

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
LIVE STOCK  
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1927

Whole No. 4787



Thanksgiving



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## NEED FEWER RURAL BANKS

**A**N important step toward improving the economic condition of agriculture would be legislation that will cut down the number of rural banks, says Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. In some parts of the country we have too many banks. It is not unusual to find small towns that have three or four banks where one or two would suffice.

Bankers have told Secretary Jardine that in many Western communities the volume of business of each bank is so small that one could do the business of two or three, with little, if any, increase in total overhead. This has an important bearing on high interest charged for local loans in parts of the Middle West.

## MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK AT THE INTERNATIONAL

**S**IXTEEN Michigan exhibitors have entered 334 head of live stock at the International Exposition at Chicago from November 26 to December 3. There are 222 breeding animals and 112 entered in the fat classes. Of the Michigan cattle entries totaling 102, sixty-seven are breeding and thirty-five fat animals. In the sheep

department, there are fifty-four Michigan entries of breeding stock and thirty-seven of fat animals, making a total of ninety-one. In the hog department the state will send seventy breeding animals and 40 fat animals, or a total of 110. Thirty-one head of horses will go from this state to compete for international honors.

## WANT NO CHANGE IN FORESTY SERVICE

**T**HE National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has taken a definite stand in opposition to any change in governmental organization which would result in the transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture. This information was given out in a discussion of the Hawes bill for the establishment of a Department of Conservation.

## CURBING CRIME

**A**NY far-reaching plan to combat crime in the United States would fail to achieve its fullest possibilities if it neglected the matter of crime among aliens, Representative Johnson, chairman of the House committee on Immigration, told the conference on prevention of crime. After presenting figures showing that crimes committed by aliens were far out of proportion to the number of foreign born in this country, Representative Johnson advocated the deportation of alien criminals and their rigid exclusion from the United States.

## News of the Week

John C. Lodge, mayoralty candidate in Detroit, was elected over Mayor Smith by 12,000. His campaign was unique as he did not make any effort to get votes. He is an uncle of Col. Lindbergh.

The Texas Bankers' association has offered a reward of five thousand dollars for dead bank robbers. No reward is offered for live ones.

The town of Sanborn, Indiana, did not have an election last week because the town board forgot about it. Three trustees and a clerk-treasurer will, therefore, be elected Dec. 6th.

Judge L. H. Fead in his decision regarding the House of David case, has barred "King Ben" from the colony and placed its financial affairs in the hand of receivers. The colony may continue if the members wish it continued.

Col. Charles Lindbergh attended the aviation camp at Oscoda last week and took part in the flying maneuvers.

A new simple device to be put on an ordinary motion camera which will enable it to take colored motion pictures has been perfected.

The parliament in Budapest passed a measure recently which prohibits the serving of liquor to youth under 18 years of age. Another law prohibiting the sale of liquor from Saturday to Monday is being considered.

A "Coxey's army" was formed in England by jobless miners to impress the parliament of their needs. They were served tea at their first stop.

The U. S. war department has received 3,100,000 applications for bonuses. It is estimated that 500,000 veterans have not yet applied. The time limit for application is January 1st, 1928.

A portrait of the builder of the Temple of Dagon, mentioned in the Book of Chronicles, and other valuable manuscripts have been recently discovered in unearthing an Egyptian Temple in Palestine.

The Health Commissioner of New York is alarmed in the drop in birth rate in that city. Fifteen years ago the rate was 28 per thousand, now it is twenty-one.

The Russian soviet government celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution last week. Lenin was the hero of the day, his pictures appearing everywhere.

Serious floods in the east have caused the loss of hundreds of lives. The lieutenant governor of Vermont is among the dead. The whole state of Vermont is virtually flooded. New York and Connecticut have also suffered.

A cyclone in India caused the death of 300 natives.

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DEVOTED  
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# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER XXI

## Advises a Farm Improvement Program

*Looking Ahead is About the Only Way to Succeed at Farming*

By F. E. Baer

THERE are two very good reasons why we are interested in increasing the productivity of the soils of this country. One of these lies in the fact that our population is expected to grow at an average rate of about one million people each year for the next seventy-five years. This will mean a total population in the United States of about 185 million people by the year 2000.

The other is found in the increasing difficulty involved in making a satisfactory labor income on land that will not produce more than the average yields of the staple farm crops.

If we investigate the first of these reasons, viz: that of the increasing demand for food by reason of our having a million more mouths to feed each year, we may not be convinced of the need of any immediate effort on our part since there seems to be a surplus of most of the products of the farm, judging by the relative prices of the things we have to buy and of the crops we have to sell.

When, by reason of still greater demand, the price of farm products may tend to rise, there are enormous possibilities of increased production. Among these may be mentioned the improvement of crops by selection and breeding for yield and disease resis-

tance; the increased use of limestone for neutralizing acid soils; the production and use of larger amounts of fertilizers; the reclaiming of extensive acreages of marginal land, once cultivated but now practically lying waste; and the bringing under the plow of large areas of desert, swamp, pasture, and forest land that are still available.

Furthermore, South America, Canada, and Australia have vast expanses of virgin land that are now being exploited while the agricultural possibilities in Africa are yet to be determined.

While the problem of guaranteeing adequate food supplies for our rapidly increasing population merits very seri-

ous consideration from the national point of view, it is a matter of little immediate concern to the man who owns or farms land. The problem of the farmer may be stated as follows: Something is wrong with the adjustment of economic conditions as between the city and the country; the virgin fertility of much of our land has been exhausted; the productive power of our soils should be improved but we have no immediate need for the larger yields of crops that might thus be grown. If the prices of farm products increase, there is an abundance of additional land available for cropping; there are enormous possibilities in the way of increased production on the land now being farmed; and a number of other agricultural countries are prepared to ship the products of their farms to our cities.

For the individual farmer, there seems to be only one way out. That way lies in the direction of increasing his farming efficiency to the end that he may compete successfully with the farmers of this or any other country that has a possible surplus of the crops that we are producing. If corn is worth only \$0.50 a bushel, we must either produce it for less than \$0.50; (Continued to page 489)



Three Tons of Lime Per Acre Paves the Way for More Profitable Legume Crops on the Farm of Tony Schoo of Missaukee County

## Now They Are Not Afraid

*The Ladies Needed Only to Understand*

By Clare Gillis Livingston

DO you mean that you expect me to ride in the same car with all that dynamite?" My husband looked somewhat surprised, but assured me that it wasn't dangerous. "But that is a terribly rough road," I insisted, "Surely it will go off when we go over some of those rocks, and blow us sky high!"

My husband was patient with me and tried to explain away my prejudice. He used a good many arguments and illustrations, and I believe that the one which impressed me most at that time was his calling my attention to a train which we could plainly hear switching around in the yards. He said that he happened to know that in that train there were three carloads of one of the most sensitive explosives. I suppose they were being careful, but the cars were crashing together pretty hard, and I realized the treatment they were getting was rougher than that in our car would get during the afternoon ride. Perhaps I was not thoroughly convinced, but I wanted very much to go, so finally decided to risk my neck.

Such was my introduction to high explosives. Until my marriage to L. F. Livingston, then the explosive expert for the Michigan State College, I, like many others, associated dynamite with deadly warfare, and had no conception of its use as a peace-time agent of progress. I thought of it always as a means of destruction rather than construction.

It seems strange now that to the uninitiated the idea or mention of ex-

plosives causes the cold chills to cavort along the spine. But it is the same whether one is playing bridge or helping wash a cream separator—wherever you go, men and women who have never used it, manifest fear of dynamite.

"Aren't you afraid to have your husband dashing around the country with a car full of dynamite the way he does?" My friends ask me. And now I can be quite sincere in making some such reply as this—

"Dashing is certainly the right word. I don't worry nearly so much about the dynamite as I do about the way

he drives that car of his! Dynamite is safe if properly handled—I can wield a pretty wicked cap-crimper myself!"

It is very pleasant to drive through the northern woods in the summer and fall, and many is the cozy chat I have had with the farm wife while I have been waiting for the men to finish planning how best to rout the stump or boulder enemy.

There are several individual experiences of farm women which stand out in my mind as being typical of the change in attitude experienced by most people with regard to dynamite.



Dynamite Dangerous? Why These Ladies Handle It with Perfect Abandon

One woman in particular, one of the finest of the pioneer type, had lived for seven years in a small log cabin, fifteen miles from the main automobile highway, and twenty-three miles from the railway station. One day, over a steaming cup of coffee in her shining kitchen, she told me her story.

"It was pretty hard when we first came out here. You know the kids were all little shavers then, and we didn't have much money. That first summer we did without most everything, and worked like slaves to get a little start before the cold weather. We didn't have enough money for both a horse and a cow, and we bought a cow so we could have milk and butter. That meant that we had to scratch the ground ourselves, but we did manage to get in a few potatoes and a little corn, and I had a little vegetables garden and some chickens, and we cut some hay down yonder in the meadow for the cow, so we got along.

"Next spring we got started as soon as we could, because we just had to have a crop of some kind that we could see so we could get a little money. It seemed more hopeless every day. We came in at night too tired to sleep, and it seemed as though we had done so little. I tell you it is back-breaking to take out stumps when you have to grub and chop and heave, and heave and chop more and heave again. And it takes so long! Some times it seemed as though we couldn't make it and we used to worry about what we would (Continued to page 493)



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VOLUME CLXIX

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE

DETROIT, NOV. 19, 1927

## CURRENT COMMENT

Trespass  
Law in  
Danger

LAST spring the Michigan legislature enacted a law which, among other things, made it necessary for hunters to secure a permit from a farmer before they went upon his farm or woodlot to hunt. This measure was drafted by Mr. Rood, our attorney, and promoted through the columns of the Michigan Farmer. It went into effect a few weeks ago.

From the farming districts we thus far hear nothing but praise for the measure. Among the favorable comments is a statement recently made in the Lansing State Journal by N. P. Hull, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and the head of the Michigan Grange Life Insurance Company. His statement is reprinted on another page of this issue. Mr. Hull is unqualifiedly for this law. His familiarity with farm conditions enables him to understand the need for a statute that will cope with the growing menace of irresponsible trespassers under the guise of sportsmen going about promiscuously with firearms. This law, he contends exactly fits the bill and should not be changed.

However, a group of so-called sportsmen are already planning to have it changed. These men are unmindful of the rights of farmers and they insist that nothing should disturb their pleasure. Having means and influence, their work undoubtedly will be effective. It therefore behooves the farmers to start an early campaign in defense of this law.

Leaders  
Get  
Together

ON the day after he finished his work as president of the United States, Andrew Jackson was discussing his career with a friend. Since this career is generally considered the most mete-

oric of all our presidents, his friend could not understand what Jackson meant when he regarded it as incomplete. Jackson elucidated by saying that he had been eight years in Washington without having had an opportunity to shoot Henry Clay or hang John C. Calhoun.

While Jackson's methods of dealing with those who failed to accord with him on matters of state may have been a bit harsh even for his day, the fact remains that since 1837, the year in which Michigan became a state, some progress has been made in the matter of tolerance, the forerunner of compromise and co-operation.

No doubt science and better means of communication have done much to give us a broader view of life; while business has contributed immeasurably to a better understanding between men. This broader view and practical understanding has furnished much of the foundation for the development of great industries. A similar understanding and appreciation of others will provide the basis of developing a greater American agriculture.

To show the trend in this direction, word has just come from Washington that the executive officers and representatives of our national farm organizations have met and agreed in conference upon nearly a dozen agricultural matters of national import. This is a trend in the direction of giving farming a more united front on matters of public moment.

Does Con-  
gress Need  
Relief?

FROM the White House comes information that President Coolidge is making a careful study of the various legislative schemes proposed for the relief of agriculture. He has given considerable attention to the Grange export debenture plan, and it is indicated that he is inclined to look with favor upon the use of tariff revenues as a means of paying the cost of applying tariff benefits to farm products through this plan.

It is definitely known that the President will insist that something substantial in the way of Congressional action be done to meet the agricultural problem, although he is not willing to accept the McNary-Haugen equalization fee scheme.

Representative Dickinson of Iowa, just back from the St. Louis McNary-Haugen promoters' conference, insists that the new farm bill must include the equalization fee.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa says that the McNary-Haugen bill will not solve the farmers' problem. In a statement issued by the Iowa senator on behalf of a group of Western senators which includes Senators Nye and Frazier of North Dakota, Norris of Nebraska and Borah of Idaho, it is stated that the farm problem cannot be solved without the enactment

of railroad legislation which would relieve the farmers of excessive discrimination in freight rates on farm products.

It is apparent that Congress will not be relieved of farm relief for some time to come.

Marriages  
on  
Decrease

THERE was one divorce to every six and one-half marriages in this country last year, according to the last report of the Bureau of Census, and this social evil is steadily increasing. During 1926 marriages increased 1.2 per cent—a ratio lower than the 1.5 per cent increase in population—while divorces increased 3.1 per cent. As a nation we are not proud of these figures.

In connection with this, Michigan's record shows that the law passed in 1925, requiring application for marriage licenses five days in advance has had a marked influence even in the first year it was effective. During 1926 this state recorded a decrease of 14 per cent in the number of marriage licenses issued, the greatest decrease of any state in the Union. On the other hand Nebraska recorded 19.5 per cent increase in marriages, the largest increase of any state. This increase resulted mainly from the repeal or a law similar to the one now in force in this state.

It is quite certain that this five day law does not stand in the way of the average couple who are planning to enter into a lifelong partnership, rather it has undoubtedly prevented many hasty marriages that would otherwise have been repented at leisure. In the course of time this decrease in the number of hasty marriages may show its effect by a decrease in the number of divorces, as its sponsors hope. In the meantime, if Michigan's legislative body would enact at their next session a more severe and involved divorce law, the present generation undoubtedly would benefit by it.

The  
Rural  
Readers

THE general conception is that city people are greater readers than those living in rural section because they have more literature available. But a library expert in New York state says that his investigation shows the contrary.

When one compares the life of those living in the city with that lived in the country, he can readily account for the greater interest in reading on the part of rural people. The average city person working at a desk all day is glad to let his eyes and brain rest while he engages in some physical activities during his leisure hours, or if working in a shop the strain is such that he has very little desire to read in his leisure time. Also, the

many city attractions tempt one from the reading table.

In the country one works hard but under favorable conditions so that by night he is comfortably tired and ready to settle down to an evening's reading. On the other hand a quiet evening at home is a rare thing in most city families.

A survey made by this library expert showed that the average farm family takes about six papers or periodicals. These are well read, as seldom are they supplemented by library books because libraries are not available.

It is hoped that rural libraries may become more common for the habits of country people will always be conducive to the enjoyment of extensive and thorough reading.

## Thanks

AS you may know we instituted in this country a day to remind us to say "thank you" once in a while. But instead we eat turkey, cranberries, pumpkin pies, etc., until we're ready to bust and then we say "You're welcome" instead of "Thanks." And if we can't afford to eat such stuff and stuffings, we don't feel we got any reason for feeling thankful.

This sayin' thanks stuff is of considerable consequence. I know one fellow who never says "thanks" 'cause he thinks it makes him humble. He always says "much obliged" and then in a way you're sure he didn't mean it.

Just sayin' "thanks" or just saying anything don't amount to much unless you mean what you say. I know some folks who

kin swear in such a way it wouldn't even hurt the deacon of the church. Its just the kinda feelin' put behind the words what makes the difference.

And its just the same with this thanksgivin' day. If we don't put no thankful feelin' behind it, it ain't no thanksgivin' fer us, but only a day fer stuffin' ourselves.

Well, I guess I'll do all the stuffin' Sofie'll let me, and I kin tell you I'll be thankful fer all I kin get. I like my food too well not to be thankful fer it. But I'm thankful for lots of other things. Fer inst. I'm thankful fer not having to work any harder than I did. And I'm thankful my taxes ain't any higher than they are, 'cause if they was I wouldn't be able to pay them.

I'm thankful too, even with Sofie as my boss, fer the liberty I enjoy in this life. There's lots worse off than me. I'm thankful too my auto ain't broke down yet and that it ain't knocked down no telephone posts or any of them pedestrians, etc.

I'm thankful fer the scenery God gives us, fer the beautiful flowers, the rain, and the sunshine, and the changin' season. Nature is shiftn' scenes fer us all the time, so we kin have something new to look at and still some get tired of "lookin' at the same things." I'm thankful I got good eyes fer in these days there's lots a fellow'd miss if he didn't have good eyes. I'm thankful I got good ears so I kin hear the music of nature and man, as well as neighborhood gossip. And I am thankful I kin believe this world is gettin' better instead of worse. And best of all I'm thankful Sofie ain't any worse than she is, and I'm hoping she'll have turkey, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie with whipped cream on it fer Thanksgivin' dinner. And I'm thankful to you fer readin' this.

HY SYCKLE.

Silk velvet can now be produced artificially.

## Thanksgiving in the Air

By James Edward Hungerford

There's a happy kind o' feeling  
 Comes into our hearts a-stealing,  
 At this magic time o' year;  
 Kind o' starts the blood a-stirring;  
 Sort o' sets the pulses purring,  
 'Till we feel chock-full o' cheer!  
 And the reason?  
 It's the season—  
 It's because Thanksgiving's here!

There's a sparkle in the weather!  
 Folks are feeling in high feather;  
 There's a smile on ev'ry lip!  
 Riles and trials, and "frets" and  
 troubles  
 All evaporate like bubbles;  
 Life is full o' jest and quip!  
 We're revealing  
 How we're feeling—  
 Full o' "pep" and "perk" and zip!

There are odors from the kitchen,  
 Tantalizing and bewitchin',  
 Made to tempt the sons o' men;  
 Stealing through the oven portal,  
 That just aggravate a mortal,  
 Be he eighty years, or ten!  
 Older, younger,  
 In his hunger  
 He is just a child again!

There is something mighty thrilling;  
 Soul-inspiring and heart-filling,  
 When the "home-folks" congregate!  
 And the past, with annals tragic,  
 Seems to fade away like magic—  
 Blotted out by hand o' Fate!  
 Life is living  
 On Thanksgiving!—  
 Welcome, stranger—pass your plate!



## Where Cabbage is King

*Benzie Farmers Know Their Cabbages*

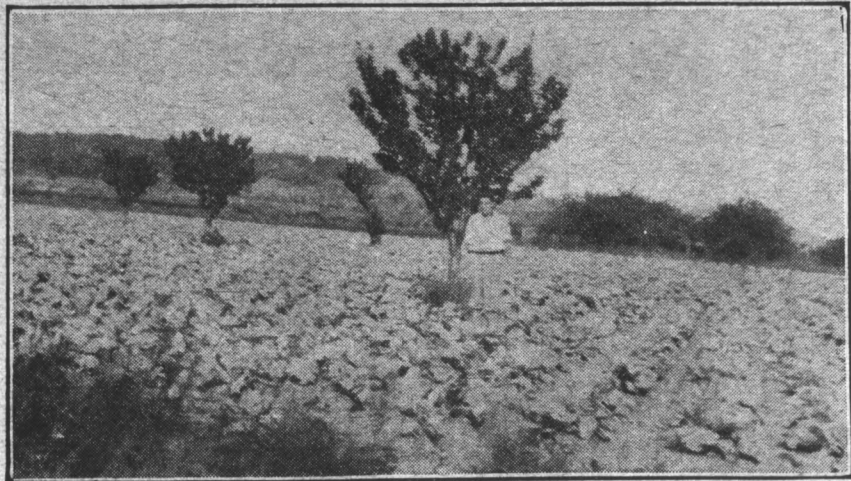
By C. W. Wood

**C**ABBAGE is King in the Frankfort-Elberta-Benzonia region of Benzie County. Where the seed beds alone are measured by the acre unit instead of the square foot, you may know that the industry has assumed gigantic proportions; when grower after grower has from ten to fifteen acres planted to this crop, you may be sure that the total output means a lot to Benzie County. Cabbage has been grown in this section for the last thirty years, the acreage fluctuating from year to year as the probable demand seemed to warrant, but the season of 1927 saw the largest acreage known to the industry.

Along about the time our country was working itself into a war-making spirit after the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor,

been evolved. Short-stemmed Danish is the heaviest yielding type but does not store as well as the long-stemmed variety so, as a matter of common judgment, it is grown where the crop is to be sold directly from the field or very soon thereafter. Another sort known as Intermediate Danish has come on the market recently which is gaining quick popularity. It is longer in stem than the one mentioned above and the heads are harder. The yield is not much if any smaller than the short-stemmed type and, as it stores better, some growers look for it to replace that type when it becomes better known. The old original Danish Ballhead is the long-stemmed type used in this section when the crop is to be stored.

The pioneers in cabbage culture in



This Young Cabbage Grower Obliging Posed Among the Other Cabbage Heads, as He Said

Joseph H. Masters, a commission merchant of Chicago who owned the Lone Pine Farm at Benzonia, thought to interest the farmers of this section in cabbage culture. He had experienced difficulty in getting cabbage of the quality and in the quantity needed for his trade and, knowing the cultural requirements of that particular crop, he evidently thought to help his own business and, at the same time, give the folks on the heavy clay soil of this region a profitable cash crop.

Contrary to most of the soil of Benzie County, that lying along the south shore of Crystal Lake is a very heavy clay. In fact, it is so heavy that many of the cash crops so generally grown in this part of the state are not profitable ventures here. I was interested in one man's reason for not growing potatoes for his own use. "The soil has plenty of 'push' but it's so darn hard the potatoes can't spread it apart to grow," he said. Be that as it may, the choice of crops is quite limited. Hay grows luxuriantly but since lumbering operations have ceased the local demand is so limited that distant markets must be used and transportation charges take all of the profit. But the growers are not worrying now that cabbage is doing so well for them.

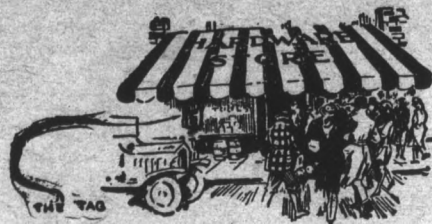
Many varieties have been used since the industry started but the list has now dwindled down to two types of one variety—short and long-stemmed Danish Ballhead—with the short-stemmed type the favorite. The facts of this Danish Ballhead mix-up so far as I can find from cabbage growers and seedsmen are about like this: Since the advent of the original Ballhead cabbage, seed growers and plant breeders have been trying to retain the good points of this variety such as its good keeping quality and solid heads and, at the same time, give it some of the desirable features of other varieties. As a consequence of this breeding work, short, intermediate and long-stemmed types have

this region, Joseph H. Masters and Thomas P. Pepp, worked out a schedule of operations which is still quite closely followed by many growers. Of course, the first operation is to prepare the field to receive the plants. The plowing is done when time and weather conditions permit but woe to the unhappy man who doesn't get it done in the fall and then runs into a spring like that of 1927. He's literally going to sweat blood before he gets his ten or fifteen acres of cabbage started toward the kraut barrel. Fall plowing is desirable in many ways—frost action mellows the top soil and makes it easier to handle; the operator can, as soon as the soil is in proper shape in the spring, commence his work of frequently stirring the top soil to destroy all weeds before they get a good start.

Each operator usually grows the plants he will require for his own use. The seed is planted in nursery rows in specially prepared fields as near May 10th as possible. The plants are grown on there until they are ready for the field. Plants in the nursery require but little attention aside from an occasional cultivation to keep down the weeds and to conserve moisture.

The date that transplanting to the field starts varies with the grower's acreage and with available labor. The idea is to have all of the plants in their permanent home before the boys want the days off to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence. If the grower thinks it will take him two weeks to complete his planting operations, he will start about June 15th, but if he can do the job in four days, he may not start until about the 25th. Anyway, it's got to be done before the Fourth of July. The field is marked off 2½ or 3 feet each way according to the individual grower's preference. This permits of cultivation both ways and, of course, does away with most of the hand

(Continued on page 492)



## HOW WELL do you know the Hardware Man and his store?

**I**F YOU could spend a week in a "Farm Service" Hardware Store you would get the surprise of your life. You would find many things you never saw or heard of before. To learn all the different items, know their names, uses and sizes is a life time study. Your Hardware Man is constantly seeing and inspecting new materials and inventions, using his long training to pick out the good and discarding the worthless so that he can have just the right things to offer you—those adapted to your climate, your working conditions, and your modes and desires of living. Go to a "Farm Service" Store and look around—you are always welcome. Go there when you want a good tool, a repair part for the stove or mower, a piece of pipe, new kitchen utensils, or the best paint or material for some odd job. You'll get what you want right then and there and you can be sure the quality and price will be right.

## A Farmer's Store

### NEXT WEEK

Will be the first of a series of messages about seasonable Hardware you need.

"Farm Service" stores specialize on the farmer's needs and problems. They offer you more for your money than you can buy in any other way by giving merchandise of established value at a fair price. In these stores you will discover short-cut ways to do things, articles that will save your time, your temper, your money, and make your life more comfortable. Make a practice of going to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store. It pays!

## BUY WHERE YOU SEE THIS TAG

*It's a pledge of better storekeeping for everybody's benefit*







## ANTI-FREEZE SOLUTIONS

AS the first sharp freeze may seriously damage the auto or tractor engine, it is high time that every operator be giving attention to putting in some anti-freeze that will prevent such damage.

There are various materials which will prevent freezing but which cannot be used for various reasons. Salt brine will not freeze, but it has a very corrosive effect on iron and other metals, especially when hot, and also has a tendency to cake badly. Calcium chloride was much used in early automobile days, but has very much the same objections as salt. Its corrosive action is worst on aluminum and brass. Both salt and calcium carbide in the case of a slow leak forms a short circuiting film on terminals or other parts they may strike.

## Kerosene and Oil

Undiluted kerosene is being used more and more for anti-freeze in automobiles and trucks, and seems to give satisfactory results. A friend of mine has used it for years in his car and is loud in its praises. Kerosene does not transmit heat so rapidly as water and there might be some danger of overheating where the car must stand heavy continuous service. Thus a car with kerosene anti-freeze should be watched carefully if it has to pull for a considerable time in mud or snow, especially in low gear. There is some smell, but very little more than with alcohol. There may be some danger from fire in the case of bad overheating, but little or none from the vapor given off. Kerosene is hard on the radiator connections, but they ought to be replaced every other year anyway.

Some are using waste crank case oil as anti-freeze, and much the same can be said about it as about kerosene, except that the oil is a still poorer carrier of heat, and if anything the danger of overheating is even greater. For cars and trucks in light work, it seems to work all right. Both these are used in cars with and without water circulating pumps.

## Honey as an Anti-freeze

Honey has been used by a good many of our readers as an anti-freeze with quite satisfactory results. A mixture of half water and half honey is brought to a boil for several minutes and skimmed before being put into the cooling system. This will stand a temperature of 20 below zero before freezing and then makes a slushy ice which does not seem to do any damage. Only water needs to be added to the honey solution. Occasionally a radiator will be allowed to get too low and the honey will form a sticky substance in the radiator which is extremely difficult to remove. In cold weather this solution will get slushy and be slow about circulating; so before taking the car out on the road the radiator and hood should be covered with a blanket and the engine run a few minutes and then allowed to stand until the honey solution has warmed up.

## Alcohol Most Commonly Used

Denatured alcohol is the most common substance to use as an anti-freezing solution, as it does not have any destructive action on the metal or rubber hose, nor will it form any deposits of foreign matter to choke up radiator passages. It has the disadvantage that its boiling point is lower than water, and if the engine or tractor sees hard service it is likely to evaporate more rapidly than the water, and soon the solution will be mostly water, and will freeze if more alcohol is not added. A solution containing 40 per cent denatured alcohol

will protect the motor down to twenty degrees below zero, and one of fifty per cent alcohol will be safe to thirty-two below zero. Slightly lower temperatures can be secured by using wood alcohol.

## Glycerine

Of late years there has been a rapid increase in the use of glycerine as an anti-freeze for automobile engines especially. Glycerine stands a very low temperature; does not boil away as does alcohol, so that it is only necessary to add water occasionally; has no injurious effect on the metals of the cooling system; in the pure distilled grades does not attack rubber hose; does not ruin the finish as does alcohol if spilt on the car; and in many ways is the safest and most satisfactory anti-freeze for automobile use. The chief objection is the somewhat higher price. However, it can be drained out in the spring and kept over until the next season and used over and over again, hence the yearly cost is not as great as one would expect.—I. W. Dickerson.

## ULTRA-VIOLET GLASS CHANGES UNDER ACTION OF SUNLIGHT

RESEARCH work conducted by the Bureau of Standards has demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that all of the new glasses now being marketed for transmitting the ultra-violet or vitalizing rays from the sun undergo a photochemical change and decrease in transparency to these activating rays when exposed to ultra-violet radiation.

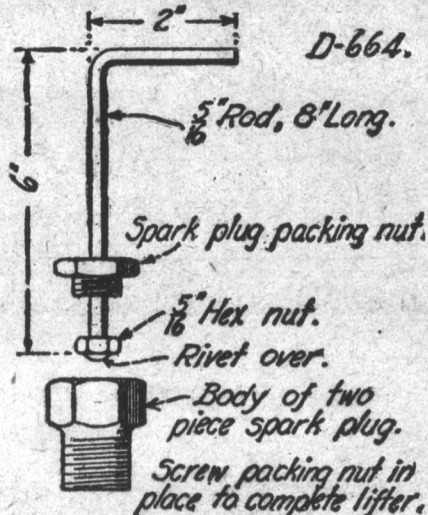
Glass which transmits 15 to 25 per cent of the ultra-violet rays when new decrease in transmission of such rays to less than 5 per cent after a few hours exposure to the mercury arc or a few weeks to the sun. After dropping to this low point of ultra-violet ray transmission, there seems

to be no further decrease, even after prolonged exposure, and these glasses still pass sufficient of the vitalizing rays to stimulate growth and prevent rickets and similar diseases.—I. W. D.

## DO RADIO BATTERIES AFFECT CLOCK?

Please inform me whether the "regulator" clock has any effect on radio batteries placed directly beneath it. Or whether the batteries have any effect on the clock.—B. J.

I do not see how any kind of a clock could have any possible effect on the action of radio batteries, no matter how close it might be to them. On the other hand, carrying an elec-



This Simple Device Put Together as Suggested Is Used to Remove the Cylinder Head from Auto Engine.

tric current too close to the balance wheel or other mechanism of a sensitive watch or clock, such as I presume you have in mind, might very easily magnetize these parts and affect its time keeping qualities. The manufacturer of this particular clock would be the best judge of what damage could be done and how close the batteries and wires could be without danger. Under ordinary conditions, I would think there would be very little danger unless the balance wheel or some other steel part was within say 18

inches of a battery connector or wire carrying current.—D.

## NEW MOTH AND WEEVIL ERADICATOR

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of an improved fumigant for moths and other pests of stored products, which has the advantage of being nonburnable, nonexplosive, non-injurious to fabrics or to metals, and the additional property of being non-dangerous to human life. It is also comparatively inexpensive.

It was discovered that a combination of three parts by volume of ethylene dichloride and one part by volume of carbon tetrachloride make an effective fumigant. The mixture is about five times as poisonous to the pests as carbon tetrachloride alone. In June ethylene dichloride was selling at 11 cents a pound and the carbon tetrachloride somewhat cheaper. The cost of a gallon of fumigant should not be much more than \$1.00.

In using the fumigant the materials to be treated should be placed in airtight containers, such as trunks or carefully made cases or closets. The fumigant is left in an open tray or shallow dish before the fumigating chamber is closed. The vapor is heavier than air so the liquid should be placed above the material to allow the fumes to settle through it. The container should remain closed for at least a day.

The mixture does not corrode metals and does not bleach or strain fabrics. When vaporized in fumigating chambers, it may be applied to rugs, carpets, linens, mohair, clothing and upholstery, without damage. Unless breathed in high concentration for a long time it has no harmful results to human beings.—W.

## BINDER FORTY YEARS OLD STILL WORKING

AN interesting case of long binder service came to our notice recently through The Harvester World. Mr. Fred Wanda, near Ransomville, N. Y., now 83 years old, owns a Deering binder which has cut a crop every year since it was purchased in 1887. In overhauling this mechanical veteran prior to the 1927 harvest, new platform and new butter canvases were required, and these repairs left the factory by parcel post the same day the order was received.

While no figures are given as to the total number of acres cut by this old binder in its 40 years of service, it is truly a remarkable record, and apparently it is not through yet. This shows what good care and attention will do in prolonging the useful life of a farm machine. It also illustrates a good repair service record, when repairs for a 40-year old machine can be sent out on the same day the order was received.

We should be glad to have pictures and stories of other cases of unusual records of farm equipment, either in length of service or amount of work done. Many of our readers still do not seem to realize that the cheapest machinery operation is secured not so much by making it last a long series of years, but by making it do as much service as possible each year.—I. W. Dickerson.

## SWEATING TANK

I am putting running water in the house with a large galvanized tank upstairs. Is there any way I could pack this tank to keep it from sweating, or will I have to put a drip pan under it? Am building a wooden frame clear around the tank.—L. E. G.

A water tank could be prevented from sweating by covering it with some kind of felt insulating material. However, this is not considered practical, and it is advisable to put a drip pan with an overflow under the tank.—F. E. Fogle.

## Hull Defends Trespass Law

*Advises Farmers to Resist Drive to Amend Present Statute*

THAT the new trespass and hunting law which was passed by the last legislature is one of the best pieces of legislation enacted for the rural land owner and has done more to conserve wild life than any one piece of legislation in years is the belief of Nathan P. Hull, Lansing, president of the Michigan Milk Producers Association and chairman of the executive committee of the Michigan Grange.

A drive to amend the new law is already under way and should be met, says Mr. Hull, by a firm stand from the rural voters whom he advises to get into touch immediately with their state senators and house representatives to combat any change whatsoever. "The law is just right as it stands," declared Mr. Hull, Saturday morning, "and any attempt to amend it should be opposed with vigor by every rural voter."

"The new law provides," continued Mr. Hull, "that hunters may hunt rural lands provided they obtain the consent of the owners. This is eminently fair. So is the penal clause. For the first time the Michigan farmer is given the privilege of naming the person who shall hunt and be upon his premises. The old trespass law with its six cents damage was a weird joke and farmers were defied by hunters and defied on their own land."

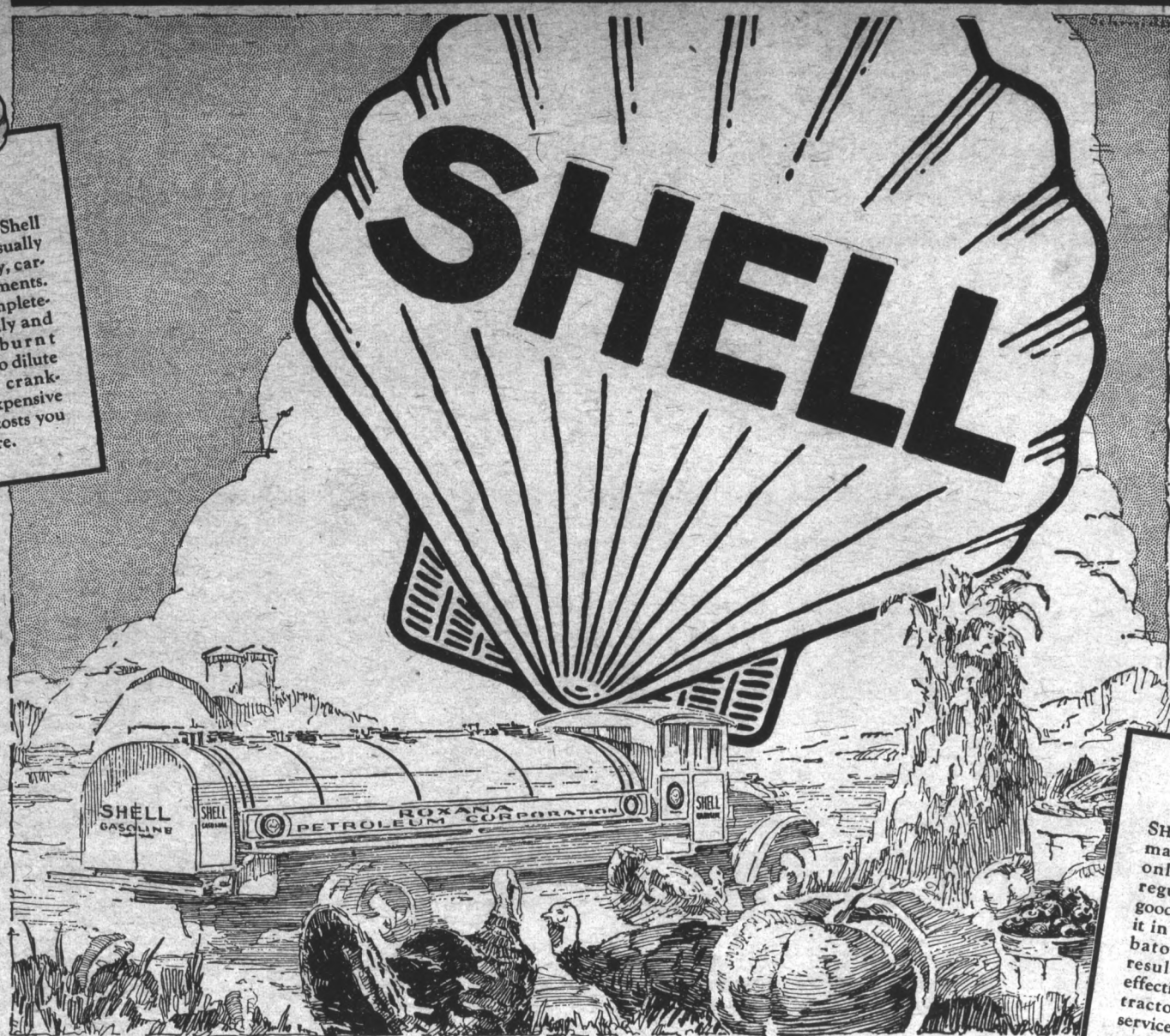
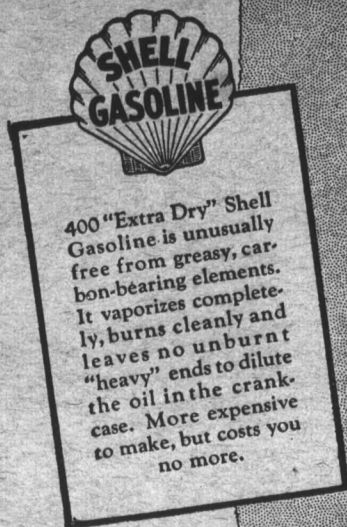
"Rural land owners found at the close of every hunting season that their fences had been cut to admit dogs or make it easier for the hunter

to pass from field to field. Cattle were killed or filled with shot, domestic poultry was often shot and taken home by unscrupulous hunters and buildings and wood lots menaced by hunters' fires."

"These same vandals would resent the farmer coming into the city and tramping all over the lawn, destroying flowers or property of the city hunter. Yet the farmer had just as much right to do this as the city hunter had to destroy rural property. The new law is fair and should be left as it stands."

"I believe that Michigan wild game, what little there is left in the farming communities, has the first chance for its ebbing life since the pioneer days when there was plenty of it for everybody. Not one farmer in a hundred hunts, as he hasn't time in the pheasant and duck and squirrel season. This is his busy time. If he prohibits hunting on his land Michigan game has a general sanctuary where as before this new law became operative sanctuaries were only created here and there by the state. It is a splendid piece of legislation and a life-saver for the scattered remnants of our wild life. I believe that it is not only the rural owners' duty to post their farms but that it is a humane thing. I believe that any attempt to amend this law or change it in any way should be resented by every rural land owner and that rural owners should be alive to the issue and immediately do all they can to forestall any such action."—Lansing State Journal.





## Good Cause for Thanksgiving

Good roads...good cars...good gasoline and good oils...these are, perhaps most of all responsible for the present-day comfort and happiness of the American farm family. The isolation and the loneliness are no more. The miles to town are merely minutes. The tasks of cultivating the fields and gathering the harvest have been so diminished that now there is ample time for leisure and recreation.

Shell is proud of its share in the improvement of farm conditions. Proud of the genuine welcome which greets the big Shell yellow-red tank trucks wherever they stop to deliver their loads of quality petroleum products. Proud that farmers who "Change to Shell" continue to use it for fuller satisfaction from their mechanical equipment and for better lighting and heating... Good Cause for Thanksgiving!

Refined by  
ROXANA PETROLEUM CORPORATION  
SHELL BUILDING...SHELL CORNER...SAINT LOUIS

# Change to SHELL

**GASOLINE  
KEROSENE**



**MOTOR OIL  
TRACTOR OIL**



**GREASES  
FOROLENE**  
*Especially for Fords*





## Health saved is money saved! Wear underwear which keeps you well!

FALL days are tricky. There's a nip in the early morning air. The middle of the day is warm. Five o'clock brings the first breath of night chill. Now is the time when most folks take cold.

Your doctor will tell you, "To keep well, keep your body warm and dry all the time." You can guard yourself against sudden changes of temperature. You can be warm and dry all the time, if you wear Wright's Health Underwear.

This comfortable, snug underwear is made of highly absorbent wool, which is a non-conductor of heat. It keeps out those chill, biting, icy winds of winter. They absolutely can't get in. Your natural body warmth can't get out, either. The patented loop-stitch with which Wright's Health Underwear is knitted increases its power of taking up body moisture. Your body is always comfortable, warm and dry when you wear Wright's Health Underwear.

Wright's Health Underwear is the very finest value your money can buy. The workmanship is the best. Seams well sewed, buttonholes which won't tear and buttons which won't come off. Sizes are cut to fit, no bulging, clumsy bunches. Three weights—heavy, medium and light—enable you to buy just the garment for your season or climate. Worsteds and wool-and-cotton mixed, as well as pure wool. Separate garments or union suits. The next time you're in the store, ask for Wright's Health Underwear. Wright's Underwear Co., Inc., 345 Broadway, New York City.

## WRIGHT'S Health Underwear for Men and Boys

For over forty years, the finest of underwear

(Copyright 1925, Wright's Underwear Co., Inc.)

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

### TREAT SWOLLEN TENDONS

Absorbine will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse book 2-S free. From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Colt all over lameness, though for a time, couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

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

**OIL BURNING TANK HEATER**  
Burns with intense BLUE FLAME. No soot, smoke, or sparks. Safe, convenient, practical. Keeps water in stock tanks at proper temperature in zero weather for only 1/10 per hour. 12th successful year. Will last a life time. Two sizes—regular 2-burner and Junior one-burner. Write today for complete information, prices, and letters from satisfied users of the Clover Leaf Tank Heater.  
Cedar Rapids Foundry & Machine Co., Foundry St., No. 921, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**Fistula and Pile Evil**  
Approximately 10,000 cases are successfully treated every year with **FLEMING'S FISTOFORM**. No experience necessary, easy and simple; just a little attention every fifth day, and your money refunded if it fails, no matter how old the case or how unsatisfactory other treatments may have been. \$2.50 a bottle sent postpaid.  
Our veterinarians prescribe free for all cases whether Fleming Remedies are indicated or not. Write for FREE Book and FREE advice.  
**FLEMING BROS.** 106 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

## News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

THE annual rodeo is over as far as I am concerned. It is always an interesting, but rather wearisome task to round up a large number of cattle and sheep from a section of wild pasture land which we have near Marion in Osceola County. Hills and valleys, woods, swamps, and brush conspire together to conceal the stock. Usually it takes two or three of us a couple of days or more to locate all of the animals and get them into the corral. This year two of us found all the sheep in one afternoon and located all the steers the next morning in only a little over an hour.

When a person tramps for hours and hours over a square mile of this land and realizes that he hasn't thoroughly covered all of it, he gets a new realization of the size of our state. Michigan has, we are told, an area of 57,480 square miles. I guess a person could walk a life-time and yet not see it all.

I never go up to these northern towns without marveling at the almost unbelievable amount of stock which is shipped from these points. I was there on Wednesday and Thursday. Wednesday a half dozen cars of cattle were sent south. On Thursday three cars of steers and at least six decks of lambs were loaded. Friday was to be the real shipping day. I have been to some of these little villages and counted more than a hundred veal calves in the stockyards besides large quantities of cows, steers, hogs, and sheep.

While it is undoubtedly true that grazing is one of the most profitable ventures in this portion of the state, it could be added that considerable more profit might be realized if the stock breeders of this region would use pure-bred sires. Much of the native grown stuff is of quite inferior quality. Some veteran owners of large tracts of grazing land prefer to send to Chicago or other western markets and pay heavy freight charges in order to get feeding cattle of more uniform type and better breeding.

### Getting on Winter Basis

We are getting pretty much on a winter basis here at Ingleside. The silo is open and the cattle are enjoying the ensilage. Spoilage on top of the silo was light this year, due to thorough packing and wetting and the planting of oats on the surface soon after filling. The oats formed a good sod which helped exclude the air.

We sold all the steers from the ranch and bought light ones, averaging 619 lbs. They are a well-bred bunch of Shorthorns, red and roan in color. We plan on wintering them on silage, corn fodder, oat straw, mixed hay and some grain and finishing them while on pasture next summer when the price will probably be at the maximum.

They are now pleasantly located in a well-bedded barnyard with a large stack of wheat straw in the center and a water tank in one corner. They run in and out of their stable at will. Only two of them had horns and we clipped those off this morning. It was a short job and will make the bunch look more uniform and help them to get along more peaceably with each other.

All of our stock comes in the barn or barnyard at night except the heifers and dry cows. We haven't commenced grain the sheep yet, but it probably won't be long before we shall. Our breeding ewes are fully as fat as we like to have them this time of year. It might be in order to suggest that every flock master should

at this season, if he has not already done so, carefully tag all his breeding ewes. While we were doing this little operation we also trimmed the ewes' feet. Special instruments may be purchased for this work, but a good sturdy jack-knife does pretty well.

### Plenty of Places to Go

I have to laugh to think of the city folks who picture the life of a farmer as a dull routine of monotonous toil. Here at Ingleside no day is uneventful and no two days are alike. Evenings there are so many things going on that my digestion is imperiled and it is hard to keep up with desk work and reading.

Last evening wife and I went to a community Farm Bureau supper and meeting; tonight we should attend a meeting of the officers and teachers of our Sunday School; tomorrow evening we are scheduled for another Farm Bureau supper meeting; we have tickets for an American Legion banquet Friday evening; Saturday night is the installation of our local Grange officers and as wife and I are both listed among the new officials, we must be there. Sunday we each have a Sunday School class to teach; Monday evening is the annual meeting of our community threshing ring; Tuesday evening I address a Church Brotherhood in a nearby village. And so it goes.

At the meeting last evening, one neighbor said, "You hit things off about as they happen. Keep it up." Another friend remarked, "There is one thing that I would like to see you protest. That's the way in which they are ruining our road by scraping away all the gravel from the crown. The county highway truck grader goes by once or twice a day at twenty or more miles per hour. The operator seems determined to level the road and scrape away all the gravel from the original crown. The truck travels so fast that if the blade hits a solid stone the whole machine starts vibrating up and down with the result that it scrapes waves in the road for several rods."

These remarks started a rather general discussion and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the old system of patrolling the road with a horse drawn scraper was superior to the present method.

### ASK ME ANOTHER

Get out your pencil and paper and write down your answers to these questions. Make a game of it and see which member of the family can get the largest number right when compared with those printed on another page elsewhere in this issue.

1. What are the dimensions of a perch and how is it used?
2. How much does a cubic foot of water weigh?
3. Give the legal weight in Michigan of a bushel of buckwheat, barley, and onions.
4. Give two ways of finding the area of a circular field.
5. What are the dimensions of a square acre?
6. Why is imported alfalfa and red clover seed stained?
7. What effect does the lack of iodine have upon pigs?
8. Has white and yellow corn the same feeding value for pigs?
9. At what temperature does water boil?
10. Which is more valuable as a protein supplement in live stock feeding, flax or its by-product, linseed meal?

Ice cream is believed to have originated in Italy.



Managing a college "model" farm...tilling wet land...and working in the woodlot...

## They tell how they always have WARM, DRY FEET

**H**ERE are real people telling you in their own words why they buy Ball-Band (Red Ball) footwear.

They say they like footwear with the Red Ball trade-mark because it gives them more days wear, because it gives them perfect foot protection in wet and cold weather, and because Ball-Band footwear fits.

For more than two generations, millions of other men like them have worn Ball-Band footwear, and everywhere you go, they say the same good things about it.

If you are not already wearing footwear with the Red Ball trade-mark, begin at once to do so. Then you will know what these farmers mean when they

talk about foot protection, good fit and more days wear.

Ask your dealer for Ball-Band. Every genuine Ball-Band article has the Red Ball trade-mark. Look for it.



### "I like the way they fit"

"I can't remember when I bought my first pair of Ball-Band footwear, it has been so long ago," says Mr. S. W. Perin, Farm Superintendent of the Nebraska College of Agriculture at Lincoln.

Mr. Perin has been in the service of the University since 1889, and has "set the stage" for farm laboratory experiments for tens of thousands of students. Dipping, fertilizing, butchering, feeding, he has to come and go in all sorts of weather. Through wet grass, mud and manure, and over cinder drives and concrete floors, without heed as to where he steps. Yet, he says:

"I've never had a defective pair of Ball-Band footwear in my life. Every

boot or rubber with the Red Ball trade-mark I've owned has given me all the wear I could possibly ask. I also like the way Ball-Band footwear fits. Comfortable feet are as important as warm, dry feet.

"Most of the boys who work under me here wear Ball-Band too, and the wear that some of them give their boots is a real test of durability."



Here is one of several styles of Ball-Band cloth arctics that will keep the feet warm as well as dry.



This four-buckle all-rubber arctic is built for heavy duty. It is a favorite with men who work in wet, muddy places.

## BALL-BAND

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

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.  
328 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana

Look for the Red Ball



### "Others may cost less but you buy oftener"

"All my life I have worn Ball-Band footwear. I wouldn't wear any other kind, because no other is as good. Other rubbers may cost less at first, but you have to buy oftener."

This is what R. L. Potter, owner of River Farm, Paducah, Kentucky, says. His opinion is interesting because, as he explains: "This farm lies practically in the river bottom and there are always wet spots on it, so I wear rubber footwear most of the time. Running through the woods after hogs certainly gives a pair of rubbers every excuse in the world to wear out. Yet I've had no end of hard wear out of every pair of boots and rubbers with the Red Ball trade-mark."



### The experience of a father and two grown sons

"We've been wearing Ball-Band boots and other footwear all our lives. Every pair is good for a year at least..."

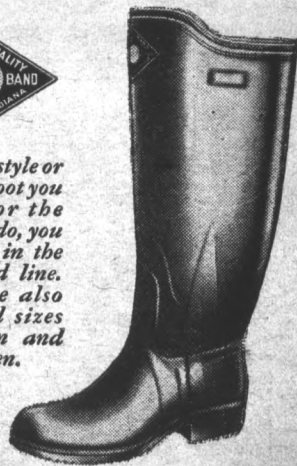
E. C. Brown (left in photograph) of Fairview, Pennsylvania, was speaking when he was interrupted by his son, Ralph S. Brown (middle in photograph).

"I've had this one pair of boots, Dad," said Ralph Brown, "for two years already, and they haven't begun to wear out."

His father replied, "Well, I was being conservative. No one ought



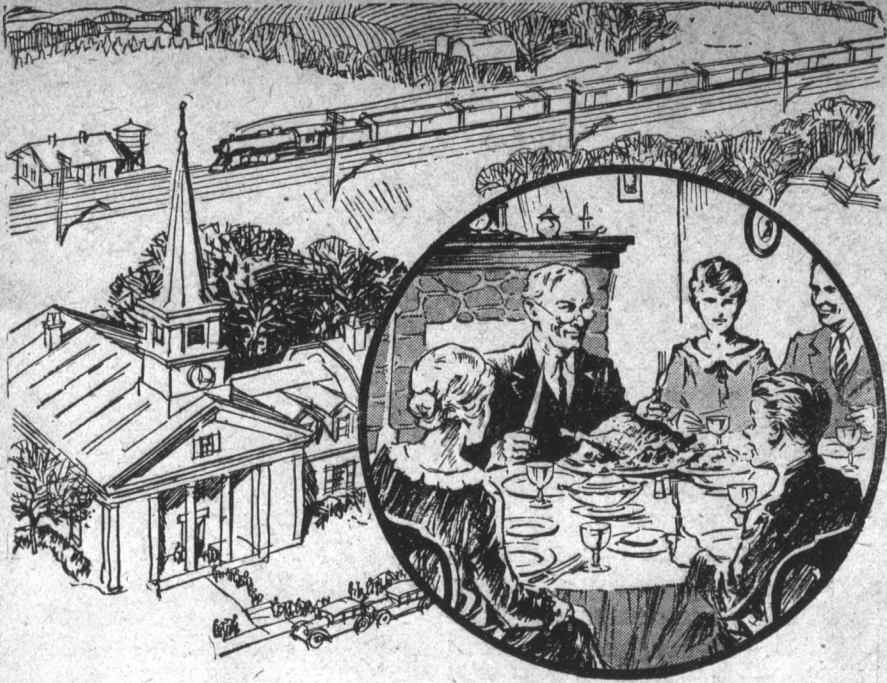
Whatever style or height of boot you prefer for the work you do, you can get it in the Ball-Band line. There are also styles and sizes for women and children.



to expect any boot to last more than a year, but of course Ball-Bands do. So do our four-buckle cloth arctics, and our work shoes [Mishko] have more than cut our shoe bills in two, besides saving us the cost of half soles."

Ralph and his brother Floyd E. Brown, help their father work their 60-acre farm, milk 10 Holstein cows and raise some 25 Chester White hogs. When the picture was taken the three men were working in their five-acre woodlot. All had on Ball-Band boots.





## The spirit of Thanksgiving

**I**N cooperation with its farm neighbors, the New York Central has contributed a goodly share to the cheer which graces the Thanksgiving board.

Just as the nation is dependent on the farmer for its food, so it relies on the railroad to bring it to market.

Thus each contributes a vital and essential service in the day's work of the country.

The past season has held much of disappointment for our farm neighbors. The fruit grower, the grain farmer, the dairyman and the general farmer have suffered many losses. However, at this season of the year, we must count our blessings and look forward to 1928 with hope and trust, knowing that food production and transportation are the two fundamental industries of the nation.

The New York Central Lines wish to join you in the spirit of Thanksgiving.

## New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines



Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.  
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.  
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.  
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.  
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

## TRAPPERS

— Get More Money —  
**Skunk, Muskrat,  
Coon, Mink, Opossum,  
Fox, Weasel, Wolf.**  
Be sure of best prices.  
Write for price list now.

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

## Make \$15 A DAY

**Demonstrating the  
HANDYMAN TOOL**  
This handy combination tool is a quick, easy seller. Some make \$30 a day. Used daily on farm. Does work of one man. Low price, big profit.  
**Only Tool of Its Kind**  
Pulls posts, pipes, roots, small stumps; jacks up trucks, tractors, wagons; lifts buildings; stretches fence; splices wire; makes cider press; a dandy rim tool, etc. Money back guarantee. Simply to operate. Lifts, pulls, or pushes with 3 TON CAPACITY.  
**Start Now—Write Us!**  
Live man wanted in every county. Get our sales plan. It's a money-maker for you. **STRAIGHT LINE**  
**HARRAH MFG. CO.**  
Dept. 7-75 Bloomfield, Ind.  
**Fully Guaranteed**

**Costs Less Than 2cts per running foot**  
Send for my **NEW CUT PRICE Catalog**—see the dollars you save this year buying from Jim Brown. Don't buy from any other source. Steel Posts, Gates, Roofing, Paint, Pipeless Furnaces, Cream Separators, etc. until you get my **NEW CUT PRICES**. Now is the time to buy—my prices are lowest—quality guaranteed—freight paid. Write for free book NOW.—Jim Brown, The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 2803 Cleveland, Ohio

**Hundreds Of Thousands Wear**

The Old Reliable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## Brown's Beach Jacket

It is keeping MacMillan warm in the frozen north. Made of strong, windproof knit cloth with knit-in wool-fleece lining and is cut to fit snugly without binding. Keeps you warm and comfortable on the coldest days.

Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.  
**BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY**  
Worcester, Massachusetts

## Gaylord Show Grows

*In Quantity and Quality of Exhibits*

**T**HE fifth Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show at Gaylord, Nov. 2-4, exceeded in number and quality of exhibits, attendance and amount of premiums, all previous shows. This was a good year for the production of quality potatoes, making the competition keen, particularly in the class of peck Russet Rurals, where seventy-five entries were made.

This institution started in 1922 when only potatoes were shown. Two years later apples were added. This year over 100 entries of apples were made. The participation of prominent commercial orchards of the northern counties this year gave this department of the show a big boost.

Every session of the show was crowded with farm folks. Four thousand and interested people saw the exhibits and enjoyed the programs. On "Apple Day," Prof. Cardinell of Michigan State College and R. W. Rees of the New York Central lines led in the discussion of practical problems with the apple growers. These two men also judged the apples. Mr. Rees remarked that he had attended all previous shows at Gaylord and this was the outstanding one in both quality and quantity of exhibits.

"Potato Day" program showed an array of talent. Prof. Grantham of the soils department, H. C. Rather of the crops department, J. G. Hays of the dairy department, and C. M. McCrary, potato specialist, all of Michigan State, gave their best to these unusually successful potato growers. This was supplemented with a discussion by Dr. Nixon of Pennsylvania State College who declared that growers of his state needed Michigan seed potatoes to produce bigger and better crops.

The potato judging was done by Dr. Nixon and Mr. McCrary. Fred Brudy, of Wolverine, was sweepstakes winner in the peck exhibit of Russet Rurals. Mr. Brudy has been a yearly exhibitor, has been a director for several years, and was president last year.

The various special features of the show proved very interesting to the many visitors. The potato grading contest was held each morning of the show. Each contestant was given a bushel of potatoes to grade into U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, and culls. Over forty farmers tried their luck. This was under the supervision of State Department of Agriculture officials.

In the pie baking contest, \$50.00 was offered for the best thirty pies. Forty-five entries were made. It was a very appetizing sight to see the pies lined up in the show room, waiting the action of the judges. Mrs. Glen Townsend, of Petoskey, entered the prize winning pie.

The women visitors of the show again came in for their part of the show and premium money in the potato peeling contest. Twenty women lined up and at a given signal each started peeling three pounds of potatoes. They were required to be through in the three minutes. Most of them were and first place went to Mrs. W. H. Green, of Gaylord. Judging, based on both time and quality of work, was done by State Department of Agriculture officials.

The choir singing was the outstanding special event. Conducted for the second time at this show under the auspices of the R. E. Olds Community Music Fund, and the Michigan State College, nine church choirs from a hundred mile radius assembled to sing their best. It was an interesting two hours program. When all was finished, Professor Taylor of the Music Department at the Michigan State College announced that the Benzonza Congregational Church choir had sung their songs best. The Atwood Reform

church from the open country in Antrim County won second, and the Harbor Springs M. E. Junior choir, with twenty-two voices, ranging in age from eight to sixteen, won third.

### Other Awards

Peck Russet Rurals—First and sweepstakes, Fred Brudy, Wolverine; second, Orville Scott, Vanderbilt; third, Leon Mankowski, Gaylord.

Peck White Rurals—First, J. H. Godfrey, Hillman; second, Willis Weaver, Alpena; third, Peter McVanel, Gaylord.

Peck Irish Cobblers—No first; second, J. D. Robinson, Pellston; third, Chas. Herron, Alpena.

In all other varieties competing R. J. Gerhke, of Osseneke, won first.

Certified Russet Rurals—Chas. Kotesky, of Charlevoix County, first; E. Sutton, of Central Lake, second; and F. F. Rotter, of Alanson, third.

Certified Irish Cobblers—J. D. Robinson won first.

In the beginners' class of peck Russet Rurals, Charles Kotesky won first; Mrs. P. H. Thomas, of Vanderbilt, second; and P. Wirth, of Alba, third.

Bushel baking potatoes—First place went to A. J. Gerhke; second, E. Sutton; third, R. E. Gay, of Alba.

R. E. Gay received the prize for the best individual Russet Rural potato.

In the County Exhibits, Otsego County won first place for the fifth consecutive year; Cheboygan County was second; Antrim County, third; and Alpena County, fourth. Otsego County now gains permanent possession of the Association cup awarded in 1926 to the County winning first place twice.

In the Boys' and Girls' Club, the West Hays potato club of Otsego County, won first place for the second consecutive year, and gains possession of the Michigan Central cup, given to the club winning first place twice. The Five Lakes Club of Otsego County was second and the Burt Lake Club of Cheboygan, third.

In the apple exhibits, C. W. Oatley, of Kewadin, was the outstanding winner with seven firsts in plates and four firsts in trays. H. G. Waring also of Kewadin was a consistent winner and carried away sweepstakes prizes in plates, trays, and bushels, with his Red Steel Variety. He also exhibited the best individual apple, a Steel Red.

In the potato grading contest first place went to A. J. Townsend, of Gaylord; second to Irwin Cole, of Alanson; and third to Floyd Skelton, of Gaylord.

In the apple pie baking contest Mrs. Glen Townsend of Petoskey won first place; with second place going to Mrs. Libcke, of Gaylord; and third to Mrs. John Benser, of Gaylord.

In the potato peeling contest, Mrs. W. H. Green was first; Mrs. F. E. Stutesman, second; and Mrs. Geo. Butcher, third; all of Gaylord.

In the essay contest conducted among grade school children, Hazel Badder, of Alba, won first place; Fern Hagadorn, of Johannesburg, second; and Faith Hurd, of Johannesburg, third.

At the close of the show the business men of Gaylord pledged themselves to provide more room for the rapidly growing show. This show is a typical northern Michigan institution and should continue to have the whole hearted supported of every farmer and business man of the region.

Most meteorites that strike the earth are made of nickel iron.

The average infant demands, on an average, 5 hours and 41 minutes a day of its mother's time, a survey indicates.



## ADVISES FARM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

(Continued from page 481)

sell it for more than the market price in the form of milk, meat or eggs; or grow some other crop that can be sold for more than the cost of production. However sympathetic we may be with the idea of controlling the output of the farms of this country to the end that better prices for farm products may obtain, the possibilities in that direction seem to be limited.

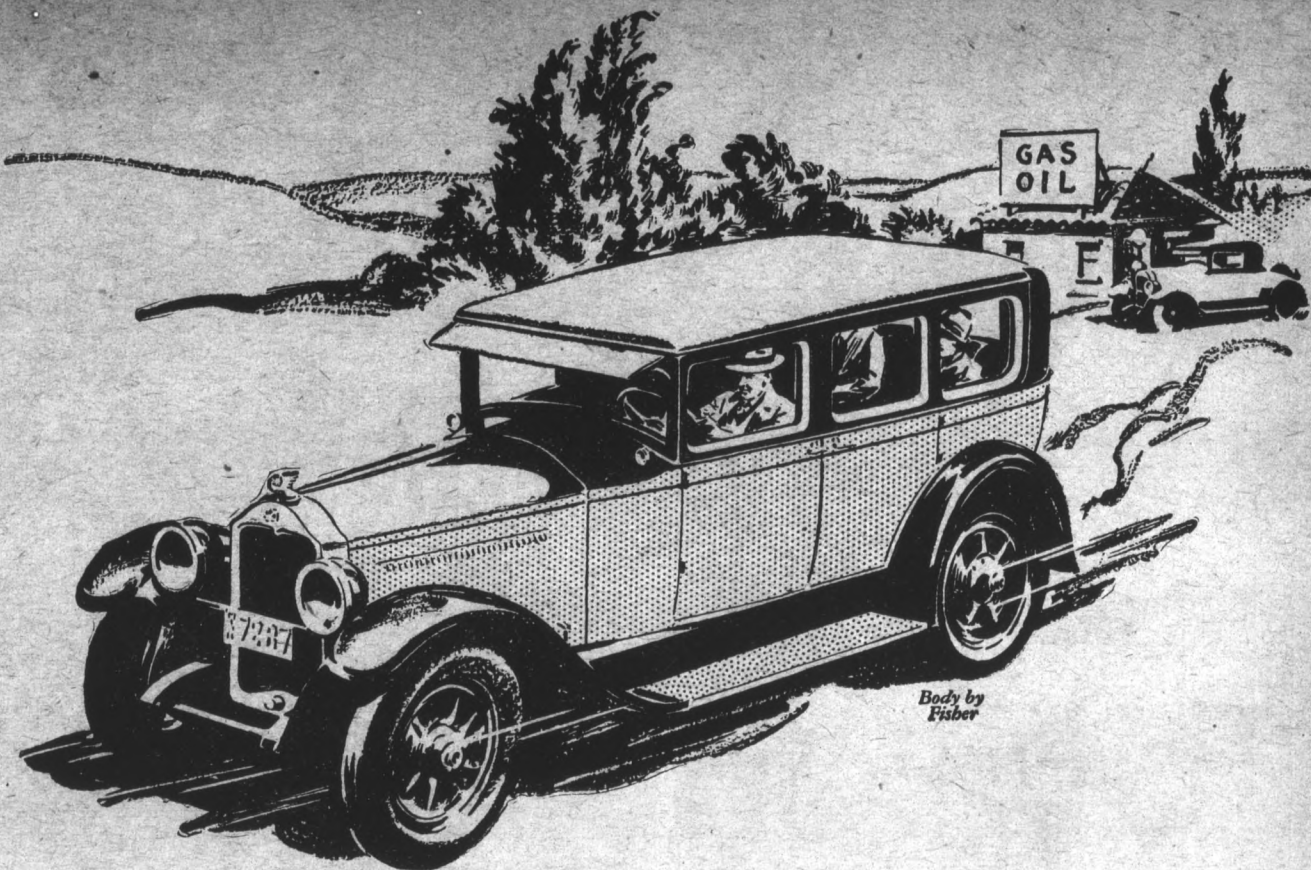
It must be admitted that successful farming involves more than simply growing more bushels of corn, more tons of hay or more crates of potatoes per acre than the average farmer produces. Yet it is a well known fact that the largest labor incomes are usually secured on those farms on which considerably higher than average acre yields are produced, whether the crops be sold as such or in the form of live stock or its products. An analysis of the cost of production of these higher-than-average yields will usually show that they are the result of a long period of systematic attention to a program of soil improvement that has not been particularly expensive.

While soils may be improved rapidly, and spasmodic efforts to increase their productivity may be justified in times of high prices, such a plan of procedure is quite likely to fail. Strange as it may seem, even economists seem to be better able to tell us why prices were high than they are to predict when prices will be high. It is the man who produces big crops every year who breaks even when the prices of farm products are low and who pays off the mortgage when they advance.

Looking ahead for the next 40 years, we can predict with reasonable certainty that the following events will take place, viz: that the selling prices of most farm products will gradually become relatively higher; that there will be a substantial rise in the market value of good land; that for any given crop there will be recurring cycles of high selling prices which will be sufficiently above the average cost of production as to make high yields very profitable during those periods; that co-operative systems of marketing will be developed to the point that prices of farm products will be better stabilized in periods of excessive production; and that the cost of improving the productivity of the soil will be very little if any less than it is today. If these predictions are accepted as being more than mere possibilities, then it would seem logical to make very definite preparations to realize on them.

The forty year period is chosen by reason of the fact that it represents the life-expectancy of the young men of 25 who are gradually shouldering the responsibilities of farming these United States. The extent to which these men will succeed is determined in large part by their ability to formulate long-time programs of farm management and soil improvement and to carry them through in spite of the occasional periods of depression that are sure to come. Looking forward forty years, how shall a young man proceed that he may qualify as a successful farmer before that time has elapsed?

If a young man, at the age of twenty-five, will begin investing \$12.50 each month in some type of savings account paying 6 per cent interest and if he will continue this program of saving for a period of forty years, he will have accumulated approximately twenty-five thousands dollars at the age of sixty-five. Almost any man could save that amount of money if he desired to do it. But the records show that only a very small percentage of men have anything like that amount of money, or of its equivalent in property, at that age. This is not because they have no desire to qual-



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ify as successful men, to provide a heritage for their children or to enjoy adequate comforts in their old age, but often simply because they have failed to carry out their good intentions or because they have attempted to do it by some more rapid but less certain method that did not succeed.

(In the second part of this discussion to appear next week, Dr. Baer will consider the more practical phases of a farm program.)

### JILTED

"Well, Eben, how are you getting on with the Widow Green," asked the neighbor.

"Huh," said Eben scornfully. "I've dropped her for good 'n all an' I told her so!"

"What's the big idea? She's got money and ought to be a good catch."

"Well, some other man kin catch 'er. I offered to marry her last night an' what did she do but throw a pan o' dishwater on me and chase me out o' the house an' yard with a broom an' then sick her dog on me an' call me lot o' names. You reckon I'd tie up with her after that? Not much! I jilted her right then and there; that's what I done!"

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### EGG EATING REMEDY

**I**F chickens begin eating their eggs it is usually because they need starch. Purchase bulk laundry starch and put it in a dish in the coop when you mistrust you are losing eggs in this way, and you will be surprised at the amount they will eat, and their starch feast will end egg eating.

For holding gravel, oyster shells, starch, and charcoal, I use tube cake pans such as are sold at variety stores for baking angel food cakes. Drive a sharpened two foot stake through the center of the pan and into the ground. Then flip the pan and the fowls can not tip it over and but little is wasted. The pan can be slipped off the stake for cleaning and refilling. If you are giving a tonic there is less waste if it is given in this way than by mixing with the whole feed of grain or mash.

Chickens are fond of uncooked potato skins and for a winter feed unless you have plenty of green oats, cabbage, etc., it is well to chop potato parings two or three times a week and feed them all they will eat.

Hens that moult late can never be coaxed to lay winter eggs and it is better to put them in separate coops and feed for vitality and future profit. Corn, buckwheat, and mash are all excellent. Keep the pullets, and early moulters by themselves and give them the tonics, the green food and shells, starch, charcoal, etc., to stimulate egg production.—L. M. Thornton.

### WHEN LEGHORNS BLEED

**W**E have had occasional losses in our Leghorn flocks from full grown hens bleeding to death at the comb. A small peck from another bird seems to start the flow of blood. Other members of the flock peck at the wound to obtain the blood and the bleeding continues until the bird dies from weakness and loss of blood.

A drug called adrenalin chloride can often be used to stop the flow of blood from the comb. The hen should be isolated when the bleeding is discovered so that other hens will not peck the wound. It is important to locate a bleeder at once and apply treatment. Many losses occur because the bleeding bird is not located until she is bled white and very weak.

Watch for the pale Leghorn that remains on the perch and seems very weak. Examine the comb carefully. Sometimes only a drop of blood will show at a time and this slow bleeding will continue for many days before the bird dies. Sometimes a bird will apparently bleed to death from the small injury at the base of a feather. Examine a bird that seems pale and shows a splash of blood on the side of the body or wing. A bird with that type of injury will surely die from weakness if the gradual loss of blood is not stopped.—K.

### GLASS CLOTH

**I**T has long been known, that while glass admits light, it also excludes the important life giving portion of the sun's light, known as the ultra-violet ray.

Animal life does exist when confined under glass, but with lessened vitality. Likewise vegetable or plant life needs the ultra-violet ray for a sturdy, healthy growth, which it fails to get under glass.

In a search for the solution of these problems and at the same time to provide a practical, economical substitute for glass, this amazing discovery was made by none other than a western farmer.

This discovery resulted in what is now commonly known as glass cloth; a strong loosely woven fabric, impregnated with a new substance, which solidifies, giving the cloth a transparent body, with the weather resisting qualities of glass, but also admitting the ultra-violet ray.

Thousands of farmers and poultrymen have tested this material as a glass substitute in poultry houses, scratch pens, brooder houses, etc., and are practically unanimous in their experience that it greatly increases production, not only of eggs, but of poultry growth.

Probably even more important are the scientific experiments that have been conducted by agricultural colleges and experimental stations.

Among these was the test made at the Iowa State Agricultural College in which a group of three weeks old chicks that had been raised under glass were divided, one lot remaining under glass and another being placed under glass cloth.

Of the lot remaining under glass 25 per cent died during the next four weeks. Not one of the lot under glass cloth died or even showed signs of sickness.

Further, it was found at the end of the four weeks period that those under glass cloth had made a gain in weight of 250 per cent as compared with 180 per cent for those surviving under the glass.

Other research has shown that the lack of the ultra-violet ray causes undernourishment in chicks, resulting in rickets, softness and leg weakness.

Dr. William Benham Snow of New York City, speaking before a recent conference for the study of the ultra-violet ray said: "The ultra-violet ray acts upon the lime in circulation in the blood, so that it can be used in bonebuilding and in this way they are the specific cure for rickets."

Scientists have classified a certain element they call vitamin D that is vital to maintain life and health. In feeding poultry good rations containing proper materials, vitamin D is absolutely essential to change the minerals into a form the digestive organs will assimilate.

The ultra-violet rays of the sun's light are the principal creators of vitamin D; otherwise found abundantly in the yolk of eggs and cod liver oil. The latter is now being used to some extent to supply this element in chick nourishment.

It is found that egg production is increased from one to four times where the same hens are placed under glass cloth instead of glass. Owing to the lack of the ultra-violet ray, hens kept under glass are subject to egg paralysis, a condition in which the natural function of the egg producing glands are materially retarded or totally discontinued.

It has also been found that glass cloth has a marked advantage in retaining heat within the poultry house and serves as a greater barrier against the outer cold, than does glass. This makes it much easier to keep up proper heat in extreme weather.

### SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND BUCKWHEAT

I have some sunflowers. What do they take the place of in the feed of a chicken? Also what property has buckwheat in same. How should they be fed?—Mrs. J. S. D.

Sunflower seeds contain considerable vegetable oil and are of special value during the moulting season. However, they contain a lot of indigestible fiber and I do not consider them as good as corn in the hen's (Continued on page 499)



FARMERS' INTEREST IN SHIPPING BOARD

THE American farmers' interest in the Shipping Board and the merchant marine is very great, Commissioner W. S. Hill, who represents the farmers on the Shipping Board, asserts. In a recent statement, Mr. Hill says that "few men who plow and reap on the farms of the United States realize how ocean shipping influences the prices received for the result of their labors."

"It is largely the foreign demand that makes the price in the world's markets. For the past two years the United States wheat surplus available for export has been, each year, over 250,000,000 bushels. Upon the satisfactory disposal of this surplus largely rests the amount of money the farmer receives for his crop. Here is where the farmer becomes vitally interested in the activities of ocean transportation."

THE FARM BUREAU'S ATTITUDE

IN his desire to aid in working out a satisfactory solution of the agricultural problem, President Coolidge asked Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, what the farmers were thinking regarding farm relief legislation.

Mr. Gray replied that the American Farm Bureau Federation favored the McNary-Haugen bill. While there might be some modification of the bill which would be acceptable to the farmers, the organization he represented during the next session of Congress will fight for an effective method of disposing of farm surpluses, making the surplus and the commodity pay for its own disposition and not try to have it paid out of the Federal Treasury. Any plan to take out of farm relief legislation the equalization fee feature will not meet with the approval of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

CALCIUM ARSENATE FOR ALFALFA WEEVIL

FARMERS of the west have discovered that the most dependable means of controlling the alfalfa weevil is to spray with calcium arsenate. The only safe course say these men is to be prepared to spray alfalfa when it becomes apparent that the crop will not reach maturity without protection against the weevil.

MICHIGAN SEED POTATOES

MICHIGAN seed potatoes planted in Indiana by fourteen different farmers gave a production of 56 bushels an acre more than seed used from other sources, according to B. O. Hagerman, agricultural agent for Pennsylvania railroad. This yield was the result of a demonstration carried on by Prof. Lankeshire, potato specialist at the Purdue University, who co-operated with the Michigan Potato Growers exchange.

DRAIN TO PREVENT SEEPAGE

I have a foundation laid for a building, 20 x 24 feet. Wall, 4 feet high, and 8 inches thick. I find, now that it is too late to lay tile around the outside of the wall, that there is a seepage from the west and south, which, unless tile can be laid to catch and turn it into the drain, will be apt to trouble me with a wet cellar. What can I do about it? I have not yet put in the cement floor but wish to do so as soon as possible, and have been wondering if I should try laying tile around under the inside of the wall. If not, must I dig a trench down on the outside of the wall for the tile? That would mean a long, hard job, as there would be about two feet of real old blue gumbo to go through. Please advise.—I. C. C.

Laying drain tile around the inside

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### WATER SOFTENER

About how much does it cost to soften 40 gallons of little salted deep well water? Will water be poisonous to drink after softening? Will it taste different or bad? What is size and cost of water softener and which are best? How many gallons can be softened in an hour?—H. G.

Water from a water softener would be satisfactory to drink but might have a somewhat flat taste.

There are a number of sizes of water softeners on the market varying in price from approximately \$75 up. I suggest that you get in touch with a local representative who will be glad to give you full information and price list.—F. E. Fogle.

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Harriet A. Green, Milan.....	20.00	Alice G. Springs, South Lyons.....	20.00
Lawrence Lavigne, Garden.....	40.00	John E. Normandin, South Rockwood.....	20.00
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Walter R. Stoner, Jones.....	20.00	Jesse J. Murray, Bannister.....	54.29
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Henry Black, Ellsworth.....	35.71	Harold Gode, Ida.....	17.14
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## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### NOVEMBER WITH THE FLOWERS

NOVEMBER is clean-up time in the flower garden. All annuals which have ceased blooming should be pulled and burned. A lot of garden pests will be disposed of in this manner. Tools and portable garden furniture should be taken indoors and stored out of the way during winter.

If you are going to have hardy bulbs arrive after the usual time for the ground to freeze, it will be well to cover the space where they are to be planted with fresh, strawy manure to keep the ground from freezing. If manure is not available a heavy coating of leaves will answer the purpose.

Plants in the window garden require particular attention this month, not used to the conditions under which we ask them to grow. The atmosphere is likely to be too dry for them. If so, an occasional spraying with lukewarm water will help. The room may be too warm for them. If they have been growing outdoors or on the porch, living room temperatures will be too high for them just after bringing them into the house. It will be better to give them a north window for a few days after bringing them indoors. If that is not possible, it may be well to open their window on warm days. Symmetrical plants are the result of frequent turnings to the light. A plant allowed to keep the same side to the light quickly makes a one-sided subject.

Tea roses should be mounded up this month. I have tried many ways to protect the Teas during winter but the mound system is the best. Pile soil around the roots to the depth of about a foot. This is removed in the spring and the branches cut back to two or three buds.

While planting the so-called Dutch bulbs for blooming indoors during the winter, do not fail to include some Freesias. Plant them about two inches apart in a four or six inch pot of good rich soil, put them in a dark cellar until top growth starts, and remove the pots to the window garden. This flower will not stand heavy forcing. A night temperature of about 50 degrees with a day temperature ten degrees higher will bring them along in good shape.—C. W. Wood.

### RENOVATING ASPARAGUS BEDS

Please advise as to what treatments to give an old asparagus bed. The plants are far apart. Most of it has June grass sod. What fertilizer should be used and at what time?—M. F. B.

It is somewhat difficult to renovate an old asparagus bed which has become sodded over and to make it a profitable venture. As a general rule it pays better to start a new plantation for it is quite likely that the roots of the old asparagus plants are near the surface of the ground and would be likely to be badly injured by any treatment which might be applied to kill the sod. If the roots are of sufficient depth under ground, the best way to handle this crop would be to plow the field very shallow in early spring before growth starts and to disc it a number of times in order to cut up the sod. After the growth starts the space between the rows may be kept thoroughly cultivated and the sod and weeds within the row may be destroyed by hand hoeing.

The best time to apply the fertilizer is in July immediately after the last cutting is made for the main object in applying fertilizer is to stimulate a heavy growth of top. The entire crop in the spring is produced from food stored in the roots through the action of the previous year's growth and hence it follows that the heavier and more vigorous the top growth in

the fall the larger the crop will be the following spring. If one wishes to use complete fertilizer we would recommend the formula 4-8-6. This formula is the one largely in use by the growers of the eastern section of the United States. Many growers apply up to one ton per acre under the belief that it pays to use heavy amounts. It is quite likely that 1,500 pounds under ordinary conditions will be sufficient for maximum results.—Geo. E. Starr.

### WHERE CABBAGE IS KING

(Continued from page 483)

planting is completed and continues work. Cultivation starts as soon as as long as it is possible to get a cultivator between the rows.

The harvest starts about October 25th. The heads are cut in the field and, if the crop is to be marketed at once, they are trimmed to the marketable shape at the same time. But, if the heads are to be stored for later use, a portion of the outer leaves is left on. The annual question with the cabbage grower is "To store or not to store." The labor of storing is a big item and the loss from storage rot is heavy but the difference in price often far more than compensates for all these. A small part of the acreage is grown on contract and, in that case, the grower does not worry over the problems of storage. The contract price varies from season to season but since supply and demand have become somewhat stabilized since the up-set at the time of the World War, contract prices have not deviated much from the ten dollar per ton figure.

The cabbage growers of the Benzie County producing area have just about the same insect and fungus enemies to fight that you and I have in our home gardens. Although this section has produced cabbage on a commercial scale for thirty years, fortunately, they are still comparatively free from cabbage yellows. But along with other northern cabbage growers, they have plenty of trouble with plant-lice and the cabbage maggot. When plant-lice get thick enough to become injurious, they are controlled by the use of nicotine sulphate. Control of the cabbage maggot is a little more complicated. A slight depression is made in the soil near the cabbage roots and bisulphide of carbon, carried in a common sprinkling can with the sprayer removed, is poured in the hole. Being lighter than air, this chemical is forced downward to the maggots which feed on the roots. The common cabbage worm, so destructive in gardens farther south and here an enemy of early cabbage, does not often prove troublesome to the growers of the late crop in this section. Black leg and club root have not become established here, possibly because of the rotation practiced.

Between 200 and 300 carloads of cabbage are annually produced in the Frankfort-Elberta-Benzonia district with production slowly expanding. It is grown on land entirely unsuited to the crops common to that part of the state, and, it undoubtedly is the crop best suited to the local conditions. It is quite probable that other communities in the state with similar conditions might do well to study the achievements of these progressive folks.

Before petroleum was discovered in large quantities, whales and seals provided most of the world's lamp oil.

Poultry is raised on nine-tenths of the farms in this country.



## NOW THEY ARE NOT AFRAID

(Continued from page 481)

do if we didn't have any money when winter came.

"Well, one day, along comes a man from the next farm, over the hill a piece. He wanted my man to go with him to a land-clearing demonstration. We wanted some things at the store, and it was a chance to get a ride so he left the work and went.

"I tell you I was plumb scairt when he came back at dark with a box of dynamite, and said he had learned how to use it and was going to start in next morning and get a field cleared in a hurry. I didn't like it very much, but there was no use arguing, he was so excited and set. He wouldn't leave it outdoors because he said the rain might spoil it or the cow might eat it or something.

"Well, I never slept a wink all night. I was afraid to move for fear I might stub my toe on that hateful box and set the stuff off. But nothing happened, of course, and in the morning he went out and started monkeying around a stump. I was afraid to go out because I thought if he was killed, I would have to keep safe so there would be somebody left to take care of the kids.

"After a while he was ready, and we held our hands over our ears when the thing went off. It wasn't much of a noise, just kind of a 'plunk,' and as soon as I dared, I looked, and there stood my husband safe, and there lay the stump in five pieces. He did it awful quick. Before dinner he had ten stumps all on a pile! In just a few hours he had done what it took all of us a week to do by hand.

"We had a big field cleared by planting time, and we got a neighbor to plow it and we planted nearly all of it to potatoes because they said that was the best first crop. We were lucky, because that was the year the price went to \$1.12 a bushel. Of course, it cost a lot to hire them hauled, but we had a fine crop, and there was quite a little money left over, and we felt so good that we got a horse. Since then we have done a little better each year. There is talk now of a through road just a mile east of here going to Summers. Then we are going to get a little truck, and I am going to make butter and keep a lot of chickens. I just love chickens!"

Another instance of how a woman was brought rather dramatically to realize the value of the use of explosives follows. The case is extreme because the personality of the woman diverged somewhat from the usual pioneer pattern. For one thing, she was not so manifestly healthy and aggressive as her neighbors, and when I met her in her shabby little cabin I wondered what was the reason for it all—what was cause and what was effect. I was soon to find out, because she seemed to sense sympathetic interest, and was very ready to tell of how the family had actually been held back by her extreme aversion to dynamite.

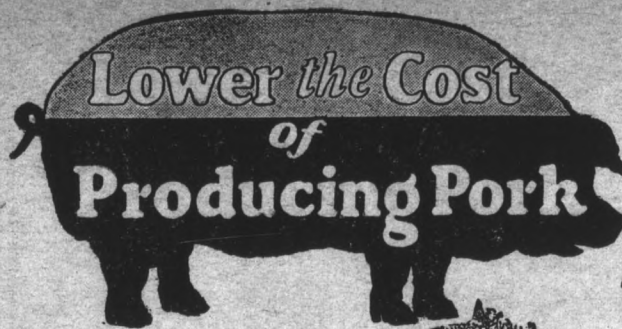
"I s'pose you have noticed," she said, "that our farm is sort of backward compared to some of the rest hereabouts? It's all my fault. I can see now what a fool I was. But when I was a kid, the boy next door had a finger torn off by a blasting cap. It was awful, and I guess I figured that if a small cap could do that, a stick of dynamite just couldn't help but be just so much more dangerous. So when my man wanted to use dynamite to clear up our farm, I just wouldn't hear to it, and I carried on something fierce. He has always been awfully good to me, and when he saw it set me crazy to even talk about it, he gave in and plugged away without dynamite.

"We weren't so poor to start with as some either. My folks gave us a good team, and we had five good head

of cattle when we came in here. But we just couldn't seem to get ahead. Always having to buy feed for the stock, and that took all the profit from the crops we could sell. You see, we couldn't raise enough on our small fields. It was awfully discouraging, seeing our neighbors getting ahead all the time, and it was all we could do to keep going. We even sold some of the stock, because, though there was a good market for milk and cream, it didn't pay when we had to buy so much feed. We worked hard too, but it didn't seem to do a bit of good.

"Finally, two years ago, I was sort of sickly, and I took the two youngest kids and went to visit my folks down in Iowa. My husband and John, who was fourteen then, stayed at home to take care of the farm. Gee, it was good to get away from the stumps and rocks and get where every foot of ground was producing something, and all the stock was fat and sleek. When the time came for me to come back here, I felt awful, and my younger sister came up with me, so I would not be lonesome for a while.

"Things sure looked different when I got back here though. There was a great big field south of the house where before there had been only



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sary year we are  
celebrating.



stumps and a few half grown trees and brush. My husband looked awful guilty and finally owned up that he and the boy had been using dynamite to clear it with. They had worked every minute they could spare the first month I was away, and had cleared nearly fifteen acres. It was too late by that time to plant potatoes, so they put in alfalfa, and there it was, ten inches high already.

"You can just bet I was pretty mad to find out they had gone against me that way, but my sister said I was an awful fool, and every time I looked at that field of alfalfa and figured up how much it was worth in cash money, I just couldn't stay mad any longer, and now I am glad I went away. It's pretty bad though, when a man has to play tricks on his wife to get her to see plain common sense.

"When my sister went home, she told the folks about the fuss we had had, and they offered to lend us money enough to hire some men to help, last spring, and we cleared up all except a nice wood lot north of the house. We nearly paid them back last year, and this year we can clean up that debt, and can begin thinking about a decent house and barns like the rest of the folks around here."

"I can't never get used to all this dynamite going off around here," said one woman to me at a demonstration. The women of the community had come to a meeting to have a hot meal ready at noon for the farmers and the demonstration crew, and were gossiping comfortably, waiting for the coffee to boil up. "My men use it, but I made them build a shed for it way over in the edge of the woods, and if any dare bring it near the house, they sure catch it from me!"

After the dishes were washed, I strolled over to where the men were working, and found four women busy with blasting materials, under the direction of one of the instructors. One of them was the woman quoted above, and none of the other three had ever before been any nearer a stick of dynamite than they could possibly help.

Before they were through they had completely loaded and fired a stump, and four prouder women were never seen. It is safe to say that no one of the four ever made objection again—especially if they had ever tried to remove stumps by the old-fashioned back-breaking and slow methods.

In the using of millions of pounds of explosives in clearing cut-over land in the country in which my husband has been operating, the education of the women as to the use and practicability of dynamite has been no small factor. I was interested in the reaction of the farm women to the use of explosives because of my own conversion. I was on the lookout for indications of the trend of their feelings on the subject, and it seemed to me that invariably, when the farm woman realized that dynamite is not a deadly toy but a docile helper, she

was strongly in favor of its use. Familiarity does not cause her to lose respect for the power of the explosive, but rather makes her realize that in

the hands of her men, who have been correctly informed concerning its use, it is as willing and safe a farm assistant as the familiar axe or mower.

## Our Thanksgiving Harvest

*A Comparison With America's First Harvest*

By Earle W. Gage

IT is, indeed, a Titan's task to picture the amazing crops of this year of blessed thankfulness—a real Thanksgiving year. The normal eye is no more accustomed to viewing billions than is the human brain to thinking in them. Yet very much of our property is made up of such large figures this Thanksgiving as we call the roll of crops which not only fill the American larder, making us safe from starvation for another year, but which insure prosperity and comfort in the millions of homes, whether located in city or country.

Sometimes, even in the very orgy of counting up our blessings, we overlook the most important point of all—thankfulness. It isn't enough simply to tabulate the detailed estimates from each of the forty-eight states to learn the billions and billions of bushels of farm and garden crops which safeguard us against want. A little ceremony of genuine thankfulness rounds out the occasion, puts us in a mellow frame of mind, and opens the way for a keener appreciation of what these crops really mean to us.

### First Thanksgiving for Corn Crop

At the close of the first harvest in Massachusetts, 326 years ago this autumn, Governor Bradford set aside a day of Thanksgiving. The crops harvested, especially corn, had made it possible for the little colony to continue. Thus, at the very beginning of our national existence there was bequeathed to us a gigantic paid-up insurance policy in the corn plant which so abundantly supplied our people with food.

Since that day in 1621 Thanksgiving Day has become the one typical American holiday. And yet, perhaps, too many of us forget that goodly crops were the first reason for being thankful and is still one of the main reasons.

Although the American wheat crop this year did not prove a record-breaker, compared to those enormous crops garnered during the strife in Europe when American farmers were called upon to produce food to replace the depleted fields of the war-ridden area, yet the hundreds of millions of bushels trickling into the tin snouts of thousands of elevators not only insure us against wanting for our daily bread for more than a year to come, but put new activity into thousands of farm communities and renewed energy into large and small business centers.

Corn, that king of farm crops, returned a harvest of more than 2,500,000,000 bushels, while giant silos were

filled with ensilage, providing the dairy and beef cattle with succulent food for months to come, thus insuring our supply of these essential foods.

### Oats Add a Million Dollars

Oats, a crop few of us ever think much about, save as we consume delicious oat breakfast foods, will add more than half a billion dollars to the national wealth. And, fewer people realize the importance of our great hay crop, which this year far exceeded that of last year, the one hundred million tons at a very low estimate, adding half a billion dollars to the farmer's bank account. Cotton will return more than one billion dollars this year, and genuine thankfulness prevades the many Southern States where cotton is king.

But let us set out to visualize the gigantic proportions of our crops, that we may the better appreciate the reason for thankful hearts. Start with corn, wheat, and oats, the three leading cereal crops, providing foods for man and beast, prosperity for country and city alike, Manhattan Island, on which New York City stands, contains twenty-seven square miles of land surface. Should we empty these three largest grain crops over these 14,038 acres the gathered grain would cover the island to a depth of 120 feet—everything under ten stories would be buried beneath the avalanche of breadstuffs!

Or, let us suppose we lumped it together. Make a bin, if you please, and our three great cereal crops would fill a titanic measure one-half a cubic mile in dimensions. If it were set up on Broadway, this half-cubic mile would tower seven times as high as the Woolworth Building, and the bin would be twenty city blocks long by ten blocks wide. To grow the wheat alone required a field as large as all of New York State, and the 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn were grown on a field as large as New York, with New England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

And so on right down the column, nature has been most kind to American country folks. Surely, a far different situation confronts us than that which faced those fathers of Thanksgiving. Contrast this against that first harvest, and we should the better appreciate the reason for our thankfulness this year.

### Down to Last Pint of Corn

During the summer following the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers, in the epic Mayflower schooner, the colonists lived upon the feeble supply of food which had been brought over

from England and Holland, and which was exhausted before the new crop was anywhere near mature. Governor Bradford became aware one day of the sad fact that there remained but one pint of corn in all the settlement. A sorry outlook, indeed, was this and well might they exclaim, with the disciples of old, "what is this among so many?" Little enough, truly, since the days of miracles were supposed to be past. However, from the seven little log cabins nestled about near the shore, the people were summoned together by Governor Bradford, and the slender stock of provisions impartially divided among them, five kernels being the share of each man, woman and child. With sad hearts they must have eaten this frugal meal, knowing not whether another kernel was to come on the morrow.

Three or four months passed away before the founders of the nation again tasted either corn or bread, being forced to live on shellfish, berries, nuts, acorns, and other edibles the wilds afforded. Anxiously they watched the ripening of the crops! At length, in due season, they were gathered in. An ancient report reads that: "The corn yielded well, and the barley was indifferently good, but the peas were a failure, owing to drought and late sowing." Barely satisfied, however, was the little colony, and Governor Bradford sent forth four skilled hunters in quest of fowls that they might "After a special manner," rejoice together. Thus was Thanksgiving, our American festival, founded in the forbidden hills of the New World.

These lines from Governor Bradford's diary tell the story:

"Famine once we had—  
But other things God gave us in full store,  
As fish and ground-nuts, to supply our strait,  
(That we might learn on Providence to wait;  
And know, by bread alone man lives not in his need,  
But by each word that doth from God proceed."

We of this day of plentiful crops, vast herds of cattle, sheep and dairy cows, providing us with an abundance unknown to any people, should also be most thankful at Thanksgiving time.

### BY THE WAY

Father: "Every time you are bad I get another gray hair."  
Son: "Well, you sure must have been a corker. Look at Grandpa."

Teacher: "Joseph, what are you going to give your little sister for a birthday gift?"

Joseph: "I dunno, last year I gave her the chicken pox."

Wife: "Dear, this is our twenty-third anniversary. Hadn't we better kill a chicken for dinner?"

Husband: "Goodness, why punish a chicken for what happened twenty-three years ago?"

Frank R. Leet.

### Activities of Al Acres—A Bird of Passage.





## RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WILL IT BE A "DIPHTHERIA YEAR?" IT IS FOR YOU TO SAY

A HEALTH officer calls attention to the general increase over the United States in diphtheria cases and suggests that a "diphtheria year" is due. You often hear of a "diphtheria year" or measles year, or some such term. It simply means that children in a new crop have grown old enough to get out where the disease against which they have no immunity may strike them. After a bad year there may be two or three years of comparative freedom because the children of school age have weathered the attack.

This prediction of a "diphtheria year" is a terrible blow to the mother of young children. I am very happy to tell you that, so far as diphtheria is concerned the answer rests with you. It is no longer necessary for your child to develop immunity by actual warfare with diphtheria. An immunity that is just as effective may be produced artificially by the use of Toxin-antitoxin. Three small doses of this agent are injected hypodermically at intervals of one week. The pain is no more than is produced by a needle-prick, and, in general, there is no severe reaction whatever. I have personal knowledge of thousands of cases without a mishap. And the wonderful sequel is that these children are protected from diphtheria.

If this is a "diphtheria year" it will be because parents have not given their children the simple and efficient protection supplied by this method of vaccination. The home doctor should be consulted. He will perform the three vaccinations at very slight expense. In many communities with well-organized health departments the health officer gives the service to school children free of charge.

### EXPECTANT MOTHER WEEPS

I am expecting my third baby soon and have queer feelings that I never had before. I'm inclined to weep. Husband doesn't know what to make of me. Is it normal?—Mother of Two.

Many women find their emotions beyond control when carrying children. Something can be gained by suggestions of control but better not take such matters seriously. Friend husband should be advised that a weeping woman is greatly to be preferred to an angry one. During the time of pregnancy the household should defer in every possible way to the expectant mother and adopt the rule that whatever she does is right.

### THYROID TROUBLE

Please tell me what to do for thyroid trouble.—T. F.

There are many troubles of the thyroid gland. The one, commonly known is that shown in the increased growth known as goiter. One great cause is a deficiency of iodine in the food and water. In the "goiter districts" it is now recommended that iodized salt be used to make up for the lack.

### PROBABLY RUPTURE

I have trouble in my left side at the lower part of my bowels. It comes and goes chiefly when I'm on my feet and always goes away if I lie down. It feels like heavy weight and there is a place like a small rubber ball that comes there when I strain. My doctor says it will go away but it has been three months now.—J. J.

You have a rupture, I fear. You must either keep it in place by a well-fitting truss or have a surgical operation. This will depend somewhat upon your age and the nature of your

work. I do not advise a young person to waste time with a truss, for it is only a palliative, never a cure.

### MEANING OF BLOOD PRESSURE.

What is meant by blood pressure, the amount of blood, or what? What effect does a pressure above normal have on organic heart disease?—F. D.

Blood pressure is not an index to the amount of blood, but to the force with which it is propelled. High blood pressure in organic heart disease may simply be an effort of nature to compensate for the fault in the heart action.

### HARMLESS SLEEPING POWDER

Please give me the name of a harmless sleeping powder. I am in my thirties, in good health, but a poor sleeper.—E. C.

There is no such thing as a harmless sleeping powder or drug. Any medicine given expressly for the purpose of producing sleep will eventually react disastrously. A thorough physical examination, including blood pressure, heart action and kidney condition may disclose something that can be cured by medicine and thus give better sleep. I recommend such action. But take no drug that "will make you sleepy."

**Enjoy Powerful 6.7 or 8 tube Radio: 30 Days FREE**

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**FREE! BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED 6 tube Super 365 RETAIL LIST**

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MIRACO comes completely assembled, rigidly tested and fully guaranteed. 3 yr. guarantee. Operate your Miraco with batteries or FROM ELECTRIC HOUSE CURRENT—as you prefer. Choice of beautiful consoles (with built in orthophonic type speakers) or table cabinets. Inquire complete satisfaction and save or make much money on sets, speakers, tubes, batteries or A. B. and C light socket power units—deal direct with one of America's oldest reliable makers of fine radios (8th successful year).

**LOWEST RADIO CORPORATION, Pioneer Builders of Sets**

832-B Miraco Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

**WITHOUT OBLIGATION, send me free literature, AMAZING SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE OFFER, testimony of nearby users, etc.**

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**CORONA**

**An Amazingly Soothing, Healing Ointment**

Works like magic on Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Eczema, or any flesh wound on man or beast—Sore Teats and Caked Udders of Cows. Corona is extracted from the wool of sheep. Wonderfully effective. Every home should keep it on hand for any emergency. Your druggist has it. Write us for Sample and booklet of uses. Both free and postpaid.

**CORONA MFG. CO.**

**252 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.**

**Free Sample**

### DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Never sold in stores nor by agents. Every appliance made to special order and sent direct from Marshall. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. Brooks Appliance Co., 307 A State St., Marshall, Mich.



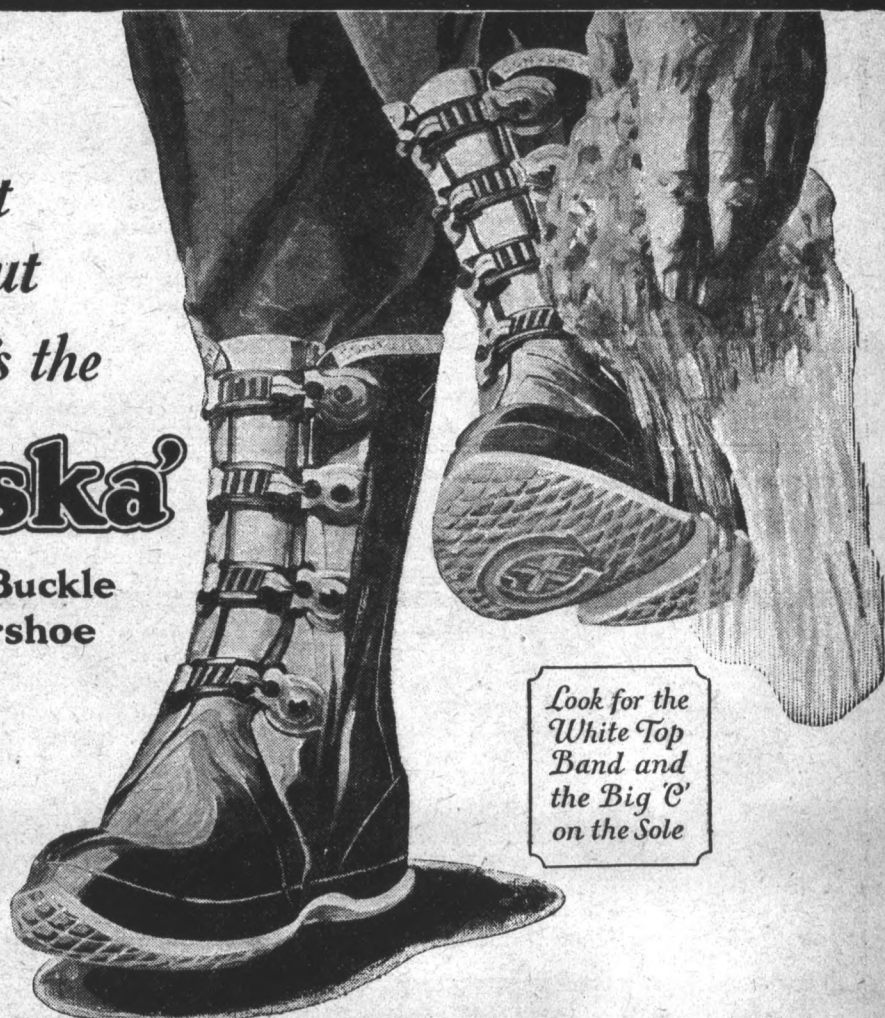
Mr. C. E. Brooks

*Easy to clean*  
*Warm as toast*  
*Hard to wear out*  
—that's the  
**'Nebraska'**

**The Popular Four Buckle All Rubber Overshoe**

**MORE** value could not be put into an overshoe at any price! Examine and compare its construction. There you will find the reason for its increasing popularity. The actual test of wear convinces its owners that 'Nebraska' returns every cent of its purchase price in long, comfortable and satisfactory wear. For five-buckle height, buy the 'Chief'—same quality.

Converse-made rubber footwear provides the entire family with styles, shapes and sizes for all purposes. For economy's sake, look up the Converse dealer nearest you.



Look for the  
White Top  
Band and  
the Big 'C'  
on the Sole

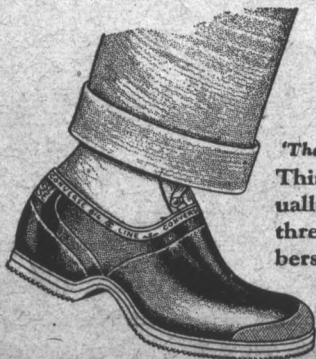
**Converse**  
**BIG 'C' LINE**  
**RUBBER FOOTWEAR**

CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE COMPANY

Factory and General Offices, Malden, Mass.

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### 'Caboose'

**'The World's Best Work Rubber'**  
This famous rubber actually outwears from two to three pairs of ordinary rubbers. Look for the White Top Band when you buy—it identifies the genuine.

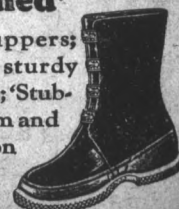


### 'Ruff-Shod'

Reinforced to give extra wear where it is needed. Comfortable as an old shoe. Look for the White Top Band—it pays.

### 'Watershed'

Cashmerette uppers; fleece lining; sturdy white tire soles; 'Stubbard' toe. Warm and comfortable on coldest days.





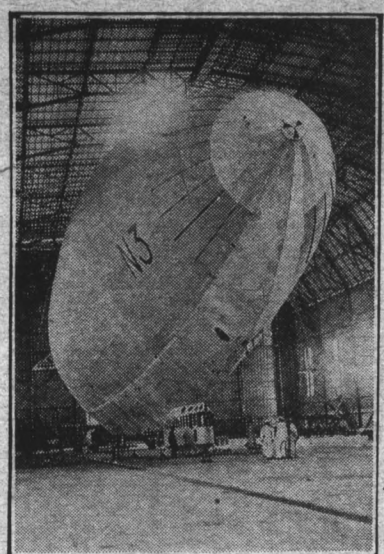
# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



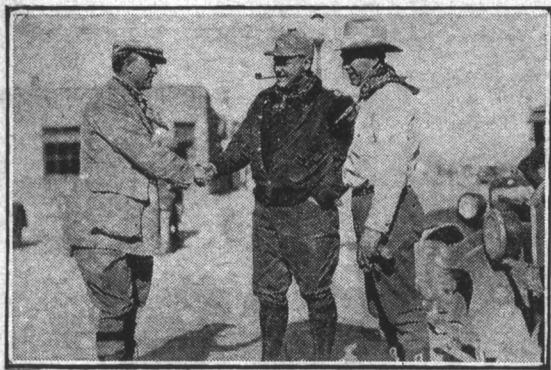
Noted American banker, T. W. Lamont, is not "too proud" to carry a paper parcel.



Four hundred gallons of apples were used to make the world's biggest apple pie as a part of the celebration of National Apple Week in Washington.



The N-3, Japanese navy's only dirigible, has been destroyed by explosion at sea.



Ty Cobb, baseball artist of all the ages, Garland Buckeye, and Tris Speaker are hunting antelopes in Wyoming.



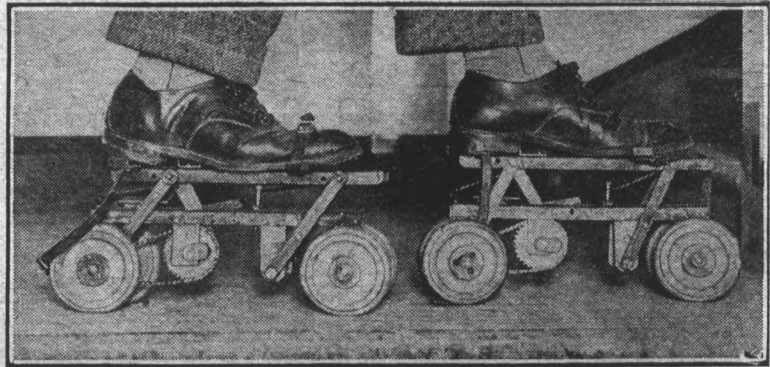
Vermont's turkey queen, Mrs. R. P. Lesure, has raised 80 per cent of turkeys hatched.



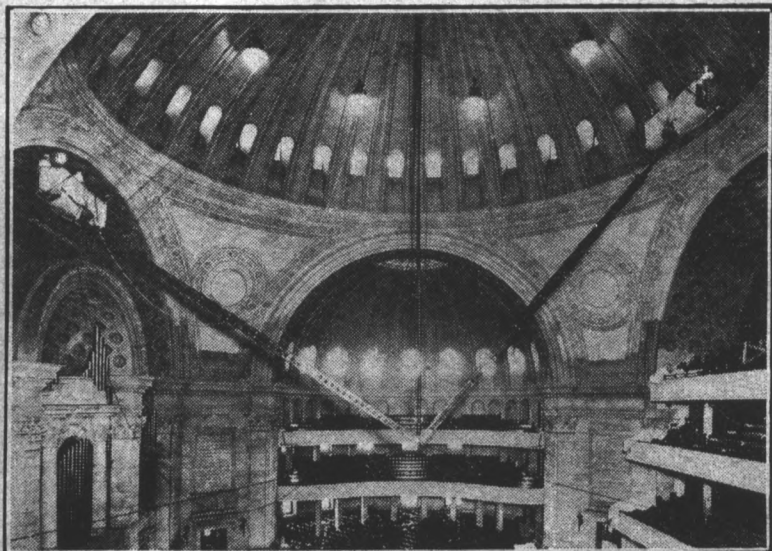
Modern Teutonic architecture avoids unnecessary ornament and aims at the greatest simplicity matched with the greatest utility.



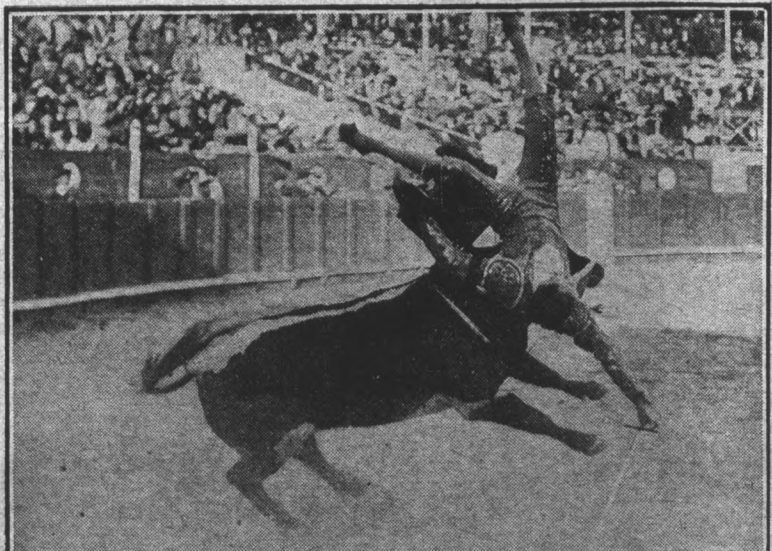
These officers, in charge of the four British R. A. F. flying boats which are to be stationed at Singapore, are now off on their 25,000 mile cruise.



These "seven-league boots," it is claimed, enable the wearer to make thirty miles an hour instead of three or four. The device was exhibited at the International Exhibition in London.



Invention of a "hanging derrick" which swings a platform for workmen into any part of a vaulted ceiling facilitates the cleaning of ceiling in churches and cathedrals.



The instant, tense and tragic, when Felix Merino, one of Spain's celebrated bull-fighters, was killed in the arena by the infuriated animal he was fighting.



# ATWATER KENT RADIO

## Have you heard the big news of Radio?

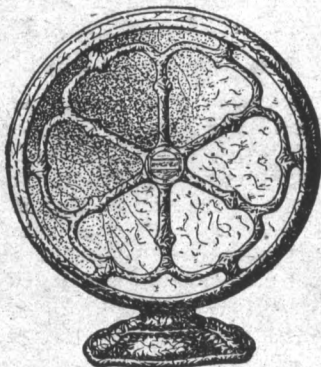
**E**NORMOUS DEMAND, met by careful mass production in the largest radio factory, has lowered amazingly the prices of Atwater Kent Radio.

Already more than a million families have bought it and a second million are buying it now—in cities, in towns, and especially on the farms, where *good* radio is so essential.

Its natural tone, wide range, ONE Dial operation, sturdiness, freedom from trouble, have made it the radio that *everybody* wants.

**MODEL E RADIO SPEAKER.** New method of cone suspension, found in no other speaker, makes certain the faithful reproduction of the entire range of musical tones. An extraordinary Speaker—hear it! . . .

**\$24**



Its popularity makes possible the almost unbelievable economies of manufacturing on a big scale. These savings come back to you in the form of lower prices for 1928, effective NOW.

Atwater Kent Radio—perfected, tested, proved in more than a million homes—unexcelled in tone quality, simplicity, reliability, beauty and compactness—the radio that works and keeps on working—the greatest radio value ever offered—

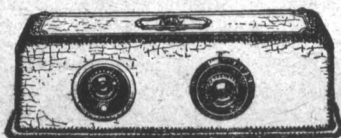
Is yours at the nearest Atwater Kent dealer's. See him today.

Electrified, if you like—Any Atwater Kent Receiver can be operated from your electric light circuit as a source of current supply. It's merely a matter of equipment. Just tell the dealer which you wish—battery power or socket power.



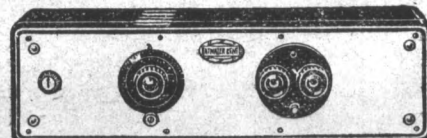
**MODEL 30**, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver. The mahogany cabinet of unobtrusive beauty is the type that many people prefer. Without accessories . . .

**\$65**



**MODEL 35**, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with shielded cabinet, finished in two tones of brown crystalline. Ideal for a small table, window sill or bookshelf. Without accessories

**\$49**

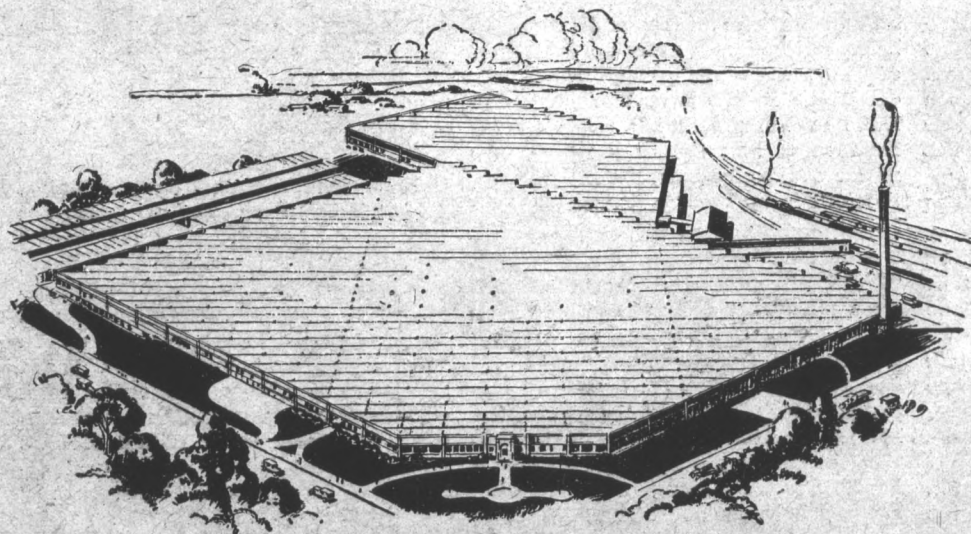


**MODEL 33**, a very powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with solid mahogany cabinet and gold-plated trimmings. Unusually effective where distance-getting is essential or inside antenna is necessary. Simple antenna adjustment device assures remarkable selectivity. Without accessories . . .

**\$75**

ONE Dial Receivers licensed under U.S. Patent, 1,014,002

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies West



The largest and finest factory in the world devoted solely to radio

Atwater Kent Radio Hour every Sunday night on 23 associated stations

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A. Atwater Kent, President, 4769 Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.



# Fayal, Land of Perpetual Farming

*Hikers Visit Where the Folks Live Upstairs and the Cows Downstairs*

By Francis Flood

AS JIM and I sat this evening in the little dining saloon of the "West Humhaw," somewhere off the west coast of Africa, my curly-headed partner suddenly piped up, "Pop, I don't want to interrupt your train of thoughts, but of all the places you've been where you would like to return again for a longer visit?"

"Home," I answered. He hadn't interrupted my train of thought at all. "Yes, but where next?" My nomadic partner thinks of home only as a place to outfit for the next trip.

"The Azores Islands," I told him. "I'd certainly like to go back there and spend a month on a walking trip over the island of Fayal. Walking or bicycling."

Our automobile ride over that island with Senor Avila a few days before was just the thing for the one day we could be there, but it was too hurried. We could only glimpse, for instance, the chimneyless roofs of the farmers' stone, two-story houses and had to content ourselves with asking the bashful matron of the one house we had time to enter how she did her cooking.

"We build the fire, so, and the smoke goes out the hole." She indicated a stone shelf on the wall inside the house where an open fire was laid, and the smoke—that is, some of it—curled out a hole just above. They had no stove.

Some day I want to go back and watch—and smell—those people cook a meal, and help to blow the smoke out the hole in the wall.

WE could only drive past the smooth, round, saucer-like concrete threshing floors, 20 or 30 feet in diameter, sloping slightly toward the center, and swept as clean as a Dutchman's doorstep. We had to be content with Senor Avila's explanation as we sat in the car and watched one of these threshing floors in operation. "The farmer piles his wheat on this floor and then he hitches his cows to a stone sledge and drives them 'round and 'round on that floor to thresh out the grain. The wind blows away the chaff, the straw is pitched off, and the wheat slides down to the little hollowed place in the center. Nearly every farmer has a floor like that."

Sometime I want to drive the cows around an Azorean threshing floor and help the farmer thresh his wheat.

We drove past countless little square fields of from one to four or five acres, each tiny field bounded by a beautiful hedge of blue hydrangea bushes at least six feet tall marking the great green hills off into a hopscotch pattern of tiny green squares. "How come so many little fields, and why they are all fenced off with hydrangea bushes?" we asked our patient chauffeur, who probably didn't know what barbed wire was.

"The hydrangeas grow wild and make a good fence, and it's cheap, too. The little fields are fenced off because a different farmer owns or rents nearly every field. He can make a living on so few acres because he farms intensively, keeps something growing on his ground nearly all the time, and has very little expense for labor, machinery, automobiles, and the other things your farmers have to pay for. On this little field, for instance, when he cuts his wheat he puts the ground at once into corn. He cuts the corn green for fodder, and then maybe grows a crop of rye grass or even potatoes before time to plant wheat again. He and his family do all the work. He needs only a cart and a sickle and a wooden plow and a hoe; and his cows furnish him power and milk and beef."

WE stopped to watch one farmer planting corn on a steep hill-side, his pretty daughter hand-dropping the corn behind him, as he laboriously scratched the surface with his two cows and wooden pointed plow. But some day I want to loiter along the Azorean countryside, visit with the man by the side of the road and help him cut his wheat and plant his potatoes. I want to stop and drink water from his cool jug and dig my own bare toes into the soft ground behind the plow and yell at his cows the Portuguese for "Gee" and "Haw."

As we drove past the big stone houses of the Azorean farmers, we noticed that the pretty señoritas—as well as the señoritas not so pretty—were always looking out the upstairs

pump was still besieged with the ragged multitudes from that end to town, the fired stevedores were still piling flour and cement and oil and lumber—and out in the harbor lay the "West Humhaw" with the American flag on her mast. It was our American home in the Azores. And, as a U. S. Shipping Board vessel, this traveling home of ours was genuinely American, government owned, and a part of our great and growing merchant marine.

"Well, what do you think of that island as a market for American goods?" asked Captain Phillips as we climbed on board. As master of the "West Humhaw," owned by the U. S. Shipping Board and operated by the American West Africa Line, he was



Oxcarts Hold Up Traffic on Highways, Which Were Built Before Autos

Windows, and usually waving at Jim as we passed. "Why are they always upstairs?" we asked.

"The downstairs is usually the barn, where the cows are kept," answered our friendly conductor, "and the family lives upstairs. This saves building two roofs. You notice that there is often an elevated porch or shaded court where the folks sit and rest. The barns are kept very clean."

Later in the afternoon, we climbed to the top of the green hill that soared almost straight above the town of Horta. There on the crest flapped six huge windmills, their thirty-foot sails furled and bulging like balloons in the gale that come up from the sea. We climbed the rickety stairs to the top of the stone tower and there, beside the two great stones that ground out yellow corn meal all day long, sat the toothless, beaming miller. We asked him why the farmers would laboriously carry their corn away up to the top of that hill and then laboriously carry the meal down, like the noble Duke of York with his twenty thousand men, and the only reason the miller could give was, "Well, you see, the mill is up here." Reason enough, I grant.

THE afternoon had developed such a delightful denouement of the island of Fayal, after our unfavorable impressions gleaned on the beach earlier in the day, that I was not one to tilt windmills with an honest miller. He represented that satisfied agricultural citizenry which keeps a country bowling merrily along in spite of the Bowery beaches and struggling cities around the ragged edges. We may call the Azorean farmer backward, yes, but he can well challenge me or any other average American to live on his few hilly acres and support a family of happy, honest citizens as he is doing in his primitive way.

Back on the beach the oxcarts were still creaking and groaning, the town

always pointing out to us passengers the many possibilities for the promotion and sale of American export goods. "You saw more American automobiles in Horta than all the foreign ones put together, didn't you? We brought eight cars on this trip for Horta alone, and we've over three hundred on board. We carry all the gasoline to run 'em too, and to run all those little European cars besides."

"You're from the middlewest," continued this enthusiastic sea captain who could answer all our questions on any subject from the fine points of navigation to the life and times of the African natives, "and you saw the 3,000 bags of flour we unloaded here today. That was probably made from wheat grown out in your country. We've got 12,000 more barrels on board for other ports, and one of these ships from this same line leaves America for the west coast of Africa every three weeks and year 'round."

HERE was an example not only of an American agricultural product being marketed in foreign lands, but also carried there in American ships. I went back to my cabin to figure out why it is better for American goods to be carried in American ships than, for instance, in British ships, rummaged through some Shipping Board literature that I had picked up in Washington and brought on board with me, and found that the total ocean freight bill of the United States is about six hundred million dollars and that of this the agricultural exports alone amount to 56 per cent of the total exports. Thus, the freight bill paid by the farmers of the country is enormous and a business item that may well be watched.

It would seem wise to keep this immense business in American hands instead of carelessly turning it over to a foreign country. We would not turn over our interior transportation to England or Germany, our railroads

and bus lines, and yet, before the Shipping Board began effective operation of its fleet in 1920 that is about what we were doing with our enormous exporting business for, prior to the war, American ships carried only about nine per cent of our exports. When the war came along and these other countries had to look after themselves we were without shipping facilities. Ships were built and American resourcefulness came to the front, but recently the following observation appeared in an English marine journal:

"The impression prevails among shipping men in France, Germany and Italy that American flag competition in the Transatlantic trade will not last much longer because the ships will soon wear out and there does not seem to be any prospect of new ones being built to take their places."

Whether the U. S. Shipping Board can claim all the credit or not, ocean freight rates have been lowered to the pre-war level since 1920, in spite of the fact that at that time the same rates were five times those of 1913.

But all this has nothing to do with my trip around the world. Our journey in the "West Humhaw" to the Canary Islands and our visit there will be described next week.

## "By the Way"

### QUIET BABY

One afternoon a young man was wheeling a baby carriage back and forth in front of his house.

"My dear" came a voice from an upper window of the house.

"Now let me alone," he called back, "We're all right."

An hour later the same voice again in earnest, pleading tone: "Arthur, dear."

"Well, what do you want?" he responded, "Anything wrong in the house?"

"No, Arthur, dear, but you have been wheeling Clara's doll all afternoon and isn't it time for the baby to have a turn?"

### NAUGHTY BOY

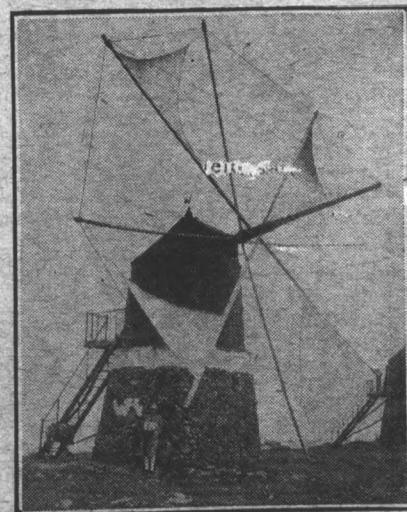
"What would your mother say, little boy," said a passerby, "if she could hear you swear like that?"

"She'd be tickled to death if she could hear me," replied the bad little boy, "she's stone deaf."

### A SURE SIGN

Bride: "Henry, dear, when we reach our destination let us try to avoid giving the impression that we are just married."

Henry: "All right, Betty, you can carry the suitcases."



One of the Windmills at Horta Which Is Used to Grind Corn into Meal

ing the impression that we are just married."

Henry: "All right, Betty, you can carry the suitcases."

An important discovery of potash has been made in New Mexico.



## KEEPING THE HENS CLEAN

Keeping the hens from walking in the droppings under the roosts helps in reducing disease and assists in producing cleaner eggs. One-inch mesh wire nailed under the roosting sections will help in keeping the hens away from the droppings and any eggs laid during the night will drop on the wire and not be broken on the boards. Eggs that are dropped and broken under the roosts not only help to teach the hens the egg-eating habit but contaminated droppings may be eaten with the parts of the broken eggs.

Many hours of labor in keeping a poultry house clean and free from disease has often been thrown away because the scratch grain ration has been thrown into the droppings in the litter and helped to spread disease through the flock. The use of long wooden troughs in each section of a laying house may be the best way of feeding the scratch grain. This will enable the poultryman to feed most of the grain without the danger of contamination from droppings.

The old idea that hens must exercise in deep litter for every kernel of grain is not so generally recognized now. If the flock is culled to remove the beef type birds the remainder of the hens will be fairly active and take considerable exercise. If they are of the laying type and have a balanced ration, the manufacture of eggs naturally tends to reduce their weight and prevent that over-fat condition which easily developed in the old type hen that never had a laying mash.—R. K.

## MATING BREEDING DUCKS

Can you advise me as to how many ducks can be kept with one drake? Is it advisable to breed a drake with its own offspring for one year?—Mrs. H. L.

A common rule is to mate one drake with seven ducks although good results may come from a ratio of 1 to 5 to 1 to 8. It is not considered advisable to inbreed ducks although if the stock is strong and vigorous, it might be done with fair results for one year. Commercial duck farms usually avoid inbreeding in an effort to keep up the vigor of their stock. Trading drakes in a neighborhood sometimes results in obtaining stock of practically the same breeding as the home flock. Occasionally introducing first class stock from distant breeders through the medium of breeding stock or hatching eggs often helps to prevent the dangers of inbreeding.

## ROUP AND BUMBLE FOOT

Some of my chickens get watery eyes and a kind of froth runs out of them and their heads start to swell. They get a bunch on the head and I have opened several of them. They have hard yellow stuff in them that looks like cheese. As soon as I noticed them I put them away from the others. Some get better and some die. I also have some that get a large bunch on the bottom of their feet and they limp. I have opened these and the stuff that comes out of the bunches on their head. If the bunch is opened they usually get better, but if it isn't, they have to be killed because their feet will rot off.—W. J. W.

The lumps on the head can be lanced and the cheesy matter removed. Then pack the wound with a bit of cotton moistened with iodine so it will heal from the inside or inject commercial roup cure with a small syringe or medicine dropper. Several treatments may be necessary to cure a case of roup and the value of the bird and the time of the caretaker can determine whether treatment is practical or not.

Roup should be controlled as much as possible by prevention. This consists in keeping up the vigor of the birds by proper feeding and housing

them in buildings which are free from draughts and dampness and kept as clean as possible with the aid of sunshine and disinfectants. Overcrowding in colony houses and brood coops often causes the summer and fall colds which later develop into roup.

Bumble foot is an abscess of the foot caused by jumping from high perches to hard floors or stepping on nails, briars or sharp stones. Lance the swelling and remove the hard matter. Then wash the wound with iodine or commercial disinfectant. Isolate the bird on clean litter until the wound heals.

## WINTER RATION FOR PULLETS

Will you kindly inform me as to what feed spring pullets need for winter laying.—Miss A. M.

A good winter scratch grain consists of two parts cracked corn and one part wheat. Feed about one-third of the grain ration in the morning in deep litter to make the birds exercise. Give the balance at night, enough to send the birds to roost with full crops.

You can use commercial laying mash or a home-made mash can be made of 100 lbs. each of ground corn, ground oats, middlings, bran, and meat scrap. Add 3 lbs. of fine table salt to each 500 lbs. of the mash. If plenty of sour milk or buttermilk is available for the birds to drink, the amount of meat scrap in the dry mash can be reduced one-half.

Green feed should be given at noon as the hens need a bulky succulent feed. Sprouted oats, cabbages or mangels are satisfactory. Keep oyster shells and grit before the hens at all times. A sprinkling of charcoal in the dry mash or a hopper of charcoal in the hen house is a help in preventing digestive disorders. When the birds have dry mash they need plenty of clean water or milk at all times. At all times, water is one of the most necessary as well as the cheapest items in the hen's ration.

## LAYS 173 EGGS

LADY Norfolk, world champion egg-layer laid 173 eggs in 173 consecutive days but the 174th day she missed, thus establishing a world's record of continuous egg laying. She made this record at Omaha, Neb.

## SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND BUCKWHEAT

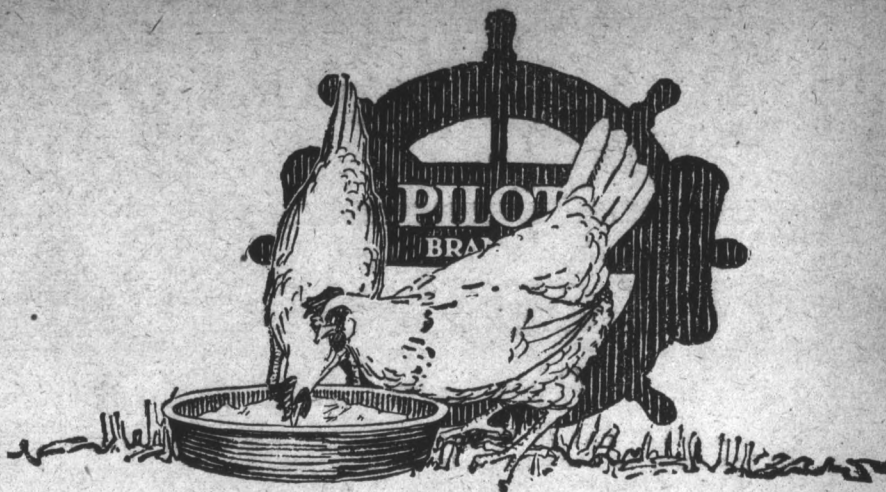
(Continued from page 490)

ration. The best way of feeding sunflower seeds is to use them up in the fall, allowing the hens to thresh the seed from the heads. This saves the trouble of curing them. Corn and wheat make a better winter scratch grain ration. If I had a large quantity of sunflower seeds I might use them for 10 per cent of the scratch grain ration but would not try to substitute them for the corn or wheat in the regular grain ration.

Buckwheat will furnish the hens with heat and energy but the woody hulls have little value in the ration. Buckwheat is often used to produce white poultry meat. Hens which are not accustomed to buckwheat will not take readily to it. I do not consider buckwheat a very useful poultry feed in comparison with corn and wheat and believe, in most cases, it will pay best to sell the buckwheat and buy other grains for poultry feeding.

Agricultural Agent, Johnson of Van Buren County, is planning three schools for the coming winter to be devoted to feeding, housing, and the diseases of baby chicks. There are now twenty-one leaders and 121 group members engaged in this study.

Easter lilies may be grown in gardens around the National Capital according to recent experiments by government horticulturists.



## It Can't Be Done!

Give your poultry flock the best of food, proper housing, good light and air, fresh water and exercise, and you'll then fail to get profitable egg production unless you keep Crushed Oyster Shell before them all the time.

It's simple chemistry.

Calcium Carbonate is what egg-shell is made of. A hen gets just enough from her food to produce only a few eggs. She can go beyond that only when she can

have more Calcium Carbonate.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake contains over 98% Calcium Carbonate. It is triple screened and free from dirt and odor, and there is no waste. It is the least expensive and most productive.

We brand our product, for it is guaranteed to be the best, and especially prepared for your poultry.

Demand Pilot Brand. It is your guarantee.

Sold Everywhere

## OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Special Sale!  
2 in 1 Breeches  
An \$8.00 Value

WIND PROOF  
EAR PROOF  
WATER PROOF  
INTER PROOF

All these excellent qualities are embodied in this wonder breech because it is made of a ten ounce OD all wool worsted serge material. They are strongly sewed, and bartacked at all strain points for extra strength. For the hunter, or outdoor workman they cannot be surpassed. Were they to be made today they would sell for at least \$8.00 a pair. They were made for the Army and have passed their rigid inspection. Sizes 30 to 42. State size. No. 1220 Price.....\$2.98 Plus Postage

**SEND NO MONEY** Don't send a penny in advance. Just your order by letter or postal. We'll send at once by parcel post ON APPROVAL. Pay postman only Price marked and a few cents postage. If you don't say it's the biggest, best bargain in breeches and cap you ever saw, we will send every penny back at once. The supply is limited, so order quick.

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## Michigan Farmer Patterns

Lace Lends Effective Trim  
to Afternoon Frocks



No. 874—Perfect Lines. Pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 3147—Mode of Femininity. Pattern comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 2 yards of 36-inch contrasting.

All patterns 13c each. Just enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern and a copy of our New Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you. Address your orders to PAT-TERN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## If You Entertain on Thanksgiving

*Plan Something a Bit Different Than Served Last Year*

THE fourth Thursday in November has come to mean not only a day on which to count our many blessings and to give thanks for them but also an occasion for a real family reunion.

Dinner, of course, is the most important part of the home festival day, and time, labor, and love go into the making of it. Naturally, the family expects something in the nature of roast turkey, duck, goose, or chicken. But for the other good things, mother has to scurry around for recipes that are a bit different than she served last year. The following menu and tested recipes may solve some of her problems:

**Harvest Cocktail**  
Celery      Olives      Pickles  
Roast Turkey, Goose, or Chicken with  
Potato Stuffing  
Baked Potatoes Scalloped Golden  
Turnips  
Cranberry Salad      Butter      Rolls  
Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream  
Coffee

**Harvest Cocktail**  
2 apples      1 cup confectioner's  
2 oranges      sugar  
2 bananas      3 tablespoons lemon juice  
1 cup grapes      6 marshmallows  
1 cup grape juice

Cube the apples, oranges, bananas and halve and seed the grapes. Chill in the grape juice for one hour. Dice the marshmallows and add the sugar and lemon juice and let stand one hour. Garnish with cherries, chill again and serve.

**Potato Stuffing**  
2 cups mashed potatoes      1 teaspoon salt  
1 1/4 cups bread crumbs      1 teaspoon sage  
3/4 cup butter      1 finely chopped onion  
1 egg, beaten

Combine the ingredients and mix well together. Pack loosely into the fowl, sew up and roast in a moderate oven, basting occasionally. If the fowl is not a broiler, add two or three tablespoons of water as needed.

**Scalloped Golden Turnips**  
Arrange in a greased baking dish a layer of sliced turnips and alternate with a layer of thick white sauce until the dish is filled, using a layer of sauce for the top. Cover with buttered bread crumbs, and bake one hour.

**Cranberry Salad**  
If this salad is made in individual servings, it is more attractive. On each salad plate make a nest of grated yellow cheese. Cheese may be grated very simply if it is forced through a wire sieve with a heavy spoon. In the center of the cheese nest, place a 1 1/2 inch cube of cranberry jelly. Garnish with nutmeats and a bit of mayonnaise at the side.

**Pumpkin Pie**  
1 cup cooked pumpkin      1/2 teaspoon salt  
2 egg yolks or 1 egg      1/2 teaspoon ginger  
1-3 cup sugar      1/4 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 cup milk

Mix the ingredients and pour into unbaked crust. Bake in a hot oven for ten minutes, then reduce the heat and bake until the custard is firm. Serve with a dip of whipped cream on each slice.

Of course it is the seasoning of any dish that makes or mars it, but we should not forget that the proper seasoning for our Thanksgiving dinner is a genuine spirit of thankfulness.

### CEREALS NEED LONG COOKING

IT takes an hour or more to cook a cereal properly, according to a late report of dietetic experts. This longer

cooking brings out a pleasant flavor and softens the tissues of the grain.

A double boiler is best for the cooking but a substitute is easily made by placing the vessel in which the cereal is being cooked into a larger pan. A few nails or a couple of metal forks in the larger pan will keep the water underneath the inner vessel.

Sometimes it is a help to start cooking the cereal when the evening meal is being prepared. A few spoonful of water poured over the cereal at night will prevent formation of a stiff layer.

### A REAL PICTURE BOOK QUILT

EVERY block is an interesting picture, and the finished quilt is a delight to every child. There are 20 Colonial History Quilt blocks in the



set and each comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design on a square of white muslin. The character is then embroidered in out-

line stitch, and the 20 set together with a contrasting color, form a complete quilt.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package, with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid on receipt of 50 cents for the complete quilt set.

Send orders to The Quilt Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

### MY THREE BEST TIME SAVERS

By the Prize Winner

MY vacuum cleaner comes first as a time saver in my household schedule for I use it every day and sometimes twice a day. It makes no dust so I only have to dust twice a week now instead of every time I sweep. It is easy to run and keeps my rugs much brighter than when I used a broom.

My gasoline iron saves many steps and much time, also. By properly arranging my clothes basket and bars, I can sit on my kitchen stool and do a large ironing. It is a relief in hot weather not to have to keep a roaring fire on ironing day.

My waterless cooker saves time and fuel, for a whole meal can be cooked

over one burner at a time. The food is not only better in flavor but it has more food value. I can prepare my meal in the morning and go about my work, or to town, and know that, when I return, my meal will be ready to serve. On club days, I prepare my husband's dinner in it and go to the club knowing that he will have a warm meal when he comes in from work.—Mrs. P. D.

### PRE-THANKSGIVING TIPS FOR THE HOME COOK

CABBAGE salad served in cups made from the outer leaves are seasonable for the harvest feast. The center of the cabbage should be shredded fine and mixed with diced apple and celery and marinated with mayonnaise.

For a centerpiece for the Thanksgiving table, try a low bowl of short branches of oak leaves mixed with sprays of bitter sweet.

## School Teacher Parents

By Hilda Richmond

WITH the best intentions in the world, parents who have taught school before marriage make it hard for their children and teachers, by "helping" the youngsters at home. A teacher with considerable experience in district school work said that it was possible in a new neighborhood to tell in one week just which pupils had teacher parents and which had not. The ones, who had never taught, helped their children by carefully following the methods used in school, as far as they were able to follow the children's direction of "Our teacher makes us do it this way," while the school teacher fathers and mothers insisted upon using the methods they had found good in their teaching days.

### Different Methods Confuse

One small boy was hopelessly confused because at school he was taught in adding eight and six to say, "eight plus two are ten and four are fourteen" while at home the parent insisted upon "eight and six are fourteen." We may all say the second method is the common sense one and the one we would prefer, but poor little boy had to add one way at home and another at school. Far better

Apple sherbet or mint ice served in red apple shells, from which the pulp has been removed, is a dessert for those who must resist the temptations of pies and puddings.

If you are planning on serving wild fowl, be sure to make the dressing rich in fat to relieve the natural dryness of the meat.

While the cranberry season is on, don't neglect to can some sauce and make some jelly for other occasions. This acid berry combines well with summer menus.

### WILLING TO HELP

The highwayman stuck the dangerous end of a blue "gat" in Mr. Meek's ribs and demanded his money.

"Sure," said Mr. Meek. "Take it all, but would you mind writing a little note with this pen, saying that you held me up?"

The bandit thought awhile, then he nodded.

"I get you," he grinned, "I'm a married man myself."

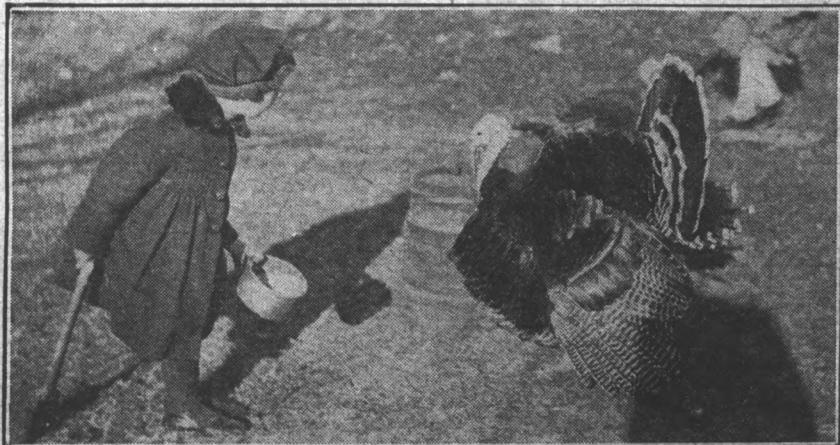
never to try to help the children at all than to confuse methods.

Another temptation of teacher parents is to push the boys and girls ahead of their classes. A youth who recently graduated at the age of sixteen, when all his classmates were eighteen, says with emphasis that, if he has sixteen youngsters when he marries, they shall go through school normally. He felt out of place all during his school course for he was not in the class with those of his age. The older boys hated him for being a sissy, but he was only the victim of fond parental ambitions. He gained nothing by graduating early, and missed the healthy experiences and companionship of those of his own age.

Another temptation of school teacher parents is to concentrate on the things that make a good showing. They "know the ropes" and are able to predict in a certain measure what questions will be used for tests and drill on those. They know the kind of problems, the trend of questions in geography, and all the rest of the examination material in a general way, so it is easy to bring them to the front. High grades earned by this method belong to the mother and not the child.

### Too Much Help Weakens

But too much of that kind of help weakens the ability of the children. They look upon themselves as brighter than the rest, able to pass any test, and lose their capacity for hard and long continued work that their classmates must give to get through. It is said that every gain has its loss, and that is true in the case of children directed and helped too much at home. A certain amount of aid, or rather wise direction in study in the home life, a quiet, undisturbed place in which to think, and regular habits of preparing lessons are all good, but pushing children by artificial methods usually works in exactly the opposite way from that intended by the devoted parent.



Little Miss Mary Stalks Her Thanksgiving Turkey That Tips the Scales at Forty Pounds



# Simplicity Prevails for Winter

*Worked Out With Plaits, Contrasting Folds, it Slenderizes*



No. 848—Typical Sports Coat. Pattern in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch lining and ¾ yard of 5¼-inch fur.

No. 869—Tailored Smartness. Pattern in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 878—Novel Idea. Pattern in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 32-inch contrasting and 2½ yards of 3½-inch banding.

No. 704—One-Piece Dress. Pattern in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 620—Smocking Is Modish. Pattern in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. The 4-year size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 355—Suitable for Stout Figures. Pattern in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 366—Boyish Junior Frock. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Enclose 13 cents additional for a copy of new Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine. It contains styles for evening, afternoon, and morning wear. Also a large selection of cute styles for the kiddies. A pattern for every style in the book, so it's easy to figure the

saving you can make by having a copy. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

## PICKLED ONIONS WITHOUT COOKING

I would like a recipe for pickling onions without cooking them.—Mrs. B. H.

Pickled onions that are not cooked are usually more crisp.

### Pickled Onions

4 qts. small onions 3 tbs. peppercorns  
1 cup salt 1 oz. ginger root  
3 to 6 tbs. allspice berries 1 qt. vinegar

Use small (silver) onions of even size. Peel, cover with cold water, let stand 24 hours and drain. Cover with brine (¾ cup salt to one quart boiling water) let stand two days and drain again. Cover with boiling water, let stand ten minutes. Drain and cover with cold water, let stand two hours. Drain, pack in jars; heat other ingredients together; fill jar with liquid and seal.

## UNUSUAL SANDWICHES BRIGHTEN LUNCH BOX

EVERY mother who prepares school lunches for her children going to school is grateful for the sandwich idea. It was an English nobleman, Lord Sandwich, who first thought of combining bread and butter with other foods in tasty combinations so that is how the word originated. These tasty combinations were never thought of in Lord Sandwich's time but they make a welcome variation to the kiddies' dinner pail.

Ginger Sandwich—Cut ginger into tiny strips and mix with cream cheese. Spread on buttered brown bread and

add a lettuce leaf and mayonnaise.

Pimento Cheese—Mix strips of canned pimento and cottage cheese. Add mayonnaise to taste and spread on buttered whole wheat bread.

Devil's Food—Chop equal parts cooked prunes and nuts together. Mix with yellow cheese. Spread on raisin bread and add a lettuce leaf.

## Our Little Folks

### STATE SECRETS



This state is noted for its beans,  
Its patriots and battle scenes;  
With hist'ry writ on rock and rill,  
From Plymouth Bay to Bunker Hill.

The pieces of this puzzle when correctly set together make a map of the state which the verse describes. The star indicates the capitol.

Do you know the state and its capitol? What can you tell about them?

The answer to last week's puzzle was the state of Oklahoma and the little black star represented Oklahoma City as its capitol.

To Ruth Byler, ten years old, of Huron County, goes the honor of solving the New York state puzzle correctly and for writing the best letter about the state.

## SOCIETY DOG SHOW

HERE'S another new game for you to play. You'll find it heaps of fun especially on a rainy afternoon when you cannot play outside. Each player is allowed to name the kind of dog he wishes to be and he then proceeds to act as much like the animal he represents as possible. The bull dog growls, the hound follows an imaginary rabbit, etc. At the same time an older player taking the part of "trainer" puts the dog through various tricks, such as jumping over a broom handle, standing up with his hands in the position taken by the front paws of a dog begging for a treat, pushing a small baby carriage, or any trick that a performing dog might be expected to do. While he is in the hands of the trainer the "dog" must not laugh or even smile, and if he does so he can be made to pay a small forfeit or can even be put out of the kennel until the end of the game.—Aunt Martha.

# WIGWAM for Style



THERE is a comfortable feeling about wearing these stylish, snug-fitting, and fine quality silk and silk-and-wool hose.

You just know that they look well. Special re-enforcement at four points combined with the fine quality permits your wearing them all the time with economy.

Plenty of stretch at the top, and every pair perfect, assure satisfaction with WIGWAM.

Let the WIGWAM dealer show you his splendid assortment.

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Established 1916.

GUARANTY STATE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.  
Euclid at E. 105th St. Cleveland, Ohio

# 10 Hens Lay 10 Eggs a Day

Winter doesn't stop Mr. Henry's hens

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

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

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

DON SUNG  
Chinese for Egg-Laying



# OUR PAGE

## Guilford's Home-Coming

*He's Still an Active Circler*

Last week we had the home-coming message and picture of White Amaranth, the popular M. C. girl. This week we treat you with none other than the home-coming message and picture of Guilford Rothfuss whose style of writing has also made him famous among Merry Circlers. He has deserted his usual style in this message but I am glad that it is helping him in his college work. I hope that Guilford keeps to his promise to send us a letter occasionally. Other home-coming messages will appear next week. I hope that you are liking these letters.—Uncle Frank.

YOU see, Uncle, and M. C.'s, one of the reasons why I have been a rather inactive member during the past month or two is that I have entered Michigan State College. And anyone who has ever been a freshman in college knows all too well how little leisure time he has. Last weekend I went home for the first time, and, lo and behold, that same day a letter came from Uncle Frank. This is the Sunday night of the week after, the first chance I've had to answer it.

The course I am taking is a Liberal Arts course, taking in the study of English Composition, European History, French, and Chemistry. I also am out for track, and ran on the freshman relay at the annual Soph-Frosh class rush Saturday. Needless to say, we won it, and also the class rush, Yea, '31!

I've been playing in a golf tournament up here this week. Thus far I've reached the semi-finals. I have another match some time this next week.

Everybody seems to consider me an "ex" M. C. by this time, I guess. So just to fool 'em, I'm going to write a



Golf Is Guilford's Hobby

letter once every so often to show them I'm not quite eighteen yet.

I really should apologize for this poor attempt at a home-coming letter, but I don't believe I shall. I'll try to write a better one later. Until then, Uncle Frank, and all the rest of you friends, au revoir.—Guilford H. Rothfuss, 1013 E. Grand River Ave., East Lansing, Mich.

Perhaps I am a little tardy in answering that request for a picture, but I assure you I couldn't get it to you a bit sooner. You see, I didn't have any pictures up here, which isn't to be wondered at, and as I didn't go home last week-end, I naturally had to send home for one. My "kid" sister, Florence, did the pinch-hitting at the other end of the line.

This picture isn't exceptionally clear, but it depicts me in a most

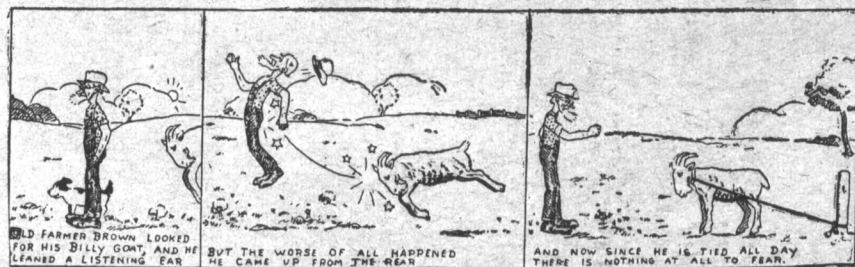
natural pose, therefore I like it the best of any I have. It was taken last summer, on the front lawn of my home. If such a thing were possible, I should like to have it back after the desired use has been made of it.

I believe I told you the last time I wrote that I was in a golf tournament. It's all over but the shouting, now. I achieved the not-too-great distinction of being runner-up in my flight. I lost out in the finals to a Sophomore, darn the luck! He gets a cup, and I get a little two-bit medal! But wait till next year. I'm going to play golf every day next summer (after work, of course), and what I do to that bimbo if I play him again, won't even be funny!

Uncle Frank, I surely do appreciate the interest you seem to take in me. If there is anything I can ever do for you to help out the Merry Circle, I want you to let me know, and I'll do

my level darnedest to come through. The Merry Circle has helped me in a good many ways, for one thing, the many useful articles which I won. I have one of the flashlights in my room now that I won. The pencils and pens, (by the way, this pen I'm writing with is an M. C. pen), I use every day. But the thing I derived the most benefit from, I believe, was the things I used to write. I can't tell you how they have helped me in writing college themes. Here is a straight fact. I have so far received not a single mark lower than an A in a theme. Can you believe that? I sincerely believe that goodly portion of the credit is due to the experience I received in writing those short stories and articles to the Merry Circle. I write exactly the same kind of stuff up here and it seems to be very effective. Well, so much for that.

I'll try to write once in a while and let you know how I get along. Thanking you again for your interest in me, and hoping that the snapshot will adequately "fill the bill."—Guilford H. Rothfuss.



Reuben Johnson, An M. C. Cartoonist Sends This in

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I want to thank you for the Michigan Farmer pencils you sent me. They sure will come in handy at school. You get lots of letters every day, I'm sure, so I guess that's why I never see any of my letters in print. I hope for goodness sake, W. B. is on a diet yet so he won't get me this time. He got me every time so far. Hope all the cousins are well and happy. I would like to see my letter in print this time. I must close and leave room for the others.—Martha Werner.

The reason yours and many other letters have not been printed is that they are not made interesting enough. Interesting letters are the only ones I can use.

Dear Uncle Frank:

What do you have to do to become a Golden Circler? I have never found out, though I have written once before.

I don't agree with Horst Beyer. We have three old cats and two kittens. We never keep them in the house. Every morning the mother cat comes into the barn with a mouse. Every night she does the same.—Ellen Ewing.

The only thing one has to do to become a Golden Circler is some unusually good work. In other words, I give the Golden Circle honor to those whom I think deserve it. It is a special honor given at irregular times.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am thirteen and in the ninth grade. I really and truly do think Lindbergh is a genuine hero, not only for his bravery in flying, but his first question for something to eat after his non-stop flight. "May I please have a glass of milk," aroused the inspiration in me and I think he is a splendid example for the American boys and girls. Don't you?

Hope Mr. Waste-Basket is quietly snoozing.—Anna Elsele.

I think Lindbergh's request for a

glass of milk and a bath is a true indication of his character and habits.

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C. Cousins: Uncle Frank, I wish to thank you for my M. C. card and pin which I received in the spring, also for the little knife I received some time ago. I am very much interested in the activities which take place on Our Page. I have enjoyed for quite a while the discussions of the M. C.'s on different topics.

I enjoy reading very much. I also am fond of poetry and like to memorize poems too. I have a poetry scrap book which I started last winter. I wonder how many M. C.'s have a poetry scrap book.

I liked going to high school, also liked the studies but had to give it up a year ago last spring on account of poor health.—Elizabeth Rowley.

Am glad you like Our Page and that poetry is your hobby. You must have an interesting scrap book. Hope you will recover your health so that you can finish school.

Dear Unknown Cousins:

May I have a line in this too? I'm not an M. C. so I expect Mr. W. B. will swallow this—let's hope he won't. I love to read the letters of M. C.'s. I think they're wonderful. Wish I could express myself as some of them do. I gained some precious friends through M. C. scrambles. I tried some contests but never earned a pin.

Those trips that were described sure set me rambling especially that one to Washington. Wonder if they took any pictures on their way. I'm going to Detroit for a visit to my brother. May I come and see you too, Uncle Frank? Pardon me, I didn't mean that at all. You know it isn't very polite for a girl to go to see a gentleman.

I don't know if I should say anything about bobbed hair, powder, rouge, and knickers or not. You might think I'm old-fashioned for my hair isn't bobbed. I have rosy cheeks so that abolishes rouge and a fair complexion, rarely use a little pow-

der. I think that's O. K. Knickers are all right, if you know when to wear them. No, I don't smoke cigarettes or anything of the kind and I think it's rude for boys to smoke and drink, don't you?

Do you girls like to go fishing, swimming, horseback riding, etc., as a sport? I just love them.—Seventeen Summers.

It will be perfectly all right for you to come and see me and I hope you do some time. Travel and tales of travel are always interesting. It is fine that you are interested in sane habits of dress and clean habits of life.

Dear U. F. and M. C.'s:

I thought W. B. might be hungry by now so here comes a fine feed. If you want my views on the subjects, here they are. I hate smoking and drinking. They are bad for men, but horrid for women. Oh, how awful I felt when my best friend took a cigarette and smoked it when one of those awful boys offered her one. Then she laughed at me when I would not.

I live on a farm and think it the best place an earth, and I doubt if any argument can change my mind. Farm work is not a "drudge" as it has been termed by many on Our Page. To me it is "fun" and I know many people who would say so, too.

Education is a splendid thing and every child should be well educated. That is another of my ideas. Also, kill every hawk and crow! They are big pests and not worth having around. They even kill the pretty song birds.—"Bubs."

Yes, those who refuse to acquire bad habits get laughed at sometimes. But, "he who laughs last laughs best." The others will wish many times that they had not acquired the habits. It is fine that you find work fun.

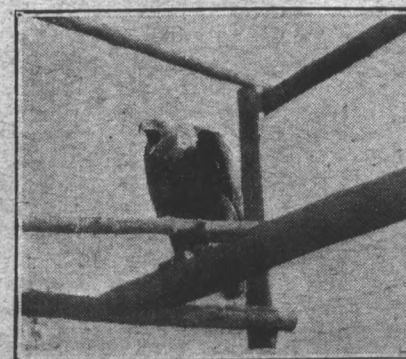
Dear Uncle Frank:

We read Mary Shoemaker's letter in which she stated that Lily ought to be ashamed of herself for telling that the present generation was "going to the dogs." We agree with her but we don't agree with Slim Jim because she said that everyone ought to study during vacation. We think ten months of school is enough without studying during vacation. We didn't start school this year because our parents said that the high school is too far for us and boarding is too expensive in the city so we decided to stay home and milk cows and probably after four or five years we can graduate from the dishpan and take up a commercial course. Well, this is enough from us this time. Hope Mr. W. B. is to school when this arrives. Will sign off as we are called.—Four Farm Kates.

Another message from the Kate Quartette. Seems as if you four should study at home if you don't go to school. I hope the dishpan course doesn't tire you.

### A TAME EAGLE

IF you were choosing a wild bird for a pet, and wanted one that would make a nice friendly companion, and would not fret too much



Megizzewas, The Tame Eagle

about being confined in a pen or cage, you would hardly select an eagle.

No bird is more regal, none more



perfectly typifies the untamed wilderness. The eagle is accustomed to soaring above forests where men seldom if ever come. He is wont to plunge into wilderness lakes in quest of his favorite quarry, fish, and when he screams, as he wheels thousands of feet above the treetops, he expects only wild creatures to hear him.

No bird is more wild, more free, and you would think more difficult to tame. Yet even the eagle yields to the mastery of man, if he is well treated.

The pet eagle shown here was captured shortly after he left the nest as a youngster, by a man who has studied the wild folk all his life. He took his captive home and made him comfortable in a large wire pen, naming him Megizzewas, which is the Chippewa name for the eagle.

Years passed, and finally Megizzewas was escaped. He was gone several weeks. Then he returned, perched in a tree in the yard, and waited for his master to come out and return him to his pen.

He feeds from the man's hands, and shows no anger when his master enters the pen, but he dislikes strangers, and when this picture was taken he said some very unkind things about the man with the camera.—Ben East.

#### AD CONTEST

HERE are a few questions to which you will find the answers in the advertising columns of this issue. Please write your answers as short as possible. Do not rewrite the questions but number the answer the same as the question is numbered. Also give the number of the page on which

you found the answer. The prizes for this contest will be fountain pens for the first two prizes; for the next three, beads for girls and clutch pencils for boys; the next five, knives. Don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper and M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. The contest closes Nov. 25th.

The questions are:

1. How can you keep warm and dry all the time?
2. What is the supreme court of the live stock industry?
3. What has high grade ball bearings at all high speed points?
4. What company sells steel steam shovel for \$1.98?
5. Who will pay five dollars for each letter they use?
6. What will reduce inflamed strained swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles?
7. What will cut your chore time in half?
8. Where can you get your hide tanned?

#### THE PRIZE WINNERS

The Thanksgiving story contest seemed to create considerable interest as we got a lot of nice stories. It really was quite hard to pick the winners but after prolonged examination we picked the following for prizes. Some of the stories will be used next week.

##### Fountain Pen

Donna Scribner, Bancroft, Mich.

##### Clutch Pencil

Guilford Rothfuss, 1013 E. Grand River Ave., East Lansing, Mich.

##### Loose-Leaf Notebooks

Ariel Denton, Saranac, Michigan.  
Ruby Norton, R. 2, Brimley, Mich.  
Ida Baker, R. 2, McBaine, Mich.  
**Two Michigan Farmer Pencils**  
Bernice Cook, R. 4, Allegan, Mich.  
Edith Blissett, Alden, Michigan.  
Lena Oksala, Rudyard, Michigan.  
John F. Strange, R. 5, Grand Ledge, Michigan.  
Theresa Grala, R. 1, Box 165, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## Little Prophet of the Poor

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

I CALLED Micah little, not because he is a small man but because his book is short—short, but with long meanings. Compared with Jeremiah's book, or Ezekiel's, the book of Micah is a primer. But it contains some of the loftiest teachings of the Bible, together with what is probably the best known verse of the Old Testament. In the highest climax of the book, the prophet bursts out with:—

"It hath been showed thee, O man, what is good;

And what doth the Lord require of thee;

But to do justly, and to love mercy, And to walk humbly with thy God?"

When Huxley, the English scientist and scholar, first read these words, he exclaimed, "A perfect ideal of religion!" Today Micah's immortal saying is inscribed on the statue of Religion in the Congressional Library in Washington. As the American



soldier boys were preparing to leave for the battlefields of France, Theodore Roosevelt was asked by the Y. M. C. A. to select a sentiment to be printed in the

New Testaments which would be given to the soldiers. He chose the words of Micah. Like some other prophets, and like many of America's great men, Micah was a country lad, and came from a country village. Perhaps that was one reason why his message is so vehement against the corruption of the city. He could see the badness of the city with clearer eye than those who had lived there all their lives. A humorist has said that after a man has lived in hell long enough, he will get so used to it that he won't mind it. That often happens in the city.

The residents have seen the injustice, the show and sham, the waste, the ill will, so long that they become calloused. A prophet from the country, fresh from his contact with nature and sensitive to the voices of the Spirit, is needed.

What impression did Micah make? Happily we do not need to guess at this, because a successor of his in the prophetic office has left record that flowers grew in Micah's path, long after he had ceased to walk earthly paths. Jeremiah, who is now believed to be the greatest of the Hebrew prophets, speaks with the highest respect and reverence of his predecessor, and he has a right to, for the example of Micah probably saved his life. Jeremiah prophesied that, because of her crimes, Jerusalem would become desolate and without inhabitant. This so infuriated the nobles, the real estate agents and the chamber of commerce, that they resolved to put Jeremiah out of the way. But suddenly some college graduate who knew a little history, recalled the fact that Micah, the Morasthite, had predicted precisely the same thing, and the people did not put him to death. On the contrary they honored him for declaring the word of the Lord thus fearlessly. It is good to know that our prophet made such an impression on the people of his time. Many of his brother prophets were not so happy in their work.

What did our prophet teach? He taught the truths that he felt were needed for the social and moral conditions of the time. He took his texts right out of the life he saw all about him. In the olden time the religious teachers did not take a text from scripture, as the preacher does now. And for the very good reason that there was no scripture to take a text from. The scriptures had not been compiled or written then, except in small part. "Woe!" cried Micah,

"Woe to those who devise mischief on their beds. They covet fields and seize them; so they crush a strong man and his household, a man and his heritage." He saw that the poor man did not have the same chance for a square deal as the man with a thick pocketbook.

How can injustice among us be reduced? For one thing, indorse any proposed changes in the method of legal procedure. Some states are making changes in court methods which are pretty certain to make justice easier, cheaper, and more speedy. Another thing one may do, is to help those who may be troubled through no fault of their own. A man who is a careful driver ran over a pedestrian at night, causing serious injuries. He was sued. Friends went to court with him during the trial. The fact they were there, he said, was worth a lot. Commend the action of honest prosecutors when they effect a piece of difficult prosecution. They will work harder if they know that the voters care. A few years ago a man of wealth and political influence was sent to the penitentiary, not finding any technical knothole of escape. That was like a breath of ocean air on a hot, sticky summer day. Judge and prosecutor had done their work well and, happily in this case, many told them so.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 20th

SUBJECT—Micah Champions the Oppressed, Micah 2, 1 to 3; 6, 1 to 13. GOLDEN TEXT—Micah, 6-8.

## 30 Days FREE TRIAL

### New Westgate One Dial RADIO

Here's our offer. Put any one of our 24 new 1928 models in your home on 30 DAYS' TRIAL. Use it for 30 days at our risk. Test it for distance, selectivity and real tone value. Compare it in quality and price with any Radio you ever saw or heard. Then if you are not convinced that the WESTGATE gives you the biggest value and the best price—YOU DON'T HAVE TO KEEP IT.

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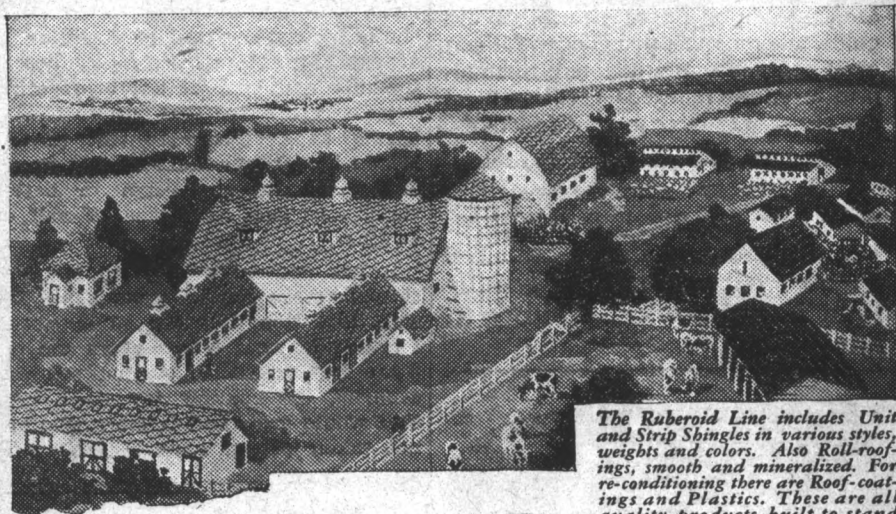
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From way out at Jay Em, Wyo., S. M. Foote writes:

"I could have borrowed money at 10% interest and still be ahead if I had fenced when I started."

A \$250 team of mares and five horses frozen to death in a blizzard—his only cow gorged to death in a cane field—a valuable Holstein bull altered by ranchers—Jennets bred to a neighbor's scrub stallion—two Holstein heifers strayed away—200 chickens killed by coyotes—10 acres of cane mowed clean by range cattle—these are a few of Mr. Foote's losses before he fenced.

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## Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folks

### CARE OF SEED CORN

I READ the News and Views in the Michigan Farmer and note in the last number what is said about seed corn. I have been a crank on that matter for sixty-five years. I learned a lesson, when a boy, on my father's farm. He had been in the habit common to most farmers of selecting seed corn from the crib. One season he discovered that corn was not germinating, tested his and found that but few kernels would sprout. A neighbor had corn of previous year that was O. K., but we had to pay \$1.50 per bushel—a price comparable to about \$10 these days. After that we invariably selected seed corn in fall before freezing and kept it dry and that was the last of our troubles.

I have even to the present time had corn, either field or sweet, for seed that I knew would germinate and I have said and written that any farmer who had corn for seed that would not grow had only himself to blame. Most instructions for caring for seed corn say, select early and dry to fourteen per cent moisture and you are safe, but I know of an instance related by a Secretary of a State Board of Agriculture who tested his seed corn in December and found it O. K. After that it was kept under cover but exposed to freezing. The winter was changeable and damp. In April a test showed sixty per cent germination. I always say get your corn dry before freezing and keep it out of freezing temperature. In that case it will hardly be necessary to test it. At least I have never had any that would not germinate ninety-five or better under any fair conditions of soil or weather.

It has seemed strange to me how slow farmers are to learn some lessons like this that are so apparent. I remember that a few years ago the State Department of Agriculture was scouring the country for seed corn that would grow and farmers who had not taken proper care of their corn

were paying high prices for seed, some of which, probably was not suited to Michigan and consequently produced a smaller crop.—Ira H. Butterfield.

### SUBDUING J. BARLEYCORN

IN regard to the weekly sermon by N. A. McCune, I think old John Barleycorn could be subdued if every one would turn out and help. But a good many people don't like to interfere for they think it is none of their business and also makes enemies. Some don't like to interfere because there is too much partiality shown. The man that has plenty of money gets out of it and the fellow that hasn't the money serves his time in jail. If all were treated alike, it would be different. It is like a good many laws, justice and right do not prevail. It is something like the abolition of slavery. John Brown was scorned and hung for advocating the freedom of the negro, and caused an awful turmoil and war because he advocated a good cause. So that is the way it goes.—S. H. S.

### MORE ABOUT PHEASANTS

I WISH to add a comment to the article written by W. H. Every, "Why Knock the Pheasant?" Why not knock the pheasant? In our part of the country the pheasant is one of the worst pests we have. Crows are bad and also English sparrows but they do not compare in destructiveness to the pheasant.

A year ago last winter, we had the misfortune to lose our home and all contents by fire, so in order to try and pick up a little, we rented ten acres of good ground to put into corn. I procured my seed and planted it. It came up fine and then the pheasants got busy. I bought seed and replanted it three times and I never husked one bushel of corn from the whole ten acres and could have hauled all the stalks in two loads. Well this

year I put in three acres on my own ground. Once more the "protected pheasant" got busy. Well, I have just twenty-four little armfuls of fodder. What they did not eat they tore up and threw down to destroy it. One can shoot a crow and hang it up, and the rest stay away, but the pheasant is not afraid of anything. I would rather have fifty crows than one pheasant. They have also killed my hens and roosters.—N. L. Reed.

### SKUNKS AND MINKS

I READ an article in your edition of November 5 entitled "What Good Are Skunks or Minks?" by Hugh Brenningstall. Now I wish to take exceptions to Mr. Brenningstall's statements because when you destroy the skunks and minks, you are just throwing nature that much further out of balance. Now if Mr. Brenningstall had been a careful student of nature he would have known that seventy-five per cent of the food of a skunk in the summer-time consists of bugs, beetles, and worms. If he had been observing, he would have noticed all through his fields little round holes where a faithful skunk had dug out a fat luscious grub or potato bug. Of course, once in a great while, he will invade the poultry house. In the winter time, he sleeps ninety per cent of his time in some woodchuck den back in the woods or pasture. The rest of the time he spends picking up carrion to live on till the ground thaws up so that he can go back to his old trade of grubbing.

Mr. Mink is not quite as good a friend to the farmer, yet he lives a great deal on rodents. I have noticed that a stream with a few minks along does not have many wharf rats. Now I would like to suggest that our good friend Mr. Brenningstall spend some of his winter days between chore time following the trails of his friends and helpers in his back pasture and woodlot.—Frank W. Ireland.

### RADIO BRIEFS

Static is to be made a useful servant of navigation by indicating the location, intensity and route of storms and hurricanes at sea. A recent invention of a Washington scientist has been perfected along this line.

A general order has been issued by the Federal Radio Commission that broadcasting stations must announce their call letter at least once during every fifteen minutes of transmission.

If the prongs of your radio tubes become corroded, do not file them but clean them with a rubber eraser.

Only two hundred foreign radio stations were listed at the Department of Commerce at Washington in 1924 but in August, 1927, this number had increased to 420.

The origin of the call-letter system for radio should interest many fans. Back in the days when radio was in its infancy, the department of commerce assigned "W" as a call letter for eastern stations and "K" for the Pacific Coast stations. For traditional reasons KDKA at Pittsburgh was allowed to retain its original call.

Chicago's Civic Opera will broadcast one act from popular opera once each week during the winter. Only one act is being broadcast so that the wholesale broadcasting will not enter into active competition with Opera.

Human beings today sat from three to four times as much as their stone age ancestors, asserts a British scientist.

About 6,500 persons in this country were drowned last year.

### A Prize Beauty That Won't Go in the Movies





# LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

## LEADING JERSEY COWS

**D**URING the year July, 1926, to July, 1927, more than 30,000 cows completed records in Michigan dairy herd improvement associations. The excellent production registered by many of these cows and the profits yielded by them to their herd owners has been beneficial to Michigan dairymen. The state average for all cows under test in these organizations is more than 300 pounds butter-fat.

Jerseys are playing an important part in bringing greater profits to Michigan dairymen. Excellent production has been experienced by some Jersey herd owners and the following table lists the ten leading Jersey cows regardless of age according to butter-fat production.

Association and Owner	Breed	Milk	Test	Fat
Barry No. 2, Howard Aldrich	Gr J	12,155	5.74	697.8
Cass, Howard Hutton	PB J	14,993	4.64	696.8
Newaygo-South, Schipper Bros.	PB J	12,760	5.02	640.2
Allegan-West, G. N. Carmen	PB J	10,695	5.97	638.5
Oscoda, Menno Esch	Gr J	12,346	4.99	616.3
Lapeer No. 1, Geo. Pitwell	Gr J	10,509	5.86	616.1
Kent-Alto, D. J. Dinsen	PB J	11,553	5.27	609.1
Newaygo-South, Schipper Bros.	Gr J	14,741	4.12	607.4
Hillsdale No. 1, J. L. Beal	PB J	11,467	5.28	605.8
Ottawa-Coopersville, Glen Luther	PB J	12,254	4.93	605.0

## MICHIGAN COW IN HIGH SOCIETY

**D**UTCHLAND Creamelle Mary Girl, a pure-bred Holstein cow, has just completed a test which credits her with producing in 365 days, 1,015.37 pounds of butter-fat from 26,842.2 pounds of milk, a record which places her in the honor class of all cows of all breeds. She is the 116th Holstein cow to produce as much as 1,000 pounds of butter-fat in one year. Eighty per cent of the 1,000 pounds butter-fat cows in the world are Holsteins.

Dutchland Creamelle Mary Girl is owned by and made her record at the Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Michigan. She is four years old. Her sire is Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad; her dam, King Segis Pontiac Konigen Mary. She was bred by F. F. Field, of Brockton, Massachusetts. Her record entitles her to be known as the champion senior four-year-old Holstein cow in Michigan for she holds the state record for both three and four year olds.

"She was just one of the cows in our herd and we did not know that she was making the 1,000 pound fat record until we were notified by the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry Office that she had," say O. F. Foster.

## POOR CREAM SEPARATOR WASTES MONEY

**S**OME separators will operate efficiently month after month, while others will do good work for a while and then go bad. Skim milk from a well-adjusted separator will not test over .02 of one per cent. Separators that allow as much as .05 of one per cent of butter-fat to go through the skim milk spout need attention.

Members of cow testing associations have their separators tested every month by the cow tester. Several members have reported that the amount of money saved by the monthly check-ups on the separator has netted them a sufficient amount to pay for their association membership for an entire year. If you do not belong to a testing association, any milk or cream buyer will be glad to test your skim milk occasionally.

Cow testers frequently report skim milk testing as high as .15 of one per cent. Such inefficient separation re-

sults in a preventable loss of 1.2 pounds of butter-fat for every 1,000 pounds of milk separated. In a herd of 10 cows averaging 30 pounds of milk daily that kind of a separator unnecessarily turns 10.8 pounds of butter-fat into the skim milk in the course of a month. At 45 cents per pound the total preventable loss of fat amounts to \$4.86.

Last summer one tester found a machine that was running butter-fat down the wrong spout at the rate of \$16.80 worth per month. When the tester raised the bowl a trifle it worked perfectly. Similar cases have been reported from other associations.

Time spent in having the skim milk tested occasionally may net the farmer high wages. If the test is too high, investigate. The machine may

not be level, it may sway too much while being turned, the bowl may be too high or too low, discs may be worn or loose, or the tinware may have rusted to the extent that holes have formed causing loss of butter-fat.—I. D.

## OUR DAIRY BUSINESS HAS SIZE

**T**HE dairy industry of the United States, grown to the magnitude of more than \$4,000,000,000 annual sale of dairy products, will be represented by delegates and visitors from more than 20 national organizations within the industry, in the annual meeting of the American Dairy Federation, Palmer House, Chicago, November 30, 1927, says A. M. Loomis, secretary of the organization.

Collectively the dairy industry and affiliated activities make up one of the most stupendous businesses ever developed, continues Mr. Loomis. Nearly one-half the arable land area of the United States is used for the feeding and handling of dairy cows. There are 25,000,000 of them. The farm value of their product is well upward of \$2,500,000,000 each twelve months. To these dairy cattle are fed annually three-quarters of the hay and forage produced in the U. S.

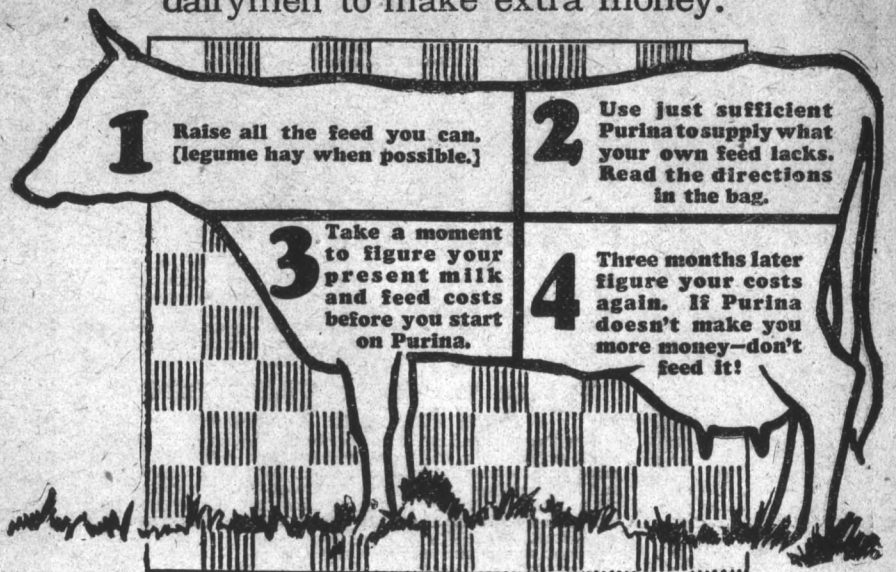
The hay alone that they eat is valued at a billion dollars. Their consumption of grain in one year amounts to \$1,750,000,000 farm value. It amounts to practically one-half the total amount of grain produced on all American farms.

Three and six-tenths per cent of the dairy products are used in ice cream. But on this apparently small base there has developed an industry amounting to a half billion dollars of sales per year, with a plant equipment of upwards of \$300,000,000.

One billion seven hundred million pounds of butter are made, and 5,000 butter factories require plant and equipment costing from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 to safeguard cleanliness, insure sanitation and produce the high quality product required in this country of high standards of living. It is the boast of the fluid milk distributors that they deliver a pint or a quart of milk on every doorstep in the United States every morning before breakfast as cheaply as Uncle Sam delivers a half ounce letter.

# 60,000 dairymen can't be wrong!

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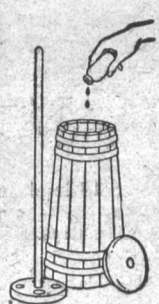
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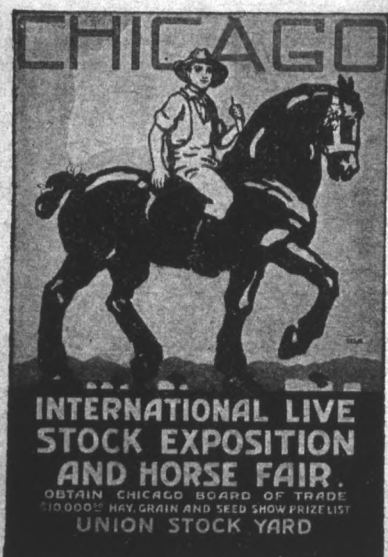
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National Boys' and Girls' Congress on Exposition Grounds

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**TRIP TO CHICAGO**

### EXTENDING COW-TESTING SERVICE

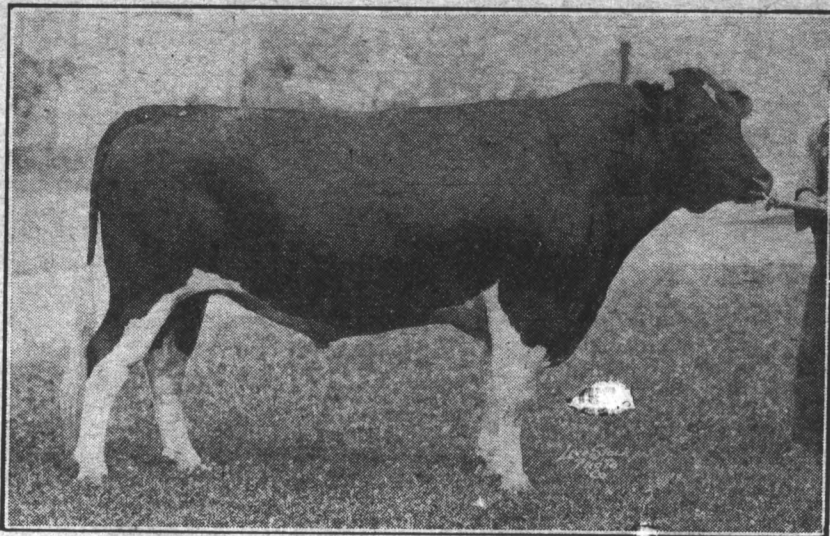
**OWNERS** of small herds of dairy cows have a disadvantage when it comes to adding the regular cow testing service. A possible way, suggested by Dr. McDowell, of the Department of Agriculture, is to test the cows six times a year, or every two months, instead of every month. This would reduce the costs about half, and ought to make it possible for a large number of dairymen with small herds to come into the cow-testing groups.

The six-month method was tested out at the Minnesota station. Daily milking records and fat tests were kept on seventy cows. Tests were also made from samples taken one day in each month, and also samples

whenever pasture fails to give the animals the feed needed for high production—R. D. Slade.

### FEEDS SHEEP ON GARDEN

**AS** an economic measure we decided to feed all hay and fodder to our flock of 22 sheep, by spreading it about upon the garden, which is adjacent to the barn yard. The poorest place in the garden was chosen for this feeding ground and the sheep spent a great deal of time there picking away. The sheep manure is one of the best garden fertilizers known and by choosing this place the time and bother of hauling out manure and spreading it was saved. Any weeds which had been over-looked in fence corners were eaten by the sheep. As foragers a small flock of sheep will



Grand Champion Holstein Bull at 1927 Michigan State Fair. More Than Ever Farmers Are Realizing the Importance of Good Sires

for one day every two months. Errors were computed by comparing these monthly and six times a year tests with the actual daily figures for the year. The average error due to testing one day in two months was 3.8 per cent as compared with an average error of 2.91 per cent in monthly tests. In 24 cases out of 70 the error was 5 per cent or more as compared with 16 cases out of 70 in the monthly method. The greatest error 12.5 per cent as against 8.3 per cent on the monthly basis.

It is not expected that the method of testing every other month will take the place of the regular dairy-herd-improvement-association method but that it may find its own place in those districts where the dairy herds are small.

### IT PAYS TO TEST

**WE** are told by County Agent Johnson of Van Buren that one dairyman found that he could get the same results by reducing his grain allowance to the herd about twenty pounds per day. This saved him twelve dollars for the month of October. This farmer was able to know the effect of this reduction on the cows by weighing and testing the milk produced.

### THEY START GRAIN EARLIER

**PIONEER** dairymen were not generous feeders. They always used small grain scoops and these were stingily filled. But things are changing. The grain season for dairy cows is lengthening. This is particularly true with the herds in live cow-testing associations. We note over the state a general practice of starting the grain feed while the pasture is still good in the fall and continuing long into the warm months after our forefathers deemed it wise to stop. The change has come about by learning that profits are larger when cows continue to produce heavily over a long period of lactation. Long-term production is brought about through the judicious feeding of a grain ration

clean a garden of stray weeds if turned in after crops are taken off.

Time taken during the winter months to spread feed for sheep in places where the soil is thin is better spent than time spent during the rush days of spring, hauling manure. As a rule, unless weather is very stormy and wet or a blizzard is blowing, the sheep will do better if fed outside. A small flock will not waste much and should not be fed any more than they can clean up readily.—F. Berry.

### INCREASE IN PURE-BREDS

**A** SURVEY in Craig county, Virginia, made eleven years ago revealed that there were no pure-bred bulls in the county at all. Now all of the scrub bulls have been eliminated and Craig is a 100% pure-bred bull county.

Glen Lane's pure-bred Guernseys was the high herd in the Van Buren testing association during the month of October. This herd averaged 33.7 lbs. of fat. Art Reading, who has been in the habit of taking honors with his herd was a close second with an average monthly production of 33.3 pounds of fat.

### MORE SHORT-FED STEERS

**R**ECEIPTS of short-fed steers have increased noticeably in the last week or ten days and prices have declined 75 cents to \$1.50 from the peak of the season reached two weeks ago. Fully-finished cattle are as high as ever with the Chicago top at \$17.75 for mature steers and handy-weights and \$17.65 for yearlings. Grassers also sold at the year's best prices during the past week with a new top of \$15.50 for Canadian grass steers.

The movement of thin cattle to the country in the last month has been more nearly up to normal for the season than was the case in the few months preceding, but it remained below the average at this season for the last five years. With diminishing receipts of western range cattle, prices of stockers and feeders advanced in the last week in the face of the downward tendency on short-fed cattle. The market appears to be losing steam, however, and is unlikely to go much higher for a while in spite of the small supplies available.



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10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.

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### CATTLE

**Four Registered Shorthorn Heifers**  
coming fresh in November and December, also two young bulls, all are from good milkers. AUGUST WALDO, Morley, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3.

**Registered Shorthorn Bull**  
sired by Maxwell Clansman 2nd. for sale. HOSLEY BROS., Howell, Mich.

**Red Shorthorn Bull** one year old, for sale. W. E. MORRIS, Flint, Mich., R. 5.

**FOR SALE** a 4 yr. old Guernsey bull, a grandson of the former Michigan State Champion. Taylor & Jager, phone 17, Douglas, Mich.

### HOGS

**TALCOA FARM BERKSHIRES**  
Young boars and gilts. Buy a pair or trio and start a pure-bred herd. Write TALCOA FARM, R. No. 5, Box 49, Lansing, Mich.

### DUROCS

Spring and yearling boars. Open gilts. Premier Michigan Breeder at State Fair.

**LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.**

**FOR SALE** Duroc Spring Pigs, also their sire, litter mate to Grand Champion of Michigan. Cholera immune, smooth and tidy. GIBSON BROS., Fowlerville, Mich.

**DUROCS** Spring boars, open and bred gilts. Fall pigs. Quality of the best. Priced to sell. Write NORRIS STOCK FARM, Cassovia, Mich.

**Duroc Jersey** Boars and Gilts of spring farrow with size, type and quality. Write for particulars, or better, come and see them. F. J. DRODT, Monroe, Mich.

**DUROC JERSEY** spring and fall boars of popular blood lines. Write or come and see them. Jesse Bliss & Son, Henderson, Mich.

**DUROCS** big husky March boars, Sensations and Cols. S. V. PHILLIPS & SON, Charlotte, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Duroc Jersey breeding stock, all ages, both sex. CHAS. A. BRAY, Dansville, Mich.

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

**For Sale—Reg. O. I. C. April & May Pigs** best of breeding. Shipped on approval. FRED W. KENNEDY & SONS, R. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s.** Good last spring pigs, not akin also fall pigs, recorded free. OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s.** A few choice boars of May farrow at farmers' prices. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

**Reg. O. I. C.'s.** March, April and June pigs, either sex. Milo H. Peterson & Son, "Swiss View Farm," Ionia, Mich., R. 2.

### SHORTHORNS CHANGE HANDS

W. S. WOOD & SONS bought the entire herd of milking Shorthorn cattle of George Graham and Sons of Leslie, Michigan, which were of Bate's breeding. These cattle are all very good show cattle and good producers at the pail. These cattle are red in color and are of the same breeding as our cattle. Mr. Graham bought the cattle at a dispersal sale, paying top prices of the sale for some of them.

### LOEB STOCK SELLS HIGH

At the recent dispersal sale of pure-bred stock from the Loeb farms at Charlevoix, good prices were paid for horses and cattle. The sale was held at the West Michigan fair grounds. The two-day cattle sale brought in total receipts approximating \$27,000, which gives an average for young stock and all of slightly under \$200. The high animal in the cattle list was an eight-month-old Holstein bull going to B. Hanchett, of Grand Rapids for \$850. The total receipts for the fourteen head of registered Belgian horses was around \$4,000, making the average for fillies and all of around \$285 per head. The attendance of bidders was large and the bidding was brisk from the start.

### WILL TEST TB STATUTE

A MUCH known farmer of Lenawee county, James W. Helme, has secured a temporary injunction, restraining the commissioner of agriculture from testing the former's herd of cattle for tuberculosis. Mr. Helme claims the test may introduce tuberculosis, according to reports, and that the state, on the basis of its testing system, has no right to condemn cattle. The test, he contends, is not sufficiently conclusive. In all probability the case will be carried to the supreme court to obtain a final ruling on the act.

### HELP ON FARM HORSESHOEING

NO foot—no horse" is a time honored saying among horsemen. Bad feet handicap horses for any farm work and knock them out entirely for use on pavements or hard roads. It is vital, therefore, that every farmer should understand the fundamental principles of the proper care of horses' feet and their proper shoeing. Improper care and improper shoeing often lead to disease of the feet and irregularities in gait, which may be serious enough to make the horse unserviceable and unsalable.

With the rapid increase in the number of automobiles, trucks and tractors and the falling off in the number of horses, the number of really good horseshoers is rapidly diminishing and it is becoming more and more necessary that the farmer understand the principles of good horseshoeing, at least so he can tell when it is being properly done. Those readers will find much valuable help in the new Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,535—"Farm Horseshoeing," which can be secured free on request from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This explains the growth of the hoof, how the colt's hoof should be trimmed, trimming the foot for shoeing, fitting the shoe, nailing, and so on. We urge every farmer who has to look after such work to send for a free copy.—I. Dickerson.

### SHORT COURSE CATALOG OUT

Those interested in the short courses at the Michigan State College will be pleased to know that a catalog covering the short courses for the coming year has been issued by the College and will be mailed upon request to the president's office of that institution at East Lansing.



## More profit per head with this Free Book

Why work so hard to make a few dollars, when modern feeding methods will do part of the work for you? This free book tells you how to feed dairy cows (and other farm stock) so that each animal yields you a bigger profit, and fewer head are necessary to make

a good living. Helps you get higher production out of your farm-grown feeds, through home-mixed rations including Linseed Meal.

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### Prize-Winning Chester Whites

Have a few spring pigs either sex. Can furnish a few not akin. I have bred and showed more Grand Champions at Michigan State Fair in past seven years than all other breeders. NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

**Chester Whites** of quality, both sex, mostly spring pigs, a few fall pigs, the fall pigs ready for shipment soon. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquire of CHAS. McCALLA, R. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

**Poland China Public Hog Sale**  
Wednesday, Nov. 16th, will sell 40 head of high class spring boars and gilts. Wait and buy the real kind. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

**Choice Poland China Boars**  
ready for service. Cholera immuned. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

**Big Type Poland Chinas**  
Size and quality. Choice spring boars. See them before you buy. C. H. ELLISON & Son, Mason, Mich.

**BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE** spring and fall gilts, also spring boars, sired by Grand Champion at the National Swine Show GEORGE E. BENCH, Armada, Mich. R. 2.

**LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS** Spring Pigs, either sex for sale. Also Brown Swiss Bulls. A. A. Feldkamp, R. No. 2, Manchester, Mich.

**CHOICE POLAND CHINA** boars and gilts of popular blood lines. Come and see them or write. E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Mich.

**FOR SALE** L. T. Poland China boars and bred gilts, also fall pigs. CLAIR I. BROWN, Kalamazoo, Mich., R. No. 10.

**Poland Chinas** Extra large spring boars and gilts. Also weanling pigs. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

**A FEW** good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

### SHEEP

**If You Want** reliable information in regard to Karakul sheep, write F. PERRY, Davison, Mich., Sec'y National Karakul Fur Sheep Breeders' Registry Association.

## 700 Breeding Ewes

FOR SALE—200 choice black faced yearling ewes. 500 choice black faced ewes yearlings, 2s, 3s and 4 year olds, mixed. Prices reasonable. Write or wire us for further information. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, So. Rockwood, Mich. Only 25 miles south of Detroit, Mich., on motor bus and car lines.

### Shropshire and Oxford Rams

Lambs, yearlings and two year olds. They are a type well grown lot. Some have won at good fairs. We guarantee satisfaction. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

### SHROPSHIRE

Choice rams and ewes. Ewes are being bred to an imported Buttar ram. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

### BREEDING EWES

500 choice Delaines 1 to 3 yrs. old, the big husky kind. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Oxford rams and ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. T. ABOTT, Palms, Mich. Telephone Deckerville 78-3.

**Oxford Downs** sired by McKerrrows 5487 and 3713, ewes and rams. Write Wm. VanSickle, Deckerville, Mich., R. 2.

**For Sale** Registered Oxford Down Ram lambs. Priced right. Joe Murray, Brown City, Mich., R. 2, Phone 133 31-15.

**Breeding Ewes** for sale, Shropshire and Hampshire grades, all yearlings, in car lots. Also other breeds and ages. Fresh supplies monthly. V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Mich.

**Choice Delaine Rams** from heavy shearers. Write BENJ. SMATTS, East Jordan, Michigan.

**DELAINE EWES** Registered, bred, big smooth ones. F. H. RUSSELL, R. 3, Wakeman, Ohio.

**Oxford Ram Lambs and O. I. C. Boars** For Sale. H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

**A FEW** extra good registered yearling Shropshire Rams, priced right. Flock Est. 1890. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

**SHROPSHIRE** Rams and Ram Lambs. 10 Ewes. The wooly type. DAN BOOHER, Evart, Mich., R. 4.





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, November 15

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.39; No. 2 white \$1.38; No. 2 mixed at \$1.37.

Chicago.—December \$1.28½; March \$1.32½; May \$1.34½.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.38½@1.39½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 91c; No. 3 yellow 89c; No. 4 yellow 87c.

Chicago.—December 85½c; March 89½; May 92½.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 55½c; No. 3 white 53c.

Chicago.—December 49c; March 51c; May 51½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.17.

Chicago.—December \$1.06½; March \$1.08½; May \$1.09½.

Toledo.—\$1.17.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.20 f. o. b. shipping points.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$6.00@ \$6.50; red kidneys \$6.75@7.25 to the wholesalers.

Chicago.—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked, in sacks at \$5.95 @ \$6.00; dark red kidneys \$7.25.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 84c; feeding 80c.

### Seeds.

Detroit domestic seeds:—Cash clover \$18.40; December \$18.50; February \$18.50; March \$18.50; cash alsike \$15.90; December alsike at \$16.00; January alsike \$16.20; February \$16.40; timothy at \$2.15; December \$2.20; March \$2.30.

### Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$14.50@ 15.00; standard \$13.50@14; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$13.50@14.50; No. 2 timothy \$11.00@12.00; No. 1 clover \$12.50 @13.50; oat straw \$10.50@11.50; rye straw \$12@13; alfalfa hay, No. 2, at Chicago, \$16@27.

### Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$37; spring wheat bran at \$36; standard middling at \$37; fancy middling at \$41; cracked corn at \$42; coarse corn meal \$40; chops \$39 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT.

The wheat situation has been strengthened by several developments recently, suggesting the possibility that prices have already passed the lowest point they will reach this season. The estimates for Canada and for two European countries were reduced in the past week, some rust damage in the Argentine is reported and revisions in the domestic crop estimate are likely to reduce the theoretical surplus for export rather than increase it. The domestic situation has been improved also by the heavy exports of the last two or three months and the accumulation of a substantial volume of unfilled orders on the books of flour mills.

### RYE.

Exports of rye have fallen off in the last ten days but they remain about large enough to take care of the primary receipts. Nearly two-thirds of the surplus has been moved out already, so that the rye market is likely to be rather buoyant during the rest of the crop year.

## CORN.

The official November estimate of the corn crop was 2,753,000,000 bushels, or 106,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop and nearly equal to the five-year average yield of 2,767,000,000 bushels. The carryover of old corn was 111,000,000 bushels against 183,000,000 bushels last year and average stocks of 121,000,000 bushels. The November report was 479,000,000 bushels more than the July 1 forecast.

Corn prices have had a fair rally in the last few days as a result of moderate receipts, poor husking returns in some sections and speculative support. The November estimate probably means that prices will work down to a new low point for the season. Export business has been less prominent than two or three weeks ago and the sales reported at that time have not shown up in the way of large clearances.

## OATS.

Oats prices are fluctuating largely in sympathy with corn. The situation appears quite healthy, however, owing to moderate stocks in commercial channels. There is no danger of com-

mercial scarcity for months, however, and the fact that prices are 12 per cent over last year already discounts some of the strength.

## SEEDS.

Red and alsike clover seed have been marked a little higher and growers are marketing more freely although many are still inclined to anticipate higher prices later in the year. Reports from abroad consistently indicate an unfavorable crop of foreign clover seed and dealers believe prices are likely to work higher in line with the domestic market. Demand for timothy has continued to improve and prices have strengthened further. Timothy seed is considered a good value at current prices and dealers are beginning to build up their stocks.

## FEEDS.

Demand for feeds has been increased by the heavy rains in certain sections and the generally cold weather. Bran was higher in most markets with other wheatfeeds fully steady. Production of wheatfeeds has increased somewhat as compared with a fortnight ago, although the output is smaller than at this time in either of the past two years.

Chicago.—Bran, \$29; standard middlings, \$30; hominy feed, \$33; gluten feed, \$35.70; old process oil meal, \$47.50; tankage, \$65.

## HAY.

A stronger tone developed in the hay market last week, particularly on top grades, as colder weather and reduced pastureage increased the demand. Receipts are liberal although country loadings are not so heavy as a few weeks ago. Little change was made in the official estimate of the hay crop on November 1 as compared with a month previous. Estimated at 103,773,000 tons, it is 13 million bales larger than the average for the past five years.

Prices paid for good hay, which has been scarce, have slowly advanced during the past month. Timothy hay at the principal consuming markets at the first of November were \$1 to \$2 a ton higher than a month ago. Alfalfa and prairie prices advanced sharply during the month only to decline again, so that on November 1 they averaged only slightly higher than a month previous.

## BEANS.

There is no improvement in the trade and things continue draggy. Pea beans are tending lower although other kinds are about holding their own.

## EGGS.

There is no increase in the receipts of new laid eggs arriving at the leading distributing markets and prices worked a little higher again last week. Fresh eggs from the Pacific Coast represent an increasing proportion of the supplies at the eastern markets. Storage stocks are steadily being drawn upon to take care of the consumptive demand which continues on an excellent scale, but by this time, the fancy holding have been used up. Prices are likely to remain relatively high until pullet eggs become more plentiful. Stocks of storage eggs on November 1 were 400,000 cases smaller than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Reports from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas to a large dealer indicate that there was more poultry on farms on November 1 than at the corresponding time a year ago. More than half the farmers reported an increase, 24 per cent reported "no change" and 23 per cent indicated some increase.

Fowls were cheaper last week as a result of abundant supplies, but chickens held generally steady. Some western ducks and geese have arrived at eastern markets and dealers report heavy spoilage in transit during the recent warm weather.

Chicago.—Eggs: fresh firsts, 39@ 43½c; extras, 50@51c; ordinary firsts, 26@34c; dirties, 20@26c; checks, 20@ 24c. Live poultry: Hens 22c; springers 22½c; roosters 16c; ducks 22c; geese 19c; turkeys 38c.

Detroit.—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded 35@48c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 24c; light springers, 20c; heavy hens, 25c; light hens, 16c; roosters, 16c; geese 20c; ducks 23c.

## BUTTER.

The butter market is irregular with prices fluctuating over a narrow range. Receipts have failed to show any increase over previous weeks, but dealers have adopted a more cautious policy and buy only enough butter to satisfy actual needs. Storage butter

is moving less freely, but the surplus over a year ago was reduced 4 million pounds during October with holdings on November 1 estimated at 118,768,000 pounds. So far, there has been little increase in the output reported from various factories, but uncertainty as to the size of the winter butter production is the chief unsettling factor in the current market.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago, 47½c; New York, 49½c; Detroit 41@45c per lb.

## CHEESE.

Country board prices for cheese were reduced last week as markets were better supplied with both domestic and Canadian cheese which can be sold in distributing markets at prices compared favorably with domestic cheese. Trade is rather slow with most dealers taking on only enough for their immediate needs.

Prices for No. 1 American cheese on November 12 were:

Chicago: Twins, 24½@25c; S. Daisies, 25½@25½c; D. Daisies, 25@ 25½c; Longhorns, 25@25½c.

## POTATOES.

The potato market has fully recovered its strong undertone and prices in most of the larger distributing markets are higher although supplies continue liberal. Favorable weather during October, which made losses from frost smaller than usual, resulted in an increase of 5 million bushels of potatoes in the government estimate on November 1 as compared with that made on October 1. Based on present crop estimates, dealers predict that moderate prices will continue to prevail at least until the first of the year.

## APPLES.

The apple market continues its firm position with prices well maintained. Shipments of apples to November 5 totalled 53,000 cars, representing about half of the commercial crop.

Exports of apples from both the United States and Canada are gaining from week to week although they are still smaller than at this time a year ago. Michigan A 2½-inch Jonathans are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8 a barrel at Chicago.

## WOOL.

Mills have been buying wool less freely in the last two weeks owing to the advance in prices by dealers and some disappointment in goods trade due to mild weather in October. Prices remain quite firm, however, owing to the strong domestic statistical position and high prices abroad. Prices have been fully maintained in Australia and the South American market has opened strong. In both, English buyers have been active recently. Up to a short time ago, the British wool trade believed that lower prices would be seen when pressure from southern hemisphere wools increased and apparently allowed stocks in Great Britain to run down to low ebb. Reports from Australia indicate that the decline in the clip due to dry weather will be greater than previously expected, with reliable estimates of a shrinkage of 400,000 bales.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples, 80c@4.00 bu; bagas, 75c@1.00 bu; beets, 75c@1.25 bu; cabbage, 40@50c bu; curly cabbage, 50@ 60c bu; carrots, 60@85c bu; 50@75c doz. bchs; celery, Kalamazoo, 25c@ \$1.00 doz; local, 25c@1.00 doz; eggs, wholesale, white, 58@60c doz; brown, 55@60c doz; retail, 60@70c doz; head lettuce, 75c@1.25 bu; leaf lettuce, 50@75c bu; green onions, 50@75c doz. bchs; dry onions, 75c@1.25 bu; root parsley, 50@75c doz. bchs; curly, 35@40c doz. bchs; parsnips, \$1.00@ \$1.50 bu; pears, 75c@1.50 bu; peppers 50@75c bu; potatoes, 50c@1.30 bu; hens, wholesale, 22@27c lb; retail, 28@30c lb; broilers, wholesale, leghorns, 22@24c lb; rocks, 24@26c lb; retail, 30@35c lb; geese, 25c lb; ducks, 22@24c lb; dressed poultry, 30@35c lb; ducks, 45c lb; radishes, \$1.50@2.00 bu; long, 70@75c doz. bchs; horseradish, \$4.50@6.00 bu; spinach 75c@1.00 bu; squash, Italian, 50c@1.00 bu; Hubbard, 75c@1.00 bu; turnips, \$1.00@1.50 bu; 50@75c doz. bchs; green tomatoes, 50@80c bu; vegetables oysters, \$1.00 doz. bchs; lima beans, 50c qt. butter, 65c lb; dressed hogs, 15@16c lb; celery cabbage, \$1.00@1.25 bu; turnip greens, 50@75c bu; mustard, 50@60c bu; pumpkins, 75c@1.00 bu; veal, 21@23c lb.

# Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 15

## CHICAGO.

### Hogs

Receipts 44,000. Market active, steady to 10c higher than Monday's average; tops \$9.70; bulk good 250-300-lb. weight \$9.40@9.60; 210-240-lb. \$9.20@9.45; 170-200-lb. \$8.90@9.25; 120-160-lb. \$8.50@8.90; packing sows largely \$8.10@8.50; light weights \$8.50@8.65; most pigs \$8.25@8.50; selected lots up to \$8.55 or better.

### Cattle

Receipts 12,000. Market best steer grades strong to 25c higher; most strong weight loads show advance; most killing classes steady; vealers bid 25@50c lower; \$13.50 paid by eastern shippers, \$13.65 average; few loads 170-180-lb. \$16.00; most cutters \$5.00@5.25; strong weight cutters up to \$5.75; weighty sausage bulls \$7.60@7.65; few \$7.75; bulk light weight offerings \$6.75@7.25.

### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 10,000. Market fat lambs opening slow with Monday; early good native lambs \$13.50 down; few choice lambs up to \$13.75; buck lambs 100-125-lb., \$11.00@11.50; culls \$12.25@12.75; most sheep steady; good fat ewes \$6.25@6.75; five loads medium to good comebacks and feeding lambs unchanged, \$13.25@13.75.

## DETROIT.

### Cattle.

Receipts 228. Market steady on good cattle; cow grades slow. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed ..... \$10.25@14.00 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 10.25@12.00 Handy weight butchers.. 8.25@10.00 Mixed steers and heifers. 8.00@ 9.25 Handy light butchers .... 7.25@ 7.75 Light butchers ..... 6.00@ 7.25 Best cows ..... 7.00@ 7.75 Butcher cows ..... 5.50@ 6.50 Cutters ..... 4.75@ 5.25 Cannors ..... 4.25@ 4.75 Choice light bulls ..... 6.00@ 7.75

Bologna bulls ..... 6.00@ 7.00 Stock bulls ..... 5.00@ 6.25 Feeders ..... 6.50@ 8.25 Stockers ..... 6.25@ 7.75 Milkers and springers... \$65.00@110.00

### Calves.

Receipts 409. Market 50c lower. Best ..... \$15.50@16.00 Others ..... 8.00@15.50

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,921. Market steady to 15c higher. Best lambs ..... \$13.25@13.50 Fair lambs ..... 11.35@11.50 Light to common lambs.. 6.00@ 9.25 Fair to good sheep..... 5.50@ 6.25 Buck lambs ..... 7.00@12.00 Culls and common ..... 2.00@ 3.00 Yearlings ..... 8.00@10.50

### Hogs.

Receipts 4,157. Market on roughs 25c higher; others steady. Mixed hogs ..... \$ 9.40 Pigs ..... 8.75 Lights ..... 9.25@ 9.35 Roughs ..... 7.25@ 8.00 Good yorkers ..... 9.25@ 9.40 Stags ..... 7.00 Extreme heavies ..... 8.50@ 9.00

## BUFFALO.

### Hogs

Receipts 600. Hold over 3,843; market steady to 10c off; bulk 170-210-lb. \$9.65@9.75; desirable light lights \$9.60; packing sows \$8.00@8.75.

### Cattle

Receipts 250. Market on cows steady; cutters to medium \$4.00@7.00.

### Calves

Receipts 100. Market steady with low tide yesterday; top vealers \$16.00; culls and common \$10.00@12.50.

### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 600. Hold over 4,000; market steady; top fat lambs \$14.50; culls and common \$10.00@12.50; fat ewes \$5.50@7.00



## THE ANSWERS

There are the answers to the "Ask Me Another" questions printed on a forward page of this issue.

1. A perch used in measuring stone or masonry is 16½ feet long, 1½ feet wide and one foot high.
2. Sixty-two and one-half pounds.
3. Barley and buckwheat, 48 pounds to the bushel, and onions fifty-four pounds.
4. Multiply the circumference by one-half of the radius or multiply the square of the radius by pi (3.1416).
5. Very nearly 209 feet on each side.
6. Seed from some foreign countries, especially southern Europe and the Orient, is not adapted to withstand the cold winters of northern United States. Staining the imported seed specific colors protects the farmer so he can recognize the source of the seed.
7. Hairless pigs are often produced by sows whose ration is low in iodine.
8. Yellow corn has been proven by many experiments to be superior to white for feeding swine.
9. At two hundred twelve degrees Fahrenheit.
10. Linseed meal.

## NOVEMBER REPORT ON POTATOES

THE federal crop reporters say the potato crop has improved since the first of October. The yields now reported indicate a crop of about 400,305,000 bushels, or about 1 per cent above the forecast of a month ago. In several states, including Pennsylvania, Idaho, South Dakota and Nebraska yields have proved to be above earlier expectations but the estimates for Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, where yields are very low, have been further reduced. This year's crop is below average in practically all states from the Dakotas east but above average in the western states. The quality of the potato crop appears close to the usual average. Preliminary reports from the principal late potato states indicate that 68 per cent of the crop would grade U. S. No. 1 compared with 72 per cent last year and a 5 year average of 67 per cent.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**Ingham County**—Condition of live stock is very good and there is plenty of roughage to carry through. At least 50% of our corn crop matured. Average bean yield is fifteen bushels per acre of very good quality beans. Sugar beets are running about seven tons per acre. Fall wheat is looking good with a large acreage sown. Crops are being marketed at average prices. Considerable repairing is noticed on farms this season, much more than for a number of years. Very little is being done to clean up on account of corn borer due to scarcity of labor and rush of fall work. Farm conditions are more encouraging than for a number of years. —A. H. C.

**Missaukee County**—Cattle are going into winter in good shape. Fresh cows are high in price and scarce. There will be plenty of food to get the stock through the winter. The bean crop was not heavy. Fruit was light this year. Wheat and rye look good and fall pasture has been good. Potatoes bring \$1.10 per cwt, butter-fat 47c. —N. E.

**Tuscola County**—Beans are yielding from ten to twenty bushels per acre and are of good quality. Sugar beets are also testing well at factory and station. The fly is reported working in early sown wheat. Wheat brings \$1.17; oats 46c; potatoes 80c@1.00; beans \$4.70; butter-fat 46c. Farmers are plowing cornfields and doing everything possible to aid in corn borer control. —J. K.

## BRISK DEMAND FOR STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

DEMAND for stocker and feeder cattle is brisk in spite of high costs and it is quite probable that the shortage reported in numbers on feed on October 1 will be substantially reduced by January 1. Heavy fleshy westerners suitable for short feeds have been wanted at prices ranging from \$10.50 to \$12 at Chicago. In the last five weeks, however, only 2,250 steers weighing 1,000 pounds or over were shipped out from Chicago, the only market where the precise number of different weights is reported, compared with 5,994 in the same period last year.

## HOG PRICES RALLY, THEN BREAK

AFTER a week's rally, the hog market dropped sharply again in the last few days. Large packers refused to follow the upturn, but all interests have taken hold freely when average cost at Chicago neared the \$9 level. Prices of pigs and packing sows have shown the most extreme fluctuations.

Receipts will become considerably larger in the next month, but values probably are already close to a winter packing basis. Prices of hog products probably are low enough to attract increasing speculative support. Supplies of native pork and lard in foreign markets have not yet begun to diminish, but the high rate of slaughter in the last eight months probably has reduced the number of hogs remaining on farms in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, and possibly some of the less important hog producing countries, herds may have been expanded.

## LAMB RECEIPTS INCREASE TEMPORARILY

RECEIPTS of lambs at 7 leading markets declined from 518,000 head in the week ending October 13, when the movement was at the peak for the season, to 299,000 head in the week ending November 5. A temporary increase in the run carried last week's arrivals up to 330,000 head. Most of the shrinkage in the last few weeks has been in feeder lambs.

Prices of fat lambs advanced to a Chicago top of \$14.35, but the heavier run slowed down the advancing tendency. A few good westerners arrived and sold up to \$14, with the bulk of the natives and come-back lambs at \$13.75 to \$14. Total receipts are due to decline gradually during the next two months, and it is logical to expect higher prices.

## VETERINARY

**Bloody Milk**—Will you please advise me what to give a fresh cow that gives bloody milk from one teat? It was like blood clots at first—milk is still unfit for use. She has been fresh 6 to 8 weeks, and this trouble started about a week ago. Is it the feed? She is on pasture, feed ground oats and barley as grain. A. L.—Bloody milk is often due to bruising of the udder. Long pendulous udders are more subject to bruising. It is also sometimes the first symptom of mastitis. Keep the cow off pasture, discontinue the grain and feed hay only for several days. Give 1 lb. epsom salts, also ½ oz. formaldehyde in quart of water twice daily for 4 or 5 days. Milk out the affected quarter every 2 hours and at the same time bathe with hot water. In the evening massage with camphorated oil. When put back on grain, feed only one-half the amount for several days.

## CATTLE

A large selection at all times of stocker and feeder cattle. Special attention given to filling orders. Write F. E. BERRY COMPANY, South St. Paul, Minn.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rate 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.

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

**Special Notice** All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

## REAL ESTATE

THERE IS WEALTH for the truck farmer in the rich super-soil of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas. The wonderful fertility of the soil, early growing season and nearness of the great markets of St. Louis and Memphis make watermelons, cantaloupes, radishes, spinach, asparagus and potatoes bring top prices on an early market. Soil that is without equal in depth and fertility, mild winters, abundant rainfall, excellent schools, hard surfaced roads and prosperous growing communities, provide most pleasant living conditions. Write for facts. Frisco Railway, 830, Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

ALL YEAR CROPS in Sunny Stanislaus County, California where the land owns the water and power. Cheap electricity right on your farm. Abundance of water for irrigation; diversified farming; close to good markets; wonderful climate; paved roads; good schools; land priced low. Write for new booklet describing this Empire of Natural Wealth. Address: Dept. F, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce), Modesto, California.

165-ACRE FARM in good dairy region, Michigan. Good buildings, silo, electric lights, pressure water system. 30 acres alfalfa. Will sell or rent on 50-50 basis. Full details given interested parties. E. J. Townsend, 510 E. John St., Champaign, Illinois.

FOR SALE—157 acres, Eaton County, soil and location ideal. Good house, large barn, only half mile from high school. H. E. Parmelee, Wayland, Mich.

GROW WITH SOUTHERN GEORGIA—Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

240 ACRES fine farm land for sale, twenty miles south of Traverse City, elevation high, clay loam. J. J. Johnson, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

IDEAL DAIRY FARM—370 acres near Gladwin, Mich. \$9,000 takes it, \$3,000 cash required. U. G. Reynolds, sells farms, Gladwin, Mich.

FINE, NINE HUNDRED ACRE RANCH, clay loam, no waste, well improved. A. R. Smith, Glennie, Mich.

## WANTED FARMS

WANTED—FARM TO RENT, about 100, fully equipped. Experienced. References furnished. Box 124, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

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

## FARMS FOR RENT

WANTED—CAPABLE RENTER, three hundred acre dairy and grain farm. Alton Foster, Allegan, Mich.

## MSCELLA NEOUS

300 UNRULED LETTER HEADS and 300 good envelopes, all neatly printed as wanted for Two Dollars, postpaid. Money back if wanted. Cards, shipping tags, statements, etc., equally low prices. The Braytons, Freeport, Michigan.

AUTO PARTS—Radiators, Heads, Blocks, Transmissions, Drive Shafts, Rear Ends, Wheels, Bearings, good as new, half price or less. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Rocks Auto Parts, 12215 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

FISTULA HORSES Cured \$5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

## MOTORCYCLES

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS. Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Dry goods business. One of the cleanest stocks, consisting of staple dry goods, advertised brands of hosiery, underwear and ladies' ready-to-wear garments. Well located in a county seat town of 6,000 in Central Michigan. This is an old well established business and a real money maker. Owner wishes to sell on account of health. No trades. East Lansing Realty Company, East Lansing, Mich.

## WANTED

WANTED—Good standing tie timber. State where located, number of acres, kinds of timber and hauling distance to nearest railroad shipping point. Charles A. Weller Co., 4-142 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

RAW FURS WANTED on your own grading and prices. Trappers and country buyers desiring a reliable outlet for raw furs write to Robt. J. Paulus, Random Lake, Wis.

WANTED—Standing timber of all kinds. Good prices. Chas. L. Bertch, Pleasant Ridge, Detroit, Mich.

EARN \$5 DAY gathering evergreens, roots, herbs. Booklet free. Botanical 77, New Haven, Conn.

## FOXES

REGISTERED Alaskan Blue and Silver Foxes. We start, advise, help you. Booklet free. Breeder. Agents wanted. Six bank references. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Wash.

## PET STOCK

FERRETS—November prices. Yearling females, special rat catchers, \$5.00 each. Young stock. Females \$5.00, males \$4.50. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

COONHUNTERS—I am offering a high classed coonhound, four years old for \$45.00, deposit money anywhere, I pay express. Bob Sanderson, 281L, Mayfield, Ky.

COONHOUNDS. Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit-hounds. Catalogue, photos free, trial. L. J. Adams, Ramsey, Illinois.

RABBITS—Make Big Profits with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 892 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

COLLIES—PURE-BRED puppies from natural born heel driving parents. G. J. Dunnewind, Comstock Park, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHEPHERD PONIES. E. N. Perrin, Sturgis, Mich., R. 4.

COON, SKUNK, FOX, wolf, rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. Oco Kennels, Oconee, Ill.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS. Dog supplies. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, S. W. 107 Herrick, Ill.

## MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

## FRUIT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES, \$5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters, by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

## SEEDS

CHOICE ADAPTED SMALL GRAIN AND BEANS—Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, improved Robust beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

## TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1; 10, \$1.75; Cigars 50 for \$1.95; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed good flavor. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking 5 pounds 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO USERS: Write for free sample and prices. Answer this ad, it means something to you. Trout & Son, Dept. P-4, Hickory, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1. Cigars, Twists, Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A5, Paducah, Ky.

## POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 250 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Pullets and Hens. All from our free range poultry farm. June pullets at \$1.00. May hatched at \$1.20. Good laying pullets at \$1.40. Yearling hens 90c. A fine male bird free with every 50 order. Village Poultry Farm, No. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—You can buy your early hatched chicks right here in Michigan. First hatch January 15. Also booking orders now for spring delivery at special discount. Send for catalog and prices. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farms, Box 28, Holland, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S REDS FOR FLOCK IMPROVEMENT. Both Combs. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Trapped under record of performance records. Cockerel price list free. Interlakes Farm, Box 2, Lawrence, Michigan.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS—Finely bred Bronze Turkeys, White Pekin Ducks, Geese. Write for descriptive circular and price. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

BREEDING COCKERELS and pullets, six varieties. Order Baby Chicks now and get big discounts. Free catalog. Beckman Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—Large full blood Toulouse geese at \$4.50 each. Order direct from this ad. Mrs. P. Peterson, Grant, Mich., R. 3.

TOULOUSE GEESE, white Pekin ducks, unrelated. Simon Maichele, Middleville, Mich.

## TURKEYS

TURKEYS, all breeds. Strictly pure-bred. Unrelated pairs and trios, reasonable prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Champion Strain. Large and vigorous. Mrs. B. Smatts, East Jordan, Mich.

PUREBRED May hatched White Holland toms, \$10 till December 15, also pullets. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—Mighty fine Mammoth bronze turkeys, the birds that satisfy. Toms \$9-\$12. Hens \$5-\$7. Ralph W. Alkire, Bear Lake, Mich., R. 2.

BOURBON RED TOMS, \$6. W. G. Rodgers, Lowell, Mich., R. 2.

MAY HATCHED White Holland turkeys, toms \$7, hens \$5. A. E. Shier, Wolverine, Mich.

PURE-BRED BOURBON REDS, toms ten, hens eight, till January. F. J. Chapman, Northville, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE fancy young toms for breeders. Best strains \$10. E. L. Mitchell, Hart, Mich.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, May hatched. Very good ones. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, Toms \$10, hens \$7. W. J. McConnell, Deckerville, Mich., R. 1.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—fine stock. G. W. Thacker, Leroy, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze turkeys Champion Strain, hens \$7, toms \$9. Ida Davey, Ellsworth, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Giant Strain, Toms \$12.00. Loyd Dunning, R. 2, Niles, Mich.

## AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN—calling on implement jobbers, dealers and general stores in Michigan to handle a well known make of Binder Twine as a side line. This is a direct mill proposition; quality and price right for volume sales. Give full information and references first letter. Box 125, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

ACTIVE MAN to book orders, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

SINGLE MAN—Twenty years foreman, desires job on farm. Box 126, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner



# SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

## On Our New SUPER-STRENGTH GLASS CLOTH

ORIGINATED 1916 PATENTED

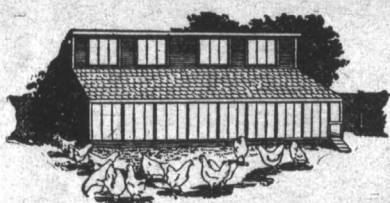


### STRENGTH!

To show you the tremendous strength of the new GLASS CLOTH, here are nine people, total weight 1062 lbs., standing on a frame of the new material. No increase in cost. Extra value for your money. Longer life and greater satisfaction.

# 3 2/3¢ PER SQ. FT.

## Now It Is Easy to Get Lots of Winter Eggs



Hens are big money makers in winter if you put them behind GLASS CLOTH windows. This amazing material lets in the sun's ultra-violet rays. Ordinary glass shuts them out. Science says hens will not lay without these rays. GLASS CLOTH scatters the

light over the whole hen house. The hens pep up, scratch and exercise. Egg paralysis disappears. The egg glands start working. The hens lay like it was spring. It is common for 400 hens to lay \$1000 worth of eggs during the winter. Profit like that is not to be overlooked. It costs only \$5.00 for enough GLASS CLOTH for windows for a big poultry house. The profits are amazing. Never has GLASS CLOTH failed to increase egg yields. Ultra-Violet rays are nature's own egg producers. GLASS CLOTH simply makes it easy to give hens a big supply of these rays.

This year GLASS CLOTH is greatly improved. A new, super-strength material is being used. "Tough as boot leather." No increase in price. No ordinary accident will tear it. Lasts longer.

To introduce this new material to you we make the following low price, Special Trial Offer:

\$5.00 buys a big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide. 135 sq. ft. Will cover a scratch shed 9x15 ft. This amounts to only 3 2/3¢ per sq. ft.

Order a roll today. Use it on your poultry house to get winter eggs. Use it for storm doors and windows. Ideal for repairing outbuilding windows.

If, after 10-day's use, you do not find it better than glass or any glass substitute you may return it and we will refund your money.

Samples and catalog showing how to use it on request. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," free.

Genuine GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros. Patented. No other material has the same weather resisting formula. To protect you against imitations we place the name "GLASS CLOTH" on every yard. Look for it when buying.

Do not let another winter go by without getting the profits GLASS CLOTH will bring you. Place your order today.

GLASS CLOTH is sold by thousands of dealers. If your dealer does not have it, order from us direct.

## Use This COUPON

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 4212  
BLADEN, NEBR. WELLINGTON, OHIO

I enclose \$..... for which send me.....  
rolls of GLASS CLOTH, prepaid parcel post,  
at the advertised trial offer price. If not satisfied  
after ten days' use I may return it and  
you will refund my money.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Town..... State.....

Copyright, 1927, by Turner Bros.



### \$1037 in Winter Eggs

Mrs. A. W. Potts writes, "I am a widow. The money I get from my chickens is a good part of my income so imagine my delight when Glass Cloth brought me three times more eggs last winter than I got before. I put the \$5.00 roll into one big window across the south side of my hen house. Every day I got a big pail of eggs. My record shows I got \$1037 for eggs in the cold months."



FRED TURNER  
Originator of Glass Cloth

### Half a Million Poultry Raisers Now Use Glass Cloth

500,000 people now use GLASS CLOTH. Its popularity has spread over the entire United States because it brings such enormous profits. People tell us how they get \$100 to over \$1000 in winter eggs after putting up a \$5.00 roll of this remarkable material. All over the country poultry raisers are actually taking out glass windows to put up GLASS CLOTH. It pays them. GLASS CLOTH will make profits for you just as it has for everyone else. Try it this winter.



### Porch Enclosures, Storm Doors and Windows

Storm doors and windows of GLASS CLOTH give ideal protection from storm, wind and cold. Repays its cost in saving of fuel and doctor bills. Makes whole house more comfortable. Just tack GLASS CLOTH over your screen doors and windows, or onto home made frames. Cheap and very satisfactory. Holds in heat. Shuts out draughts.

Enclosing a porch with GLASS CLOTH adds a valuable room to the house. Makes a fine play room for the children because of the healthful ultra-violet light. House plants show added life and beauty when given a sunbath here.

Because of its low cost there are many uses for GLASS CLOTH. Keep a few extra yards on hand. Repair outbuilding windows, etc. Used in hog houses, makes stronger, healthier, faster growing fall pigs due to ultra-violet rays.

### Ultra-Violet Rays

It has been only a few years that science has known the powers of ultra-violet rays. To poultry they are as necessary as food and water for producing eggs. They cannot pass through ordinary glass, so when your hens are cooped up for the winter behind glass windows the hens get NO ultra-violet light. Egg paralysis sets in; Eggs do not form. Put up GLASS CLOTH and you can just see your hens pep up. In a few days they start laying and soon will lay like it was summer. Nature intended hens to have these rays. Shut them out and you lose money. Let them in and you reap a harvest.

**Turner Bros. Dept. 4212**  
**BLADEN, NEBR. WELLINGTON, OHIO**



### "Paid for Itself in 3 Days"

"My Glass Cloth paid for itself in about three days in extra eggs it has given me. Before I used Glass Cloth my 61 hens used to lay about 2 or three eggs a day during the winter. Now they have laid high as 40 eggs in one day. With eggs selling at 50c a dozen last winter I figure I got enough EXTRA eggs in 3 days to pay for the Glass Cloth, which cost \$4.00. My Poultry house was cozy and warm during the coldest part of the winter. My birds have enjoyed perfect health and I attribute it largely to the Glass Cloth." Mrs. H. W. Nieman.