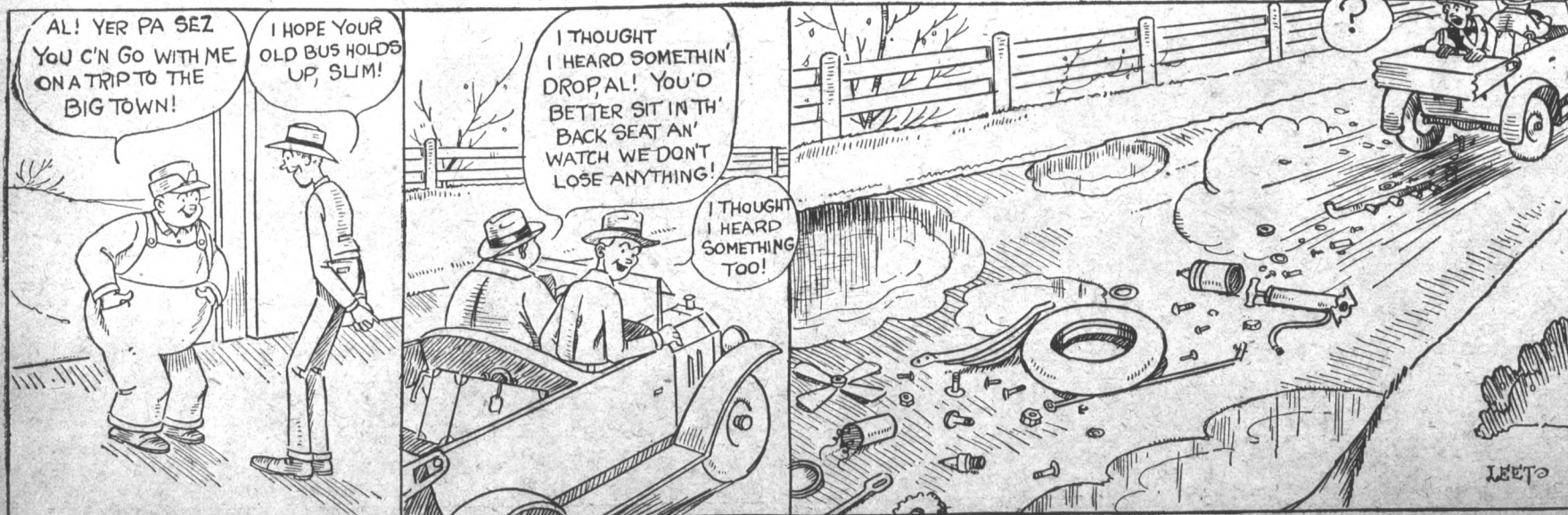
When they again weighed him, he had lost a pound. "We got to do something, quick!" said Allison decisively. "I've been thinking—"

Old Man Mason knew that Allison had been thinking. Since they had Mike to care for, he had been buoyant and happy, the invisible load had vanished. Now, with the baby's illness, the old depression had returned. Old Man Mason saw all this through his faded blue eyes and sympathized, but did not speak. Allison did not say of what he had been thinking, but that night Old Man Mason saw his pacing figure sharply outlined against the snow. It was bitterly cold. At length he climbed the ridge and for a long time looked down upon the snow-covered graves, then he returned to the cabin and by the yellow glow of the kerosene lamp, he looked upon the baby. Mike was asleep, but it was a fretful sleep; he jerked spasmodically, pitiful little cries coming from his lips.

Old Man Mason saw Allison's strong hands clasp until the bones cracked, then unclasp, then clasp again from stress of his emotion, an outward hint

Frank R. Leet

### Activities of Al Acres—The Long, Long Trail





of the struggle within. Presently he touched the baby's hot face with almost maternal tenderness, and with the touch came tears unbidden. Old Man Mason blinked a tear or two in sympathy, but remained silent. "Poor little fellow; you're making your first fight now," said Allison. "There'll be others in your life, too, but you've the right to your chance at what life holds for you. Old Man Mason, from the wisdom of his years knows, as a whole, life is sweet; he'll tell you that when you can understand. Just now you need help, and you're going to have it. I've balled up my life a bit, so it don't matter much. I'd kinda like to see you grow up though; you've crawled into my heart without me knowing just when or how."

Allison tucked in a loose end of the blanket and faced Old Man Mason. "I'm going to town, old-timer," he said, "and I'll send a doctor out. Two weeks ago I told you where my claim is. Your hunt for the end of the rainbow is done, the pot of gold is on my claim. It's yours and Mike's. I'll not need it."

For some reason Old Man Mason was deeply moved. "But—but," he faltered, "you're coming back with the doctor!"

"No, old friend, I won't be back. You'll believe me, I know; perhaps you've sensed there was something wrong, but were too decent to mention it. Two years ago I blocked a little game a fellow named Starke was trying to put over. He never forgave me for blocking his dirty work; and he's got good connections and they've made it hot for me. Last summer we met, alone. I was afraid, not of him but of myself, of what I would do if I felt his flesh in my hands. I tried to avoid him, but he mistook my motions for fear. It wasn't a pretty fight, and when it was over, I crawled into the brush to die—too! Fate willed otherwise and I was conscious when two of his friends found him and took him away, and I heard what they said. McNeil's Island for life, and with the sort of testimony, they'd swear to I'd never prove self-defense in a million years. I'm young, life is sweet; but being with you has changed me. Love of freedom alone has kept me from going in lately, and now Mike—he's got to have his chance. We don't count. We've tasted life, but he's just starting, if you get what I mean."

Old Man Mason knew exactly. "You stay here," he said; "I'll make it to town."

"Your loyal old heart is stronger than your legs," Allison replied; "you'd try to make it, all right, but you couldn't—in time. Besides, I want to get this Starke affair over with. Don't argue, I might weaken."

Weaken? Old Man Mason knew the word did not exist for Allison. Perhaps after all it was best, but he knew he was going to lose the best partner he ever had. A partnership of chance had developed into a partnership of love.

"You'll be starting in the morning?" "No, tonight! Every hour counts with Mike. The dogs are fresh and so am I! I want to make five days' journey in four."

"All right, son, but—but—hang it, this has got to come out right," exploded Old Man Mason. "Let me know when the trial comes off, and we'll be down to see you through, Mike and me."

Long after the dogs and driver had vanished around the bend in the river, Old Man Mason stood in silent contemplation. "Always the sort of boy I'd like to've had," he sighed. "Just about the nearest to a son I'll ever have, I guess." He re-entered the cabin. "Well, Mike, he's gone, our big partner, and we've lost him—forever."

It was a picture that drove Allison onward without sparing himself or dogs, his last picture of little Mike, feverish, tossing, tormented by little devils that danced in his dreams when he should have been cooing at fairies. And there were foot-sore dogs dragging the sled, and exhausted dogs riding when he reached the village. It was night; except for a pool-hall and the offices above, the buildings were dark. Allison staggered as he climbed the stairs and stopped before a door on which was lettered: "Doctor Wilson, Physician and Surgeon. Walk In!" The door was locked, but voices came from across the hall. He turned and read another sign: "Office of the United States Marshal. Entrance." It sent a strange feeling of dread through his tired body, yet he paused but an instant before entering. Seated before a desk was a determined yet kindly-appearing man. "Hello, there!" came the pleasant greeting. "What can I do for you?"

"I want Doctor Wilson, if he's the best doctor in town; a fast, fresh dog team that'll take him to Old Man Mason's cabin; and somebody to look after my own; they're exhausted."

"You want what you want when you want it. Somebody froze, or shootin'

scrape? Hope nothings' happened to Old Man Mason."

"He's right as usual, but it's our baby!"

"Your what?" exclaimed the astounded official, who knew there was but one woman in that country, Mrs. Williams. Briefly Allison explained the situation.

The marshal was a man of action. He broke up a game of pool and sent the men on various errands, then returned. Allison was stretched out on the floor sound asleep. For several minutes he smoked and contemplated the sleeping man, then a curious expression came over his face and he opened a drawer and took a photograph therefrom. "Now, that's hell!" he growled. "Old Man Mason's partner is Allison, and he's wanted in the Starke case. It sure balls things up."

WHEN Allison was aroused two hours later, he found the doctor and a fresh team waiting. The marshal motioned him into the private office.

"You're Allison!" he said directly.

"Yes, I'm your man. It's asking too much, I suppose, but I'd like to take the doctor in. It's a matter of life and death, and I'll promise on my honor to return, or you can send a deputy and I'll pay the expense."

For several minutes the marshal was silent. "I guess," he said, "that the word of any man who'll walk into a marshal's office when he's wanted, just for another kid, is good. You'll need a good lawyer when you return. There's powerful influence lined up against you, and they'd make it hot for me, if they knew I'd paroled you; but I'm United States marshal so long as I hold office. Er—er—darn it, Allison, I may as well tell you now—Old Man Mason's son is known as Starke hereabouts."

"Good God, man, and I fought his son that day?"

The marshal nodded, and handed Allison an envelope. "Give it to the old man as soon as you arrive." Allison nodded dully. Over and over in his mind turned the damning thought: "Starke was Old Man Mason's son." For the first time in his life he flinched. The thought of facing the kindly old soul was torture. It would be like a son telling a father he had killed a brother.

The doctor did not know, of course. "You're exhausted," he said; "you ride on the sled."

Allison's conscience prodded his exhausted body into wakefulness as the hours slipped by. As in a trance, he felt the movement of the sled, heard the driver's orders, then after an eternity, they camped until morning.

Day or night there was no rest for the harried man. Tired physically and mentally, each mile brought him nearer to Old Man Mason. The face of his old friend, seamed and lined with the hardship of years, but sweet and kindly, was always before him. And because of him, the lines would deepen, perhaps the kindness give way to bitterness. What mattered if it was in self-defense—he had killed his best friend's son.

Old Man Mason was standing in front of the cabin when they came in sight. "I've been through hell," he shouted, "he's getting worse, lost two more cans of beans' weight."

Old Man Mason looked grayer and careworn from his ceaseless vigil; his hands trembled. "I can't do it today," thought Allison, "he's got to have a night's rest; then I'll break the news." The doctor was bending over his small patient. At length his serious face brightened, and he suddenly thrust his fingers into Mike's mouth. "Huh!" he grunted, favoring the partners with a withering glance, huh! Say, men, this kid's getting teeth, that's all. And I mushed over a hundred miles." Then the humor of the situation dawned and he threw back his head and roared with laughter. "Come take a peek!" They peered into the pink mouth with interest. "One's through, but it'll be necessary to lance this other one—that's the whole trouble. Quite painless, I assure you."

"Now, son, you'd better turn in; you're about tuckered out." Old Man Mason told his partner; "you must have been at it night and day."

"I was!"

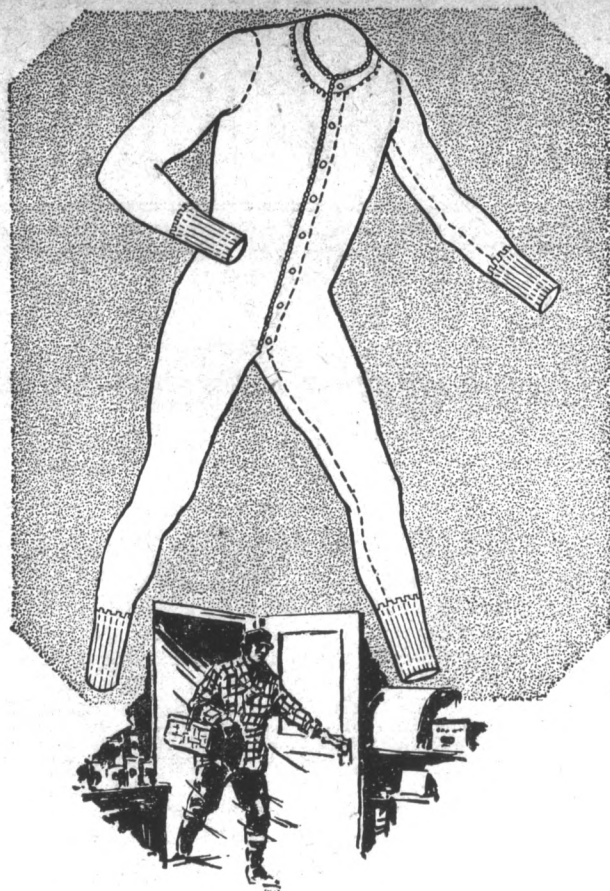
The old man motioned him aside. "Did the marshal recognize you, boy? I hope not, 'cause I'd like us three to stick here forever."

"I'm paroled and will return for trial!" Old Man Mason nodded sympathetically. "We'll see you through." He patted Allison on the back and the touch seemed to sear his very soul.

That night an exhausted body won out over a tortured conscience and Allison slept; Old Man Mason slept; the doctor slept and, praises be, Mike slept!

After breakfast Allison led Old Man Mason away from the cabin and hand-

(Continued on page 535).



## This is something your men-folks often neglect

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# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



## Few Frills for Thanksgiving Feast

*Well-Cooked and Well-Served, the Old Fashioned Dishes Are Favorites*

**W**HY search for the unusual in Thanksgiving fare? The lure of the old-fashioned holiday dinners is glorious bait for our own family circle, and for the fortunate guest as well.

If we can just afford to be old-fashioned—if we can afford to serve roast turkey as did our early fathers, then we are in luck, and can gleefully pass by the fancy frills, for who wants entrees and hors d'oeuvres when he can have the very dish of dishes, roast turkey?

Our hearts warm to our Pilgrim forefathers in affectionate memory of their merited feast.



And when we consider the problems of those early pioneer mothers in preparing that first Thanksgiving feast, we are reminded that we have no particular problem in our dinner, after all!

There are no hostile Indians in our back yards! And no work-houses these—our cooperative communities! Literally, we need only select from the lavish harvest. There's a fowl or two we can spare (if not a turkey, surely chickens); there are potatoes and turnips in the pit; pumpkins in the corn fodder; there is grain from our fields; and even cranberries from our marshes. No mention yet of pickled peaches and translucent jellies; nor of sound, rosy apples for the festal centerpiece.

As to the actual menu, we cater to well-known tastes, since the dinner often serves as a family reunion.

Following is a simple menu which may be elaborated upon by the addition of clear soup as a starter, and also a salad after the meat course. However, the home maker who nicely prepares each dish in this list, does well! All glory be to her if the potatoes are creamy, not lumpy, if the turkey be done to a turn, if the dressing and gravy be seasoned just right, if the pumpkin pie be smooth as velvet and gently brown on top.

### Thanksgiving Dinner:

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Roast Turkey    | Oyster Dressing  |
|                 | Giblet Gravy     |
| Mashed Potatoes | Mashed Turnips   |
|                 | Creamed Onions   |
| Cranberry Jelly | Pickled Peaches  |
| Celery          | Cucumber Pickles |
| Pumpkin Pie     | American Cheese  |
|                 | Coffee           |

### Oyster Dressing.

1 qt. stale bread crumbs 1 tsp. sage  
 3/4 cupful melted butter Salt and pepper  
 1 pint oysters One small onion, diced

Ingredients may be mixed in order given, or the onion may be browned in the butter before adding it to the crumbs. Oysters should be drained and cleaned. If dressing is not moist enough, water or stock may be added.

The dressing should be prepared the day before when the turkey should be dressed, cleaned, stuffed, and trussed, and kept cold until early morning of the appointed day. Three to four hours should be allowed for roasting the turkey to insure the cooking of the dressing, as well as the meat next the breast bone. Then, too, we must plan to have the fowl out of the roaster at least half an hour ahead of dinner time to allow for the making of the gravy.

### Giblet Gravy.

It is a time-saver to simmer the giblets the day before, after which they

may be chopped. The flour and seasoning for the gravy may be added to the giblet stock when it is cool. Stock, thickening, giblets, may all be added to the liquid and put into the roaster when the turkey has been removed and placed in a slow oven to keep hot. The gravy must be stirred and it must boil to be smoothly thickened and brown.

### Cranberry Jelly (Unstrained).

Wash and look over cranberries. Put on fire and stir until boiling. No water need be added, but care must be taken to stir to prevent scorching. When nearly cooked, add two-thirds as much sugar as cranberries, and boil until berries are done. Pour into a



Thankful for the Sunshine is Little Clara Luella Dahlstrom, Just One Year Old (a Prize Winner).

wet mould or glasses. This jelly holds its shape when turned out, and is a bright red color.

### Pumpkin Custard Filling.

Wash pumpkin, cut in small pieces and remove seeds. Steam until tender. Outer skin may then be easily peeled. Mash the pulp through a sieve. Use following proportions:

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 1/2 cupful pumpkin pulp      | 2-3 cupful sugar |
| 1 cupful milk, 1/2 cupful salt |                  |
| cream, scalded                 | Dash of nutmeg   |
| 1 egg                          |                  |

Bake slowly. Requires about forty-five minutes baking.

### TO BE HAD FOR THE ASKING.

**M**OST people delight in the experience of making things grow, and especially is this true in regard to the flowers and shrubs with which we beautify our home grounds. Unfortunately, the difficulties opposed to the successful growth of these beautifiers are many. From the time of planting in the spring, until the approach of winter, this vegetation is constantly threatened with attack by insects and

other enemies, and many times its beauty destroyed by them.

The winter gives ample time to wise-up on these beauty destroyers, and be more able to combat them next season. A bulletin, "Insect Enemies of the Flower Garden," No. 1495, contains much valuable information on this subject. Requests for this bulletin should be sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### VINEGAR SOLVES MANY PROBLEMS.

**V**INEGAR is a household necessity with me. I find that two table-spoons added to the rinse water when washing silks of any kind, stockings, gloves, underwear, and other silk fabrics, will give them a brand new silky gloss. We make a liniment that is excellent from equal parts of vinegar and turpentine and the whites of eggs. Vinegar has a soothing effect when rinsing the hair after a shampoo. Vinegar softens plaster of Paris so that it can be pasted into broken cracks and places about the home. It helps to spread it more smoothly.

### MICHIGAN LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS TO HOLD CONVENTION.

**T**HE executive council of the Michigan League of Women Voters urges the local leagues and associate members to send delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention, to be held at Saginaw, November 18-19-20, 1926.

From all parts of the state women who believe in the purpose of the League of Women Voters are urged to attend and participate in the program, discussions and future plans which will help to achieve the goal of an informed citizenship willing to assume the full obligations of democracy.

The convention program is based on current questions of government and politics, the convention decisions will determine the legislative activity in the important legislative sessions ahead, and the convention spirit will give inspiration for the execution of the program adopted.

### HOME KINKS FROM READERS.

**A** FLOWER pot seeded with parsley will supply a green garnish for the table throughout the winter months. It should be kept in a sunny window.

I use a rubber sink cleaner for scraping dishes, cream from cans, batter from cake pans, etc.—Mrs. G. H.

My soap shaker is invaluable when dyeing fabrics with soap dye. I put the dye soap in it and shake it vigorously, insuring an even distribution of the color and saving my hands from being stained.

When the kiddies tire of the regulation stuffed eggs for their lunch, I mix chopped nuts with the yolks and add mayonnaise. This makes a delightful and nourishing change with which to stuff the eggs.—Mrs. M. S.

An especially good flavor can be imparted to roast beef, mutton or game if the meat is rubbed the night before it is cooked, with one part mustard and three parts salt.—Mrs. F. R.

### GET A CATALOG—SAVE MONEY.

**Y**OU no doubt have noticed that certain people always look stylish, though they spend no more for clothes than their neighbors, while others, known to be extravagant, never seem to look just right. Which proves that the amount you spend plays but a minor part in style.

It is more a matter of taste. But before you can make good selections, you must have a variety of good styles

### FASHIONS and EMBROIDERY



to choose from. And that is why you should have a copy of our large new fashion magazine, called Fashions and Embroidery. It contains attractive styles for you, the children, and a page or so for dad. Also a good variety of embroidery designs. And, of course, you may obtain a pattern of any style or design shown in the book at the same low price as patterns shown in the Michigan Farmer.

The price of the book—only 13 cents—will be saved over and over again on patterns you will need during the fall and winter.

Address your orders for catalog and patterns to our Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Little Betty was attending her first day at school. After her name was registered, her teacher asked, "And have you any brothers and sisters?"

"Yes, Ma'am," answered the little beginner.

"Are you the oldest one in the family?" was the teacher's next question.

"Oh, no, Ma'am," Betty answered, "mother and father are both older'n me."

—Alonzo Rice.

## THANKSGIVING PRAYER

We thank Thee Lord for all the generous hoard  
 From harvestlands, our graneries confine;  
 We thank Thee Lord for this the bounteous board  
 Before us spread, with fruits of tree and vine.

We thank Thee for the faith of early morn,  
 Sure that Thy grace bestowed will light the way  
 Till evening shades, with starry worlds reborn,  
 Reveal Thy handiwork, at close of day.

At morning, noon, and night, let thanks ascend,  
 And hymns of Thanksgiving fill the wintry air,  
 That, though chill skies this festal day attend,  
 The landscape like a rose will blossom fair!

Be with us through the year and guide our feet  
 That oft-times stumble on life's devious ways,  
 Until we gather in Thy fold complete,  
 And unto Thee shall we give all the praise!



## Thanksgiving For All

By Hazel B. Girard

WHEN banks of dark clouds appear in the north and roll across November's sullen sky—when the sun is less generous than heretofore—when the old, brown, toil-scarred earth is semi-covered with skirts of snow, the world is ready for Thanksgiving.

What a host of pleasant memories that word recalls!—memories obscured and softened by the mists of time and the gustatory thrills produced by innumerable savory dishes.

Oh! the Thanksgiving dinners we have eaten, the happiness that was ours! We smile when we think of them; our eyes grow misty and our hearts tender—for alas! many who, in years that are gone, sat down with us at the table will never do so again. But this tinge of sorrow serves only to make the memories more sweet and precious.

The memories of another Thanksgiving will soon be embossed upon the golden screen of memory. The calm, vainglorious turkey, that erstwhile perambulated the barnyard, will soon discover that fine feathers and a graceful poise never prey upon the hearts of a hungry jury.

After all, however, it is not the ample platter, alternating slivers of dark meat and flaky bits of white, nor the pies, cranberry sauce, plus the other fixin's and fussin's, that really make Thanksgiving. It is the manifestation of a spirit born within.

If your heart is tuned to the key of thanks, you can have the same indescribable esculence from a drumstick of chicken, or a portion of veal, as from the "bosmiest, stuffiest" turkey in all the world. It all depends upon you.

Most of us take the day too much for granted. We forget that the Giver

of all good gifts—He who owns the cattle on a thousand hills, and the sheep in countless folds, could take away every cause for thanks, if He so desired.

We turn back the yellow pages of history to the first eventful dinner of years ago—Squanto—Indians—Miles Standish—wild turkey, venison. We can have none of these at our dinner of God's bounty but the spirit of those Pilgrim forefathers, the authentic spirit of Thanksgiving may be there for all. Indeed, it is only to the thankful votarists that the rarest charms of the day are revealed.

### COMPLEMENTS FOR THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

IF you want to serve a salad that is unusual and most appropriate for the day, choose a cornfield salad.

#### Cornfield Salad.

Shred lettuce and arrange evenly on individual salad plates. Quarter a banana lengthwise, then cut these in two crosswise. Arrange these banana sticks on the bed of lettuce, rail-fence fashion, to form a square. Mix grated cheese with mayonnaise and shape into a pumpkin, using strips of pimento for the lines on the pumpkin. Place this in the center of the square and dot with mayonnaise.

Here is an unusual pear salad that tempts the eye as well as the appetite.

#### Stuffed Pear Salad.

Fill a canned half-pear with well-seasoned cottage or cream cheese. Place pears; cut side down, on lettuce leaves. Stick whole cloves in the stem, sprinkle with paprika to give the appearance of a ripening pear. Serve with whipped cream or other dressing.

## Christmas Toys for Tots

DOLLS are unique in the circle of playthings for the kiddies. They constitute the denizens of the dream world of children—they are companions with whom they hold imaginary intercourses.



These cuddle dollies will have a very special appeal to the kiddies at Christmas time. All are sixteen inches in length and when finished, they make an indestructible dolly that will outlast and give greater joy to the children, than a much more expensive toy.

They come beautifully tinted in natural colors on white suiting, and also stamped on colored suiting in blue, gold, tangerine, and rose. The embroidery designs are most effective, and yet so simple that even children have made them successfully. The price is only thirty cents each, postpaid to your home. When ordering, be sure to state the number and color

of the doll desired. Address your orders to the Needlecraft Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

## Household Service

### CLEAN SILVER WITH ALUMINUM.

Please tell me how to clean silver, using an aluminum pan.—Mrs. L. E.

First place the tarnished silver in an old aluminum basin that is half full of boiling water. Add one teaspoonful each of baking soda and salt to each quart of water used. There should be enough water to completely cover the silver. Boil until all the tarnish is dissolved.

### TO RE-SIZE RUGS.

I have a rug that is only partly worn but it needs re-sizing. Can I do this at home?—Mrs. D. L.

It is quite a simple matter to re-size rugs at home. Dissolve one quart of powdered dry glue in one gallon of boiling water. Leave this on the stove until all the glue is dissolved. Tack the rug wrong-side down on the floor, using papers around the edge to protect the floor. With a wide brush apply the glue solution to the back of the rug, being careful to touch every inch of space, and well down over the edges of the rug. Do not move the rug for twenty-four hours.

### WHICH DO YOU USE?

WILL some of the readers of the Woman's Interests page, who have been real successful in making roll jelly cake, please send their recipe, and state if they use granulated sugar, and pastry flour.—Mrs. H.

## WOMAN AND THE McCORMICK-DEERING PRIMROSE

ON a vast number of farms in the United States the ease and profit and satisfaction in dairying have been increased by investment in the McCormick-Deering Primrose cream separator—the efficient, modern, ball-bearing machine. Ask the women; they know!



Three times out of four, women govern the choice of cream separators on the farm. That helps explain the sweeping popularity of the McCormick-Deering Primrose. The women have learned that the Primrose is easy to clean, easy to keep sweet and sanitary. It is simple and durable. It is wonderfully easy to run. It is the ball-bearing separator.



Insist on McCormick-Deering Cream Separator Oil. A special, light-bodied, high-grade lubricant made to keep your separator in perfect condition. Makes it work better, run easier, last longer. If your McCormick-Deering dealer can't supply you, write to the company direct.

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## McCormick-Deering (PRIMROSE Ball-Bearing) Cream Separator



## Luxuries or Necessities

BEFORE you spend your money for luxuries or gifts of passing pleasure, remember that your family or friends should first have the necessities of life. They should be enjoying physical, mental and moral health and happiness.

Although they may not realize it now, perhaps no other single factor will contribute as much to their contentment and well-being as frequent bathing in a comfortable bathtub.

### An Ideal Gift

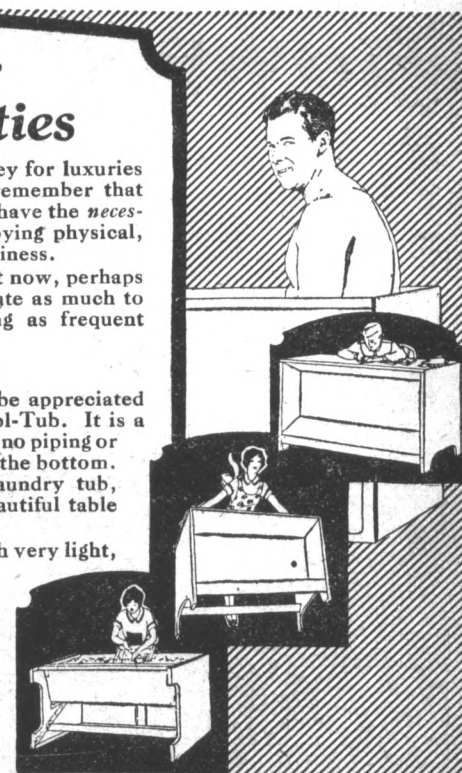
for farm homes, and one that will be appreciated for a lifetime is the new Sani-Tabl-Tub. It is a "man-sized" bathtub that requires no piping or extra fixtures and it drains through the bottom. When not in use as a bath or laundry tub, turned on its side, it becomes a beautiful table for many uses.

It is strongly built of steel, though very light, and is finished in genuine, practically indestructible DUCO-Enamel with a white porcelain enamel top and can be set up in thirty minutes.

It sells at a price any one can afford to pay. A wonderful gift for the home—from children to parents, from father to family, or to the old folks on the farm.

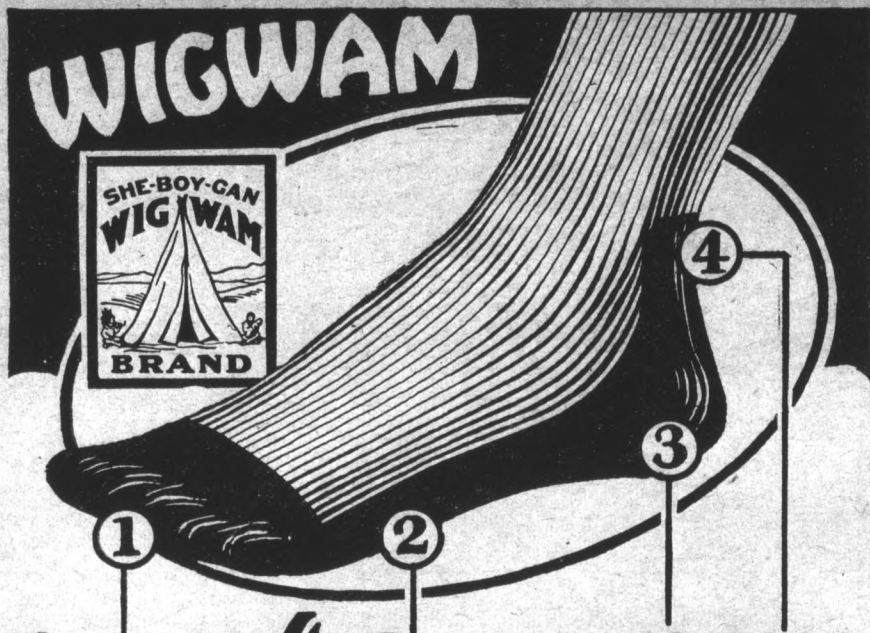
Write for full information

THE SANI-TABL-TUB CO.  
Guarantee Title Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio



## Sani-Tabl-Tub





## Guards 4 Points of Wear

**Y**OU know from experience how fast hosiery wears at the four places shown in the picture. That is where darning ordinarily begins. But Wigwam silk-and-wool are especially protected at those spots with extra thicknesses of long wearing yarn. You will always know Wigwam Hosiery by the extra service it gives without sacrificing appearance. Find the Wigwam dealer near you and try a couple pair next time you are in town.

Complete line for all the family, including out-sizes for stout women.

**HAND KNIT HOSIERY CO.,** SHEBOYGAN WISCONSIN  
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wholesome  
seasoning free  
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In Gulden's the lively little mustard seed, choice vinegars and delicate spices are skillfully blended to produce a mellow flavor that's most delightful. Charles Gulden, Inc., Dept. 855 48 Elizabeth Street, New York City.

New recipe book, "Seasoning Secrets," sent free on request

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## Don't Let Flannels Shrink

*Properly Laundered, They Will Keep Their Original Dimensions*

**W**INTER is "flannel time," therefore washing them correctly is often quite a problem to the housewife. Of course, the flannels of today are quite less cumbersome than those of days gone by, but these neatly-fitted garments are often spoiled by not knowing just how to wash them.

In washing all undyed woolen articles, a little ammonia can be used to advantage, rendering them soft and comfortable to the skin. Prepare a lather, always using soap-jelly for the purpose. The alkali in the soap-jelly is very much modified, and less likely to harm the wool than if cakes of soap are directly rubbed on them.

See that the water is only a little more than tepid; work up the lather with the hand, add a little ammonia—one tablespoonful to one gallon of water is the allowance—and plunge in the garment.

### Don'ts with Flannels.

Never rub on soap nor rub between the hands. Rather, shake about in the water, and use a sort of squeezing motion. Squeeze out this first water. If very dirty, put into a second water with rather less soap-jelly, and no ammonia. Pass this through the water in the same way, then clean warm water for rinsing. Pass through the wringer, then shake well. The importance of this process must be emphasized.

To prevent shrinking, woolen goods must be dried very quickly, and much of the moisture can be shaken out; the shaking also raises the pile of the wool, and keeps it soft.

See that all knitted garments are pulled into their natural shape before they are thoroughly dry, and hang in the air, but not in the sun. If drying indoors must be resorted to, do not hang too near the fire, or in too great heat.

If the slightest steam rises from woollens when they are drying, they are "walking in" as hard as they can walk.

### Why Flannel Shrinks.

You may wonder why flannels shrink. Well, there are six reasons:

1. Because soap has been rubbed instead of soap-jelly being used.
2. They have either been washed or rinsed in water too hot or too cold.
3. They have been allowed to lie about wet, instead of being hung up to dry immediately.
4. They have been dried too slowly.
5. They have been dried so close to an open fire that they steamed.
6. They have been ironed while wet, with a heavy hot iron.

Take as much soap as will be required, and cut it down in shreds if you wish to make soap-jelly. Put it into a saucepan, and just cover it with hot or cold water. Allow the soap to melt slowly over the fire until it is quite clear and without lumps. It is better to make soap-jelly fresh each week, as it loses its strength if kept many days.

Fine white flannels may be pressed with a warm iron on the wrong side, or on the right side if a piece of muslin is laid over it first. But they must be quite dry or the iron will turn the moisture into steam, and so cause them to shrink.

Ironing, without a doubt, gives flannels a fine appearance, but as the warmth of flannel depends to a great extent on its soft, wooly surface, it is a pity to deprive it of this by ironing, especially in the case of garments that are worn as underwear. Ironing presses the soft fibers into the material, making it less comfortable. They should, instead, be well shaken and pulled into shape, folded evenly, aired carefully, and put away.—Julia Wolfe.

## Prevent Diphtheria

*By Doctor Charles H. Lerrigo*

**D**O we dread diphtheria as in the olden days? There was a time when children would go half a mile around to escape passing a house placarded for the dread disease. Now they think little of it. That is because the discovery of diphtheria antitoxin has reduced the diphtheria death rate nine-tenths in the last twenty years.

But diphtheria is still the most terrible disease of American childhood. Anything that can be done to wipe it out entirely is worth all of the money, time and effort that can be spent on it. The health authorities of the state of New York are so firm in their belief that it can be absolutely eradicated that they have started "an intensive five-year effort" in which they propose to do that very thing. The agencies that are enlisted in this big job include state and local departments of health, departments of education, medical societies, life insurance companies, and

even the committees on tuberculosis and public health of the State Charities Aid Association.

I suppose the two most important facts about diphtheria today are:

First, it still is dangerous; especially to children under five.

Second, any child can be rendered immune by the use of Toxin-Antitoxin, which safely and effectively prevents diphtheria.

One point that I must emphasize is the distinction between Diphtheria Antitoxin and the Toxin-Antitoxin. You have been hearing of Antitoxin for perhaps thirty years. It is a serum, a remedy to be given to persons already ill with diphtheria, and to those who have been in actual contact with such persons. It is given in large doses for its immediate action. Its effect is immediate but not long lasting.

Toxin-Antitoxin is comparatively (Continued on page 539).



Diphtheria is an Enemy to Healthy, Carefree Children.



OLD TIMER'S PARDNER.

(Continued from page 531).

ed him the envelope, then waited silently.

"Dear Friend Mason:—I'm paroling Allison because his word is good. He will give you this. You don't know it, but your son frequently used the name Starke. Now you'll understand. I'd like to see you at once. It's hell all around, old friend, but life sometimes dishes up queer messes.

Sam Bradford."

Old Man Mason read it through twice before he seemed to sense it all, and as he read a heavy load seemed to bow his old shoulders. Yet, in his own dark hour, he sensed the anguish Allison was undergoing. "And so this is the end. Go 'way, son, go way. Leave me think!" He pressed his hand to his forehead. "It's kinda foggy now, kinda foggy; but it'll clear and mebbe the sun'll come out again. I—want to be alone, son."

Allison cursed himself as he walked away, cursed himself as no living man would have dared cursed him, then a sob shook his frame. "And after all this," he sobbed, "he found it in his heart to call me, son!" Allison walked far up the creek, seeing, yet not seeing. It was well on in the afternoon when he returned, and Old Man Mason was gone.

"I wanted him to wait," said the doctor, "but he wouldn't—told me to follow when you came back."

Wilson was beginning to doubt the sanity of the whole crowd. "The baby's sane," he growled to himself; "but Allison packed a mental load in and Old Man Mason's packing it out."

Late one afternoon they pulled in to the settlement. The marshal observed their arrival and chased everyone out of the office.

"Well, Sam, I'm here! Dunno what I came for." Old Man Mason was tired. Sam noticed he showed his years for the first time.

"I know what you came for," replied the marshal, "you came to see if you couldn't pound some decency into that fool son of yours, and save Allison from a long term at McNeil's Island."

Old Man Mason stared incredulously, then tottered into a chair. "O, God," he sobbed, "you're good to an old man! He ain't dead, son! You didn't kill him." Strength returned with a rush. "Hang it, Sam Bradford," he shouted, "why didn't you tell that boy he's not wanted for murder; he's suffering the tortures of the damned!"

"Great Scott, Mason! I thought he knew it. Everybody else knows it. Allison didn't kill him, but gave him the darndest beating one man ever gave another. People here don't know

Starke's real character. He's got position, influence, and his crowd are moving heaven and earth to railroad Allison to the pen. The men who brought Starke in are ready to swear Allison struck the first blow."

"Do the people hereabouts know Starke is Old Man Mason's son?"

"None but a few old-timers, and we are keeping still for your sake."

"Thanks for that, Sam." Old Man Mason stood up. "I was about tuckered out when I came in, but I'm feeling right strong now. Allison is the sort of man I wanted my own boy to be. All my life I've wanted such a son—strong, clean, who'd not make fun of an old man and his ways behind his back. Well, he came to me from the upper country last fall, and just when I found him I thought I was going to lose him. If Starke withdraws his charges, there's nothing you want Allison for, is there?" Old Man Mason was wistful now.

"Not a thing, old-timer," replied the marshal.

"Then I guess I'll go see Starke." He went. Starke looked up in amazement as he entered. "Look who's here?" he exclaimed, anything but cordially. Two other men were with him.

"I'd like a word alone with you," said Old Man Mason quietly.

"Anything that can be said to me," answered Starke roughly, "can be said before my friends. What's the matter, hard up?"

"If I was, I'd have better sense than to come to you," retorted the old man. The suffering the young man's actions and words caused the father had been endured until the sting was gone. "I've a few words to say," he continued evenly, "and if you want I should say 'em with your friends listening, why, all right."

Starke, puzzled at a new tone in his father's voice, hesitated but a moment. "Come back later, boys!" he said.

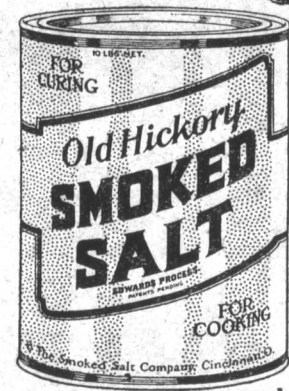
"I'll get to the point," said Old Man Mason. "A while back a fellow named Allison whipped hell out of you. Shut up, don't interrupt, I know all about it. You aim to send him to McNeil's Island on a criminal assault charge. You're going to put on your hat right now, and go down to the marshal's office and tell him and the commissioner you won't prosecute, because Allison fought in self-defense."

"Yes, I am," drawled the younger man sneeringly. "I'm going to get even with Allison if it takes a lifetime, and nobody's going to rob me of my revenge."

"Yes, there is!" cut in Old Man Mason sharply; "I'm going to!"

Starke laughed mockingly, "You! Oh, Lord, this is rich! Quit your bluffing, you're getting old and childish." (Continued on page 545).

"My husband thinks it's fine!"



"Believe me, Old Hickory Smoked Salt sure is fine! My husband was somewhat doubtful whether it was the thing to use, but I got it anyway and he thinks the meat is fine. A year or two before I knew about Old Hickory Smoked Salt I said it would be great if some-one would combine hickory wood smoke with pure meat salt so that we could get rid of the smoke-house. Imagine my delight when I saw your ad. I knew I would have good meat and now I am telling my neighbors how good it is. Just think! Good old smoked meat without any trouble or danger of setting the smoke-house on fire." — Mrs. T. H. Carter, R. F. D. No. 2, Russiaville, Indiana.

A good many husbands were doubtful before they actually used Old Hickory Smoked Salt. But all doubts disappear when they take their home butchered meat out of the Old Hickory dry cure and find it thoroughly smoked, beautifully colored and ready to be eaten or to be hung away for use months or years later. No smoke-house, no hard work, no fire risk. But it is a real smoke

cure — the smoke of genuine hickory wood put on pure salt by the Edwards process. You therefore smoke the meat when you salt it. And how good it is! What you save in smoke-house shrinkage amounts to more than the cost of the Old Hickory Smoked Salt used in your cure. At your dealers in air-tight, trade-marked ten pound drums. Write for free sample and book,

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

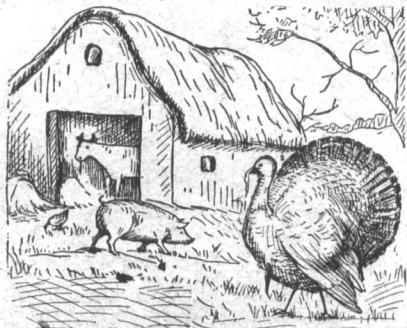
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# Adventures of Tilly and Billy

## The Barnyard Thanksgiving

IT was the day before Thanksgiving. The hustle, bustle, and anticipation of the coming holiday had extended even to the barnyard inhabitants. If we could have interpreted the happenings that were taking place there, we might have heard big, fat, Peter Pig grunt to the Little Brown Hen as he waddled past the big barn door, "I'm glad Thanksgiving has



"Tomorrow is My Day," Gobbled Turkey.

come at last. In the morning the chore boy will give me two measures of middlings instead of one."

"You selfish pig," cackled the Little Brown Hen. "Don't you know that on Thanksgiving Day you should be thankful for what you have, not what you are going to get?"

"I s'pose so," grunted Peter Pig, "and, of course, I am. There's not a family in the whole barnyard that is as plump and fat as my ten little porkers."

"That's it," clucked the Little Brown Hen. "That's what you should be

thankful for. I'm thankful that every one of my nine young chicks escaped the hawks and automobiles. They'll soon be paying Farmer Brown for his trouble, too. We're all thankful for the nice warm coop he has made for us."

"Moo-oo-oo-o," said Molly, the brindle cow, who stood just inside the barn door eating hay, and so had overheard all. "This fine, green hay sure strikes the spot. I'm thankful for it. It makes the children healthy and happy."

"Ho, Ho, Ha, Ha," laughed Peter the Pig and the Little Brown Hen. "Who ever heard of hay making children healthy and happy?"

"Well, it's this way," said Molly, the brindle cow, "I eat the hay and that makes me give milk. My milk makes children healthy and happy." And Peter the Pig and the Little Brown Hen agreed that for once the joke was on them.

Then Turkey Gobbler came strutting by, displaying his fine feathers.

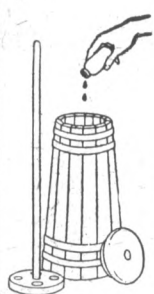
"Tomorrow is my day," gobbled Turkey, making his fine feather fan grow still larger. But Molly, the brindle cow, and Peter the Pig, and the Little Brown Hen said not a word.

And who knows but what Mr. Potato rolled over in his cool, comfortable bin, that Goldy Squash turned up his long hooked nose still farther, and Rosy Apple blushed a little deeper and asked, "What would Thanksgiving be without us?"

But if they did put this question, Turkey Gobbler seemed not to hear, for he went strutting around the corner of the barn, and that was the last any of the barnyard folks ever saw of Turkey Gobbler, for the next day was Thanksgiving.

# Butter Must Look Good--- Be Appetizing

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade



Just add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug

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

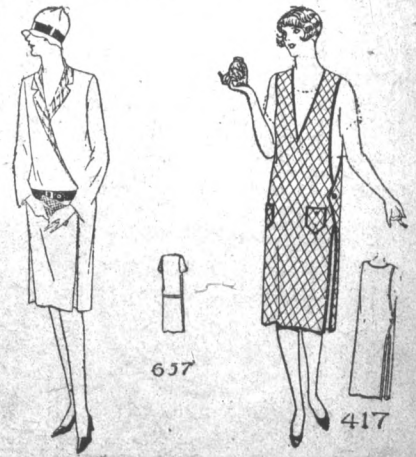
No. 573—Bolero Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/4 yard of 40-inch contrasting and 3 1/4 yards of binding.

No. 498—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

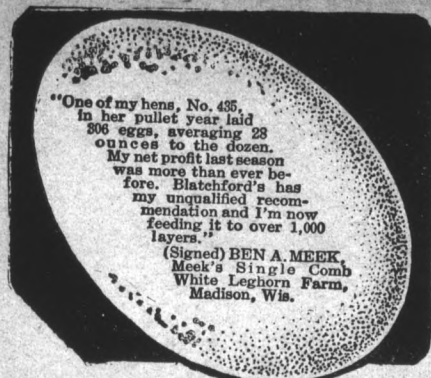
No. 657—Sports Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 7/8 yard of 27-inch contrasting.



No. 417—Practical Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 1/4 yards of 32 or 36-inch material, with 9 1/4 yards of binding.







## More Eggs Feed Cost Less

For more eggs and lower feed costs use BLATCHFORD'S "Fill the Basket" EGG MASH. (See Mr. Meek's letter above.) New special process! This process prepares the nutritious elements for perfect digestion and egg building. Superior because (1) Contains 18 highest quality ingredients (twice the number any other mash contains)—(2) Derives protein from 5 animal sources, meat, blood, bone, milk, fish (the only mash with this wide variety of valuable sources of nutriment)—(3) Keeps hens healthy always and supplies surplus necessary for high and steady egg production all winter. Most economical mash to buy. One pound a day feeds ten hens. Costs less per egg than any other mash. Any user will tell you BLATCHFORD'S has no equal for results and economy.

### Send for Bulletin!

Shows how to feed to get maximum egg production and other valuable information on care of poultry. Free and no obligation. Send now.

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"FILL THE BASKET" EGG MASH

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## Helen Nolan Got 4 times the Eggs after Using EGG a DAY



"Before using EGG a DAY we got 15 to 25 eggs a day. We now get 75 to 80 eggs a day from our 100 hens."

Helen Nolan.

### AMAZING PROFITS

The EGG a DAY for 100 hens cost Mrs. Nolan less than one cent a day. She made extra profits of \$1.80 to \$2.50 every day—or \$54 to \$75 a month. These are the EXTRA profits at slight cost. You, too, can keep your hens laying well all winter and make big profits. Inexpensive EGG a DAY often boosts egg yield 4 times.

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## Her Hens Lay All Winter

### Mrs. Smith tells how it's done

"My neighbors couldn't understand why I got eggs all winter and they didn't," writes Mrs. Nannie Smith, Perryville, Mo. Her explanation will interest all poultry raisers. She says:

"I was only getting 2 or 3 eggs a day from 36 hens. After using Don Sung, I got as high as 26 a day. Several of my neighbors have started using Don Sung since I showed them my eggs. In addition to laying well, my hens have been in good health ever since. My pullets had Don Sung and laid good all fall—better at their age than any pullets I ever had."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Mrs. Smith used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 132 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 you 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

# POULTRY

## PRACTICAL POULTRY NOTES.

This year I dumped a heap of oyster shells on the ground in front of each colony house, and found that it encouraged the pullets to eat much more shell-making material than they will take from hoppers. All of the pullet eggs have had firm shells and the shell-making material should also be of value in developing their frames. Possibly it will pay to continue to scatter some oyster shell in the laying house litter throughout the winter. Some pullets are apt to be slow about eating shell-making material from the small hoppers. But if they dig it out of the straw it looks more appetizing



Turkey Time is Profit Time for the One who Raises Turkeys.

to them. Of course, the hopper supply can be continued at the same time.

Oyster shells are about the cheapest item in a hen's ration, and on many farms the supply runs out before spring. In some sections it will pay to lay in at least 500 pounds of shells before the roads become bad. It may avoid the production of soft-shelled eggs some time next winter when the supply runs out, and trips to town are not as convenient as now.

### Band the Pullets.

Now is a good time to band all pullets not previously marked. This is especially true if you have bought stock from various hatcheries. It gives a chance to compare the laying ability of stock from various sources. A poultryman may win laying contests and have wonderful stock in a small flock of his own, but the buyers of stock from his hatchery do not buy his records but his chicks. In the final analysis, it is the quality of the chicks that count. No amount of inspection or trap-nesting will ever make weak chicks into profitable pullets. And when a poultryman buys good chicks from a hatchery he will judge that hatchery by the goods they deliver, and continue to buy where he has received quality stock. It is quite an art to produce quantities of high-quality chicks at the prices they now bring, and repeat orders are a profitable source of business. The hatchery that can hold its old customers because of quality chicks, is the one that can build a permanently profitable business.

If you use commercial egg mash, hang the empty bags on a wire away from rats and mice. Neighbors are often glad to buy them to aid in marketing potatoes or apples. The small savings here and there help to make up the moderate profit that is possible in the poultry business.

### FINAL REPORT OF MICHIGAN EGG LAYING CONTEST.

THE contest was officially completed at the end of fifty-one weeks, the awards going to the pens and birds having the highest production at that time. A few of the pens were held over for the fifty-second week to give some of the high hens an oppor-

tunity to complete the 365-day record, with the following results:

### High Hens at the End of 365 Days.

| Breeders' Name.       | Hen No. | Eggs. |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| Hanson's Wh. Leg Farm | 494     | 314   |
| George S. Sutton      | 1,153   | 314   |
| Hillcroft Farm        | 1,057   | 307   |
| Marshall Farms        | 574     | 303   |
| J. Pater & Son        | 733     | 303   |
| H. A. Keister         | 652     | 300   |
| Hillcroft Farms       | 561     | 300   |
| St. John's Poul. Farm | 1,084   | 299   |
| F. E. Fogle           | 120     | 298   |
| Harry Burns           | 701     | 298   |

All are Leghorns except the Barred Rock belonging to F. E. Fogle.

The following tabulation gives the summary for the month of October. This record started October 1, and

was completed October 23.

The silver cup for the month went to Peter Poultry Farm, of Monticello, Indiana, making the second trophy which they have won this year.

Fogle's Barred Rocks were high for that breed, while Red Mount Farm were the best producers in the Red section.

In average production for the last three weeks, the Red Rocks led with 40.4 per cent. The Barnevelders follow with 36.5 per cent, and the White Leghorns follow with 32.6 per cent.

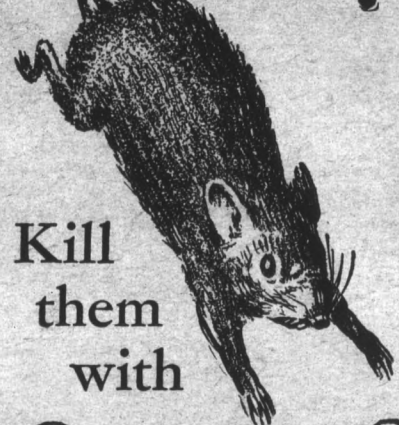
The new contest is operating very nicely and we have good reason to expect some good records this year. It must be remembered that this year eggs must weigh eighteen ounces to the dozen from November 1 to January 30, and after January 30, twenty ounces to the dozen. This, of necessity, will reduce the average production of the contest, but more importance must be placed on the size and quality of eggs produced. This year we are sending out duplicate copies of the trap-nest sheets, that the contestant may know the cycles of the birds and the egg weights each week.

### ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS AID PRODUCTION.

THE practice of using artificial illumination at this time of the year has become practically universal, and is a matter that worries those engaged in the production of eggs for hatching. Artificial illumination, if properly used, need not affect in any way the value of the flock as a breeding problem. Artificial lights, if used not to exceed twelve hours per day, give the fowls a longer working day, keep them in better health, make them lay a slightly larger number of eggs, and need not impair their value as a breeding flock at all; however, lights used to excess, running into fourteen hours or more per day, may greatly reduce the vitality of the flock and hence injure them for the production of hatching eggs.

Where the flock is maintained primarily for breeding purposes, lights should not be used before January first at the earliest, and lengthening the day not to exceed twelve hours from there on. However, if the pullets are late coming into production,

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them  
with

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**"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"**



or it is desired to get the hens back from a moult as soon as possible, or if a good average winter production is desired along with hatchability, the lights may be used, starting about October 15, lengthening the day to twelve hours by the use of lights morning and evening, and keeping the day at that length, by changing the hours of artificial illumination to meet the shortening and lengthening days of winter, so that the birds have always about a twelve-hour working day.

Those desiring further information on judicious use of artificial illumination, should write the Bulletin Department, Michigan State College, asking them for the Quarterly Bulletin of November, 1924.—H. A. S.

#### SEX OF GEESE AND GUINEAS.

I have two geese and I don't know if they are ganders or not. They both squawk, one doesn't as much as the other. Can you tell me how I can tell the sex? I also have one guinea and I can't tell what it is. It was hatched, I think, in June. It hollers, but not like pot rack, or buckwheat, as some call it.—Mrs. G. M. A.

Ganders are usually a little larger and coarser than geese, and have longer, thicker necks and larger heads. The cry of the goose is rather harsh, while the gander makes a call which is more shrill. Observation of the flock at mating time, or an examination of the organs of reproduction is the only sure way of dividing up the flock.

Guinea cocks have a larger spike on

their heads than hens, and also have a tendency to hold their heads higher. The ear lobes of the cocks are larger and curl towards the beak. The male is more apt to screech than the female. Only the hens make the sound often described as potrack, buckwheat or too quick. Both cocks and hens make the sound like che or tek.

#### DOES MILK INJURE HENS?

My hens have been dying off lately with seemingly nothing the matter. Could not find a thing wrong, but some one was saying that feeding milk would do it. I have fed lots of milk this summer. Would like your opinion on what you think would cause it.—Mrs. A. H.

Milk is considered fine for poultry, whether given as a drink or mixed in the mash. It could not cause the death of the hens if given to them while in good condition. Milk in unclean receptacles, or spoiled milk, might cause digestive disorders. Sour milk is not the same as spoiled milk. Both sour milk and buttermilk rank high as poultry feed, and help to keep hens in vigorous laying condition. Feeding milk or milk products also helps to improve the hatchability of eggs.

Perform a postmortem on the hens that die, and examine the crop, liver and intestines. Note the contents of the gizzard. The hens may have had access to some poisonous material on the range, or they might have a disease like tuberculosis.



#### WILL KEROSENE CURE PYORRHOEA?

WILL anything cure pyorrhoea? What do you think of the kerosene cure? Pyorrhoea means a discharge of pus. It is not properly a disease of the teeth, for pus comes from soft tissues around the teeth, and from the bony processes that form their sockets, more than from the teeth.

We believe that pyorrhoea is a very dangerous disease and does incalculable damage by the way in which it poisons the body. The pyorrhoea pockets constantly discharge poisonous products that are swallowed and thus taken into the digestive tract. But worse than that, these poisonous matters are absorbed by the blood stream and carried by its current to work havoc in the many sensitive portions of the body, perhaps even the delicate membranes that line the heart.

Much can be done to prevent pyorrhoea by faithful, regular brushing of the teeth. Without brushing the gums the brushing should be yet quite vigorous, and should be done with an up and down motion, rather than by rubbing the brush across the teeth. The morning brushing needs as much as five minutes' time. Children who are not old enough to have an interest in the appearance of their teeth must have the work supervised by an older person.

There is not so much likelihood of pyorrhoea attacking a person who uses his toothbrush in the intimate, personal, vigorous way that, fortunately, is now becoming the rule with all well-bred members of society.

But what about those who are already victims? What can they do?

They must make up their minds to a stiff fight, but they can win. They must have the help of both doctor and dentist. The dentist will have much to do in draining pus pockets and polishing and scaling the teeth. As to home treatment for pyorrhoea, I know that much is gained by vigorous brushing of both teeth and gums. It will

make the gums bleed at first, but soon they become more sound and vigorous. Gums that bleed persistently are benefited by the occasional use of a toothpaste medicated with a preparation of ipecac. I have a letter from one correspondent claiming to have used a daily application of kerosene to teeth and gums with excellent results. I do not know enough about it to give it a recommendation, but since it is not necessary to swallow the kerosene I think the experiment perfectly harmless.

#### PILES AND CANCER.

Do you think that bleeding piles indicate cancer? What is a cure?—S. T. B.

There are many cases of bleeding piles about which there is no suspicion of cancer, and I would not even venture to say that it leads to cancer, for piles is among the commonest of complaints. But it does often happen that people suffering from early cancer of the rectum let the trouble run on until too late to do anything, thinking that it is no more than piles. For that reason alone, I think no case of piles should be neglected. It is also true that piles, once the condition is chronic, can never be cured by any form of home treatment, and this is also a good reason for examination by a doctor. There are few cases of piles that will not yield to treatment by a good surgeon, and perhaps this can be given under a local anesthetic.

#### VARICOCELE OPERATION.

I am a young farmer and have a varicocele. Would you advise an operation now, or would it be just as well to wait until it bothers me? Would it be wrong for me to marry because of that?—F. L. D.

Varicocele is a very common trouble, and unless quite aggravated does not need operative treatment. It can be greatly relieved by bathing the parts daily in cold water, and by wearing a suspensory bandage. It is no bar to marriage.

# PAN-A-CE-A

## Starts pullets and moulted hens to laying

MOULTING is the off season for eggs. Even with the best of care, laying stops, egg organs are inactive. All nourishment goes to feather growing. That's natural.

But after the moult, it's different. Now's the time to tone up those dormant egg organs—start the feed the egg way.

That's just what Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does.

Add it to the ration, one pound of Pan-a-ce-a to every 50 pounds of mash. Then look for these signs:

See the combs and wattles begin to turn red.

See them begin to hop around—the claws begin to dig in.

Listen for the song, scratch and cackle.

—Then eggs!

It's the nerve tonics that cause the good feeling. It's the iron that makes the red combs.

Pan-a-ce-a contains other elements. For instance, it supplies important minerals, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate, so essential to a laying hen.

Pan-a-ce-a develops pullets and puts them in the pink of condition for regular fall and winter laying.

#### The cost is only a trifle

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will need for six months. But under our make-good selling plan, it costs you absolutely nothing if you do not find it profitable. You have only to take the empty container back to the dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. | 200 hens, the 25-lb. pkg.  |
| 60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg.   | 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum |

For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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

**The W-W HAMMER TYPE FEED GRINDER**  
THE GRINDER WITH THE HAMMERS

Grinds grain, alfalfa, fodder, etc., separately or together, any fineness. No extra attachments. Trouble proof; the grinder without burrs or loose working parts. **Make Your Own Mixed Feed.** Grinds oats, etc., for pigs' slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; Timken bearings, 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples. 2-T\$150

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

## 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 roup, 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**

**SELL** your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.

**Demand for Veal is Good**

Ship Your  
**DRESSED CALVES**  
and **LIVE POULTRY**

TO  
**DETROIT BEEF COMPANY**  
1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.  
Oldest and Most Reliable Commission House in Detroit

Tags and Quotations and New Ship-Guide Free on Application.

## GLASS CLOTH

EST. 1916—PAT'D  
**Brings Eggs All Winter**

**ADmits VIOLET RAYS**

Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter. Just build this GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your hen house to admit the vitalizing ultra-violet rays of the sun. Plain glass stops them. These rays bring amazing winter egg yields. The shed is cheap and easy to make. Gives twice the room. Allows hens to scratch and work up vitality. High winter egg prices repay its cost many times. Try it. GLASS CLOTH makes fine, winter-tight storm doors, wind-downs and porch enclosures. Just tack it over your screens. Ideal for poultry houses, hot beds, barns, repairs, etc.

**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. Wellington, Ohio Dept. 427





# OUR PAGE



## Country vs. City

*Some Views of Real Country Enthusiasts*

I HAVE been wondering ever since I read that letter about the city vs. farm, if you "fellow farmers" are going to let "Kiddo" shame us like that without saying a thing.

I have lived in the city and country both, but don't find that we are tied



This Merry Circler Didn't Send Her Name, But She Looks Pretty Good Just the Same.

down like "Kiddo" pictures it. Of course, the work must be done, but you need not keep strict working hours, and you can make a farm pay if you go at it right. Something is wrong if a man can't, with all our modern conveniences.

But, say, "Kiddo," do you honestly think so much of big wages as your letter sounds? I don't believe you do. What do you say, Uncle Frank?

As for having fun on the farm, we find no end of it. In the winter, skiing, skating and sliding parties; in the summer, riding horses, not old farm plugs either, outdoor parties by the lake, etc. Not just we young folks either, but the older ones, who know how to have a good time, enter these pastimes.

Had better stop while I have the chance. Good-bye, Merry Circlers, with love from another, "Billie."

"Kiddo" says, "A farmer is bossed by his work and chores." Not my opinion, "Kiddo." The first thing a farmer does after a nice long winter of rest, is to fit the ground. Next, he puts in the seed. He may have hard work for a day or two, but he soon gets over that. Then he has to keep the "crops" clean. He knows when he is right with his work, by the way it grows. If it grows, it is enjoyable. Did you ever have a garden of your own to take care of, "Kiddo?"

Did you ever hear of a farmer leaving the farm at 5:00 a. m., and not returning until 6:00 p. m. on a Sunday? I have. When there is a community picnic, don't most of the farmers go? I'll say they do. I don't suppose you ever heard of a farmer taking a two weeks vacation after hay harvest, either? A few of 'em do, quite a few at that.

Who looks after the chores while he is away? That's easy. There is always a neighbor, or one of their kids. Don't think for a minute that if a kid can have full "boss" of the ranch for a while that it won't be in tip-top shape when dad gets home. Then the kid usually gets to the city once in a while for a good time. You should look around and see 'em.

Now, as for education. There is always a good "grammar" school, and

in the first little city, there is most always a modern high school.

You say the city chap has no boss. Well, to my opinion he hasn't if he has a business of his own. But, if he is working for someone else, and is not swift enough, Mr. Boss says "Hurry-up," and if he doesn't he receives a discharge slip. If he takes a few days off without a good reason, what happens? I'll leave that to you. Maybe I am looking at this with my farm eye, but everyone has a right to express his or her opinion.—"The Kid."

Say, "Kiddo," you're all wrong. It's just because he's a city guy that he says a farmer is a slave, isn't that right, Uncle? I like the farm, and it's not being a slave if you like that kind of work.

Herbert Houck sure is a wet, and I disagree with him. Well, I will close, hoping W. B. has lock-jaw, indigestion, etc.—Your niece, "Mayflower."

This is an answer to "Kiddo's" letter. A city fellow does not have to

work as hard as a farmer. At night when the city fellows come back from work, their wives are all ready to go out for a ride, to a show, or something, and spend a lot of money. A farmer never has time to go out for a ride. A farmer works late at night, and a city fellow does not. A city fellow gets his pay every week and a farmer does not. In the city all the boys and girls have to go to the high school. They often get into mischief. Some steal autos. This is because they do not work. If they worked, they would not think of stealing. The farmer boys have to work, and don't think of such things. I think if the Child Labor Amendment would be passed, there would be much more stealing done.

When it comes to money, the farmer has most, because the city people do not save. Some do, but most don't. They eat ice cream and take a soda or something, and give each other a treat. When the city people think they would like to have another set of furniture, they sell the old and buy a new one, and give a note. When a farmer gets furniture once, he thinks he's got a lot, and does not get new until the old is worn out.—Au revoir, "Pink Eyes."

I would like to meet some more of my cousins, but as that is almost impossible, the next best thing to do is to write to them.—With best wishes, Gladys Walker, Newberry, Mich.

I am glad you met Erna. You had something in common when you learned that you were both Merry Circlers. I hope you get other nice correspondents.

Dear Uncle-Frank:

I've already used about a whole tablet writing to you, and Mr. W. B. must have gobbled 'em all down. I certainly cannot agree with Pat, for I think rural life is the cats' meow. I can get as much kick out of the country as I want, which isn't much, and so could anyone else if they were out just for plain, clean fun.

Say, Uncle, I'm coming to Detroit soon (to seek my fortune). Can I drop in and see you? Please!! Don't say no. Well, I guess I'd better be hiking for dreamland. Goodnight and sweet dreams everyone.—A niece and cousin, "Boots."

You said it—for plain, clean fun the country's as good as any place. And clean fun is the only kind worth having. Sure, come and see me. I am sorry you used so much paper on the Merry Circle.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The M. C.'s have their quarrels, as some people call them, yet half of us do not mean what we say. This ought to be our motto, "We never quarrel, but we're just having fun."

I, for one, am glad the children enjoy their radio. M. C. cousins, we owe all the thanks they give us to Uncle Frank. We surely could not think of anything like that. So, M. C.'s, why want officers in the club? I think if we had M. C.'s for officers we would quarrel and fight forever, for the M. C.'s that were left out would "raise caine."

As for the value of club work, I'll take this M. C. Club, though we don't get together. Friendship alone means a lot to us. No matter how many friends we have, there is always room for more. We watch the letters in "Our Page" and take a notion to write to some M. C.—some we may not like, but some, we keep corresponding with for a long time, and when we meet we will feel we have known each other for about two years. Signing off.—Your niece and cousin, Helen Piper.

The credit for the radios the M. C.'s have given, belongs to the Merry Circlers, for they unselfishly gave money they could have used for themselves. I am glad you like the Merry Circle as it is. Thanks.

### JUST THIS.

It was a year or so ago that Herbert about the girls did blow. Helen Piper wrote a letter to "Our Page." Herbert felt then, like he was in a



What Tom Marshall Thinks Herbert Looks Like. See the Letter in His Pocket.

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

Something was said a short period ago concerning the League of Nations. My opinion is, that it is an established fact, and I can't see any danger of it failing. They have great problems to solve, (as we have), and I think they are attacking these tasks in a correct spirit, and progressing, but it will take years to solve their problems.

I do not think there is any government 100 per cent perfect. It could be improved in many respects.

I must close and not use too much of Uncle's time.—A nephew and cousin, Chester Lattin, Holton, Michigan.

The League of Nations have problems because the nations themselves have problems, especially after the Great War. You make a sensible discussion of your subject.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my membership card today, and thank you very much, and I will try to spread happiness to others as much. I try to be happy at all times, and also do things to make oth-

ers happy, but sometimes, you know how it is—my temper gets the best of me and I make not only everyone else miserable, but also myself. But I will try and do better after this. Thanking you again very much, I remain always a friend, Alice Orvis, Charlevoix, Mich.

Temper is a common human failing, and as you say, it usually makes everybody involved unhappy. You are to be commended, though, for trying to be happy and to make others happy. The more one cultivates happiness, the more likely is one to become happy, and to gain control of temper. I like your letter.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

It has been almost three years since I became a Merry Circler, and I have certainly enjoyed all the doings of our Circle. You know, this summer I was attending the farmers' picnic, and who should I become acquainted with but one of my Merry Circle cousins from Engadine. You can imagine my surprise and delight. Erna (for that is her name), and I correspond regularly now.

## Work, Fight, Love, Grow

*President of Washington and Lee Gives Rules For Success*

TO win success in the splendid business of farming:

First, learn to work wisely, happily, persistently, successfully. Make a habit of falling in love with your job, whatever that job may be.

Second, learn to fight wisely, courageously, energetically, successfully, passions and lusts and other traitors within, tempters and self-indulgence and enemies and seducers without. Identify your real enemies and the foes of our Christian civilization, and fight them without fear or favor.

Third, learn to love other people wisely, unselfishly, loyally, upliftingly. Shun jealousy, envy, hostility, and backbiting as you would a plague. A cool head, a warm heart, a steel backbone, and unconquerable energy will make an irresistible combination.

Fourth, learn to grow in body, mind, power, skill, and personality; in habits, and motives; in breadth and height, and in Christian usefulness.

HENRY LOUIS SMITH.

After Appomattox, General Robert E. Lee became head of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. After Lee's death, the name of the college was changed to Washington and Lee. Its present distinguished president is Dr. Henry Louis Smith, who talks to our boys this week.

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



bird's cage.  
After he read the M. F., he threw  
it away  
And took pen and paper and wrote to  
Unky that day.

He was then very quick tempered, you  
see.  
Oh! Herbert was mad—oh, yes, by  
gee.  
So I tried to draw his picture, you see.  
Probably it don't look like him, but  
like me,  
At least I tried hard and so I did it.  
Please, please, Herbert, don't have a  
fit.

I am meaning this for last year,  
And not the one that's here.  
Well, he hurried to the P. O. as quick  
as he could.  
He would mail that letter, yes, he  
would.  
He had a frown on his face, but he  
stopped on his way,  
And a girl, or so, stuck their tongues  
at him that day.

Herbert said, you don't see no boys  
doing that, by gee!  
Not by a darn sight, at least, not me!  
But all of this has passed away,  
So I'm goin' to tell about the future  
day.

As he sits in a rocker reading,  
He's hoping the days that are so fast  
speeding.  
He says, well, Helen's a pretty good  
gal.

\*I'll be good to her, so she'll be my pal.  
But this is what he likes to say,  
It's on his mind from day to day:  
"It's Helen now, Helen ever,  
Piper now, but not for ever."

#### READ AND WINNERS.

THIS contest had the old-time pop-  
ularity of the Read-and-Win con-  
tests. I believe that this double  
prize stimulated the boys to answer.  
Anyhow, the boys were right there  
with good papers. The prize winning  
papers which were picked had to be  
correct, of course, but were picked in  
accordance to their neatness. The  
prize winners this time were:

**Boys—Cuff Links and Pencil.**  
Kenneth Grandy, Carsonville, Mich.

**Cuff Links.**  
Raymond Ludlow, R. 5, Albion, Mich.  
Ariel Denton, Saranac, Mich.  
Mervin Wick, R. 1, Reed City, Mich.  
Fred Hintz, Hermansville, Mich.

**Girls—Beads and Pencils.**  
Grace L. Randall, R. No. 1, Adrian.

**Beads.**  
Ruth Blasen, R. 4, Ionia, Mich.  
Margaret Hickey, Fairgrove, Mich.  
Cecelia Heimlen, R. 2, Walkerville,  
Edna Baur, R. 1, Gagetown, Mich.

#### CHRISTMAS CONTEST.

IT is nearing Christmas, and most  
of us are beginning to think of it.  
I believe it would be fine if we could  
have for our Christmas issue some  
good expressions from boys and girls  
on what "Christmas Means to Me."

Offering separate prizes for boys  
and girls worked out quite well the  
last time, so we will try it again on  
this contest. For the best paper sub-  
mitted by a boy, we will give one dol-  
lar; for the next two papers, dandy  
large barrelled clutch pencils; and the  
next two, unique little pocket knives.  
For the best paper submitted by a  
girl, a dollar bill will be given; pretty  
bracelets or beads, for the next two  
best papers; and for the next two,  
cute little pocket-book knives.

Please put your name and address  
in the upper left-hand corner of your  
paper, and if you are a Merry Circler,  
put M. C. after your name. Send your  
paper in to Uncle Frank, Michigan  
Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before No-  
vember 26, as the contest closes then.

#### LETTER BOX ANNEX.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have belonged to this wonderful  
Circle for quite a while, but have nev-  
er written before, so I am going to try  
my luck for once. I think we girls  
and boys ought to discuss something  
useful. Now, let's see how many can  
think of something to destroy the corn  
borer. Wouldn't it be just wonderful  
if some boy or girl of the Merry Circle  
would do such a thing? Let's try.

"Our Page" sure is interesting.  
Grandma wouldn't miss it for the  
world. She thinks it is so nice to have  
a page for the boys and girls alone.

Mother and I approve of knickers,  
especially when we work out of doors.  
Of course, I would never go to town

with them on for anything.

Farm life, I think, is one of the  
greatest of all trades. The farmer is  
in partnership with the sky and the  
earth. Partners with sun and rain.  
Who says there is no kick in farm  
life? I certainly enjoyed the seven-  
teen years I lived on this farm. Have  
house parties twice a week, dance, not  
the Charleston, but quadrilles. Can you  
imagine anything nicer than getting  
up before sunrise in the summer?—the  
fresh air, sweet scented flowers, and  
newly mown hay. I think it is just  
glorious.

I'd rather read than go to a movie.  
I like Zane Grey's books, Rex Beach,  
Harold Bell Wright, and James Oliver  
Curwood. They are my favorite au-  
thors. Books, I think, are the best  
educator there is. Beside nature, one  
learns things they never heard about  
in them. I do, for one. With love to  
each and every one, I am, "Missing  
Lynk."

I believe you get much out of life  
because you can see the beauties in it.  
Your enjoyments are the kind that  
would be hard to duplicate in the city.  
We have many teachers, including  
books and nature, from which we can  
learn of life and living.

#### CONTEST ANSWERS.

Here are the correct, concise an-  
swers to the last Read-and-Win Con-  
test:

1. In the silo—3-459.
2. One pound per hundred birds—  
7-463.
3. One-third—482-26.
4. \$30—11-467.
5. \$2.00 a week—13-469.
6. \$3.16—476-20.

#### PREVENT DIPHTHERIA.

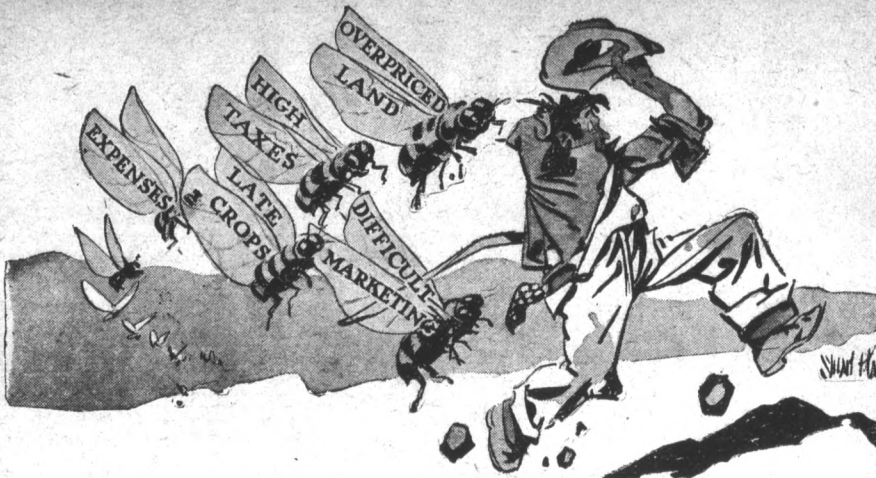
(Continued from page 534).

new to the public, though doctors have  
been working at it for many years. It  
is not given to those who are already  
ill, or have been known to be exposed.  
Its action is slow, since it depends  
upon building up in the subject's own  
body, substances that will make the  
blood proof against diphtheria. It  
takes at least six weeks to become ef-  
fective and to give it to a child who  
has been exposed and may already be  
coming down with diphtheria is harm-  
ful. It is given in very small doses.

The administration of toxin-antitox-  
in is a simple procedure, and can be  
safely performed by any physician.  
Three hypodermic injections of the  
substance are given in the arm of the  
subject at intervals of one week be-  
tween each injection. It is but re-  
motely related to antitoxin. Toxin-  
antitoxin will not cure diphtheria. It  
will prevent it, but the immunity may  
be some few weeks in developing.  
Once established, the immunity will  
last for years, and probably for life.

Every infant between its sixth and  
ninth month of age is in the most fa-  
vorable period to receive immunity  
against diphtheria through toxin-anti-  
toxin. In the first place, the child at  
this age responds most readily to the  
treatment, and in the second place, it  
is entering upon that period when it  
is most susceptible to diphtheria.

I do not anticipate that any cam-  
paign for the eradication of diphtheria  
will move along smoothly. There will  
be opposition. Some of it will come  
from honest people who are fearful  
about the effect of things which their  
own intellect cannot grasp and do not  
have the time or opportunity to inves-  
tigate and be convinced. Some of it  
will be selfish and dishonest and will  
come from those who see in the move-  
ment something to jeopardize their  
own financial interests. So long as  
any diphtheria remains there will al-  
ways be "diphtheria carriers," persons  
who have had diphtheria and have over-  
come its effects in their own bodies,  
yet retain nests of infectious germs in  
nose and throat that are quite capable  
of starting a new disease in others.  
But the hopeful thing for parents is  
the fact that none of these considera-  
tions need affect the safety of your  
own child. Regardless of any cam-  
paign, regardless of any opposition,  
you can secure immunity for your own  
child; and you can do it now.



## Why Farm Where They Sting You?

Modern improvements pass you the honey  
or sting you, depending on *where you  
are located.*

The farmer a thousand miles from your  
nearby big city may be a month closer to  
it with his climate and early crops than  
you are—his costs are lower—he gets the  
honey.

Better do *your* farming where you can  
have the unusual combination of big early  
crops, low expenses, and closeness to  
America's big Eastern cities.

Farm in the great "Eastern Shore"  
Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and  
the Atlantic Ocean. 6,000 sq. miles with

conditions unequalled for growers. Crops  
earlier even than in many places much  
farther South. Market associations sell  
for highest prices in the great cities  
nearby. Land available through the split-  
ting up of fine large farms for more inten-  
sive cultivation. Prices low.

We can't give more than a glimpse in  
this small space but you will be grateful  
when you get the *full facts.*

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

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

# DEL-MAR-VA

DELAWARE, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA PENINSULAR COUNTIES



Trade Mark of  
the famous  
"Eastern Shore"

Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association  
129 Del-Mar-Va Bldg., Salisbury, Md.

Please send me descriptive Booklet. The kind of

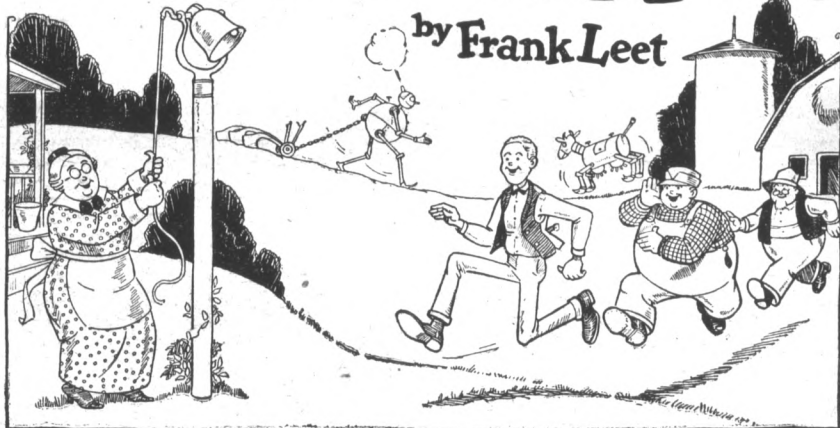
Farming I am interested in is \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Activities of Al Acres

by Frank Leet



## An Al Acres Laugh Book Ready for You

32 pages brim full of fun for old and young. Al  
and his folks pull acres of jokes. Not just one laugh,  
but a hundred a day that is sure to keep old man gloom  
away.

This gloom chaser, Al's Laugh Book, will be sent  
you as a reward for sending two three-year subscrip-  
tions to the Michigan Farmer at our SPECIAL OFFER  
PRICE of \$1.00 for three years.

Send the two Michigan Farmer subscriptions, they  
may be either new or renewal orders, with \$2.00 check  
or currency, and Al's Laugh Book will be sent you post-  
paid. Send your orders and remittance to

**MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan**





## Put PEP in her milk-making organs

**W**HY are so many cows logy, lazy milkers during the winter months? Why do so much of your milk profits fade away through the expensive disorders that so seldom occur when your cows are in pasture?

The answer is simple—you expect too much of their digestive and assimilating organs. You suddenly shift them from tender green pasturage to heavy, dry feeds. They are deprived of exercise. Their physical vigor is at lowest ebb just when the feeding demands made upon them are at the peak.

But you can make the milk pail fill in spite of dry feeds and winter weather. Kow-Kare builds up the digestion and assimilation so it can carry this extra load. Heavy feeds can be safely fed and fully converted into milk if the cow is given this active aid to her milk-making process.

Kow-Kare results are not guess work. You don't have to use it on faith. Just keep close records of milk yield without Kow-Kare, then compare with the yield two or three weeks after Kow-Kare has gotten in its work. The cost is slight—a single can of Kow-Kare will ration one cow for one to two months.

### For Cow Diseases — and at Calving

When your cows freshen, Kow-Kare should be used two or three weeks before and after—to assure freedom from disorders, and robust health to cow and calf. Troubles at calving are almost unknown where Kow-Kare is used.

For the treatment of such disorders as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., Kow-Kare has a 30-year reputation as the one reliable aid to quick recovery and full production. It costs little to use—but brings big returns in cow health.

**DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vermont**  
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

# KOW-KARE

**FAMOUS CONDITIONER  
OF MILCH COWS**



### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

**One Registered Angus Bull For Sale**  
2 years old. Frank Rager, R. 1, Box 9, Montague, Mich.

**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 7006 R-2 Redford.

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

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

### Echo Sylvia King Model, 266177

Sire of real production along with good type. He has 75 A. R. O. daughters, 4 above 30 lbs., and 20 others from 25 to 29.9 lbs. butter in 7 days, and only 5 were tested in mature form.

Seven of his sons are now in service in Michigan State Herds and one of them has been Grand Champion at the West Michigan State Fair for three successive years.

We are offering his sons from high record dams at reasonable prices.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



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

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

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### TO MAKE KRAFT CHEESE AT SCOTTVILLE.

**T**HE Kraft Cheese Company has purchased a site and is erecting a factory at Scottville. The plant will cost approximately \$15,000, and will have a capacity of 60,000 pounds of milk a day. County Agricultural Agent O. G. Barrett, was instrumental in securing this boost for the dairy interests in Mason county.

### PROMOTE PURCHASE OF GOOD BULLS.

**T**HREE of the local banks in Clinton county contributed a fund of \$300 to be presented as a prize to the holder of a lucky ticket at the county fair. The money could be drawn only by a farmer and must be used for the

ing of pigs until spring pastures are available. I also feed them to sows suckling fall pigs. Mangels are succulent, contain certain minerals and vitamins so necessary to the health of the dam and offspring.

Cut and fed raw, they are greatly relished during the cold winter months and, when coupled with warm sleeping quarters and plenty of exercise, they promote good health and vigor to both the dam and her litter.—P. W. Miller.

### HOG CHOLERA SPREADS.

**R**EPORTS on additional outbreaks of hog cholera come from several of the southern counties of the state. Lack of material for vaccination of hogs is making the control of the disease additionally hard. Farmers should



Of Course, this is Fun, But the Good Shepherd Takes Pains to Eliminate From His Flock the Ewes that do Not Own their Lambs.

purchase of a pure-bred sire. In addition, the farmer must interest his neighbor in joining a bull association in which the animal purchased with the \$300 should be used as a herd sire by the members. A thirty-three-pound grandson of King Pontiac was purchased by the members of the association.

### BROOD SOWS DO WELL ON MANGELS.

**I**N the feeding and management of brood sows during the past several years, I have found nothing better than the liberal feeding of mangels. The judicious feeding of mangels to pregnant sows during the winter months, gives the sows that sleek, thrifty appearance, and yet does not make them over-fat.

Sows fed on mangels and a little alfalfa, or bright clover hay, need but very little grain feed, and they always produce strong, healthy litters of well-developed pigs. Even without alfalfa or clover hay, sows do well on mangels, supplemented with only a little grain, an economical ration. As mangels are slightly laxative, the sows are never so feverish and irritable at farrowing time, and besides, I have never had any pig-eating sows which were fed a liberal allowance of mangels.

Mangels can be easily grown. In fact, they take but a very little more tillage than corn or potatoes; besides, they yield a tremendous crop on a small space of ground, are easily harvested, and keep well in storage.

Sows fed on mangels while suckling pigs, produce an abundant flow of milk, so necessary for the successful grow-

use great caution in visiting farms where there are any sick hogs, or in permitting visits from either animals or humans that have been on infected premises. Cold weather does not stop the spread of hog cholera.

### AMOUNT OF OATS NECESSARY FOR WORK HORSE.

How much ground oats should be fed to a horse doing hard work?—A. R. The kind and amount of hay to be fed is not given, hence the inquiry cannot be answered with any degree of satisfaction.

Carefully conducted experiments show that a horse doing heavy work requires 2.5 pounds of protein per day per 1,000 pounds of live weight. If the entire ration was oats, as oats contain 10.7 per cent protein, it would take twenty-three pounds of oats per day for a horse weighing 1,000 pounds, and thirty-six pounds for a horse weighing 1,500 pounds.

If fifteen pounds of timothy hay is fed, then it will take nineteen pounds of oats for every 1,000 pounds of live weight, but if fifteen pounds of clover hay is fed, then it will take only twelve pounds of oats for a 1,000-pound horse.

The man who has had experience, and carefully noted things, has found that when a horse works hard he must have about all the good hay and oats that he will eat up clean if he keeps his weight and strength.

Three thoroughbred sires and five thoroughbred females were recently delivered to owners in Ogemaw county.



# The Hog Market Outlook

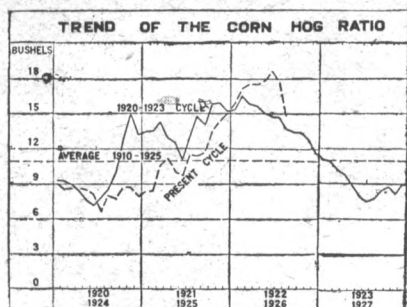
(Continued from page 519).

last year, when 117,000,000 pounds of hog meats and 39,000,000 pounds of lard accumulated in storage in the four winter months.

## Packers Are Cautious.

The comparative extent of these changes in supply and demand cannot be fathomed with enough certainty to justify confident assertions as to the probable shift in the winter price level. The distribution of supplies will have something to do with it, but, as this writer balances the factors, the scale beam tips in favor of slightly lower prices than last year.

Reduced storing demand is the principal basis for this conclusion. Packers are fully aware of the symptoms of increasing production through the next year or two, and of the probability that market receipts next summer will be larger than they were this year. Obviously, they will not care to accumulate the product of high-priced hogs in the winter, carry it until late in the summer of 1927, and then find that receipts at that time are



about all that consumers require, giving the holders of storage products no market except at sacrifice prices. Besides such considerations, a rather heavy stock of lard was carried over on November 1. The huge cotton crop means a burdensome supply of lard substitutes available at low prices, which will tend to undermine the market for lard.

## A Possible Price Change.

With prospects of somewhat smaller winter receipts, but larger summer receipts than a year previous, prices may show quite a difference in trend through the year. In the past twelve months, prices at Chicago reached the winter low point in December, with a monthly average of \$10.95, advanced to \$14.05 in June, dropped to \$11.55 in August, and finished the hog year on a rally which placed the October average at approximately \$12.50. In the coming year, instead of the usual spring and summer rise, we might find that summer prices would be no higher, and possibly lower than the average for the winter preceding. Such behavior has occurred in the past at times when the hog price cycle had passed the peak, and values were on the way down under the pressure of increasing production and larger market receipts. How supplies will be distributed always is highly uncertain, but the situation suggests the advisability of pushing fall pigs along rapidly, as well as getting the 1927 spring crop to market as soon as possible next fall.

So much for the next twelve months. Market supplies in the 1927-1928 winter packing season, are likely to show a very substantial increase over the coming winter. Prices are likely to be on a rather unprofitable level through 1928, demonstrating that the over-production stage has been reached. Then, finally will come curtailment of production, which will bring favorable prices once more as the smaller number of hogs raised is reflected in a reduction of the number marketed.

## The Industrial Situation.

A possible complication may develop through reduced industrial activity which would cause a shrinkage in employment and payrolls, and smaller

purchasing power in the hands of domestic consumers. Nothing severe is on the horizon at the present time, but it is doubtful if 1927 will be as big a year industrially as 1925 or 1926. It is to be hoped that 1928, when hog supplies are likely to be excessive, will be a good year in business, in order to provide large consumptive capacity.

The ratio between prices of hogs and of corn is the principal yardstick by which profits in hog production are measured, and the chief factor in causing shifts in production. The accompanying chart shows the corn-hog ratio, based on farm prices, through the last major cycle and through the present cycle as far as August, 1926. No one need doubt that, as hog production expands, the changed balance between hogs and corn will lift prices of the latter and force down prices of the former, until 100 pounds of live hogs will pay for only seven or eight bushels of corn, instead of fifteen to eighteen bushels, as thus far in 1926. The only question is how soon this shift will come about. Once it gets down there, the next question will be, how long it will drag bottom before starting up again.

It is obvious that the farmer who wishes to play his cards shrewdly will not begin to expand production after hogs have been on a high level, and the corn-hog ratio has been above the average line for over a year, as in the present instance. Instead, he will start expanding after prices have been low, brood sows have been cheap, and the corn-hog ratio has been under the average for a year or more, as was the case two years ago.

## HEIFERS VS. STEERS FOR BEEF.

IS there sufficient reason for the fact that "heifer beef" should bring a lower price than steers, when the farmer consigns a shipment to market? Prof. G. A. Branaman, of Michigan State College, expects to know why or why not, when he concludes some feeding experiments which he has just started in the college barns.

The almost universal custom of docking heifers on the beef market has recently come under fire, and Professor Branaman has been delegated to prove the right or wrong of the practice. Complete scientific data will be kept throughout the experiment, with a careful chemical analysis of the meat after the animals are slaughtered. Thirty head of calves, grade Short-horn and Angus, are separated into lots according to sex, and split into sections for various rations used in the test. Just how each different feed affects the meat will be known when the meat is dressed out. Cattlemen are said to be especially anxious to determine whether or not ensilage affects the quality of the meat.

Every calf club member in Gogebic county exhibited their live stock at the county fair, according to the report of G. T. Whitburn, club agent.

Three hundred and fifty cows are on test in the Charlevoix County Cow Testing Association.

Orders for another carload of explosive in Ogemaw county brings the total of explosives used in the county to nine and one-half carloads. A great deal of the material is being used in blasting ditches.

Sixty pens of ten hens each from Michigan are entered in the Fifth Annual International Egg Laying Contest, which started at Michigan State College, November 1. Forty pens are from fifteen other states and two Canadian provinces.

Not  
How Much  
Feed?  
But  
How Much  
Digestible Feed?

A cow of average weight giving 30 lbs. of milk a day needs a little more than seventeen pounds of digestible feed daily, two and a half pounds of which should be digestible protein. She must have this much feed if she is to keep up her own body and at the same time produce the 30 lbs. of milk. Ten pounds of Amco 24% Dairy with 10 lbs. of mixed hay and 30 lbs. of silage furnishes just the right amount of *digestible* feed for your 30-pound-a-day cows. More feed is necessary when a cow gives more milk.

1 1 1 1 1

Every ingredient in Amco 24% Dairy has been picked for its feeding value; there is nothing in it just to make weight. As a result Amco 24% Dairy is rich in *digestible* feed and *digestible* protein. In other words Amco 24% Dairy goes further because it is more highly digestible.

1 1 1 1 1

The formula of Amco 24% Dairy is public. Every bag carries a tag which gives the exact amount of each ingredient and the *total digestibility*. As the various good feed ingredients shift up and down in price the formula is changed to give dairymen the benefit of the price changes. No change is made, however, which will hurt the quality of the feed or lower its digestibility.

1 1 1 1 1

For November, the formula of Amco 24% Dairy is: 320 lbs. Gluten Feed, 320 lbs. Gluten Meal, 300 lbs. Cottonseed Meal, 120 lbs. Linseed Meal, 100 lbs. St. Wheat Middlings, 240 lbs. St. Wheat Bran, 280 lbs. Hominy, 100 lbs. Ground Oats, 160 lbs. Molasses, 20 lbs. Steam Bone Meal, 20 lbs. Ground Limestone, 20 lbs. Salt; 1473 lbs. to the ton are digestible.

1 1 1 1 1

A little study of this formula shows that every quality of a good feed is present in its make-up. You will notice it has five sources of protein, all of them excellent. This gives protein quality and variety. It has enough bran to give bulk; molasses to make it taste good to the cows; the right minerals are there in the right quantity.

1 1 1 1 1

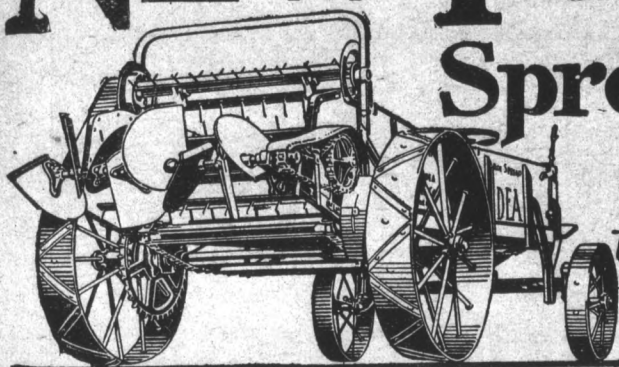
In Michigan, Amco 24% Dairy is your best buy with average hay and average silage, unless you have home-grown grains. In that case, use Amco 32% Supplement. Both are available through Amco Agents.

**AMCO**  
**FEED MIXING SERVICE**

American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill.



# NEW IDEA Spreader

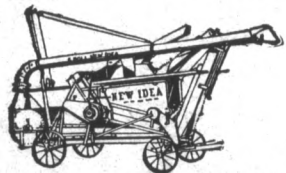


*The Name  
that Covers  
It ALL*

**D**EMAND what you will in spreader quality—durability, light draft, easy operation, perfect action—when you say “NEW IDEA” you cover it ALL. The original wide-spread spreader—an invention, not an imitation—developed through twenty-seven years of continuous improvement and still the leader on every point. An outstanding success in the farm equipment field; an absolutely certain profit maker on any farm; the one investment you can decide on with perfect assurance that there can be no possible mistake.

## There's a New Idea Dealer Near You

Go to him with complete confidence that the name New Idea on farm equipment has always meant 100% value and strictest reliability. Ask to see the Model 8 Spreader, the Transplanter, the Husker and Shredder—all New Idea originations, fully covered by patents.

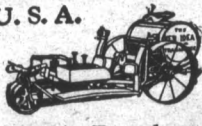


New Idea Husker and Shredder

## The New Idea Spreader Co.

Dept. 10 Coldwater, Ohio U. S. A.

Largest independent spreader factory in the world. Not in any trust or combination. Over 4,000 agencies. Branches for parts and service everywhere.



New Idea Transplanter

## 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.

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

**MCPHERSON FARM CO.,**  
Howell, Michigan

**Registered** Holstein Heifers from 15 months to two years old. Good individuals and richly bred. Some to freshen soon. Priced away down for quick sale. Bulls ready for service, priced to sell. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

## HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.  
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.  
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 80 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.

**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.

## DAVISON ESTATE FARMS

Breeders 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 Maxwellton Mock or Edglink Victor, two of the good bulls of the breed. Will make very attractive prices on all of these cattle. GOTTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**, 8 mos. Son of top U. S. Butter-fat Cow. Mo. March, 1924. Also females. IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Croswell, Mich.

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

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

## 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. Noriss Stock Farms, Casnovia, Mich.

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

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

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

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

**Duroc Jerseys** Boars for fall breeding with type and quality. F. J. 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.

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

**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.

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

## Bovine TB. on the Run

*Progress Gives Hope that Disease May be Stamped Out*

By H. R. Smith

**T**HAT bovine tuberculosis will in a few more years, be practically eliminated from the cattle of the United States is now a foregone conclusion. The results to date of the national campaign of eradication fully justify this conclusion.

While the first few years of testing herds indicated a high percentage of infection in many parts of the country, making the task seem almost insurmountable, more recent work under the area plan has demonstrated that county after county can be made practically free from this disease. What can be done in one county can be done in an entire state and in the nation.

That the public demands that this work shall proceed as rapidly as possible to eliminate a great economic waste and a menace to public health is indicated by the voting of larger federal, state and county appropriations each succeeding year to increase the volume of testing.

Approximately eighty per cent of the money now appropriated is used for indemnity to partially reimburse owners of reacting cattle slaughtered. The balance is expended in salaries, traveling expenses of veterinarians, and for the preparation of tuberculin.

The accuracy of the tuberculin test among cattle, is an important factor in the success of the campaign. Without it, nothing tangible could be accomplished.

Dr. Koch, the German bacteriologist, who first discovered tuberculin in 1890 as a possible cure for human tuberculosis, was undoubtedly disappointed because it could not be more generally used for that purpose. However, if he were alive today, he would be immensely gratified to know that a large number of human lives are being saved through the use of tuberculin as a means of detecting this disease among cows, so they can be slaughtered, removing them as a source of infection in children.

The tuberculin prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, and so widely used in testing cattle, is made from cultures, originally made from the living germs of human tuberculosis. These germs in beef tea as a food, multiply rapidly, giving off a secretion which is the tuberculin. Of course, the entire solution is sterilized to kill the germs, which are later taken out by filters.

Tuberculin therefore, does not contain any living germs of tuberculosis and does no harm when injected in the skin of an animal. If the animal injected has tuberculosis, congestion at the point of the injection follows, a

swelling results, and the animal is branded as a reactor, which means destined for slaughter.

Since the campaign was started in 1918, nearly half of the breeding cattle in the country have been tuberculin tested, and over 1,000,000 reactors have been slaughtered. On October 1, 1926, there was a total of 220 tuberculin tested accredited counties, and 500 more in progress of being accredited. A very large number of individual herds outside of these counties have been freed from the disease.

Obviously, with this large number of cattle tested, as a result of which over a million tuberculous cattle have been removed and are no longer infecting others, we would expect a marked reduction in the percentage of cattle showing lesions at the market centers.

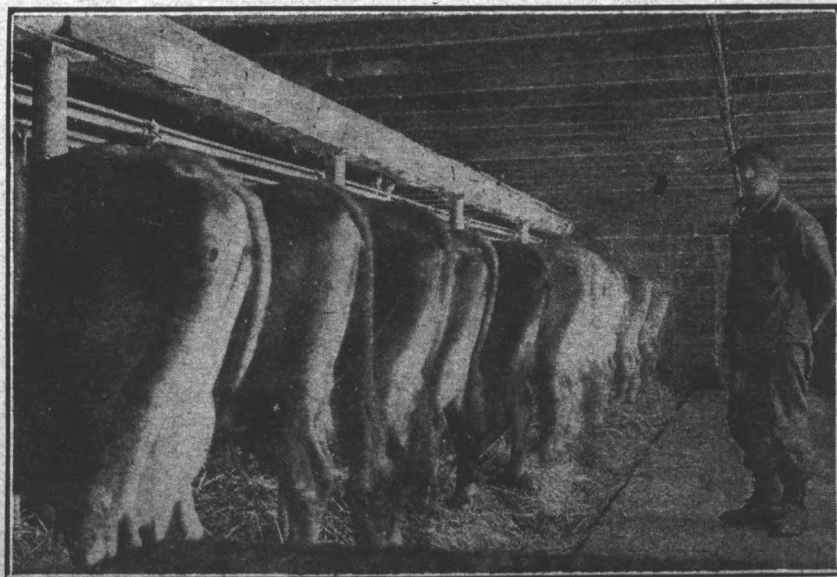
The United States meat inspection records show that during the year 1916, of all cattle slaughtered under federal inspection, including steers, 2.5 per cent, exclusive of reactors, were retained for tuberculosis. During the year ending June 30, 1926, only 1.3 per cent of all cattle slaughtered, exclusive of reactors, were retained for tuberculosis, showing a reduction of nearly one-half.

The work of testing the remaining half of the breeding cattle in the United States will require much less time than the first half required, because the appropriations for this year, exceeding \$17,000,000, federal, state and county money, is more than double the average for the ten-year period.

Now that public sentiment is nearly 100 per cent strong for the continuation of aggressive work insuring adequate funds and active cooperation, and with a well-organized, experienced force of veterinarians, intelligently directed, it may be safely predicted that by the end of five more years there will be but very few tuberculous cattle left in the country to further spread the infection and endanger the lives of the people of the United States.

Newaygo county, which is the home of the oldest cow testing association in the world, has twelve cows in the Record of Performance List.

Sixteen beef calves belonging to Lenawee County Calf Club members, recently topped the day's market at East Buffalo. These animals averaged only a two-pound shrink in shipment. A member of one of the Buffalo commission firms presented the live stock clubs of Lenawee with \$100. This was an expression of encouragement to the youngsters, who are finding enjoyment and profit in agricultural activities.



This Herd of Pure-bred Jerseys, Owned by Black & Nieusema, Was One of the Twenty-five Herds in the Old Newaygo Cow Testing Association.



## POPULARITY OF WORK RESPONSIBLE FOR SECOND ASSOCIATION.

THE Leelanau-Traverse Cow Testing Association has concluded three years of testing work. The dairy-men in this great fruit country appreciate what it means to have their dairy cows under continued test in order to maintain the highest rate of profit per cow.

James Harris, owner of twelve pure-bred Jerseys, succeeded in having the high herd in butter-fat production for the association. This herd averaged 385 pounds of fat and 6,823 pounds of milk. Robert Lautner, with twenty-eight pure-bred Holstein cows, had the high herd in milk production, with 9,596 pounds of milk and 315 pounds of fat. Homer Cowles, the tester, shows that twelve herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat during the association year just closed.

The results obtained by this organization during 1926 were considered so outstanding by many other dairymen, that the association has spread so that now there are two organizations operating where one association formerly operated. Most of the members of the new association live in Grand Traverse county. A high degree of satisfaction and service was rendered by Homer Colwes, the tester.—A. C. B.

## TESTER CONTINUES FOR THREE YEARS IN ONE ASSOCIATION

WITH the start of the second cow testing association in Macomb county in May, 1923, Casper Blumer has been testing for this organization. He reports, in his third annual report, a large degree of progress when his findings are compared with the results of the first year's testing work in that association. A big improvement has occurred in many of the members' herds in both milk and butter-fat production, and in dairy type. Pure-bred sires alone are used by all the members. The yearly report of Casper Blumer for 1926 shows that twenty of the twenty-five herds completing the cow testing association year, averaged

above 300 pounds of butter-fat production. Five herds averaged between 250 and 295 pounds of butter-fat.

The average cost of roughage for all cows under test for the year was \$51.08, while the grain cost was \$49.40, making a total feed cost of \$100.48. The 288 cows under test for the year averaged 8,253 pounds of milk and 318.5 pounds of butter-fat. The average value of product of cows under test for the year was \$203.17. It can be seen from these figures that the average value of product above cost of feed for all cows under test was \$102.69.

## HOLSTEINS SELL HIGH.

WITH an average selling price of \$237 per head for forty-five head—nine of them bulls—the Fifth State Sale conducted by the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, proved to be a success.

The offerings were taken by Michigan farmers who are either starting in pure-breds, or who found good stuff in the sale to improve their present herds. The heaviest buyer was E. D. Levy, of St. Louis, Missouri, whose partner, Jack C. Nixon, purchased twelve head for \$2,800 for the Levy farm near Brooklyn, Michigan. The next largest buyer was the Wayne County Training School, Northville, Michigan.

The top bull, consigned by Musolf Bros., of South Lyon, was taken by Charles W. Stephenson, of Smiths Creek at \$500. Martin D. Butth, of Comstock Park, consigned the cow that brought the high figure of \$410.

Bidders showed an appreciation of good dairy type. Bidding was brisk on proven producers, cows with good cow testing association records selling well along with those with official records.

The sale was held November 10 at the Michigan State College, East Lansing. On account of the success of this event, it is planned to make the sale an annual affair.

## HOGS SELL HIGH.

THE public auction sale of Poland China hogs by Wesley Hile, of Ionia county, was most successful. These cholera-immune spring pigs made an average of \$58 per head. Four boars in one litter made an average of \$105, and the whole litter of eight sold for \$675. Michigan buyers took all of the offerings excepting five, three going to Illinois and two to Ohio.

## November Crop Report

Estimates by Federal Reporters

THE harvesting of fall crops was greatly hindered by wet weather throughout October. With an average of sixteen rainy days, and the occurrence of precipitation in some part of the state on every day of the month, it was impossible to make satisfactory progress with the harvesting of corn, beans, buckwheat and clover seed. All of these crops contain an excess of moisture and have suffered more or less damage in the fields, according to the monthly report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. The losses to the bean growers in the east-central counties have been exceedingly heavy. Fair progress was made in securing the fruit, sugar beet and potato crops in most sections.

Corn.—Michigan's corn yield is estimated at 34.0 bushels per acre, 1.8 bushels above the ten-year average, but 6.0 bushels less than in 1925. The theoretical total production, based on this yield, is 54,162,000 bushels, as compared with 65,680,000 last year. As only 57 per cent of the crop is husked for the grain, the actual grain production this year is 30,872,000 bushels. The grain contains much excess moisture and only about 45 per cent reached maturity before the severe freeze on September 26. As a result, the merchantable quality is placed at 55 per cent, as compared with 83 per cent last year and 72 per cent, the ten-year average. The remaining 45 per cent is of low feeding value, soft, and very poor in keeping quality.

The country's total crop amounts to 2,693,963,000 bushels, as against a production last year of 2,900,581,000 bushels. It is estimated that 72.6 per cent is of merchantable quality. The quantity of old corn remaining on the farms on November 1, is found to be 181,454,000 bushels.

Buckwheat.—Much of the crop filled well and the reported average yield is 15.3 bushels per acre, which is two

bushels above the ten-year average. Continuous wet weather has made harvesting and threshing difficult, and a considerable amount is still in the fields. The estimated production is 341,000 bushels as compared with 754,000 last year. The quality is rated at 85 per cent, three per cent below the average, but three per cent above last year.

The United States' crop is estimated at 15,249,000 bushels, as against 14,647,000 in 1925. The quality is rated at 82.2 per cent.

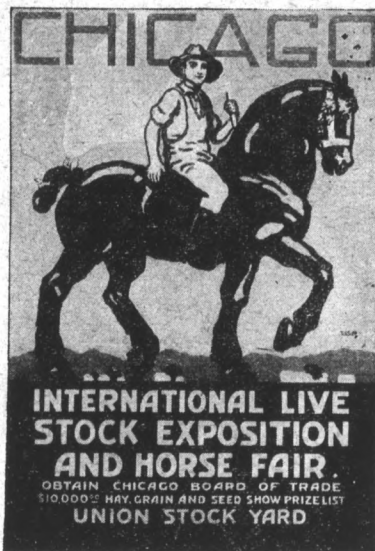
Potatoes.—Yields vary considerably between different sections and between individual farms but, on the whole, the late crop has yielded well and better than expected before digging commenced. Only a small percentage remained unharvested on November 1. The average yield is 122 bushels per acre, giving a total crop of 30,378,000 bushels. Last year's crop amounted to 24,411,000 bushels, both the acreage and yield being less than in 1926. The quality is estimated at 87 per cent, which is the same as the ten-year average. There was practically no late blight, although there is some rot on heavy soils, due to excessive moisture. In a few localities, there was some over-sized stock and hollow-heart. This condition was most prevalent in the countries bordering on Lake Michigan, where no frost occurred to stop growth. On the whole, the crop is of excellent quality, an average of 92 per cent grading U. S. No. 1 in the chief commercial sections.

The total crop of the United States is estimated at 360,727,000 bushels, an increase of about ten millions over the previous month's report, as yields in several states were better than expected. This crop is about 36,000,000 greater than last year's, but is still short of usual requirements by 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 bushels.

Beans.—Continuous wet, cold and cloudy weather during October greatly hindered harvesting and enormously

(Continued on page 545).

# VISIT INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION NOV. 27 to DEC. 4 Union Stock Yards CHICAGO



## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1:00 P. M.

For information write  
W. H. Tomhave, Union Stock Yards,  
Chicago.

And Other Pure-bred Live Stock Sales.

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National Boys and Girls Club Congress on Exposition Grounds

Ask R. R. Agent About Reduced Fares

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Neglect to treat a sick animal properly and serious results follow. When the first sign of sickness comes among your stock—treat it. You can keep your stock well and full of vitality if you use Fleming's Guaranteed Remedies.

### Money Back If They Fail

Most diseases of horses, cattle and hogs are successfully treated. In use for over 30 years. No experience necessary. Directions are complete and easy to follow. Fleming's Remedies

### Cost Little But Get Big Results

Fistula and Poll Evil—10,000 cases successfully treated each year with Fleming's Fistoform. Send \$2.50 for a bottle, postpaid.

Bone Spavin—No matter how old the case or how lame the horse, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. One application usually enough. \$2 a bottle postpaid.

Lump Jaw—The farmer's old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in cattle. Fleming's Actinoform \$2.50 a bottle postpaid.

Heaves—Cure the heaves and you have a horse worth its full value in work or in money. Use Fleming's Tonic Heave Powders. \$1.00 per package postpaid.

### Fleming's Guaranteed Remedies

ACTINOFORM—Lump Jaw.....\$2.50  
FISTOFORM—Fistula, Poll Evil.....\$2.50  
SPAVIN AND RINGBONE PASTE—Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone.....\$2.00  
SPAVIN LIQUID—Bog Spavin, Curb, Splints.....\$2.00  
LINIMENT—Sprains, Strains, Soreness.....\$1.00  
TONIC HEAVE POWDERS—Heaves, Blood Disorders, Indigestion, etc.....\$1.00  
SWEENEY BLISTER—Hip Sweeney, Shoulder Sweeney.....\$1.00  
COLIC MIXTURE—Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic.....\$1.00  
WART REMOVER—Flat, Blood & Seed Warts.....\$1.00  
EYE LOTION—All Eye Inflammations......50  
HORNSTOP—Stops Horn Growth in Calves and Kids......50  
GALLOFORM—Galls, Ulcers, Sores......50  
HEALING OIL—Abrasions, Wire Cuts, Wounds.....50  
HOG WORM CAPSULES—Sure, Safe—per 100 \$4.00  
CHICKEN LICE POWDER—2 1/2 Lbs......85  
5 Lbs.....\$1.40

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## HOGS

O. I. C's. Registered Pigs For Sale  
Edwin STILSON, Williamsburg, Mich.

3 Registered O. I. C. Boars ready for service. \$35 each. JOSH. EPH VAN ETEN, Clifford, Mich.

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.

B. T. P. C. Spring Boars registered. Reasonable price. MARY'S EIGHTY, Walled Lake, Mich.

For Sale Poland China Boars of March and April farrow. Immured for cholera and registered too. 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 good as grow. Photos free. F. H. RUSSELL, Box 40, Wakeman, Ohio.

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

## Shropshires—Oxfords

Yearling and ram lambs. Also a few McKerrow bred Oxford ewes for sale. Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

FAIR VIEW SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE—10 Field Rams. Good Type and Breeding. 2 stock rams. One 2-yr.-old Wardwell Ram. Also 15 bred ewes. E. F. GOODFELLOW, Ovid, Mich.

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 ewes. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

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

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 545





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 16.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.39; No. 2 white \$1.40; No. 2 mixed \$1.38.  
Chicago.—December at \$1.34½; May \$1.39½; July \$1.32½.  
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.38 @1.39.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 70c; No. 3 yellow 50½c.  
Chicago.—December 69½c; May at 78½c; July 81½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 49c; No. 3, 47c.  
Chicago.—December at 41½c; May 45½c; July 45½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 94c.  
Chicago.—December 91½c; May at 93c; July 98½c.  
Toledo.—Rye 93c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.10@5.15.  
New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.50@6.25; red kidney \$8.25@9.

### Barley.

Malting 72c; feeding 61c.

### 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 \$33; cracked corn \$35; coarse cornmeal \$33; chop \$34 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT

Wheat prices declined sharply at the close of the past week. Prospects of settlement of the British coal strike, and absence of decidedly bullish crop news from the southern hemisphere finally induced speculative liquidation. The situation points to a considerable period of weak prices before sustained strength can be expected.

While stocks abroad are small, the prospects for early settlement of the coal strike, and the fact that the premium of Liverpool over North American markets will diminish when freight rates are reduced, keep foreign buyers from purchasing ahead. In the long run, the strike settlement will help export business, but it will unsettle demand temporarily and is likely to be an adverse factor while trade conditions are disturbed.

## CORN

The preliminary estimate of this year's corn crop was 2,694,000,000 bushels, or 14,000,000 bushels more than the October 1 forecast. The reserves of old corn on farms totaled 181,000,000 bushels, compared with 58,000,000 bushels last year, and 102,000,000 bushels two years ago. Last year's crop, was 2,905,000,000 bushels, so that the total farm supply this year is about 100,000,000 bushels more than in 1925. The merchantable quality of this crop was estimated at 72.6 per cent, compared with 83.6 per cent last year, and a ten-year average of 81.8 per cent. Low quality means low feeding value and heavy farm disappearance, so that the change in supply is greater than the relative size of the crop and carry-over in the two years would indicate.

## OATS

Oats prices have been following corn. Primary receipts are light and stocks at terminals are nearly 30 per cent smaller than last year, although they are above normal in size. Any substantial change in oats prices will probably depend upon the action of other grains.

## SEEDS

Alfalfa seed has advanced recently as early estimates on the size of the crop in the main producing sections have not been fulfilled. Prices have averaged low, compared with prevailing quotations for other seed, and de-

mand has been active. Demand for timothy seed has improved during the past week, and values have been increased.

## FEEDS

Wheat feeds have steadied again, particularly in the middle west where demand has increased, and a stronger market is generally expected, particularly for bran. Cottonseed meal is stronger, although a further increase in the estimate of the cotton crop means a larger supply of meal.

## HAY

The moderate receipts of hay at the leading distributing markets are readily absorbed by the demand, and the market remains firm. Snow and cold weather throughout the middle west have put an end to the pasture season, and hay feeding should increase. Demand for hay suitable for dairy purposes is active, and due to the short supply of this kind of hay, prices are strengthening.

## EGGS

The advent of winter weather, with heavy snows in many mid-western states last week, sent prices of fresh eggs to a new high level for the season. Receipts are moderate, and reports from the country do not indicate any possibility of a gain in supplies for several weeks. Some further decline in the lay is expected before the supply begins to increase. Last year, receipts reached the low point for the season at the end of November. Shipments of Pacific coast eggs continue to show a marked gain over corresponding times in previous years. Storage holdings of eggs still show a considerable shortage under a year ago. On November 1, holdings totaled 5,885,000 cases compared with 6,322,000 cases on the same date a year ago.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 44@49c; extras 49½@50c; ordinary firsts 39@43c; miscellaneous 46c; dirties 28@31c; checks at 27@30c. Live poultry, hens 23@23½c; springers 22c; roosters 18c; ducks 22c; geese 19c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 43@48c; storage 30@34c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 24c; light

springers 21c; heavy hens 25c; light hens 17c; geese 21@23c; ducks 24@25c; turkeys 38@39c.

## BUTTER

The butter market advanced from the narrow range it has covered for several weeks. Supplies of fresh butter fell off sharply and dealers who had been buying on a hand-to-mouth scale were buying ahead. The shortage of fresh butter permits an extensive use of storage stock and the surplus over a year ago was reduced to only 5,600,000 pounds on November 1. The discount in prices as compared with fresh butter gives the storage product the preference among many consumers. Consumption of butter has not shown the curtailment usually expected at this season when prices are climbing higher.

Prices on 92-score creamery butter were: Chicago 48½c; New York 50c; Detroit 41@44½c per pound in tubs.

## WOOL

While the recent slowing down in demand for wool continued through the past week, prices have been maintained in practically all lines. Ohio delaines and half-blood wools have sold on the Boston market at 45@46c, grease basis, with three-eighths and quarter-blood combing at 45c. Choice staple territory sold up to \$1.15, clean, with fine and fine medium French combing in a range of \$1@1.10.

## POTATOES

Ten million bushels were added to the estimate of the potato crop on November 1, as compared with a month earlier. Market supplies during the past month have been of generous size and prices have eased off. Cold weather will prevent growers from marketing so freely for a while, and prices should advance again before the end of the month. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.35@2.50 per 100 pounds, sacked, at Chicago.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Turkeys were in demand in Grand Rapids this week. Produce dealers were bidding 35@36c a pound for the choice young stock. Other poultry held

about steady, with prices as follows: Hens 15@20c; chickens 14@22c; ducks 18@22c; geese 17@20c; rabbits 16c; pork 17@17½c; beef 8@12c; lamb 20@22c; eggs 50@55c; butter-fat 50c lb; potatoes \$1.20@1.40 bu; onions 70@90c bu; radishes 50c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 7c lb; beans \$4.60 per cwt; red kidney \$6@7 cwt; wheat \$1.25 bu; rye 78c bu.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

The markets were well supplied with most lines of produce. Cauliflower and good hard cabbage went well. Most green stuff sold readily, while apples and potatoes were slower to move.

Apples 75c@83 bu; beets 75c@81 bu; cauliflower \$1.75@2.25 bu; cabbage 75c@81.25 bu; red \$1.25@1.50 bu; savoy cabbage 75c@81 bu; local celery 20@60c dozen; carrots 75c@81.25 bu; mustard 50c@81 bu; kohlrabi 50@60c dozen bunches; endive 50c@82 bu; dry onions \$1.25@1.50 bu; root parsley 40@60c dozen bunches; curly parsley 50@60c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1@1.70 bu; sweet peppers, green \$2@3 bu; red \$1.50@2.50 bu; spinach 75c@81.50 bu; turnips \$1.25@2 bu; turnip tops 40@60c bu; Hubbard squash 75@90c bu; green tomatoes 75c@1.25 bu; pears at 75c@82 bu; lima beans 60@70c qt; leeks 50@75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.50@2 bu; romaine 75c@81 bu; butter 60@75c lb; pumpkins 50@75c bu; vegetable oysters 75c@81 dozen bunches; celery cabbage \$1@2 bu; geese, wholesale at 21@23c; retail 25c; hens, wholesale 24@26c; retail 28@30c; springers, wholesale 24@26c; retail at 28@30c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 20@22c; ducks, wholesale 26@28c; retail 30c; veal 20@21c; dressed hens 35@40c; dressed springers 35@40c; ducks 45c.

## APPLES

Although carlot shipments of apples are not as large as might be expected from the size of the crop, the market continues on a low level. Practically every state has a surplus and little improvement in demand is expected. The commercial crop on November 1 was estimated to total practically 40,000,000 barrels compared with last year's harvest of 33,000,000 barrels. Illinois and Michigan A-2½-inch Jonathans are unchanged at \$4@4.50 per barrel.

## CHEESE

Replacement buying of cheese by dealers who had let their stocks become nearly depleted held the cheese market steady last week. Supplies are light and are firmly held. Canadian cheese markets have declined again, and it is possible that the year's imports of this cheese will largely offset the decline in domestic production.

Prices for No. 1 American cheese on November 13 were:

Chicago, twins 23½c; single daisies 23½@24c; double daisies 23½c; longhorns 24@24½c.

New York, single daisies 24½@25c; Young Americas 24½@24¾c.

Philadelphia, flats 25@25½c; single daisies 25c; longhorns 25½@25¾c.

Estimates of wheat production to date indicates that the world's supply outside of India and China for the year may be about the same as last year, according to reports received by the department of agriculture.

The Detroit Civil Air Corps report that Michigan airplanes carried eleven times as much freight as those of any other state, but that Michigan is ninth in commercial airplane standing.

## 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.

Cattle prices are moving irregularly, but the main tendency on steers grading from medium to prime appears to be downward. Common killing steers, most grades of she stock and bulls are showing stability, probably in preparation for a winter rise. Steers declined 25 to 40 cents in the past week, as a result of a glut of heavy weights and short-fed kinds, while cows and heifers advanced 25 cents.

## •Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 16.

## CHICAGO

### Hogs.

Receipts 33,000. Market slow, and mostly 10@15c lower at best prices; big packers inactive and bidding 15c lower than low time on Monday; tops \$11.75, paid for 230-260-lb. weight; bulk of desirable hogs average 180-220 lbs. \$11.50@11.65; best heavy butchers are scarce; pigs and light lights strong to higher; selected pigs \$12; bulk of 110-160-lb. average at \$11.50@11.85; good heavy packing sows steady, others are mostly 25c lower; bulk at \$10@10.85.

### Cattle.

Receipts 18,000. Market on feeding steers and yearling trade weak to 25c lower; mostly 15@25c off on weighty feeding steers; few choice yearlings steady, demand narrow approximate; holiday stock feeders easy, yearlings \$12.25; heavy steers \$10.50; she stock and bulls 10@15c lower; vealers 25c lower at \$11@11.50 to packers.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 25,000. Market is active; lambs steady to strong; bulk of good natives and fat westerners at \$12.25@13.50; tops about \$13.25; culls steady; sheep unchanged; bulk fat ewes \$5@6.50; feeding lambs strong at \$11.60@12.50, and held about \$13; choice good lambs mostly at \$11.50; fat yearlings \$9.50@10.50.

## DETROIT

### Cattle.

Receipts 369. Market is steady on good, very slow on common. Good to choice yearlings

dry-fed ..... \$10.50@11.75  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50@10.00  
Handy weight butchers .. 8.00@ 8.50  
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@ 7.00  
Handy light butchers .... 6.00@ 6.50  
Light butchers ..... 4.50@ 5.45  
Best cows ..... 5.00@ 5.75

Butcher cows ..... 4.25@ 4.75  
Cutters ..... 3.75@ 4.25  
Canners ..... 3.00@ 3.50  
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 493. Market steady.  
Best ..... \$ 15.00  
Others ..... 8.00@14.50

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,166. Market steady.  
Best grades ..... \$13.00@13.25  
Fair lambs ..... 10.00@11.50  
Light to common lambs.. 5.00@ 9.00  
Best lambs ..... 12.00@12.50  
Fair to good sheep..... 5.00@ 6.00  
Culls and common ..... 2.00@ 3.00

### Hogs.

Receipts 2,561. Market on roughs 10@20c lower; others steady.  
Mixed ..... \$ 11.65  
Lights ..... 12.25  
Roughs ..... 10.00  
Stags ..... 8.50  
Heavies ..... 10.50@11.85

## BUFFALO

### Hogs.

Receipts 643. Market steady to 10c higher; bulk 170-220 lbs. at \$12.25@12.35; pigs and light lights mostly at \$12.50@12.75; packing sows \$10@10.50 mostly.

### Cattle.

Receipts 600. Most reactor cows; few sales; 25c lower at \$2.50@3.60.

### Calves.

Receipts 200. Market steady; top vealers \$15; culls \$9@11.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 200. Hold-over receipts 3,500, market steady; bulk fat lambs \$13.25@13.50; few held lower; ewes mostly \$6@6.50.



## NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

(Continued from page 543). Increased the damage to the crop. On November 1 a considerable quantity was still in the fields. In Sanilac, Huron, and portions of several counties in the east-central district, the unharvested portion probably amounted to 50 per cent of the total acreage. In other sections, the harvest was completed during October, with the exception of occasional fields. But little threshing has been done and the beans being marketed carry an excess of moisture and are picking heavily. Many lots are too poor in quality to warrant the expense of picking. Considerable acreage has been abandoned and fields that have not been pulled to date will be abandoned unless more favorable weather develops soon. As a result of the present chaotic and uncertain condition, it was impracticable to make any inquiry on November 1. As soon as harvesting is discontinued for the season, a survey of the acreage abandoned, percentage merchantable pick, and yield will be made. Present indications point to a considerably smaller merchantable crop than that of last year.

**Sugar Beets.**—Harvesting began early in October but, owing to the prevalence of rainy weather, it has progressed rather slowly and with considerable difficulty in removing the beets from low, flat lands. The average yield is 9.0 tons per acre, making the total crop 1,044,000 tons, as compared with 969,000 tons in 1925.

The estimated amount for the United States is 7,213,000 tons of beets from which a production of 938,000 tons of sugar is expected.

**Clover Seed.**—The average yield is estimated at 1.5 bushels per acre, or a total production of 114,000 bushels, as compared with 101,000 in 1925. In some sections, the heads did not fill well. Harvesting has been delayed by the adverse weather conditions, and some acreage will probably be abandoned. The quality is 82 per cent, or three per cent below the average.

The acreage of clover seed harvested in the United States this year is estimated at 590,000, from which a crop of 864,000 bushels is expected. The 1925 production was placed at 1,029,000 bushels. The quality is 85.3 per cent.

**Miscellaneous Crops.**—The average yield of timothy seed is 2.8 bushels; alfalfa seed, 2.5 bushels; soy beans, 14.4 bushels; and cowpeas, 13.0 bushels per acre. There has been a marked increase in the acreage of alfalfa seed during the last three or four years.

**Apples.**—Harvesting of the crop was nearing completion on November 1. Owing to low prices, a considerable quantity of low grade fruit and undesirable varieties was left in the orchards. The total crop is estimated at 67 per cent of normal, equivalent to 9,045,000 bushels, as compared with 9,000,000 last year. The commercial portion amounts to 1,489,000 barrels, against 1,700,000 last year. The yield was somewhat heavier in the southwest counties and lighter in the west-central and northwest districts than last year. Of the total commercial crop, approximately 51 per cent, or 759,000 barrels, is made up of winter varieties, the other 49 per cent being summer and fall apples. The quality is reported at 78 per cent, two per cent above the average and two per cent below last year. A deficiency in sunshine, and a relatively cool summer, resulted in much fruit being below normal in color and sugar content.

The production of apples for the entire country is estimated at 246,262,000 bushels, as compared with 164,616,000 in 1925. The commercial portion amounts to 39,949,000 barrels, against 31,909,000 last year. The quality is reported to be 84 per cent. This is the largest crop on record, except that of 1914.

**Grapes.**—While practically all of the crop was harvested without frost damage, it ripened slowly and yields in some localities fell below expectations. The sugar content was below normal, as in other fall fruits. The quality was 83 per cent, against 84 per cent last year, and 86, the ten-year average. The estimated total production of 77 per cent of normal is equivalent to 66,990 tons, as compared with 22,100 tons harvested in 1925.

The combined production of all states amounts to 2,366,035 tons, as compared with 1,967,160 in 1925.

## OLD TIMER'S PARDNER.

(Continued from page 535).

It was the tone rather than the words that stirred Old Man Mason from his usual calm. He leaped to his feet, fists clenched, arms upraised. "Ask any of the old-timers if Old Man Mason ever attempted a bluff he didn't carry through!" he shouted. "All my life, I've backed down before you;

gave you the best of it, and it isn't in you to be a man. I've kept my mouth shut these years, not because what I might say would hurt me—people up here know me! It was you I was sparing, not me!" He leveled a finger scornfully at Starke. "Bluffin', eh?" he cried, "bluffin'! Are you callin' my bluff, you with your fine place among nice people who don't know you here? Do you want to bring things to a showdown?"

"Go the limit," dared Starke; "your pride of family will keep your mouth shut—it always has!"

"Then so be it!" said Old Man Mason grimly. "The marshal knows where Allison is. We'll have him in town within two weeks. Bring on your charges and your lying witnesses; but I'll be there, too. I'll be there to climb into the witness chair and impeach your reputation. I'll tell of the time we came out of the mountains and got caught in the storm and the grub was low; of how you stole my share and took your own and sneaked away, to be sure you had enough food to carry you to safety. Stealing a partner's share of grub—the worst crime in the north, and your partner was your own father. Of how Sam Bradford found me, gnawing at my boots to live—a little off in the head. You're going with a nice, pure girl in this town, I hear. You're going to stop it—squaw man!" Old Man Mason snapped the epithet like the crack of a whip. "And if all that ain't enough, your friends will hear that you were dishonorably discharged from your country's service. If that's bluffin', call it!" Old Man Mason, breathing heavily from his emotion, dropped weakly into his chair. For a long time there was silence. At length Starke spoke.

"You know," he said, his voice that of the beaten cur, "you'd be just dirty enough to turn against your own son, I believe."

"I'd do that for a real son—Now, we'll drop over to the commissioner's and tell 'em the charges are withdrawn. You won't have to tell him why—he'll guess—he's an old-timer, too."

It was the Old Man Mason who found life as a whole, sweet, who took the trail next day. He hummed happily as he sat on his sled and let the dogs pull him; like his life, the trail here was good, and at the trail's end was the partner he liked to think of as son; and a baby named Mike quite enough for even an old man to live for.

## THE END.

## VETERINARY.

**Fails to Breed.**—I have a Guernsey heifer that deborshed her first calf about a year ago. She comes in heat

regularly, but fails to catch. Is there anything I can give to make her hold? A. McG.—This condition is due to a diseased condition of the ovaries, or uterus. It would be advisable to have your cow examined by a veterinarian, and give such treatment that he finds necessary.

**Bloody Milk.**—My cow gives a little blood in her milk. I noticed it first by a little pinkish color in the bowl of the separator. She is just a young cow, and a good one. Will appreciate any help you can give me. R. H.—Reduce the grain ration. Give one pound of epsom salts, and bathe the affected quarter with cold water several times daily. Don't feed any spoiled or mouldy feed.

**Articular Rheumatism.**—I have a cow that is stiff in her hind legs, and when she stands still over night she can hardly bend her legs, and when they bend they crack and jump. She is giving a good mess of milk. She has been this way about a year, but is getting worse. E. McC.—It is doubtful if any kind of treatment would be of much benefit. Try giving one-quarter ounce of salicylate of soda three times daily. Also one tablespoonful of salt-petre once daily.

## 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.

## SHEEP

**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-breds. 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.

## GOATS

**FOR SALE** Toggenburg and Saanen milk goats and doe kids. MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

**Registered Toggenburg Milk Goats** for sale. DELBERT CARNEY, LaGrange, Ind.

## HORSES

**\$250** buys two nice Reg. Percheron Mare Colts, each five months old. Dams of colts weigh 1,600 each. Sires weigh 2,000 lbs. E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich. Phone 48-3.

## 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 | 26..... | \$2.08 | \$8.32 |
| 11..... | .38    | 2.64   | 27..... | 2.16   | 8.64   |
| 12..... | .46    | 3.68   | 28..... | 2.24   | 8.96   |
| 13..... | .54    | 3.12   | 29..... | 2.32   | 9.28   |
| 14..... | .12    | 3.36   | 30..... | 2.40   | 9.60   |
| 15..... | .20    | 3.60   | 31..... | 2.48   | 9.92   |
| 16..... | .28    | 3.84   | 32..... | 2.56   | 10.24  |
| 17..... | .36    | 4.08   | 33..... | 2.64   | 10.56  |
| 18..... | .44    | 4.32   | 34..... | 2.72   | 10.88  |
| 19..... | .52    | 4.56   | 35..... | 2.80   | 11.20  |
| 20..... | .60    | 4.80   | 36..... | 2.88   | 11.52  |
| 21..... | .68    | 5.04   | 37..... | 2.96   | 11.84  |
| 22..... | .76    | 5.28   | 38..... | 3.04   | 12.16  |
| 23..... | .84    | 5.52   | 39..... | 3.12   | 12.48  |
| 24..... | .92    | 5.76   | 40..... | 3.20   | 12.80  |
| 25..... | 2.00   | 8.00   | 41..... | 3.28   | 13.12  |

## REAL ESTATE

**ATTRACTIVE FARM PROPERTY FOR SALE**—500 acres in heart of rich and beautiful farm area, near Hartford, Wisconsin. Washington County. Thirteen substantial buildings in excellent condition, including grain elevator, cow barns equipped with eighty James stanchions, calf and bull pens, large hay barn, ice house, sheep and hog barns. Four concrete silos. Buildings wired for electric lights. Complete water system. For particulars and price, address E. L. Philipp Estate, Station "C," Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**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.

**FINEST PRODUCTIVE FARMS AT LOW PRICES.** In great Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and Ocean. Fine land, climate, marketing facilities. Long growing season. Big early crops command top prices. Concrete roads make farming pay big on farms abandoned when roads were poor. Other bargains. Address Room 144, Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

**FOR QUICK SALE**—80 acres, gravel loam, well drained, productive land, close to town and school, good fences, buildings not in good repair. Land without buildings at all is worth more than I am asking for farm. 7-room house, small barn, price \$2,000, half down, 10 years on remainder. Write or phone W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—40 acres unimproved land in Pleasanton Township, Manistee County. Mrs. Ida McCowan, Novi, Mich.

**UNUSUALLY FERTILE**, low-priced Sumter County, Georgia, lands. 12 months' growing season, county operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put country within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.57 inches. American and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, 202 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

**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**—FARMS—within 100 miles of Detroit that you will exchange for single houses and two flats. F. D. Stear, 25 Glenwood Ave., Ecorse, Detroit, Mich.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

**FRESH SWEET FLORIDA ORANGES**, \$3 per box, containing 300 good side. An ideal Christmas gift. We pay express charges. Acme Farms, Gainesville, Florida.

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

**WANTED**—CARLOAD HAY STRAW, State kind, price at Madison, Borling, Madison, Ohio.

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

**HAVE YOU A CAMERA?** Write for free sample of our big magazine, showing how to make better pictures and earn money. American Photography, 141 Camera House, Boston 17, Mass.

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

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

## FARM MACHINERY

**WANTED**—16-30, used or wrecked, Oil-pull Tractor. Guy Smith, R. 10, Kalamazoo, Mich.

## 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, Ocoee, Ill.

**3 WALKER FOX HOUNDS**, one year, out of A No. 1 skunk and coon hounds. Joseph Van Etten, Clifford, Mich.

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

**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.

**ALFRED BLACKBERRIES** are 1½ inches long. 18 Mastodon Everbearing strawberries fill quart. Catalog. Geo. Stromer, Box 14, New Buffalo, Mich.

**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.

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

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

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES** Specialty. Cockerels selected for beauty, color, type, \$3 and 5 each. Earl Warner, R. 1, Otsego, Mich.

## TURKEYS

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

**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.

**BRONZE TURKEYS AND PEKIN DUCKS**—"Michigan Best," fine breeders, for sale. Mary's Eighty, Walled Lake, Mich.

**EDGEWOOD GIANT BRONZE**—large, hardy northern turkeys. Best strains. Mrs. Edgar Case, Benzonia, Mich.

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

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**—Very good ones. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Michigan.

## 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.

**CAPABLE FARMER ON SHARES**—on good 177-acre Oakland County farm. For interview address Oakland, Michigan Farmer, 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.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Judging from this warning sign, Lima, Peru, also has her traffic problems.



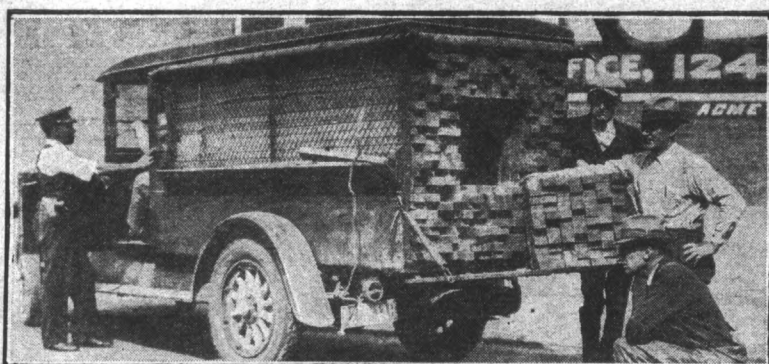
Girl Reserves of the Y. W. C. A. presented Princess Ileana with their membership ring.



Lieut. Conant broke world's sea-plane record when he attained speed of 251.5 miles per hour.



Thousands of Moslem "true believers" bow in prayer before India's greatest Mosque.



The rear end of this truck apparently represented a load of lumber, but federal prohibition agents of Los Angeles found it to be a fake trap door, used to transport liquor.



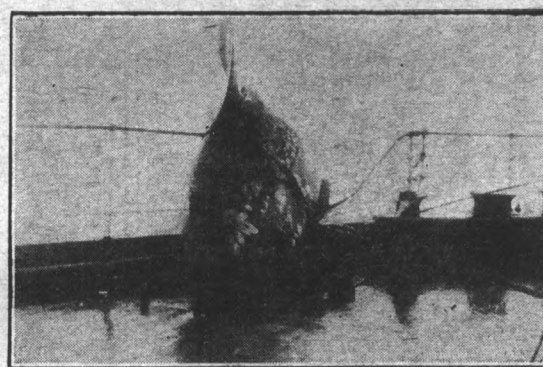
One of the members of the United States Navy has a soft berth. It is the canine mascot of the U. S. S. Black Hawk, which is stationed in Asiatic waters.



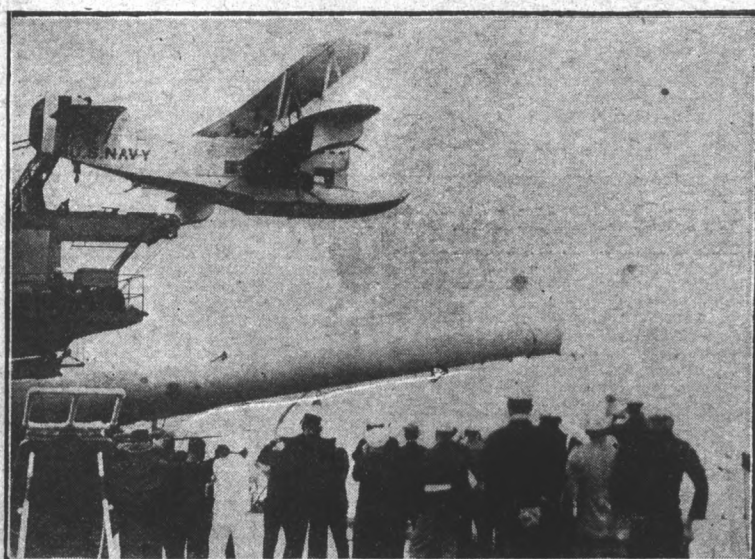
This means of rapid transit was used in Osaka, Japan, during recent floods that caused much damage to the city.



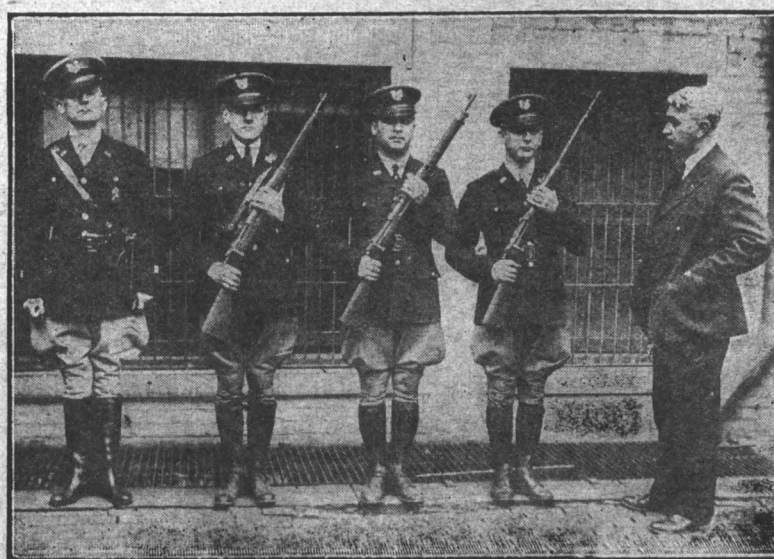
Dispatches from Rumania report King Ferdinand to be seriously ill.



This monster mammal of unknown species, and weighing 800 pounds, was washed upon the deck of a ship in mid-Atlantic.



This amphibian type plane, weighing 5,100 pounds, was successfully launched from the turret of a battleship by means of an explosion of powder.



There is no chance to mistake New Jersey prohibition officers for hi-jackers now that they are outfitted with distinctive uniforms when going out to raid a "joint."