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Getting Ready For the Final Game

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home problems.

VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER TWENTY-TWO

DETROIT, NOV. 27, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

More
Master
Farmers

ON Wednesday of last week medals were awarded to a class of twenty Master Farmers at Columbus, Ohio, by the editorial department of the Ohio Farmer. Practically the same standards were employed in selecting these Master Farmers of the Buckeye state as were used last September to determine the members of the 1926 class of Michigan's Master Farmers' Club.

Ohio is the third state to join in this movement, Illinois being the first. Soon, however, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakotas, Texas, and North Carolina will join the list of Master Farmer states. In other words, this movement by the Standard Farm Paper Editorial Association promises soon to become national in scope.

The idea of teaching the best types of practical agriculture by the demonstration method, and of honoring all-around dirt farmers for their achievements along the line of the best agricultural practices, for their business ability, home and community life, and the finest citizenship, is meeting with popular favor, as well as with the highest approbation of our educators.

The
Ultimate
Goal

IN the United States more cases of smallpox are reported each year than in any other nation in the world, with the exception of certain parts of Asia. In an effort to redeem our country from this unenviable condition, official health agencies have designated this month as a period during which we should give serious consideration to the nature of smallpox and its prevention.

Did your community cooperate in the "down with diphtheria" campaign that was instigated last month by the American Association of Medical Pro-

gress? If it did, so much the better, for it will be already organized to take up this fight against smallpox which the association has planned. But whether it joined in this previous "drive" or not, it is not too late to get behind this campaign to eradicate this enemy that is taking its toll of precious lives each year.

There is no more fallacious notion than that this disease cannot be prevented, or if contracted, cured. In the report of over 10,000 cases of smallpox in seventeen states and the District of Columbia, more than ninety per cent of this number afflicted had never been vaccinated; about seven per cent had been vaccinated seven to fifty years previously, leaving less than two per cent who had been vaccinated within seven years prior to their illness.

As a rule, we are generally apathetic toward our health problems, but proverbially, an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure. It is the ultimate goal of every wise physician to eradicate every preventable disease. What other countries have done in reducing this scourge, we can do. But to accomplish this, the active cooperation of every layman is necessary.

Formulates
Agricultural
Policy

AT the meeting of executives of land grant colleges at Washington last week a sound and forward-looking agricultural policy for the United States was formulated.

Urgent need for a policy that will lift agricultural classes to an economic level with other classes and groups, was freely expressed by these college leaders. In the early history, indeed until very recently, the land grant colleges were content to devote their efforts to efficiency in production. But the time has arrived when a major activity of these institutions must be research work that will give us a more efficient system of distributing for agricultural products.

Today market hazards are quite as uncertain to the farmer as weather hazards. In many ways, government agencies have rendered assistance to farmers, but so far such agencies have failed to restore the ability of the farmer to compete with other groups.

The policy formulated by these men is comprehensive. As a result of their action, research work in the handling

several state highway departments, give real hope for the solution of many problems encountered on roads where hard-surfacing would prove uneconomical, or where less expensive and simpler methods of maintenance are desired.

This raises the subject of our great earth road problem—a problem far greater in its magnitude, and more significant as to its economic and social bearing than the improvement of our through highways. These dirt roads are the farmers' business lanes, and they furnish him the avenues for satisfying the social life of his family, and for educating his children. The liberation of our rural population is far from being complete, so long as these roads remain unimproved.

Our legislature is soon to meet. Matters pertaining to roads then will be under discussion. The time has arrived when through roads should not receive so much attention that no funds nor time remain for the improvement and maintenance of dirt roads. A balanced program should be worked out. Farmers and farm organizations should insist on this. It is none too early for them to make known their desires to their representatives.

In this connection, reference should be made to the work being conducted at Michigan State College looking toward the improvement of these secondary roads. Here the college engineers are working out a practical, thorough-going program for dirt road improvement. Local plans for bettering this class of highways ought to be adopted only after a thorough study and understanding of the investigation made at East Lansing and elsewhere, to the end of receiving the maximum of road benefit for every dollar of tax money used.

On
Getting
Together

SOME of our congressmen have said that if farmers would only get together and decide on what they wanted, they could get it. It would be fine, from the standpoint of peace of mind, if all farmers could be in accord on matters regarding agriculture, but would it be advisable?

An agreement, or a getting together, on any matter, means that a conclusion has been reached, and that everybody is contented as far as that mat-

READERS, you won't want to miss an installment of our new serial, "The Kingdom of St. James," written by Ben East. Mr. East will be remembered as the author of "The Michigan Mystery," which we published last year. Into this new serial, written especially for this journal, he weaves the threads of mystery, romance, and history of Michigan into a story of gripping interest from the first chapter to the last.

Watch for the first installment next week.

of agricultural surpluses, equalization of prices, stabilization of production and markets, cooperative marketing, government control of the surplus, maintaining an American price for staple farm products, and the migration from farms to the cities, will be undertaken.

The land grant colleges should be the leaders in finding the facts and shaping public opinion upon these economic issues of agriculture. These questions should be thoroughly analyzed and studied from every angle, and the results taken to the farms and market places of the country. A general understanding of the facts will enable us to find common ground from which progress can be made.

Getting
Out of
the Mud

WE have just received reports on tests running over a period of three years, in which the value of lime treatment of earth roads was demonstrated. These tests by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, in conjunction with

ter is concerned. But life is not that way; it is not stable, but rather constantly changing. It reaches no conclusion but death, and even that, we are uncertain as to being a conclusion.

It is the constant differences of opinion, and the continual desire for change, that makes for real progress. Progressive people are usually a discontented group, but the opposition they meet from conservatives and others, makes them prove their assertions as they progress. When an influential group of farmers decide to put a proposition across, opposition makes them prove its worthiness, and each time that is done their position is made stronger.

In the west, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange has been very effective in putting the citrus fruit industry on a sound basis. Still, it handles less than three-quarters of the California fruit, but it is such an influence that it has been of considerable help to those outside of the organization, although they may not acknowledge it.

It is fine to get together, but it

would be fatal to all to come to complete agreement. Those congressmen who say that they are waiting for the farmers to come to complete accord on legislative matters are just stalling.

World's
Greatest
Show

ON Saturday of this week, the great International Live Stock Exposition and Grain Show starts at Chicago. It will continue until December 4. This is the twenty-seventh session of what is conceded to be the greatest of all live stock exhibitions.

Michigan farm folks have a special interest in attending the International. The usually large exhibits of grain from this state will be there. Besides, over 300 head of live stock have been entered by Michigan breeders and feeders. Being so favorably located, Michigan farmers, in particular, ought to make every effort to attend.

To visit this show and go home without being entertained, informed, and inspired to achieve greater accomplishments, is as impossible as it is to fall into a lake and not get wet. One simply cannot avoid these benefits, if he comes into the presence of the highest art of these world-famed breeders and feeders.

Composure

YOU know what that is? Well, I do, and that's why I'm tellin' about it, fer I tell about everythin' I know, and some things I don't know. Fer inst., ever since I've been a baby I've been associatin' with womin, but still I don't know womin', but I talk about 'em anyway.

Well, this is the way I learnt what composure is. The other day I see a accident, one o' them six millin auto accidents what happen in this country.



Well, in this accident there was a woman. There's always a woman connected with accidents, 'cause they're one o' them counter attractshuns what is always keepin' a fellow from mind-

in' his own business.

Well, this woman was settin' down cryin', and I goes up ta her and asts her what the matter was, and she says, "Nothin', only I've completely lost my composure." And I says, "that's all right. I'll hunt it fer you." And I did.

In a littul while she says, "What's the matter with you? Are you crazy?" I says, "No, I'm lookin' fer your composure." "Ach, you're crazy," she says, "I just lost my peace of mind." I says, "I see you did—you've just given it ta me." Then I walked away, 'cause I didn't wanta get any more pieces o' mind flung at me.

Now I know compose means ta make, or build up, and compost is got somethin' ta do with manure. So, ta compose a compost is somethin' we farmers know lots about. But, I didn't just know what composure meant. But I see by Mr. Webster, composure means tranquility, whatever that is. Anyhow, I know tranquils is quilts without any feathers on 'em, and that's why you don't feel tickuled when you are tranquil.

Well, anyhow, in the excitement o' the accident, I thought the lady says she lost her compact, but when she talks ta me and I look at her again, I was sure she don't use no compact, and I guess all she uses on her face is composure; anyhow, it looked that way.

I think I'm losin' my composure now, 'cause it's awful fer me ta compose any more on this subject. I guess I got it all composted, so I'll have ta make my last period right here.

HY SYCKLE

Making Country Unsafe For Thieves

Practical Suggestions For Combating Rural Crime

By D. O. Thompson

Manager of Prairie Farmer's Protective Union

AUTOMOBILES and hard roads have put the farmer and his family within the range of activities of the hardened crooks and thieves of the city slums. Gangs of thieves are driving the country by day locating farms from which to steal chickens, hogs, calves and implements, and on which they break into the homes and steal money, furniture and other articles having a sale value. A farm-to-farm survey was made under the direction of the writer in a number of counties in Illinois and Indiana. In this survey the question has been asked, "How many chickens have you had stolen during the past year?" The totals are amazing and convincing.

In one county it was disclosed that during the past year 24,607 chickens had been stolen. In a total of ten counties in Illinois and the same number in Indiana, the reports showed that 246,942 chickens had been stolen during the past year.

The survey further discloses that thousands of hogs and calves, thousands of bushels of grain and gallons of gas and oil, thousands of dollars worth of tools and small implements are stolen annually.

Illinois and Indiana are not worse than other states. A recent report from South Dakota tells of a farmer seventy years old who was beaten to death in a chicken house on his farm during the night, when he went to chase away thieves who were stealing his chickens. Every mail brings in reports from Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, in fact, from everywhere, of lost property, and, in some cases, loss of life caused by thieves who are stealing farm property.

These thieves work in gangs, and their work is thoroughly organized. Their plans include the location of

farm, roads on which to make their get-away, places to hide the loot, methods and places of disposing of it, means of eluding pursuit and fighting their pursuers, and finally when they are captured, organized effort to forestall punishment.

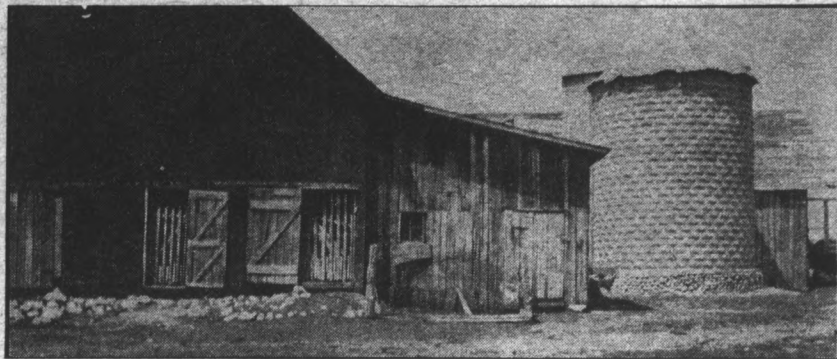
Stealing is so profitable that it pays for the thieves to organize on a busi-

ness basis. One case selected from many proves the point. Three thieves captured at midnight on the roadside about forty miles from St. Louis are now in the penitentiary. At the trial it was shown that they had sold to one poultry dealer in St. Louis 1,038 chickens from December 29, 1925, to February 11, 1926. The smallest number they delivered at any one time was sixty-two; the largest number 114. In the forty days they made thirteen deliveries, averaging eighty stolen chickens each.

In Grant county, Indiana, the McClintock, Bovie and Coffelt gang operated over a large territory and the record of loot stolen and sold by them

includes nearly every article that exists on a farm.

From Danville, Illinois, two gangs operated in a large territory in Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana. When the Hensling-Yoho gang of six thieves was caught, it was discovered they had 580 stolen chickens shut up in barns and sheds. Twenty-two coops



The Time Seems Fast Approaching when the Unlocked Door on the Farm will be a Thing of the Past.

were required to haul them to town. Two large loads of stolen drygoods, groceries, flour, tobacco, clothing and provisions were found on the premises.

Another gang, known as the Smith-Turner gang, worked on a wholesale scale and held the chickens on a small farm on the woods west of Danville. When they had enough chickens for a carload, or part of a carload, they would deliver them and ship them direct to New York. The police record of the members of these gangs shows them to be professional criminals.

The Jungels case well illustrates the desperate character of many chicken thieves. Charley Haskins, who had been stealing chickens over a large

territory, working out of Gary, Indiana, was discovered by Jungels and two neighbors stealing chickens. Jungels commanded the thief to halt, and in reply received a bullet through the chest, which put him in the hospital for several weeks. Rather than be captured, Haskins shot this farmer, who has a devoted wife and four lovely children, the eldest of whom is ten years of age. On his hospital bed during convalescence Jungels said, "I could easily have shot Haskins first, but I tried to be fair and give him a chance to surrender. I was shot for my pains. I will pray for his soul, but I do not care what becomes of his carcass."

Practical methods of fighting this menace to life and property include active work along several definite lines.

1. Full publicity in farm papers to methods of combatting stealing, and particularly to a record of capture and conviction of thieves.

2. Rewards offered by county boards of supervisors and by local protective associations to stimulate effort to capture and convict thieves.

3. Protect poultry houses and other outbuildings with locks, burglar alarms and a good dog.

4. Organize local farmers' protective associations to combat stealing. Such associations should be incorporated, under the state anti-horse thief association law, and some of the members deputized. (In states having no such law, one should be enacted). Poultry dealers should be taken into membership where possible.

5. Mark poultry of members with a special toe punch, paint or leg bands, and notify all nearby dealers of the association's mark.

6. Secure passage of the following laws:

(Continued on page 554).

Some Poultry and Live Stock Studies

Interesting and Practical Results Obtained by Experimenters

By George H. Conn

THE raising of the early hatched chicks in many sections of the United States has long been a problem, and in many sections in the northern states chicks which were hatched early in the spring, or in late winter, could not be successfully raised, even though they were supplied generously with green material; they invariably died from leg weakness. Poultry feeding has been a very complicated affair, especially as regards the baby chick, but from studies made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, it is evident that much of this complication can and should be abolished for a simpler means of feeding, and with the simpler methods they have been very successful.

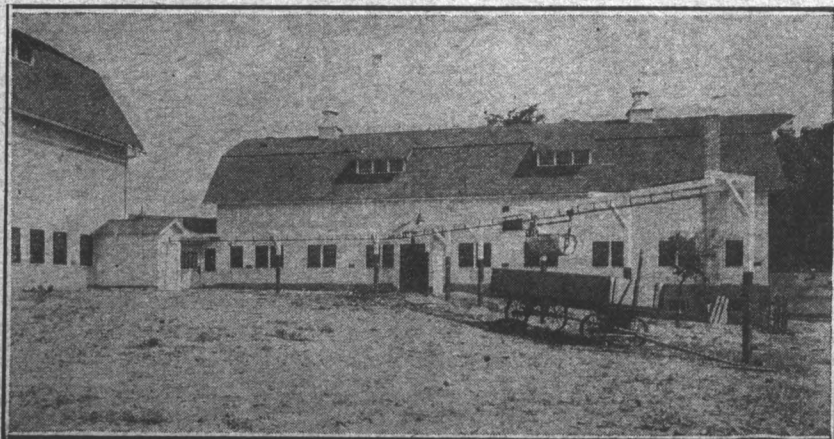
The ration that they have used with such success is composed of eighty parts of yellow corn, twenty parts of wheat middlings, five parts of raw bone, five parts of grits, and one part of common salt. No water is given, but the birds are given all the skim-milk that they will eat. In addition to this, the birds are exposed to sunlight each day or, if this is impossible, they are exposed from fifteen to twenty minutes daily to the ultra-violet light which can be supplied by a quartz mercury lamp which operates on an electric current. This latter is practiced only if the chicks are hatched quite early, and must be closely confined in a dark place for some time. This ration is fed as a mash feed and no scratch grain is given with it.

It has been found in the work done

with this ration that milk supplies protein that is more efficient for poultry when combined with this ration, than any of the other sources commonly used. This ration provides every known requirement for successful nutrition, excepting the vitamin, which prevents rickets or leg weakness, and this can be prevented by direct sunlight.

In the supplying of calcium or lime for live stock feeding, it has been generally recommended that only a high calcium limestone be used; that any limestone or calcium carrier that contained more than a few per cent of

magnesium carbonate was not suitable. The station at Geneva, New York, arrived at the conclusion several years ago that the presence of any appreciable amounts of magnesium in the ration favored the withdrawal of calcium or lime from the skeleton. The Wisconsin Experiment station have been working on this experiment for a couple of years, and they are of the opinion that the use of dolomitic, or magnesian limestone is not detrimental to live stock, and that it can be used safely; the only precaution that they recommend is the feeding of larger amounts of it.



More and More Are Experimenters Coming to Realize the Benefits Resulting from an Adequate Supply of Light in the Stables.

This, they feel, will insure the animals securing the required amounts of calcium or lime.

The Nutritive Value of the Wheat Plant.

During a series of experiments extending over a period of some fifteen years, the workers at the Wisconsin Experiment Station were of the opinion that wheat as an animal feed was unsafe, as to them it appeared to have some toxic substance within its make-up which prevented normal nutrition and normal reproduction. They now announce, through work recently completed, that wheat does not contain any toxic substance, and that it can be supplemented with calcium and cod liver oil, which produces satisfactory results. These experiments were carried on with mature milch cows. The entire ration was made from wheat products, with the exception of the supplements referred to above.

Influence of Light on Calcium Assimilation.

Considerable investigation has been carried on of late years to determine the relation of light to the calcium and inorganic phosphorous content of the blood, the influence of light in the prevention of rickets, and the relation of light to growth. Until recently, most, if not all, of these experiments have been conducted with growing or young animals. It remained for the Wisconsin Experiment Station to determine what effect light had on the assimilation of an adult animal in

(Continued on page 569).



CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES BEGIN.

CONGRESSIONAL committees are already at work making preparations for the opening of the short winter session December 6. The House committee on appropriations is holding hearings on the appropriation bills. It is planned to have the post office and treasury supply bills ready for consideration at the beginning of the season. Appropriation bills for the navy, interior and agricultural departments will come next in line for consideration. Immediately following the supply bills the disposal of Muscle Shoals will demand attention, and efforts will be made to secure some form of tax reduction.

Any tax reduction plan that may be brought forward during the coming session will be immediately set upon as a political football.

POTASH PRICES ADVANCED.

THE German and French producers of potash salts, by effecting a combination of interests, have advanced the price of potash seventeen per cent over the 1924 price, says Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, in the department of commerce, who has returned from Europe where he spent several weeks investigating the potash industry.

These advances since 1924 mean an annual increase at the present rate of imports of \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000 in the cost of an essential fertilizer material now under the control of a foreign monopoly. The total imports during 1925 were valued at \$12,750,000.

SEEK POTASH DEPOSITS.

THE geological survey has received from its field men in New Mexico, Texas and Utah, important information concerning potash. They have found potash minerals which afford increasing evidence of the similarity of American deposits to the famous deposits in Germany and France. It is expected that the bureau of mines will soon sink test wells, with the hope of finding potash deposits that will demonstrate the feasibility of developing the industry on a commercial scale.

GERMAN FARMERS FACE SURPLUS PROBLEM.

THE manager of a 5,000-acre estate in Germany, who is traveling in the United States, says that the German farmers are having about the same kind of troubles that are afflicting American farmers. They are now facing a shortage of labor, due to recent restrictions placed upon the entry of Polish laborers into Germany. The pressure brought to bear upon the government by the farm-labor unions, organized after the war, is responsible for this situation. The German farmers are solving the labor problem by the extensive use of machinery.

OLEO FORCES MAKING HEADWAY.

THE dairy interests of the Pacific Coast states, including California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, lost their fight for stricter regulation of the oleomargarine industry, by referendum votes at the recent election. Large sums of money were spent by the oleo interests in these states before election, for propaganda against any restriction on the sale of oleomargarine, much of which was misleading and unfair. It is indicated

that the manufacturers of oleomargarine are preparing to make an attack on oleo regulation legislation all along the line from the federal laws to the various state statutes governing the sale of their products.

WANT GOOD MOVIES.

OFFICIALS of the American Country Life Association in cooperation with the department of agriculture, are promoting an active campaign against the low-type movies that are flooding the rural districts. They are demanding that movie houses in the country towns provide their patrons with a more wholesome type of films. They say that the people of the open country are disgusted with the sordid sex films and slap-jack comedies that are being fed to the youth of the farms on their Saturday nights in town. The department of agriculture has taken up with Will Hays the matter of improving the quality of the films that are released throughout the country districts, and it is believed that the consideration given this question will result in a marked improvement in the country-town movies.

RADIO SERVICE IS APPRECIATED.

FARM folks are taking an increased interest in the department of agriculture's radio programs. Since October 4, when the new fall schedule went on the air, the response from broadcasting stations and farm homes has been enthusiastic. An average of about 500 letters a day, asking for enrollment cards, bulletins, and information

have been coming in to the Radio Service. Farmers who ordinarily find little time for correspondence, write many letters of appreciation.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IS RAPID.

THE past five years have witnessed the greatest water-power development in the history of America, according to the sixth annual report of the federal power commission. During the last fiscal year, construction was started upon twenty new projects which will have, when completed, an installation of 1,200,000 horsepower, or forty per cent of the total placed under construction during the preceding five years. Among these projects are the combined power and navigation development at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, with 135,000 horsepower, and the Conowingo development of 473,000 horsepower on the Susquehanna river in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

When consideration is further given to the character of a large number of the major applications, such as the Conowingo project on the Susquehanna river, which affects the interests of two states, and will cost more than \$50,000,000, and the St. Lawrence projects, which, when undertaken, must be handled by the federal power commission with due regard to the public interests of the state of New York, of the United States, and of Canada, as well as the hundreds of millions of investment that will be required, a better appreciation can be had of the task placed upon the commission, and of the inadequate means provided for performing the task.

Sixteen groups of women of Washenaw county will be enrolled in the home management project given by Michigan State College home economics specialists.



DON'T USE PAINT FOR WATER TANKS.

OIL or lead paint should not be used for the interior of tanks which are to hold water for household or live stock use. With lead paints there is always the danger of slow lead poisoning, a very serious danger, because dangerous poisoning may occur before it is suspected. Nor should any paint be used, which has linseed or other oil as a basis, since it is very likely to soften and peel off.

A thin coat of hot paraffin can be applied and is not likely to give trouble, and hot asphalt or asphalt paint can be applied, although this will probably affect the water for a short time. The Handyman's 1,000 Practical Receipts recommends giving the inside of the tank a coat of ordinary slaked or hydrated lime mixed with water to the consistency of thin cream, with a very little glue-size melted and mixed in to help fix it. This should be well rubbed in with a bit of steel wool. When dry, another coat should be given. This helps to prevent rusting and will not hurt the water.

CANNOT GET 90 VOLTS OUT OF A 32-VOLT BATTERY.

I have a three-tube radio set, and am using three telephone batteries for A-Battery, C-Battery, and two forty-five-volt dry batteries for B-Battery. We have a Delco sixteen-cell, thirty-two volt lighting plant and would like to know if I can use this to take care of the A-Battery current, and also for the ninety volts of B-Battery. If so, please give me directions for making the connections.—R. M.

It is a simple matter to use your lighting plant battery for your A-Bat-

tery supply. You can put sharp-toothed clips on the A-Battery leads and snap these on to three of your light plant cells if your tubes use six volts, using these for, say a week, then snapping it on to the next three, for a week, and so on. Or you can use the current direct from a lamp socket by using a lamp in series with the radio set. Care must be taken in either case not to try to use the set while the battery is being charged.

But there is no way by which you can use your lighting plant battery for your B-Battery supply, since there is no way of directly increasing the direct current voltage. The only thing you could do would be to secure a storage B-Battery and charge this from your lighting plant battery by twenty-four-volt units in parallel, then connect these in series to get your ninety volts. This will be somewhat expensive and quite a lot of trouble, and I believe that the large-sized dry batteries will be more satisfactory.

DON'T FORCE A PLUG.

SPARK plugs should not be forced into position by severe wrench action. They should set firmly against a copper asbestos gasket, with but little more force than can be applied with a light wrench.

USE A HYDROMETER.

DO not test the battery with a screwdriver, as it makes too great a drain on it. Use a hydrometer. If the liquid reads 1.275 to 1.300, all is well. If it gets down to 1.200, have the battery inspected.

News of the Week

A municipal judge, the secretary to the chief of police, a former deputy sheriff, more than a dozen police, and a policewoman, all of Chicago, have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law.

Immediately after the acknowledgment by the United States, of Adolfo Diaz as president of Nicaragua, he asked help of this country to restore peace in his country. Outside sources thought to be the communist movement, are causing trouble.

Secretary of State Kellogg believes that a Mexican-Communist drive is being planned on the Panama Canal Zone.

The stream of European immigration, which is deflected from the United States, is pouring into South America, and Buenos Aires is becoming the melting pot instead of New York.

It is reported that the Ford interests and the New York Central are competing in bids for the Virginian railroad which runs to Norfolk, Va. To purchase this road would give Ford a direct route to the sea.

The Canadian bureau of immigration presents figures showing that 12,986 Canadians have returned from the United States in the last six months.

Six miners have been trapped in the lower levels of the Tomhicken mine at Hazelton, Pa., by a rush of water resulting from a creek overflowing. They were drowned.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad has electrified its passenger service from Detroit to Toledo. The road is owned by Henry Ford.

"King Ben" Purnell, of the House of David, in Benton Harbor, was captured during a raid by state police on the place November 17. He is alleged to have been hiding there during the four years he has been sought by the officers.

Twelve thousand more miners have gone to work in Great Britain, which practically brings about a cessation of the strike.

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, is coming to this country to tell President Coolidge the Philippine objection to General Wood as governor-general of the islands.

Thirty thousand deer hunters invaded northern Michigan at the opening of the season November 15.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, for a long time speaker of the House in Washington, and one of the best known legislative representatives in the country, died at his home in Springfield, Illinois. He served at Washington almost without interruption since the time of Lincoln.

Dr. Friedrich Bergius, a German inventor, says that motor fuel from coal is a reality.

It is reported that 1,200 rebels have captured the town of Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

More than a million Japanese were made homeless by two serious fires, near Tokio.

Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury, is seeking legislation permitting more good whiskey available to druggists for medicinal purposes.

Roy E. Comer, a shoe salesman, ate thirty-three eggs, in order to claim the state championship. Comer lives at Clare, Michigan.

An anti-bigotry society was organized at Port Huron. Protestant, Jew, and Catholic will be welcomed in this association. The hope is that the society will become national in scope.

Traveling incognito, his highness, the Maharajah of Indore, India, arrived in Salt Lake City. He said that he wanted to see America, not as Queen Marie is seeing it, but quietly and unobserved.

Major Mario de Bernardi, the Italian ace, broke the world's record for speed, flying four miles a minute in his little Macchi-Fiat monoplane. The record was made at Norfolk, Va.

The celebration of Armistice Day stirred feeling in Germany, the contention there being that the Allies are celebrating the German defeat.

Adam V. Berry, a seventy-year-old farmer living near Council Bluffs, Ia., is at last going to school. He has wanted to learn to read and write, but has been too busy until now. He is getting his education from a private tutor.

Mr. and Mrs. August Kinde, of Kinde, Michigan, aged seventy, have joined the thousands of deer hunters in northern Michigan.

Clean Farming Must be Popularized

Conditions to be Faced in Near Future Will Require Annual Clean-ups

By R. H. Pettit

THE idea of a real, general clean-up of our farms after harvest seems to most of our growers an unreasonable thing to ask, although most of us think we farm cleanly. We leave it to our live stock to do part of the work, and then plow under most of what remains, usually getting most of the waste underground but leaving a space along the fence for brush and brambles to grow, and for weeds and leaves to lodge and furnish wonderfully warm winter quarters for our worst tenants.

They tell us that in Europe exactly the reverse is true. The grower really cultivates to the limits of his field, and destroys all left-overs. In fact, in order to make a living, and to pay his share toward the support of the commonwealth, he is obliged to utilize all his holdings, even to the crop remnants, all of which go to help keep up the fertility of the land. Over there, clean farming (real clean farming) is no novelty, and while the European farmer has as many, or more, insect enemies, he manages to grow larger crops per acre than do we.

We are now threatened by the most serious menace to our general agriculture which has ever come to us. The corn borer has made itself felt in the southeastern part of the state. Its advance guards have reached central Michigan and in two or three years more it will have reached all parts of the Lower Peninsula. This is just as sure as can be. A few years more and losses over the entire state will be severe, and unless we all agree on a plan and work together, agricultural practice in Michigan will have to be entirely changed. Remember that this innocent appearing little fellow is now the sole cause of complete losses in parts of Canada, and of very discouraging losses in Michigan, in places where it has been at work only five years.

It lies with us whether we are to take these losses in the course of which many of our farmers are likely to be driven to the wall, or are we go-

ing to get behind a movement so that in some way we shall actually obtain an annual clean-up worthy the name? No mysterious stranger, or hitherto unknown force, is going to appear and save us before the invasion becomes complete. Let us clean up our farms now, not only in the infested districts but all over the state, such a course will slow up the progress westward of the borer, and throw a serious obstacle in its path. I can see the few pine-stump fences, still in existence, going up in smoke, and I hope that new fences will all be of wire, preferably so built that the briars can easily be burned out each season. The borders of ditches harbor many weeds in which borers can live over, and weed destruction along roadsides, in old orchards and, in fact, wherever they occur, will help us to make ready for the certain appearance of this, our most formidable enemy to successful farming.

Less than two generations ago, the cattle industry of America was threatened with a very severe set-back. A small tick acted as a carrier of the in-

fection which produced Texas fever. To be sure, we could still raise cattle after they became accustomed to the disease, but such cattle, and in spite of all we could do for diseased cattle, many of them died. In short, the cattle industry was threatened and it became necessary to adopt drastic measures. The disease was rampant in the south, and was spreading to the northward, and the pastures, ranges and fields were rapidly becoming seeded down with the ticks which spread the disease.

At that time, the cost of the severe and expensive treatment necessary to check the advance of the disease, seemed to be too great to be put into practice, but no other hope was in sight, nor is there today any cheaper control measure known. The nation started a clean-up during which the ticks were eradicated as the clean-up progressed southward from the more recently invaded districts in the north, and that clean-up is still going on. Some fairly extensive areas of infection still persist in the south, but every year some of this is cleaned up,

and finally we hope to see the United States free from Texas fever. The public in the infested districts refused, at first, to fall into line, and in some places actively opposed the prosecution of the work, but finally, after a good start was made, the people swung over and helped to save the cattle industry.

Just such an attitude is to be expected in the case of the corn borer situation by all except the better informed and intelligent part of our public. It is notoriously difficult to promote an unpopular movement, or to enforce an unpopular law, and cleaning up, of course means extra work and extra expense. It will be, or rather is, unpopular, and probably never will become otherwise. Let us grant that it is unpopular, but let us also admit that it is positively necessary, and that all other means of dealing with the situation promise nothing but failure, unless we clean up as well. Disagreeable as the truth is, it is a comfort to know that there is a real remedy, one that has succeeded abroad, even if it may be applied only at great cost. I feel that it is not too great a cost, for the alternative is utter failure.

It is hoped that every intelligent citizen will inform himself or herself of the true facts, and after finally becoming convinced, that he will boost for genuine clean farming. Real Americans do not like to be told what they must do. They prefer to do things on their own initiative, and I hope that we shall always feel that way. It would need no more than an examination of the fields of corn near Chatham, and of some in our own state, to convince any up-to-date farmer so that he would want to get in line and prepare for the coming of the borer. It therefore seems to me to be the patriotic duty of all who have seen or who are acquainted with the true facts, to try to convince others, so that real clean farming, with all its attendant advantages, will become the invariable rule.



Failure of a Community to Promptly Adopt a Thorough-going Clean-up Policy Resulted in the Complete Loss of this Corn Crop by the Corn Borer.

The District School Reunion

A Factor in Community Advancement

By J. A. Kaiser

ONE of the most important and far-reaching factors which has entered into the social life of our rural communities, in the last decade, is the district school reunion. So far as southern Michigan is concerned, at least, the "Little Red Schoolhouse" or its equivalent, is as yet, far from being a thing of the past. No doubt, the one-room school is passing in Michigan, but for the most part, its passing is still so slow as to be almost imperceptible. Indeed, in the writer's section, two new one-room schoolhouses are now under construction, and apparently, the consolidated system is as far away as ever. It is around these one-room district schools that interest in the school reunion centers.

In dealing with the district school reunion, it is not too much to say that it is the most potent factor for renewing old acquaintances and reviving old memories, that rural Michigan has ever seen. So successful have these gatherings proved to be, that each year, new districts are holding the initial gathering and forming permanent organizations. The average attendance at these reunions ranges from seventy-five to 350 or 400 people. Each successive year brings back new-old faces to the scenes of by-gone days.

One of the big features of these annual gatherings is found in the revival

and fostering of an interest in local history. The reunion programs teem with reminiscent talks by old-timers, and with histories of the schools and of the districts. Nothing that has occurred in recent years, has done so much to create this kind of local interest, as has the school reunion.

Back to the school reunion come judges, congressmen, college professors, doctors, and business men—a long line from the cities of Michigan and other states, renewing again, the acquaintances of childhood. People have come thousands of miles to be present at these gatherings. Very often, there is nothing else to draw the wanderer back. The family is gone, relatives are dead or scattered, but the little old schoolhouse still stands

with its precious memories. It is not uncommon to see at these reunions, men and women who have passed the four-score mark. Some of them were teachers in the old days, some of them were pupils, and all have something in common in the reunion and its power to call back the scenes of childhood and youth.

In any of these annual gatherings, may be found a bounteous sprinkling of city dwellers. This, too, indicates another salutary feature, growing out of the movement. The city folk and the country people get together and talk over current questions of interest, and get each other's viewpoint. As a result, there is a widened horizon for everybody, a more charitable spirit, and a better understanding.

The annual school reunion has a tendency to make the schoolhouse the center for social affairs. The reunion has come to be the big event of the summer, for the people of the district as well as for many who live away. The programs stimulate an interest in school affairs, and a pride in the best things for which the school stands. Out of this often grows a series of winter gatherings, held in the schoolhouse, with programs and refreshments as attractions.

It may be that both the one-room school and the school reunion will be things of the past, to the next generation. But, however that may be, these annual functions are a big factor in the rural life of today. What is more, there are, as yet, no indications of a lessening of interest in the movement. Interest is being maintained from year to year, and patrons of the districts are joining heartily in making each reunion a success. Just who originated the idea of holding the first of these gatherings, does not seem to be clearly known. Ten years will measure the time since the oldest organization was established, and with many, half that time will suffice. A great many schools number their reunions below the five-year mark.

Taken as a whole, then, the district school reunion as now established, is (Continued on page 552).

COMING---A NEW SERIAL

GRIPPING with interest is this story of Michigan history and romance, written especially for us by Ben East, author of the "Michigan Mystery." History of far-off lands is interesting, but a historical romance born of our native soil, revealed in our new serial, will hold you to the last chapter. Read the first installment next week.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

DOING ELECTRICAL WORK.

Is there any law in the state of Michigan which requires a licensed man to do electric wiring and putting on of fixtures in houses and barns in the country? Are there any city regulations of this kind?—A. G.

We are not aware of any state statute providing for license of electricians doing work outside of incorporated cities. Probably the company furnishing the electric power would refuse to annex service wires unless the work was properly done and inspected.—Rood.

A FARM DEAL.

I sold my farm to a man through a Detroit agent. The buyer came Sunday and said he would come Wednesday to close the deal. He came Monday. He said his wife had been to Port Huron and had the contract made themselves. In it they had our agreements changed, giving themselves things I had before reserved for myself. I tried to read the contract, but there was much confusion and I only half sensed it, and signed it. Afterwards I learned that it gave to them things that were intended to be reserved for me. Is there anything that can be done? Did he have a right to get the contract made out and change our agreements? He has done several other unfair things. I am a woman who has been crippled from childhood and cannot afford to let people "put things over" on me.—E. P.

The only remedy is by suit to rescind the contract, and there is a very strong presumption that the person signing the contract understood its contents; and it would be little protection for persons obtaining land contracts if this were not so. In order to get redress it is not enough to say that the person signing the contract did not understand its terms. It is necessary to show by very convincing evidence that the purchaser was guilty of a fraud in inducing the seller to sign the contract, and knew that the seller did not understand its terms.—Rood.

EFFECT OF SALE ON LEASE.

We rented a farm for three years, with privilege of five years. This is our second year on this farm. Last summer the owner put the farm in the hands of real estate agents to sell for him, and the time allowed expires on January 1, 1927. If he sells the farm the owner wants us to move, otherwise he expects us to stay our time out. Under present conditions, can we rent another farm and let him rent his farm to someone else, or are we obliged to say until he sells his farm?—A. B.

The owner cannot terminate the rights of the tenant by selling, unless the lease expressly provides that he may do so; and on the other hand, the tenant cannot surrender and avoid liability for the rent without such a provision. The owner may sell at any time, subject to the right of the tenant to occupy during the remainder of his lease. The option of the extra two years is approved with the tenant, and he may quit at the end of his three years.—Rood.

BEAN STEM BLIGHT.

I have a nice patch of marrow-fat beans which are being infested by something that is cutting the stalk off just above the ground and some stalks are a little higher. When investigating, I found nothing but a lot of crickets. Would you kindly let me know what it is, and also the remedy?—H. A. S.

I believe that your finding the crickets in close proximity to the beans which have been broken off near the surface of the ground, is nothing but a coincidence. At this time of the season crickets are more or less plentifully seen in most communities.

I think what you have reference to

is a stem blight in the bean, which causes it to break off near the ground, the stem becoming darkened at this particular break, and the fibers carry this dark-stained condition in both directions—toward the roots and top of the stem from the break. Not having seen the bean plants, it is rather indefinite to state just what is the cause.—H. R. Pettigrove.

A SCHOOL PROPOSITION.

I own land in one school district, pay school taxes on it, and live in another district. On account of distance I wish to send my children to the district in which I do not live. The school in the district in which I live is two and one-half miles from the house. I have asked the school board to pay the tuition, or set me over in the other district, but they refuse to do this. One has to pay \$16 to the town clerk to have him call a meeting of the board.—I. E. I.

By Compiled Laws (1915) Section 5655-6, the township board has power to alter the boundaries of school districts on posting notice of the meeting in three public places in the township, at least ten days before the time of the meeting, announcing the purposes, time, and place of the meeting. I find no statute providing for the payment of the fee mentioned.—Rood.

ENDORSER RELEASED.

I backed a note and when it came due, the man could not pay it, but the holder of the note did not notify me. The giver of the note came to me to sign a renewal, which I did. The holder has called on me to pay for the note, and says he did not accept the renewal. He could garnishee the giver and get it, but would rather make me pay it. Would it release me from paying for his not notifying me when due? If he says he did notify me, would that help him out?—A. I. B.

If there was no waiver of protest and notice, and no notice was given, the endorser is released. Whether notice was given is a question of fact.—Rood.

AN AUTO ACCIDENT.

A. has a son, twenty years of age, attending college in Ann Arbor. The

son drive's A.'s car (closed) in resident section, where left-hand turns are allowed. The son, driving slowly, wishing to make a left-hand turn, raises hand inside car to signal. B., following at a higher rate of speed, strikes A.'s car as A. turns, damaging it. B. claims A. is liable for damages because son does not have drivers' license with him, but has one in his room. Did son signal correctly? Can A. collect damages from B.?—F. O.

The liability to the person injured does not depend upon carrying the license. Persons making a turn are required to signal to cars following, by holding out the hand in such manner to be visible and noticeable to the persons following.

A LEGAL FENCE.

How should a woven wire fence be made in order to comply with the law? What size wire should be used? How high should it be? How far apart should the posts be, and should a barbed wire be placed on top?—C. L.

The statute does not specify how the wire shall be placed, how far apart, how close to the ground, or how the posts shall be set. It merely provides that a fence four and one-half

feet high, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, wire, or stone wall, shall be a legal fence. Compiled Laws (1915 Section 2206.—Rood.

DISTRICT SCHOOL REUNION.

(Continued from page 551).

a very successful and praiseworthy institution. Its influence on rural communities is, in every respect, wholesome and desirable. It is a factor to be reckoned with in rural social life. Its bearing on creating an interest in, and preserving local history, cannot be over-estimated. It brings back to the old scenes, many who otherwise would never revisit their childhood home. It tends to bring about a better understanding between city and country, and stimulates a more lively interest in local school affairs. Through it, the schoolhouse often becomes the meeting place for social activities during the winter months. In view of all this, the promoters of the district school reunion are benefactors and deserve encouragement and commendation.



STORING CABBAGE FOR WINTER.

FOR storing cabbage for spring, my method is as follows: Choose a high piece of ground, if sandy, so much the better. Dig a trench about one foot deep and wide enough for a single row of heads, line it with dry straw, wheat straw is the best. Pull the cabbage up and trim off the coarse leaves, but do not trim too close, leaving the stalks on. Then put them singly in the trench, putting a layer of straw between each head so they will not touch each other. Put a layer of straw over them and cover them with dirt. Be sure to leave the roots above the surface or crest of the trench, and pack the dirt with the back of the shovel, so the water will not settle in the trench. If necessary lay boards along the sides of the ridge, leaving them on until the ground is frozen, taking care not to cover up the exposed roots or foot of the stalks,

as each head is separated from the other. A single head can be taken out and not expose the head next to it. I have kept cabbage into the month of May with good results, and have always found the heads as crisp and tender, in fact, more so than when buried in the fall. I have followed this method for a number of years with good success, if the heads were solid when they were buried.—D. H. Morris.

RUBBER PLANT.

I just bought a rubber tree. It is about three feet high, and in a large keg. Could you tell me how to take care of it? Does it need new dirt? Can they be slipped, or how do you start new ones? How often should it be watered?—Mrs. E. C.

Rubber trees as a rule, prefer confined root conditions, so that new soil in a tub will not be necessary for a while. However, an application of plant food at regular intervals will be found desirable. During the winter, watering twice a week will be found to be sufficient, but during spring and summer, when the greatest growth takes place, more frequent applications will be found necessary.

New plants may be made by taking cuttings of the tips and placing them in sand which is kept moist and warm. In three or four weeks rooting will take place. The cuttings should be at least two nodes in length and cut at the point where the leaf joins the stem. Another method often employed is known as pot layering. A cut is made through the stem about three or four nodes from the tip. This cut is about half way through diagonally. A toothpick is inserted into the cut to prevent healing back. Then a ball of sphagnum moss is made about the wound and tied tightly with string. This must be kept moist at all times, and in the course of a few weeks new roots will form and when they fill the ball of moss, the entire new plant may be severed and potted. The mother plant will not suffer in any way, new shoots being forced out below the cut.

FLIES AROUND HOUSE PLANTS.

Please tell me what causes little flies around house plants.—M. C.

I rather suspect that the small flies come from the fertilizer in the soil, and I believe that a little black leaf fly in the water with which the plant is watered will take care of the fly better than anything else.—R. H. Pettit.

Modifying the Fourth Commandment



State Farm News

DEVELOPING BLUEBERRY CULTURE.

SUPERINTENDENT of the horticultural sub-station at South Haven, Stanley Johnson, recently returned from a trip to Crawford and Roscommon counties where blueberry plants were obtained. These plants were selected last summer during the producing season, and marked for identification. Efforts will be made to develop from them varieties of blueberries which are notable for high production. Plant breeders from the United States Department of Agriculture have been quite successful in their work in New Jersey in developing high-producing strains of high bush blueberries. The government plant breeders recently informed Mr. Johnson that they are sending him two plants of a variety of high bush blueberries which produce berries three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

MINT GROWERS CONSIDER MARKETING PROBLEMS.

MINT growers of Berrien county held a meeting to discuss methods of meeting the marketing problems. Mint is one of the special Michigan crops that has developed into a valuable source of revenue for special soils in some localities. The market for peppermint oil is quite narrowly limited and any over-production is immediately reflected in a falling market. As the marketing supply of oil becomes available for marketing all at once, it is a problem to keep the supply for a year from being marketed in a few weeks.

USE MUCH LIME.

A QUESTIONNAIRE, mailed by R. L. Olds, county agricultural agent, to dealers in Kalamazoo county, showed that 160 carloads of limestone and 42,000 cubic yards of marl were used in the county during the past year. Many Kalamazoo farmers are now sowing lime in the fall to avoid having to do this work during the busy season in the spring.

SHOW SLIDES TO SUPERVISORS.

IN his annual report to the board of supervisors of Newaygo county, Harold C. Stinson, county agricultural agent, used a set of lantern slides to show the scope of the work carried on the past year by the agricultural agent. The slides showed such phases of the work as demonstrations at Hay Days, Dairy Days, and alfalfa dairy meetings. Other objects of interest shown were results of using lime and marl. After viewing the series of pictures, and listening to Mr. Stinson explain his work, an appropriation for the carrying on of extension work was unanimously voted by the board.

COMMUNITY FAIRS MORE POPULAR.

FLOYD ANSON won first prize on picked yellow dent corn at the fair held by the Silver Creek Grange in Kalamazoo county. This fair is one of the annual community fairs which are becoming very popular in the state. The exhibitors in these small fairs are acquainted with each other and they do not have to meet the competition of commercial show men who make a business of exhibiting at the larger shows.

RUSSIAN STUDIES OUR FARMING METHODS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Russian government recently spent a day with John W. Sims, county agricultural agent, in inspecting sugar

beet farms in the county. During this day of inspection in Tuscola county, the Russian investigator became very much interested in the possibilities of the use of sweet clover in farming operations in Russia. The Russian government has had several representatives in the United States this year, seeking information on the best methods of agricultural practices, and the best means of interesting farmers in the adoption of these practices.

COMPLETE CHIPPEWA SOIL SURVEY.

THE land economic survey which the Michigan Department of Conservation has been conducting in Chippewa county, was completed in mid-October. The data is now being taken to Lansing, where it will be worked up during the coming winter, and where maps showing the results of this survey will be prepared. There

remains a little field work to be done on two islands in the St. Mary's river which will receive attention next spring. The survey was started last spring. The maps will show soil types, forest conditions, land ownership status, water powers, and much other matter that is of interest to the prospective land purchaser, the conservationist, tax assessor, resorter, etc. Roads, railroads, schools, dwelling houses, farms, lakes, swamps, resort sites, will be shown on the maps. There have been some twenty men at work on the survey during the past season. The only other Upper Peninsula county to be surveyed so far is Menominee. In the Lower Peninsula, Charlevoix, Ogemaw, Antrim, Roscommon and Alpena have been surveyed.—Chase.

An investigation made by the rural sociological workers, in Iowa, shows that it costs farm owners one-sixth more to live than it does the tenant farmers.

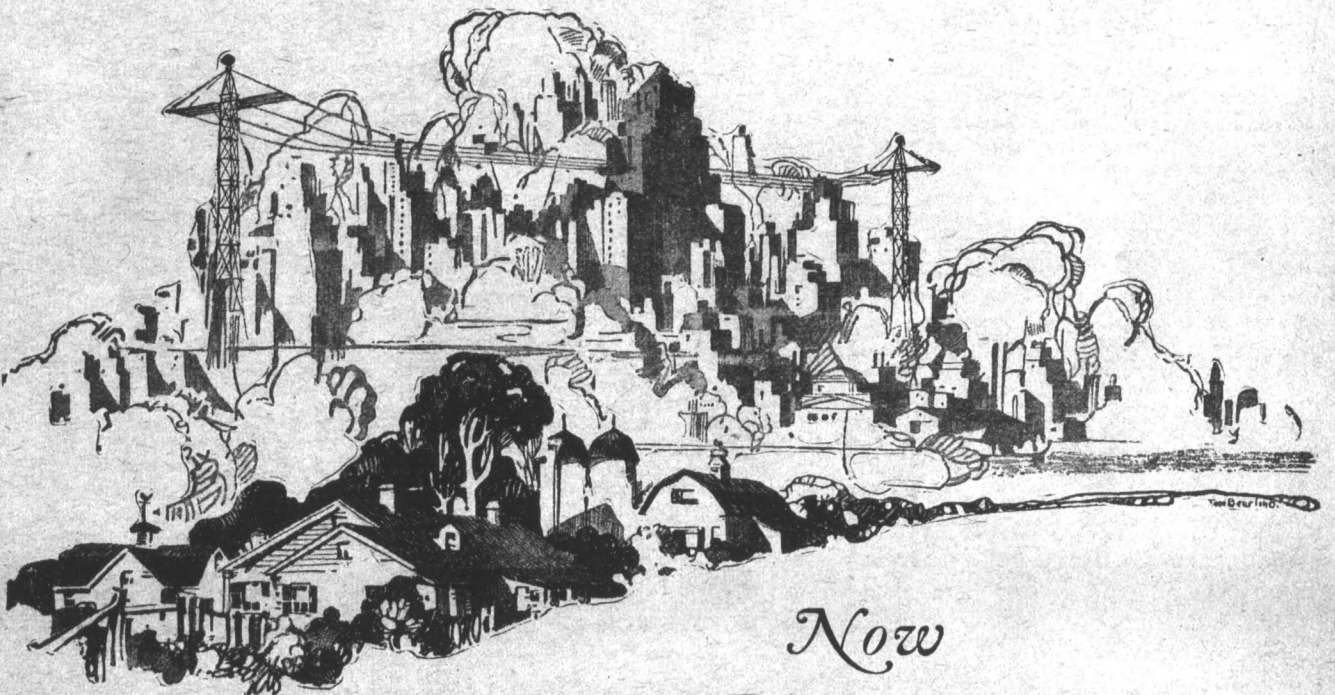
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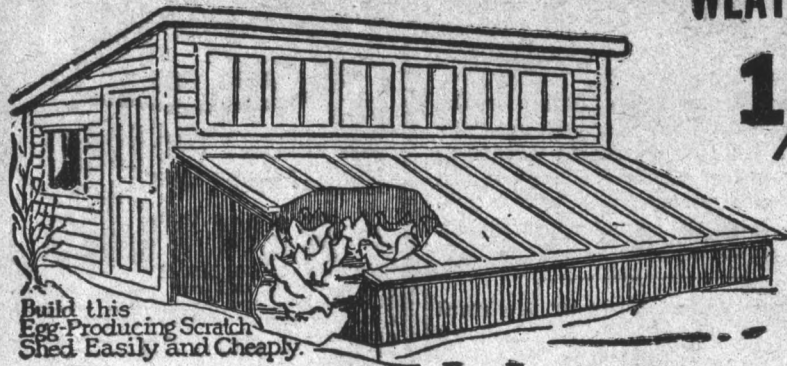
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We receive hundreds of letters like these: "I bought 40 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS last November, made a scratch shed, and am well pleased with it. Happier hens never went through a winter. I went out there the coldest days and watched the hens scratch and heard them cackle, and I sure got the eggs."

—Mrs. J. Morgan of Kansas.

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Iowa State College states:

"I believe your product (FLEX-O-GLASS) far superior to common glass for enclosing chicken houses for the winter and for brooder houses."

Ohio State Experiment Station, upon completing a 10 weeks' test reports: "Enough of the effective Ultra-Violet rays were transmitted to offer protection against leg weakness."

Kans. States Exp. Station says:

"Some excellent results have been reported by practical poultrymen who have used glass substitutes, which will allow the passage of the health-giving portion of sunshine to a considerably greater extent than glass."

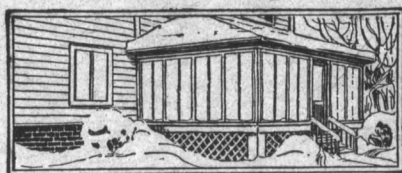
Dr. Morse, for 45 years Consulting Chemist of Connecticut, says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statements I heartily corroborate. FLEX-O-GLASS makes hens lay, because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate it make hens healthful, chemically active, and increases oxygenating power of the blood."

Get the Genuine Direct from Chicago Factory

Thousands of poultrymen are replacing glass windows with FLEX-O-GLASS, the original Ultra-Violet ray filter advertised. Deprived of these rays hens gradually quit laying. In fact, chicks, pigs and many plants eventually die without them. FLEX-O-GLASS is an extremely strong cloth specially processed, then impregnated with a weather-proofing preparation. Admits actual sunlight (glass does not). Is weather-proof, transparent, unbreakable. Just cut with shears and tack on. Lasts for years.

"FLEX-O-GLASS works wonders for little pigs." So writes A. P. Nave of Ohio. The FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. has thousands of unsolicited testimonials like these on this page. (Addresses on Request). And we assure you that you will make no mistake in ordering your supply direct from factory today and save money. Therefore FLEX-O-GLASS costs you no more than inferior products.

Fine for Enclosing Porches



Changes Snowtrap into Sunparlor

Just nail FLEX-O-GLASS over screened porches and screendoors. Changes snowtrap into a warm, sunlit healthroom where you can work or rest. Ideal for children's playhouse because Ultra-Violet rays develop vitamin D to prevent rickets, colds and failing health. Saves fuel, kills drafts, looks good.

Mrs. G. Marwin of Mo. writes us: "I have FLEX-O-GLASS on my porch, and am delighted with its appearance."

Replace Windows with FLEX-O-GLASS

Also ideal for repairing broken windows. Scatters healthful light to every corner of room.

Keeps Chicks Healthy and Growing



Chicks under FLEX-O-GLASS mature in 1-2 regular time because they get actual sunlight full of Ultra-Violet rays, indoors. Utilize these rays. Prevent diseases and Rickets—weak legs caused from lack of Ultra-Violet rays. Simply take boards off of south side of coop and put FLEX-O-GLASS on. Early chicks will be warm, comfortable and healthy, indoors. They'll exercise, be full of pep and their fast growth will amaze you. The same is true for pigs. Sunlight is nature's only health producer—Why not use it?

Better than Glass for Hotbeds

FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier than glass, holds heat better and costs far less. Grows plants quicker and stronger. We receive many letters like this: "I use FLEX-O-GLASS on hotbeds and it is better than glass. The plants do better under FLEX-O-GLASS."—Chas. Norelius of W. Va.

Also used in factory, house and school windows, on rollers, to diffuse unpleasant sun glare. Actually makes room lighter. Comes in one piece 35 1/2 inches wide and any length desired. Lies flat and smooth. Looks neat and attractive.



FLEX-O-GLASS is very easily installed. Just measure to size, cut with shears, nail on and the job is done. Absolutely weather-resisting. Lasts for years.

Our Claims Backed by Unsolicited Proof

Read a Few of the Hundreds of
Letters Received Daily

(Addresses on Request)

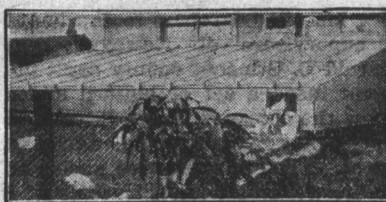
Tested and Proven Most Durable

The Ne'er Idle Poultry Farm of Indiana, writes: "We used FLEX-O-GLASS on our brooderhouses this spring and were very well pleased. We placed it by the side of one window that was covered with—(another product.) The difference in the color of the light was quickly noticeable. But one very convincing argument was that the chicks piled up in front of the FLEX-O-GLASS window, leaving the other entirely empty. The FLEX-O-GLASS looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn. I thought perhaps these observations of ours might be of interest to you." Many poultry men remove boards from south side of hen house and put FLEX-O-GLASS on. Brings amazing winter egg production.



As If It Were a Day In June

"In this country it gets so cold that the chickens hug together in a corner like balls of feathers. Since I put FLEX-O-GLASS on my poultryhouse front my chickens are running helter-skelter, scratching here and scratching there, singing their own song of praise all day long. They feel so comfortable that at times they stand with their wings raised out from their bodies as if it were a day in June. You do not claim too much for its value to poultry keepers. Wishing you every success for your FLEX-O-GLASS that brings joy to the egg manufacturers (the hens.)" J. W. Soutara, Ont., Canada.



Recommended by Leading Poultry Farms

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

Used for Years

"I like your FLEX-O-GLASS very much. It is the best material I've seen used." Mrs. W. H. Hansen, of Okla.

"I am using the 15 yds. of FLEX-O-GLASS which I got a couple of years ago. I surely like it."—Gus. Kutzke, of Wis.

Mr. Krimmiz, of Wis., writes us: "I recommend it to others doing trucking. You sure have a winner."

Superior to Glass

"I put FLEX-O-GLASS on alongside of a glass window last summer. I found it superior to glass for light. I have had enough experience in the use of FLEX-O-GLASS to give advice to people I meet. I do not hesitate selling anything that has merit."—T. S. Baird of N. Y.

Most Durable--If He Had Only Known Before

"After using different materials, I have decided to make an extension on my other chicken houses with FLEX-O-GLASS. I think your product so much better than..... I have used theirs too, but not as good material as yours." J. A. E. Auburn, Neb.

Entire Farm FLEX-O-GLASS

"I use FLEX-O-GLASS on my poultryhouse, barn and porch and like it fine. This 15 yards is for a hotbed." C. F. Grant, Mich. "Send 30 yards more. We are gradually FLEX-O-GLASSING our entire farm. Pens are warmed." B. Poultry Farm, Narvon, Pennsylvania.

If you are not yet one of our hundred thousand satisfied customers, realize the value of FLEX-O-GLASS NOW. Order today, before you lose our address. Buy FLEX-O-GLASS direct from factory and get lowest possible prices. Prepare for zero weather now. Use our guarantee coupon from this page and get your money back if not satisfied in every way.

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.,
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 194, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

POULTRY

KEEP LAYERS WARM.

KEEPING poultry flocks in production despite cold weather, will soon be the poultryman's biggest job.

It can be done better than it usually is, simply by keeping heat in the poultry house during cold snaps.

"Cold snaps always result in more favorable egg prices," G. S. Vickers, Ohio state poultry specialist, says, "so it's wise to plan now to maintain production during such periods. Egg production drops simply because the chickens are cold and refuse to eat. Heating the house keeps them at a normal rate."

The house need not be heated to a high temperature. It is enough to keep the chill off the house and prevent the drinking water from freezing. The cheapest way to do this is to set the brooder stove up in the laying house, and use it only during the real cold weather. A piece of wire netting around the stove will prevent injury to the hens.

When this is done, the open fronts in the house should be covered with windows or heavy cloth. Some ventilation, of course, must be provided for when artificial heat is used.

If you can't heat the house, feed a warm, moist mash on the cold days, usually five or six times a day. After the cold, gradually reduce the wet mash ration.

FALL COLDS.

FALL colds are quite common in poultry flocks at this period of the year, the inspectors reporting that approximately one-third of the flocks they are inspecting are infected to a greater or lesser degree with fall colds.

Colds in poultry are somewhat similar to colds in higher animals and are not fully understood. It is commonly accepted that they are caused by a disease organism which as yet has not been isolated. They can be detected in the flock by the watery discharge from the nostrils of the affected birds, a rattling in the throat, and in severe cases, a swelling of the eye. The nasal discharge has a very disagreeable odor. The nasal passages oftentimes become covered with straw, dust, etc., making it impossible for the nasal discharges to escape, causing a backing up of the discharge through the tear duct, and the swelling up of this material in the duct, just underneath and at the front of the bird's eye, which sets up an irritation and the accumulation eventually develops into a mass of yellow, cheesy material, bringing about the condition which is commonly known as roup.

Any condition which may pull down or reduce the vitality and disease resistance of the birds, makes it more susceptible to fall colds, as well as to other ailments. Improper or insufficient feeding, roosting in trees, or in draughty hen houses, housing in damp unsanitary buildings, or any like condition, may reduce the bird's vitality to a point where it becomes readily susceptible to colds.

Ordinarily, if proper feeding is continued and the housing conditions improved, the affected birds will recover without treatment; however, in very severe cases, the disease may cause the loss of a number of birds, and the loss of egg production over a considerable period of time.

Treatment.

When colds are prevalent, the first effort should be directed towards finding out the faulty condition, bringing about the disturbance. The walls of the building should be made tight, the ventilating system put into order, the general housing condition made as

dry litter placed in the house, and the comfortable as possible.

Every effort should be made to increase the feed consumption of the birds. In most cases, the birds eat very little, in which case, a wet mash should be fed, daily, about all that the birds will consume, and any other palatable foods available, should be given in an effort to increase the food consumption.

Potassium permanganate, or a similar disinfectant, may be profitably kept in the drinking water while the flock is suffering from colds, in an effort to prevent dissemination of the disease through the drinking water.

When individual treatment is desired, nostrils should be cleaned as thoroughly as possible. Following this, a solution of twenty drops of oil of eucalyptus to one ounce of mineral oil should be injected into each nostril, and into the cleft of the roof of the mouth. In the case of particularly valuable birds, a twenty per cent solution of argyrol can be injected into the swelling underneath the eye with good results. In severe cases of roup, powdered alum sprinkled on the eye canker hastens it drying up, but a twenty per cent solution of argyrol is more effective, and two or three applications will usually completely remove the canker.—J. A. Hannah.

DO NOT FORCE HENS FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

WE get advice yearly to the effect that we should sell all the old hens and only keep the pullets for laying purposes. That advice may in some respects be good, but when we come to the breeding season, I know that selling off the old hens is a grave mistake. I find that we get much better results, and by far greater fertility and stronger chicks from the older hens.

This matter, however, is easily solved. I have solved it to our satisfaction, by keeping half of old stock and half pullets. A hen that is forced to lay is bound to be in a more or less weakened condition, and, by the time spring has come around, she will produce eggs that are less uniform in size, which is never desirable, and the germ will be weak. That means poor quality and low fertility. The result is weak chicks every time.—E. A. S.

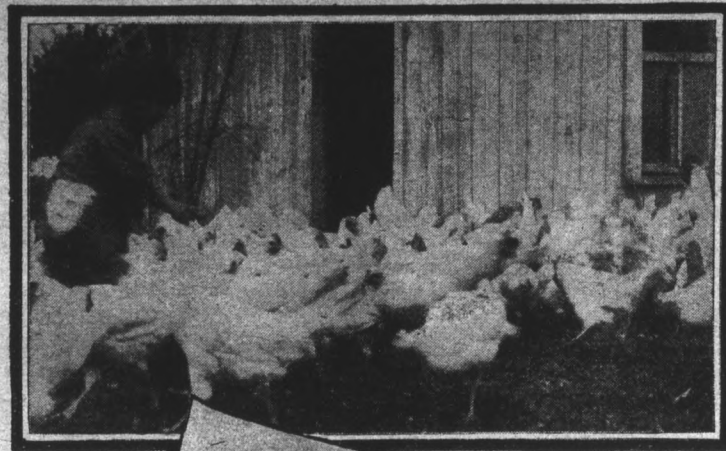
ESTABLISH POULTRY INSPECTION SERVICE.

A LIVE poultry inspection service has been established in New York City through a joint agreement between the department of agriculture and the poultry trade organizations. Inspectors are to be licensed by the department of agriculture, the poultry to be inspected for condition, and later for class, grade and quality. Inspection certificates under the agreement are to be joint certificates of the department of agriculture, the poultry operating trade organizations.

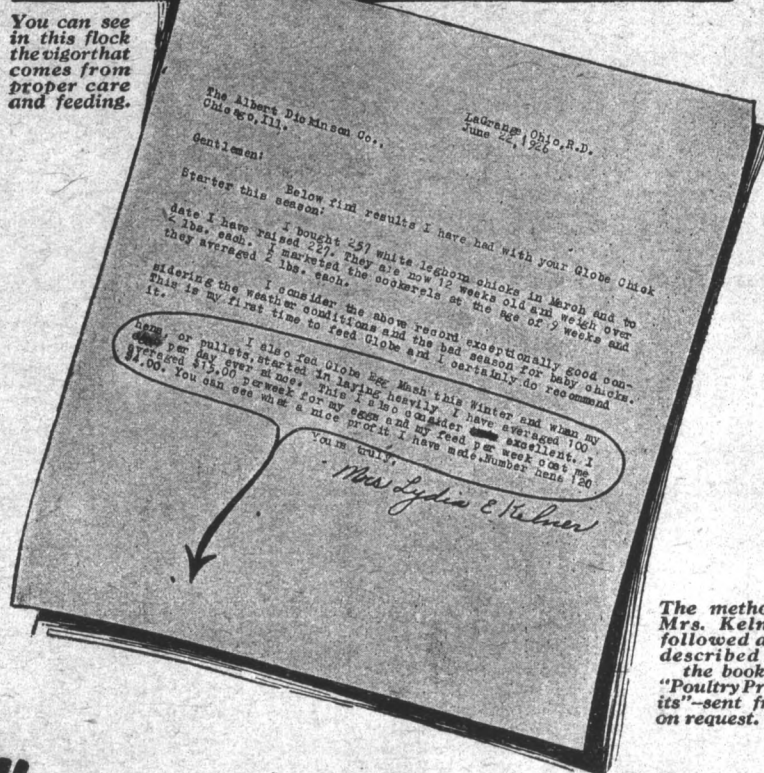
LEARNING POULTRY METHODS THROUGH DEMONSTRATIONS.

ONE hundred six farmers attended the seven poultry schools held in Berrien county. Four of these schools were held at poultry demonstration farms. The demonstration farms are proving a valuable source of interest in developing better methods of caring for poultry.

As Avian tuberculosis, or that affecting poultry, is found to affect hogs, several counties are making a systematic clean-up of T. B. fowls in their flocks.



You can see in this flock the vigor that comes from proper care and feeding.



The methods Mrs. Kelner followed are described in the book "Poultry Profits"—sent free on request.

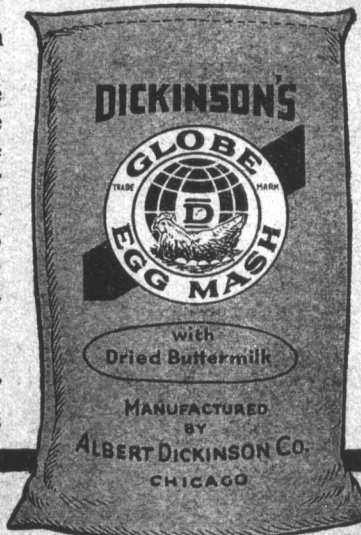
"Profits like this don't come from haphazard feeding"

Globe Methods are the result of extensive trials to determine what will give you the greatest returns per dollar invested.

Globe Feeds are made, not to meet a price nor conform to a theory, but with just one end in view—to produce results.

One extra egg per month during the high-priced egg season will more than pay the extra cost of feeding Globe Egg Mash over the average home mixture or cheaper feeds. Globe Egg Mash will produce many more eggs, and, in addition, keep your hens in better laying condition throughout the year.

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Look for the dealer who displays the Globe sign.

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Of latest designs in living, dining, bedroom and library suites; kitchen cabinets; gas, coal and oil ranges; electric sweepers, washing and sewing machines; refrigerators; incubators, etc., for homes, shipped direct from manufacturer to you saving you one-third to one-half. Write Today for this big book explaining our 30-day Trial Offer in your home no matter where you live. Guaranteed or return at our expense. **Blackburn & Co. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. DEPT. 20**

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I want you to see with your own eyes how your hogs will grow and pile on firm, solid fat, I want to prove at my own expense how Marshall's Hog Fat gets your hogs ready for market in from 60 to 90 days less time on much less feed, when you give them a few cents' worth of my Hog Fat Tablets.

Hog Fat Drives Out Worms—aids digestion, strengthens the hogs—makes fat pile on. No fuss, no worry, you simply crumble Hog Fat Tablets in regular feed. A couple tablets a day do the work. Experts and scientists amazed at remarkable Hog Fat results.

Hog Owners Report Remarkable Experiences

"Hog Fat does the work," writes E. B. Brown, Pennsylvania. "Have used Hog Fat 20 days. You'd hardly know my hogs. Am sure of 300-lb. average. Not a sick hog in herd—many thanks."

"Expels shovellus of worms," writes G. A. Custer, Kentucky. "After a few doses, my hogs expelled several shovellus of worms, then started gaining weight fast. Am delighted with my Hog Fat."

Free \$1.00 Package

Here is my liberal offer. Send *no money* in advance. Simply mail the coupon. I will send you at once two full size regular \$1.00 packages of Hog Fat. Pay postman only \$1.00, plus 15 cents postage when he brings you *both* packages. The extra package is yours, free. **HOG FAT RESULTS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.** Your money back if not completely satisfied. Don't delay. Start fattening your hogs right now. Send coupon today.

Send No Money

E. B. Marshall, Hog Specialist,
120 University Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Send me the two full-size dollar packages of Hog Fat. I agree to pay the postman only one dollar, plus, 15c postage for both packages. If I am not entirely satisfied, you agree to send back my money anytime within thirty days.
NOTE—If you wish, you may send one dollar with this coupon for two \$1.00 packages and save postage.

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Address.....

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

State Accredited, blood tested, from a high production flock, chicks that will make good on your farm. Prices on request. L. D. HASKELL, Avoca, Mich.



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 FREE Sample!

Just a small handful but enough to prove the quality when you see it. Sent free together with valuable information on raising poultry. Send NOW. No obligation.

Blatchford's
"FILL THE BASKET" EGG MASH
Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 9708, Waukegan, Ill.

PULLETS WITH BOWEL TROUBLE.

Have large, clean, well-ventilated coop, and about 350 pullets. Looked fine until a couple of days ago, when I noticed some looking sick, with pale combs and heads. Their manure is a watery green and white. Have about fifteen like that already, and it seems to be spreading.—J. P.

The bowel trouble may be due to a change in their ration, which has resulted from moving the flock from the range to winter quarters. If you are feeding new corn to the pullets, some birds may have eaten a little soft corn. Too much of the new corn often causes digestive disorders. It should be worked into the ration gradually.

Perform a postmortem on some of the birds that die, and note the condition of the internal organs. Give the pullets plenty of green feed as soon as they are confined for the winter. Examine the crop of sick birds and see if they are crop-bound from eating tough grass or bits of corn fodder.

BREEDING BARRED ROCKS.

My Barred Rock pullets weigh four pounds. Is it advisable to feed a laying mash now, or are they too small? You say that older hen's eggs produce better chicks. I think I would prefer to buy baby chicks again next spring. Can you tell me the most reliable place to buy good ones? Can you tell me why some of my chickens are real dark and some are light colored? What do you think of using poultry tonics?—G. L.

If the Barred Rock pullets are close to six months of age, it will be all right to change them from a growing mash to a laying mash. I think you will find the chicks sold by the accredited hatcheries advertising in the Michigan Farmer to be of good quality. If you wish chicks from old hen's eggs, you can often obtain them by correspondence with the hatchery and the purchase of their best chicks from mature breeding stock.

In the Barred Rock breed, the cockerels are light and the pullets dark when the stock is from single matings. Most breeders of production-bred Barred Rocks only use single matings. When Barred Rocks are bred for exhibition, the double mating is used and the dark line produces exhibition cockerels and the light line exhibition pullets. There is a great variation in the laying ability of Barred Rock hens, but there are undoubtedly many high producers in both the dark and light lines. Some poultrymen use tonics containing the mineral elements which help in egg production, and claim the results are good.

MAKING COUNTRY UNSAFE FOR THIEVES.

(Continued from page 549).

(a) Requiring poultry dealers to keep a registry book in which shall be entered number and description of all poultry purchased, date, name, address and brief description of seller, if unknown to dealer, and license number of car.

(b) Establishing a system of state police.

7. Demand maximum penalties for convicted thieves, and oppose the parole of thieves after serving only a fraction of their sentence.

Because farms are separated, close cooperation of peace officers and farmers is necessary if chicken thieves are to be caught. Local protective associations provide the best form of cooperation among the farmers. Some states provide in their laws that when ten or more farmers organize themselves into a protective association, they may have certain deputy sheriffs or constables appointed from their numbers, with power to arrest thieves. This is a wise law, and should be extended to all states and strengthened in those in which such laws exist.

The form of organization is simple. The cost is not excessive, and the protection is effective. Local organization provides a sum of money which is posted as a reward for the capture of

thieves. It provides a plan on which to proceed when thieves strike in the community. It provides for patrolling the roads at times when the farmers from the community are away from home. It provides organized effort in the prosecution of criminals. Without it many would go free.

Thieves would not steal from farm property if there were no one to buy it. Crooked poultry dealers aid thieves. Honest poultry dealers aid farmers and fight thieves. While honesty cannot be created by law, laws help to keep people honest.

The Indiana law, for example, provides that every poultry dealer in the state shall annually obtain a license from the county clerk. Where the law is complied with, this provides a place within the county where the name and address of every poultry dealer is recorded. This list, in itself, is very valuable when search is being made for stolen chickens.

The law further provides that every dealer so licensed shall record in a book kept for the purpose, the name, address and description of every person from whom he buys poultry; he shall also record the date of the purchase, the number of birds purchased, the total weight, and a description of them. This is a wise law, but it should be amended to require that the dealer keep also the license number of the automobile or truck in which the poultry is delivered. Furthermore, this law should be enforced. It can be enforced by strength of public opinion.

Chicken stealing is a major crime. It is engaged in by gangs of hardened criminals, who are in it because it pays them better than stealing from little restaurants, clothing concerns, filling stations, and homes in the cities. It pays them better and is less dangerous. These thieves deserve severe punishment. Frequently, prosecuting officials and judges show unwarranted leniency toward chicken thieves. When shown the great value of property stolen, and the menace to life, these officials become more alert and more vigorous in their prosecution.

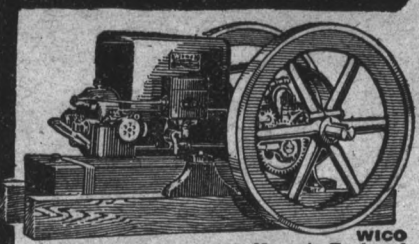
A brief filed with the pardon and parole boards, setting forth the menace and loss suffered by farmers, and praying that the maximum sentence should be served, and no sentimental leniency shown, will bring results. The attitude of such boards, when presented with such a brief, may be illustrated by the statement made by the pardon and parole board of Illinois:

"The board of pardons and paroles appreciates the necessity for protection of life and property wherever a man may reside, but especially in the rural districts. Prowlers and thieves of any character should be kept at a minimum, and chicken thieves and other law violators should receive adequate punishment. The board realizes that hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost annually by farmers of Illinois through organized gangs of chicken thieves, and it will do everything in its power to uphold states attorneys and judges in cases of this character. The man who goes out with a gun to rob a hen roost is just as much a potential murderer as the man who robs a home or a bank."

People who work and save, who lead honest and upright lives, have always been preyed upon by people who live by the sweat of someone's brow. In the past, farmers have been relatively immune from predatory criminals. That condition is changing. That is why this subject is so important. Farmers can protect themselves effectively, and every community should be organized for this purpose.

The State Farm Bureau aided the people at Dailey, Michigan, in obtaining a modification of the decision of the Michigan Central Railroad officials to close the station at Dailey. The modification of the order allows the shipping of cream from that station twice each week.

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36 Hens Lay 26 Eggs a Day

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. 133 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.

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I ever made. One man saws 15 cords a day—easy. Falls trees, saws limbs. Make big money. Use 4 H.P. Engine for other work. Saw faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch Houses. Cash—Easy Terms. Write for 30-Day Trial Offer and big FREE book.

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Everybody's Poultry Magazine, Hanover, Pa.—Gentlemen: Enclosed find 25c for trial 5 months () \$1.00 for 2 years () \$2.00 for 5 years () (mark with an X which)

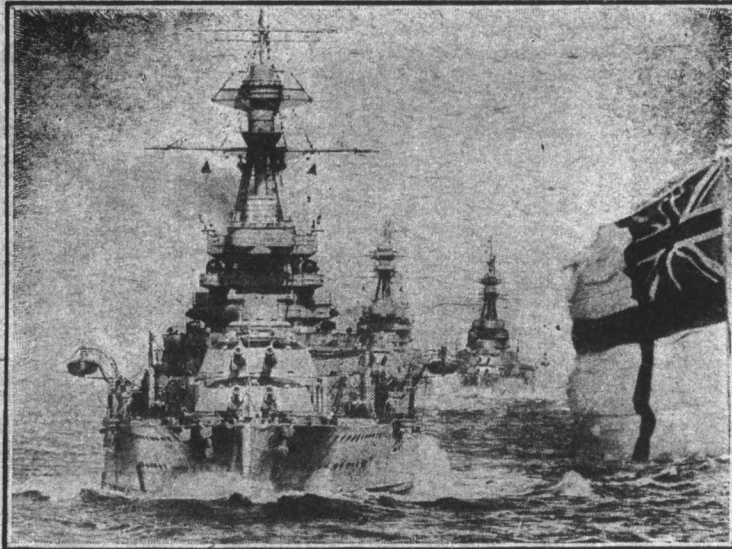
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



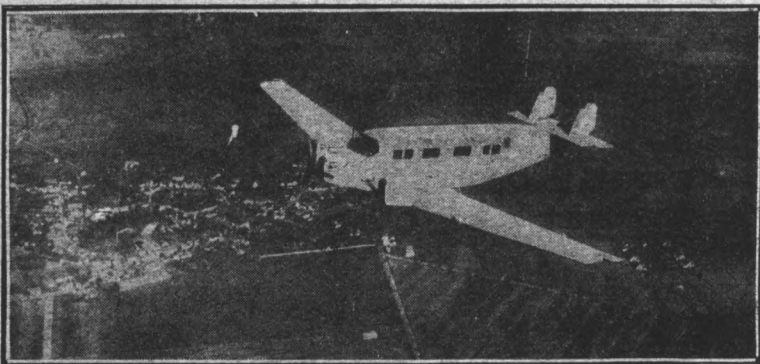
Muffs for milady's feet when motoring, insure comfort and enjoyment on motor rides.



Great Britain's war ships display their great strength as they plow through the waves full speed ahead during war maneuvers on the Atlantic Ocean.



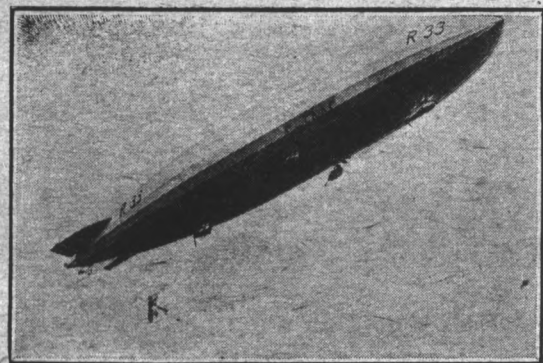
A young fraulein, sliding down a new life-saving device recently invented in Germany.



This new tri-motored, all metal, Junker passenger plane has made a successful trial trip in Germany. Its cabin, equipped like an American Pullman car, will carry twenty-four passengers.



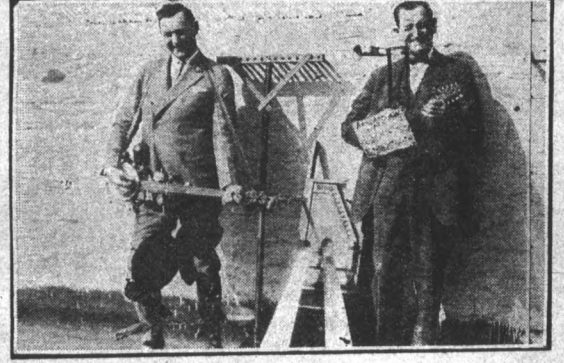
This most exquisite tapestry, which took Mlle. Fernando Buboïs thirteen years, working sixteen hours a day, to complete, will be the gift of the Belgium people to their future king.



The British army airship, R-33, carries two airplanes attached to it and has successfully launched them in mid-air.



Homer Sheffield, 16, of Crosby, Texas, has been declared outstanding club worker in U. S.



The device which Cicero Weaver, left, plays in this Arkansas jazz band, consists of sixteen separate instruments.



You'd hardly recognize the famous ball players, Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker, in this disguise. They are shown with their guides and trophies collected on a recent western hunting trip.



True Democracy! Belgium's Queen casts her vote in Brussels. It is compulsory for Belgium women to vote, a fine and imprisonment is exacted if they fail in their patriotic duty.

THE chief surgeon came from the operating room, looking very much worn out. For that matter, we were all worn out; the crest of the influenza wave had passed, but the hospital was still crowded. He beckoned, and I hurried to him. "You're pretty intimate with Sperow, aren't you, Woods?" he asked wearily.

I was, and I admitted it. Sperow and I were internes, doctors in the making, and we had been at that Nashville hospital together for two years. I was secretly proud of his friendship, for ordinarily he held himself aloof, a man apart, except where his profession was concerned.

"He's courting a breakdown," the old doctor went on. "He's worked day and night; he's done twice as much as any one of the rest of you, and helped at major operations besides. He was with me on a case this morning, and he was as white as death during every minute of it. It's not like him; usually, he's unshakable. And he kept muttering to himself: 'Shiloh—Shiloh'. Have you any idea what it means, Woods?"

"No," I answered. "It's queer. It got on my nerves. I want you to watch him, Woods. Keep by him, make him rest; heaven only knows what may happen if you don't. Human muscle and gray matter can't bear all that he's been trying to make his bear. Communicate with me at any time when you think it's advisable."

He walked away, and I went to look for Al Sperow. The name deserves the attention of a moment. It had doubtless come from the Spanish "espero," which meant "wait;" Sperow was every whit American, and he could do anything better than he could wait! At his medical school another student referred to him during his hazing as "All Sparrow"—an hour later the other student opened his eyes in a white bed, and Al was lying in another white bed, watching him oddly. They were both husky fellows. Though Sperow was the taller, the other was as heavy.

"Well," drawled Al, sitting up, "let's have it settled. I never could sulk. Do you want to get up and fight it out right here and now, or do you want to shake hands and be friends?"

The man addressed thought the matter over. Finally he turned his bandaged head and answered:

"I guess the sensible thing would be to shake, wouldn't it?"

"Sure it would," smiled Sperow, and it was a jewel of a smile.

This is entirely authentic; I'm the one who referred to him as "All Sparrow." It is a fine picture of his character, that incident.

The word he had muttered over and over while assisting Doctor Broward; I wondered much about it. It was, I knew, the name of a place in some Bible land, and it was the name of a battle of the Civil War, but I couldn't connect it with Sperow in any manner. I refused even to consider the possibility that something in his brain had snapped. And it hadn't.

Following custom, I entered his room without rapping at the door. He sat on the bed, half dressed, his head bent to his hands, and he didn't look up when I called to him. On the floor directly before him, lay a small envelope that bore his name and address in a bold scrawl, and a postmark that was too dim to be easily read. Beside it was a single sheet of discolored paper, a flyleaf that had been torn from an old book. I saw that the upper half of the sheet was almost covered with six crudely-printed letters—

SHILOH

I gasped, but I smothered it immediately. In a flash I recalled the fact that Sperow had never told any of us, so far as I knew, anything of himself. He didn't move except that he ran his slender, physician's fingers once

through his dark-brown hair, and I noted that his fingers were shaky. Exercising the privilege of a close friend, I bent over and picked up the flyleaf. Down in one corner, in small print, were the two words: Pilgrim's Progress.

On the other side of the sheet, I saw this—it was written in a prim, girlish hand, the ink of which was much faded—

Mary Anson
her Book
desember 25 1880

And below it—I'm not sure that I can describe properly that which was below it. In another person, it might have been a sacrilege; as it was, I knew it to be but the outcome of a sweet little girl's imagination running wild after having wept over the story of the eternal Pilgrim. There was a faded pen drawing of a long-bearded

glanced at me oddly and said nothing when I inquired. Then I asked permission to accompany him, and he looked me hard over and finally nodded slowly.

Another hour, and we were aboard an eastbound train, and Sperow had not more than settled himself in the seat when he took out the Pilgrim's Progress flyleaf and began to stare at it. I hardly dared to ask for enlightenment, because he had said that I wouldn't understand.

And I wouldn't have understood, not then. But now I think I do.

That night aboard the sleeper, we had the first real rest that we'd had for weeks. Sperow slept the sleep of utter exhaustion, and it did him an immense amount of good. He awoke bright-eyed, smiling, almost his old self. I, too, felt better.

"I wish Broward could see you, Al,"

A Michigan Story for Michigan Folks

THAT's what Ben East's latest novel is. "The Kingdom of St. James" bubbles with mystery of mistaken identity, romance of early pioneer days, and history of the life on and about the Great Lakes. Don't miss the first installment next week.

figure in a great, much ornamented chair; it showed some talent, I thought. Under it was this, in the same prim, girlish handwriting:

god on his Thrown
"Who," I said to Sperow, "is Mary Anson?"

Al sat up and turned a haggard face toward me. He stared as though through me with his wide topaz eyes.

"Mary Anson," he said in a queer voice, "was my mother. She's not living now."

There was something awesome about it. I put the sheet of paper and the envelope on a dresser, and turned back to Al. He spoke first.

"Woods," said he, "I've got to go. There's nothing else that I can do."

"Go—where?" I asked.

"You wouldn't understand if I told you, Woods."

"You need rest, Al," I said, "and if you don't get it—"

Sperow cut in: "If you'll be so kind, please tell Doctor Broward that I'm going away, and that I'll be back as soon as I can possibly get back. If anything happens—"

He broke off with a shrug. I put a hand on his shoulder.

"You'd better go to bed, Al, old man," I urged. "You're in a million small pieces."

Again Sperow shrugged. Then he rose and began to take fresh underlinen from a dresser drawer. I hurried to Doctor Broward, the hospital's top light, and put the matter before him.

"We must humor the boy," Broward declared. "Treatment that would work wonders with common clay would doubtless fall flat with him. You'd better keep by him, Woods, and before you start see if you can't let me know where he's going. Of course, take along some sedatives. If you can persuade him to rest for a few days, he'll probably be all right."

But I didn't find out in advance where Sperow was going; he merely

I told him.

Al actually laughed. "Broward rather thought I was going off my base, didn't he?"

"Oh, well," I dodged feebly, "you're not."

He sobered. "It's something worse than that, perhaps, Woods. Better hurry with your dressing; the next station is ours. Frankly, Woods, I wasn't exactly dying to have you come. But Broward, I guess, would have you go, and Broward is one fine old doctor."

A few minutes afterward we stepped from the train at a small junction town, where our flyer paused for about twenty seconds. We were in the foothills of the Smokies! Off to the right I could see the long and majestic dim-blue ranges piled up against the east—the sapphire east, in which the autumn day's young sun blazed like a gigantic jewel.

As the train's rear car whisked past, I turned to Sperow.

"Where now?"

He pointed, and he looked somehow longingly, toward those piled-up, dim-blue ranges.

"Out there," he said. "Home."

"You're a mountaineer, Al?" I muttered.

"Not in the accepted sense; maybe it would be better, Woods, to say that I'm a highlander," he answered with some pride and not the slightest vestige of egotism.

Then I saw a young woman coming toward us. She was rather tall, and neat-looking, and strong-looking, and she was undeniably handsome; her dress was sensible and becoming, though it wasn't what one could rightly call stylish. Sperow watched her, as though he had seen her somewhere before and was trying to remember where. She walked half fearfully up to him, pinkened a trifle in the center of each of her prettily sunburned cheeks, and at once called his short

name with a truly brilliant smile:

"Al!"

The light of recognition fluttered up bright in his eyes. He removed his hat, held it under one arm, and took her hand gallantly in both his own.

"Dahlia," said he, smiling, "it seems that I've always thought of you as a little girl. I'm very, very glad to see you, Dahlia. This is Doctor John Woods; Miss Mayland, Woods."

Her handshake bore out the rest of her; it was fine and strong, without seeming at all mannish. What mates for men, and mothers of men, such women make!

When we had exchanged greetings, she turned back to Sperow.

"Your father," she said, "asked me to bring the letter down and mail it, and wait for you. All the others—" here she glanced narrowly at me—"were busy. They've got breakfast waiting for you at my cousin's, Al. Ready to go?"

We took up our suitcases and went with her to a two-mule rig behind the weatherbeaten little station, the vehicle being something like two-thirds buckboard and the rest surrey. Sperow and the girl climbed into the front seat, and I piled into the rear with our baggage. We drove to the home of Miss Mayland's kinsman, and were given a genuinely good breakfast, a packed lunch also, and immediately afterward set out for the heart of the mountains.

The two in the front seat did a great deal of talking in the soberest imaginable fashion—about, I learned some days later, anything but themselves—while we jogged miles upon miles over a stony and winding, sometimes gloomy and often dangerous, laurel-bordered road. The girl kept the reins, and she proved herself an admirable driver.

We lunched under a giant hemlock tree, at a spring so cold that one's teeth ached in the water. Two more hours of driving, and we followed the road across the crest of a long, low mountain and came upon a panorama that appears tantalizingly before me to this day when I close my eyes. No words can describe it justly, but—

It was a basin, rather than a valley, about four miles in length and nearly three wide. Here and there in it were big or little patches of woodland; the rest was chiefly in cultivated fields, broad expanses of green meadow dotted with grazing cows, and vegetable gardens behind frame houses painted white. When we had turned down the slope, I noted in the center of the great basin a sizeable wooden building that I thought must be a general store, another I took to be a schoolhouse, and still another that—because of its tiny spire—I decided was a church; and I was correct all around. It was an oasis in the wilderness, a world apart, world in and by itself.

The road carried us near the church, and beyond it I saw a maple-studded square that was half filled with rough-hewn slabs of brown sandstone set upright in the ground. The faces of seven of these markers were not shaded by the guardian maples, and I was able to read most of that which had been crudely lettered into them—on each of the seven was the name, Sperow, and always above it was the mystifying:

SHILOH

Al put a hand on the reins, and Dahlia drew the weary mules to a halt. Then Al began to stare silently at the little forest of stone as though he had never seen it before, though he had, most of it. I gave curiosity the upper hand long enough to blurt:

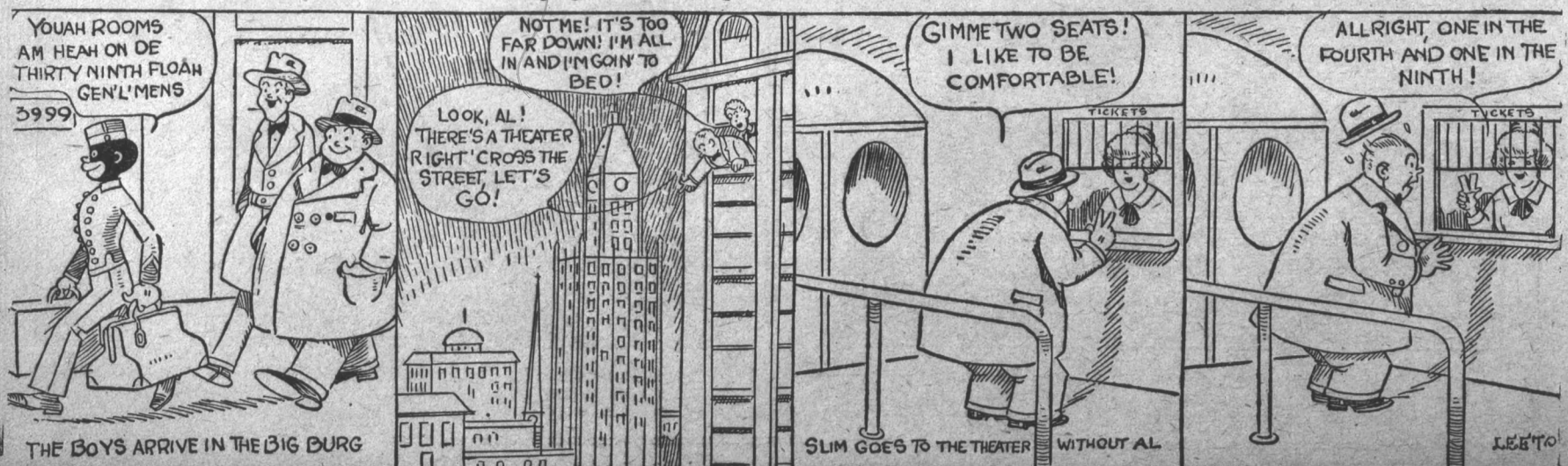
"What is Shiloh? Is it the name of a place, a mountain, a valley—what is Shiloh?"

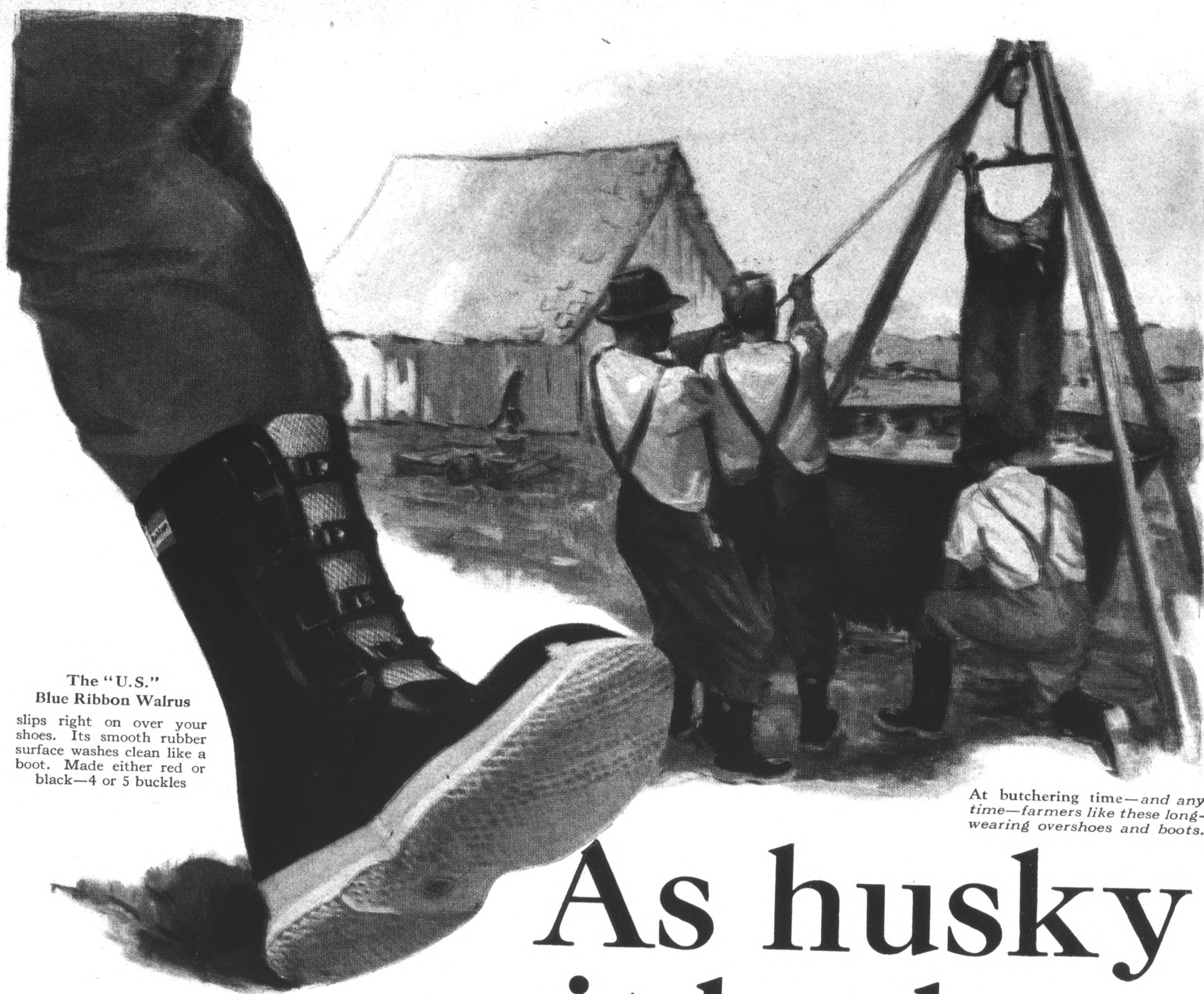
He turned his solemn gaze from the small forest to me.

(Continued on page 561).

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Likes Plenty of Room to Spread Out.



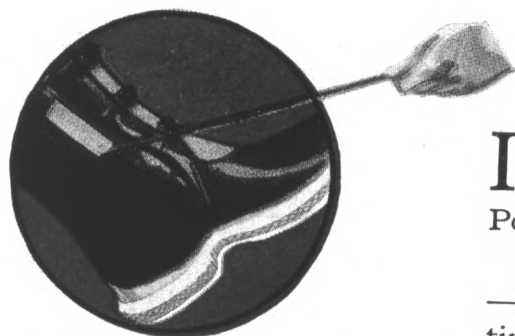


The "U.S."
Blue Ribbon Walrus
slips right on over your
shoes. Its smooth rubber
surface washes clean like a
boot. Made either red or
black—4 or 5 buckles

At butchering time—and any
time—farmers like these long-
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As husky as it looks

75 years of experience is back of this overshoe



Stretches five times its length!

If you cut a strip of rubber from
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overshoe—you'd find it would
stretch more than 5 times its
length! This rubber stays flexi-
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ordinary rubber would crack or
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Powerful. Extra husky.

Look at the thick oversize sole
—it's as tough as the tread of a
tire. And the upper—it's made
of the finest grade rubber—*rub-
ber so live, so strong you can
stretch a strip of it 5 times
its own length.*

And to give extra
strength, anchored in the
walls—at every vital point

—are from 4 to 11 separate lay-
ers of tough rubber and fabric
reinforcement. Only "U. S."
Blue Ribbon boots and over-
shoes have so many!

Seventy-five years' experience in
making waterproof footwear is back
of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and
overshoes. Every pair is built by
master workmen—and built *right*.

They fit better, look better,
and wear better. Get a pair
and notice the difference!

United States Rubber Company



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"U.S." *Blue Ribbon*
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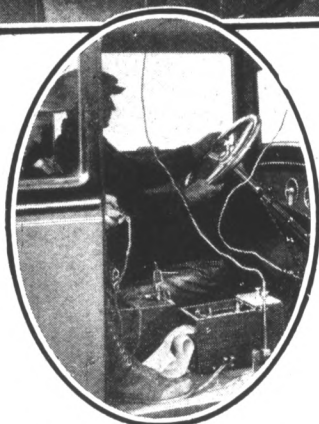
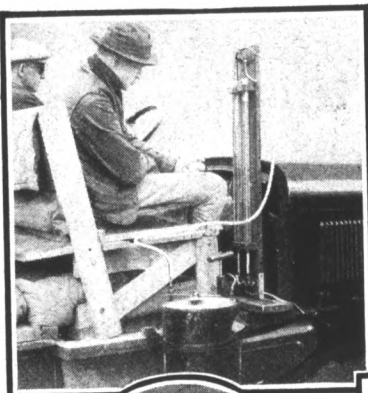


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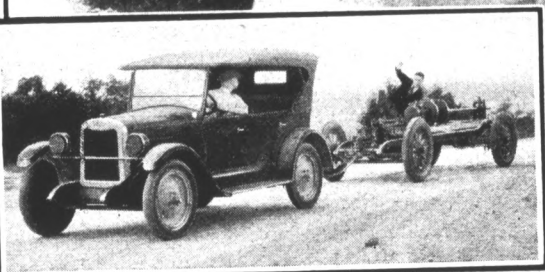


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that proves Chevrolet's supremacy over conditions encountered in excessively wet weather and on flooded roadways.

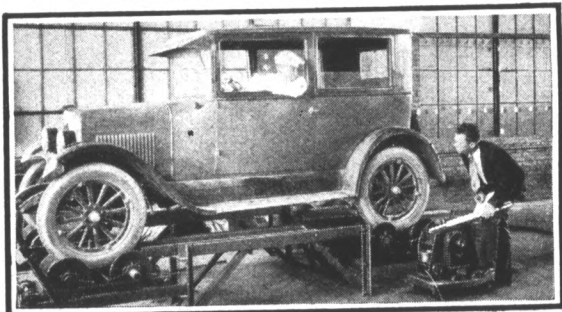
Chevrolet Fuel Economy
is proved by an apparatus like a huge graduated "bottle" that measures the gasoline, drop by drop.



Brake Pedal Pressure
and degree of "slowing down" are measured by this intricate device.



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a dynamometer which mechanically reproduces the effect of hills, longer and steeper than any in existence.



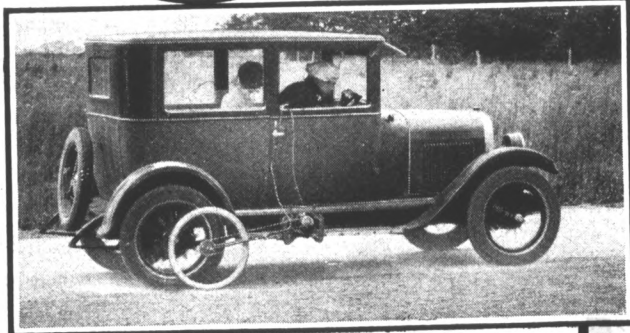
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are tested and their efficiency proved by this instrument.



Ease of Steering

is proved by this apparatus which measures steering effort.



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is accurately measured to the fraction of a mile by this electric "fifth wheel."

Testing 24 hours a day to prove Chevrolet's sterling quality

Forty miles northwest of Detroit lies the 1125-acre tract, known as the General Motors Proving Ground.

Patterned with roads of concrete, clay and gravel and crowned with hills of various lengths and steepness, it is the finest automotive testing laboratory ever created by man.

Here the collective experience and skill of Chevrolet and General Motors engineers (a research staff unequalled in the industry) are brought to bear on the problem of keeping Chevrolet the most modern and most dependable car of its class in the world.

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owners the benefits of all that could be learned by testing on an actual hill of any steepness 1,000 miles or more long.

Here, in short, are testing facilities available to the maker of no other low-priced car—and for the want of which it would be impossible to produce a car of Chevrolet's modern design and quality construction, at Chevrolet's low prices!

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

QUALITY AT LOW COST

QUALITY AT LOW COST

SHILOH.

(Continued from page 553).

"Perhaps it's a valley—a valley, he said sadly. "You'll soon be able to understand. Wait."

We drove on to the store, at the front of which was an unroofed porch, or platform, of a height that made mounting horses from it most convenient. Dahlia Mayland called happily: "Mother!"

Immediately a half buxom, still pretty middle-aged woman in an immaculately laundered percale dress came out. As a sign from Al, I stepped to the platform with him, and we shook hands with the Widow Mayland—she ran the store and made a good living from it; that store's earnings had educated her daughter at a lowland seminary, too. The good woman seemed infinitely glad to see Al, as glad, it appeared to me, as though he were a son of hers.

Sperow was just saying that he must hurry on to his father when a tall and strapping, sunburned, youngish man rode up on a wicked-looking claybank horse. Silence fell over us all, a silence that was somehow electric. The newcomer pushed upward the front of his broad-rimmed black hat and stared at Al Sperow; Al Sperow stared at the newcomer, and both were as white as chalk. If ever I saw black hate in the eyes of a human being, I saw it in the eyes of the man who sat the claybank. Then he said simply, but menacingly:

"Back, are ye?" in his drawling hill dialect. "All right, all right."

He rode on, and I noticed a hump on the side of his coat that meant nothing except the presence of a weapon underneath. Al and I got into the buck-board surrey, and Dahlia clucked at the mules.

When we had fairly started, I asked: "What barbarian was that, Al?"

"Your diagnosis, Doctor Woods," Sperow observed sharply, "is as usual, correct. That was Boss Ordway, the new king of the Ordways. Boss is his sure-enough honest-to-goodness name; old Preacher Longley Thrash christened him that in the church back some thirty years ago. His father, also, was christened that; they called him 'Old Boss.'"

"King!" I exclaimed in wonderment.

"King" is right," nodded Sperow, "though they never use the term. Boss got it through the death of his father; he's the oldest son. And I'm soon to be 'king' of the Sperows through my father's death. It's a feud, of course, but don't feel bored about it. I admit that feuds are old and ordinarily wearisome, but—well, the stars, too, are old, and they never change style. Maybe you'll find work out here, Woods. That's one reason why I let you come. You can be the hospital corps."

We made a hundred yards in silence. Then I spoke again:

"Al, this place is an Eden. It's a shame to spoil it all by going gunning for one another!"

"Yes," Sperow agreed readily, "It's an Eden, even to the serpent. Boss

tion of two! It would have melted any heart except Boss Ordway's. Everything, you see, depends on Boss, though maybe you won't quite see into that."

Yes, Thrash's devotion was touching. But the rest of it seemed melodramatic and a little cheap. You see, I didn't get the point of view; I didn't "understand."

Just then Sperow half turned in his seat and looked me squarely in the face. He seemed to be reading my thoughts.

"It's Shiloh," he said bluntly.

Soon we drove up before a big white house set among apple trees and flowering shrubs and roses. We got out of the vehicle, and Dahlia threw the reins over a gatepost and led the way toward the honeysuckle-smothered front porch. A blind old dog rose from a dark corner and came whining happily but pitifully down to Al; the animal knew him, though heaven alone knows how.

An old, old woman with a red bandana around her white head, dressed in white-dotted black calico, limped out and met us at the steps. Al kissed her furrowed cheek with a reverence that was magnificent. She was his aunt, and the housekeeper. He hadn't a sister. She led us into the best room of the big white house, in which there was a high four-poster bed of beautifully carved black walnut. In this bed an old man lay watching—a great gaunt, gray-bearded old man with a firm mouth and a broad forehead and topaz eyes like Al's. When he saw his son, he sat up weakly and put out his arms; Al went to his knees at the railing, and his father embraced him.

"I knowed ye'd come when I sent ye the word, Allison," Jonathan Sperow said proudly, in the drawling hill talk.

"Yes," said Al. He rose from his knees and sat down on the bedside. Old Sperow went on:

"Ye swore ye would when ye left home, and I knowed ye'd do it. I didn't send fo' ye ontel it was time, Allison. It was Boss Ordway that shot me. He got me twicet. I didn't have any gun wi' me; I was a-runnin' after a yearlin' colt that'd got loose. . . . The's been a lot o' bloodshed, son. Yore brother Luke is a-layin' upstairs wi' a bullet-hole through him, but he'll make it. Yore cousins, Rufus and William, was killed three days ago. Yore Uncle Tom's Foster is down wi' a bullet, and so is Aunt Alice Henderson. It's been terrible."

"And the Ordways—" mumbled Al. "They've had their part o' dead and hurt, the same as us. Some o' their kinfolks has teamed in from Nawth Ca'liner to help 'em. See that rifle up there?"

He pointed to an old-fashioned but wholly effective brass-bound repeater that hung in wooden hooks above the high mantel. Al glanced toward it, turned his eyes back to his father and nodded.

"It's yore'n when I pass," said old Sperow. "As fo' me—"

"This is Doctor Woods, dad." Al cut in gently. He's all right. He and I will see if we can't do something for you." Then to me: "Here, Woods."

under an apple tree in the front yard. "You can't do anything," she told me. "He wants to be by himself. I'm sure of it."

"Do you think," I asked her presently, "he will take his place as leader of the clan?"

Dahlia smiled at me sadly.

"He wouldn't like to hear you call it a clan, Doctor Woods. He will take his place as the leader of his people, yes, and they'll have a battle almost to—extermination, when the funeral is over. Al's aunt is hanging a white cloth out at an upstairs window—up there, see? All the Sperows able to walk will be here pretty soon. Poor old Al!"

She had choked. After a moment, I asked: "You've known him for a long time?"

"Oh, yes, a long time." She looked at me with shining eyes. "He and I

had play-houses together when we were children. He m-mended my dolls. We went to school together, and he f-fought for me—"

I guessed the truth then. She had been his sweetheart, back in the days of her flapperhood; he had gone out into the world and forgotten it, and she—then a woman as well as a girl, even as she was now a girl as well as a woman—hadn't.

It wasn't long until the big old house was filled with Sperows—women and children and strapping men, most of the latter carrying rifles, and I noted that even babes of a few years were as grim and silent in their heart-break as their elders. All but the tiniest children shook hands with Al, and their sympathy seemed greater for being voiceless.

The next morning a new sandstone

(Continued on page 565).

The Mighty Minority

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WHO is this man Gideon? If one goes through these chapters in

Judges, he can put things together that will make up a picture something like this. He was the sole surviving son of a man who was prominent, and fairly well off, in the hill country of Manasseh. He had at one time boasted of older brothers, tall and strong fighting men, but they had all been killed by the marauding Midianites. So keen are these tribes on the scent of the Hebrews, that Gideon must hide his wine press, and lives quietly. But even so, he keeps up something of the family traditions. He has his ten slaves, and his armor-bearer. He has already won a name for himself as a man of valor, and a hero. The Midianites said their prayers to their gods before they attacked Gideon.

Still, as was said above, they had made away with his older brothers. Gideon had not forgotten.

One day as he is working in the wine press, a heavenly visitor comes and salutes him, saying that Jehovas is with him, the mighty man. Perhaps this is a hint that much is expected of him. Gideon's reply shows that he has long been thinking on the sorrows of his people. If God cares for us, he says, why have so many reverses come upon us? Why are my people oppressed? He does not get a direct answer to his question. When we ask this kind of a question, we seldom get a direct answer. We usually have to dig out of experience an answer for ourselves.

But now he prepares once again for battle with the ancient foe. He sends out messengers to all the hill tribes to rally for battle. He is so well known and his name has such a touch of magic in it, and in no time at all thirty-two thousand warriors await his command. No conscription. All are volunteers. He really does not need so many fighters, and besides, many of these doubtless are but half-hearted. They are gone too brave. So he tells the faint-hearts to go home. They have shown their good-will by volunteering, and that is enough. Ten thousand pick up their spears and go home. Once again the ranks are thinned, this time by a curious process. The test is the way they drink water, out of a stream. One can imagine a scene, selecting from a company of modern youth, those that have the best table manners. But this is different. Gideon's test has a deep meaning.

Says a missionary of the New Hebrides islands, as he watched a native drinking, "then he began to throw up the water into his mouth with his hand as fast as a dog could lap. I said at once to myself, that is the way Gideon's soldiers lapped. I had an opportunity scores of times afterward

of seeing the natives drink in the same way; and I observed that, as a general rule, it was the strong, vigorous, and the energetic, who drank water in this way; never the feeble, the lazy, or the easy-going; and the inference that I drew respecting God's intention towards Gideon and his army was, the Lord wishes to select the very best men in that army with which to accomplish the deliverance of Israel."

IN other words, three hundred men who were committed, heart and soul, to what they were about to undertake, were worth more than thirty-two thousand who were only half-convinced. And it isn't necessary to preach a sermon on this. Everybody knows it is so, but still we are continually faced with its absolute necessity. Half-baked people hinder many a good cause, but half-convinced people hinder more good causes. Says a great Scotch educator, "the great causes of God and humanity are not defeated by the hot assaults of the devil, but by the slow, crushing glacier-like masses of thousands and thousands of indifferent nobodies. God's causes are never destroyed by being blown up, by being sat upon." Gideon did not want his work sat on, by anybody. The men he picked were on fire with determination. They had every confidence in their leader. They would do and dare.

A man once went into a town to see what could be done for the boys there, by building up a Y. M. C. A. He called on an influential merchant. The merchant said they certainly needed just that kind of activity among the boys, but to organize and finance the project in that town was impossible. A clergyman was next. He said conditions were deplorable among the boys, but, while such work for boys was possible in some communities, it could not be done here. This town was different. Said the visitor, "This thing cannot be done in this town with these men, that is certain. But it can be done without them." And it was.

"Anything is possible to him that believeth." The strange fact concerning this statement is, that in many, many instances, it has been proved to be true. Great forces lie at our door, waiting to be used, and we do not use them. If we are poverty-stricken in experience, it is our own fault.

All great Christian leaders are individualists. They are themselves, they they do not ape others, and they refuse to be tagged. Gideon does things his own unique way, Moses his way, Paul his, and Peter his. We need this doctrine today. We need more individualism, less standardization, less putting every person through the sausage-grinder of custom and class. Christ was an individualist. He wants His followers to be so.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 28.

SUBJECT:—Gideon and the three hundred. Judges 7:4 to 8, 19 to 21. GOLDEN TEXT:—Eph. 6:10.

PLOWING

By Pearl Weaver

I have heard men talk of plowing
Furrows straight, and deep, and wide,
And of swinging the plow handles,
As they take their sturdy stride;
But I never knew the import
Of the man whose hands, each side,
Swings the handles this way, that way,
That his furrows might be tried.
Till I felt it was my duty
To go down into the field,
Guide the horses, swing the handles,

As they to my grasp did yield.
And I learned 'twas not the horses,
As I thot it was, somehow,
But the swinging of the handles
Caused the guiding of the plow.
Oh, I could not understand it—
Why my furrows were not true,
Until I had gained the knowledge
From an older one who knew.
And altho I ne'er completed
Furrows which were straight and wide,
By the lesson, I have learned to
Grasp the handles at my side.

Ordway is the serpent. There's been peace for years before his father died and he succeeded to—er, the boss-ship; both sides of us went to church back there together. The breach came eight months ago, and since then nobody has gone to church for fear of having to mingle with somebody from the other side. Nobody, that is, except the two Maylands, who are the only neutrals here. Here's a touching thing, Woods: Old Longley Thrash thinks of us all as his children, having christened and married and buried so many of us; for eight months he has gone to that church twice each Sunday and preached to a congrega-

We gave the wounded man a careful examination, and even Al had to give up hope when we had finished. Almost the next minute Jonathan Sperow put out his hands as though to receive something in them, looked upward and smiled, and gasped:

"All o' life—is Shiloh—"

And he went. . . . The stillness that followed his passing was an awesome thing. It was Allison Sperow that broke the stillness, and his voice was like ice:

"Boss Ordway shot an unarmed man."

Dahlia Mayland led me away. We went to an old bench which was



WOMAN'S INTERESTS

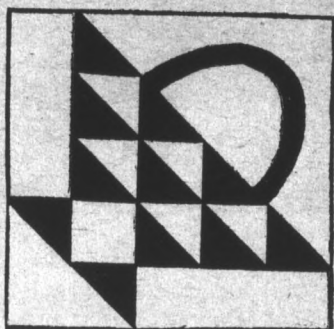


Quaint Quilt Patterns Still Popular

Old-fashioned Blocks Tell Story in their Pieced Parts

THE old is ever near and dear to us. Our modern viewpoint seems never to change our love for and interest in, those things that were once dear to our ancestors and have since become old-fashioned and quaint. The latest proof we have had of this fact was in the large number of quilt block patterns that were entered in the Quilt Contest. There were patterns of every hue and design, some simple, some not so simple, some striking in their contrasting colors, others equally pleasing in their hit-and-miss shades, but every one telling a story in their pieced parts.

There is a difference of opinion concerning the making of pieced quilts. Some think it a waste of time to cut material into small pieces only to sew them together again. Perhaps it is, but stitched into these patchwork quilts is the history of the pioneer women of our country. And most of the designs for the blocks that were entered in the contest can be traced



Little Red Riding Hood's Basket.

The large block is formed from thirty-two triangular blocks, each three inches on the straight edges, using sixteen triangles of each color to the block. To be most effective, these are combined with plain material.

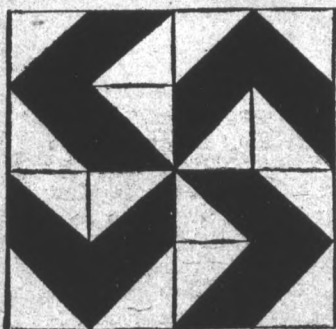
"Red Riding Hood's Basket" is very quaint. It was entered by Mrs. G. W., of Racine, and contains twenty-one blocks, the handle of the basket being appliqued separately. The triangle below the base of the basket is four and one-half inches on the straight edges. The square in the center of the base is two and a quarter inches, the same dimension of each of the small triangular blocks. The two oblong blocks at the sides are six and a quarter inches by two and a quarter inches. The large triangle beneath the handle is eight and one-half inches on each straight edge. These blocks should be set together with plain material so that the baskets are upright the length of the quilt.



Broken Dishes.

back to those early days when patchwork was the only kind of original fancywork that the pioneer mothers found time to do. Into them they dyed and stitched their individual longings for beauty, their love of color which they dared not satisfy in their dress, their impatience with the monotony of pioneer life, and their originality in design which had little chance of expression elsewhere.

In selecting the three prize-winning blocks, many things had to be taken into consideration, such as the practicability of design, general arrangement, and neatness of design. In the finals the prizes were awarded for the



The Whirligig.

three designs, Broken Dishes, the Whirligig, and Red Riding Hood's Basket.

"Broken Dishes" was sent in by Mrs. J. E. H., of Holland, and she says it takes twenty blocks to make a quilt, providing you set the blocks together with strips of plain material six inches wide.

The large square in the center is three and one-half inches, all of the three-cornered blocks are two and one-half inches on the straight edges. The four strips that make the frame around the center square are six by one and one-half inches. The original block is tan with blue figures combined with blue with tan figures.

The "Whirligig" was submitted by Mrs. A. C., of Ypsilanti, and is most effective in red and white, although other color combinations, such as orange, yellow, blue green, and even hit-and-miss colors may be combined with white.

I want to thank every reader who so generously submitted their quilt designs in the contest. More of the designs will appear from week to week. If you have any problem in their construction, just write a letter to this department.—M. C.

CREAM SOUPS FOR COLD DAYS.

Cream of Celery Soup.

SEPARATE stalks of celery. Use outside stalks for making soup. Scrape off brown spots, wash, then cut in small pieces. Allow two cups of water to one cup of cut celery. Cook until celery is tender. Add salt to taste just before celery is done. Add this mixture (using water in which celery is cooked) to two cups medium white sauce. Season and serve hot.

Cream of Potato Soup.

4 medium potatoes 2 strips bacon
2 slices onion

Wash, peel, cut in cubes and cook in enough water to cover well until tender. Rub through a strainer. There should be two cups of mashed potatoes and liquid. Add this mixture to three cups of thin white sauce. Season to taste. Add two tablespoons of chopped parsley before serving.

Cream of Onion Soup.

2 cups sliced onions 1 strip bacon or pork
3 cups boiling water

Cook onions in boiling water uncovered until they are tender. Drain onions and chop, being careful to save the liquid in which they were cooked. Add the chopped onions and onion liquid to three cups of medium white sauce.

Cream of Vegetable Soup.

1-3 cup finely cut pork ½ cup diced carrot
1 diced onion—medium 1 medium green pepper
1½ cups diced potatoes (if desired)
1 cup diced turnip

Cook vegetables and pork in enough

water to cover well, until tender. Season with salt to taste. Add this mixture of vegetables and water to four cups of thin or medium white sauce. Season to taste and serve hot.

This soup, together with whole wheat bread and a simple dessert, is sufficient for a whole meal.

WHEN WINTER COMES.

THE snappy days of winter require an ample supply of heavy socks for the men and boys. I eliminate darning by buying dark outing and making feet, having the heels and toes well covered. These I sew over the sock feet. When worn out they can be ripped off and replaced by new. This saves the larger sock bill, and also much darning.—Mrs. M. H.

ABOUT THE KITCHEN.

A BUTTON and buttonhole saves me many steps. I put one on the pocket of my work apron so as to fasten it securely. Into this pocket I



Attractive and chic is this coat for late winter wear, of tan and brown checked homespun, lined with natural colored kasha.

slip the dozen or more things that I want to take from one room to another. When I bend over, they do not fall out.—Mrs. F. L.

I use all the left-over cereal in bread, croquettes, hash, meat loaf, muffins, fried cornmeal, stuffed peppers, puddings, and even in pancakes.—Miss C. D.

A cup of left-over squash, insufficient for another meal, will make a small and delicious squash pie. Make it according to your rule for pumpkin pie.—Betty.

I mix equal parts of carron oil, lime water and linseed oil, and keep a bottle of this mixture handy in the kitchen. In my opinion, there is nothing better for burns.—A Reader.

A device that saves me time and energy is a hole eight inches by twelve inches, cut in my kitchen floor. It has a cover that can be operated by my foot. Below the opening an eight-inch tin pipe is attached by means of screw-eyes. This pipe leads to a barrel in the basement, not far from the furnace. Into this hole go all things that are burnable. Once a week the barrel is emptied into the furnace.—Mrs. A.

Good Luck Door-Knocker

[By Julia W. Wolfe]

A VISIT to a suburban home recently, brought to my attention a novel door-knocker, and upon inquiring found it to be the workmanship of the young son of the owner. To me it was attractive, and may appeal to many. It was made from a horseshoe. Horseshoes have always been a symbol of good luck, so it will please all of your guests to be welcomed with such a lucky sign.

Door-knockers of brass are rather expensive, and the antique ones are becoming hard to find in the shops.

Here is what you need to make one: A horseshoe, a couple of stout iron staples and a dome of silence. All of these may be purchased for less than a dollar. The dome of silence is a hard steel pressing, normally used in place of castors on furniture. Its smooth shape and hardness make it admirably fitted for this purpose.

If the horseshoe be an "heirloom" and rusted, clean it thoroughly with kerosene. Then mark off the positions for two holes at the end of the horseshoe and drill through it at these spots. Be sure to make the holes large enough for the staples; no doubt they will be about one-eighth inches in diameter, so that the holes must be at least one-fourth or more in diameter. Both ends should be well tapered so that the shoe turns easily on the sta-

ples, as they form a hinge, as it were.

Get a dull black paint and give the shoe one or two coats so that it shines when dried. Put a little oil in the two hinge-holes and slip the staples through them, and drive the latter into the woodwork of the door, taking care to keep shoe perfectly straight. The best way to find the position for the staples is to hold the shoe by the lower part, as if in act of knocking. Place it the desired height on the door. They are usually placed above the lower panels.

No doubt you can bronze your knocker if you prefer that to black; they look well on Colonial doors.

There is a slight projection on the under side of the shoe, which acts as a hammer or striker, and to get the position for the dome of silence, rap with the shoe on the woodwork of the door. A slight indentation will result. Fit the dome of silence, and drive it into the woodwork of the door at this spot, and your work is complete.

When the shoe is lifted in the ordinary way, as any knocker is—in the middle—and allowed to drop, the projection on the shoe comes into contact with the dome of silence, and this acts as an anvil, or striker plate. The noise thus made is loud enough to be heard in the house.

After Thanksgiving, Christmas

SCARCELY is the savory fragrance of Thanksgiving pumpkin pie and roast turkey wafted away, before we must begin preparing for Christmas. Fruit cakes and puddings made now will be just right by the last of December. But our Christmas gifts, those simple expressions of our friendship, must also receive our share of attention. Here are some suggestions that may help you.

A Sewing Room Help.

Get a number of smooth, well-made yardsticks. Even if these have a little advertising on them, it will be no drawback. But by buying them for the small sum of about five cents apiece, advertising-free ones can be obtained.

Make roomy cretonne cases to fit. These cases should be about thirty-five inches long in front and thirty-seven inches long at the back. Point the back and finish with a metal or ivory ring. Bind the entire edge with cotton tape. Slip the yardstick in and you have a colorful and convenient utility-article.

The yardstick is easy to pull out because it is an inch higher than the front edge of the case, and anyone fortunate enough to possess one of these, can hang it up, and the cry, "Wherever is that yardstick?" will be no longer heard, for it will always be in its place.

Gingham Trimmed Aprons.

One man who earns a good deal of money making aprons, uses unbleached muslin for the body of the apron, and for trimming blue and white, pink and white, and yellow and white, finely checked gingham. Sometimes there is a smooth band stitched around the apron, or a special trimming design is used. These aprons are substantial and very attractive, and made in different patterns.

She finds that the stout woman pre-

fers the all-over apron of the bungalow type which does not cut her in two, while the slender woman is quite apt to favor the tie-around apron.

Wax Flowers.

Realistic paper flowers, skillfully made from the special crepe paper materials readily obtainable nowadays, become very life-like if paraffin is melted and the flowers dipped quickly in and out.

The flower should be shaken and the stem set in a fruit can or a milk bottle until the wax hardens, which will be in a very few minutes. Sometimes a second dipping will make them especially waxy and take away the artificial look.

One young woman found that she could sell these as rapidly as she could make them, and her yellow roses were especially popular. The secret she employed was dipping a few crimson roses from which the color would run a little, then dipping her yellow roses into the same paraffin. They would show a streak of reddish tint, or a decidedly pinkish cast. These flowers delighted her friends, and there was a good deal of speculation on how she achieved this particular effect.

Making the Little Girl Happy.

Nearly every woman accumulates a lot of odds and ends which are too good to throw away, and yet which have no particular immediate use. One woman devised the plan of making these up into Mystery Box Packages.

She took one-pound candy boxes and filled each one with pieces of lace, fancy ribbons, and pieces of silk, odd jeweled ornaments, and bits of trimming for which she no longer had any use, and even good glove tops and parts of silk stockings from which doll slips and bloomers could be made.

Then these boxes were wrapped and marked as "Dollie's Treasure Chest." They never failed to make small mothers of large families of dolls happy.



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

STAINING OLD FURNITURE.

I want to stain some old furniture either walnut or mahogany. What can I use?—Miss B. O.

First remove all old varnish or you will not be successful with a stain. Burnt umber will give a black walnut color, and burnt sienna will give a mahogany color. Use three table-spoonsful of either of these materials to a gallon of stain.

REMOVE GREASE SPOTS FROM LEATHER.

I have a big leather chair. Recently our little two-year-old son got several grease spots on it. What can I do to remove them?—Mrs. K. S.

Beat the white of an egg slightly and apply to the spots. Set in the sun to dry and then brush off. These spots may require two or three applications.

BRAISED HEART.

Please tell me how to serve braised heart.—Mrs. F. P.

Wash the heart and remove the clotted blood. Stuff with a dressing made by mixing together, one cup of bread crumbs, one-quarter cup water, one tablespoon minced onion and seasoning of sage, salt and pepper to suit taste. Sew together at top, sprinkle with salt and pepper, roll in flour, and brown in hot fat. Half cover with water and bake in a covered baking dish,

for two hours in a slow oven. Remove heart and thicken the liquor in which it was cooked, pour around the heart and serve.

MOLASSES RICE PUDDING.

FOR variety, we like the flavor of golden molasses in our pudding—not the thick, black, bitter kind, but the refined molasses, which we always buy under our favorite brand. There is all the difference in the world between this kind of molasses and the black, sticky kind. Set the pudding pan in a pan of hot water, if your oven will be hotter than 325 degrees F. at any time during the baking. In one large mold this takes about an hour.

For this recipe you will need three eggs, or six egg yolks, quarter cup of sugar, two and one-half cups of milk, two cups rice, half cup raisins, quarter cup molasses or less. Beat eggs, add other ingredients and pour into pudding pan.

When almost finished, this can be covered with meringue made by beating stiff one or two egg whites, sweetening with four to six tablespoons of sugar, and browning fifteen minutes in a slow oven.—Doris W. McCray.

"Cooperation is like a bicycle. If those who ride it keep going, they go pleasantly and swiftly and travel far, but if they stop, they must dismount or tumble."—G. J. Holyoake.

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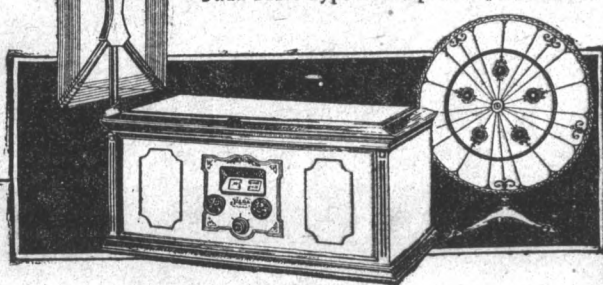
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Your farm cannot be inspected while covered with snow.

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Write for further information

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EIGHT SIMPLE RULES INSURE HEALTH.

IF America would be in perfect health, simple living and common sense done up in a package and tersely wrapped, have been handed over by leading nutrition authorities, in response to a request.

Simple though these rules of living are when set to words, state the scientists, it is surprising how few people follow them, even when they recognize the reward of long life, good health and happiness which they offer.

From childhood they can become an unconscious part of everyday life, inexpensive, and soon as natural as rising in the morning, but with a rested, invigorating feeling that can make the day's work eagerly anticipated. They are taken from a study of the body's requirements and from observation of large numbers of healthy people and how they live. Here they are:

1. Brush teeth every day.
2. Eat fruit every day.
3. Drink at least four glasses of water every day.
4. Eat some vegetable besides potato every day.
5. Use at least four glasses of milk every day.
6. Play part of every day out of doors.
7. Take a bath oftener than once a week.
8. Sleep many hours with the windows open.

It's Butchering Time



This is a scene similar to ones that will be enacted in many backyards on the farms of Michigan during the next few weeks. If it is a problem to you, to take care of the family's winter supply of meat, or if you would like different formulas for curing meat, we have a bulletin, "How to Preserve Meats," that might help you. It contains directions for canning and curing all kinds of meat. For a copy, send five cents in stamps or coin to Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

TESTED RECIPES FROM READERS.

Hominy and Horseradish Croquettes.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup hominy 1 tsp salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water 2 tb. butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup scalded milk Radish root

Steam hominy with water until water is absorbed; then add salt and milk and steam until tender. Add butter and horseradish. Cool, shape, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.—Mrs. A. M.

Salmon Fluff.

1 cupful salmon 2 eggs
1 cupful boiled rice 1 tsp. salt
2 tb. shortening $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper
1 cupful milk

Remove the skin and bones from the salmon and pull into flakes. Add the milk, boiled rice and beaten egg yolks. Add melted butter, salt and pepper. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and

bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes.

Banana Slaw.

1 small head of cabbage, 2 large bananas, chopped
chopped fine Dressing
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts

Sweet cream, salt and sugar, and enough vinegar to make a mild sour. If cabbage is dry it will take extra cream, as it tends to thicken if dry.—Mrs. B. S.

Savory Potatoes.

5 medium-sized potatoes Milk
5 slices of bacon Pepper
Salt 1 medium-sized onion

Cut bacon in small pieces. Slice potatoes and onion, and place in alternate layers with the bacon in a baking dish. Add seasonings and cover all with milk. Bake in moderate oven until the potatoes are soft and the top is golden brown.—Mrs. B. A.

Five-year-old Ruth was returning home from kindergarten with her little friend of the same age. On the way they were caught in a thunderstorm. When asked if she was frightened, she said, "Oh, I wasn't half so scared as Jenny—and I was walking on the outside of the walk right next to it, too."



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Chippy's Cupboard is Discovered

BILLY and Tilly were on their way home from the Little Old Lady's house. "My stars, it's getting late, let's take the short cut," suggested Billy when he saw how long his shadow was growing.

So they hurried down the shorter path that led through a little grove. When they were right in the middle of the grove, they met someone who was in even a bigger hurry than they were. At least, that was the way it appeared, for it went scampering across their path so fast that Billy, who was in the lead, could not tell for sure just who he was. They stopped and listened.

"Who was it?" asked Tilly. "Mr. Red Squirrel, I think," answered Billy. "Let's find where he went."

Then they tiptoed, as quietly as the dry leaves would let them, in the di-

rection that Mr. Red Squirrel, as Billy supposed he was, had disappeared.

Beside an old stump, they stopped to listen. There was a big hole in one side of it and Tilly peeked in.

"Why, look here," she exclaimed in an excited whisper.

Billy peeked, too. And what do you suppose they saw? The hollow was chuckful of nuts of all kinds.

"Sure enough, it's Mr. Red Squirrel's winter cupboard," exclaimed Billy.

"Sh! Let's hide and see if he comes back," said Tilly.

A big oak tree nearby afforded a good hiding place for them, and they waited. In a few minutes there was a rustle in the leaves. Then a sleek little head with two beady eyes showed around the bottom of the stump.

"It's Chippy, it's not Mr. Red Squirrel at all," exclaimed Tilly, who was the first to spy him.

In a wink Chippy, who was none other than Mr. Chipmunk, was chattering to himself on the top of the stump. Then he stood very quiet, but his little beady eyes seemed to see in every direction. In his mouth he carried a big chestnut.

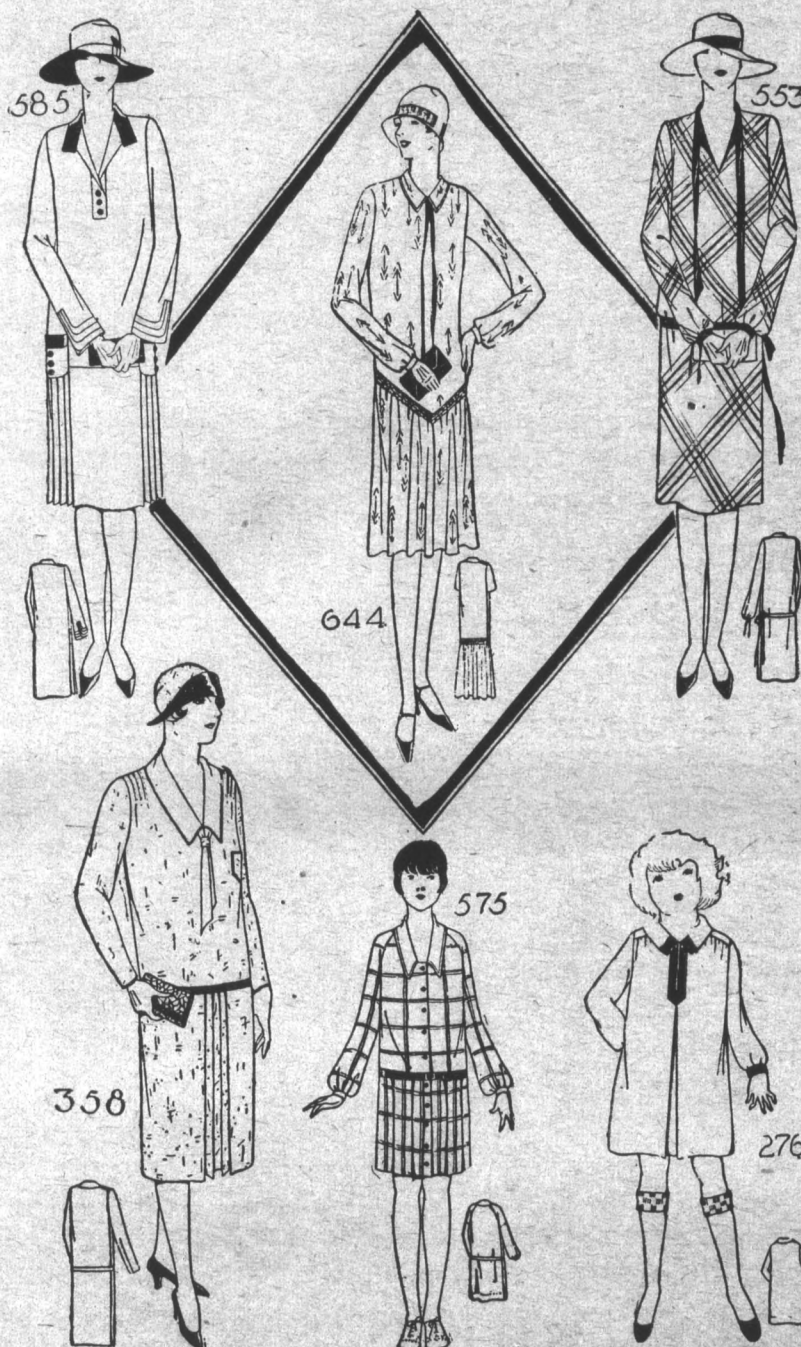
"How does he ever stretch his mouth over such a big nut?" whispered Billy.

"He must have carried every one of that whole pile that way," answered Tilly.

When Chippy had satisfied himself that no one was spying on him, he disappeared into a hole in the stump. Soon his head appeared again. He cocked it to the right and then to the left. Apparently seeing no one, he dashed away after another nut.

Everyone Easy to Make

Simplicity is Still the Key to Fashion



No. 644—Youthful Lines. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 585—Tailored Styling. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material, with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 553—Straightline Dress. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $\frac{2}{3}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 358—Sports Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes $\frac{3}{4}$

yards of 36-inch material with $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 575—Raglan Sleeves. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 276—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 18-inch contrasting.

The price of each of these patterns is 13c. When ordering enclose 13c extra and a copy of our Fashion and Embroidery Catalog will be sent to you. Address your orders to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



In His Mouth Was a Big Nut.

Tilly and Billy came from their hiding place.

"Look here," said Billy, and he took three big nuts from his pocket, "I'm going to leave these here and see if Chippy finds them."

He put them right at the bottom of the stump and covered them with a leaf, then he and Tilly hurried home. The next day when they went back they were gone.

A New Story for December

NEXT week I have a surprise for you. We are going to have a new story, "The Story of Jesus." This story will run all through December. If you like these stories, I would like to have you write me a letter about them. Perhaps then we can have some more.—Aunt Martha.

POSITIVE.

Policeman—"Hey, you, where are you going with nine buckets of water?"

Boy—"Sh! I'm going to drown a cat."

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

THE TEACHER WITH TUBERCULOSIS SHOULD NOT TEACH.

I DID not suppose that a teacher who has tuberculosis could legally work in a school. In some states it would not be permitted. In Michigan it seems there is no law against it if the trustees will give a contract. The little magazine, "Michigan Out of Doors," tells us a story about this state of affairs that ought to prove enlightening.

In Alpena county a year or so ago, a teacher in one of the rural schools of the county was diagnosed as tuberculous. She wished to keep on teaching, and very likely did not understand why she should let tuberculosis interfere with her doing so. She was somewhat skeptical of the diagnosis, and especially as she wanted to keep on teaching. So she kept on, as she was privileged to do, and as the school authorities in her community were willing that she should. She earned her living that way. Accordingly she taught the year out, although she did not teach the following year. She was unable to. But meanwhile, as an examination revealed, a number of her pupils developed tuberculosis.

In Branch county a teacher in a girls' school was tuberculous. She knew it, but continued to teach. Ultimately she died of the disease. Since then six girls who had graduated under her are reported to have died of the disease. A younger sister of one is a Howell patient now; it is impossible to tell how many others may have been infected also.

In another county in the southern part of the state, a public school teacher was diagnosed as tuberculous the last winter. Both the diagnostician and the state board of health examined the sputum and both reported it positive. However, the teacher wanted to teach. Her superintendent was in sympathy with her, as was her board of education, and she was given a contract for the ensuing year. She is free to go into her classroom daily, meet her pupils daily, and expose them daily. There is only one chance that such a catastrophe will be averted. This chance is that before she will have had much time to continue her daily routine of infection, the disease will have progressed so far that she will be forced to give up teaching.

I have all sympathy for a person with tuberculosis. I want to make things easy for the unfortunate, but I would prefer to keep children out of school entirely than to bring them into such close contact with a teacher who has tuberculosis.

BABIES BORN DEAD.

My daughter has had two babies born dead. Can you tell us something about why this should be, and how to prevent it?—Grandma.

Babies are sometimes born dead because of mechanical difficulties in childbirth, but when a mother has had two dead babies in succession, I am apt to suspect some trouble in her own health. As it is quite impossible to find this out by guessing, I suggest that she go to a good doctor who can examine her thoroughly, and may be able to give her medicine that will so correct her health that she may bear living children.

OPERATION FOR PILES.

What can I do for piles, short of having a surgical operation? I haven't time or money for surgery just now, but isn't there something I can do myself?—E. L. C.

There is just one rule of palliation—don't strain at stool. When these

spells of trouble threaten, secure the aid of a fountain syringe. Use from one to three pints of soapy water, at about body temperature, to soften the mass and wash it out. After the first administration, clear water will do, once daily, and it may be reduced a little in temperature, and a little in quantity each day until no help is needed. A very necessary precaution is to make quite sure that all prolapsed tissue is oiled and pushed back into the rectum after the bowels move. If there is much soreness, it is well to use a soothing suppository. Every druggist has in stock hemorrhoid suppositories to be used for this purpose. If you do not get prompt relief, have the piles removed by operation.

SHILOH.

(Continued from page 561.)

marker, which must have been fashioned during the night, was erected in the little square behind the crude church, and above Jonathan Sperow's name was that dramatic, somehow fearful word: Shiloh!

Al and I spent the remainder of the day in giving aid to the wounded of his kinsmen; he had brought along a medicine-case and a small outfit of instruments. That night I slept like a log in spite of the thing that lay so heavily on my mind, and an hour after the break of day I went downstairs to find Al oiling the brassbound repeater that his father had said was his. He now wore high laced boots, corduroy trousers, a blue flannel shirt and a broad-rimmed gray felt hat, and he looked even more stalwart than usual in them.

"It must be, Woods, old man," he said with a pale smile, in answer to my inquiring gaze. "There's no getting around it, not according to our code, and I'm still a Sperow after all is said and done. Boss Ordway, you see, shot an unarmed man. . . . It isn't barbarous, Woods; not in the way you think, at least. All of life is a struggle against evil forces for survival, and this is but a part of that ages-old scheme. As for the law, we've never had recourse to the law; it doesn't exactly get your point of view, Woods. How do you like Dahlia, Woods?"

"Great girl," I told him. "She's fond of you, Al."

He became very, very sober. "We were kid sweethearts, but she must have forgotten it. How do you know she's fond of me?"

"How does a rain-crow know when it's going to rain?" said I.

At this instant, Al's aunt called us to the dining room for breakfast. The old woman babied us into eating like a pair of half-starved harvest workers. We had barely finished when there came the keen thunder of a rifle shot from some little distance away, and following it was the bass roar of a far-carrying voice—immediately others took up the cry here and there over the country-side; even the wounded Luke Sperow in bed upstairs shouted it, and so did Al—

"Shiloh!"

That great basin rang with it. Al rushed me back to the best room. He was an electric man now. While he buckled a belt of cartridges about his waist and another over his left shoulder and under his right arm, he said to me, with a snap in each word:

"That was the battle-cry of the Sperows, Woods! This feud was born at the battle of Shiloh, in the Civil War—it used to be 'Remember Shiloh!' We whipped them then, and we'll whip them now. Trail along in the rear with your medicines and knives, old Sawbones—you're the hospital corps!"

He caught up the old repeater, and I caught up his medicine-case and the case of instruments, and we rushed out. We crossed a meadow to join others of his kinsmen without seeing his brother Luke; Luke had dragged himself downstairs, and now he was dragging himself after us, a rifle in his hand—it was American.

Soon there was more firing, and most of it came from a considerable patch of thick woodland behind the store; I learned that the Ordways had stationed themselves in that admirable cover. Sperows came to Al from everywhere except the skies and the grave, and he deployed his force in a long but exceedingly thin line of skirmishers that began to creep like red Indians to surround the hiding place of the enemy.

I had reached a point quite near the front of the Widow Mayland's store when Al shouted to me to hang back and advised having bandages ready. A voice hailed me from the store's doorway, and I half turned to see Dahlia—Dahlia, as pale as a ghost.

"I'll help you make the bandages," she said. "There's plenty of material here."

I hastened in. We began to tear white cloth into strips, and Mrs. Mayland helped us. The firing had been picking up rapidly, and soon it became a steady roar. It wasn't long until a man ran in with a brachial artery that had been torn open by a bullet; within a few more minutes he must have bled to death, but he forbade me to touch him—

"Go to Al!" he cried. "Go to him quick! They got Al!"

It was the work of but a moment to snap tourniquet on his arm, in spite of him. Leaving him to the care of Mrs. Mayland, I turned with my paraphernalia toward the door, and it was then that I missed Dahlia; when I had reached the store's unroofed

porch, I saw her running like a doe straight for the woodland, straight into the battle. Others were rushing toward the woods, too; it was that thin but undefeatable line of Sperows.

I called to the girl; she heard me, but she did not answer, pause, or look around. A few minutes later I came upon her sitting under a lone little tree in the meadow grass, with Al's head held close to her breast. His face was ashen, and blood-stained from a temple wound.

"Let me have him, Dahlia," I panted. "Let me see—"

"No!" she cried, and how her eyes blazed! Primitive, perhaps, but there was never anything finer than that. "No! No!"

"But maybe he isn't dead," I insisted, and a sudden burst of firing almost drowned my voice. "Maybe—"

She allowed me to take him, and I soon told her that he was only unconscious. After I had forced a few drops of restorative past his lips, he sat up. He stared at me blankly, then at the girl blankly; then he remembered, got to his feet unsteadily, and began to look for the brass-bound rifle.

But before he found it the firing broke off short, and a Sperow came running toward us.

"They've surrendered!" he shouted wildly.

And they had—to the irresistible, which wasn't altogether the Sperows. Suddenly an old woman appeared as though from nowhere, and put a jerky hand on Al's arm. She was an Ordway.

"You a doctor, hain't ye?" she asked screechily.

Allison Sperow folded his arms and stared at her in an indescribable disdain, a disdain that seemed almost worse than hate.

"Suppose I am?" he said in a voice of iron and ice.

"Lissen—Boss's wife—" chattered the old woman—"she didn't want us to fight you-all; she begged Boss not to do it, and begged him. She went down in the woods, a-wantin' to be close to Boss whilst he was in danger, pore girl—and he seed her, and didn't know who she was, and he shot her! And he said fo' you to save her life, and you could burn him alive if you wanted to—"

Yes, Allison Sperow was a doctor. Out of the mist of blood and hate he saw his cross of duty rising, and the sight of it cleared his brain and heart. He took the medicines and instruments from my hands, and caught the old woman's arm.

"Come along," he said, "quick." With the aid of Dahlia Mayland and others of the women, I cared for the wounded of both sides as well as I could. The rest of the day passed without news from Sperow or Boss Ordway's home. By that I knew that the case was desperate.

At noon of the next day, I went tired out, to the old Jonathan Sperow house to rest. I dropped into a sheepskin-lined rocker on the honeysuckle-covered porch, and quickly fell asleep. When I awoke it was sundown, and Dahlia Mayland stood before me.

"Any news from Al?" she asked wearily.

"None," I told her. "He's not sure of Boss Ordway's wife, or he'd let us know. She didn't want the fighting—if she lives, Dahlia, I'll always be grateful for it."

"So will I," said Dahlia. She went on: "In any event, Doctor Woods, the feud is dead forever. It is something fine to think that the terrible old battle-cry of the Sperows will never be heard again! I hope you don't blame Al too much for his part in it. He couldn't well have done anything else, you know. I hope you understand."

"I'm beginning to get your point of view," I said. "I think I do understand—"

Allison Sperow was coming through the doorway. He walked unsteadily, and in one hand he carried a length of plowline rope. Dahlia and I hastened to meet him, and we saw that he had not even washed the bloodstains from his face. As a matter of fact, he had neither eaten nor slept since we had seen him last night, and the strain had been enormous.

"She'll make it," he said to us, his voice thin and white. "Boss—Boss was going to hang himself with this."

He had forgotten that he had the rope until that moment. He threw it down. Then he crumpled to the step. The old blind dog ran to him. Dahlia and his aunt and I helped him to the carved four-poster in the best room, and the old woman and I hastened for food, water, and whiskey. As we were coming back, I halted my aged companion in the doorway.

"We'd better wait," I whispered. Dahlia was on her knees at the bedside, and his arms were about her shoulders. I knew then that I would go back to the Nashville hospital alone; that Al would stay with his people, who needed him.

THE END.

A Bob We Are in Favor Of



EIGHT SIMPLE RULES INSURE HEALTH.

IF America would be in perfect health, simple living and common sense done up in a package and tersely wrapped, have been handed over by leading nutrition authorities, in response to a request.

Simple though these rules of living are when set to words, state the scientists, it is surprising how few people follow them, even when they recognize the reward of long life, good health and happiness which they offer.

From childhood they can become an unconscious part of everyday life, inexpensive, and soon as natural as rising in the morning, but with a rested, invigorating feeling that can make the day's work eagerly anticipated. They are taken from a study of the body's requirements and from observation of large numbers of healthy people and how they live. Here they are:

1. Brush teeth every day.
2. Eat fruit every day.
3. Drink at least four glasses of water every day.
4. Eat some vegetable besides potato every day.
5. Use at least four glasses of milk every day.
6. Play part of every day out of doors.
7. Take a bath oftener than once a week.
8. Sleep many hours with the windows open.

It's Butchering Time



This is a scene similar to ones that will be enacted in many backyards on the farms of Michigan during the next few weeks. If it is a problem to you, to take care of the family's winter supply of meat, or if you would like different formulas for curing meat, we have a bulletin, "How to Preserve Meats," that might help you. It contains directions for canning and curing all kinds of meat. For a copy, send five cents in stamps or coin to Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

TESTED RECIPES FROM READERS.

Hominy and Horseradish Croquettes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup hominy 1 tsp. salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water 2 tb. butter
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup scalded milk Radish root

Steam hominy with water until water is absorbed; then add salt and milk and steam until tender. Add butter and horseradish. Cool, shape, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.—Mrs. A. M.

Salmon Fluff.

1 cupful salmon 2 eggs
1 cupful boiled rice 1 tsp. salt
2 tb. shortening $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper
1 cupful milk

Remove the skin and bones from the salmon and pull into flakes. Add the milk, boiled rice and beaten egg yolks. Add melted butter, salt and pepper. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and

bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes.

Banana Slaw.

1 small head of cabbage, 2 large bananas, chopped
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts Dressing

Sweet cream, salt and sugar, and enough vinegar to make a mild sour. If cabbage is dry it will take extra cream, as it tends to thicken if dry.—Mrs. B. S.

Savory Potatoes.

5 medium-sized potatoes Milk
5 slices of bacon Pepper
Salt 1 medium-sized onion

Cut bacon in small pieces. Slice potatoes and onion, and place in alternate layers with the bacon in a baking dish. Add seasonings and cover all with milk. Bake in moderate oven until the potatoes are soft and the top is golden brown.—Mrs. B. A.

Five-year-old Ruth was returning home from kindergarten with her little friend of the same age. On the way they were caught in a thunderstorm. When asked if she was frightened, she said, "Oh, I wasn't half so scared as Jenny—and I was walking on the outside of the walk right next to it, too."



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Chippy's Cupboard is Discovered

BILLY and Tilly were on their way home from the Little Old Lady's house. "My stars, it's getting late, let's take the short cut," suggested Billy when he saw how long his shadow was growing.

So they hurried down the shorter path that led through a little grove. When they were right in the middle of the grove, they met someone who was in even a bigger hurry than they were. At least, that was the way it appeared, for it went scampering across their path so fast that Billy, who was in the lead, could not tell for sure just who he was. They stopped and listened.

"Who was it?" asked Tilly.

"Mr. Red Squirrel, I think," answered Billy. "Let's find where he went."

Then they tiptoed, as quietly as the dry leaves would let them, in the di-

rection that Mr. Red Squirrel, as Billy supposed he was, had disappeared.

Beside an old stump, they stopped to listen. There was a big hole in one side of it and Tilly peeked in.

"Why, look here," she exclaimed in an excited whisper.

Billy peeked, too. And what do you suppose they saw? The hollow was chuckful of nuts of all kinds.

"Sure enough, it's Mr. Red Squirrel's winter cupboard," exclaimed Billy.

"Sh! Let's hide and see if he comes back," said Tilly.

A big oak tree nearby afforded a good hiding place for them, and they waited. In a few minutes there was a rustle in the leaves. Then a sleek little head with two beady eyes showed around the bottom of the stump.

"It's Chippy, it's not Mr. Red Squirrel at all," exclaimed Tilly, who was the first to spy him.

In a wink Chippy, who was none other than Mr. Chipmunk, was chattering to himself on the top of the stump. Then he stood very quiet, but his little beady eyes seemed to see in every direction. In his mouth he carried a big chestnut.

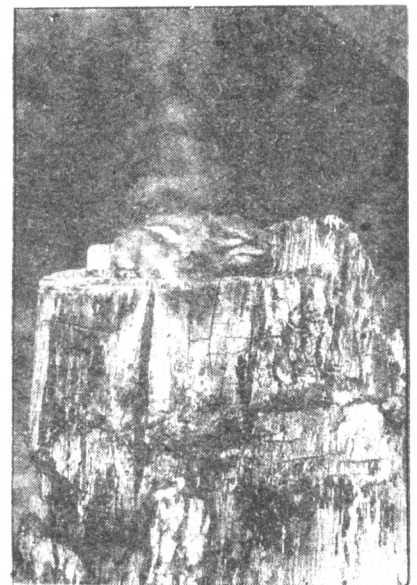
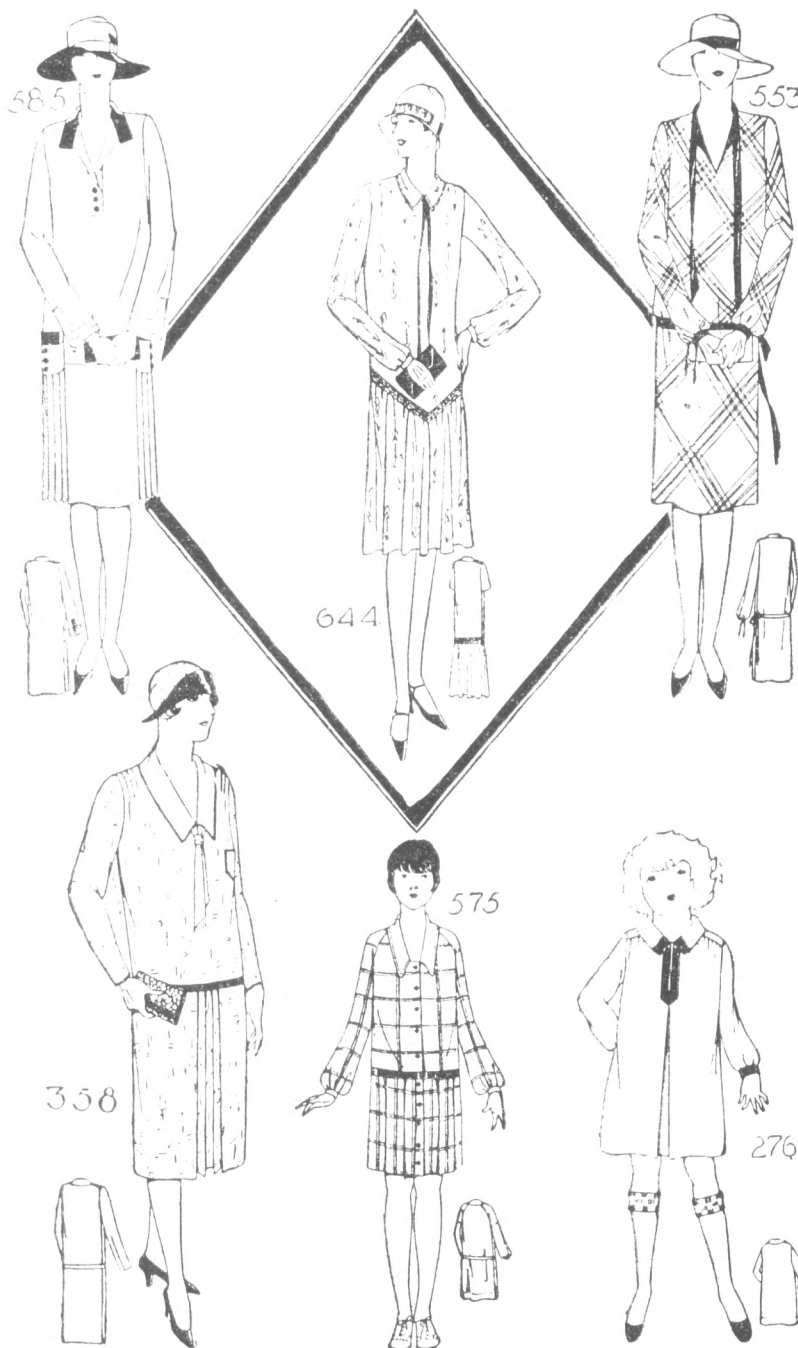
"How does he ever stretch his mouth over such a big nut?" whispered Billy.

"He must have carried every one of that whole pile that way," answered Tilly.

When Chippy had satisfied himself that no one was spying on him, he disappeared into a hole in the stump. Soon his head appeared again. He cocked it to the right and then to the left. Apparently seeing no one, he dashed away after another nut.

Everyone Easy to Make

Simplicity is Still the Key to Fashion



In His Mouth Was a Big Nut.

Tilly and Billy came from their hiding place.

"Look here," said Billy, and he took three big nuts from his pocket. "I'm going to leave these here and see if Chippy finds them."

He put them right at the bottom of the stump and covered them with a leaf, then he and Tilly hurried home. The next day when they went back they were gone.

A New Story for December

NEXT week I have a surprise for you. We are going to have a new story, "The Story of Jesus." This story will run all through December. If you like these stories, I would like to have you write me a letter about them. Perhaps then we can have some more—Aunt Martha.

POSITIVE.

Policeman—"Hey, you, where are you going with nine buckets of water?"

Boy—"Sh! I'm going to drown a cat."

No. 644—Youthful Lines. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 585—Tailored Styling. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 40-inch material, with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 553—Straightline Dress. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{7}{8}$ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 358—Sports Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes $3\frac{1}{4}$

yards of 36-inch material with $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 575—Raglan Sleeves. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 276—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 18-inch contrasting.

The price of each of these patterns is 13c. When ordering enclose 13c extra and a copy of our Fashion and Embroidery Catalog will be sent to you. Address your orders to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

THE TEACHER WITH TUBERCULOSIS SHOULD NOT TEACH.

I DID not suppose that a teacher who has tuberculosis could legally work in a school. In some states it would not be permitted. In Michigan it seems there is no law against it if the trustees will give a contract. The little magazine, "Michigan Out of Doors," tells us a story about this state of affairs that ought to prove enlightening.

In Alpena county a year or so ago, a teacher in one of the rural schools of the county was diagnosed as tuberculous. She wished to keep on teaching, and very likely did not understand why she should let tuberculosis interfere with her doing so. She was somewhat skeptical of the diagnosis, and especially as she wanted to keep on teaching. So she kept on, as she was privileged to do, and as the school authorities in her community were willing that she should. She earned her living that way. Accordingly she taught the year out, although she did not teach the following year. She was unable to. But meanwhile, as an examination revealed, a number of her pupils developed tuberculosis.

In Branch county a teacher in a girls' school was tuberculous. She knew it, but continued to teach. Ultimately she died of the disease. Since then six girls who had graduated under her are reported to have died of the disease. A younger sister of one is a Howell patient now; it is impossible to tell how many others may have been infected also.

In another county in the southern part of the state, a public school teacher was diagnosed as tuberculous the last winter. Both the diagnostician and the state board of health examined the sputum and both reported it positive. However, the teacher wanted to teach. Her superintendent was in sympathy with her, as was her board of education, and she was given a contract for the ensuing year. She is free to go into her classroom daily, meet her pupils daily, and expose them daily. There is only one chance that such a catastrophe will be averted. This chance is that before she will have had much time to continue her daily routine of infection, the disease will have progressed so far that she will be forced to give up teaching.

I have all sympathy for a person with tuberculosis. I want to make things easy for the unfortunate, but I would prefer to keep children out of school entirely than to bring them into such close contact with a teacher who has tuberculosis.

BABIES BORN DEAD.

My daughter has had two babies born dead. Can you tell us something about why this should be, and how to prevent it?—Grandma.

Babies are sometimes born dead because of mechanical difficulties in childbirth, but when a mother has had two dead babies in succession, I am apt to suspect some trouble in her own health. As it is quite impossible to find this out by guessing, I suggest that she go to a good doctor who can examine her thoroughly, and may be able to give her medicine that will so correct her health that she may bear living children.

OPERATION FOR PILES.

What can I do for piles, short of having a surgical operation? I haven't time or money for surgery just now, but isn't there something I can do myself?—E. L. C.

There is just one rule of palliation—don't strain at stool. When these

spells of trouble threaten, secure the aid of a fountain syringe. Use from one to three pints of soapy water, at about body temperature, to soften the mass and wash it out. After the first administration, clear water will do, once daily, and it may be reduced a little in temperature, and a little in quantity each day until no help is needed. A very necessary precaution is to make quite sure that all prolapsed tissue is oiled and pushed back into the rectum after the bowels move. If there is much soreness, it is well to use a soothing suppository. Every druggist has in stock hemorrhoid suppositories to be used for this purpose. If you do not get prompt relief, have the piles removed by operation.

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(Continued from page 561).

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"None," I told her. "He's not sure of Boss Ordway's wife, or he'd let us know. She didn't want the fighting—if she lives, Dahlia, I'll always be grateful for it."

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THE END.





OUR PAGE



Value of Good Roads

Some Comments by Contest Winners

THE city people just love to drive on a still country road, with clover growing between the ruts, willows and apple trees spreading their branches above the trail, and hear the birds singing in the trees.

All very well, but for myself I'd rather look upon clay banks to the right of me, clay banks to the left of me, and good gravel in front of me, to lessen the rattle of my flivver.

The farmer and his family get tired of living beside a road upon which no one travels. He likes to know that

date. Good work! This is one more big help in making tourists think that Michigan is a state of prosperity.

The farmer is not isolated now, and during the only lull in the year on a farm, he may go to the places where he has longed to go all summer, without battering the snow drifts.

Children going to high school at the nearest town can drive to school all of the year. Many board in town during the winter. It is much better if they can come home nights.

Surely the benefit that the farmer

reason he wasn't able to travel much, because of the impassable roads.

Before the states took over the position of handling, building, and repairing all the roads, the farmer and his neighbor tried to repair them so he could travel to town. But the roads were not built to hold up heavy loads; deep ruts formed during poor weather, and the farmer had a discouraging time.

Since the roads have been improved, the farmer can haul larger loads of products to the city in a short time and when the market price is highest. This increases his profits.

Next, his farm value has increased

because of good roads passing his property. This way he is sure of getting rid of his property in case he wants to sell.

The farmer's children can go to school at the country school, or in the city, during all kind of weather. They are more sure of getting an education, although sometimes circumstances are unfavorable.

His family attends social gatherings, political meetings, and go on long trips for their own pleasure.

Could the farmer have enjoyed all the things mentioned, when he had the poor roads of yesterday? No, is my answer.—Martha Everest, Ionia Co.



Horst Beyer's Prize Cartoon.

there is someone in the world besides himself, and this he knows when the cars spin by on a good road past his farm.

He can get his produce to the city with a truck on a good road in nearly the time that he could hitch up his steeds.

The farmer who has been interested only in accumulating nickels may become ashamed of the buildings on his farm if people comment on them as they go by on the good road. He will probably get busy and fix them up-to-

and his family derives from the good roads more than compensates for the higher taxes he pays.—Ariel Denton, Ionia County.

Good roads are a benefit to the farmer in a number of ways.

They make marketing easier, a farmer may take a larger load of his crops, go more times or a longer distance than if the roads were poor.

They are not so hard on a car, therefore less car trouble, (although this doesn't help the garage man). For this reason they attract tourists who trade with the farmers.

They enable a farmer to get a doctor or fire engine quicker, and also to have things delivered to his home, such as gasoline, mail, etc.

They make it much easier for farmers to have social gatherings and become more neighborly. A farmer may put in more time on the farm, as it doesn't take long to go to the city. It is easier for children who live on a farm and have to work at home, to get an education, for they may drive to the city to attend school.

They save time, especially if a farmer is suddenly called away. He does not have to wait for a train, simply takes his car and is soon on the way. If we have car trouble on a good road, someone soon offers to help us. But what would we do if we were on a poor road, where there was not much travel?

It would seem impossible now, to go back twenty-five, or even ten years ago, for then the roads were poor and we had no cars.—Violet Stables, Grand Traverse County.

Good roads have produced far-reaching results for the farmer. Not many years ago the farmer was classed as a man living in the country, who raised the grains, fruits and vegetables, and who seldom came to town or neighborhood gatherings. Why? For the big

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think it's time I was writing to thank you for the card, pin and ball, which I have received. I have read your page—oh, shoot, I meant "Our Page"—for a long time. I don't know exactly how long that is, but I think it is long enough, so I believe it's my turn to write.

I suppose one of the best ways to become a real Circler is to talk about the subject. Well, the powder and rouge has all been put back in the vanity case. Evolution? To tell the truth, I don't know much about it. But I think Guilford Rothfuss gave quite a story—true one, perhaps—about it. There are so many denominations that a person who has no faith in any is able to get a little consolation from evolution.

I don't know very much about the Charleston, but I have noticed that many who can do it are quite willing to defend it. Nevertheless, I don't know if I would be willing to give it my support, for it puts the performer of it in some "pretty awful" position; or as Guilford Rothfuss would say, "it almost executes the executor."

The girls have been winning so many prizes, and in other words, receiving most of the publicity, that the boys may be duly called "those of the weaker sex," but I'll betcha when Herbert Estes rouses them, or us, to action you'll see them scatter.—Albert Peterson, Isabella, Mich.

Don't wait for Herbert to rouse the boys to action, but take a hand at it yourself. I don't see why such an interesting letter writer as you should keep still so long. Come again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent reader of the M. C. page for so long that it is get-

ting outrageous, and I had to write this time, or probably I wouldn't have.

Say, fellas, about farm life—do you all think the same as Lappa Tossie? Well, I was going to say, if you do I'm afraid we'll be minus a few farmers. wouldn't live in the city if they gave it to me, but let me tell you (if you don't know) that farm life is not all rest. I know, for now we have a bean vacation, and when there is a vacation there is extra work to be done.

Well, I think I'll have to sign off and get to the field.—So long, "Topsy."

Why did you have to write this letter? I hope it was not forced upon you. Yes, bean and potato vacations



Esther Lord's Conception of U. F.

LIFE'S ROCKY PATH.

The moonlight, the dark heavens illuming,

The golden sun has at last sank to rest,

Sleep baby, years of sorrow are before thee,

Sleep peacefully on thy mother's breast.

Thy pure soul knows no burdens,

Thy heart is young and free;

Thy sleep is carefully guarded,

No thought of fear comes to thee.

Cares and troubles will come, unwelcomed,

To thy youthful heart,

To make thee weary of thy burdens,

And the sting of death thy conscience smart.

So sleep, baby, sleep,

Thy whole life is yet to come,

'Twill bring thee back the memories,

Of thy childhood's happy home.

Child, when thy sorrow cometh,

Meet it with out-thrust chest,

"Do unto others as you would be done by,"

God will see to the rest.

After the rain comes the sunshine,

After the night comes the dawn,

After each teardrop a smile comes,

All joy comes after sorrow has gone.

So labor along life's weary journey,

Bearing each sorrow with a smile,

And when cometh thy resurrection morning,

Eternity will be joy all the while.

—Naomi Benner.

Hard Work, Clean Living

Are Essentials, Says "Red" Grange

I SPENT two years of my boyhood working on the farm. At the time I thought I was very much abused and being forced to do more work than I should, but I look back now and realize that I can attribute a great deal of my football success to the hard work that I did upon the farm.

To be a successful athlete you must work the entire year. Out-of-door work is always the best. You cannot become a great athlete by training only two or three months a year.

My suggestion to boys, if you desire to improve physically, is to do all the work on the farm that you can. It will build you physically faster than anything else in the world.

Cleanliness is a very important factor. Good habits are essential. You cannot smoke cigarettes or drink, and expect to succeed as an athlete, so just forget the smoking and the drinking and do a lot of work out-of-doors, and you will always be happy at the results you obtain. You will find that when you are physically fit,

you are better equipped for the mental struggles you will have in future years in both business and farm life.—"RED" GRANGE.

"Red" Grange, one of the best loved football heroes America has produced, worked his way through college, paying part of his expenses by driving an ice wagon and delivering ice during his summer vacations. He has consistently followed his own advice to keep physically fit, and do out-of-door work the year round.

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

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Wagons for all purposes.
Write for illustrated circular and prices.

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MONTPELIER, OHIO

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Burns With Intense BLUE FLAME
Costs no more than coal burner. No ashes, smoke, or sparks. Safe, convenient and practical. Keeps water in stock tank at the proper temperature in zero weather for only 1/2 cent an hour. Tenth successful year. Will last a lifetime. Two sizes: Regular 2-burner and Junior 1-burner. Write today for prices and letters from satisfied users of CEDAR RAPIDS FOUNDRY & MACH. CO., Fdy. Sta. 921 Cedar Rapids Iowa



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We have 60 BIG HUSKY WELL-GROWN cockerels, every one of them wing-banded and individually pedigreed from dams with trap nest records ranging from 201 to 303 eggs, sire's dam records 296 to 304 eggs. Every bird has been handled and passed, and certified by Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Individual Pedigrees furnished. Price, \$5, \$7, \$10 each. Write now for baby chick and hatching egg prices and catalog. W. S. HANNAH & SON, R. 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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We are catching daily plenty bluefish, large perch, lake trout, bullheads, herring, suckers, mullets, pike and other varieties. We guarantee delivery to you in first class condition. Heavy catch now on, prices lowest. Write for complete price list of fresh, salted, smoked, spiced and canned fish. Johnson Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills
Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor. "Combination" Mills Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. 10 sizes—5 to 175 bus. per hour. Handy to operate. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator furnished. Circular Free. The D. N. P. Bowsheer Co., South Bend, Ind.



do mean anything but vacation. I'm glad you like the farm.

Dear Uncle Frank:
I am a boy of ten years, and in the sixth grade. I wish to join the Merry Circle. I go to Sunday School nearly every Sunday. I have a Holstein heifer and Shropshire sheep in the 4-H Club. I like the club work and am learning more each year.—Your friend, Erwin P. Wells, North Adams, Mich.

I am glad to have an ambitious boy like you take part in our circle activities. You are getting a nice start in club work, and I hope that you will keep it up, because I believe you will get somewhere in it.

MIXED WORD CONTEST.

IN this contest we are giving twenty words, names of things you often see on the farm, in which the letters are mixed. Each mixed word is numbered. When answering the contest number the correct words the same as the mixed ones. Please write your papers neatly and put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper. Put M. C. after your name if you are now a Merry Circler. All the correct and neat papers will be mixed together, and ten lucky ones pulled out. They will be given prizes as follows: The first two, dandy school pencil boxes; the next three, beads or cuff links; the next five, two Michigan Farmer lead pencils.

This contest closes December 3. Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before that date.

Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

SCHOOL LAWS.

Rood says that a school board can not be compelled to furnish drinking water. I think they can be compelled to, just as they must furnish fuel or out-houses. A school board that neglects or refuses to furnish a water supply can be arrested and fined, or removed from office for persistent refusal to perform duty. I have served on a school board for twenty-one years and understand school law better than many lawyers do. School boards must obey the law. R. F. should notify the school commissioner of his county for his school board can be fined or removed from office for neglect of duty. See Sec. (60) 4679 of School Laws for 1913, also (140) 4766 in 1913. Laws change, but I never heard of any change in this law.—H. L. H.

Replying to our critic from Mayville, we still are of the same opinion, and as to the assertion that the school board that neglects or refuses to furnish water supply can be arrested and fined, we would be pleased to be shown. The statutes to which the critic refers are not standard, but are merely some pamphlets prepared by the department of public instruction some years ago, for information of school officers.

From the key numbers given, we suspect the references are to Sections 4679 and 4766 of Compiled Laws of 1897, which are Compiled Laws 1915 Section 5681 and 5754. The first section mentioned provides, "The district board shall provide a water supply for pupils; have care of schoolhouses and other property of the district, except so far as the same shall, by vote of the district, be especially confided to the custody of a director," and so forth.

The other section provides, "any person duly elected to the office of moderator, director, treasurer or trustee of a school district, who shall neglect or refuse, without sufficient cause, to accept such office and serve therein, or who having entered upon the duties of his office shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by virtue of his office, shall forfeit the sum of \$10."

How either of these sections would change our answer, we do not understand. Our answer would still be that the management of the school is in

Here are the words:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. shesor | 11. hersther |
| 2. geox | 12. arpeer |
| 3. kenchie | 13. hecsey |
| 4. orsetor | 14. rypsear |
| 5. patreerso | 15. dwilmiln |
| 6. lapis | 16. gisp |
| 7. lavourtict | 17. cortart |
| 8. adoir | 18. riew |
| 9. ganow | 19. hespe |
| 10. matoubiloe | 20. nricdelh |

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

I THOUGHT I made the contest plain last time, but still a few did not get the right idea. The prize winner made eleven words, starting with the letter m and adding one letter each time. Quite a few made ten words, so we had to draw in order to pick the prize winners. Following is the prize solution: m, me, met, meat, steam, stream, steamer, teamster, streamlet, streamlets, streetlamps.

The winners are:

- \$1.00 Winner.**
Herbert Estes, R. 3, Webberville, Mich.
Pencil Boxes.
John Vlock, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton, Mich.
Edward Lahte, Box 76, Aura, Mich.
Clutch Pencils.
Anna May Hocking, General Delivery, Ishpeming Mich.
Syma Vaataja, R. 31, Box 39-A, Chasell, Mich.
Carson Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Knives.
Myrtle Feltis, R. 1, Dafter, Mich.
Lena Houck, R. 4, Quincy, Mich.
Hubert Motry, R. 2, South Haven, Mich.
Norma R. Ingersoll, R. 5, Manton, Mich.
Virdie M. Baer, R. 3, Remus, Mich.

the hands of the school board; and we see no remedy for controlling their action.

True, there are statutes prescribing in general terms their duties. Compiled Laws 1915 Section 243, provides for removal of certain officers by the governor for official misconduct and habitual or wilful neglect of duty; but our supreme court has held that public officers cannot be removed from office even by the aid of this section, without giving him an opportunity to be heard, and make defense on the charges against him, and Section 245 as amended by Session Laws 1921, Page 307, provides that the governor may remove county officers chosen by the electors of any county or appointed by him, who are incompetent, guilty of misconduct or wilful neglect of duty, and so forth, or whenever it shall appear by a certified copy of the judgment of a court of record of the state that the officer has been guilty or has been convicted of felony. "But no such officer shall be removed for such misconduct or neglect unless charges thereof shall be exhibited to the governor as above provided, and a copy of the same served on such officer, and an opportunity given him of being heard in his defense," and so forth.

The next section provides that the governor may direct the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of the county in which any such officer may be, to conduct an inquiry into the charges made, giving at least eight days' notice to the officer accused, of the time and place of hearing, and a copy of the charges. Inasmuch as the removal can be made only for cause, undoubtedly the official accused has a right to a judicial investigation as to the existence of the jurisdictional facts.—Rood.

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COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 15 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H-P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

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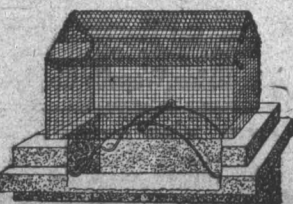


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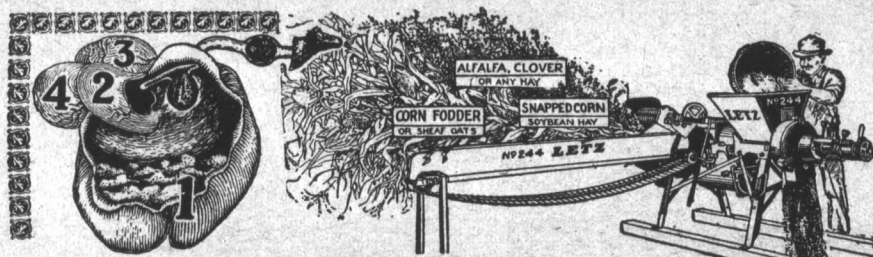
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To digest all at one time the whole plant; stalk, stems, leaves and seeds exactly as it grew.

To produce the most milk or beef, grains and roughages should be ground and mixed into a bulky feed. Only then will the whole feed plant be completely digested.

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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 7000 R-2 Redford.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

McPHERSON FARM CO.,
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**Echo Sylvia King Model,
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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."

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

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.**

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING**COLLEGE SHOWS AT INTERNATIONAL.**

MICHIGAN State College will be represented by a fine string of live stock at the International Live Stock show to be held in Chicago on November 26 to December 4. Pervenche, the famous show mare owned by the college, will not be shown this year; but her two half-sisters, one of which has already won two grand championships this year, will parade before the judges.

Maple Grove Leila, a seven-year-old Percheron mare, will return to Chicago

individual. When I notice a cow in my herd that is giving a large flow of milk and gradually falling off in flesh, I know right away her ration is not meeting her individual requirements, and something must be added to her feed to meet her body needs.

Milch cows should be fed all the feed they can consume profitably, but not fed beyond their capacity to produce. The manner in which cows giving large quantities of milk will utilize their feed, should be made a daily study. I find it an excellent practice to encourage my milch cows to consume as much roughage as possible;



This Type, or Some Modification Thereof, is the Style of Feeding Rack Most Often Found Where Lambs Are Fastened.

and attempt to repeat her previous grand championship winnings at the International. Both Belgian and Percheron stallions will be shown. Two yearling Percheron stallions, Corbisal and Arvisal, are especially promising as show animals. Corbisal won junior champion and reserve grand champion at the Michigan State Fair. Arvisal has not been shown previously this year, but he is said to be the equal of his stable mate.

The college will be represented in the fat stock classes by steers, sheep and hogs. The regulations for the fat steer classes at the International have been changed this year so that the oldest steer shown as an individual will be less than two years old. Consumers of meat products now demand baby beef and the show officials wish to stimulate the breeding of early maturing animals. All college fat stock shown will be sold in the auction following the show.

FEED MILCH COWS AS INDIVIDUALS.

MILCH cows, to produce economically, must be fed as individuals and not as a herd. When cows giving milk are fed alike without regard to the amount of milk produced, some individuals in the herd are over-fed, while others are not receiving all the feed they should have in order to produce up to their full capacity.

It has been my experience in feeding milch cows, that attention must be paid to how the individual utilizes the food she consumes. Some cows require a larger amount of food for maintenance than others, and unless this requirement is first supplied, production is in a large measure, curtailed. Often milch cows of like breeding vary decidedly in their requirements.

Instances are common, too, when milch cows will produce a large flow of milk at the expense of their own flesh, but this function cannot continue for any great length of time without impairing the future health of the

then, supply enough grain to bring each individual up to her most profitable flow of milk.

The appetite of milch cows should be carefully safe-guarded. Some cows are voracious feeders. Such cows are generally good producers, but must be carefully watched, as they go off feed very easily, which cuts down the milk flow. As soon as I discover an individual in my herd of this particular disposition, I endeavor to keep her grain ration a little below her capacity to consume, and encourage her to eat as much roughage as possible. A strong, healthy appetite should be encouraged in milch cows, but each individual in the herd should be fed according to her ability to maintain a uniform milk flow and return a satisfactory profit for her keeping.—Leo C. Reynolds.

CHOLERA OCCASIONS HEAVY LOSS.

A REPORT from Cass county says that Stevens Brothers, of Adamsville, suffered a loss of \$1,700 from an outbreak of hog cholera in their hogs. The United States Department of Agriculture has sanctioned the sale of hog cholera serum without some of the preliminary inspections which have previously been made. This has been done to enable new serum to be distributed in districts where hog cholera is prevalent.

STUDY DAIRYING IN SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.

FORTY Chippewa county farmers and club members made a motor tour to the National Dairy Show at Detroit. They made the circuit of the Lower Peninsula before returning to the Soo, visiting some fine dairy farms enroute.

County Agricultural Agent, B. C. Mellencamp, of Charlevoix county, recently assisted a man from New York state in a selection of a carload of cattle and sheep purchased in the county.

Easy Milking

How much easier—and pleasanter—to milk cows that have perfect udders and teats, soft, silky, pliable. No nervous twitching, no kicking or holding back of the milk.

Thousands of dairymen use Bag Balm regularly as their guardian of the udder and teats. For quickly healing sores, chaps, cuts, inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, etc., it has no equal. In the most stubborn hurts the first application starts quick relief.

Bag Balm is sanitary, pleasant to use and does not taint the milk. Big 10-ounce can of this wonderful penetrating ointment only 60c, at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If you have trouble getting Bag Balm we will send by mail, postage paid.

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CATTLE

Dispersal Sale

At our residence 1 1-2 miles south, 1 1-2 miles west and 1 1-2 miles south of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., on
December 1st, 1926

We are offering one of the good herds of pure-bred Holsteins for complete dispersal. This herd was one of the ten high herds in the Isabella County Cow Testing Association, making an average of 345 lbs. of butter-fat for the year. This herd consists of 24 cows—one 11 yrs. old, two 8 yrs. old, one 7 yrs. old, four 6 yrs. old, six 5 yrs. old, three 3 yrs. old, and seven 2 yrs. old; also, fifteen heifers from 10 to 18 mos. old, and thirteen baby calves, from 30 to 90 days old. Seventeen of these cows have freshened since Sept. 1st; four will be fresh about sale day, and three by December 25th. Two 3-yr.-old heifers are eight 2-yr.-old heifers are daughters from Segis Lyons Echo Dixie 453621, whose sire is May Echo Plus Dixie 318575, whose dam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie 295135, holds all records above all breeds for milk and butter-fat. Fourteen heifers are daughters from Segis Pontiac Calamity Vreeman 344266, whose sire is Twin Brook Vreeman 235751, a proven son of King Kornelke Sadie Vale who is the only bull, living or dead, to have a 40-lb. daughter, 40-lb. dam, and a 40-lb. sister. The herd is headed now by King Alcarra Pieterje Pontiac 379474, which is a very high-bred bull with 60% of his blood running to dams with over 30-lb. records. He also has two-yr.-old sisters with 18 to 22 lbs. fat. All animals must be settled for before moving. Credit will be given purchasers who furnish good references from their home banks. Cows will be at owner's risk after purchase, but will be cared for 24 hours. All animals will be tuberculin tested and health certificate furnished. Free lunch at noon.

E. E. BURDICK and J. LEWIS COON

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN herd. Choice of any six individuals in milking herd of eighteen head. Michigan's high C. T. A. herd for 1925-26, and what is believed to be highest in United States. Official and semi-official records also. Bull calves from record dams. Everything reasonably priced. Arthur C. Reek, Imlay City, Mich.

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

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

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. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

FOR SALE, JERSEYS—Carefully selected herd registered Jerseys, cows, heifers and two bulls. FRED S. DONALD, Oxford, Mich.

DAVISON ESTATE FARMS

DAVISON, MICH.

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, Herdman.

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

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

HOGS

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

SOME POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK STUDIES.

(Continued from page 549).

milk. Goats were used for the experiment. In the young animal, a deficiency of calcium and inorganic phosphorus in the blood results in failure of the bones to develop properly; this is termed rickets. In the adult animal, this same condition of the blood results in a withdrawal of the minerals from the bones after the lime or calcium salts have been deposited; this condition is known as osteoporosis. Both of the above conditions, then, are the result of a failure of the animal to assimilate calcium and inorganic phosphorus in sufficient amounts.

The animals used in this experiment were kept in a cellar with darkened windows; they were subject each day to the ultra-violet rays from a quartz mercury vapor lamp at a distance of two feet. They were exposed for ten minutes each day for the first two weeks, and then twenty minutes per day.

These investigations indicate quite clearly that the ultra-violet light can and does influence the assimilation of calcium and phosphorus, and for this reason light is of greater benefit to lactating and mature animals than is generally supposed. These studies will be carried further in an effort to determine just what effect sunlight has on the dairy cow. From practical results with herds that are closely confined for many months in a rather badly lighted stable, we are inclined to think that these experiments will be very valuable to the dairy industry. Practical stockmen recognize the importance of sunlight for animals and it will be interesting to have the experts determine a measure for this value.

Feeding Dairy Bred Calves for Weaning.

After a carefully conducted feeding trial, the Dominion Experimental Farms conclude that the feeding of dairy-bred calves for the period of one or two months, for the purpose of weaning them, is not a profitable practice if the milk can be disposed of at city prices. They further found that under usual conditions prevailing in most communities, it is better to destroy all calves as soon as born, if they are not valuable for breeding purposes; sometimes calves can be sold for very small prices when one or two days of age.

Feeding Dairy-bred Calves for Breeding Purposes.

The above experiment station has found the following method of feeding dairy-bred heifers very satisfactory: For the first three to five weeks they are fed whole pasteurized milk; this is then changed to a ration of skim-milk and calf meal; the meal used is as follows: Two parts ground corn, two parts finely ground oats or oatmeal, and one part ground flax. This is scalded and allowed to set for a time, and then fed with skim-milk. As soon as they learn to eat, they are fed a dry grain mixture of four parts of bran, three parts of oats, and one part ground corn. The younger calves receive this dry in a manger, while the older ones receive it on ensilage. Alfalfa or clover hay complete the ration. Water is kept before the calves at all times. Calves under six months of age are pastured only at night, due to the flies and the heat of the sun. The calves seem to thrive and do very well on the manner of feeding in vogue at this station.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE DECREASES.

THE department of commerce reports that the United States export trade with European countries fell off during the first nine months of this year. Nevertheless, the September for the corresponding period last year. Nevertheless, the September foreign trade balance shows a \$105,000,000 excess of exports over imports.

When--

Linseed Meal constitutes as high as 33% of the grain rations used by successful feeders, dairy-men and breeders—

When these same men tell you that Linseed Meal pays as high as 100% there must be some reason for it.

Let others tell you how and why in our three books:—

"How To Speed Farm Stock To Market"

(By marketing specialists)

"Dollars and Cents Results"

(By practical feeders and breeders)

"How To Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal"

(By Prof. F. B. Morrison, Director of the Wisconsin Exp. Station)

Get any or all of these books by writing our Dept. D-11.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
1128 Union Trust Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

Linseed MEAL

PAYS AS HIGH AS 100% PROFIT

DUROCS

Boars and Gilts

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

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

FOR SALE 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.

We Sold 10 Head of B. T. Poland China Boar individuals 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 Write for HogBook Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C's. Registered Pigs For Sale Edwin STILSON, Williamsburg, Mich.

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

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.

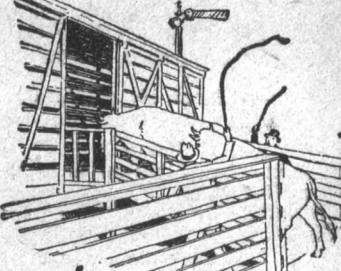
For Sale Poland China Boars of March and April farrow. Immured for cholera and registered free. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

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

HAMPSHIRE boar pigs of spring and summer farrow for sale. 18th year in business. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.



Linseed MEAL—shows a good profit when added to rations for dairy cows. Helps raise calves economically.



Linseed MEAL—hastens prime market condition for beef and shows a good profit on the investment.



Linseed MEAL—pays good profits when added to rations for fattening lambs and for maintenance rations for breeding ewes.



Linseed MEAL—proved worth \$85.00 per ton feeding value in recent experiments, saved month's time in securing market weight of 200 pounds and solved fall pig problem by giving 1 1/2 pounds daily gain without purgative.

Large Type Poland Chinas size and large litters our specialty. JAS. G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

SHEEP

1000 CHOICE EWES

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

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

SHEEP all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicester, Tunis, Lincoln, Karakul 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.

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

Breeding Ewes For Sale Shropshire grades, also Lincoln Rambouillet cross breeds, in lots of 50 or more. Bred to lamb in April and May. V. B. FURNESS, Nashville, Mich.

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

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

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

GOATS

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. RONLFS, Akron, Mich. Phone 48-3.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, November 22.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.39; No. 2 white \$1.40; No. 2 mixed \$1.38.
Chicago.—December \$1.35½; May \$1.39.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.36½ @ 1.37½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 77c; No. 3 yellow 76c.
Chicago.—December at 71½c; May at 80½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 48c; No. 3, 46c.
Chicago.—December 41c; May 45½c; July 85½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 93c.
Chicago.—December 92½c; May at 98½c; July 45½c.
Toledo.—Rye 91c; July 97½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.13 @ 5.25.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.50 @ 6.25; red kidney \$8.25 @ 9.

Barley.

Malting 72c; feeding 61c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21.60; 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 \$33; spring wheat bran at \$32; standard middlings at \$34; fancy middlings at \$39; cracked corn \$34; coarse corn meal \$32; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have declined sharply in the last ten days and are close to the lowest points on the crop. Cash wheat is backing up in Canada, and estimates of Argentine and Australian crops indicate that there is no danger of scarcity of supplies for importing countries later on. With 240,000,000 bushels in the southern hemisphere, 250,000,000 bushels left in Canada, 80,000,000 bushels in the United States, and possibly 30,000,000 bushels in other countries, the total supply available for importing countries is about 600,000,000 bushels, compared with requirements of 450,000,000 to 475,000,000 bushels up to July 1, 1927. While the world situation has taken on a rather bearish hue, domestic market conditions remain rather healthy. The pressure of Canadian wheat on the world market is the chief factor at the moment, but the operations of the wheat pool should have some stabilizing effect. Further heavy rains in Argentina might cause some loss that would strengthen values. Also, foreign countries will be unable to cease buying wheat entirely during the period of freight rate readjustment, and they will be obliged to supply most of their wants for the next three months in North America.

CORN

Corn prices have shown stability in the last week, with some symptoms that the turning point for the season may have been reached. Primary receipts are less than half as large as two weeks ago, and demand from eastern states has increased, so that the daily additions to terminal stocks have diminished, and possibly ceased altogether. This means that the load to be carried on speculative shoulders is not growing larger, and speculative buying power has broadened as a result of reports of poor husking returns.

RYE

Some rye has been sold for export in the last two weeks and a little has been cleared from the seaboard, but quantities have been very small compared with the size of the surplus, or with the visible supply of 13,332,000 bushels.

OATS

The oats market is extremely dull, but with prices showing more firmness than other grains. Primary receipts are small, but ample to supply the demand, so that no progress has been made toward merchandising the liberal stocks at terminals.

SEEDS

Sweet clover seed is still following an upward trend and prices are now averaging more than fifty per cent higher than a year ago. Producers are marketing their crop more rapidly than last season. Timothy seed has declined further during the past week and is selling at a discount of \$2 as compared with a year ago. The movement to market has slowed down, however, and some improvement is not unlikely.

FEEDS

Wheatfeeds remained firm last week under the more active demand which seems to be developing. The comparative cheapness of cottonseed meal has resulted in an increased demand, but prices remain easy. Cottonseed meal, 43 per cent \$32.50; hominy feed \$30; gluten feed \$31; old process oil meal \$47; tankage \$75.

HAY

Hay markets are kept steady by the moderate offerings which are fully needed to fill the demand. Top grades of alfalfa hay are scarce and in good demand. Timothy hay is of excellent quality, on the whole, and prices are strengthening. Farmers are believed to be holding considerable hay in anticipation of higher prices, which will not come, however, until demand improves.

EGGS

The fresh egg market climbed to new high prices for the season last week. A continued short supply of fresh stock, and a demand a little ahead of offerings, have resulted in an advance of four cents a dozen in the Chicago wholesale market. Receipts at the leading distributing markets are still declining from week to week, and there is little possibility of increased

receipts of fresh laid eggs for a few weeks longer. Prices are likely to work a little higher before the trend turns, but are not expected to equal the high point of a year ago.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 48 @ 54c; extras 54½ @ 56c; ordinary firsts 42 @ 47c; miscellaneous 50c; dirties 28 @ 31c; checks 27 @ 30c. Live poultry, hens 23c; springers 22½c; roosters at 18c; ducks 25c; geese 17c; turkeys 40c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 48 @ 54c; storage 30 @ 34c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 24 @ 25c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 24c; light hens 16c; geese 20 @ 21c; ducks 25 @ 26c; turkeys 39 @ 40c.

BUTTER

The butter market advanced again last week as supplies of all grades of fresh butter were relatively light. The expected change in the trend of production has not become general as yet, although some sections report an increase. Demand is active, opening up a wide outlet for storage-held butter, and the surplus over a year ago is rapidly disappearing. By December 1, stocks are expected to be practically on a par with last season. Prices in the Chicago wholesale market are almost as high as at this time a year ago. The peak for the season in 1925 was reached on November 20, when 92-score creamery butter sold at 51½c a pound. Prices declined rapidly from that point, however, and a month later were down to 45c. Prices on 92-score creamery: Chicago 49c; New York 52c; Boston 49c; Philadelphia 53c; Detroit 41 @ 44c for fresh creamery in tubs.

POTATOES

Potato prices have held fairly steady in middle western markets during the past week, although at shipping points, values have been easy. Producers are beginning to ship less freely again, and some improvement in price is expected. The combined production in 19 important late shipping states is estimated at 254,785,000 bushels, compared with 235,239,000 bushels last year. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.25 @ 2.40 per 100 pounds, sacked, at Chicago.

Cabbage prices have steadied after the sharp advance of a week ago. Prices are not yet as high as at this time a year ago, and further advances are generally expected. Wisconsin Danish type is quoted at \$23 @ 24 bulk per ton in the Chicago carlot market.

BEANS

The bean market is steady, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$5.15 @ 5.20, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Threshing is making little progress as a result of rain and snow. Quality is poor, with many lots not good enough to justify the cost of hand-picking. Shipments are not large, and the present firm market is expected to continue.

WOOL

The wool trade is quiet at present, with buying spotted in contrast with the rather general buying by mills which prevailed several weeks ago. Signs of increased buying have appeared in some directions, with a few mills apparently getting ready for the heavyweight selling season, which probably will open in January. Prices are mostly steady, although some dealers, who have not reduced their stocks materially, are making slight concessions from recent sales. Fine staple wools are stronger than other grades. Foreign markets show a rather steady tone, with some Australian sales showing a slight recovery from the break reported early in the month. Opening sales in New Zealand were slightly better than expected, but South American prices are rather low. Domestic stocks are moderate.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples \$2 @ 3 bu; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; cauliflower \$1.50 @ 2 bu; cabbage 70 @ 90c bu; savoy cabbage 75c @ \$1 bu; Kalamazoo celery 25 @ 75c; local celery 20 @ 60c dozen; carrots 75c @ \$1 a bu; mustard 50c @ \$1 bu; dry onions \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; root parsley 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; potatoes at \$1 @ 1.70 a bu; spinach 75c @ \$1.25 bu; turnips at \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; Hubbard squash 75 @ 90c bu; pears 75c @ \$2 bu; leeks 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; butter 60 @ 75c; root celery \$1.50 @ 2 bu; celery cabbage \$1 @ 2 bu; eggs, retail 70 @ 80c; geese, wholesale 20 @ 22c; retail 25c; hens, wholesale 24 @ 26c; retail, 28 @ 30c; springers, wholesale 24 @ 26c; retail 28 @ 30c; leg-horn springers, wholesale at 20 @ 22c; ducks, wholesale 26 @ 28c; retail 30c; veal 20 @ 21c; dressed hogs 20c; dressed poultry, hens 32 @ 35c; springers 32 @ 35c; ducks 40c.

RADIO SCHOOL PROGRAM THROUGH WKAR.

Nov. 29—7:15 to 8:00—Radio School—home economics, English, agricultural engineering, horticulture.
Nov. 30—7:15 to 8:00, Radio School—chemistry, zoology, forestry, farm crops.
Dec. 1—7:15 to 8:00, Radio School—economics, botany, experiment station, chemistry, dairy.
Dec. 2—7:15 to 8:00, Radio School—education, sociology, animal husbandry, farm crops.
Dec. 3—7:15 to 8:00, Radio School—history and political science, poultry, dairy.
8:00 to 9:00—State Department of Agriculture.
Weather forecast, market reports, questions and answers each noon except Sunday, starting at 12:00 o'clock.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.
Dec. 1.—E. E. Burdick & J. Lewis
Coon, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

GLASS CLOTH

Brings Eggs All Winter

Just build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your hen house and you will get amazing egg yields all winter because GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's energy rays. (Plain glass stops them.) In use by thousands with great success. Ideal for storm doors and windows and porch enclosures. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. Guaranteed. Instructions, "Feeding for Eggs" with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Also sold by many dealers.)
SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
TURNER BROS., Bladen, Nebr. Dept. 42
Wellington, Ohio

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, November 22.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 35,000. Market fairly active, steady to strong on fat average tops; \$12 paid for finished heavy butchers; bulk good hogs 150-240-lb. weight \$11.55 @ 11.90; bulk of packing sows \$10.40 @ 10.85; light weights at \$11; bulk good slaughter pigs \$11.65 @ 12; pigs, light weight \$12.25 and better.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Fat steers and yearlings 15 @ 25c higher; tops and stots show more trade, active; killing quality most medium to good; choice weighty steers \$10.20; average weight \$14.55; yearlings at \$12.35, some held with show yearlings unsold with \$12.50 bid; she stock 25c up; others mostly steady; bulk of vealers at \$10 @ 10.50; to outsiders up to \$11.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 14,000. Market fat lambs 25c higher; choice lambs early to shippers \$13.50 @ 13.75; bulk good to packers \$13 @ 13.25; best 25c up; sheep are steady; bulk of fat ewes at \$5 @ 6.50; strictly best kind are scarce; feeding lambs steady; bulk of medium to good at \$12.85.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 747. Market more active and steady.
Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50 @ 11.75
Best heavy steers; dry-fed
Handy weight butchers .. 8.00 @ 8.50
Mixed steers and heifers
Handy light butchers 5.00 @ 6.00
Light butchers 4.50 @ 5.75
Best cows 5.00 @ 5.75
Butcher cows 4.25 @ 4.75
Cutters 3.50 @ 4.00
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 650. Market steady.
Best \$15.00
Others 4.00 @ 14.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,017. Market steady and 50 @ 75c higher.
Best grades \$13.50 @ 13.75
Fair lambs 11.00 @ 12.00
Light to common lambs.. 5.50 @ 10.00
Best lambs 5.00 @ 12.50
Fair to good sheep 5.00 @ 6.25
Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,854. Market 25 @ 40c higher than last week's close.
Mixed \$11.90
Lights 12.25
Heavy yorkers 11.90 @ 12.10
Roughs 10.00 @ 10.45
Stags 8.50
Extreme heavy 10.75 @ 11.25

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 12,000. Market on medium weight mostly 15c lower; others are steady; bulk 180-250 lbs. \$12.55; a few lights \$12.50; bulk good at \$12.75 @ 13; packing sows \$10.50 @ 11.

Cattle.

Receipts 3,000. Quality plain; market on steers 1,100 lbs. up is 25 @ 50c lower; heifers steady; cows weak to 15c lower; bulk, strong; good yearlings \$11 @ 11.50; steers \$9; bulk medium steers \$7 @ 8.50; good heifers at \$9.25; bulk medium \$7 @ 7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 1,800. Market steady; top vealers \$15; bulk \$12, and common \$8 @ 11.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Market active and steady to 25c higher; bulk fat lambs at \$14; culls \$10; fat ewes \$6 @ 6.75.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Huron County.—Some farmers are moving to the cities, while others are returning to the farm. Our work here has been much delayed because of continued wet weather. Some beets are still unharvested. Farm stock is in good condition, and is bringing good prices. There is good profits in hogs and sheep. Farmers appear to have an ample supply of rough feed. Beans and potatoes are being held for an advance in price.—A. W. C.

Barry County.—In spite of extreme wet weather, farmers here have their work in good shape. Wheat is looking fine. Silos were filled in good season, while all are now busy husking corn, buzzing wood, and getting ready for winter. Pastures have been excellent this fall. All produce is bringing fairly good prices.—J. S. E.

Marquette County.—Stock is in good condition. Roughage is short and grains none too plentiful. Potatoes are our principal crop. The yield was fairly good. The quality was fine, and farmers are now realizing about \$1.15 per bushel.—H. E. T.

Lake County.—Live stock is in good condition, with plenty of roughage, hay and grain for farm use. Potatoes bring \$1.30 per bushel; hay \$20; butter 45c; eggs 45c; chickens 18¢@20c. There was not much fall plowing done. Rain has been plentiful, and some snow. New seeding is looking fair.—J. B.

Lapeer County.—Cold weather has slowed up farm work. Wheat is going into winter in fine shape. There has not been the usual amount of fall plowing done. Milk brings \$3 per hundred weight; eggs 55c; heavy chickens 20c; wheat \$1.15; potatoes \$1.30; hay \$12 per ton.—A. D.

WANT DRAFT HORSES.

CANADIAN buyers are in the market for draft horses, according to reports received at the department of commerce from Lynn W. Meekings, trade commissioner of the department of commerce at Ottawa. He says the demand for horses in the Toronto market, which is the principal source of shipments to northern Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, is considerably larger than the available supply. Large horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds are required for logging work and for hauling in the cities. They are bringing from \$150 to \$200 each. There is also a demand for express type horses of good quality, weighing about 1,400 pounds. The price offered ranges from \$200 to \$225 each. The import duty on horses when brought from the United States, is twenty-five per cent ad valorem. If American exporters can compete on this basis, Mr. Meekings thinks they may be able to obtain considerable business in Canada.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Indigestion.—I have a pig about eight weeks old, which I have been feeding milk from the separator and corn that did not get ripe enough for seed. This pig did well until three days ago, when it began trembling, squealing, and it fell on its side and got stiff. It seemed like a fit. It got up and walked around the pen until it had another spell. Is the unripe corn making it sick? What shall I do? L. B. K.—Unripe corn is frequently mouldy. If this is the case, it should not be used. Give four ounces of castor oil. Try reducing the amount of corn, by feeding a slop of middlings and milk once a day.

Dog Has Worms.—We have a hound dog that we think has worms. Pieces of them drop from him and I have seen him pass them. His coat is dull and he is too thin for the amount he eats. What is the remedy, and would the same remedy do for a cat that has worms? E. J. D.—Withhold food for twelve hours, then give powdered area nut mixed with a little milk—two grains for each pound of his weight. For the cat, give two grains of san-tonin, in one-half ounce of castor oil.

Orphan Pigs.—Will you please inform me on the care of little pigs which cannot be taken care of by their mother? I think the mother will have more young ones than she can handle. Last year I lost quite a few pigs, due to improper feeding, I think. E. B. K.—Take the rich strippings from the freshest cow you have and feed it

warm at three-hour intervals, for the first week, from early morning until bedtime. If the bowels become constipated, stir in a little oil cake or a few drops of linseed oil. Feed in an iron frying pan, and pour in about one-half inch of milk. Hold their noses in a few times at first. After two weeks of age, stir in a little shorts. Gradually increase and add other feeds until they are eating the same feeds as the others.

Lame Horse.—I recently bought a horse that is very lame and stiff. He is seven years old. His lameness seems to be in his shoulders and hips. His left front leg seems to be worse than his right leg. If he is in use every day he does not seem to be so stiff in his hind legs, but his left front leg never seems to be any better. If he stands in the barn a couple of days or so, he gets very stiff in the hind legs and can hardly walk. His feet seem to be in good shape. Is there anything I can do for him? A. C.—It is difficult to give advice as to the best method of treating a horse as lame and stiff as the one you describe. Rub the parts with the following liniment: Turpentine and stronger ammonia, two ounces of each, and cotton seed oil to make one pint. Rub in thoroughly once daily. As soon as grass comes, turn out to pasture for a few months.

Chronic Laminitis (Founder).—I have a mare that has a bad case of acute founder. She has been that way for a year. She is quite lame after driving on hard ground, and when she stands in the barn she seems to get worse. I have grown a new hoof, still she has wrinkles on the outside of her feet. She seems quite stiff when getting around in the barn. What can I do for her? L. R.—Such a horse is not fit for road work. The soles of the feet become flat or rounded (convex), and walking on hard pavements produces severe pain. She should be shod with wide, well concaved bar shoes, and if the feet cannot be kept soft, they should be packed with pine tar and oakum and kept in place with a piece of leather under the shoe. In trimming the feet, the heels should be shortened, and the sole from point of the frog to the toe, should not be thinned too much. Careful shoeing, trimming of the hoof and keeping the hoof soft, are the most essential things to keep in mind, in trying to improve the feet in chronic founder.

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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.

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18.....1.44	4.32	34......72	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......80	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......88	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......96	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......1.04	9.12
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REAL ESTATE

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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, Evart, Mich.



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80 ACRES HEIRSHIP FARM—23 acres, beech, maple, good soil. Fine buildings. Two miles from Rose City, Ogema County. Write me, Geo. Campbell, Rose City, Mich.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY CITRUS FRUIT. Winter vegetables. Correspond with owners who will sell. Rose, 3415 So. Flores, San Antonio, Texas.

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

79 ACRES—60 acres level tillage. Timber, creek, orchard, house, barn. Near school, river. \$1,800, \$200 down, \$20 month. Oatman, Muskegon, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Late dance music on Brunswick and Victor records. All late, popular numbers. Send for our record list, or we will send you a selection. Forty cents apiece, or six for two dollars. Mail in orders now! Remittances must come with order. All orders given prompt attention. Record Service Company, 736 Forest Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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WANTED—CARLOAD HAY STRAW. State kind, price at Madison. Borling, Madison, Ohio.

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

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WHY IS THE FERGUSON PLOW attached to the Fordson with two hardened steel pins? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

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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.

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