

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



Sound Heads are What We Need



There's a Paramount Picture on Tonight!

Supper's over, the day's work is done, and just ahead is a pleasant evening. A postman left the picture theatre program and there's a Paramount Picture on tonight. That settled it.

The relaxation and the change that come with good entertainment are worth more to any family than twice the time spent any other way—including sleep!

Out to the car, then down the road to the theatre that has the good judgment to show Paramount Pictures and the good sense to send out the news with programs.

Pictures like "The Covered Wagon," "Behind the Front," "The Pony Express," "The Runaway," "Desert Gold" have proved the quality of Paramount Pictures to farm people, over and over again.

That's why the program that says "a Paramount Picture" means we're going and why the theatre is filled with folks from miles around.

Paramount Pictures

Produced by FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., New York City

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

The Man Who Thought a Buggy Was Good Enough

IN the old days, a solid, conservative citizen might sniff and tell you he didn't read advertising.

He didn't think so much of the horseless carriage, either. The telephone was newfangled, and an insult to the United States mails.

As for radio, aeroplanes, wireless photography—if they had been born then, he probably would have thought them a bit immoral.

But he's changed. He's been

educated. His point of view has been made broader and more modern. He has been civilized—by the automobile, the telephone, radio, advertising.

Every single one has opened up new paths for him, taught him new things. Advertising, especially. Advertising tells him the newest things to wear, the best things to eat. Advertising tells his wife how to make a home up to date and attractive. Advertising tells him the prices to pay for things he

buys, saves him from the old-fashioned ways of doing business—helps him live well, keeps him modern.

Advertising can help you. The advertisements in this magazine are here to tell you many things that make life more comfortable, more interesting, happier. Read them faithfully. They'll keep you abreast of the times. They'll prevent you from becoming the type of old fogey who—sniff!—doesn't read advertising.

Advertising is the key to modernity

State Farm News

TWO hundred thousand pine and spruce trees were planted in Muskegon county this spring. The planting was a continuation of the forestry project laid out for the county. Stereopticon slides of the progress of the work have been made by Carl Knopf, county agricultural agent.

A. C. Lytle, county agricultural agent in Crawford county, is assisting farmers and local creameries in that county in a campaign to improve the grade of cream delivered to the creameries. A churning demonstration, which was well attended, showed that high-grade butter can be made only from high-grade cream. The higher prices which the creameries will get for better butter will be distributed to the farmers in a premium over market price for all high-grade cream delivered.

The Iron county board of supervisors voted funds to pay for the transportation of club members to the Club Camp held at Chatham. A premium list for boys' and girls' club exhibits has been provided this year in Iron county for the first time.

Two hundred people attended a Jersey breeders' picnic held at Ellsworth, the seventeen members of the County Jersey Breeders' Association were at the picnic, and nine of these men exhibited cattle. H. E. Dennison, field man for the American Jersey Cattle Club, says that this was one of the most successful of the group meetings held in the state this year. County Agricultural Agents Jewell and Melencamp gave talks at the meeting. Business men of Ellsworth furnished trucks to transport cattle for exhibition at the picnic and back to the farms.

C. P. Milham, county agricultural agent in Ottawa county, is making arrangements to hold a school this winter to demonstrate fire blight control. Several farmers who have found the disease in their orchards, are helping to arouse interest in the work. The method of cutting out infected wood will be shown in the diseased orchards.

Dr. Pieters, from the Bureau of Plant Industry, and R. F. Kroodsmas, forestry specialist at Michigan State College, recently inspected the nine-year-old forestry plantings in Ottawa county. During the nine years, western yellow pine has made a growth of from eight to ten feet; Scotch pine, five feet; Norway spruce, two feet; white pine, four feet; yellow willow, thirty feet; and Carolina poplar, forty feet. On sand blow areas where some of these plantings had been made, there were drifts of sand from ten to fifteen feet high behind the trees.

Hugo T. Swanson, Delta county club agent, reports that a successful club tour was held in the county. Stops were made to inspect one field where hay was being cured by the Danish method and to examine an area where the Canadian thistles were heavily infested with thistle worms. Judging and demonstration contests for the club members filled the remaining time in a busy day.

Demonstrations to show methods of controlling pear blight are giving fine results in Allegan county.

Plans have been completed, and some work done toward testing for tuberculosis all the hogs and poultry in one Hillsdale county township.

A thirty per cent infestation of corn borer is reported in some Macomb county corn fields.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
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NUMBER XIV

Importance of Pullet Selection

It Cuts Profits to Feed Non-producers Through the Winter

By James P. Hoekzema

CAN you pick out your profitable producers before or about the time the pullets start laying? We used to think it couldn't be done, but now we have come to the conclusion that it can be done. In one case, a poultryman had 400 pullets out of which eighty were selected as being unprofitable. He wanted to be convinced, so kept them separate, but the next July when they were culled, seventy-five out of the eighty culled came from the eighty that had been culled out as pullets.

However, one will ask, "How do you select pullets? You cannot tell anything about the number of eggs they will lay before they start, can you?"

The interesting part of it all is, that you can tell. In the first place, the birds should reach physical maturity before they start to lay, and the best time to select the pullets is just when they are coming to come into production. By physical maturity is meant their size. Leghorn pullets should weigh three and one-half pounds; Rocks, six pounds; R. I. Reds and Wyandottes, five and one-half pounds; Orpingtons, seven pounds. In other words, if your Plymouth Rocks commence to lay when they weigh about four pounds, they haven't reached their physical maturity—due to forcing too much with high protein foods, or due to the strain that you have. Such birds will very seldom reach standard weights, and may break down under high production.

Next to consider is sexual maturity in other words, when the pullet commences to lay. We hear numerous instances now of Leghorns commencing to lay from four months old up, and one Plymouth Rock at Michigan State

College started to lay at three months and twelve days, but she didn't have the size to stand up under production, so died before she was a year old. Ordinarily, pullets should commence to lay between the ages of five and six months. It is not advisable to keep birds that do not lay until after they are seven months old. If Leghorns, or any breed in the American class, do not lay by the time they are 210 days old, they seldom will pay for themselves. It would be better to sell and obtain the money for meat, rather than pay their board bill for another year or so.

The third thing to consider is constitutional vigor. In other words, the birds must be strong and healthy,

have lots of vitality, must be free from disease or parasites, and should be very active. At the present time, when we are confining our birds so closely, when we force them with high protein feeds, and many times with lights, when we often breed from the pullets, the birds need a lot of constitutional vigor to stand up under a year's production, and in some flocks one often sees many birds that either die, break down, or become diseased from too much egg production—due to lack of constitutional vigor.

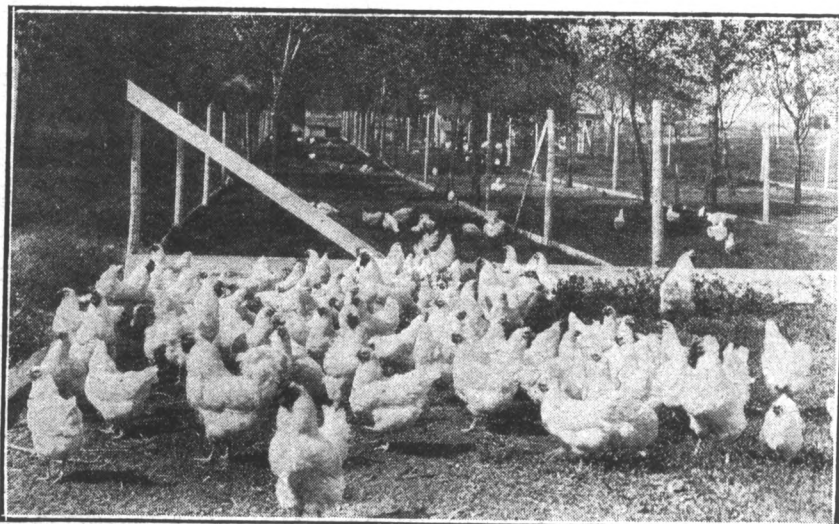
Closely associated with constitutional vigor is body conformation. The back should be broad back of the shoulders, because this is correlated with a large heart. The width should

be carried well back, and the quarters should be long and wide, as this means more capacity. The back should be long, deep, and open. They should not be rounding, as then the bird is apt to be beefy, but they should be carried back more like the ribs of a good dairy cow—which is very different from the ribs of a good beef animal. The breast bone, or keel bone, should be long and slightly arched upward. The pelvic bones should not be covered with fat—neither should they be too thin, as paper-thick pelvic bones are often associated with lack of vigor or strength. A good thing to remember about body conformation is that the broader the back and the deeper the body, the quicker the hen can produce an egg.

Another very important factor in selecting pullets is the head classification. There are six different kinds of heads, namely, crowheaded, overly refined, refined, beefy, lacking character, and masculine. The crowheaded bird is rather shallow through the head, with a long and narrow skull and a sunken eye. All crowheaded birds are not equally poor producers, but usually they have low vitality and are among the first to become diseased, are slow maturing, have a low winter egg production, and a low annual production, and often have deformed wings or feathers that are long and narrow.

The next type is the overly-refined. These birds usually have rather small heads, and also small bodies. The head is well formed, with an outstanding eye, but it is too small. These birds usually are the first to develop

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Careful Selection is a Great Factor in Profitable Poultry Production.

A Potato Conversation

Which Gives the Inspector's Viewpoint of the Importance of Grade Standards

By O. K. White

THE characters in the following conversation are an inspector, a dealer by the name of Mr. Johnson, and a farmer whom we will call Mr. Jones.

Mr. Johnson—"Holy smoke, there comes that potato inspector. Say, George, brush the dirt off those scales and watch those frosted and fork-cut potatoes. He is as particular as the Old Harry. He made us regrade almost a whole car the last time he was here, and I don't want anything more of that. I was mad, but I guess he saved us a rejection at the other end, at that, for the market went off just after we shipped that car. Say, George, look and see if those scales balance all right. I hope he doesn't find those sacks out of Pete Smith's load. The rest are good, but—"

Inspector, entering—"Good morning, Mr. Johnson. How is everything going this morning? How did that car go through the other day? O. K.? That's fine. The market broke considerably you know, and I just wondered. You see, when your car is strictly up to grade and there are no spotted

sacks in it, an unscrupulous receiver is not nearly so apt to 'kick it over,' and if he does try it, you have a much better chance to sell it to someone else, or to re-consign it to some other market and let that fellow 'reject' it if he wants to."

"Say, Mr. Jones, hold up a little, do not empty those sacks onto the grader so fast. This stock runs so coarse and dark, and there are a lot of fork cuts and sunburn in it. These fellows can't get them out as they should, if they are going to put up U. S. No. 1 grade. Can't you realize that you are making Mr. Johnson get potatoes into those sacks that ought not to be there? You can force him to violate the law by hurrying him so."

Mr. Jones—"What! You say those potatoes are not good, and ought to come out? Man alive, those potatoes are good enough for anybody. You can pare that stuff off and the rest of them are as good as any. Say, did you ever raise potatoes? You white-collared fellows from Lansing come

around here and try to tell us farmers what to do. We will have to grow these potatoes in molds and sandpaper them before you get through with us. We have to take home a third of our loads now. I hope these city people will get good and hungry some of these days. I've a notion to cut out raising potatoes, altogether. Those guys down there that passed that law ought to get kicked out next 'lection and somebody go down there that knows their business."

Inspector—"No, my dear man, I do not raise many potatoes. I haven't since I was a boy at home, but I have learned a lot about raising and grading potatoes during the last few years, and if you will just lay that sack of potatoes down and come over here a few minutes, I'll show you some things you hadn't thought of before."

"I'll just cut a slice out of this potato. Do you see that dark ring just inside of the skin—about an eighth to a third of an inch thick? That part of the potato contains the protein, min-

eral salts, some carbohydrates, etc., the most valuable part of the potato—while the light central portion is mostly starch and water and does not have nearly as much food value. You see, if potatoes are rough or badly misshapen, or affected with deep scab, growth cracks, fork cuts, grub eaten holes and the like, the housewife has to pare so deeply that she throws away in the parings most, if not all, of that real food value. Sometimes it is necessary to pare away a third to a half of the potatoes. That is why the consumer is learning to ask for smooth, medium-sized potatoes, and why it is real economy to buy good potatoes and either bake them or boil them with their jackets on. In that way all of the best part of the potato is saved and eaten.

"Such potatoes as those you were arguing about are not No. 1 potatoes, and we cannot let them go into sacks tagged or branded U. S. No. 1."

"We do not say they cannot be sold or shipped. It is simply this—that no potatoes which have defects or shape which necessitates more than an ap-

(Continued on page 320).

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HOME:—Aid in the solution of all kinds of home problems.

VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER FOURTEEN

DETROIT, OCT. 2, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Studying the Corn Borer

A TOUR of the corn borer infested areas of Ohio, Michigan and Ontario has just been completed. Over 200 men, including deans, agronomists, entomologists, and farm mechanics from colleges and departments of agriculture from Nebraska to New Jersey, those concerned with the enforcement of regulations and other interested persons besides the news and agricultural press, traveled in this caravan.

Dean Curtis, of Iowa, declared to this group at Chatham, Ontario, that he considered the corn borer presented to us the greatest problem that American agriculture has ever faced. Certainly the damage now being wrought in the scattering fields of Essex county, Ontario, is most discouraging.

The men were greatly impressed and depressed with the rapid spread of the insect, as well as the ability of the borer to so completely destroy a corn crop. In Ohio the borer has shoved its habitat to the south and westward. Four counties in Indiana are now in the infested zone. The season has added seven counties in Michigan to the infested area.

No very definite progress has been made in developing satisfactory control methods. While work in parasitic breeding is advancing, entomologists hold out no hope for relief from this source for years to come. The engineers are working hard on machines that will destroy the borer when the crop is grown, but these machines are only in their experimental stage.

Low-cutting of the stubble, the en-

siloing or shredding of the crop, the cleaning up of all crop remnants and destroying by burning before the borer pupate in the spring, these seem still to be the favored means of controlling this pest.

To many of those present, it seemed that in the future it will be necessary to practice cleaner farming than we have been following. Should the corn borer force us in self-defense to clean up the premises thoroughly after each crop year, the results may not be so disastrous as we may think. Many benefits in the way of controlling other pests and crop diseases, as well as in the reduction of weeds, would likely result from such procedure. Possibly clean farming may prove to be the most economical farming. This possibility, we hope, might be realized, and if such is the case, then the corn borer may be a blessing under heavy mourning.

Master Farmer Movement

ELEVEN Michigan farmers graduated into Master-farmership on September 22, because they passed the rigid qualifications necessary to attain that honor. Thus they became the first in this state to gain what might be termed the M. F. degree in the school of experience.

Why shouldn't there be degrees and honors available outside of academic lines? Life itself is a school in which we all learn, but some learn more readily than others. And to those who can learn and apply what they have learned, the rewards should go.

The success of these Master Farmer "graduating exercises" was even greater than those closely connected with the event thought possible. Many men, prominent in public life, came to the banquet with a vague idea of what the thing was all about. All went away enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Master Farmer movement.

Nothing was more convincing as to what this movement might mean than the "graduates" themselves. A look at this group of men easily convinced one that they were masters in wrestling success from the soil, and from life itself. Their modest and pointed responses upon the receipt of the honor were the events of the evening.

These Master Farmers have already organized so that they may work collectively in behalf of the advancement of farming in Michigan. The spirit in which they have taken this honor, and the inspiration they have received from it assures one that the Master Farmer movement will be, as President Butterfield has said, a new chapter in Michigan agriculture.

Physically Fit at Ten

A UNITED front for child health is one of America's foremost needs, in the opinion of one of our noted health specialists. But, that we have a job on our hands to accomplish this, was brought to light in a recent health survey in one of our neighboring states.

"Small children can get along. If they are not well, they are either lazy or they need castor oil," is the attitude of the many parents on preventive medicine, the report says. Children under ten years of age received less medical care than those of any other group. There were also more individuals, in the communities surveyed, less than ten years old than in any other ten-year-age group. Only twenty-one per cent of these children had medical attention of any kind.

Of the young people ten to nineteen years of age in the areas surveyed, thirty-nine per cent received medical, dental, or optical attention; from twenty to twenty-nine years, fifty-six per cent; and thirty to thirty-nine

years, fifty-eight per cent had care. In these age groups, boys under nineteen received more medical attention than girls. Over nineteen, the girls were most often attended medically.

According to this survey, the child up to ten years old is left conspicuously in the background, as regards medical attention. But if we are to raise our standard of national health, we must begin with our children—our ten-year-olds. In their plastic age, if we give them careful medical attention, inspire them with the ideal and vision of health, establish health habits which reinforce that vision, we have given such momentum that the stream of health is most likely to flow on through life.

Farmers, Bank Owners

IT is pleasing to note from our Washington news reports that farmers are becoming owners of the Federal Land Bank stock. In eight of the ten land banks, the farm borrowers have bought all of the stock the federal treasury held. These farm borrowers become part owners of the bank because they are allowed to acquire stock equal to five per cent of their borrowings. It is evident that this will give the farmers a voice in the control of the banks from which they can borrow.

It is a healthy sign that farmers throughout the country are in a position at this time to acquire bank stock. It is a certain indication that farming is rapidly recovering. In general, this is just another sign along the road that farming is coming into its own.

Michigan Farmers on Legislation

DURING the past few weeks Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau, held meetings in various parts of our state to get some idea of the thoughts of farmers on national issues. He found out that we Michigan folks are unitedly in favor of legislation on truth-in-fabrics, the use of Muscle Shoals for public benefit, a standard container bill, and similar measures. But in regard to farm relief measures, we are still seeking more light, although we think some farm relief measure might be beneficial.

It is a healthy sign for Michigan agriculture that our farmers are interested in those measures which will be constructive in their effects, but are somewhat hazy in their ideas regarding those which might be termed by some to be "charity measures."

Carrying Coals to New Castle

THAT expression refers to the folly of taking something to a place where there is already an abundance of it. The expression is old; the practice is old also. In these days of efficiency we would think that the practice would be obsolete, but it is not.

The other day we had a conversation with Verne Church, the state statistician. He told of going to restaurants in the fruit district at the height of the fruit harvest, and ordering fruit, then getting nothing but oranges. Peaches and melons were plentiful at the roadside stands surrounding the town, but a search of the grocery stores revealed some green shipped-in peaches and no melons.

When people tour through a section which produces such eatable things as peaches and melons, the sight of them creates an appetite for them. Then to go to a restaurant or a store in town and not find any is disappointing. Such a condition is really detri-

mental to the country in which it exists, for strangers will long remember that they could not appease their appetites when there was an abundance around.

One might think that the roadside stand competition might be a factor in this condition. But that is not entirely so, as this condition existed before we had roadside stands.

In this country the spread between the price the producer gets and that which the consumer pays is nearly double that in Europe. We are not going to lessen this spread as long as our merchants continue to do such things as selling imported apples for two dollars a bushel, when our Duchesses are selling for forty cents on the local market. The handling of our food products will become more efficient after we have stopped the practice of carrying coals to New Castle.

Bed

MY friend, Mr. Webster, what wrote the Book o' Words, says a bed is a artical o' furniture what is used ta sleep or rest on or in. He says, too, it maybe is a straw mattress or somethin' soft ta lay, or lie, in, I don't know which. It's always hard fer me ta tell when ta lay or ta lie. I know hens lay in soft nests, so I guess it must be lay. Anyhow, there's one time when I'm not lyin', and that's when I'm in bed sleepin'.

Anyhow, a bed is a important thing in life, 'cause the bed is where we spend about one-third o' our lives. Sometimes I feel like I'd like ta spend about half o' my life in bed, and sometimes I don't care if I never go ta bed. I think bed is nicer than workin', but not nicer than havin' fun.

There's a funny thing about beds. It's awful hard fer me ta go ta bed, spechully after I've had my evenin' nap. But after I get into it, it's awful hard fer me ta get up. In the evenin' I'm either readin' a nice story when Sofie tells me ta blow out the light, or I'm anxious ta hear what's next on the radio. Them radios is the greatest enemies beds ever had.

But in the mornin' it takes all o' the what you call will-power I got, and Sofie's got, too, ta get me out o' bed. My won't power seems ta work better than anythin' else.

I can't say I enjoy bed very much, 'cause I'm sleepin', and when I'm sleepin' I ain't enjoyin' nothin', not even them pleasant dreams folkses talk about. And I ain't around doin' nothin' with nightmares and such like. But Sofie says when it comes ta nightingales, I'm right there. She says I'm a nightingale with a base voice, and if she don't get ta sleep ahead o' me she's got ta listen ta a all-night's concert what sounds worse 'en some o' that classul music some unclassul folkses play. Sofie ain't never in doubt about me bein' alive while I'm sleepin'. And she says she'd never be abul ta die while I'm takin' vocal lessons, 'cause I'd wake the dead.

But anyhow, a bed is ta sleep in and when I'm singin' base solos, it shows I'm happy. There's no fun in layin', or lyin', in bed and not sleepin'. It seems ta me these folkses what can't sleep 'd hate a bed. Anyhow, they must have some internul disturbances or they could sleep. They say when you're a kid you should sleep ten hours. Well, I'm a kid yet, so I like ta sleep ten hours, 'cept when there's somethin' goin' on, then I'm not sleepy. When you sleep good you ain't wearin' out very fast, and I ain't wearin' out fast. HY SYCKLE.



Don't Forget to Attend the National Dairy Show at Detroit, Oct. 6-13th

The Master Farmer Banquet

Eleven Men Receive Honors for Their Efficiency in Farming

By Frank A. Wilken

ON September 22, eleven men, tried and true farmers of the dirt type, were officially made charter members of the Master Farmer Club of Michigan. These men through the merit they have shown in farming, home life and community life, were selected by a committee of judges as those who should be entitled to the honor this year.

The banquet, held in the Union Building at Michigan State College, under the auspices of the Michigan Farmer, was an auspicious event. Nearly 175 men prominent in agriculture, industry and business in Michigan, were present to witness the awarding of the medals.

Many of our readers have already had a verbatim report of the banquet over the radio, as for three hours it

the fruits of its effort to greater usefulness.

President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of Michigan State College, in an impromptu speech, left no doubt in the minds of the listeners of his enthusiasm regarding this movement. He said that he felt a bit envious that the Michigan Farmer should get the start of the college on a movement of this sort. He said the thoroughness with which this plan has been worked out assures one that those who receive the Master Farmer honor truly merit it. The president felt that this movement was the start of a new chapter in Michigan agriculture.

Just the sentiment in such a recognition of fine work is an inspiration, said Congressman J. C. Ketcham. Despite the fact that many think cold facts should dominate in modern world activities, he believed that love of someone or of something was what spurred us on to better things. The congressman was glad to report that the coming congress was favorable to those things which would put farming on an equitable basis with industry.

The speaker of the evening was Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who is known throughout the country for his sincere efforts in Washington in behalf of agriculture. His modesty, his sincerity and his ability to work has so impressed the people of his state that he was twice their governor, and is now serving the second term as United States Senator.

He stated that he had to be careful about praising Michigan agriculture because it might get back home; but he could say that the eleven Master Farmers at his table looked very much like good Kansas farmers. He congratulated the Master Farmers in winning recognition in a state where agriculture had made universal progress. He felt that the Master Farmer move-

ment would help greatly in advertising Michigan agriculture.

In his reference to congress the senator said the farm bloc, or any other organization, could not legislate dollars into the farmers' pockets, but legislation could help to give the farmer a fairer chance. He believes in tariff but he wanted to see the tariff fair to every class, including the farmer. All the presidents since Roosevelt have urged congress to formulate a sound national farm policy, said the senator.

Farming has not taken advantage of organization and cooperation as other lines have, but the movement is growing fast, he said, and at present there are 13,000 cooperative organizations in the nation which handles two and one-half billion dollars worth of produce. The total farm value of farm products is about ten billion dollars, but the consumer has to pay about thirty billion for it. The cost of distribution is too great here. In Europe conditions in this regard are more favorable. In Denmark, for instance, the farmers get seventy-two per cent of the consumer's dollar, while here we get about thirty-five cents.

The senator did not think that there would be any strife between the industrial east and the agricultural west, as big business men were realizing more and more that a profitable agriculture was necessary for the national welfare. Mr. Capper mentioned the great benefits we have gained from the auto and the radio. He felt sure that the farmer was getting more out of these two modern wonders than anyone else, for they put him in touch with things outside his local community.

Of all the public jobs he has had, Mr. Capper liked best that as regent of the University. He has always been interested in agricultural college activities and is especially interested in boys' and girls' club work. At present he is in partnership with about one thousand boys in hog raising. In all



Senator Arthur Capper.

was broadcasted over WKAR. So they will know much more of the event than we can tell in these pages.

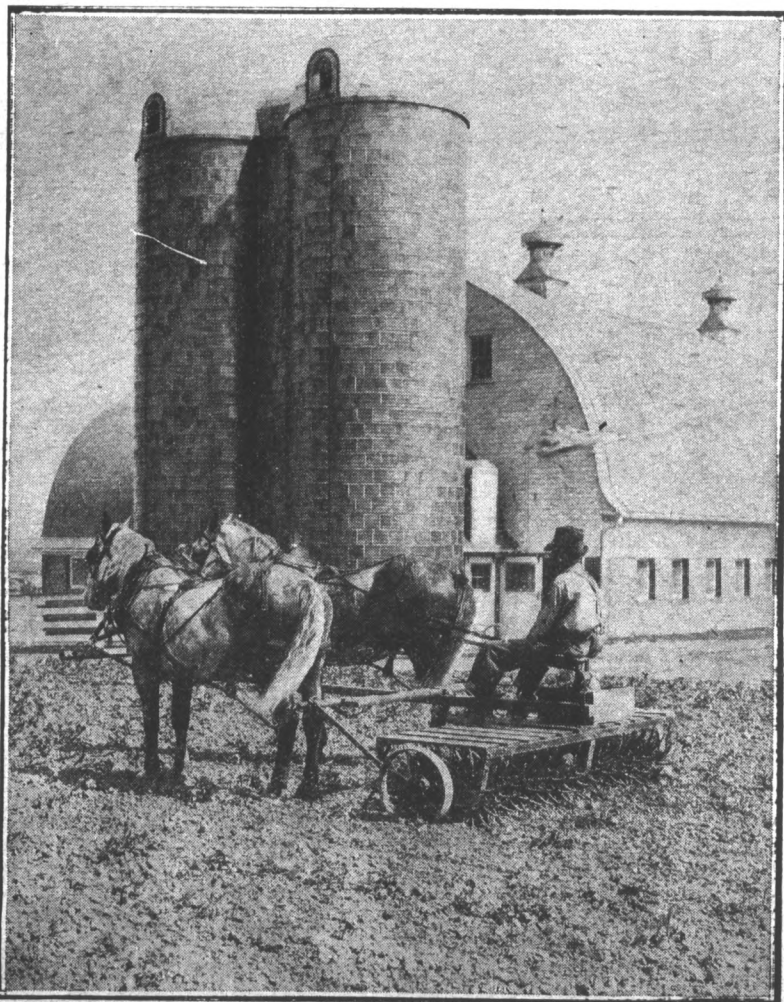
The toastmaster of the evening was I. R. Waterbury, manager of the Michigan Farmer. In his introductory remarks, he said he could well suit an expression from Edgar Guest to the qualifications necessary to become a Master Farmer, "It takes a heap of living to make a Master Farmer."

An explanation of the Master Farmer movement was made by Mr. Burt Wermuth, editor of the Michigan Farmer. He said that he learned recently that the idea is not new. I. H. Butterfield, father of President Butterfield, of Michigan State College, had told him that the Michigan Agricultural Society offered awards to efficient farmers in 1854, and that four qualified that year.

Mr. Wermuth's hope was that from the start made last year in Illinois by Clifford Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, the Master Farmer movement would become useful in promoting sound agriculture and would continue to grow in usefulness.

Imitation was of value for the young, said Mr. Wermuth, and to give due recognition to those who had done worthy work would set them up as examples for the younger generations to imitate. It was also Mr. Wermuth's thought that farming in Michigan ought to have an objective, and he hoped that the Master Farmer Club would help formulate some definite policy in that respect; and also that the wives of the Master Farmers would organize to formulate a home policy for rural Michigan.

One of the purposes of the Master Farmer movement was to cooperate with the college, to show the value of the work it is doing, and to spread



The Silos will be Filled and the Fall Grains Sown by October 6, the Day of the Twentieth Anniversary of the National Dairy Exposition at the State Fair Grounds, Detroit.

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performance—save
oil and gas**

If you have not installed new spark plugs within the past year, or if your present set has gone 10,000 miles, you will make certain of quicker starting and better engine performance during the coming winter if you install a complete set of dependable Champions NOW.

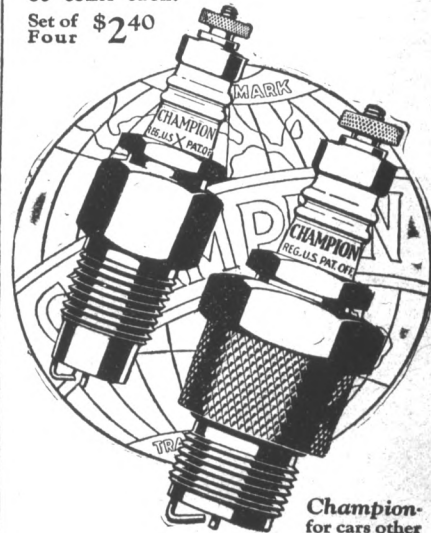
Hundreds of thousands of motorists who installed new Champions during Champion National Change Week last spring have enjoyed better service since that time. You, too, will experience much more satisfactory motoring if you make it a regular practice to put in new spark plugs once a year.

Stop at your local dealer's and he will supply you with a set of the correct type of Champions for your car.

All Champion Spark Plugs are of two-piece, gas-tight construction, with sillimanite insulators and special analysis electrodes.

Champion X—
exclusively for
Ford cars, Trucks
and Fordson
Tractors—packed
in the Red Box—
60 cents each.

Set of \$2.40
Four



Champion—
for cars other
than Fords—
packed in the
Blue Box
75 cents each.
Set of \$3.00
Four
Set of \$4.50
Six

CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine
Toledo, Ohio

the time he has been interested in this club feature, he has advanced \$200,000 and has had losses to the negligible amount of \$300.

Mr. Wermuth, who has been responsible for the introduction of the Master Farmer movement in this state, awarded the medals. With very appropriate remarks, he introduced those honored, telling of their farms and their activities. They were introduced in alphabetical order. The outstanding feature of the responses of most of the men honored was modesty.

Ralph Arbogast, of Union City, in his acceptance of the medal felt there was some mistake, but he knew that this honor would give him inspiration and would urge him on to gain the goal he is seeking.

Floyd M. Barden, of South Haven, said that there must be some other Floyd M. Barden who was entitled to the honor. But if he was due it all, it was, first, because of his lifetime association with his father; second, the benefits of a four-year course at M. S. C.; and third, the furthering

of that education by reading the Michigan Farmer.

Paul C. Clement, of Britton, said that whatever success he has had in his special line of growing seed corn, and his other farming activities was due to a great extent to the cooperation the college has given him.

A. B. Cook, of Owosso, in accepting the medal, told of the old farmer on a side road who had not been to the main road for several years. When he came to the highway with his ox team he saw the sign, "Speed Limit Fifteen Miles Per Hour." Then he said to his team, "Giddap Buck, Giddap Brindle, we'll have to try to meet the requirements." Mr. Cook said that watching for a favorable time to market with reference to prices was a great factor in his success.

Garfield Farley, of Albion, said that they have made a go of farming because of their love of the work. He and his brother were constantly discussing ways and means of getting better results.

M. E. Farley, brother of Garfield,

said that his wife and brother did all the talking, and that his wife had been kidding him about listening to his speech of acceptance over the radio. But he said this was one time when she would have to listen and could not talk back.

Frank Kinch, of Grindstone City, was sure that the judges had made a mistake. He had come from a former lumbering country and was left on his own resources at twelve years of age. Whatever he has accomplished was due to hard work, and especially to the inspiration and help his wife has given him.

C. S. Langdon, from Hubbardston, felt that the greatest benefits that would accrue from these honors would be to those who received them, in that the honor would spur them on to realize even higher ideals.

C. R. Oviatt, of Bay City, said that he understood that a melon obtained in an illegitimate and undeserved way was as fully appreciated, if not more so, than one justly obtained. He was sure, therefore, that he would appre-

ciate the honors conferred upon him just as much as if he had deserved them. He said that he was one who rode on the wave of the success of his father. He classified himself as a dirt farmer, and generally a very dirty one.

M. E. Parmelee, who farms at Hillsards, was afraid that he could not get used to the term, Master Farmer. After thirty-five years of farming, he found that he was just beginning to learn to farm. He had no college education, but has made good use of what the college brought to him. He felt that the Master Farmers had a great responsibility placed upon them, as they now had to live up to the reputation they had gained.

H. F. Probert, of Jackson, appreciated the honor, but felt that he was not entirely worthy of it. For twenty-five years he has put his shoulder to the wheel to unselfishly help farming, he said.

This banquet, which many who attended said was a memorable event in Michigan agriculture, closed with the singing of one stanza of America.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

RADIO SCHOOL POPULAR.

ONE-HALF million applications for membership in the United States radio farm school, which the department of agriculture is organizing to begin operations October 4, have been received up to date. Classes will be held weekly, and will include experience talks and imaginary inspection tours. Bureau chiefs and specialists in various agricultural subjects will give lectures. The class programs will be broadcasted from 100 broadcasting stations.

LONG RANGE WEATHER FORECASTING.

THE theory that changes in the sun's heat produce decided changes in the weather, is backed by apparently conclusive evidence in a statement made public by the Smithsonian Institution. A second year of long range forecasting of actual temperatures for the city of New York, based on solar radiation data, has been completed, with gratifying results. The forecasts were made daily five days in advance. They show that on the average, 188 days predicted normal weather, were so within one-half of one degree. It is claimed that no one else has ever ventured to predict the exact temperature of a definite spot for a definite day, five days in advance, and submitted forecasts four days before they came, to an outside world for verification.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS INCREASING.

NEWSPAPERS and public speakers are deploring the dwindling foreign demand for American agricultural products. Nevertheless, there has been a marked increase lately in the foreign demand for American cereals. During the period from July 1, 1926, there were exported 2,548,000 bushels of corn and 58,087,000 bushels of wheat, compared with 1,963,000 bushels of corn and 19,459,000 bushels of wheat exported during the same period last year.

NEW FARM RELIEF.

THE new farm relief plan which Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is reported to have worked out since his return from his western trip, has failed to arouse any thrilling excitement among the farmer leaders in Washington. It contemplates the pooling of agricultural products to maintain prices, which is said to be "a new idea in this country"—especially with

farm organizations. Even with the liberal interpretation of the Capper-Volstead act, the department of justice might find somewhere in the anti-trust laws, a legal objection to such a proposal.

The pools would be financed by the government. Commodity cooperatives would unite in a pool of their particular farm product, withholding it from the market if prices were not satisfactory. It would combine the grouping of commodity cooperatives with a system of financing which would be the extension of the agricultural credit corporation system.

GLASSIE GOES ON TARIFF COMMISSION.

NOTWITHSTANDING considerable opposition from members of his own party, Henry H. Glassie of Maryland, has been reappointed as a member of the United States Tariff Commission by President Coolidge. It has been charged by the minority party that while the law requires that the members shall be appointed

equally from each of the two political parties, the appointments have gone to men who hold the same views on the tariff question as those held by the administration, regardless of party. Mr. Glassie, however, declares that he will be actuated by the belief that the tariff act should be carried out in accordance with the views of Congress and not by any theory of politics.

News of the Week

J. J. Tunney, commonly known as Gene, won the heavyweight championship from Jack Dempsey at Philadelphia, September 23. The bout lasted the limit of ten rounds, but in nearly every round Tunney had the advantage. Tunney learned boxing while in the Marines during the war.

Three hundred who were arrested in Rome in connection with the recent attempt to bomb the Italian Premier, Mussolini, have been freed.

The personal campaign expenses of the candidates for governor, Groesbeck and Green, were nearly equal. Groesbeck's expenditures were \$2,324-

42, while those of Green were \$2,480.80.

There is a growing sentiment in Poland against the semi-dictatorship of Minister of War Pilsudski.

The ownership and registration of autos has increased 10.8 per cent in the past year. The per cent of increase in Michigan was 24.3, which is only exceeded by that of Florida, which had a 76.2 per cent increase.

There is a report that along the Paris boulevards, there is a revolt against bobbed hair, and that flowing locks are again the style.

"Punch," England's famous humorous magazine, has decided to banish whiskey advertisements from its columns.

Mrs. Wm. Mattila, of Calumet, Michigan, recently gave birth to twins. Just two years ago she had triplets.

A hurricane which started in the West Indies, hit southeastern Florida, mainly at Miami, on September 20, and nearly wiped out many of the towns there. Approximately 2,000 were killed and about \$150,000,000 worth of damage done to property. All but the very strongest buildings in Miami have been damaged. This is one of the worst storms experienced in America. Four million dollars have been asked for relief purposes.

The giant Sikorsky airplane which was to have been used for a New York to Paris non-stop flight, was wrecked when it attempted to start on its trip September 20. In its attempt to rise, it tipped and crashed to the ground. Two were killed.

When the new diamond fields of Johannesburg, South Africa, were opened, aspirants for the property were kept a certain distance from the fields. At the word they ran and staked out their favorite spots. It has been learned that expert runners were hired by some companies to get favorite spots. Fifteen thousand took part in the run.

Mark N. and Frank H. Williams, brothers, have been selected by Senator Couzens, of Detroit, to run his 1,000-acre farm, near Orchard Lake, on a rent-free and tax-free basis.

Michigan State College started its school year on September 21 with an enrollment of nearly 2,300.

Earl Brennan, United States vice-consul in Rome, was beaten by black shirt Fascist militia, and left unconscious in the streets of Rome. America's immigration policy is supposed to be the cause of the feeling.

The world's largest dirigible, RS-1, visited Detroit and Selfridge Field on September 18.

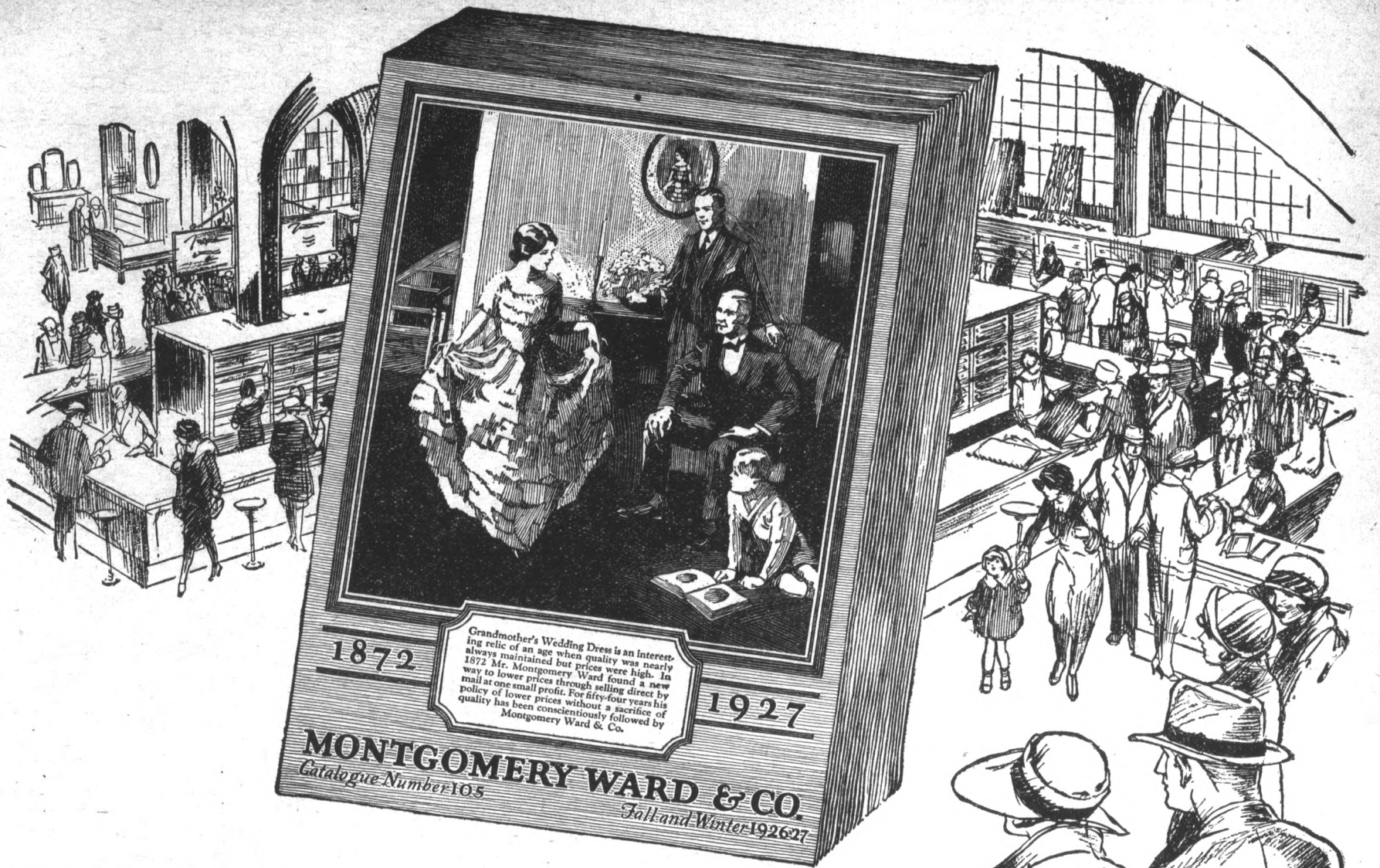
Norman Derham swam the English Channel in thirteen hours and fifty-six minutes, and won the \$5,000 prize offered by Lord Riddell to the British citizen who could beat the time made by Gertrude Ederle.

A Mohammedan funeral was given Jacob Islamoff, aviation mechanic who was killed when the giant Sikorsky plane crashed and burned up at Roosevelt Field, Long Island.

Labor is being conscripted in Florida to clean up the wreckage due to the recent hurricane.

Another Scientific Expedition





If the Largest Department Store in the World were near your own home, where would you do your shopping?

Ward's Catalogue in your home brings to you all that the greatest city stores can offer—wide variety, vast stocks of fresh, new merchandise and the greatest possible saving.

Consider what this great Catalogue means to You

This Catalogue gives you an opportunity to share in the low price making power of sixty million dollars in cash. Because sixty million dollars were used to secure these low prices, these big savings for you.

Cash buys cheaper than credit—always. Ward's buys everything for you for cash. Goods bought by the thousand dozen, by the car load, cost less than by the dozen. We buy in the largest quantities to supply the needs of 8,000,000 customers.

Our great force of merchandise experts search all markets for goods of reliable quality at the lowest prices. Knowledge, skill, the buying power of large volume, and millions of cash have created these bargains for you.

Are you using this book? Your neighbor is

There is a saving of \$50 this very season—for you—if you use this book. Turn to this Catalogue for everything you buy. See for yourself the lowest price—the right price to pay.

Consider that over 500,000 new customers started sending their orders to Ward's last year. Over 500,000 more are turning to Ward's this year. There is the measure of Ward's Value, of Ward's Quality merchandise, of Ward's Service, and of Ward's Saving.

This Big Book is Saving Millions of Dollars for Millions of People

Are you getting your *full share* of the savings it offers? Are you saving on almost everything you buy? Are you *using* this book every month—are you using it every week—every time you buy?

Are you getting all the savings that may just as well be yours? ●

And at Ward's a Saving in price is a real saving. Because at Ward's, *Quality is Maintained*. We do not sell "job lots," "seconds," and "bankrupt stocks." We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We guarantee everything we sell to be fresh, new merchandise of reliable quality.

You have a copy of this book, or a neighbor has. Use it. Take full advantage of all the savings that may just as well be yours. See for yourself what millions of our customers find—that your real savings are bigger, and that it is more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

Your orders are shipped within 24 hours

Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. Besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Therefore, your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1872
The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago

Kansas City

St. Paul

Baltimore

Portland, Ore.

Oakland, Calif.

Fort Worth

Stretches five times its length



"U.S."
Blue Ribbon Boots
are made of high-quality
rubber—flexible, long-wear-
ing. They have sturdy gray
soles, uppers red or black—in
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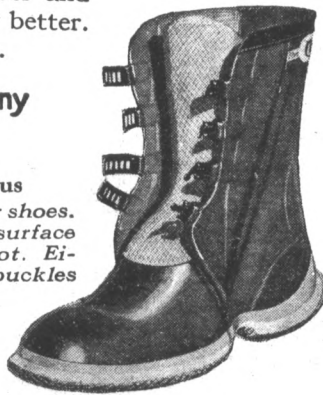
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Only the finest sole could match these uppers. The gray sole of the "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is oversize—tough as a tire tread.

And in every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot, at every vital point, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements are built in. On any job, this boot stands up! "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

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



"U.S." BLUE RIBBON

Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

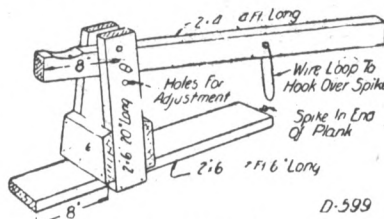


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Simple Auto Or Wagon Jack

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Please let me know what you consider the best mixture for plastering a log building made of tamarack logs laid lengthwise with cedar chinking, for inside and outside plastering. Some masons advise to use a portion of pulp plaster and sand on the outside, while some advise not to use pulp plaster outside on account of weather affecting it.—R. R.

The proper mixture to use would seem to depend entirely on how much permanence you wish to use. A mixture of sand and pulp plaster outside will give considerable service in spite of the weather, but will probably let water into the logs, rotting the logs and causing the plaster to scale off. If you want a permanent job, it seems to me that it would be advisable to chink all crevices and hollows with clay or with pulp plaster, then tack on galvanized wire fencing, and cover with waterproof cement stucco. This will make practically a permanent job and will keep the logs sound for a lifetime, and the cost will be very little more than for a cheap job that

will not be satisfactory. Directions for stucco work can be secured from the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Ill., or from any of the leading cement firms. The inside can be finished with ordinary plaster or with any of the standard inside finishes.—Dickerson.

RIGHT WAY TO STAPLE FENCE WIRES.

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For one thing, the wire is badly injured just under the staple, a point where it needs the greatest strength. Driving the staple down tight upon it kinks the wire short, putting a severe strain on the side next to the post and often cracking or scaling the galvanizing. This opens up a place for corrosion to attack the metal, increased by the facts that moisture is held in the crushed wood fibers under the wire for a considerable time after the wire and the surface of the post dries off, and also that many wooden posts at least have weak acids that injuriously affect the wire in the presence of moisture.

Also having the wire stapled down tightly localizes the damage of flexing or bending the wire as the fence vibrates back and forth through wind pressure. We all know how destructive this flexing is to wires, especially if the steel contains too high a percentage of carbon or is otherwise impure. If the wires are loosely held, this very short flexing is changed to more of a wave motion running into the next panel, which has little or no destructive bending effect.

The idea I had in tightening down the staples at each post was to make each post and panel of the fence take care of its own stresses and strains; but this idea is wrong, even if it would work out. The proper plan, when a horse or a bull charges the fence, is not to localize the strain on that particular panel and posts but to spread it over at least a dozen panels.

This allows each one to give slightly and the impact is absorbed without damage, whereas, if localized to one panel, the fence would probably be broken. Fortunately, however, the wire will slip to some extent no matter how tightly stapled, and being tight simply prevents it from acting so freely as it should.

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You can make Radiola 20 pay for itself in *better crops*

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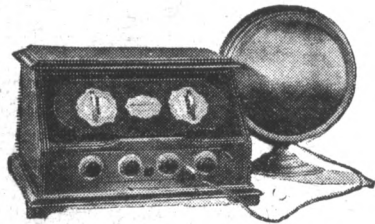
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Dry batteries, single tuning control, a power Radiotron in the last stage, Radiola 20 is the last word in clarity and dependability. When you buy Radiola 20 you are not buying an experiment but a proved result. It will pay for itself in profitable knowledge and increased happiness.



Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons, \$115
RCA Loudspeaker 100, \$35



RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON



Buy with confidence
where you see this
sign.



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

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United States Rubber Company

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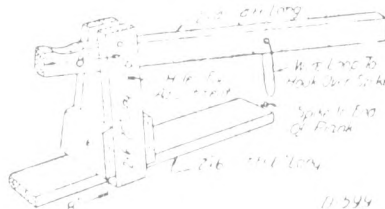


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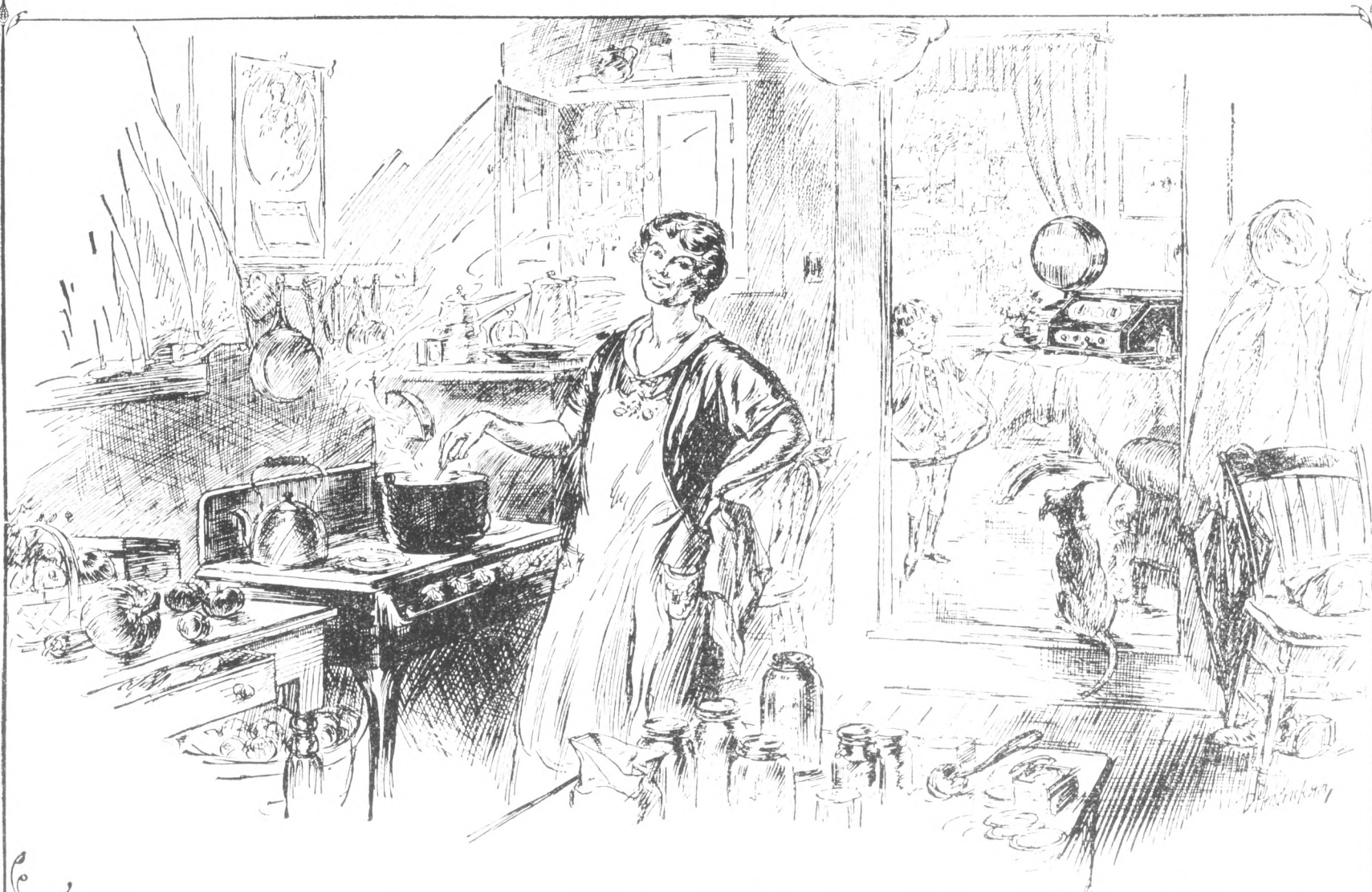
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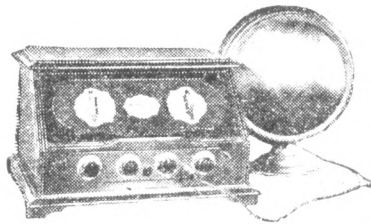
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How to nurse the soil, and make it yield its gifts more generously. Prices of grain, livestock and dairy products, checked day by day, so that individual farmers may know the time when it is advantageous to sell, or better to wait. Radiola 20—pre-emi-

nently the farm set—not just something new, but tried, tested and perfected by RCA. Representing the best laboratory experience of General Electric and Westinghouse as well—this set brings all the wealth of expert agricultural knowledge into the farm homes, clearly, naturally, as though the head of the agricultural college had dropped in for a chat with you personally.

Dry batteries, single tuning control, a power Radiotron in the last stage, Radiola 20 is the last word in clarity and dependability. When you buy Radiola 20 you are not buying an experiment but a proved result. It will pay for itself in profitable knowledge and increased happiness.

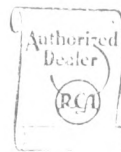


Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons, \$115
RCA Loudspeaker 100, \$35



RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON



Buy with confidence
where you see this
mark

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

He digs deep to protect your purse and property

From the depths of the earth comes the metal lead from which Dutch Boy white-lead is made. It would be worth digging deep in your wallet, too, to buy this weather-proof paint. But you don't have to. It's the most economical surface-protection your money can buy.

HERE'S what you get when you use Dutch Boy white-lead:

1. A paint made from the metal lead.
2. A paint that withstands all weather without cracking or chipping. That means long wear—the kind of wear that does away with the needless expense of scraping and burning off old pigment every time you repaint. This is an extremely important point often overlooked.
3. A paint that spreads easily, quickly. Less labor, of course, a better job—and more money saved.
4. A paint that covers and hides with fewer coats. You save again, both the surface and the bankroll.
5. A paint that can be colored to any desired shade or tint, and one that holds color indefinitely. Still another saving, not only in money, but in the appearance of your house as the years roll by.

Each of these five advantages in itself is sufficient reason for you to specify and use Dutch Boy white-lead paint. But there's still a sixth.

6. Dutch Boy white-lead can be mixed in the exact quantity, color and consistency for the job that is to be done—inside or outside, a big job or an odd job.

Money-saving paint books free

"Decorating the Home" brings you suggestions and exact formulas for mixing and coloring pure Dutch Boy white-lead paint for every kind of painting job

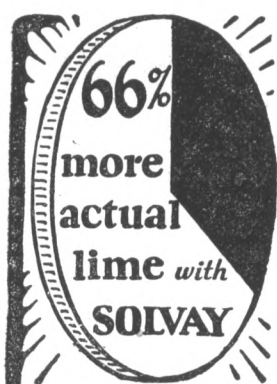


Every pail or keg of white-lead bearing the Dutch Boy trademark, is a guaranteed all-lead product, made from the metal.

to be done around a house. It will be sent you along with a booklet that gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry about the farm, if you will ask our nearest branch for booklet F.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York, 111 Broadway Boston, 131 State St.
Buffalo, 116 Oak St. Chicago, 900 W. 18th St.
Cincinnati, Cleveland,
659 Freeman Ave. 820 W. Superior Ave.
St. Louis, San Francisco,
722 Chestnut St. 485 California St.
Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa.
316 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.
437 Chestnut St.

Dutch Boy White-Lead Makes an All-Lead Paint



Get the most for your limestone dollar

Here's how—when you buy lime you are really buying lime oxide (its active chemical property), and this is what you get:

For \$125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station,
25 tons Solvay Pulverized Limestone containing 12½ tons of lime oxide, or
9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide, or
10 tons Hydrated Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide.

You obtain 66% more actual lime for your money when you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone.]

Spread Solvay this year—note the bumper crops—and you'll spread Solvay every year!

Write for booklet.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

PUBLIC SCALES.

Can anyone with a public service scales refuse to weigh for anyone at whom he gets disgruntled? Is there any recourse whereby a refusal occasions a loss?—H. E. B.

We are not aware of any statute requiring license from a person charging for the use of scales by the public. It is not a natural monopoly and we are not aware of any obligation of the owner of such instruments to serve all comers, like persons holding themselves out as hotel keepers or common carriers.—Rood.

LIABLE FOR CARE OF WIFE.

My sister has tuberculosis and has been unable to work for over a year. When she was first taken sick her husband refused to get a doctor until she compelled him to. I took care of her for over a year. Now that she is at her home, her husband refuses to get her any of the foods she needs. He expects her to go to work when she isn't able to do it. They have forty acres of land on which there is a small mortgage, but they have no personal property. They also have some chickens. They have a joint deed. There are no children. Can her husband be compelled to take proper care of her, or give her money with which she could get proper medical attention?—R. W.

The husband is liable for the maintenance and medical care of the wife; but about all the means of compelling it are by furnishing the necessities and taking the chance of proving in suit against the husband that they were necessary and he refused to provide them.—Rood.

POLL CLOSING TIME.

What kind of time does the law mean when they say, "Polls to close at five o'clock?" I have been told it was sun time, or six o'clock central standard time. We went to the polls at 5:10 fast time, and they would not permit us to vote. Were they right in this matter? What can be done in this case?—O. M. S.

Session Laws 1919 No. 392, Page 691, enacts that central standard time shall be legal time in Michigan.—Rood.

MUST LIVE HERE TWO YEARS.

How long must a Canadian live in this country before he or she can obtain a divorce?—O. T.

Suit for divorce cannot be maintained in the courts of Michigan until the plaintiff has resided in the state two years.—Rood.

WOOD FROM STATE LAND.

Has a man the right to gather wood, dead trees, and such material that has been cut down and is wasting, from state land? Has anyone the right to take from the bottom of lakes, logs that have been there for at least fifteen years? These lakes are government waters.—J. L. H.

This property can be taken only by permit from the state. Write public domain commission, Lansing.—Rood.

REPAIR OF ROAD.

There is a public highway leading to our place from the main road. It is in such bad condition that in wet weather it is impossible for cars to go through, and at all times it is very hard to drive on it, as it is full of ruts. We notified the road commissioner several times that the road was in need of repairs. He examined it one night last fall and said the road was too wet to do anything with it, but that he would look after it this year. Nothing has been done. Can we compel this work to be done? Could we (neighbors and myself) repair the work and send the bill to the township?—W. E. H.

The spending of road repair money is entirely under the direction of the

town board and highway commissioner. No claim could be recovered against the town for work voluntarily done by individuals.—Rood.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAYS.

Have post offices a right to close on any holiday except a national one, I mean just a state holiday?—J. E. B.

The operation of the post office is entirely under the direction of the post office department at Washington; and the post master is accountable only to that department.—Rood.

PROPERTY CONDEMNATION FOR ROAD MATERIAL.

Has a highway commissioner the right to condemn a gravel pit in a man's field and compel the man to sell it to the town? Would it make any difference if the owner had offered any for sale?—W. L.

Public Acts 1925 No. 352 provides for condemnation of property for highways, and also road material. It is believed the particular method of condemnation here provided is not constitutional. Several suits are now on the way to the supreme court to test the law.—Rood.

JOINT DEED.

If a husband and wife hold a joint deed and the husband dies, does the widow hold his share, or is it divided among the heirs?—D. C.

The survivor takes the whole, and no administration is required.—Rood.

DEED DELIVERED AFTER DEATH VOID.

If a deed is made to a son, who is of age, but it is not to be delivered until after the death of parent, would the deed be of value?—J. J. W.

A deed not delivered during the life of the maker is void. What constitutes delivery is often a matter of dispute. It may be to a third person for the grantee.—Rood.

STANDARD MICHIGAN WORK DAY.

What is the standard working day in Michigan, outside of the unions? What is the standard working month? What are the state laws regarding these questions?—W. O'B.

Compiled Laws 1915 Sec. 5587, enacts that in factories and workshops and places used for mercantile and manufacturing purposes, ten hours shall be a day's work, and establishes pro rata liability for overtime. Aside from this, and the provision for hours on railroads, we find no statutes on the point.—Rood.

BE CAREFUL OF WHAT YOU SIGN.

A lady selling pictures came to my house. She persuaded my friend and myself to draw some sealed envelopes containing a blank and certificate. I drew a valued certificate which the lady declared was worth \$47 in trade, by having two of my pictures enlarged by her firm. When they arrived I was to pay \$15 more. Are the pictures worth the sum? Am I compelled to take them? My husband refuses to give me money for them, and I haven't any of my own. There was no company name on the certificate. When I drew the certificate I signed a slip of paper to the effect that I would pay \$15 on delivery of pictures. What can I do in this case?—J. H.

A married woman may make a valid contract for property to be sold and delivered to her; and we see nothing in this arrangement that is exceptional in that regard. The value of the pictures is merely a personal estimate depending upon the worth the individual puts upon them. They would be of no commercial value to anyone else. Manifestly the husband is not liable on the contract.—Rood.

Something New in Transportation

STAR SIX

COMPOUND FLEETRUCK

40-BRAKE
HORSE POWER

4 FORWARD SPEEDS

37% to 72%
MORE EFFICIENCY
—BY TEST



ONE TON CHASSIS
\$975 f. o. b.
Lansing
Box and cab not included

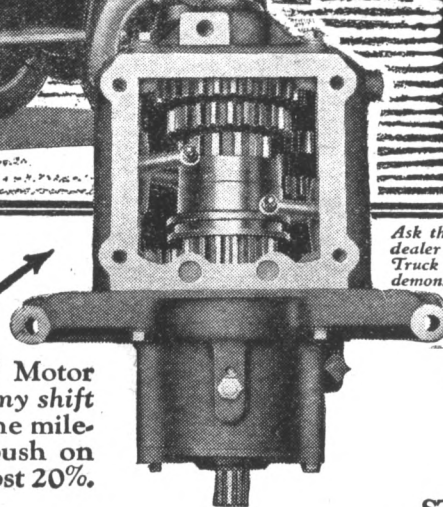
ONE TON
CAPACITY

128" WHEELBASE

SPEED, POWER
AND ECONOMY

Because of this

The greatest single step forward in a quarter century of Motor Transportation. A new type of transmission with the economy shift—a 4th forward gear that increases motor efficiency, gasoline mileage, speed and power range. Easy to operate—a forward push on gear lever instantly changes from 3rd to 4th, reducing fuel cost 20%.



Ask the nearest Star Car dealer to show you this New Truck Transmission and demonstrate its operation.

Here is a new one-ton six-cylinder truck chassis that is built for present day demands in business. The **COMPOUND FLEETRUCK** is not an adaptation of a standard chassis—It is new throughout and built for

MORE POWER — MORE SPEED — MORE ECONOMY

Star Car Dealers throughout the country are prepared to demonstrate the **COMPOUND FLEETRUCK** and explain this new economy shift with the overdrive principle.

STAR CAR PRICES

Improved Star Four

Com. Chassis	. . . . .	\$470
Convertible Roadster	. . . . .	550
Touring	. . . . .	550
Coupe	. . . . .	675
Coach	. . . . .	695
Sedan	. . . . .	795

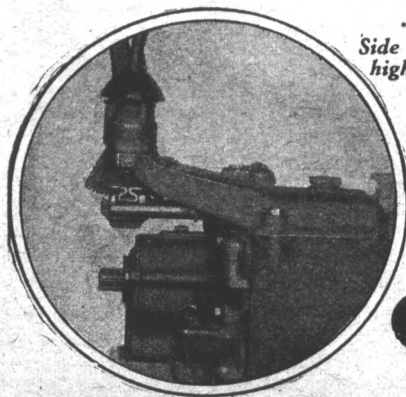
The New Star Six

Chassis	. . . . .	\$650
Touring	. . . . .	725
Coupe	. . . . .	820
Coach	. . . . .	880
De Luxe Sport Roadster	. . . . .	910
Sedan	. . . . .	975
Sport Coupe	. . . . .	995
Landau	. . . . .	995

HAYES-HUNT BODIES

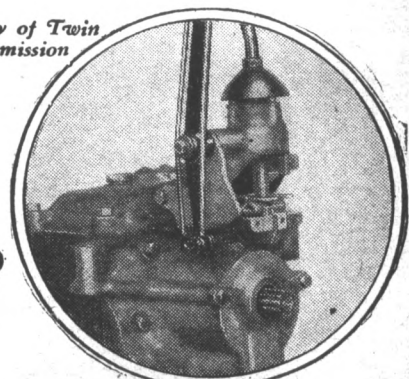
COMPOUND FLEETRUCK		
Ton Chassis	. . . . .	\$975

Prices f. o. b. Lansing



Side view of Twin
high transmission

Front view of Twin
high transmission



Low-cost Transportation

Star Cars

DURANT MOTORS, INC., 250 West 57th Street, New York City. General Sales Department: 1819 Broadway, New York City
Plants: Elizabeth, N. J. Lansing, Mich. Oakland, Cal. Toronto, Ont. Dealers and Service Stations throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico

Get more out of your light plant



Plenty of current for your churning, feed-grinding, pumping, house lighting, when you equip your plant with Universal Nu-Seal batteries.

Less care

They're easier to care for, require less frequent filling, can be depended upon at all times to give an abundance of lively, powerful current.

Long Life

Thick, long-lasting plates built from the finest materials we can buy. Transparent glass cells, sealed in the way we originated. Plenty of sediment space. A type to replace any make on the market.

We'll take old batteries

Generous trade-in allowance on your old set that makes new set cost less. Get our price and—

Battery guide FREE!

Big free book that tells you all about how to care for all farm light, radio and auto batteries. Send for copy today—free.

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY
3416 S. LaSalle St., Chicago

UNIVERSAL BATTERIES

Vegetable Growers Meet

Consider Problems of Their Industry

OHIO proved itself a royal host when the Vegetable Growers' Association of America met in Cleveland recently. This nineteen-year-old organization received a new impetus from this splendid meeting.

This association, representing the production of products valued at one and a third billions of dollars, is ambitious to expand. For many years it has advocated legislation of particular interest to vegetable growers, such as standardization of containers, seed names, etc., but this year is the first time an expression was made on general farm legislation.

The convention condemned any farm relief legislation involving subsidies, on the grounds that it would increase the farm surplus, increase the cost of food used by farmers, involve costly governmental farm machinery, and be impossible in its application to the smaller group of agricultural producers.

A New Relief Suggestion.

Renick W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, who addressed the gardeners, has a farm relief suggestion of his own. Stating that this was the open season for suggestion of farm relief proposals, he suggested that congress apply the one, two or three hundreds of millions, which all the farm relief bills carried, on the purchase of unprofitable and marginal farming land and retire it from production until such time as production caught up with consumption in this country. Mr. Dunlap said that there was no disagreement among the members of congress about the amount of money that would be spent by the government in assisting agriculture, but that the disagreement was over the way of applying it.

Such land purchases, according to Mr. Dunlap, could be returned to forestry or grazing and that the government's investment would be recovered when this land was later brought back to agricultural use.

Mr. Dunlap also gave figures from the department of agriculture showing the importance of the vegetable growing industry. The total value of products produced by this industry is \$1,300,000,000, and is exceeded only by dairy products and corn in value. In 1925, there were 556,647 carlots of the more important vegetables, including potatoes, that moved to market.

Other recommendations made by the convention of gardeners include standardization of vegetable variety names by seedsmen, a careful study of the tariff on vegetables with a view of protecting American growers of onions, cannery tomatoes, etc.

From the standpoint of marketing perhaps the most interesting feature of the convention was the visit of the delegates to the Cleveland Growers' Marketing Company. This organization handles a large share of the locally grown produce for the Cleveland market. It has over 300 gardener stockholders, owns a commission house as well as an entire city block in the heart of the city where such of its members as desire may stand and sell their own products.

This organization sponsored an extensive exhibit of vegetables at the convention, which showed the type of products grown by its members, and the packages in which they are sold. It was as fine an exhibit as we have ever seen anywhere, of products of this kind.

Advertising Vegetables.

Another market feature of interest to convention visitors was the organization of Cleveland greenhouse growers for the purpose of advertising their products. There are over 160 acres under glass in the country surrounding Cleveland producing vegetables, exceeding any county in the United States, and the growers have banded together and raised a fund to sell the healthfulness of their products to Cleveland housewives. The posters and advertising, circulars and newspaper advertising done by this association are now a familiar picture in Cleveland. This year the fund for advertising purposes exceeds \$10,000.

The displays at the convention were the finest ever held, and presented several new features. Boys and girls took a prominent part for the first time in history, and Cuyahoga county won first in the county displays of vegetables, with Lake county second, Hamilton county third, and Knox county fourth.

Canada won both the cauliflower and celery championship of the world in the contests staged at the convention. K. de Jong, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was adjudged the cauliflower champion, and James Little, of St. Catharines, Ontario, was proclaimed celery king.

Walter Marion, of Circleville, Ohio, was re-elected president; W. R. Beattie, of Washington, D. C., was promoted from secretary to the vice-presidency; Frank Held, of Columbus, was chosen secretary, and H. J. Cheney, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was re-elected treasurer.—Walter Lloyd.

GETS LARGE BULB ORDER.

A CONCERN at Onokama, Michigan, has recently received an order for 1,000 bulbs, and sixty-seven bushels of bulbets from the National Bulb Farm at National Gardens, Florida. The Onokama nursery received the order after bulbs grown in various parts of the country were inspected. The Michigan company, the Burmiester-

Hartung Nursery Co., have made a national reputation for themselves in growing bulbs.

LARGE PEACH CROP.

VERN E. CHURCH, state agricultural statistician, estimates the state peach crop to be almost three times as large as that of 1925. He has placed the crop at 1,513,000 bushels, which will make it the largest since 1916.

APPLE OUTLOOK.

FROM a long time viewpoint apple growers appear to have turned the corner, even though the present price situation is not particularly satisfactory. With the decrease in bearing trees as shown by the last census figures, growers can expect marketing conditions to be reasonably satisfactory during the next ten or fifteen years. In the eastern and central states, it appears that if the commercial producing acreage is held at the present level reasonably satisfactory returns may be expected over a period of years. In the northwest, where trees reach bearing age more quickly, there seems to be little reason for increasing the bearing acreage at present, though apples probably will continue to be profitable in most sections now yielding adequate returns.

In considering the present situation, it should be remembered that profits from apples since 1913 have not been sufficiently great to stimulate plantings. The number of bearing trees is steadily decreasing, the eighteen leading apple producing states showing a decrease of 6,500,000 trees, or approximately eight per cent, during the past five years, according to preliminary census figures. In eastern and central states, most of the decrease has been in scattered orchards that are either outside of the main commercial sections or are too small or too unproductive to justify the use of efficient spraying equipment. Some unproductive orchards also have been abandoned in the boxed apple states, and the tendency has been to replace the poorer varieties in the older orchards. For the country as a whole, the number of trees not yet bearing is about the same as five years ago, and is not sufficient to maintain the present number in bearing.

So far as commercial production is concerned, the decrease in the number of bearing trees in the scattered farm orchards has been more than offset by increased production in the commercial sections. The rate of increase in the commercial sections seems, however, to be slowing up, and in the boxed apple states, the point of maximum production seems to have been nearly reached.

Looking ahead, it seems that the yearly increase in population will be sufficient to take care of such increase in production of commercial apples as is to be expected from the present orchards.

GOOD PRICES FOR AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

EXCEPTIONALLY high prices have been received recently for American apples at the Liverpool auction market. Jonathan, York Imperials and Wealthys were available and the demand was brisk. Virginia King Davids brought as high as \$10.46 a barrel and boxed Oregon Gravensteins topped the market at \$4.50. Edwin A. Smith, the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe, says that these sales should not mislead growers to expect continued high prices with larger supplies, since they are the result of a scarcity of good fruit in England, rather than an indication of an enlarged demand.

The number of horses bred on United States farm is rapidly decreasing.

A Fast Two Ton Truck at One Ton Price!

No one ton truck in the world can compare in performance or price with the Ford Truck. Every farmer knows that.

The Ford Truck that is equipped with the Super Warford Six Speed Transmission has both two ton capacity and high road speed.

This is because the added gear ratios (six in all) double the pulling power in low gear, and reduce engine revolutions in high gear.

The low gear, known as *underdrive*, allows forty revolutions of the engine to a single revolution of the rear wheels, which means the truck will pull two tons wherever a horse can go.

In high gear, known as *overdrive*, the truck hauls the double load over good roads at thirty miles an hour without engine racing.

That's the truck you ought to have. Isn't it? Especially when it costs about one-third as much as any standard two tonner, and gives you Ford operating economy.

Ask the Ford dealer or Warford distributor nearest you.

Warford PRODUCTS

The Warford Corp., 44 Whitehall St. New York City

Send this Coupon to nearest Distributor

Transmission Sales Company,
Transmission Sales Company,

Stockbridge, Mich.
Detroit, Mich.

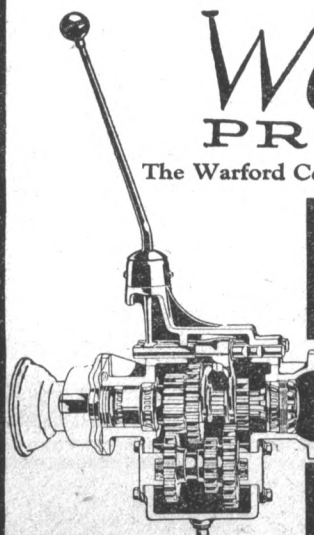
Please send me full information—without obligation on my part.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____

☐ I have a Ford Truck ☐ I expect to have one
(Please check which)



Cloverland News

DYNAMOMETER CONTESTS.

THERE are some very good draught horses in the Upper Peninsula, as down-state farmers visiting the district have not failed to notice. This year's fair season is bringing out some good records of team pulling, as shown by the dynamometer. A record that will be hard to break was made at the Gogebic County Fair at Ironwood, by a team owned by Henry Nylund. The team weighed something over 3,000 pounds, and made a hauling record of 3,050 pounds the prescribed distance, which Mr. George Amundson of the Michigan State College Extension Department, in charge of the dynamometer, declares to have been a higher record than any made in the United States last season in the same class, excepting by the world's record Iowa team. The Gogebic record was exceeded up-to-date only by an Ionia county team with its pull of 3,100 pounds at East Lansing.

CLUB WORK ACTIVITIES.

IN Escanaba 178 pupils finished the garden club work that they started last spring. Careful records are kept of the work done by club members. "Quality not quantity" has been the motto this season.

In Ontonagon county some 400 or 500 boys and girls attended the first boys' and girls' fair, which was held at Neuman's Grove. Demonstrations, games, stock-judging, exhibits, music featured the day.

COUNTY T. B. SANITARIUMS.

THE board of supervisors of Marquette County has under consideration a proposal to double the capacity of the Morgan Heights Sanitarium for tuberculous patients which the county maintains between Negaunee and Marquette. It is proposed to expend about \$175,000 on the improvement and to increase the capacity to fifty beds. With fifty beds installed the sanitarium will qualify to receive the one dollar per day per patient which the state allows to counties maintaining such sanitariums for the care of indigent patients. The Marquette County Sanitarium is open to the rural as well as city patients of the county.

LARGEST T. B. FREE AREA IN COUNTRY.

THIS season bovine tuberculosis eradication work is in progress in the counties of Delta, Menominee, Baraga, Iron, Houghton, Alger and Dickinson. Ontonagon, Marquette, Gogebic and Schoolcraft counties are modified accredited areas at present. According to Dr. F. K. Hanson, assistant state veterinarian in charge of this work in the Upper Peninsula, a larger area is under test in the Upper Peninsula than in the Lower Peninsula, and when the counties here now under test become accredited, the Upper Peninsula will have the largest modified accredited area in the United States, according to present indications.

DEER BECOMING PLENTIFUL.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the State Department of Conservation has been in the Upper Peninsula making a survey of prospective game refuges and state-owned deer-yards. A recent study of present game conditions in the peninsula carried out this summer by Dr. J. N. Lowe, of the biological department of the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, indicates that deer are increasing and partridge decreasing in numbers.

The HARVESTER Company offers you a COMPLETE Line of 4-CYLINDER Tractors

The McCormick-Deering 10-20, 15-30, and FARMALL Tractors maintain the basic design proved right by Harvester experience

IN 1922 this Company brought out the two well-known tractors—the McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30—fine rugged outfits to fit the requirements of general farming. They have been a wonderful success. Many improvements and refinements have been added but the *basic design, including 4-cylinder engine and 2-bearing, ball-bearing crankshaft*, stands more firmly today than ever with the Company and the farm public. McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30 tractors have become the quality standard of the world, the pride of every owner.

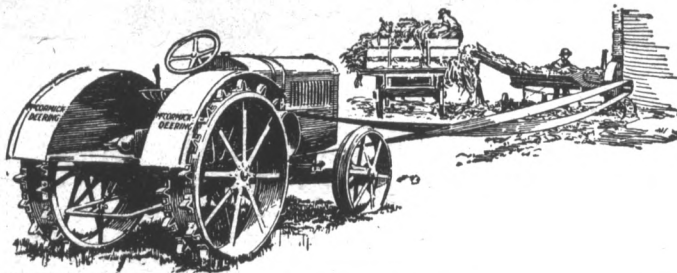
In the meantime the company has bent every effort to solve the special power problems of row-crop handling. As the result of years of developmental work we have introduced the McCormick-Deering FARMALL, specially built for planting and cultivating corn, cotton, and other row crops, and at the same time as perfectly adapted for plowing, drawbar, belt and power take-off work. The FARMALL is the true all-purpose tractor.

These three McCormick-Deering tractors, available at the McCormick-Deering dealers' stores throughout the United States, *make true horseless farming possible*. In them you will realize the full economies that result from the right practice of tractor farming.

Rely on the McCormick-Deering reputation and after-sales service. *Our firm belief in the design of these tractors is your best assurance of complete power farming satisfaction in years to come.*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—
Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw



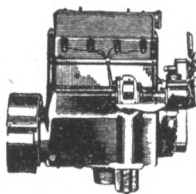
The 4-Cylinder
McCormick-Deering 10-20
2-Plow Tractor

The 4-Cylinder
McCormick-Deering 15-30
3-Plow Tractor

The 4-Cylinder
McCormick-Deering
FARMALL



4-CYLINDER POWER is Standard in Harvester Design!



All McCormick-Deering tractors—10-20, 15-30, and FARMALL—have the *modern* power plant, a fully enclosed, heavy-duty 4-cylinder engine proved by our many years of farm power development to be the most practical power plant for the tractor. We

began a quarter century ago with 1-cylinder design, progressed to the 2-cylinder types and outgrew the 2-cylinder period just as the automobile has done.

Our 4-cylinder tractors give the farmer liberal power, steady running, and wonderfully flexible, easy operation not to be obtained by other types. Vibration and surplus weight are reduced to the minimum, parts are properly balanced, all-wearing parts are replaceable, and long life is assured the tractor. The performance of the many thousands of 4-cylinder McCormick-Deerings is convincing evidence of correct design.

Up the Beanstalk

WHEN Jack climbed the beanstalk, he got a new conception of his needs. No longer would just a hen do, but a golden-egg hen. No longer just a harp, but one that stood by itself and played. He didn't know what he wanted till he saw something better than what he had... though he labored hand over hand to get hold of that point of view.

Advertisements give you a high point of view without any climbing at all. They spread world products before you—servants to serve you, conveniences to please—prices low because so many thousands are using the same. They give you a new conception of what you'd like to own. No longer will a watch or food chopper do—but the highest improved watch

or food chopper. No longer just a radio—but one of purest transmission. They make you change your mind about what you started to choose, and choose something more pleasing at no higher price. They help you see the whole field of satisfying wares. They lift you to fresh joys.

Read the advertisements---Honest facts are in their news

Most Sweater per Dollar



NOTHING skimpy about a Wigwam Pullover. Extra large collar, full length bodies and long ribbed bottoms. They are full of real comfort for work or lounging around. Best worsted yarn. Special manufacturing makes them more elastic. There is a Wigwam dealer near you. Look him up. Watch for the Wigwam label.

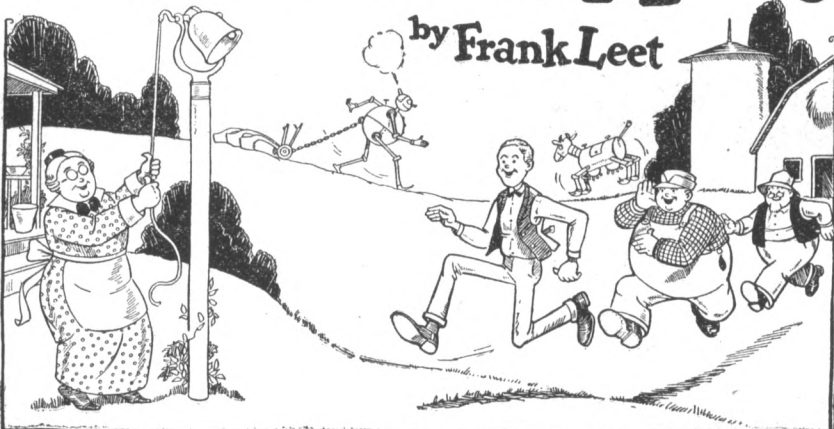
HAND KNIT HOSIERY CO., SHEBOYGAN WISCONSIN
(Also Knitters of Wigwam Hosiery)

WIGWAM SWEATERS



Activities of Al Acres

by Frank Leet



An Al Acres Laugh Book Ready for You

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

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MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan

Potato Conversation

(Continued from page 309).

preciable waste in paring, can be sacked, or shipped, or sold as No. 1's. They can go as No. 2's or culls, or U. S. No. 1 Small, if they conform to those grades. But if anyone puts a No. 1 tag on the container, he guarantees, on his honor, that they contain that quality and size of potatoes, and nothing else.

"I realize it is no easy job to grade potatoes right, it is a real man's job, and he has got to pay strict attention to business every minute."

Mr. Johnson—"But, Mr. Inspector, isn't there an allowance? Some of those bad ones will get by, I don't care how careful we are to get them all out. How much do you allow?"

Inspector—"Yes, there is a tolerance of six per cent, or nine pounds to a sack of two and a half bushels, but just keep this in your mind, that tolerance is not an intentional allowance, it is a permissible error that is allowed with the intention to protect the person who puts them up, against rejection of his car, or against prosecution when he has done his best to do a good job. Why, my dear man, do you realize that if you put the whole limit of tolerance in a car it would have thirty-nine bushels of No. 2's or culls in it? Besides, we find some defects hardly noticeable at sacking time which increase in transit, and a lot of potatoes that just barely passes grade at sacking time, may exceed the grade limits at destination. It is by all means desirable to have potatoes conform absolutely to grade to avoid rejection at the market, and the heavy loss that nearly always comes in such cases."

Mr. Johnson—"That may be all right, Mr. Inspector, but how does that fellow over there get by? Farmers say he has been taking practically everything, that when they go there they only bet back two or three bushels, but when they come here they get ten or twelve bushels." I don't like it, it makes mighty hard competition. We do our best to grade them right, and haven't had a rejection yet, but I don't see, for the life of me, how he gets by."

Inspector—"Thank you very much for the tip, Mr. Johnson. When I get over there, I'll look him over carefully. He has been O. K. nearly every time I have been there—once he had to—well, you know what happens, yourself. It did him a lot of good, too. You do not always know what happens to the other fellow. Leave that to us."

Mr. Johnson—"But say, Mr. Inspector, some of my friends in Detroit and Flint say they cannot get good potatoes. What becomes of all the graded potatoes that are shipped there from around here? It is a dirty deal, that is all there is to it."

Inspector—"Well, sir, that has been more or less true until lately. You see, it is this way: There is a provision in the law that permits the farmer to sell his 'own grown' potatoes ungraded, to a consumer, or to a grocery man direct. Most of those bad potatoes were trucked in and sold in that way. It makes bad competition for you fellows who are obliged to ship, and consequently must grade your potatoes. They say the consumer sees what he is getting and it is his own fault if he buys poor potatoes, but it is not entirely so, for very often the grocer has them done up in peck or half-peck sacks, and the customer doesn't know they are bad until he gets home. All back stock shipped into Detroit has to be reconditioned now, you know."

"But, say, Mr. Jones, I am wondering what kind of seed you planted last spring, and how far apart did you plant the hills? Your load runs so large and rough, and is so dark and

has so many hollow ones in it. Most all you fellows in this vicinity have stock like that this year, and I'll tell you just what I think you all will have to do if you want to grow good potatoes that will grade up more U. S. No. 1's and bring better profits.

First, buy some good certified seed of a variety better suited to your heavy dark soil, treat it to keep down scab and black scurf, and plant earlier than you have been, so your crop will be sure to mature. Prepare your land well, by plowing down alfalfa or clover. Use plenty of good barnyard manure and fertilizer if necessary, and instead of plantin so far apart—thirty by thirty inches, or thirty-six by thirty-six inches, as you do—plant fifteen to eighteen inches by thirty-six inches, or thereabouts. And now it isn't going to do any good to get sore about this grading proposition. I know growing potatoes is hard work from start to finish, but don't cut out raising them altogether—plant about the same number of acres as you did last year—get better quality, and grade them up strictly No. 1. Then we won't get those big surplus crops, and prices would average high enough to give you a nice profit.

"Well, I must be going, Mr. Johnson. Remember to make them good now, you are fine and dandy today—average only two and one-half per cent below grade. Keep that kind of work up and you won't have any trouble with us fellows, and you shouldn't have any rejections at the other end."

"Good-bye. I'll see you again some other day. Watch out for those fork and digger cuts, sunburn and under-size when the stock runs small. Good-bye."

Mr. Jones—"Mr. Johnson, do you know, that fellow isn't so bad after all. He isn't half as bad as I heard he was. I believe he is right about this grading and seed business. I think I'll plant White Rurals this spring. The Petoskeys get so dark in my ground, and I won't get so many of those hollow ones. I'll bet you next fall, I won't take home ten or twelve bushels out of a load. I am going to help this proposition along all I can, and I hope that legislature, that I was cussing out a while ago, will fix that law so that everyone has to grade their potatoes. It's all right, by George, it's all right. I'm for it. There has got to be something done about this rejection of cars, too. Put such fellows out of business unless they have a real good reason to do it."

"Say, Johnson, get that machine going. I must get this load off and go home and milk the cows. It's late now, and I'll be late for supper."

CROPS ARE WEEDY.

IT is doubtful if cultivated crops have ever been more weedy than they are this year. This is, however, not the result of any avoidable neglect. Through the part of the year given over to crop cultivation, the ground was filled with ungerminated weed seed, laying dormant probably because the ground was so dry and cold that germination could not take place. But when the cultivation season had passed and the farmer was unalterably occupied in the harvesting of his grain, a period of intense warmth and heavy rainfall made its appearance. The millions of weed seeds sprang immediately into energetic life, and almost in a night and a day, it seemed, corn, bean and other cultivated fields were transposed into a dense, swampy, labyrinth of weedy stalk and foliage.—E. Greeley.

An umbrella which folds into a package ten inches long and two inches in diameter has been invented.

Readers' Opinions

"HELPING THE FARMER."

HELPING the Farmer" does not seem to be the important question with Congress. One U. S. Senator says "we have put the industries on stilts, and now we must give the farmers stilts as well." But Congress seems to be out of stilt timber and is trying to fix some crutches for "lame ducks." Making laws is very unpopular just now, and enforcing them, more so. Laws that provide stilts are especially under ban because they tax the fellows on the ground to put other fellows up in the air. Finding fault is useless, and suggesting remedies worse than useless, unless the people are ready and willing to take the medicine. Laws are not medicine. They are merely prescriptions (by mighty poor doctors) and people who mind their own business, respect the rights of others, and are not unjustly taxed, have no use for these prescriptions. What we ought to do voluntarily, we should do cheerfully even when the law says we must. We have pure food laws, but eat lots of dirt. Our shoddy, net weight and honest pack rules don't encourage fraud among "honest farmers." Give the farmers a square deal and they will not care a snap for the laws which provide stilts, or crutches. They are tired of paying for stilts for "profiteers," and crutches for "lame ducks." They like to stand on their own feet.

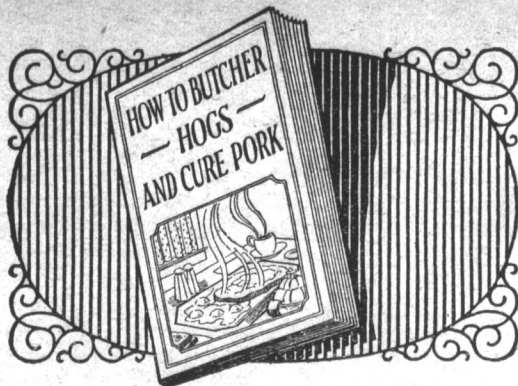
SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

IT is so generally believed that "Supply and Demand" should govern prices, that we do not give it enough serious thought, as if there is no other way possible to regulate prices. Our demand does not change. We eat three times a day, buy clothing, medicine, etc., each year nearly alike, if we get what we need, and there is no way of regulating the supply.

If there were more regulation in prices, farmers would not change from one crop to another as they do. Also, they would about know that they could depend upon, so it would be safe to hire help at fair wages. As it has been for years, the "Storage" man or "Food Speculator" sets a low price when plenty to buy, and hoards it up to sell at a high price. When a crop is poor they cry "Scarcity." These same men set a high price when there is a poor crop, and the farmer has but little to sell, and they know there is no surplus for them to buy, so now they sell at a high price. They have played the same trick for years, and yet it works as good as ever. Let a committee that does not profit by it, set prices. Food speculators will make a hard fight against any system of "fixed" prices which would stop their low price when buying of the farmer, and the high price from storage to the city laborer. Fixed prices have been tried out for years, and it does work.

Making a high price when anything is scarce, is unfair and wrong. It is only taking it from the poor because they have not the money with which to buy, and letting the rich have plenty while the poor suffer. If a town needs ten car loads of coal for the winter and can get only five or six, is it right to raise the price three or four times higher and let the rich buy plenty, while the poor, worthy laboring people, with their wives and little children, suffer from cold, or even die from cold or hunger because of high prices. Is this system right for a Christian nation? Let the price be right, and all share equally.

I may have gotten a little away from my "text," but have tried to make it plain. Was raised on a farm, worked for farmers, and farmed in several cities, so I see the condition of the farmer and the city laborer.—A. McGowan.



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IN that moment he would have fired, but O'Grady and the Indian had disappeared into the timber. He understood—O'Grady had tricked him, as he had tricked him in other ways. He had a second canoe waiting for him at the end of the portage, and perhaps others farther on. It was unfair. He could still hear O'Grady's taunting laughter as it had rung out in Porcupine City, and the mystery of it was solved. His blood grew hot—so hot that his eyes burned, and his breath seemed to parch his lips. In that short space in which he stood paralyzed and unable to act his brain blazed like a volcano. Who was helping O'Grady by having a canoe ready for him at the other side of the portage? He knew that no man had gone north from Porcupine City during those tense days of waiting. The code which all understood had prohibited that. Who then could it be? who but Marie herself? In some way O'Grady had got word to her, and it was the Cummins' canoe that was waiting for him.

With a strange cry Jan lifted the bow of the canoe to his shoulder and led Jackpine in a run. His strength had returned. He did not feel the whiplike string of boughs that struck him across the face. He scarcely looked at the little cabin of logs when they passed it. Deep down in his heart he called upon the Virgin to curse those two—Marie Cummins and Clarry O'Grady, the man and the girl who had cheated him out of love, out of home, out of everything he had possessed, and who were beating him now through perfidy and trickery.

His face and his hands were scratched and bleeding when they came to the narrow waterway, half lake and half river, which led into the Blind Loon. Another minute and they were racing again through the water. From the mouth of the channel, he saw O'Grady and the Chippewaian a quarter of a mile ahead. Five miles beyond them was the fourth portage. It was hidden now by a thick pall of smoke rising slowly into the clear sky. Neither Jan nor the Indian had caught the pungent odors of burning forests in the air, and they knew that it was a fresh fire. Never in the years that Jan could remember had that portage been afire, and he wondered if this was another trick of O'Grady's. The fire spread rapidly as they advanced. It burst forth in a dozen places along the shore of the lake, sending up huge volumes of black smoke riven by lurid tongues of flame. O'Grady and his canoe became less and less distinct. Finally they disappeared entirely in the lowering clouds of the conflagration. Jan's eyes searched the water as they approached shore, and at last he saw what he had expected to find—O'Grady's empty canoe drifting slowly away from the beach. O'Grady and the Chippewaian were gone.

Over that half-mile portage, Jan staggered with his eyes half closed and his breath coming in gasps. The smoke blinded him, and at times the heat of the fire scorched his face. In several places, it had crossed the trail, and the hot embers burned through their moccasins. Once Jackpine uttered a cry of pain. But Jan's lips were set. Then, above the roar of the flames sweeping down upon the right of them, he caught the low thunder of Dead Man's Whirlpool and the cataract that had made the portage necessary. From the heated earth their feet came to a narrow ledge of rock, worn smooth by the furred and moccasined tread of centuries, with the chasm on one side of them and a wall of rock on the other. Along the crest of that wall, a hundred feet above them, the fire swept in a tornado of flame and smoke. A tree crashed behind them, a dozen seconds too late. Then the trail widened and

sloped down into the dip that ended the portage. For an instant Jan paused to get his bearing, and behind him Jackpine shouted a warning.

Up out of the smoldering oven where O'Grady should have found his canoe, two men were rushing toward them. They were O'Grady and the Chippewaian. He caught the gleam of a knife in the Indian's hand. In O'Grady's there was something larger and darker—a club, and Jan dropped his end of the canoe with a glad cry, and drew one of the knives from his belt. Jackpine came to his side, with his hunting knife in his hand, measur-

ing with glittering eyes the oncoming foe of his race—the Chippewaian.

And Jan laughed softly to himself, and his teeth gleamed again, for at last fate was playing his game. The fire had burned O'Grady's canoe, and it was to rob him of his own canoe that O'Grady was coming to fight. A canoe! He laughed again, while the fire roared over his head and the whirlpool thundered at his feet. O'Grady would fight for a canoe—for gold—while he—he would fight for something else, for the vengeance of a man whose soul and honor had been sold. He cared nothing for the canoe.

He cared nothing for the gold. He told himself in this one tense moment of waiting, that he cared no longer for Marie. It was the fulfillment of the code.

He was still smiling when O'Grady was so near that he could see the red glare in his eyes.

There was no word, no shout, no sound of fury or defiance as the two men stood for an instant just out of striking distance. Jan heard the coming together of Jackpine and the Chippewaian. He heard them struggling, but not for the flicker of an eyelash did his gaze leave O'Grady's face. Both men understood. This time had to come. Both had expected it, even from that day of the fight in the woods when fortune had favored Jan. The burned canoe had only hastened the hour a little. Suddenly Jan's free hand reached behind him to his belt. He drew forth the second knife and tossed it at O'Grady's feet.

O'Grady made a movement to pick it up, and then, while Jan was partly off his guard, came at him with a powerful swing of the club. It was his catlike quickness, the quickness almost of the great northern loon that evades a rifle ball, that had won for Jan in the forest fight. It saved him now. The club cut through the air over his head, and, carried by the momentum of his own blow, O'Grady lurched against him with the full force of his two hundred pounds of muscle and bone. Jan's knife swept in an upward flash and plunged to the hilt through the flesh of his enemy's forearm. With a cry of pain O'Grady dropped his club, and the two crashed to the stone floor of the trail.

In this instant, so quick that he could scarcely have taken a breath in the time, his eyes took in the other struggle between Jackpine and the Chippewaian. The two Indians had locked themselves in a deadly embrace. All thought of masters, of life or death, were forgotten in the roused-up fires of old generations of battle and race hatred that fired them now in their desire to kill. They had drawn close to the edge of the chasm. Under them the thundering roar of the whirlpool was unheard, their ears caught no sound of the moaning surge of the flames far over their heads. Even as Jan stared horror-stricken in that one moment, they rocked at the edge of the chasm. Above the tumult of the flood below and the fire above there rose a wild yell, and the two plunged down into the abyss, locked and fighting even as they fell in a twisting, formless shape to the death below.

It happened in an instant—like the flash of a quick picture on a screen—and even as Jan caught the last of Jackpine's terrible face, his hand drove eight inches of steel toward O'Grady's body. The blade struck something that was neither bone or flesh, and he drew back again to strike. He had struck the steel buckle on O'Grady's belt. This time—

A sudden hissing roar filled the air. Jan knew that he did not strike—but he scarcely knew more than that in the first shock of the fiery avalanche that had dropped upon them from the rock wall of the mountain. He was conscious of fighting desperately to drag himself from under a weight that was not O'Grady's—a weight that stifled the breath in his lungs, that crackled in his ears, that scorched his face and his hands, and was burning out his eyes. A shriek rang in his ears unlike any other cry of man he had ever heard, and he knew that it was O'Grady's. He pulled himself out, foot by foot, until fresher air struck his nostrils, and dragged himself nearer and nearer to the edge of the chasm. He could not rise. His limbs were paralyzed. His knife arm dragged at his side. He opened his eyes and found that he could see.

Frank R. Leet

The Strength of Men

By James Oliver Curwood

A Short Story Continued From Last Issue

"LEST WE FORGET"

By Ida M. Budd

There are many devices for aiding the mind,
And mnemonic systems galore,
But, in thinking them over, I'm strongly inclined
To believe that we need yet one more.
And I'm sure that a blessing awaits the good man
Or woman whose purpose is set
To evolve a dependably workable plan
For teaching folks how to forget.

It won't be by keeping your troubles in mind,
And holding them up to the light,
And petting them daily, and letting them wind
Through your lone meditations at night.
You learned long ago that the way to resume
Is to do it. It's just as true yet;
So I'm soundly convinced of my right to assume
That the way to forget is—FORGET.

There's that rankling remembrance of Snobington's snub;
You can't seem to lose it from view;
Nor the undisguised insult which Crossley (the cub!)
Handed out cavalierly to you.
You say you don't care, but that's only a boast;
Still, you must want to give them your best,
For you're doing just what would delight them the most
When you let them demolish your rest.

Now, try this new plan; put the mem'ry that stings
Resolutely and firmly away.
Crowd it out with bright thoughts of enjoyable things;
And be sure that you do it TODAY;
For, just let me whisper it into your ear
That, if I'm any sort of a judge,
To-day's the most suitable day of the year
To forget an old grievance or grudge.

And 'twill be just the same with the worry and fret
That vex more than you can describe.
Let them know, in plain terms, you're resolved to forget
The very last one of their tribe;
Then notice how quickly they'll slink through the door,
And haste in confusion to hide,
And whether they ever come back any more
Is a matter for you to decide.

Don't forget remembering the glad things of life
Will add to your strength day by day;
And remember forgetting its sadness and strife
Will result in the very same way.
A few fleeting years and it all will be past,
And your future existence be met;
Then don't let your life be a failure at last,
Because you forgot to forget.

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Where they had fought was the smoldering ruin of a great tree, and standing out of the ruin of that tree, half naked, his hands tearing wildly at his face, was O'Grady. Jan's fingers clutched at a small rock. He called out, but there was no meaning to the sound he made. Clarry O'Grady threw out his great arms.

"Jan—Jan Larose—" he cried. "My God, don't strike now! I'm blind—blind—"

He staggered back, as if expecting a blow.

"Don't strike!" he almost shrieked. "Mother of Heaven—my eyes are burned out—I'm blind—blind—"

He backed to the wall, his huge form crouched, his hands reaching out as if to ward off the deathblow.

Jan tried to move, and the effort brought a groan of agony to his lips. A second crash filled his ears as a second avalanche of fiery debris plunged down upon the trail farther back. He stared straight up through the stifling smoke. Lurid tongues of flame were leaping over the wall of the mountain where the edge of the forest was enveloped in a sea of twisting and seething fire. It was only a matter of minutes—perhaps seconds. Death had them both in its grip.

He looked again at O'Grady, and there was no longer the desire for the other's life in his heart. He could see that the giant was unharmed, except for his eyes.

"Listen, O'Grady," he cried. "My legs are broken, I guess, and I can't move. It's sure death to stay here another minute. You can get away. Follow the wall—to your right. The slope is still free of fire, and—and—"

O'Grady began to move, guiding himself slowly along the wall. Then, suddenly, he stopped.

"Jan Larose—you say you can't move?" he shouted.

"Yes." Slowly O'Grady turned and came gropingly toward the sound of Jan's voice. Jan held tight to the rock that he had gripped in his left hand. Was it possible that O'Grady would kill him now, stricken as he was? He tried to drag himself to a new position, but his effort was futile.

"Jan—Jan Larose!" called O'Grady, stopping to listen.

Jan held his breath. Then the truth seemed to dawn upon O'Grady. He laughed, indifferently than he had laughed before, and stretched out his arms.

"My God, Jan," he cried, "you don't think I'd hurt you—now! You don't think I'm clean beast, do you? The fight's over, man, an' I guess God Almighty brought this on us to show what fools we was. Where are y', Jan Larose? I'm goin' to carry you out!"

"I'm here!" called Jan.

He could see truth and fearlessness in O'Grady's sightless face, and he guided him without fear. Their hands met. Then O'Grady lowered himself and hoisted Jan to his shoulders as easily as he would have lifted a boy. He straightened himself and drew a deep breath, broken by a sobbing throb of pain.

"I'm blind an' I won't see any more," he said, "an' mebbe you won't never walk any more. But if we ever git to that gold I kin do the work and you kin show me how. Now—p'int out the way, Jan Larose!"

With his arms clasped about O'Grady's naked shoulders, Jan's smarting eyes searched through the thickening smother of fire and smoke for a road that the other's feet might tread. He shouted "left"—"right"—"right"—"right"—"left" into his blind companion's ears until they touched the wall. As the heat smote them more fiercely, O'Grady bowed his great head upon his chest and obeyed mutely the signals that rang in his ears. The bottom of his moccasins were burned from his feet, live embers ate at his flesh, his broad chest was a fiery blister, and yet he strode on straight into the face of still greater heat and greater torture, uttering no sound that could be heard above the steady roar of the flames. And Jan, limp and helpless on his back, felt then the throb and pulse of a giant life under him, the straining of thick neck, of massive shoulders and the grip of powerful arms whose strength told him that at last he had found the comrade and the man in Clarry O'Grady. "Right"—"left"—"left"—"right" he shouted, and then he called for O'Grady to stop in a voice that was shrill with warning.

"There's fire ahead," he yelled. "We can't follow the wall any longer. There's an open space close to the chasm. We can make that, but there's only a yard to spare. Take short steps—one step each time I tell you. Now—left—left—left—left—"

Like a soldier on drill, O'Grady kept time with his scorched feet until Jan turned him again to face the storm of fire, while one of his own broken legs dangled over the abyss

into which Jackpine and the Chipewaiian had plunged to their death. Behind them, almost where they had fought, there crashed down a third avalanche from the edge of the mountain. Not a shiver ran through O'Grady's great body. Steadily and unflinchingly—step—step—step—he went ahead, while the last threads of his moccasins smoked and burned. Jan could no longer see half a dozen yards in advance. A wall of black smoke rose in their faces, and he pulled O'Grady three paces away from the chasm.

Then he shouted, with his mouth close to O'Grady's ear:

"We've got just one chance, Clarry. I can't see any more. Keep straight ahead—and run for it, and may the good God help us now!"

And Clarry O'Grady, drawing one great breath that was half fire into his lungs, ran straight into the face of what looked like death to Jan Larose. In that one moment Jan closed his eyes and waited for the plunge over the cliff. But in place of death a sweep of air that seemed almost cold struck his face, and he opened his eyes to find the clear and uncharred slope leading before them down to the edge of the lake. He shouted the news into O'Grady's ears, and then there arose from O'Grady's chest a great sobbing cry, partly of joy, partly of pain, and more than all else of that terrible grief which came of the knowledge that back in the pit of death from which he had escaped, he had left forever the vision of life itself. He dropped Jan in the edge of the water, and, plunging in to his waist, he threw handful after handful of water into his own swollen face, and then stared upward, as though this last experiment was also his last hope.

"My God, I'm blind—stone blind!" Jan was staring hard into O'Grady's face. He called him nearer, took the swollen and blackened face between his two hands, and his voice was trembling with joy when he spoke.

"You're not blind—not for good—O'Grady," he said. "I've seen men like you before—twice. You—you'll get well. O'Grady—Clarry O'Grady—let's shake! I'm a brother to you from this day on. And I'm glad—glad—that Marie loves a man like you!"

O'Grady had gripped his hand, but he dropped it now as though it had been one of the live brands that had hurtled down upon them from the top of the mountain.

"Marie—man—why—she hates me!" he cried. "It's you—you—Jan Larose, that she loves! I went there with a broken leg, an' I fell in love with her. But she wouldn't so much as let me touch her hand, an' she talked of you—always—always—until I had learned to hate you before you came. I dunno why she did it—that other thing—unless it was to make you jealous. I guess it was all f'r fun, Jan. She didn't know. The day you went away she sent me after you. But I hated you—hated you worse'n she hated me. It's you—you—"

He clutched his hands at his sightless face again, and suddenly Jan gave a wild shout. Creeping around the edge of a smoking headland, he had caught sight of a man and a canoe.

"There's a man in a canoe!" he cried. "He sees us! O'Grady—"

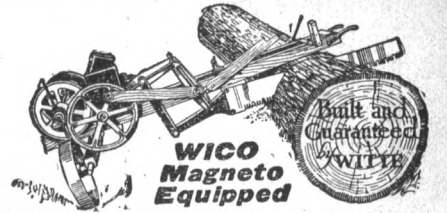
He tried to lift himself, but fell back with a groan. Then he laughed, and, in spite of his agony, there was a quivering of happiness in his voice.

"He's coming, O'Grady. And it looks—it looks like a canoe we both know. We'll go back to her cabin together, O'Grady. And when we're on our legs again—well, I never wanted the gold. That's yours—all of it."

A determined look had settled in O'Grady's face. He groped his way to Jan's side, and their hands met in a clasp that told more than either could have expressed of the brotherhood and strength of men.

"You can't throw me off like that, Jan Larose," he said. "We're partners." (The End.)

BUY ANY WITTE Log and Tree Saw On Your Own Terms The One-Profit WITTE Log Saw Does 10 Men's Work



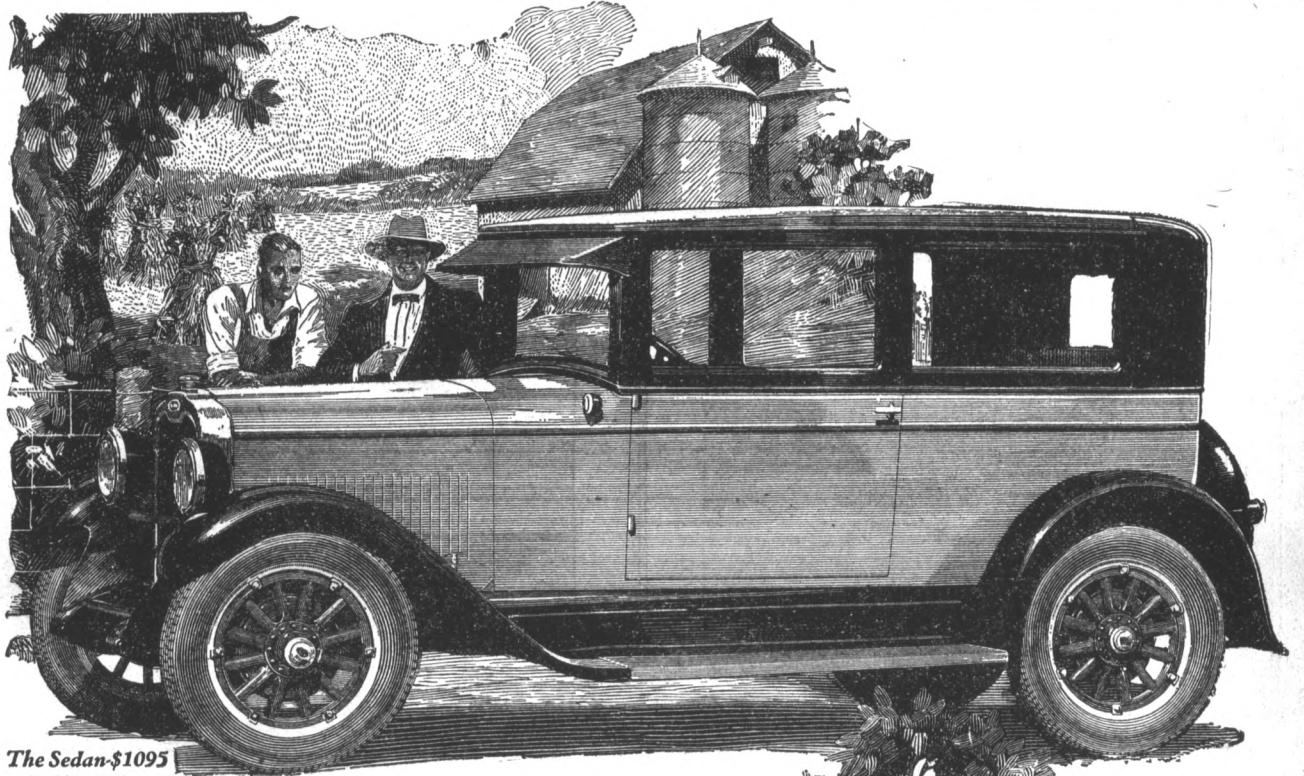
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The Sedan—\$1095
Body by Fisher

Unrivalled ~ for strenuous country driving

Nowhere else in the thousand-dollar-field will you find a car so sturdy, so able, so economical and so well qualified for hard country use . . . Its rugged, capable six-cylinder engine provides power for any road or hill . . . Its new and exclusive Rubber-Silenced Chassis imparts an almost unbelievable quietness of operation . . . Its smart new Bodies by Fisher, in striking two-tone Duco colors, offer the utmost in

rich, lasting beauty . . . Too, it embodies every advanced feature, such as new tilting-beam headlamps, with convenient foot-control to make driving safer; mechanical Four-Wheel Brakes; air cleaner; oil filter; full-pressure oiling; and the Harmonic Balancer, which eliminates torsional vibration in the crankshaft . . . See it and prove to your own satisfaction that it is unrivalled for strenuous country use.

Touring, \$1025; Sedan, \$1095; Landau Coupe, \$1125; Sport Roadster, \$1175; Sport Phaeton, \$1095; 4-Door Sedan, \$1195; Landau Sedan, \$1295; Pontiac Six, companion to the Oakland Six, \$825 to \$895. All prices at factory. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.

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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



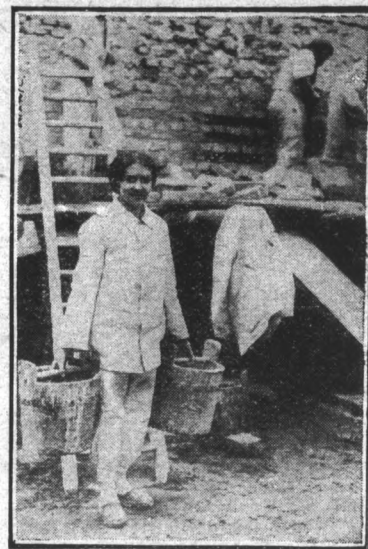
Pinky, a ring-tailed Siamese monkey and Anna May, a two-ton elephant are bitter enemies.



Mrs. C. Corson, mother of two children, who duplicated Gertrude Ederle's swimming feat.



Four trees planted in 1830, in Mass., grew into one trunk, now called "Wishing Tree."



Germany now has girl masons who take their places beside the men in building construction work.



Little Ralph Miller put on the gloves with "Battling Von," a ten-months-old police dog and after four rounds, the decision of the amused spectators was a draw.



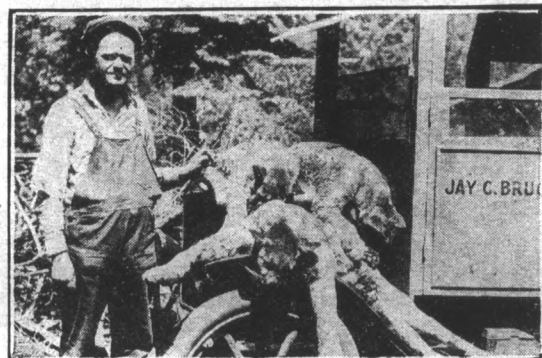
His Majesty, Rex, world's most beautiful horse and one of movie-dom's most accomplished stars, caught by the camera in a majestic pose on one of the high peaks of the Rocky mountains.



At an exhibition showing development of bicycles, Chief White Horse Eagle, 104-year-old Osage Indian, tried to ride a high-wheeler.



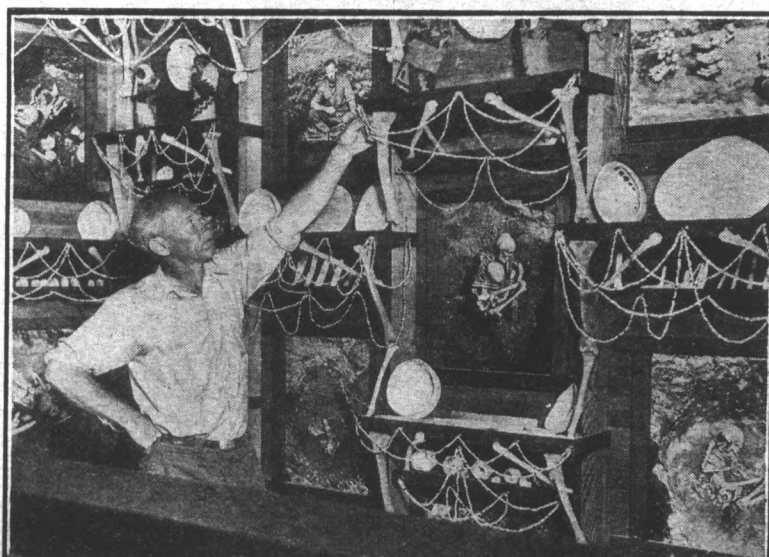
Mary Schmitz, 13 years old, swam the Niagara river making two miles in 17 minutes.



Jay C. Bruce, state lion killer of California, has killed 275 lions, twenty-five of them during the past year.



The latest in water sport apparatus is this 14-foot, inflated ball. The ball is half red and half green, and the object of the competing teams is to keep their color above water.



Ralph Gildden, noted archaeologist and shown here with some of the relics which he has unearthed, is attempting to determine the history of the so-called "White Indians" of southern California.

Forward!

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE exact day and month are given, when the huge encampment again got under way. Who got them started? Undoubtedly our old friend Moses. Plenty of them no doubt would have remained there, indefinitely. It is so much easier to stay than to go. That is what happened to the people crossing the southern mountains, long ago. Their descendants are now the southern mountaineers, who have fallen a hundred years behind.

Before they set out afresh, Moses felt that they should have expert guidance. They were in a strange country. It is bad enough for one tenderfoot to get lost in the mountains, but



you do not want two millions to get lost. Moses had had some experience with mob psychology, when hundreds of thousands had become crazed with fear.

A while ago we spoke of Moses' wise old father-in-

law. We now come upon the old gentleman again. We cannot get away from him, and, we judge, Moses and his associates did not want to get away from him. The difference in names is confusing, but it appears that Hobab is the same person as Jethro. He knew the country and could guide the vast caravan.

The motive that moved Hobab-Jethro to accompany the marching thousands is interesting. His son-in-law told him that they would do him good, if he went with them. Just what he meant we did not know. Perhaps he meant that the Hebrews knew more about God than his father-in-law did, and could teach him. But the old man is not at all impressed. He had seen the Hebrews in one of their periodic fear-spasms, and he did not think any too highly of their profession of religion. It has a slightly modern sound. He replies promptly that he will go back to his own country. But then Moses makes another appeal. "Father, we simply must have you. You know the country, we don't. Come and be our official guide. You mark out the route we are to follow. We cannot get on without you." "That sounds like business," says Hobab-Jethro. "I will go."

A guide is a necessity, for others as well as Moses and Company. Last year, a snow storm took place in the Rockies about nine miles from where I am staying at present. A man and his wife lost the trail and perished within a mile of a mountain inn. And this was in August. Another party was crossing a glacier. One of their number stepped into a crevasse and dropped from sight. When he was pulled up, some hours later, he was dead.

IN the moral world, many need a guide today who do not seem to have one. Somehow they have gotten away from the old guide, and have found no new one. Many of the newspaper accounts of crime and tragedy might be captioned, "Unguided Man Goes to His Death." The wise man is not ashamed to employ a guide. Said John Henry Newman, in one of the great hymns of the church, Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom, lead thou me on; The night is dark, and I am far from home, lead thou me on.

It must have been a happy day for our great hero when his grizzled, sun-kissed father-in-law agreed to go with the great expedition.

They went on. Has it ever occurred to you, that we must all go on? We cannot stop. We can stop in getting new ideas, of course. In which case we grow prematurely old, and our

brain-joints become stiff. We can stop growing religiously, whereupon we begin to think of our age as the most wicked in history, and we lose touch with the world of actuality.

If we are going on anyway, let us go forward to some purpose. There is always a big task awaiting somebody. A problem remains unsolved, a truth has never been put into general practice, a community waits for the fear of God to be put into it. Go on! Forward!

Forward, forward, let us range. Let the great world spin forever, down the ringing grooves of change.

Moses and his associates were pilgrims. Many of the greatest souls have been pilgrims. The Pilgrim Fathers, the Puritans, the Scotch-Irish who fled from persecution, the Quakers and Germans who came over. And we are all pilgrims. We are all moving on. Tomorrow will not find us here. While we are pilgrims, let us pilgrim to a good purpose. The roadside and the countryside ought to bloom more pleasantly after we have passed.

We ourselves must pilgrims be, Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly

Thru the desperate winter sea, Nor attempt the future's portal, With the past's blood rusted key.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 3.

SUBJECT:—Israel journeying toward Canaan. Numbers 10:11-36.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Numbers 10:29.

The average vocabulary of a business man or skilled mechanic is around 10,000 words, whereas a college graduate's vocabulary is about twice as large.

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Carhartt
UNION MADE
OVERALLS

Have Been Good For 37 Years

For nearly two generations superior quality has made Carhartt Overalls the choice of millions of workmen.

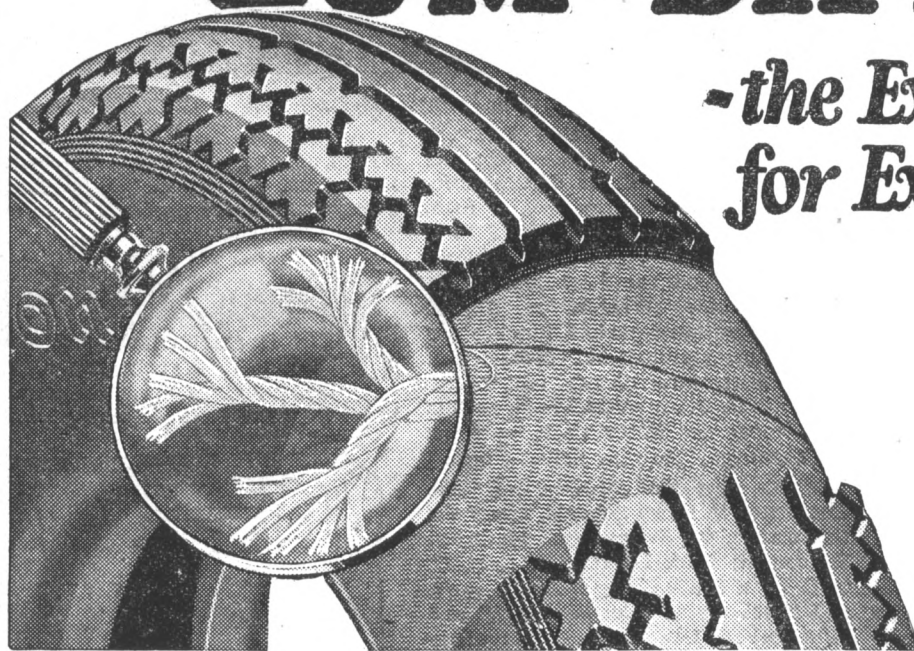
Today, the new Carhartt with its many improved features has gained even greater leadership. The same durable master cloth; the same excellent workmanship. Wear Carhartt union-made Overalls and you'll be sure of receiving full value in a garment that will give you the best service and satisfaction.

Dealers Everywhere (106)

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

GUM-DIPPING

-the Extra Process for Extra Miles!



This cut-away section of a Firestone Full-Size Gum-Dipped Balloon, shows a single cord untwisted into fifteen smaller cords composed of many little fibers, all of which are thoroughly saturated and insulated with rubber by Gum-Dipping.

Insulates Every Fiber of Every Cord with Rubber

Greater stamina and longer mileage—added safety and comfort—minimized friction and heat—that's what Gum-Dipping, the extra process, gives to Firestone tires.

Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires are delivering greater economy, safety and comfort on country roads—in the day-in and day-out service of the

largest truck, bus and taxicab fleets—in the battle of tires on race tracks—and on cars of hundreds of thousands of motorists throughout the country.

Your tire costs will be materially lowered by having the nearest Firestone Dealer equip your car with these wonderful tires. See him now.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER... *James H. Firestone*



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Help Yourself to School Lunches

Bulletins Will Prove a Valuable Source of Information

IF your community has decided to have hot lunches at school, you are taking a big step toward better health for all the students. There is no longer any doubt that children work better, enjoy school better and make better grades, if fed properly. The hot lunch helps attendance, too, for coughs and colds do not happen so often if the children are well nourished, if they are receiving more fruits and vegetables.

The "Why" is Explained.

The "why" of the school lunch is explained in "Diet for the School Child," an excellent bulletin telling how to plan children's meals, with sample menus. This can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for five cents.

Other bulletins in this "Health Education Series," at the same price (though a few cents less for several copies) are: "Summer Health and Play School," "Class-room Weight Record," "Teaching Health," "Child Health Program for Parent-Teacher Associations," "Further Steps in Teaching Health," and "The Lunch Hour at School." This last is a very complete guide for you, if you are conducting a school lunch in your rural school. Even though you are serving but one hot dish each day, as hot milk, potato soup or cocoa, this booklet by Katherine A. Fisher will help you. She has included much information as to cost of equipment, planning the work, financing the undertaking, with menus and recipes. She gathered her information from all over the country where the school lunch is being served. Her last pages include a list of twenty-four bulletins, and books for further information. One is our own Michigan Agricultural College Extension bulletin, "Hot School Lunch Project," which is written for boys and girls in club work, and includes twenty-portion recipes.

More Milk—More Health.

When 7,738 grade school children were asked if they drank whole milk, only half of them answered "yes." Lessons on why to use milk, with actual class-room discussion, and posters, and a long list of books and free bulletins on milk, are included in "Milk and Our School Children." This is one of the Health Education series too, and particularly valuable because of its list of references.

Milk is our best weapon for combating under-nutrition. But how can we know children are undernourished, unless we weigh and measure them? A

YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW.

Bury with Yesterday
All that with Yesterday did cease to live,
Turn you unto Today
And do your best with what it has to give.

Live you with Yesterday
Today and Tomorrow will bring but yet
Another Yesterday
For you to muse upon with vain regret.

Live only in Today,
'Tis enough, give yesterday its sorrow
And then Today will be
An inspiring Yesterday Tomorrow.
—By C. A. Brunals.

By Doris W. McCray

table of average weight and height measurements at various ages is included in the free bulletin, "The School Lunch," obtainable from State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. In this is given a list of free publications which will help you learn more about correct feeding of school children. There are recipes and menus, too. But what will help mothers and teachers most are the suggestions about how to manage the lunch, bringing supplies and making plans. "Sandwiches" is a leaflet from

ing, if you address your requests to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BETTER PACK DAHLIAS IN SAND.

I ALWAYS pack the dahlia bulbs in sandy soil. They will live in a cool dark cellar without, but exposure to light and air causes the tubers to wither, and lowers their vitality. Where a few large clumps are stored with all the moist soil on the roots, just as dug, they can be set in a cor-

low box. Labels are wired to the clumps with long wires so they may be kept above the sand. The sand or soil should be slightly moist, but not wet.

In digging, some tubers may be detached. There is no need to pack these for they will not grow. Tubers with slender necks should be handled carefully to prevent breaking or twisting these necks. The clumps can be divided before packing to save space, always leaving a piece of the stem attached to each tuber, but it is safer to leave in the clump until spring. —A. H.

WATCH YOUR STEP WITH ELECTRIC WASHER.

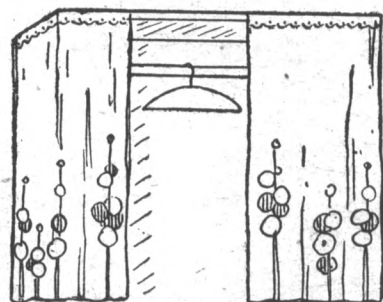
AFTER using the electric washer, be sure to pull out the electric plug when leaving the machine between wash days, and coil the connecting cord where it will not collect the moisture and dirt. Do not lubricate or adjust any part of the washer while the cord is connected to the current source. Proper insulation of all wiring, cords, and electrical devices is especially important in the laundry, where the worker often touches them with wet hands, and where the floors and walls are damp. —I. W. D.

History Teacher—"Can anyone tell me the earliest reference in history to the theater?"

Young Johnny—"I can, teacher. We read in the Bible that Joseph was taken from the family circle and put into the pit."

What I've Made

OURS is an old-fashioned house built in the early fifties, with large airy rooms, but none of the bedrooms have adjoining clothes



Improved Closet is Easily Made.

closets. Determined to have my clothes hanging neatly on hangers, I used a board (from an old organ) forty inches by twenty inches by three-quarters-inch, to serve for the top as illustrated. Then I sawed out two three-cornered pieces to fit in as a bracket for each end.

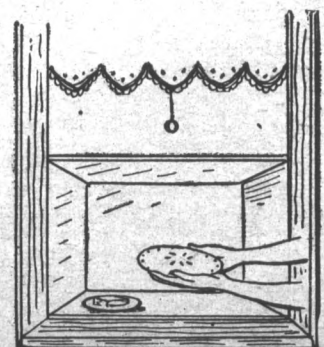
Next I found an old mop handle long enough to connect the two end brackets, and fitted this into the brackets by boring two holes. Then the shelf was carefully fastened to the wall by means of the brackets and the whole covered with unbleached muslin curtains, on which I appliqued some gay hollyhocks. A half dozen coat hangers completed my clothes press. —Mrs. A. E. Nelson, Lapeer County.

Step-saving Refrigerator.

When I say I made a window box it sounds like flowers, but mine subs for a dumb waiter. My pantry window is under a porch shaded by a grape vine and this forms the setting for my window refrigerator.

First, I took two brackets and a board, six inches wide, and long enough to fit the window sill on the outside. To this shelf I nailed a large wooden box close up to the window so that the window would serve as a glass door in winter, and in summer I used an extension window screen. I lined the box with white oil cloth and painted the outside.

It makes an ideal place to keep fresh meat and butter in winter, or to cool



A Window Refrigerator is Handy. pies, jello, etc., and can be reached without leaving the room. —Mrs. A. C. Coe, Washtenaw County.

Nutrition Lessons Can be Made Impressive by Means of School Lunches.

this same college, which answers mother's questions about how to make sandwiches that will be different, interesting and attractive, when little folks tire of them day after day.

"School Lunches," Farmers' Bulletin 712, is free, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Though you have packed lunches for years, and planned hot dishes, you need this for your library, and for its suggestions. Other publications of this department are listed in it, such as the series on "How to Select Foods."

Others worthy of mention are, "The Hot Lunch in Rural Schools," from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; "Hot Lunches at School," from Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and "Diet for the School Child," and "The School Lunch," from University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. There are many others, but a few will give you the necessary help.

The attention of health and nutrition experts is turned toward school children's meals. Every child has a right to be as healthy as present knowledge can make him. Proper feeding is one of the chief factors of health.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

HOME laundering nowadays is not just a matter of getting clothes snow white and smoothly ironed. The modern homemaker wants to know how to take the drudgery out of home laundering and what methods to use so that her fabrics will give long and useful service. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1497-F, "Methods and Equipment for Home Laundering," applies the latest findings of science to the home laundry problem. It is yours for the ask-

A Style Story for School Kiddies



No. 291—Junior Frock for Classroom Wear. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 574—Junior Bolero Frock. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material for the bolero and plaited skirt and $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 36-inch material for the collar, cuffs and waist.

No. 366—Boyish Junior Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 413—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 503—Cunning Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40 or 42-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 364—Cunning School Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 191—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for long sleeves, with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 356—Junior Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each. Enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent.

FARM WOMEN HAVE PART IN DAIRY SHOW.

WORKING on the theory that farm women must participate in an agricultural gathering in order for it

to be a success, Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, in charge of the Farm Women's Division, National Dairy Exposition, has announced details concerning the program to be offered during the Exposition at the Michigan State Fair grounds, October 6-13.

Exhibits portray vividly the part played by profitable dairy herds in making possible the purchase of modern appliances and conveniences for the home. One display shows the time needed for the average cow, which produces about 3,800 pounds of milk, to make enough profit to purchase some appliance, while another display depicts the time necessary for a cow producing 10,000 pounds of milk to make the same purchase possible.

Trained women are in charge of a home appliance exhibit, and will demonstrate the practicability of these conveniences. A health food show under the personal supervision of Dr. E. V. McCollum, will stress the importance of dairy products in the national diet.

Each day during the Exposition, a program consisting of lectures, demonstrations, and entertainment features will be given.

Among the prominent speakers who will appear on the program during the week are Kenyon L. Butterfield, president Michigan State College; Dr. E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University; Mrs. Miles Oper, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario; L. Whitney Watkins, Michigan Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. W. W. Diehl, of Charlotte; and Miss Lucia Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio.

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Complete Reception!

FADA Harmonated Reception is to ordinary radio what the motor is to the horse and buggy!

This new engineering development makes radio a new sensation by insuring absolute "team work" between every part of both receiver and loud speaker.

Call on the nearest Fada Radio Dealer for a demonstration—don't miss it.

Fada Neutrodyne Receivers—table and furniture models—8, 6 and 5 tube—ranging from \$85 to \$400. Fada Cone Speaker—Table type \$35. Pedestal Floor Type \$50.

Send for booklet "C" and name of the nearest Fada dealer

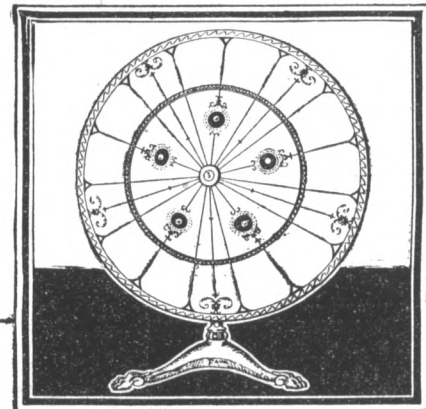
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Cone
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with antique bronze
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inch floating cone.
Permanent magnet.

\$35



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IN THIS 80-page book, beautifully illustrated in colors, you will find hundreds of useful, delightful things to embroider as well as many ready-made articles for yourself and to beautify your home. These are in the newest exclusive designs on excellent materials. By buying here—direct from the manufacturers—you will make a considerable saving. This book, which is yours for the asking, shows many beautiful stamped Center Pieces, Buffet Sets, Scarfs, Bed Spreads, fancy Towels, Pillow Cases, Flannel and Voile Bedroom Sets, fine yard Linens and Damask Table Linens, plain and fancy Handkerchiefs, ready-made, stamped or plain, Infants' or Children's Wear, Infants' and Children's Knit Goods, Stamped Rompers and Play Suits, and hundreds of other articles for yourself, your home and for gifts. Complete lines of D.M.C. and Nua's Bolt Proof Embroidery Cotton, also needlework accessories. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Complete instructions and color chart for embroidering sent with each order. All goods sent postpaid. Be sure to send for your book NOW! before you forget it. It is FREE. Frederick Herschner, Inc., Est. 1899 6602 1/2 South Ashland Avenue, Dept. R, CHICAGO

FREE BIG HOME FURNISHINGS BOOK

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

Advertising that Pays

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

See rates on page 337.

The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Help Yourself to School Lunches

Bulletins Will Prove a Valuable Source of Information

IF your community has decided to have hot lunches at school, you are taking a big step toward better health for all the students. There is no longer any doubt that children work better, enjoy school better and make better grades, if fed properly. The hot lunch helps attendance, too, for coughs and colds do not happen so often if the children are well nourished, if they are receiving more fruits and vegetables.

The "Why" is Explained.

The "why" of the school lunch is explained in "Diet for the School Child," an excellent bulletin telling how to plan children's meals, with sample menus. This can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for five cents.

Other bulletins in this "Health Education Series" at the same price (though a few cents less for several copies) are: "Summer Health and Play Series," "Home, Room, Weight Record," "Learning Health," "Child Health Education for Parent-Teacher Associations," "Further Steps in Teaching Health," and "The Lunch Hour at School." This last is a very complete guide for you if you are conducting a school lunch in your rural school. Even though you are serving but one hot dish each day, as hot milk, potato soup or cocoa, this booklet by Katherine A. Elmer will help you. She has included much information as to cost of equipment, planning the work, financing the undertaking, with menus and recipes. She gathered her information from all over the country where the school lunch is being served. Her last pages include a list of twenty-four bulletins and books for further information. One is our own Michigan Agricultural College Extension bulletin, "Hot School Lunch Project," which is written for boys and girls in club work, and includes twenty portion recipes.

More Milk—More Health.

When 7,738 grade school children were asked if they drank whole milk, only half of them answered "yes." Lessons on why to use milk, with actual class room discussion and posters, and a long list of books and free bulletins on milk, are included in "Milk and Our School Children." This is one of the Health Education series too, and particularly valuable because of its list of references.

Milk is our best weapon for combating undernutrition. But how can we know children are undernourished, unless we weigh and measure them? A

YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW.

Bury with Yesterday
All that with Yesterday did cease to live.
Turn you into Today
And do your best with what it has to give.

Live you with Yesterday
Today and Tomorrow will bring but yet
Another Yesterday
For you to muse upon with vain regret.

Live only in Today.
'Tis enough, give yesterday its sorrow
And then Today will be
An inspiring Yesterday Tomorrow.
—By C. A. Brunais.

By Doris W. McCray

table of average weight and height measurements at various ages is included in the free bulletin, "The School Lunch," obtainable from State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. In this is given a list of free publications which will help you learn more about correct feeding of school children. There are recipes and menus, too. But what will help mothers and teachers most are the suggestions about how to manage the lunch, bringing supplies and making plans. "Sandwiches" is a booklet from

ing, if you address your requests to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BETTER PACK DAHLIAS IN SAND.

I ALWAYS pack the dahlia bulbs in sandy soil. They will live in a cool dark cellar without, but exposure to light and air causes the tubers to wither, and lowers their vitality. Where a few large clumps are stored with all the moist soil on the roots, just as dug, they can be set in a cor-

low box. Labels are wired to the clumps with long wires so they may be kept above the sand. The sand or soil should be slightly moist, but not wet.

In digging, some tubers may be detached. There is no need to pack these for they will not grow. Tubers with slender necks should be handled carefully to prevent breaking or twisting these necks. The clumps can be divided before packing to save space, always leaving a piece of the stem attached to each tuber, but it is safer to leave in the clump until spring. —A. H.

WATCH YOUR STEP WITH ELECTRIC WASHER.

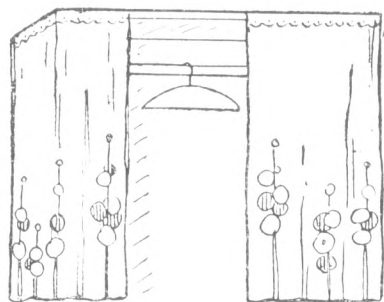
AFTER using the electric washer, be sure to pull out the electric plug when leaving the machine between wash days, and coil the connecting cord where it will not collect the moisture and dirt. Do not lubricate or adjust any part of the washer while the cord is connected to the current source. Proper insulation of all wiring, cords, and electrical devices is especially important in the laundry, where the worker often touches them with wet hands, and where the floors and walls are damp. —I. W. D.

History Teacher: "Can anyone tell me the earliest reference in history to the theater?"

Young Johnny: "I can, teacher. We read in the Bible that Joseph was taken from the family circle and put into the pit."

What I've Made

OURS is an old-fashioned house built in the early fifties, with large airy rooms, but none of the bedrooms have adjoining clothes



Improved Closet is Easily Made.

closets. Determined to have my clothes hanging neatly on hangers, I used a board (from an old organ) forty inches by twenty inches by three-quarters inch, to serve for the top as illustrated. Then I sawed out two three-cornered pieces to fit in as a bracket for each end.

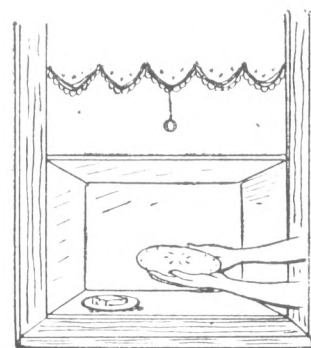
Next I found an old mop handle long enough to connect the two end brackets, and fitted this into the brackets by boring two holes. Then the shelf was carefully fastened to the wall by means of the brackets and the whole covered with unbleached muslin curtains, on which I applied some gay hollyhocks. A half dozen coat hangers completed my clothes press. —Mrs. A. E. Nelson, Lapeer County.

Step-saving Refrigerator.

When I say I made a window box it sounds like flowers, but mine subs for a dumb waiter. My pantry window is under a porch shaded by a grape vine and this forms the setting for my window refrigerator.

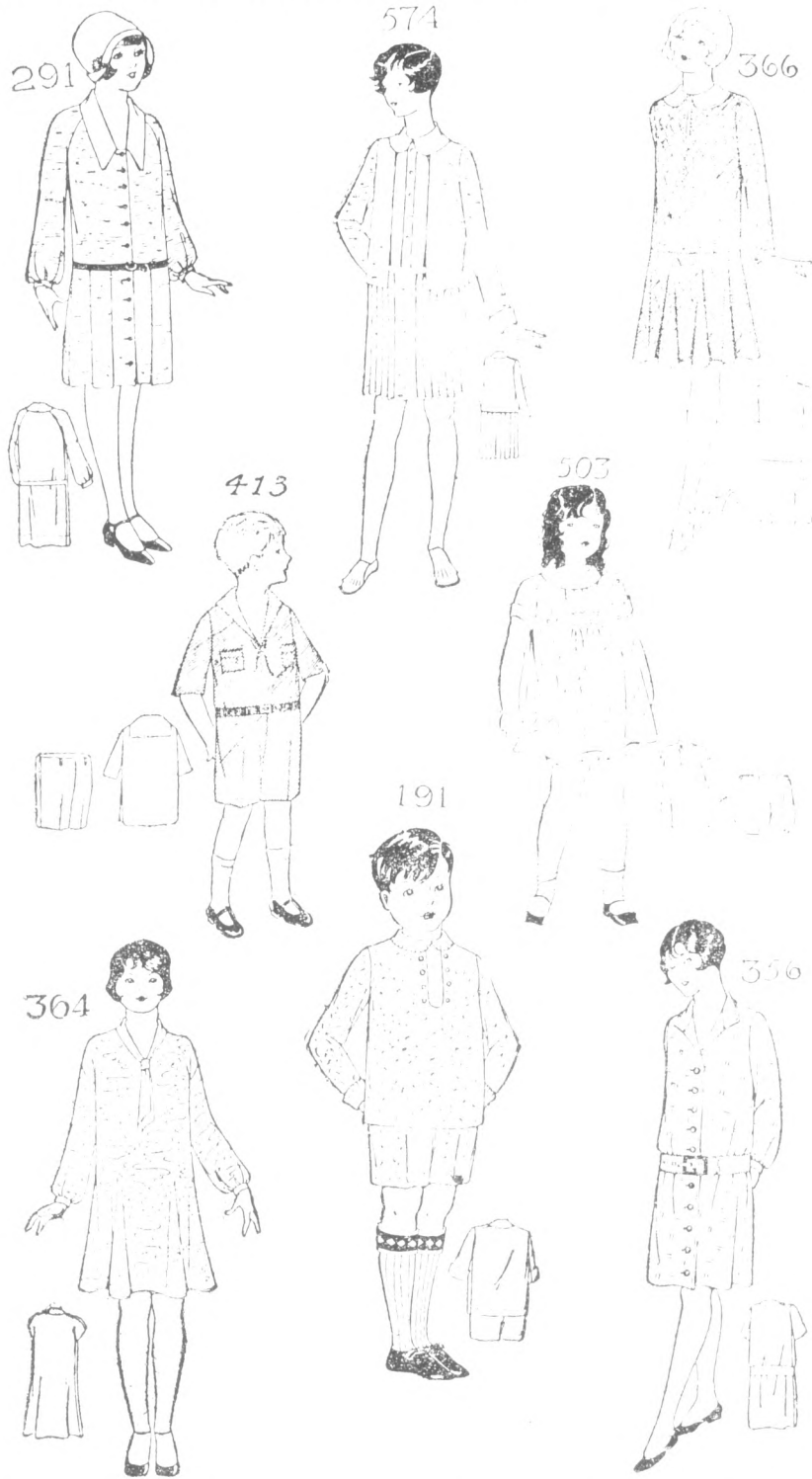
First, I took two brackets and a board, six inches wide, and long enough to fit the window sill on the outside. To this shelf I nailed a large wooden box close up to the window so that the window would serve as a glass door in winter, and in summer I used an extension window screen. I lined the box with white oil cloth and painted the outside.

It makes an ideal place to keep fresh meat and butter in winter, or to cool



A Window Refrigerator is Handy. pies, jello, etc., and can be reached without leaving the room.—Mrs. A. C. Coe, Washtenaw County.

A Style Story for School Kiddies



No. 291—Junior Frock for Classroom Wear. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 574—Junior Bolero Frock. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material for the bolero and plaited skirt and ¾ yard of 36-inch material for the collar, cuffs and waist.

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

No. 413—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 503—Cunning Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 40 or 42 inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 364—Cunning School Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 191—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for long sleeves, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 356—Junior Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each. Enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent.

FARM WOMEN HAVE PART IN DAIRY SHOW.

WORKING on the theory that farm women must participate in an agricultural gathering in order for it

to be a success, Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, in charge of the Farm Women's Division, National Dairy Exposition, has announced details concerning the program to be offered during the Exposition at the Michigan State Fair grounds, October 6-13.

Exhibits portray vividly the part played by profitable dairy herds in making possible the purchase of modern appliances and conveniences for the home. One display shows the time needed for the average cow, which produces about 3,500 pounds of milk, to make enough profit to purchase some appliances, while another display depicts the time necessary for a cow producing 10,000 pounds of milk to make the same purchase possible.

Trained women are in charge of a home-appliance exhibit, and will demonstrate the practicability of these conveniences. A health food show under the personal supervision of Dr. E. V. McCollum, will stress the importance of dairy products in the national diet.

Each day during the Exposition, a program consisting of lectures, demonstrations, and entertainment features will be given.

Among the prominent speakers who will appear on the program during the week are Kenyon L. Butterfield, president Michigan State College; Dr. E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University; Mrs. Miles Oper, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario; L. Whitney Watkins, Michigan Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. W. W. Diehl, of Charlotte; and Miss Lucia Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio.

FADA Radio



Don't miss a word of it!

Now, for the first time
Complete Reception!

FADA Harmonated Reception is to ordinary radio what the motor is to the horse and buggy!

This new engineering development makes radio a new sensation by insuring absolute "team work" between every part of both receiver and loud speaker.

Call on the nearest Fada Radio Dealer for a demonstration—don't miss it!

Fada Newradium Receivers—table and furniture model—8, 6 and 5 tube—ranging from \$85 to \$400. Fada Cone Speaker—Table type \$55, Pedestal Floor Type \$50.

Send for booklet "A Guide to the Fada Radio."

F. A. D. ANDREA, INC.

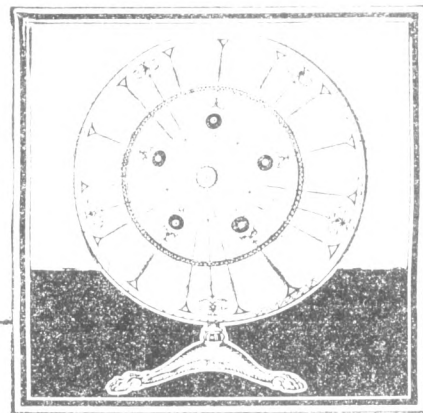
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Manufacturers of TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY SETS using the highly efficient NEUTRODYNE circuit.

Fada
Cone
Speaker
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with 250 watt power
output. Takes two
inch battery or 110
volts AC.

\$35



NEUTRODYNE

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FREE HOME BOOK

Of life's designs in living, dining, and decorating. Write today for your free home book. Blackburn & Co., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 46202.



IN THIS 80-page book, you will find a complete guide to the art of needlework. It includes instructions for making a variety of fancy goods, such as table linens, placemats, and more. The book is written by a professional needleworker and is suitable for both beginners and experienced sewers. Write today for your free copy. Frederick H. Schner, Inc., Est. 1899, 6602 1/2 South Ashland Avenue, Dept. K, CHICAGO.

Advertising that Pays

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

See rates on page 337.

The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.

BOSS

GASOLINE MOTOR WASHER

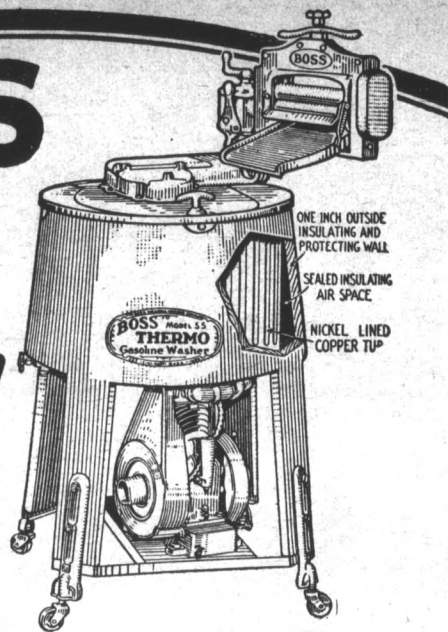
Simplifies Washing in Country Homes

This most modern gasoline motor washer now brings the advantages of the BOSS THERMO insulated, heat-retaining construction within reach of every country home. Its high temperature washing process is unsurpassed for fast, thorough and beautiful work.

Ample power is supplied by a 4 cycle' silent, dependable gasoline motor built like an auto engine. Costs only 3 cents per hour to run. So simple that a child can operate it. Not an ordinary gasoline engine.

The Boss THERMO Construction may also be had in Electric Model, which operates from individual power plant or public service line.

Guaranteed by the pioneer Cincinnati Washer manufacturers—makers since 1889 of the time-tried BOSS Washers. If your dealer does not have them we will ship you direct. Free booklet on request. Use the coupon today.



The BOSS Washer Line includes many different models in gasoline motor, electric, hand, water and belt power. These quality washers can be bought from your dealer at present low prices from \$7.75 up. More than 1,000,000 in use. Many bought 10, 20 and even 30 years ago are still serving their original owners.

THE BOSS WASHING MACHINE COMPANY



2326 Harris Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

BOSS WASHING MACHINE COMPANY, 2326 Harris Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please send me booklet on () Hand, () Water () Electric () Engine, or () Gasoline Motor Washer.

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Town and State

Dealer's Name

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

No. 600—Decidedly Youthful. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting and 2 1/4 yards of ribbon.



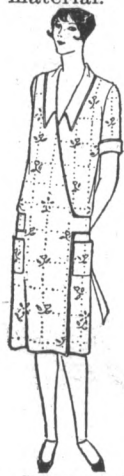
600



355



618



498

No. 498—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting and 8 1/2 yards of binding.

No. 617—Slender Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 5/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.



616



531



617



417

No. 616—Decidedly Chic. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard

No. 417—Apron Cutting in One-piece. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 32-inch material with 9 1/4 yards binding. Send 13c for each pattern to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

The Ideal Home

Every Woman Dreams About it But—

EVERY woman has a mental picture of what her ideal home would be like, which direction the house would face, the number and size of the rooms, their arrangement, how each would be furnished, what particular labor-saving devices she would install, and so on.

Fortunately, the ideal home is usually only a picture, for a woman whose home was ideal, would have nothing to look forward to in the way of further improvements. To my mind, the ideal home is one that offers a constant challenge to improve it. Every one knows that the happiest woman is she who is always planning ways to make her work easier, her home brighter and more cheerful. Nothing pleases a woman more than planning an improvement, except standing

has been treated to a coat of glossy white paint. A white enamel sink has replaced the old one of ugly looking zinc. Fresh, brightly colored curtains drape the windows. There is new linoleum on the floor.

The whole atmosphere of the kitchen has been completely changed. Instead of the dull, dreary appearance it formerly possessed, it is now bright and cheerful. But the greatest change was in the woman herself. Previously she had no enthusiasm about her work in the kitchen, and other work naturally suffered as well. Now she is just flowing over with enthusiasm, is planning new culinary surprises for her family, and is looking forward eagerly to a few new utensils and some extra kitchen cutlery. In a word, her kitchen now fascinates her, and much to her surprise it seems easier to keep clean than previously.

I have had many similar experiences myself. Last year the whole family's outlook on life was changed by the installation of carbide gas lighting. No one who has not had the daily grind of trimming wicks, cleaning and refilling lamps, and carrying them about, can realize what freedom from this work has meant to me. But the real boon came in the more cheerful atmosphere of the house; the new-found pleasure of our evenings at home. And I confess to a certain pride in inviting neighbors to visit us.

Each year we plan some new improvement in the house, and each one arouses me to fresh pleasure in my home. Two years ago we installed a new water system and modern bathroom. At the moment I am looking forward to a furnace and heating installation, and perhaps a radio at Christmas. A more carefully planned garden looms ahead next spring.

But there are an indefinite number of similar things I have in mind, all of which will come about in time, and each one tending to make home more enjoyable. I want another good-looking floor lamp in the living room, a built-in china closet, additional shelving in the pantry, a gas hot plate for emergency cooking, new rugs in a year or two, and certainly an enclosed porch. If my home were already perfect I think it would bore me. As it is, I find it ideal because it is always urging me to improve it.



This Charming Fall Frock is of Gold Rust Crepe Roma with a Pleated Skirt and a Box Effect Coat Blouse.

back and looking at it after it is finished.

I have just been visiting a neighbor who is in raptures over her kitchen, which has been done over. For several days now, she has been asking me to come and see it. The walls and ceilings have been painted white, and the woodwork in creamy buff; even the shelving of the kitchen cabinet



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

JELLY RECIPES.

Please tell me how to make plum and apple jelly.—Mrs. E. J. H.

To make plum jelly, crush the plums with a masher or wooden spoon and add enough water to prevent burning, and heat slowly over a fire, when boiling hot pour into a jelly bag and let drip. A second extraction of juice may be made by returning the pulp from the jelly bag to the sauce pan, adding more water and again re-heating. After the juice is extracted, add heated sugar in the proportion of three-fourths cup of sugar to one cup of juice and boil rapidly until drops will "sheet" from the spoon. Pour into sterilized glasses and pour on paraffin when jelly is set. This same rule can be followed in making apple jelly.

MYSTERY OF VITAMINS.

I hear so much about vitamins, but in just what foods can they be found?—Young Mother.

All vegetables contain vitamins. Vitamin A is found abundantly in all green leaf vegetables as well as in whole milk, butter, and liver. It is essential to growth and normal resistance to disease. It is not affected by short cooking processes.

Vitamin B is necessary for growth and especially necessary in directly increasing the appetite. It is found in most raw food materials except the highly refined cereals, white sugar, and table oils. This vitamin dissolves in hot water and may be lost unless great care is taken in the cooking process.

Vitamin C is found in raw fruits and vegetables. It is destroyed by cooking processes, but its destruction is at a slower rate when the product is distinctly acid, as in tomatoes. It is of great value in preventing scurvy, and is especially valuable in the diet of small children.

At the beginning of the present year, the United States had fifteen telephones per 100 population, while Europe had less than two.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BAKING INSTITUTE AGAINST REDUCING WEIGHT.

IT is only natural that the American Institute of Baking should be interested in seeing that both men and women eat plenty of bread. This may explain why Doctor H. E. Barnard, who is the general manager of the Institute, has given to the press an interview in which he declaims against the present day fad of women of all types, classes and stations in life to cut out all of nature's curves and reduce the body to slim, skinny lines, the chief purpose being to allow modern dress proper and graceful draping. Whether Doctor Barnard is influenced by his business or not, I am very much inclined to agree with him that reduction of weight below proper standards is going to result in degeneration in the physique of this nation, if it is persisted in. It is true that some thin people have just as good health, or even better than their brothers and sisters who are fat, but if we become a nation of thin people the chances are that we shall also be a nation of weaklings.

This does not alter the fact that those really overweight are taking on a personal hazard that will not only shorten life, but will make it less happy while it is lived. It is easy enough to find what the standard weight is for your height and age, and well worth while for you to know if you are carrying thirty or forty pounds above that to which you are entitled. I do not advise persons of middle age, or older, who feel comfortable and are in reasonably good health, to attempt weight reduction unless the excess is quite marked. The best period of life to regulate

weight is between the ages of twenty and fifty. Even then you should not attempt a sudden drop, for it is unwise and unsafe to lose the fat of your body without substituting more solid tissue to take its place.

The safe way is to restrict the diet for a period of about a month sufficiently to make a reduction of three to ten pounds, according to your strength, spend the next month barely maintaining the loss, and then proceed with reduction. All dietary systems for weight reduction are based on two principles of feeding. One is to restrict quantity of both solids and fluids. The other is the substitution of protein foods for those rich in carbohydrates and fats.

TO KEEP STOUT.

Please send me some information about keeping stout. Tell me what kind of exercises to take. I want to develop my arms and legs and body. —X. Y. Z.

This letter is evidently written by a boy who wants to grow up to be a strong man. There is a rather general opinion that good food, sleep and work will supply the need. This is correct in a general way, yet the boy is right in asking special advice. To make him strong and well proportioned, his work must be the kind that gives all-round development, and should be well sprinkled with play. The farm boy develops strength, but is often of poor proportions. He should work, by all means, but he should not carry loads to the point of strain, and in addition to the milking and chopping and plowing and pitching of farm work, he should enter into sports like base ball and tennis that make for grace and speed.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Sewing Basket's Party

TILLY was learning to sew. On her eighth birthday her Uncle Henry had given her a pretty little sewing basket with two dainty tassels hanging from the cover. Fluff, her kitten, liked to play with these very much, but was permitted to only on state occasions.

This cover on Tilly's sewing basket hid a little thimble that just fitted Tilly's thimble finger, a tiny pair of scissors, a needle book with big and little needles, and several tiny spools of thread in every color of the rain-



The Spool of Thread Unwound.

bow. Another thing in her sewing basket that Tilly liked very much was a little box of buttons, all bright and shiny and in many colors.

As soon as Tilly saw them, she decided that to sew on buttons was the very first thing she wanted to learn. But today, before her second lesson was finished, along came Billy and some other of her playmates.

"Please, Mamma, may I go out and play?" asked Tilly. When her mother consented, Tilly ran out to play with her little friends, never stopping to put her sewing things back into her sewing basket.

Now, when the Spool is not put back into place, he is sure to become a mischief-maker, and this time he got into mischief right away.

"Come, come, let's play 'ring around the rosy,'" he called. Up hopped the Thimble, the Scissors and all the Pins and Needles.

"All rightie, all rightie," answered the Buttons, and they began to roll around. As they played the Spool unwound the thread, yards and yards of it. It twisted here and it twisted there, here a snarl and there a knot until the Spool had no more thread left on it at all.

Just as the last bit was unwound, "Sh, sh!" said the Scissors to the Thimble who was making a lot of noise. "I think I hear our Mistress coming."

They all listened.

"I see her, I see her, even with my one eye," said the Needle. "Hurry, hurry, into your places."

Everyone hurried back to their places, right where Tilly had left them, all but the thread on the spool. It was in a hopeless snarl and could not get out of it.

"Oh, me, oh, my," scolded Tilly, as she came near to her sewing basket. "Fluff has been into my sewing basket. Look at my pretty thread!"

"Fluff hasn't been in the house all day," said Tilly's mother.

Tilly asked questions of everyone but no one seemed to know what or who had disturbed her sewing basket. Of course, neither the Spool, the Scissors, the Thimble, nor the Needles and Pins could tell her about the party they had had while she was playing, and so she never knew how it all happened. But after that Tilly always put everything back in her sewing basket and fastened the cover securely before she went out to play.

"There's no shrinkage and as for Flavor, it can't be beat!"



Mr. Joe Clark, at Hugo, Colorado, cures his home butchered meat with Old Hickory Smoked Salt. He says, "Old Hickory Smoked Salt is a time saver. There is no shrinkage; the meat does not dry out; and as for flavor, it can't be beat. Comparing the smoked meat you buy in town and the Old Hickory Smoked meat, the Old Hickory is the best. I wouldn't think of going back to the old smoke-house method."

Of course, Old Hickory is a time saver and a meat saver. It smokes the meat while it is in the dry cure. All the time and labor and fire risk of the smoke-house are eliminated. You save the meat that is melted out by the heat of the smoke-house to drip into the fire. And flavor! Sprinkle a few grains of Old Hickory Smoked Salt in your hand; smell it; taste it. Use it in place of ordinary white salt

in your kitchen and on your dining table. That's the test! Pure table salt with genuine hickory wood smoke put on it by the Edwards process. Try it yourself and you, too, will never think of going back to the old smoke-house method.

At your dealers in air-tight, trademarked, ten pound drums. Write for free sample and book.

THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY, INC., Cincinnati, Ohio



Free Sample Coupon

The Smoked Salt Co., Inc., 446-466 Culvert St., Cincinnati, Ohio

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

Name

City

R. F. D. No. State

My Dealer's Name is P. O.

Too much—too little

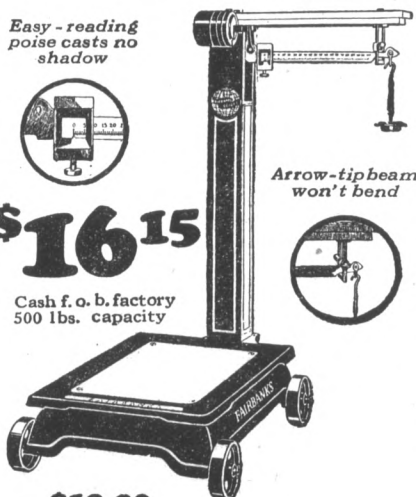
A scale will set you right

Easy - reading poise casts no shadow



\$16¹⁵

Cash f. o. b. factory 500 lbs. capacity



\$18.90
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Giving too much and getting too little—are easy ways to lose money. In the course of a year these "little" errors that result from guessing at weights or from using unreliable scales would more than pay for a good portable scale.

You can increase your profits—stop losses—by weighing on a Fairbanks Portable Scale. Rations can be balanced; fertilizers proportioned for maximum yield; every market transaction can be checked.

See your nearest dealer about a Fairbanks Portable Scale. You will be surprised what a good, accurate, finely built scale you can get for a small amount of money. There are other Fairbanks Scales for wagon, auto truck and practically every kind of weighing. Ask your dealer—or mail the coupon.

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OUR PAGE

Radio Appreciated

Some Letters From the Children's Hospital

THIS is to let you know that the radio you sent us is here. We all enjoy it, and thank the M. C.'s very much for it. Every day at meal time we hear music, and at evening from six to seven o'clock we hear the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press orchestras. The boys, at three o'clock, that is, after school, come to hear the base ball scores, and we will be able to hear the World Series from our radio. We have put our radio in the dining room. We all love you and the Merry Circles, not because you gave us this radio, but be-



Eunice Trueger at Right, with Playmate and Pets.
cause you are so good to so many crippled children.—From your loving friend, Edward Czerwinski.

I am writing you a few lines to let you know that I enjoy hearing the radio. We thank the M. C.'s for getting the radio. We shall have a good time tonight listening to it.—From your little friend, Irvial Moore.

I am writing you a few lines to let you know that we all enjoy the radio. Some of us boys and some of the girls were down stairs to listen to the radio last night, and it was a nice program and I enjoyed it. We all thank the M. C.'s for sending the radio. The doctor said that I could leave as soon as I get braces. I have infantile paralysis in both legs, and I had it in both arms, but my arms are all right and I am glad they are.—Your little friend, Arthur Meayers.

Just a few lines to let you know that we enjoy our radio very much. We hear it often, and thank you for it very much. We have lots of fun at night when we hear the radio play.—Your little friend, Mary Murrin.

We received the radio you sent us. We all like it. It was very nice of the

M. C.'s to get it for us. We hear the radio very often. We had a party Sunday afternoon. We had a good time. We each got a one-pound box of kisses. Then we had Sunday School.—Your friend, Luella Rinehart.

We all wish to thank you so much for the radio. It has been put up in the dining room, as that is where the most children are at one time. The Merry Circles were very kind to get it for us, and we certainly appreciate it. Everyone enjoys it, including the grown-ups. The evening program is looked forward to with much delight. You know, last year we wrote letters to the Howell Tuberculosis Institute and they told us that you also got them a radio. I only hope that they enjoy theirs as much as we do ours. I will close now expressing my thanks again.—Your friend, Wilber Cameron.

I thank you very much for the radio and for being so kind. We all enjoy the radio very much. One night we stayed up till nine o'clock listening to the radio. We hear it during the day, too. Well, good-bye.—Your friend, Terrence Hancock.

Just a few lines to let you know that we received our lovely radio. We hear it every day and enjoy it. We all thank you and the Merry Circles for getting us the radio. Miss Buchanan is our home-room teacher, and Miss Taylor is our art teacher. I have osteomyelitis in my right leg. I have had three operations in one year. Hoping to hear from you and the M. C.'s soon.—Your loving friend, Annette Jacobson.

This is the first time I have heard a radio. I have heard about one lots of times and always wanted to hear one. We thank you and the Merry Circles very much for sending us a radio.—From your little friend, Nina Fischer.

Just a few lines to let you know that we are so happy that we don't seem to know ourselves. It made us so glad that we jumped in bed. We all thank you and the Merry Circles with millions of thanks. We have such a good time now. I thank all of you with lots of thanks for the radio. From your friend, Louis Robol.

I am writing just a few lines to let you know that we received the radio and we all like it very much. We all thank you and the Merry Circles very

much. In the morning we hear exercises, and the man says one, two, three, four. I shall have to sign off, like our radio does. I'll sign off, leaving loads of thanks for the radio to Uncle Frank and M. C.'s.—Your little friend, Edith Mikendo.

I like our new radio very much. We all enjoy it very much. We stayed up late last night listening to the radio.—Your friend, Terrence.

We received the radio, and was very glad to get it. Every day the boys and girls listen to it. I am going home soon, so I will not be able to hear the radio much more. I am here for my ankle. I had infantile paralysis.—From your loving friend, Ellen K. Nitz.

Just a line to thank you for the radio. We are having a good time out here since we got the radio. We all thank the M. C.'s for getting the money to buy us a radio. My left arm is paralyzed. Well, I will close with many thanks for the radio.—Your loving friend, Wilfred Storm.

Just a line to let you know that we received the radio you sent us. We hear it every night. We get WWJ most every night.—Your friend for ever, Walter Pivorski.

Just a few lines to thank you for the radio, and we all thank you very much for saving up the money. All the children go down in the dining room to hear the radio. I have tuberculosis in my ankle and I have a cast

Thanks to M C's

Enclosed you will find a number of letters written by some of our oldest girls and boys.

We all want the children of the Merry Circle to know that they have been the cause of much happiness among our children.

It is quite a treat to our boys and girls who are allowed to stay up an hour or two later at night to listen to the radio. Their motto is, "it pays to be good," and they are good.

Our hope is that the members of the Merry Circle will receive great blessing through the beautiful work they are doing "for others." We know that they will.

Gratefully yours,
Children of the Children's Hospital of Michigan.

Johanne M. Andersen,
Assistant Superintendent.

on my foot.—Your loving friend, Anna Carlson.

We received the radio for which we give you and the Merry Circles many thanks. We are having a fine time here. The apples and nuts are just beginning to ripen. We also have choke cherries and grapes. I believe I will have to be signing off.—Mildred Sofranko.



OUR LETTER BOX



Hurray! Cousins, I have a new Uncle! It's one I am very fond of, although I have never seen him. Who is it? Uncle Frank, of course. I received my pin and membership card, and many thanks.

Uncle Frank, I wonder how many of your nieces like to wash, bake and keep house. I like to wash, bake and I can keep house. Mercy, we'll be getting grey hair if we keep on discussing the same thing. Why not discuss the "Value of Club Work?" I like club work, for in a sewing club you learn to make different garments, and take pride in your work. In a poultry or calf club you learn the care of animals, to keep record of the feed you buy, and the money that is brought in. While you are learning a few of these useful things, you aren't running around in someone's automobile, or doing other things to get into trouble. Trouble is easy enough to find without looking for it.

I will have to close now. My little niece, two years old, fell and broke her leg. She will have to be in bed from four to six weeks with her leg straight in the air with a weight on it.—Your friend and cousin, Marguerite Vincent, Durant, Mich.

A sensible letter, I say. There is much to say about the value of club work. If it did nothing but to keep one out of trouble, it would be worth while, but it does much more than that. I feel sorry for your niece.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Just a few lines to let you know that I'm not yet a "was M. C." I agree with "Wolverine" in regard to choosing your occupation. I do not think a child, with unmaturing mind, should choose and work towards an occupation. I do think, though, they should concentrate their thoughts on this occasionally. One thing I think positively unfair, is for the parents or any

one else to choose occupations for their children or friends. They do not always know what the younger generation is fit for. A person who chooses his own occupation will likely take what he likes best. A person will naturally work harder for something they like.

Another reason for not choosing your occupation while too young is,



Arthur Landon's Conception of a Sporty Uncle.

as time passes, the world continually changes. Science is a big factor today. Perhaps an occupation you choose while young will be of no earthly good in later years.

I think most of the talks for farm boys on "Our Page" are fine. We can secure great help from them, if we will. Just a friend, George Nichols.

Some good thoughts on a good subject, and a welcome change from knickers, rouge and such like. Come again, George.

Hello, Everybody:

Don't mind if I horn in a little while, do you? Say, by that story Guilford Rothfuss wrote, you'd think the "Heroin" was going into a vault instead

Find Truth and Stick to it

Is Advice of Senator Glass

IF you will search for the truth in every problem with which you are required to deal and, having found it, stick to it regardless of all things else, you will so train your mind and establish your character as to insure the integrity of both. Add to this sobriety and diligence, reverence and unselfishness; with these qualities well cultivated you will not only win success, but may achieve great distinction.—CARTER GLASS.

Hon. Carter Glass, United States Senator from Virginia, and formerly a member of Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, is noted for his forethought, frankness, and candor. He doesn't pussyfoot or say things he doesn't believe, in order to be popular. He sends just the sort of message our boys might have expected, and one that all may well give heed to.

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

of a hen's nest, wouldn't you? It made me think of skulls and crossbones, and so forth. And Alice Chapman's story is true to life. Girls do cheer the boys up "something awful" sometimes. Of course, the boys wouldn't admit it, but I know. When I was young—(no, I haven't any grandchildren).

Why don't we ever hear from Harold Coles any more? I liked his letters. As for bobbed hair, paint, powder, knickers and "coffin nails," well, I think people use their own heads in regard to such matters, and all we say won't be of any use or value one way or the other.

I saw Jim and Louise Sullivan do the Ballroom and the Eccentric Charleston last Sunday night, and it was sure worth going to see. They sure can step some, and I don't mean perhaps, either.—Good-night, signing off, Tom Evans, Butternut, Mich.

Guilford's story had the essentials of a good short story, the element of surprise. What you say about girls cheering up is right. I think we should say something against "coffin nails" anyway, because they are injurious to the health.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I don't just recall the letter—if it was a letter—wherein "E. E." said that she couldn't say that any of us are perfect. I, too, believe that none of us are perfect. It is our imperfect points that make a contrast with our good ones. If we were all alike, all perfect, we'd be bored stiff with each other—or maybe in the first place we wouldn't be here at all. I don't advocate, of course, that we should practice imperfection. No, rather that we always think before we act, or say things that might hurt another. I agree with Uncle Frank, that it is a funny girl who cannot find some good quality in a boy.

"Buddy," don't you think that Alphonso LaVaul will find that men choose more than merely a pretty face for a wife? Anyone admires a pretty face, but that's not entirely agreeing with Alphonso. It's not always beauty but expression that one loves to find. A pretty girl is never sure whether a man cares for her, in reality, or not. Probably she thinks he is merely infatuated with her "looks."

You see, I'm a pretty girl. A somewhat homely girl has the greater advantage over us when it comes (as often is the case) to the real thing. But I am quiet and reserved and hope that some day in the far future someone will love me for myself and not for the so-called charm. With love to all of you, "Brunette."

What you say about beauty is right. Beauty that has nothing to back it up in the way of character cannot make a lasting impression. Girls who ridiculously make up their faces have a wrong idea of attractiveness. A person cannot help but look at them, but

in nine cases out of ten, the on-looker is thinking, "what a fool."

DRAWING CONTEST.

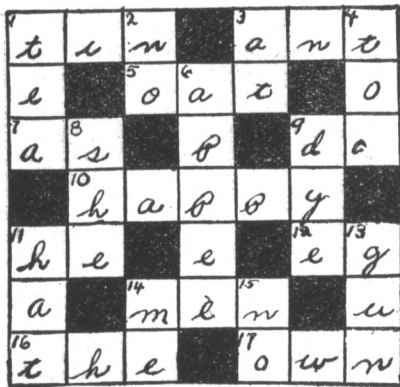
THE other day I was looking over some of the old pages of our department and noticed some of the nice drawings we got through the drawing contests. We have not had one of these contests for a long time and I am in need of some good M. C. drawings to use on our page, so we shall make this a drawing contest.

You can draw on any subject you wish, and either with pen or pencil. We will give ten prizes in this contest. The first two prize winners will be given these modern large-barreled fountain pens; the next three, fully equipped school pencil boxes, and the next five, up-to-date clutch pencils.

This contest closes October 8, so be sure to send your drawings to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

CROSS-WORD WINNERS.

JUDGING from the returns on this contest, cross-word puzzles are still popular. I find, also, that boys seem



Correct Solution of Cross-Word Puzzle.

to like to work cross-word puzzles better than some of the others.

The winners in this contest are as follows:

Base Balls.

Thomas Evans, Butternut, Mich.
Albert Peterson, Isabella, Mich.
Maynard Secore, Eaton Rapids.

Beads.

Genevieve Greek, Waldron, Mich.
Helen Beattie, Howell, Mich.
Lois Waldron, Weston, Mich.
Inez Witri, Ravenna, Mich.
Virdie Baer, Remus, Mich.
Jean Lehn, Munising, Mich.
Florence Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.

Poultry Association Meets

And Reviews the First Year's Work

DURING the week of September 13-18, the hatchery men were students at a week's school under supervision of the college men at East Lansing. This is the first school of its kind ever held in the country, and is probably the forerunner of many of its kind, as it proved its value.

Following the school, the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association held its second annual convention, Friday and Saturday, September 17-18. One had but to attend this convention to be assured of the permanency of this association.

Opening the program President Butterfield, of the college, asked the poultry men what was needed to help their industry. Dr. Heasley, president of the association, in his response gave some information which would convince one that the poultry department of the college should be enlarged.

As a state industry, according to the 1920 census, poultry showed a value of \$47,000,000, while fruit-growing produced crops annually averaging \$25,000,000, and the dairy business produced annually, from all sources, about \$71,000,000. In 1926, it is estimated that the sixteen million hens on the farms of Michigan produced over \$54,

000,000 worth of eggs. The 150,000,000 chicks sold during this year at thirteen cents each, were worth \$72,500,000. The hens themselves had a value of \$16,000,000. The total value of poultry and poultry products this year is estimated at about \$145,000,000.

Losses by disease, such as bacillary diarrhea, chicken pox, coccidiosis, typhoid, cholera, blackhead, worms, etc., amount to over \$2,500,000.

These figures show the importance of the poultry industry to the state, and the need of some expert work to find means of cutting down the losses. There is very little spent for experimental work at the college, according to Dr. Heasley, and there is need for much better equipment than the poultry department now possesses.

A review of the season's work in connection with the Poultry Improvement Association was given by J. A. Hannah, secretary of the association. Mr. Hannah said that there were mistakes made during the first year chiefly because there was much more work involved in the accreditation work than was expected. For instance, instead of two, as planned, about ten inspectors were needed. This year such things would be provided for and many of the mistakes of the past elim-

inated. The accrediting work was assured for the coming year because of the large number who have already signified their intention to have the work done.

During the afternoon's program, Prof. H. A. Bittenbender, of Ames, Iowa, told of the poultry industry in the middle west. He said that there was a big demand for the heavier breeds for marketing purposes, especially from the poultry dealers, but that the Leghorn was increasing in numbers. The egg production per hen was low as compared with the more intensive egg producing sections, chiefly because of the lack of sanitation among the middle west poultry plants.

Prof. John Willard, the new director of continuing education, told of the plans for correspondence courses, group meetings and lectures which would make available education to those who cannot attend college.

Prof. H. J. Stafseth gave a very good talk on bacillary white diarrhea, which is transmitted through the egg. Blood tests for this disease is the only way available to determine if the disease is present. Some hens which seem to be healthy, transmit the disease, while other less healthy hens may not.

PULLET SELECTION.

(Continued from page 309).

sexually, but have small eggs and a low hatchability. They may have a partial molt during fall or winter.

The third type is the refined, and this is the best of all. They usually are between the overly-refined and the beefy. They should have a good, outstanding, expressive eye. The widest part of the skull should be back of the eye, and the face should be free from wrinkles—in other words, they should have a lean, smooth face. These birds are up to standard weight, have good-sized eggs, good hatchability, and they hold up on their production, and make the best records.

The fourth type is the beefy. These birds have a short, heavy beak, a thick, round skull, heavy thick skin, wrinkled around the eyes, and usually a throaty condition. They go broody often, and make rather poor layers. They are also slow developing.

The fifth class is lacking character. They have a dull, expressionless eye, are mentally deficient, slow developing, and low production.

The sixth type is masculine—which is very seldom found—especially in pullets, but caused by diseased ovaries, and comb and wattles enlarge and become fiery red. They seldom or never lay, and often they become masculine.

Another factor that enters into pullet selection is quality. The shanks should be clean and flat through the center, and have a waxy feeling. The feathers should be laid close to the body, for nearly always the heavy layers are closely feathered.

Then one should be careful to select birds that are heavy in proportion to their size, and also they should be free from disease.

In summing up pullet selection, one should select pullets that are physically and sexually mature; constitutionally vigorous, that have good body conformation, a refined head, good quality, closely feathered, heavy in proportion to size, and free from disease.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST AMERICAN HONEY.

BEEKEEPERS in the United States have charged that propaganda detrimental to American exportation of honey has been circulated in foreign countries to damage our export trade in honey, which in 1925 amounted to 5,088,670 pounds. It is claimed that American honey is often adulterated; that it is gathered by wild bees, and that it is often shipped in unsuitable containers.

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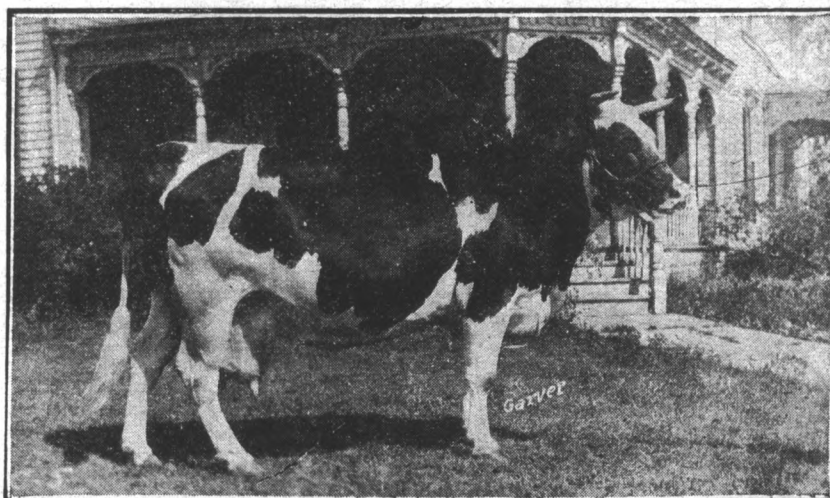
HAVING just finished the usual northern Michigan wool season, I find that wool in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula does not run as well to staple as formerly, that a shorter and finer staple has been introduced. Why this has been done, is a mystery.

The principal product of the sheep is the lamb, and the lambs from the coarser grades run much better and heavier than those produced by the smaller fine wool breeds. Northern Michigan is an ideal country for raising the Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshires, which yield a large

been completely modernized on American lines and are able to compete with those of France and England. Germany is paying her reparations promptly with little complaint. Unlike the French, the German people are once more friendly toward Americans.

BUTTER PRODUCTION CHANGES.

OLDER members of the present generation can remember when New York state was a leader in butter production. Now, according to the Department of Agriculture, New York has fallen to a low rank in butter production, producing only 2,515,000 pounds of creamery butter during July. Pennsylvania, once an import-



Daisy Aagie Ormsby 3d, of Lakeside Farms, Clarkston, Michigan, has just finished the following records: In seven days she produced 45.85 lbs. of butter and 788.2 lbs. of milk; and in thirty days, 178.767 lbs. butter and 3,218 lbs. milk. These are all state records and the thirty-day production is an American record. Also the combination milk and butter record for seven days is a world record.

heavy fleece, and the best lambs obtainable.

In spite of these facts, I find a decided tendency to revert back to fine wools, which I consider nothing less than a great mistake. Let these northern farmers consider well what they are doing, and above all to study and investigate the merits of these coarse wool breeds before making a change. The writer came across an instance, where a farmer had forty-three sheep, producing sixty-three lambs. These lambs averaged ninety pounds and netted him over \$11 each. They were Shropshires.—Albert Fecht.

HOG CALLER MAY DO VAUDEVILLE STUNT.

FRED PATZEL, who won the world's championship in hog calling recently at Omaha, and a \$700 prize, has had offers to do hog calling on the vaudeville stage.

GERMANY MAKES AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

GERMANY is in a better economic position at this time than either Great Britain or France, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, agricultural commissioner at Berlin, who has just returned to this country. The German farmers have passed through the inflation and deflation period, but are getting back toward normal with greatly increased production, amply protected as are other continental European countries, with an effective tariff on farm products. A large dairy industry has been developed, although the milk and other dairy products are not as high in quality as that in Denmark or the United States. A surplus of pork is in prospect. Large numbers of laborers are unemployed, but the German industrial plants have

ant butter producing state, reported 1,078,586 pounds for the same month. Ohio and Michigan appear to be holding their own in creamery butter production with 9,466,310 pounds for the former and 8,336,351 pounds for the latter state during July.

Wisconsin only a few years ago led in creamery butter production, but has fallen far behind in second place with 17,568,749 pounds compared with 27,893,538 pounds the July production in Minnesota. Iowa is a close third with 17,481,849 pounds.

CHOICE OF SILO.

Do you consider a tile silo better than a cement stave silo? Will the cement used to put the blocks together with disintegrate? Is it necessary to plaster the silo on the inside with cement?—W. F.

Most authorities consider that there is little practical difference between these two types of silos if they are made of good material and the materials are properly laid up with first class cement mortar. Good cement mortar will become as hard as the staves themselves and should last a long time. Occasionally we see cases where the silage juices have had some slight effect on the cement mortar in the joints, but this is usually very slight where the mortar was good and the joints properly filled. In laying up the concrete staves, they should be wet before being laid up, so that they do not absorb water too rapidly from the concrete mortar.

If the mortar joints, and especially the vertical ones, are carefully filled and pointed up, plastering the inside is not really necessary, but it is much more likely to make an airtight silo. Many masons are careless of vertical joints unless they are used to silo construction work. Much greater care must be taken than in laying up blocks in ordinary walls.

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CASS COW TESTING ASSOCIATION MEETS.

THE annual meeting of the Cass County Cow Testing Association recently held, was well attended and comprised business, educational, and social features.

The report of the tester, Mr. Ralph Oxender, revealed improvements over previous years along the lines of average production per cow, and return for each dollar expended for feed.

The silver loving cups for high herd and high cow, given respectively by the Cassopolis National Bank, and the G. W. Jones Bank of Marcellus, were both won by Howard Hutton, a Jersey breeder from Jones. His herd average was 440.9 pounds of fat, as compared with 441.8, the mark reached last year by Jones & Alldredge. His high cow raised the former record of 566 pounds held by the same firm, to 696, an increase of 130 pounds. This cow is a pure-bred Jersey and made the record in her four-year-old form.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, P. H. Savage, showed a nice balance in the association strong-box. For his faithful and painstaking work in caring for the business, Mr. Savage was unanimously voted the sum of twenty-five dollars.

R. H. Addy, of the college dairy staff, was present and gave an instructive address. The complete destruction of five gallons of ice cream and several large cakes concluded the event.

COMPLETE SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

THE Isabella-Mt. Pleasant Cow Testing Association has completed its first year of testing work. Eldon Davidson, the cow tester, reports that more than 300 cows averaged 8,868 pounds of milk and 336.6 pounds of butter-fat. Bert Bozer, owner of a herd of grade Holsteins and Jerseys, had the highest herd average in both milk and butter-fat production. Bozer's herd of nine cows averaged 11,791 pounds of milk and 437.8 pounds of butter-fat.

The highest butter-fat producing cow owned by the members belonged to Emery Brothers. This cow, a grade Holstein, six years old, produced 15,909 pounds of milk and 607.3 pounds of fat. Ona Beltinck had a cow which made more milk than the Emery cow. The Beltinck cow produced 16,432

pounds of milk and 509.6 pounds of fat.

Isabella county can justly feel proud of the remarkable production made by many of the cows in the testing work during the first year. Not all of the cows did as well as the two listed here; for example, the association records show that some of the poorest cows produced less than 200 pounds of butter-fat, one of them during eleven months in milk making only 169 pounds of fat, and 5,124 pounds of milk.

A small percentage of the cows in the membership qualified for the Michigan Record of Performance. In the two-year-old class, where the butter-fat production requirement is more than 280 pounds of fat, there were about twelve entries, while a similar number of entries were listed in the three-year-old age class with a fat production of 310 pounds. There were a larger number of entries in the four-year-old and mature classes.

Cow testing records alone are valuable when carried on from year to year. Isabella county dairymen are planning to continue their testing association. The need is felt that continued records over several years' time alone give the proper estimate of the production of cows and the breeding quality of sires used. Then also, the item of feeding is important, because it relates so closely to the profits returned by the dairy herd. More dairy information is needed and wanted all over to guide dairy herd owners in the making of greater dairy profits.

BREEDERS HAVE PICNIC.

JERSEY day at the Allegan County Park brought out a fine crowd of people interested in the breed and the dairy industry of the country. Judging contests for men and women provided entertainment for the spectators and instruction to those participating. H. E. Dennison, field man for the National Jersey Association, and Robert Addy, dairy specialist at state college, assisted in judging cattle, and also in determining the placing of awards for ability shown in the amateur judging contest. Prizes were furnished by local banks. The bankers of the state are aiding movements in many counties to foster interest in dairying. This Jersey breeders' picnic is one of a series that have been held in the state.

Blue-bloods to Compete

Blue-Ribbon Winners Strive to Win at National Dairy Show

BLUE-RIBBON winners from nineteen states and two Canadian provinces make up the 1,104 pure-bred dairy cattle to compete at the "court of last resort" when the National Dairy Exposition opens at the Michigan State Fair grounds October 6-13, according to J. E. Burnett, superintendent of cattle exhibits. Counting in the grade entries, a total of 1,500 of the world's leading dairy cattle will be on hand.

Michigan, with 160 head registered, is exceeded only by New York with 164 head entered. Other leaders are Wisconsin with 114 head; Iowa, 96; Ohio, 83; Massachusetts, 68; Ontario, 63; Minnesota, 62; Pennsylvania, 50; Illinois, 47; Quebec, 45; New Jersey, 40; Connecticut, 32; Missouri, 25; Washington, 19; Kansas, 14; California, 13; and Indiana, 6.

Louisiana, North Dakota, and West Virginia each have one head entered. This may be viewed in the light of an accomplishment, as it is only very recently that dairying has been taken up in these states.

Three hundred Holstein-Friesian cattle lead in the number of head entered, followed by Ayrshires with 262 head; Jerseys, 212; Guernseys, 203; and Brown Swiss, 127. There are 165 exhibitors of pure-bred dairy cattle.

It is evident that competition is keen, to say the least, in this year's Dairy Show. The cattle entered are the prize winners at state and sectional fairs held throughout the country. Names famous in the dairy industry stand out prominently among the entrants. Quality is the dominant factor making up the greatest gathering of dairy cattle ever assembled in America.

Particular interest is centered in the Ayrshire classes, due to the formidable array presented. Among the famous cattle of the breed entered are Strathglass Roamer, grand champion bull at the 1924 and 1925 Dairy Expositions, owned by James E. Davidson, Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, and recently declared grand champion at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia; Nellie Osborne of Elmshade 16th, new world's record pure-bred Ayrshire cow, having produced 23,223 pounds of milk, and 1,003 pounds of butter-fat, owned by W. C. Wylie, of Howick, Quebec; and the famous grade Ayrshire cow, "Brownie," with a world's record of 20,120 pounds of milk, and 891 pounds of butter-fat, owned by Robert Cripps, of Camden, Maine.



Why put the Cart before the Horse in Your "Farm Problem"?

Changing your methods to meet conditions is surer than trying to change conditions to suit your business.

Farm in the locality that cuts your costs way down and where conditions, as they are, put your crop prices way up.

Locate in the "Eastern Shore" Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic—6000 sq. miles made for farmers—made for low costs and high profits by soil, climate, economic conditions and closeness to the great seaboard cities. Big

crops earlier even than in many localities much farther South. Cooperative marketing. Land available at low prices by splitting up of large farms for more intensive cultivation.

Send for the big, interesting Booklet—mailed free for the coupon. We haven't room in this small space to tell you the manifold benefits.

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

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DELAWARE, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA PENINSULAR COUNTIES



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129 Del-Mar-Va Bldg., Sailsbury, Md.

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Your Name _____

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State _____

NOTE: The last forms for October 9 close September 30

Use This Form for All Classified Advertising, Including Poultry, Real Estate and Miscellaneous Headings.

Dollar Corn

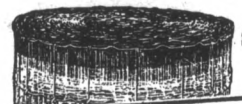
M. L. Taber, in his letter below, tells how he doubled his corn money with a "hog-tight" fence—proof that good fencing many times pays for itself the first year, with a good profit besides.

RED STRAND "Galvannealed" Fence

will help you, too, make more money out of your farm. Red Strand "Galvannealed" is the same reliable Square Deal Fence you have heard about or used for many years only it is now made of patented "Galvannealed" wire in place of galvanized. Same one-piece stay wires. Same wavy strand wires. Same can't-slip knot. Same full gauge and honest weight. Same everything, except heavier zinc coating and copper bearing steel. These two big features make Red Strand "Galvannealed" last years longer than old style fence at a cost no more per rod than any good standard fence.

Talk to our Square Deal dealer or write us for our new booklet, written by farmers, that tells how to make more money by better fencing. It is free. Send for it; also our fence testing folder and catalog.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
4978 Industrial Street, Peoria, Illinois



RED STRAND
(TOP WIRE)

"My corn, on a 14 acre pasture field, fenced 'hog-tight,' went 70 bushels per acre the past year. By hogging down the corn it brought me \$1.00 a bushel. My other field, not fenced with woven wire, went 50 bushels per acre and will only bring about 50c a bushel."

M. L. TABER,
Springville, Iowa.

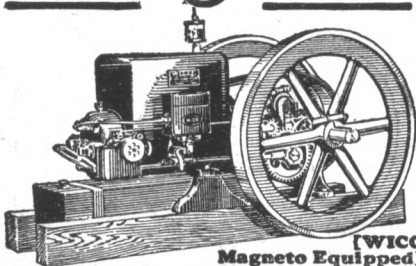
BUCKEYE

Better Grain Bins Better Corn Crib
"The Crib With the Steel Rib"

STORE your grain and corn in BUCKEYE cribs and bins. Then you will not only cheat rats and weather out of their heavy toll, you will have your crop in best possible condition to market—and you can safely hold it until market prices are right.

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Here's the engine that has revolutionized power on the farm—makes every job easy and cheap. Low priced—in all sizes, 1/4 to 30 H.P. Simple to operate and free from usual engine troubles. Over 150,000 WITTE Engine in use today.

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Gas-Oil Distillate or Gas.

Delivers power far in excess of rating on the cheapest fuels. Built to burn any fuel—no attachments necessary. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto, square protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

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Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

Beaver Farming Possible

Is Successful as a Commercial Proposition

By L. A. Chase

A BEAVER, very much alive, held the center of the stage—or rather of a table—in the presence of a group of men recently, while Mr. Vernon Bailey, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey, told how beaver-farming had real possibilities in this state.

Mr. Bailey became acquainted with the beaver some, nineteen years ago, and more recently, in connection with his work in the Biological Survey, has been studying the beaver's habits and ascertaining their economic importance. The beaver of the Lake Superior country are, because of the color and quality of their fur, the most valuable in the United States, he says, ranking even ahead of the Canadian beaver north of us. Their skins should be worth \$35 to \$50 apiece, but a live beaver from this district is worth twice that for breeding purposes.

Beavers produce at least four offspring each year and may yield six. They can be depended on to double their numbers annually. They are, therefore, a new form of live stock that might very well interest farmers. They thrive on the aspen—worthless for most other purposes, but of which we have enormous quantities. This they store up for winter use in the water adjacent to their houses and swim out under the ice to fetch it in to consume the bark, the wood being thrown out until it is used for dam-construction in the spring. They breed in the winter, apparently in January or February, and produce their young in May. In the summer they consume vegetation along the banks of the ponds or streams where they live.

They seldom go more than ten rods from the water. When the aspen, pincherry, birch, and other trees on which they live, are destroyed close to their homes, the beaver-farmer will find it advantageous to cut them down and deliver them to the beaver colony. The beaver themselves waste considerable timber, because it frequently does not fall in a position where they can handle it. They require human aid to get it where they can use it.

Beaver are most gentle and quiet pets after they learn that they are not to be injured. By quiet stroking and talking, one can in a few minutes after one is trapped, easily allay his fears and tame him. The beaver mentioned above was removed from Pine Lake only two days previous, yet was perfectly quiet and was readily stroked by the men present. Mr. Bailey has devised a trap which captures the beaver without harming him. This beaver had some time before lost a front paw—more properly "hand"—in a steel trap evidently, but such trapping is unnecessary.

Where beaver-farming is undertaken,

it should be located on a stream or pond, dead water doing quite as well as running water. It is fenced with a light fence like poultry netting. The fence is bottomed at the surface of the ground. Beavers do not burrow under a fence so placed. They burrow only in the bank under water. If the stream is fenced, they will not transcent the bounds of the farm. Mr. Bailey is trying an experiment here in constructing artificial beaver-houses which should work very well.

There are two beaver farms in the Lower Peninsula, one near Boyne City and the other some sixty miles north of Grand Rapids, both established under the auspices of Mr. Bailey and the Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey. At present several projects are on foot in the Upper Peninsula, but none fully carried out as yet. The state of Pennsylvania is the only state to undertake beaver-farming extensively. About 1,000 men are now raising beaver, and the number is rapidly increasing. Beaver-farming can be carried on in connection with muskrat-farming, the two kinds of animals living together in the same dwelling, apparently on amicable terms. The muskrat, however, never becomes as friendly and tame as the beaver. Indeed, he remains quite vicious.

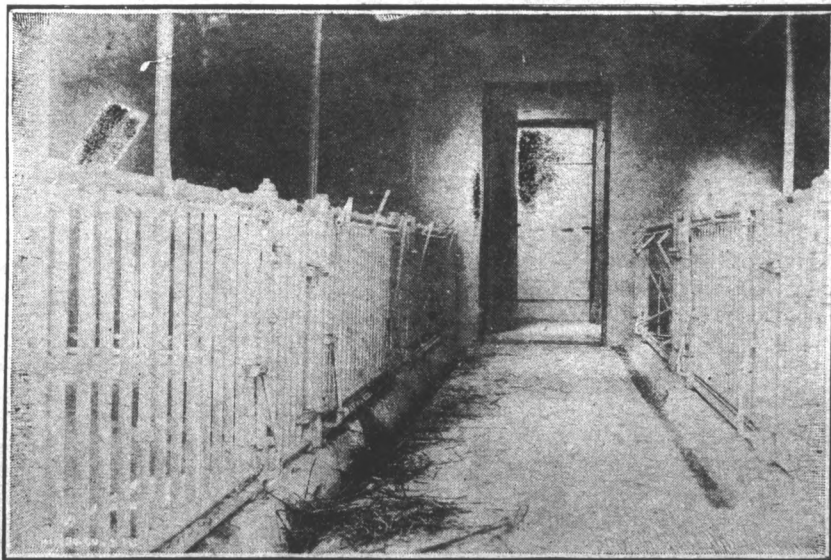
The state department of conservation in Michigan is interested in beaver-farming and issues licenses to beaver-farmers to fence off beaver colonies and enjoy the profits from this industry. This is said to be a more liberal policy toward farmers than is pursued by other states. It must be shown in Michigan, however, that the beaver-farmer has a bona fide intention of engaging in the business and is not seeking merely to grab off an existing colony for commercial gain.

GUERNSEY BREEDERS LISTEN TO PROGRAM.

ONE hundred Berrien county Guernsey breeders attended the picnic held at the farm of Fred Gleason, in Sodus township. The speakers were Professor O. E. Reed, Michigan State College, and Mr. Burrington, field man for the Michigan Guernseymen Association.

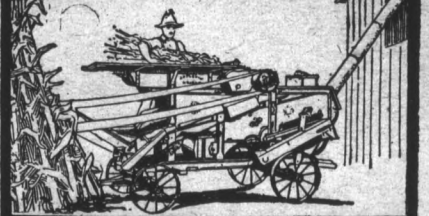
JUVENILES STRONG AT ONTONAGON FAIR.

SEVEN hundred and fifty attended a Boys' and Girls' Club Fair, held in Ontonagon county. The fair was planned by Mary B. Thompson, county club agent, and W. N. Clark, agricultural agent. Exhibits of canning, poultry, handicraft, sewing, hot lunch, and calf club work were shown.



This Modern Hog House with its Steel Partitions is Comparatively Easy to be Kept Clean.

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Knife Roll Husking Device.

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The Best is the Most Economical

It costs the same per pound to ship average beef animals to market as it does prime beef animals, yet the latter dress 10% more.

WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN
W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup.

Wallinwood Guernseys

May Rose—Glenwood bred bull for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH

FOR SALE—Two young Guernsey bulls, one born March 25, 1925; has A. R. dam. One born October 20, 1925. FRANK E. ROBSON, Room 303, M. C. R. R. Depot Building, Detroit, Mich.

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

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

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

PRACTICALLY pure-bred Guernsey heifer calves—the heavy milking kind—eight weeks old, \$20 each. NORMAN B. MEYER, Maple Plain, Minn.

A Colantha Homestead Sire

A nicely marked calf, three-fourths white, born December 12, 1925.

His sire is a 35-lb. son of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad, a show bull and the sire of two world's record cows and two with records above 33,000 lbs. milk in a year.

His dam is a 31.6-lb. daughter of a 36.5-lb. cow with a 365-day record of 1,231.75 lbs. butter and 26,053 lbs. milk.

Send for pedigree of Tag No. 184.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



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HEREFORD STEERS

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

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

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

CASS GUERNSEYS AT FAIRS.

TEN pure-bred Guernseys, the pick of Cass county's many good herds, are now exhibiting on a five-fair circuit. The project is sponsored by the Cass County Guernsey Breeders' Association, and includes animals from the following herds: Jones & Alldredge, of Cassopolis; Frank & Avery, of Jones; Sunnyside Farm of Dowagiac; Murray & Everett, of Decatur; and LeVoy Pemberton, of Cassopolis.

The fairs visited are West Michigan at Grand Rapids; Barry County at Hastings; Kalamazoo County at Kalamazoo; St. Joseph County at Centerville; and Van Buren County at Hartford.

George Frank, of Jones, is the caretaker in charge of the herd.

MANTON FESTIVAL.

MANTON, Wexford county, had a big Festival Day on September 6. Thirty three head of cattle were shown, and about \$110 was given out as prizes. There was some keen competition in the Jerseys.

H. McCane got second place on pure-bred Holstein cows, first place on Holstein bull, first place on Holstein heifer, first and second on Holstein bull calves.

W. Fewloss got third place on Jersey calves; N. Slick, second place on Jersey heifers. The rest of the prizes went to men not in the association.

Mr. Atwater, agricultural agent for Traverse county, was the judge.

Eugene Hafer, cow tester, was superintendent of the cattle department.

BIG DAIRY DINNER.

THE program for the big dairy dinner to be given at the National Dairy Exposition at Detroit, under the auspices of the American Dairy Federation on the evening of Saturday, October 9, at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, has been arranged as follows:

Presiding officer, E. M. Bailey, of Pittsburgh, president of the American Dairy Federation.

Toastmaster—James Schermerhorn, of Detroit.

Entertainment program in charge of Eddie McGrath, of the Detroit Creamery Company—Music by Finzel's Society Orchestra; J. L. Hudson Company Vocal Octette, Isabel Hunt Fuller, Martha Cook, Carmen Morlock, Bertha Bright Knapp, Harry E. Parker, Joseph J. Kendrick, Kenyon Congdon, and H. Dean Yocom; Harrison Burch, accompanist; Edgar Guest, Detroit's best known poet-humorist; Theo. J. Smith's dancers; Muriel Kyle, Detroit's favorite soprano; Dick Lynch, famous Irish story teller; Captain Wade Booth, well-known baritone; Eddie McGrath (himself) and Harry A. McDonald, in dairy duets. Special feature number by Detroit Dairy Council.

Banquet speakers—Hon. Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, Master of The National Grange, and James A. Emery, of Washington, D. C., chief of the law department and legislative counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Entertainment committee—W. J. Kennedy, of the Detroit Creamery Company; D. J. Kauffman, of Detroit Dairy Council, and B. F. Beach, of the Michigan Milk Producers' Federation.

Reception committee—N. P. Hull, chairman, President Michigan Milk Producers' Federation; John W. Ladd, of Detroit; N. J. Dessert, President Detroit Creamery Company; D. D. Aitken, former president Holstein-Friesian Association of America; H. A. McDonald, President Arctic Ice Cream Company, of Detroit; George V. Branch, President Detroit Dairy and Food Council, and O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, State College of Agriculture, East Lansing, Mich.

The advance sale of tickets, in charge of the Secretary of American Dairy Federation, A. M. Loomis, Washington, D. C., shows unusual interest. One Michigan county agent has already reserved twenty tickets. Acceptance from Governor Groesbeck, Mayor Smith, several members of the legislature, and a number of Michigan congressmen, have already been received.

The premium lists of the International Live Stock Show are now ready for distribution and may be had by addressing the International Live Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. The premium lists for grain, hay and small seeds are also ready.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

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

Fail to Breed.—My cows freshened three or four months ago. They carried their calves full time. These cows now come in heat irregularly and have been bred twice but fail to conceive. They are fed ensilage, clover hay, cornstalks, ground oats, and corn oil meal. Do they lack mineral? What can I do for them? D. G. E.—This is usually due to some abnormal condition of the ovaries. It would be advisable to have these examined by your veterinarian. Such ovaries usually contain cysts, or so-called "yellow bodies." This he could determine and give such treatment as he found necessary. It would be advisable to feed them some minerals. Mix equal parts of finely ground limestone, steamed bone meal and common salt. Give one tablespoonful in each feed.

Umbilical Hernia.—I have a colt coming two years old that has a small rupture at navel since birth. Veterinarian says it will grow shut in time, but it is very slow. Is there anything to do for this besides an operation? Local veterinarian does not like to operate. I feed the colt very little rough feed, and keep him fat. F. S.—Small ruptures do frequently close themselves as the animal gets older. Good results are obtained by the use of a wide girth, to which a piece of tin is attached at the point covering the hernia. It is necessary to leave this in place at least six weeks. Blisters frequently give good results.

Teat Fistula.—I have a two-year-old heifer that brought her first calf six weeks ago. About four weeks before freshening her bag caked badly. I used hot lard as a rub. When she freshened the cake left her bag, but there was a hole in her front teat about an inch from the bottom. Sometimes the milk comes out of it. Is there anything to do for it? C. R.—These fistulas are curable. They require an operation which should be done while the cow is dry. It is an operation which requires considerable skill, and should only be done by a qualified veterinarian.

Warts on Teats.—I have a cow that has growths of warts on all teats. What can I do to remove them? R. S.—Those with narrow necks can be snipped off with scissors, and the wound painted with iodine. To the others, apply a mixture made by dissolving one dram of salicylic acid in seven drams of collodion. This should be painted on quickly and allowed to dry. On the third day, the scab is pulled off in order to allow the medicine to act more quickly.

Sore Teats.—What can I do for a cow that has little sores all over her teats? I have tried several kinds of salves. Unless I keep them soft with some kind of grease, they get hard and crack and bleed. R. S.—Paint the sores several times daily with a mixture of one part compound tincture benzoin and three parts glycerine. After the scabs are removed and the sores look clean and healthy, finish healing by holding the teat in a tumbler filled with a warm one to 1,000 chinosol solution after each milking. Extreme care should be observed during milking so as not to irritate the sores more than necessary. Always milk these cows last.

Lump on Jaw.—My bull has a very large hard lump on right side of his lower jaw. This lump is sore and makes his jaw stiff. He has had it for three weeks now, and during this time he has been almost unable to eat. He eats his grain slowly and has a very hard time eating his hay. He is getting very thin. At times he foams at the mouth. Our veterinarian advised rubbing the lump with iodine, and also gave me a white powder to dissolve in his drinking water. This has done no good. This bull is a valuable one and is registered. What is this disease, and is there a cure? H. O.—This may be a case of actinomycosis (lump jaw), or it may be the result of a broken or decayed tooth. Before commencing any treatment, it would be advisable to cast the animal, place a speculum in his mouth and examine the teeth carefully, so as to eliminate that possibility. If the teeth are sound, then give the treatment for lump jaw. Paint the swelling once daily with tincture of iodine. Also take two ounces of potassium iodide, dissolve in a pint of water and give one ounce three times daily. This should be continued until the swelling is reduced.

Big NEW Book Shows the way to a better Job or a Business of Your Own

The Big New Book of the Automobile Industry—the Big FREE Book of the Michigan State Automobile School will show you the road to success. It will show you how this Great Successful Auto Trade School can train you for a bigger job with more pay—for a business of your own. Why take small pay for uncertain jobs? Why stay in the same old rut all your life? You can change all that. Get into the Big-Paying Automobile Business and be your own Boss. Our training will start you to success. The Big FREE Book tells how. Write for it today.

Learn the Auto Business in Detroit—the Heart of the Industry Without any previous experience—just a liking for mechanics—you can learn the auto business from A to Z in a short time at the Michigan State Automobile School—the factory endorsed school—in the heart of the industry. Then step out, equipped with knowledge and training, to a future of certain, big money-making. You have great advantages, learning the business here. It's the fountain head of the automotive industry. You are taught under factory endorsed methods. The Michigan State Automobile School, in Detroit, the automobile center, is the logical place to learn the auto business.

Detroit Trained Men Earn More Money Detroit trained men get preference every time and get jobs quickly. Customers will go miles out of their way to take their jobs to Detroit trained men. It brings you business, jobs, success, highest pay. The "Michigan State" diploma is a valuable money-making asset—Evidence of Quality Training. John Grahek, Chisholm, Minn., writes back to tell us: "In 1924 I made an average of \$325 a month on labor and \$100 profit on parts and accessories." Read hundreds of other graduates' letters in our book.

Earn While You Learn If necessary we can assist students to secure part time work to help on living expenses here. Or students who wish to take our evening course will be assisted to full time day jobs. Ask for details, and when writing please explain your circumstances fully.

Michigan State Automobile School, 1010 Auto Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Registered Holsteins Sixteen Head of Cows and Heifers at Auction

4 miles north and 4 miles west of Hudson, 10 miles east of Hillsdale, on the Bacon St. Road, on

Tuesday, October 5, at 1 O'Clock

12 daughters of Prairie Maid Prilly Lad 296332 (whose dam made 1,226 lbs. butter in 1 year), two and three years old. Will freshen this fall and winter. These heifers are from cows with good cow testing association records. The older cows have cow test records from 400 lbs. of fat at two years, to 520 at full age. Cow up to 1,500 lbs. weight. Some will freshen about sale time. None over six years old. 5 months' time on bankable notes.

WM. McCULLY, Pittsford, Michigan

Registered Holstein Bull For Sale

We offer for sale the bull, Red Rock Dairy Maid King. He is a 30-lb. bull and a tried sire. Plenty of heifers to show, and guaranteed in every way. Just T. B. tested. Price \$150. WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

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

Registered Hereford Heifers

and young bulls and cows with calves at side, at reasonable prices. Also large, smooth type yearling Merino rams with splendid fleeces, \$25 at farm, \$30 crated. L. WHITNEY WATKINS, Manchester, Mich.

JERSEY FEMALES

Having bought the entire well-known herd of H. B. Wattles, Rochester, Jerseys, I have some surplus cows and heifers, bred and open, to sell. Also closing out 6 Shorthorn cows and heifers. IRA W. JAYNE, Fenton, Mich.

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

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

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

Stocker and Feeders

50 Stocker heifers, mostly Shorthorn. 60 stock calves, good colors. 60 Guernsey & Jersey heifers, some springing. 30 springer cows. 300 grade Shorthorn stocker and feeder steers weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. Would prefer to sell them for October delivery.

Gray's Ranch, Merritt, Mich. On M-55, 8 Miles West of Houghton Lake.

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS, milking strain, Shropshire lamb and yearling rams. For particulars and photo, write JOE MORIARTY, Hudson, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns bulls 6 to 14 months, also few heifers, cows all hand milked. W. E. Thompson, R. No. 4, Ludington, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns of quality, cows and heifers. Mostly Glenside breeding. Write your wants. Irvin Doan & Sons, Crossville, Mich.

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

WANTED—Registered Cows or Bred Heifers LESTER KETNER, Fenwick, Mich.

HOGS

DUROCS Boars and Gilts

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.



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BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES Stock of all ages for sale. Sired by Champions, bred from Champions. MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM, Rt. 2, Cass City, Mich.

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

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

Big Type Poland China spring boars and gilts. Leading bloodlines. 12th year. Prices reasonable. F. L. MIARS, Berrien Center, Mich.

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

SHEEP

1000 CHOICE EWES

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

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Yearling and ram lambs. Also a few McKerrow bred Oxford ewes for sale.

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For Sale: 25 yearling rams of right type and quality. 2 stock rams and a few ewes. C. R. LELAND, R. 2, Ann Arbor, Michigan Phone 734 F 13

West Marion Stock Farm Oxford Downs a specialty, rams and ewe lambs for sale. WM. VAN SICKLE, Deckerville, Mich.

Shropshires for wool and mutton, 15 yearlings, 40 ram lambs, 10 ewes. DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Mich., Route No. 4.

For Shropshire Rams call at the farm or write G. W. Needham, Saline, Mich. Also a few breeding ewes.

Shropshires Two-year-old stock ram, 2 yearlings, a few ram lambs. H. H. GERBERICH, R. 1, Marion, Mich.

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

SHROPSHIRE—Offering choice yearling rams and a few ewes. At right prices. Sired by Buttar, Andrews and Green Rams. D. L. Chapman & Son, So. Rockwood, Mich.

For Shropshire Yearling Rams write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

DELAINE RAMS The wool and good as grow. Photos free. F. H. RUSSELL, Box 40, Wakarusa, Ohio.

225 Young Delaine Breeding Ewes for sale. CAL. B. STONER, Clinton, Michigan.

SHEEP all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicester, Tunis, Lincoln, Karakul and Hampshire. L. R. Kune, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.

DELAINE—Merino Rams, both Polled and Horned, for sale. Good ones. Come and make your own selection. HOUSEMAN BROS., Albion, Mich.

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

Registered Hampshire Yearling Rams. Call or write Clark Hair Branch, Charles Post, Mgr., West Branch, Mich.

For Sale pure bred Rambouillet rams and ewes. E. M. Moore, Mason, Mich. Farm 1 1/2 miles south of Okemos.

Three Hundred choice breeding ewes, one to three years old. Three hundred choice feeding lambs. E. E. EVERETT, Hale, Mich.

Oxfords A few choice rams with the right type, quality and breeding, reasonable price. OTTO WIRTH, Ewart, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 28.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.37; No. 2 red \$1.36; No. 2 mixed \$1.34.
Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.34½; Dec. at \$1.38½; May \$1.43½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.35½ @1.36½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 85c; No. 3 yellow 83c.
Chicago.—Sept. at 73¼c; Dec. at 80c; May at 87¼c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, old, 50c; new 48c; No. 3 old 48c; new 46c.
Chicago.—Sept. 41¼c; Dec. 43¼c; May 47¼c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 97c.
Chicago.—Sept 95¾c; Dec. \$1.00¼; May \$1.06½.
Toledo.—Rye 97c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.50.
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.90 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.65.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$4.75 @ 5.25; red kidney \$8.25 @ 9.

Barley.

Malting 73c; feeding 60c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21.50; September alsike at \$18.50; timothy, old \$2.70; new \$2.90.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$20 @ 21; standard at \$19 @ 20; No. 1 light clover, mixed, at \$19 @ 20; No. 2 timothy \$17 @ 18; No. 1 clover \$17 @ 18; wheat and oat straw \$12 @ 13; rye straw at \$13 @ 14.

Feeds

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$31; spring wheat bran at \$30; standard middlings at \$32; fancy middlings at \$37; cracked corn \$36; coarse corn-meal \$35; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

After gradually working higher since early September, wheat prices had a moderate setback in the last few days. Canadian weather has been unfavorable much of the time, and the European crop reports have indicated the need for large imports during the season. Speculative buying has been more aggressive and offset the pressure from the increasing domestic visible supply and the expanding movement of Canadian wheat.

It is not certain that prices will continue this advance, or fail to drop back to new low levels for the season. The brunt of the Canadian movement is still to be met and foreign buyers display no anxiety over future supplies. Broomhall estimates the European wheat crop at 224,000,000 bushels less than last year. This is a larger decrease than hitherto supposed, and is augmented by a decrease of 100,000,000 bushels or more in the European rye crop, as well as a small potato crop. Broomhall also reports much low grade and damp grain in the native crops of the United Kingdom, Germany and France, necessitating imports of high grade, dry grain for mixing. These conditions indicate that importing countries will need to absorb a good deal of wheat during the crop year.

RYE

Rye imports have increased in the last month, and close to two million bushels have been cleared. Price changes largely follow the action of wheat.

CORN

Corn prices broke sharply early in the past week, followed by a strong rally, then another decline. Some damage has been done by frost, but a large percentage of the crop had reached the safety zone in the states where lowest temperatures were reported. Each day without frost in other sections adds to the amount of mature corn and, at lowest, feed supplies will not be extremely scanty. Growers have been selling old corn more freely in the last week than at any time in a long while. Commercial demand has been slow. Cash corn is about 10 cents above the low point of the year, reached last May and June. The main trend of the market probably is up, but a declining market fre-

quently occurs at this season of the year when growers clean up old corn and the new crop movement looms up on the market horizon.

OATS

Market receipts of new oats have been extremely light thus far in the new crop year because of interference with threshing by wet weather. The visible supply has been increasing, however, due to the narrow demand. Because of speculative support, oats prices were relatively firmer than corn in the past week and probably have passed their low points for the season.

BEANS

Bad weather caused an advance in the bean market with as high as \$4.65 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan points quoted for C. H. P. whites for first half October shipment. An easier tone developed at the close of the week because of a more favorable weather map. How severe the loss of beans and damage to quality are, remains to be seen. The crop has barely started to move, and prices are not likely to maintain this level, if the weather permits free deliveries and crop losses cease. But, if damage continues, a strong market is to be expected.

SEEDS

Clover and timothy seed prices are slightly lower than a week ago. The demand is especially active and selling new crop seed by producers is under way. Weather conditions have been highly unfavorable for harvesting clover seed.

FEEDS

Feed markets are quiet, with wheat feed prices barely steady at central western points, where offerings exceed the demand. Cottonseed meal is lower because of increasing pressure from supplies. Linseed meal prices are practically unchanged. Demand from consuming sections is slow. The sluggish tone in feed grain markets has a rather depressing effect on all by-product feeds.

HAY

The hay market has been a listless

affair recently, with fairly liberal receipts and only a moderate demand. Timothy markets, in particular, have been draggy, as a result of lack of inquiry. Alfalfa hay prices have been practically steady, and, in some markets, light advances were noted. Receipts at Kansas City have been moderate recently, and alfalfa meal mills were active buyers as they are beginning operations. In the far west, dairies have been stocking up for their fall and winter requirements.

EGGS

Fresh egg prices failed to make much progress last week in their upward march. Receipts at leading markets are gradually decreasing, but arrivals in the week ending September 18 were the largest for the corresponding period on record with one exception. In addition, dealers are pushing storage eggs on the market at a more rapid rate than usual at this time of the year. This has some effect on the demand for lower grades of fresh eggs. Receipts of dressed poultry at leading markets are not much heavier than they were in the last half of August, but they continue to surpass all previous records for the corresponding time of the year, and storage stocks are gradually increasing. Prices hold up remarkably in view of the volume of supplies.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 36½ @ 38c; extras 38½ @ 39½c; ordinary firsts at 29 @ 33c; miscellaneous 36c; dirties 20 @ 27c; checks 20 @ 26c. Live poultry, hens 25c; springers 22½c; roosters 18c; ducks 24c; geese 19c; turkeys 34c.

Detroit.—Live poultry, heavy springers 26 @ 30c; light springers 21 @ 23c; heavy hens 29c; light hens 20 @ 28c; ducks 25 @ 26c.

BUTTER

The advance in butter prices continued until the last few days, when a slightly easier tone developed. Receipts increased instead of continuing to decrease gradually, and the recent advance probably checked the movement into distributive channels, which has been unusually active during the last two or three weeks. The weaker turn in prices is only a natural reac-

tion following the previous rapid advance, and a resumption of the upward trend may occur at any time. Dealers are not inclined to push price-

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations:
WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon.

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 4:00 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

es up too rapidly, as they wish to maintain consumption at a high rate, at least until the stocks in storage are brought down more nearly to average size for this season of the year. It is possible, also, that receipts in the next month or two will be more nearly equal to those of the corresponding period in the last year or two than they have been recently. Production reports in the past two weeks show an increase over last year.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 44c; New York 45½c; Detroit 38½ @ 42c.

WOOL

Wool prices are showing an upward tendency. Mills buying has been of larger volume recently, and prompt shipments are asked for, revealing the diminutive size of mill stocks. But, they follow reluctantly the advances asked for by dealers, claiming that prices quoted for cloth at recent openings will not permit much rise in cost of raw material. Foreign markets also are higher, with advances in Australia and London firmly held, and the South African season opening strong. Domestic prices are below the importing level, so that the strength abroad has been due to Continental, British and Japanese buying. Boston quotes good combing territory quarter-blood wool at 80 cents, clean basis, three-eighths at 90 cents, and half-blood at \$1 @ 1.04. Fine French combing brings up to \$1.05 and, in some cases, more. Ohio delaine is quoted at 44 to 45 cents, grease basis, with half-blood at 44 cents, three-eighths at 38 to 39 cents, and quarter at 39 to 40 cents. Ohio wools of clothing length bring two to four cents less in each case.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 75c @ \$2 bu; crabapples \$1 @ 3 bu; wax beans \$1 @ 1.75 bu; green beans \$1 @ 1.75 bu; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; cauliflower \$1.50 @ 5 bu; cabbage 75c @ 1 bu; red \$1 @ 1.25 bu; chard 40 @ 50c bu; local celery 25 @ 75c dozen; carrots \$1 @ 1.25 bu; leaf lettuce 75c @ \$1 bu; mustard 40 @ 50c bu; green onions 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; root parsley 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; curly parsley 35 @ 40c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1 @ 1.75 bu; pea s \$3 @ 3.50 bu; round radishes 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; long radishes 60 @ 85c dozen bunches; spinach 75c @ \$1 bu; summer squash 60 @ 75c bu; turnips \$2.50 bu; turnip tops 40 @ 50c bu; peaches \$1.50 @ 5 a bu; plums \$1.50 @ 2.50 bu; pears \$1.50 @ 3 bu; grapes \$1.75 @ 2 bu; lima beans 60 @ 70c quart; Hubbard squash \$1 @ 1.25 bu; eggs, retail 50 @ 60c; hens, retail at 28 @ 35c; springers, retail 35 @ 38c; Leghorn springers, retail 28 @ 35c; ducks, retail 35c; dressed hens 40c; springers 42 @ 45c; ducks 45 @ 50c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The peak point in the movement of Elberta peaches was reached this week and prices became more stable on the Grand Rapids market. Quotations were: Peaches, Elbertas \$1 @ 1.50 bu; Engles, Kalamazoo, Crawford, Prolifics \$1.25 @ 1.50; Oceanas \$1.75 @ 2; Hales \$3 @ 3.50 bu; plums at 50c @ \$1 bu; pears \$1 @ 1.50 bu; apples, Strawberry \$1.25 @ 2 bu; Wealthy and Wolf River 75c bu; various other varieties 50 @ 75c bu; cantaloupes 65c @ \$1.50 bu; tomatoes \$1 @ 1.50 bu; onions 75c @ \$1 bu; potatoes \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; beans \$4 cwt; wheat \$1.16 bu; rye 75c bu; chickens 18 @ 25c; hens 17 @ 24c; ducks 18 @ 22c; butter-fat at 47c; eggs 40c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 28.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 20,000. Market is mostly 15 @ 25c lower. All average weight under 240 lbs. comparably same with Monday's price; tops off on 180-200-lb. weight; light lights and pigs are in improved demand; heavy butchers and packing sows steady to a shade lower: 10 @ 15c off; tops \$13.65; bulk 180-240-lb. average \$13.25 @ 13.60; 250-300-lb. butchers \$13 @ 13.45; good packing sows \$11 @ 12; most slaughter pigs at \$11.25 @ 12.

Cattle.

Receipts 9,000. Market is slightly improved. Yearling and medium weight, best steers, steady; practically nothing done with the in-between grade; a few loads of yearlings \$12; some held higher; many loads yearlings and light weight steers at \$9.85 @ 11.60; fat cows, slow, steady; all cutters strong; few under \$4; bulls steady; vealers held at 50c higher to packers; \$15.50 and above to outsiders; packers, feeders, steady at \$6.50 @ 7.85.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 31,000. Very little done on better grade fat lambs, about steady; 25c lower on in-between and lower grade; no westerners sold; few offerings \$13 @ 13.25; some loads around \$9 @ 9.50; sheep steady; fat ewes \$6 @ 6.50; feeding lambs 50c lower \$12.75 @ 13.10.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 147. Market is steady to slow. Good to choice yearlings dry fed \$10.00 @ 10.75. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00 @ 9.75. Handy weight butchers 8.00 @ 8.75. Mixed steers and heifers 6.00 @ 7.25. Handy light butchers 6.00 @ 7.00. Light butchers 5.00 @ 5.75.

Best cows 5.25 @ 6.00. Butcher cows 4.50 @ 5.00. Cutters 3.75 @ 4.25. Canners 3.00 @ 3.50. Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 6.50. Bologna bulls 5.50 @ 6.25. Stock bulls 5.00 @ 5.25. Feeders 6.00 @ 7.00. Stockers 5.25 @ 6.00. Milkers and springers \$55.00 @ 90.00.

Calves.

Receipts 325. Market steady. Best \$16.50 @ 17.00. Others 5.50 @ 16.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,622. Market lower. Best grades \$14.00 @ 14.25. Fair to good 4.75 @ 13.25. Fair lambs 8.00 @ 13.25. Light to common lambs 9.00 @ 10.75. Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 6.50. Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,548. Mixed 25c lower; others steady. Mixed \$13.50. Roughs 10.50. Heavies 11.50 @ 12.50.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 2,200. Market is mostly steady; on medium weight 15c higher; tops \$14.25; bulk 200-250 lbs. at \$13.85 @ 14.10; 250-300 lbs. at \$13.25 @ 14; 180-200 lbs. largely \$13.85 @ 13.90; 160 lbs. \$13 @ 13.50; pigs \$12.50; packing sows \$10.50 @ 11.

Cattle.

Receipts 50. Few stock heifers; steady; heavy steers lower; others steady.

Calves.

Receipts 100. Tops \$16; medium \$13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 200. Market steady. Top lambs \$14.75; fat culls \$11; sheep are scarce.

PLOWING CONTEST.

THE third annual plowing contest and tractor demonstration of the Thumb District will be held October 5, near Port Huron, seven miles out Pine Grove avenue, near North Street station. The contest will be held on the Eugene Atkins farm.

All the plowing will be done in sod and there will be three classes in the contest; one for professionals which is open to all; another for men of the Thumb District only, one for boys, an open tractor class, boys' tractor class, and an open tractor class. There will also be a ladies' tractor contest. Besides, there will be a sweepstakes prize for the Thumb District only, and a prize for the best team and equipment from the Thumb District. If it rains, the contests will be held on October 6.

MICHIGAN WHEAT GROWER TAKES CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE pace for mid-west wheat growers was set by G. P. Phillips, who farms at Bellevue, Michigan, at the Central States Exposition held at Aurora, Illinois, by winning the wheat championship of the show. His championship entry was one-half bushel of Berkeley Rock, certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, and preliminary to being awarded honors as the best wheat in the show, it was first in the class for certified seed wheat.

Berkeley Rock is a semi-hard red winter wheat bred by the Michigan State College. It is unusually winter-hardy and of excellent quality for bread flour purposes. Its outstanding productive feature is its apparent immunity to both the loose and stinking smut of wheat.

In addition to his wheat honors, Mr. Phillips won second on single ear of corn, fourth on ten ears, and fourth on shelled corn, with entries of Duncan, and fifth on soy beans with an entry of the Manchu variety.

FARMERS ARE LAND BANK OWNERS.

FARMER borrowers of the Federal Land Banks have purchased all the stock held by the federal treasury in eight of the twelve banks throughout the country. Purchase of stock of the St. Louis bank having just been completed. It is explained by Farm Loan Commissioner Williams that farmers acquire the stock in blocks equal in value to five per cent of their borrowings. The treasury now owns a little more than one million dollars in stock in the other four banks, compared with the nine million dollars invested when the banks were organized several years ago.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK.

AMERICAN Education Week will be observed from November 7 to 13. This year it will be under the auspices of the National Education Association and the American Legion, while heretofore it has been sponsored by the bureau of education. Dr. John J. Tigert, commissioner of education, says he believes that the observance of American Education Week has produced large results by way of interesting the American people in school needs. The following program is suggested for the week: Sunday, for God and country day; Monday, Constitutional rights day; Tuesday, patriotic day; Saturday, community day.

ADVANTAGES OF GRADES.

The advantages of standard grades are not enjoyed by all parties that believe in them. The dependability of the product can be guaranteed only by a competent, hard-working corps of inspectors. Grade, quality, condition,

size, loading, practices and packing methods are controversial subjects. As long as everything is pleasant, and business is going well; no upsets in the market, and goods carrying in perfect condition, it makes no difference who does the inspection. But when the market is on the toboggan, with buyers burning money on the wires asking for allowances for technical reasons or none at all, and the goods are rotting in the terminals, it is different. In such times it not only makes a great difference as to how the produce left the point of origin and how it arrived at destination, but it also makes a big difference as to who says so.

GERMAN NITRATE SUPPLIES

WHILE little progress apparently is being made in America in air nitrates production, Germany has increased her nitrate production to such an extent that the British-Chilean nitrate interests have been obliged to reduce production and cut the price of Chilean nitrate. E. A. Foley, American agricultural commissioner at London, reports that world consumption of Chilean nitrate for the year ended June 30, 1926, totaled 2,077,000 long tons against 2,350,000 long tons for the preceding year. As a result of the slow sales stocks in Chile on July 1, were estimated at 1,227,000 long tons against 856,000 long tons on the same date last year. Lower prices for the synthetic nitrate product in Germany forced a June cut of 24 cents per quintal on Chilean nitrate.

COUNTY CROP NEWS.

Allegan Co.—Corn is fair; but few potatoes in a hill; dairy cows high; hogs scarce; fruit, all kinds, plentiful. Wheat 20 bushels per acre; oats 35 bushels; rye 15 bushels.—R. W.

St. Clair Co.—Farm work has been delayed by the wet weather for two weeks; 60 per cent of all wheat yet to sow, proposed acreage about the same as last year; threshing is well along; wheat about 20 bushels to the acre, and quality good; barley and oats fair; corn and potatoes promise better than an average crop, but need two weeks of good weather to mature. Milk and eggs appear to be the chief reliance of farmers in this country.—J. L. S.

Oceana Co.—Farmers are making good progress with fall work; bean pulling, apple picking and potato digging soon to begin; some corn is being cut; corn is generally a poor crop; wheat yielded 20 bushels per acre; oats 40 bushels; rye 15 bushels; no barley raised; meadow conditions are fine, and about the same amount of fall grain being sown as last year; late potatoes bid fair to be a good crop; condition of live stock is fine; dairying and hog situation is fair. No sheep are raised around here. Lots of plums and peaches, and quite a few apples; cherry crop was short.—J. S.

Shiawassee Co.—Wheat sowing is well along, full average of acreage being sown; little rye as yet sown; some corn already cut and is a fair crop; wheat yield is good; oats average yield; rye and barley good, but little acreage; meadows are in good condition, due to frequent rains. Potatoes are promising a good crop;

hogs are not coming into market, owing to light crop; no wool moving; all varieties of fruit plentiful; bean harvest quite well along, but is being retarded by the rains.—C. E. G.

Lenawee Co.—Farmers are preparing the ground for wheat. In some parts the oats are not all threshed; the outlook for corn is good, but need about two more weeks to mature; potatoes have a good growth of vines but are not yielding heavily. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruits. Have had most too much rain during the past month. Butter 40c; eggs 31¢@34c; wheat \$1.17; oats 29c.—J. C.

Newaygo Co.—Wheat and rye above average yield; oats were not so good; no barley here; condition of all fall grain sown is good; owing to frost keeping off, think corn will be a fair crop; potatoes are good; beans will be a partial failure; blight in Newaygo county never was so bad as it has been this season; it will cut crops about one-half. It has been a good pickle year and farmers have made from \$200 to \$250 per acre. Pasture is good; usual amount of dairy cows; hogs are very scarce; plenty of fruit of all kinds, and of good quality. Are beginning to fill silos now. Help not too plentiful; no frost to speak of as yet.—S. A.

Ontonagon Co.—We have had about three weeks of rain; most of the grain will be only good for feed; no fall seeding has been done. The fruit crop is about 60 per cent; meadows 100 per cent. Dairy conditions good; most all the grain was cut and shocked in the field when the rain came. Not much seeding has been done on account of the rain.

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Karstedt Bros., Priceville, Ont.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.30	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$8.24
11......88	2.64	27......2.16	8.48
12......96	2.88	28......2.24	8.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......2.32	8.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......2.40	9.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......2.48	9.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......2.56	9.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......2.64	9.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......2.72	10.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......2.80	10.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......2.88	10.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......2.96	10.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......3.04	11.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......3.12	11.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......3.20	11.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......3.28	11.84

REAL ESTATE

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY after years of study of the South will send free information and booklets to those who wish to know this country. There are excellent locations where good soil, mild climate, pure water, paying markets, low priced land, good schools, churches, and pleasant neighbors offer opportunities where farming pays and living conditions are pleasant. Learn about the South before you start. Write W. E. PRICE, General Immigration Agent, Room 603 Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—158 acres, one mile from Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., 1/2 mile off Detroit-Chicago cement pike. Good soil, good buildings, large frame house, tenant house, two large basement barns, silo, ample outbuildings, apple orchard, gravel pit, 46-acre wheat. Part cash, balance 5%. Will consider 40 or 60-acre farm part payment. Would sell 136 with main buildings. Box 10, Jonesville, Mich.

FOR SALE—210 acres 4 1/2 miles north of St. Johns, 1 mile from M-14. Building basement barn, 36x70, nearly completed. Large house, splendid pasture with running water. Levi H. Sibley, DeWitt, Mich.

FOR RENT—March 1st, 160 acres near Ann Arbor. All good, tillable, level land. Good buildings, electric lights. Address Michigan Farmer, Box 873.

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

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOLENS FOR SALE—Your annual opportunity. For quick disposal, we offer salesmen's samples of woollen goods, underwear, hosiery, blankets, sheep-lined coats, mackinaws, leather vests, etc., at third to half less than regular prices. Our catalog of sample goods now ready. Send for it today. Associated Textiles, Inc., (Cooperative) Successors to Minneapolis Woolen Mills Co., 612-0 1st Ave., No., Minneapolis, Minn.

START A REAL PRODUCTIVE BUSINESS by buying a pair or two of Joerin Bros. Registered Black Foxes. Easy to raise. Prices reasonable. Write for literature. Milford, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—Large size base burner, Peninsular No. 48, excellent condition, price low. Val. Ludwig, 5044 Van Dyke, Detroit, Mich.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Over thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catcher, \$5.00 each. Young stock for Sept. Females \$4.50, males \$4.00, one pair \$8.25, three pair \$21. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

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

COON, SKUNK, POSSUM, RABBIT HOUNDS—fifteen days' trial. Cheap. C. O. D. Ginger Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

THOROUGHBRED COLLIE PUPPIES from heel-driving parents. G. J. Dunnewind, R. 1, Comstock Park, Mich.

FLEMISH GIANT BUCKS—Steel gray and black, 5 and 6 months old. Quality you will appreciate. Priced right. G. E. Sparks, Carson City, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—Black and Tan Rat Terrier Pups, four months old. M. D. Yoder, R. 2, Shipshewana, Ind.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES \$5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots, direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, 99% pure. Have grown 510 bushels this year. Price \$6.00 per bushel. Order at once. Sample free. Mayer Plant Nursery, Merrill, Michigan.

FREE—New Catalog hardy fruit trees, shrubs, roses, bulbs, seeds. America's largest departmental nursery. Established 72 years. Stoors & Harrison Co., Box 103, Painesville, Ohio.

SEED WHEAT—Fultz, Michigan Amber, Red Rudy, testing above 60 pounds. Jean Farms, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

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

TOBACCO

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler, \$3.00 hundred, \$1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded, \$4.00 hundred, \$2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, \$3.50. Double value or money refunded. Karney-Graham Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

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

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

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. \$1; twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

6000 PULLETS now ready for shipment, nicely matured, 10 weeks old, for \$1.00 each, 12 to 14 weeks old, for \$1.25 each. All our pullets are from 2 year old State Accredited Hens. Big English Type. Please order from this ad. No discount on large orders. Knoll's Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of laying Pullets. Big discount on spring Chicks and Eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS—1-year-old, extra good quality. Flock average for 10 1/2 months, 175 eggs each, laying good at present time. Harry Burns, Millington, Mich.

FINE LARGE COCKERELS, Rocks and Reds, \$2.25 each. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.75 each. Lots of five, 25c less each. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, Mich.

PARKS BRED TO LAY Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels from pedigreed stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Clinton Farnam, Fremont, Michigan.

JERSEY GIANT, Partridge Wyandotte, and Rose Comb Ancona Cockerels and Pullets. W. A. Palmer, Hartford, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice husky quality breeding cockerels now ready for shipment. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

FOR SALE—two hundred high grade Barred Rock Pullets, 4 months old, \$1.75 each. Edw. VanEck, R. No. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

ANCONA COCKERELS—pure breed from heavy laying strain. George Neiman, R. No. 3, Wayne, Mich.

HELP WANTED

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

WANTED—Housekeeper on farm. Good home to right party. Box 367, Michigan Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN ATTENTION—Many of our salesmen are receiving weekly commission checks from \$50.00 to \$125.00 selling our high grade Nursery Stock. We still have room for a number of real salesmen in Michigan territory. If you are a hustler and interested in developing a paying business, write at once for our liberal proposition. The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich., Sales Dept.

AGENTS—Our New Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

EARN \$5 .DAY gathering evergreens, roots, herbs. Booklet free. Botanical 12, New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION FOR MARRIED COUPLE—age 40, always lived on farm. Carl Hanson, 2055 Lake Shore Drive, Muskegon, Mich.



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is only a FEW HOURS from YOU

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24 hours after your order is received your Kalamazoo will be on its way to you by fast freight. We know people want their order in a hurry and we are organized to give it to them without losing a minute.

Through Cars

Our business is so extensive, particularly in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, that each day we load whole cars. These are routed by the railroads direct to distribution centers in these states. This means direct shipment to a point near your home.

Fast Service

The result of this through shipment is that your Kalamazoo comes to you in record time. Usually a day or two, or three at the outside, are sufficient to bring a Kalamazoo from the factory door to your freight station.

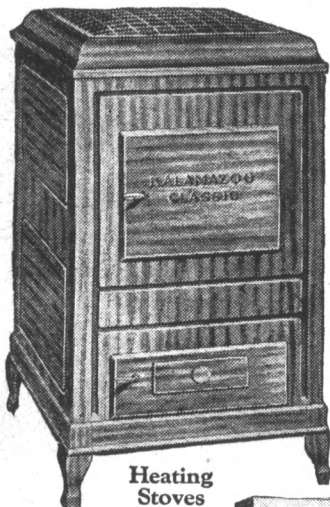
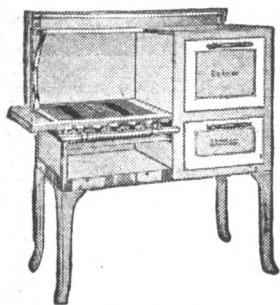
Seven railroads run through Kalamazoo and are connected direct with the tracks of our factory. These railroads cover the nearby states with a network of lines which insures the fastest through service.

Low Freight

One of the biggest advantages of buying at Kalamazoo is that its central location makes freight rates almost negligible. In the lower right hand corner is a table which shows just how cheap freight is to some point near your home.

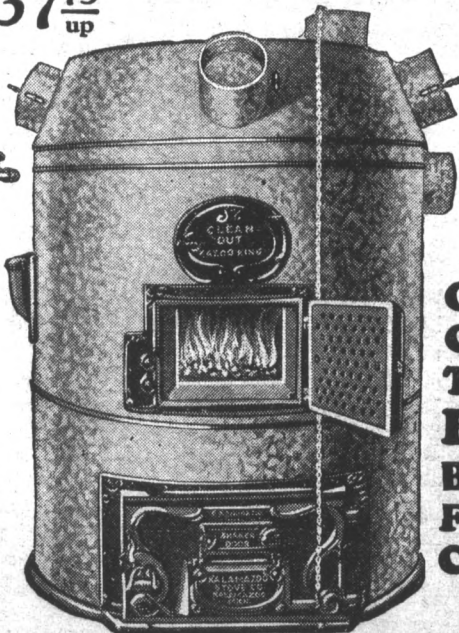
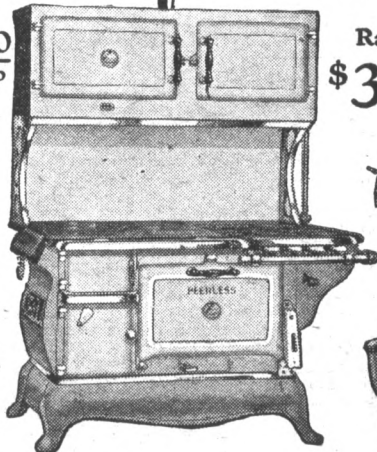
Low freight and quick service are yours when you buy from Kalamazoo.

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up



Heating Stoves
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Ranges
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Pipe or
Pipeless
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Look at this map. See how centrally Kalamazoo is located to serve you. Seven great railroads run to our factory door. One or more of them runs direct to your city. Kalamazoo is literally only a few hours from you. That is why people in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana have found they can get such fast service on anything they order from us. It will pay you to order from Kalamazoo. Not only do you get the advantage of prompt shipment and quick delivery but you get the big saving in freight charges which comes of buying near home.

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When you buy from Kalamazoo you actually buy direct from the factory. We are the largest manufacturers of stoves, ranges and furnaces in the world selling exclusively from the factory direct to the consumer. You save all the cost and all the profit of salesmen and dealers. No middleman gets a penny of your money. All you pay is the factory price which is always the lowest.

Save 1/3 to 1/2 by Buying from this Book

When you buy from Kalamazoo you make these four savings: 1. You save on the first cost by getting the factory price without paying a profit to the middleman. 2. You save the cost of installation of either furnace or range because every Kalamazoo is sent ready to set up and with complete, simple instructions for doing your own installing. 3. You save on fuel every day you use your Kalamazoo because every one is designed to give economy. 4. You save on freight by buying so near home.

Five Year Guarantee

With any Kalamazoo stove, range or furnace you buy you get a written guarantee bond. This is our promise; that if any parts mentioned in guarantee become defective within five years we will replace them FREE of charge. This is the strongest guarantee of quality ever given by any manufacturer of stoves, ranges and furnaces. We can give it to you because the material and workmanship which go into every Kalamazoo product are of the very best.

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Kalamazoo, Michigan

"The Emperor Range is the most excellent baker. We wouldn't part with it for anything in the world. It bakes biscuits, cakes and pies and everything so smoothly. I thank you for the prompt manner in which you shipped the stove." L. J. D., Columbus, Ohio.

Name of this customer and thousands of others who have written us similar letters furnished on request.

30 Day Trial—360 Day Approval Test

You can try any Kalamazoo for 30 days in your home. This gives you a chance to test it out thoroughly under working conditions. Then, if you wish to return it we will refund your money together with the transportation charges. Even after that you have a 360 day approval test during which time you are free to return your Kalamazoo if there is any fault due to materials or workmanship and be reimbursed for whatever you have paid us for it plus any freight charges you have paid. This offer is our regular guarantee and backed up by a \$100,000 gold bond, deposited with the First National Bank of Kalamazoo, and by the entire resources of our company.

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If you need a new range, furnace or heating stove today is the day to act about it. Clip out the coupon below and send it to us. It will bring you our beautiful new big catalog which is absolutely free to you.

In it you will find page after page of tremendous values. Over 200 models and sizes of heating stoves, ranges, gas stoves, combination coal and gas ranges, pipe and one register furnaces and household goods. See the new beautiful porcelain enamel heating stoves, combination coal and gas ranges and coal ranges. Then make your choice and send us your order.

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You need pay only a few dollars down to get the great advantage of these wonderful values. Small monthly payments will soon pay for your Kalamazoo without your ever noticing the payments. Now fill out the coupon and send it to us before you forget.

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LOW FREIGHT

Here are the actual costs of shipping the big Kalamazoo Emperor Range weighing nearly 600 lbs. to various cities in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Your home is probably near one of these cities. Since freight rates are based on miles you can be sure that the freight to your home will be about the same as the very low rates shown here.

Detroit, Mich.	\$2.42
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.86
Ludington, Mich.	2.92
Mackinaw City, Mich.	3.20
Saginaw, Mich.	2.73
Indianapolis, Ind.	2.93
Evansville, Ind.	3.40
South Bend, Ind.	1.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	2.97
Cincinnati, Ohio	2.97
Akron, Ohio	3.03
Columbus, Ohio	2.97
Dayton, Ohio	2.93

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