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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926

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CROSLLEY RADIO
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Rocky Mts.



This little double-
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able form.



Five tubes, tuned
radio frequency.
Two stages non-
oscillating radio
frequency ampli-
fication. Crescen-
don, two stages
audio frequency
amplification.



5 tubes, 1-dial con-
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Crescendon and
power tube adapt-
ability.



5 tubes. True cas-
cade amplifica-
tion; non-oscilla-
ting and non-radi-
ating.



In solid mahogany
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Crescendon Musi-
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batteries.



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Musiphone and
room for batteries
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Deluxe, \$23.50. Also
beautiful Musi-
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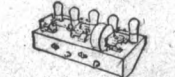


Crosley Features

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When, on or-
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away, a turn of the
Crescendon on Crosley
radios instantly swells
reception to room-fill-

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sive Crosley feature.
ALL-METAL
SHIELDED CHASSIS



This truly great radio
achievement, found in
several Crosley sets.

furnishes a substantial
frame for mounting
elements, produces ex-
cellent alignment of
units from each other,
prevents interstage,
improves the stability
of the circuit, in-
creases selectivity and
saves costs by stand-
ardizing this phase of
manufacture.

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Nothing in
radio equals
the joy or the
convenience
of single dial
control. Crosley single
dial control enables
you to find the stations
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book or "tuning"

THE "ACUMINATORS"

Crosley Acumi-
nators provide sharp
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broadly over dial,
easily tune out local
stations. Ordinarily, once
adjusted and they need
not be touched again.

USE OF POWER TUBE

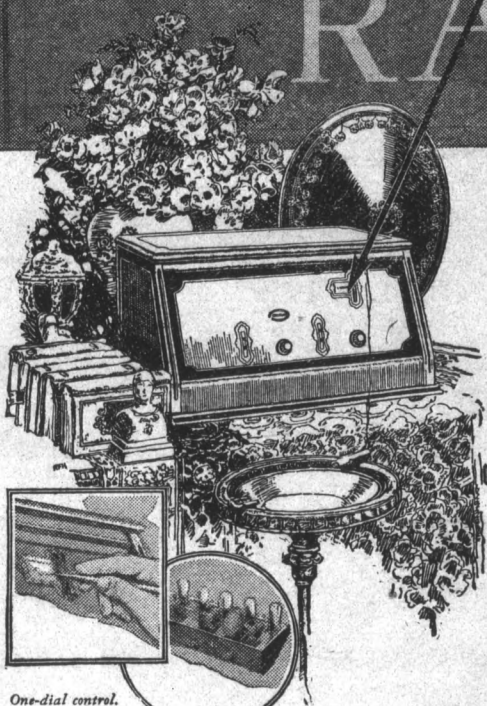
Power tube adapt-
ability marks the
Crosley "5-50"
sets. This feature up-
typifies Crosley provi-
sion for best radio
reception at moderate
cost. This feature is in
keeping with all that
is most progressive.

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CROSLLEY

BETTER COSTS LESS

RADIO



One-dial control.
You find your sta-
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letters on the graphic
dial, locating it once and
for all, to turn to when-
ever your fancy dictates.

The new Crosley all-metal shielded
chassis not only aids in producing
astounding selectivity, but stand-
ardizes manufacture and helps
make possible the price of \$50.

\$50

Slightly higher west of the Rockies. Never before, at
anywhere near this price, has a radio set possessed all
these advantages: 1. Single-dial control with graphic
station selector. 2. Metal-shielded chassis, contrib-
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sharpen tuning and increase selectivity. 5. Power tube
adaptability. 6. Beautiful, solid mahogany cabinet of
distinguished design and exquisite two-tone finish.

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... in this amazing 5-tube set at \$50

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as to confirm the prediction that it will
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Confronted by high prices, many people who
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qualities they desire, formerly exclusive to
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Uncanny selectivity, resulting from its metal-shielded
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circuit's advanced design! Exquisite volume, thanks
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In all the Crosley line no instrument represents a
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Know what heights... in tone, volume, selectivity
and sensitivity... radio of moderate price has reached!

THE CROSLLEY RADIO CORPORATION, CINCINNATI—POWEL CROSLLEY, Jr., President

Crosley manufactures radio receiving sets, which are licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,113,149 or under patent
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WLW, first remote control super-power station in America. All prices without accessories.

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and sizes. Beautiful porcelain
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gas and coal ranges in soft grey
and delft blue. Mahogany porce-
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or easy terms—as low as \$3 down,
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says: "Diversified farming and good fences will give an income during
crop failures as well as in good years."

You know these things: But just to refresh your memory, send for booklet
that tells how to fence for profit; another that shows how to test fence
wire; and a catalog that shows all kinds of fence. Ask your dealer for
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of pork for C. R. Pinkney, Fairmont, N. D.
Made \$3100.00 on sheep and goats in less
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Made \$40.00 per acre extra profit on hogs and
lambs for Ralph Richards, Fairbank, Ia. In-
creased rent \$250.00 per quarter for Joseph
Hyke, Bowman, N. D. Brought 1800lb.
of pork on a 10 acre
field after 600 bu.
of corn had been
husked out for Dr.
G. W. Hawkins,
Salisbury, Mo.



News of the Week

Thirteen million dollars are being
asked by the treasury department for
use in enforcing prohibition during the
coming fiscal year. Secretary Mellon
is sure that prohibition is slowly win-
ning.

The freshman co-eds. at Michigan
State College must be in their dorma-
tories at 8:45 p. m. instead of 9:15.

The Catholics in Mexico are prepar-
ing to launch a country-wide call for
demonstrations to force the Mexican
congress to grant reconsideration of
the clergy's petition for constitutional
reform.

On September 27, President Cool-
idge shook hands with two hundred
undertakers, but he does not know it,
as the secret service man in charge
thought that "morticians" means brick-
layers.

A nineteen-months-old baby, in Mon-
treal, ate the paint from her crib and
died from lead poisoning.

It is estimated that approximately
11,000 will attend the University of
Michigan this year.

Darius Abner Alden, who was "Tom
Thumb" in circus sideshows for forty
years, died at the age of eighty-four
in Los Angeles. His wife, eighty-two
years old, survives him. Both were
forty-two inches tall.

Dean Inge, of St. Pauls, London, said
that the early passing of the British
Empire as a world power was certain.

Canadian government figures show
that \$24,690,470 worth of liquor has
been shipped to the United States
during the past year.

Race rioting broke out in the Miami
devastated district. Two marines and
several negroes were injured.

The U. of M. arctic expedition, led
by Prof. W. H. Hobbs, has been very
successful. The exploring party re-
turned recently.

Charles E. Hughes, ex-secretary of
state, was appointed by President
Coolidge as the United States mem-
ber of the permanent court of arbitra-
tion at the Hague.

The country's manufacturing output
during August was the highest on re-
cord. Automobile manufacture showed
the greatest increase of all lines.

The students of Hanover College
went on strike because of the ruling
that women students should remain in
their residence after six p. m.

The coal miners' strike in England
which has lasted five months, is being
broken and the miners are returning
to work on the employer's terms.

Forty-three miners who were en-
tombled in the Pabst mine at Iron-
wood, Michigan, were rescued on Sep-
tember 29, after five and one-half days
had elapsed.

A severe storm at Vera Cruz, Mex-
ico, September 29, caused considerable
damage and some loss of life.

The body of Luis Rodriguez Delarn,
a Spaniard, who attempted to swim
the English Channel unaccompanied,
was found recently.

John Stevenson left his son letters,
one to be opened at each of his birth-
days. John Stevenson, Jr., six years
old, opened the first one September
30. It was a letter of advice.

Capt. George Littlehales, a hydro-
graphic engineer of San Francisco,
claims that the earth is lopsided, and
flat at both ends.

The Ford auto which Henry Ford
gave to the man who posed as Baron
Krupp, has been reclaimed by Mr.
Ford.

The newspapers owned by the late
Frank Munsey, which include the New
York Sun and the New York Tele-
gram, and his properties at Mohican,
were sold for \$13,000,000.

The Canada will ultimately join the
United States, is the opinion of the
editor of the Truth, a well-known Lon-
don, England, paper.

A huge golden eagle was brought
down by a government mail plane at
Elko, Nevada, by colliding with it.
The eagle measured eight feet from
tip to tip.

The state utilities commission has
put the rural charges of the Michigan
Bell Telephone Company on a uniform
basis. This will mean higher rates
for some localities, and lower for
others.

J. R. Mills, a wealthy rancher, liv-
ing in San Francisco, is serving a jail
sentence because he refuses to let his
children go to high school. He be-
lieves that the modern American high
schools are not safe institutions for
adolescent children to attend.

The Michigan mine authorities will
cooperate with federal officials in the
investigation of the Pabst mine cave-
in at Ironwood.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XV

Corn Borers Baffle Science

Nearly 200 Scientists Came to Michigan to Study This Destructive Pest

By B. Wermuth

THE billions of European corn borers now in the corn fields of this country make up an invincible army. Before their silent march, man seems helpless. Their depredations are certain to be extended to all sections of our great corn belt, and no one can foretell how much farther the pest might go.

Such, at least, was the conviction of the two hundred men who recently made a tour of the infested areas of Ohio, Michigan, and Ontario. These two hundred men included directors of experiment stations from Nebraska to New Jersey, deans of agricultural colleges, entomologists, agronomists, agricultural engineers, and others interested in the control and economic influence of the pest.

Men See Devastated Fields.

The corn borer appears even more menacing than it did a year ago. During the present season, it has infested a larger area of new territory than usual, and the damage in the older infested areas is more extensive and severe. As a result, gloom took possession of the men on this tour as they looked upon the devastated fields of Ontario. Dean Curtis, of Iowa, declared the European corn borer to be the most formidable pest that the American farmer has yet faced.

The borer is now becoming established over a larger area in the United States than it occupies in Ontario. For 800 miles, along a solid front, from the northeast corner of Indiana to the New York-Vermont line, the insect is steadily marching into new territory. This year federal scouts have located the borer for the first time in 111 townships in New York; 100 townships in Pennsylvania; 147 townships in Ohio; ninety-four townships in Michigan, and thirty-seven townships in Indiana.

This year the borer population is also more dense in the older areas. On a number of farms, where the pests before had been scarcely noticed, ev-

ery cornstalk is now infested. One Ontario farmer last year grew eighty-five baskets of good corn in a field adjoining one which this year has ninety per cent of the stalks, and sixty-five per cent of the ears infested. The corn fields in the township of Brownstown, Wayne county, Michigan, which is particularly exposed to infestation from Ontario, has, according to a recent federal survey, an average of 176 borers per 100 stalks, while the township of Jerusalem, Ottawa county, Ohio, has an average of 174 borers for each 100 stalks. On an average, the percentage of infestation in Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania is about three times as great as it was a year ago.

Weather Conditions Are Favorable.

The rapid and extensive spread of the pest this year is attributed largely to favorable weather. During July when the moths fly most freely, from forty to forty-five per cent of the wind mileage at Monroe, Michigan, was from the northeast, and from eight

o'clock in the afternoon until four o'clock in the morning, that portion of the day when moths are most active, over fifty per cent of the wind-mileage for July was from the northeast. Showers also aid the propagation of borers and this year these were abundant at the time most helpful to the insects. The borers were also favored with high night temperatures.

The prevailing northeast winds mentioned above, aided the flights of the moths from the old infested areas in Michigan and Ohio, to the southwest. As a result, the borers can now be found within fifty miles of Lake Michigan, and in four counties in the northeastern part of Indiana. It is now recalled that during July of 1920, when the pest is thought to have migrated from Ontario to this side of Lake Erie, northeast winds also prevailed. A further danger of infestation faces the farmers of the south and central west in that the territory around the head waters of the Ohio River is infested. This makes it possible for cornstalks,

carrying borers, to float down the river to uninfested territory. Instances are known where stalks have floated down stream from 100 to 200 miles. It has also been observed that corn borer moths in flight are able to light upon the surface of the water and then, after resting, fly again.

Two Types of Corn Borer.

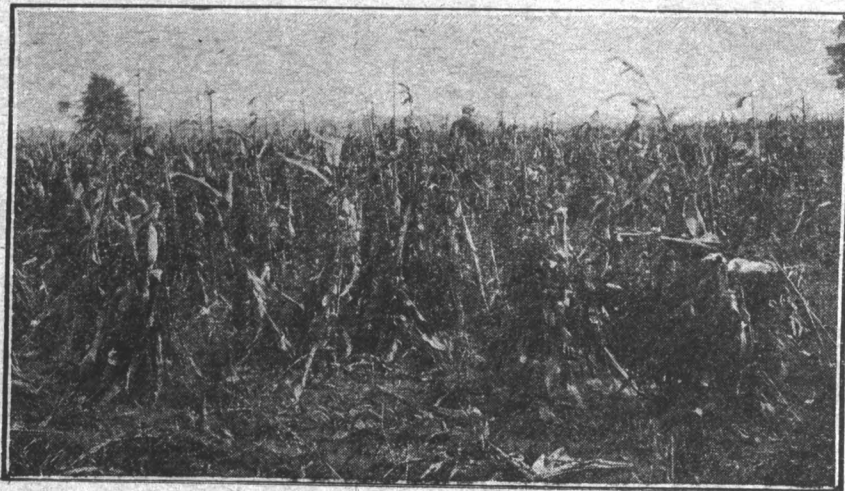
In this country, we have two types of the European corn borer. The one in Massachusetts and in Eastern New York produces two broods each year, while the borers in the Lake Erie region produces a single brood each year. It has been observed, however, both in this country and abroad, that the single brood type does far greater commercial damage than does the other.

In the sections of the country where the pest is now found in abundance, farmers are reducing their acreage of corn. The planting of corn about Chatham, Ontario, in 1925, was reduced about 10,000 acres, and this year an additional 10,000 acres was devoted to other crops—principally to alfalfa, sugar beets, beans, tobacco, and grapes. The corn-fed hog is now extinct in that district, notwithstanding that a few years ago bumper crops of corn were grown and the major farm operations were the feeding of hogs and cattle.

Cannot Expect Much Help From Parasites.

Entomologists made a special request of the press in connection with the value of parasites in minimizing the danger of the corn borer. It will be many years, they say, before help of any consequence in fighting the corn borer can be realized from this source. In fact, the parasites now being propagated may never develop to commercial importance in America. Although millions of these parasites already have been released in our fields, they are not at the present time destroying as much as one per cent of the borers. Breeding them, how-

(Continued on page 351).



Every Ear and Stalk of Corn in this Seven-acre Field in Essex County, Ontario, is Infested with Borers.

Utilizing All the Apple Crop

Hints in Making Use of Unmarketable Fruit

By C. H. Smith

IN most orchards there are a number of trees—usually planted by an early pioneer, or which found their way in the grove through ignorance of the variety on the part of the planter—which produce apples which are unsuitable for marketing or for home use. These apples may be lacking in flavor, size, color or keeping qualities, or for some other reason are not desirable for human consumption except, possibly, in very limited quantities. Again, a "good apple year" comes along when there is likely to be a surplus of this crop for which there is little demand. Especially is this true with the general farmer who is concerned principally with obtaining apples for his own use and who does not care to bother with marketing a small surplus at a small price.

There are, however, two methods of profitably utilizing the surplus apple

crop regardless of whether it consists of undesirable apples, or whether it is of a quantity of good, sound apples that are unmarketable.

The first method which has been successful on the farm consists of gathering the sound clean apples and running them through a home cider-mill—or taking them to a custom mill—and making a barrel of good cider vinegar. The apples can be gathered in a pile and two people can run fifteen or twenty bushels of them through in a few hours of spare time, one man turning the crank of the cider-mill and the other person feeding the apples into the hopper. The vinegar barrel can be filled without removing it from the cellar, and the housewife knows that her vinegar is

made from good, clean, sound apples and is, therefore, the best cider-vinegar obtainable. With the home cider-mill the family may also have a keg of sweet cider now and then.

A fifty-gallon barrel of vinegar at the usual prevailing price is worth about \$15 or more, and by making use with a minimum of effort without removing the vinegar-barrel from the blocks in the cellar. The barrel is easily filled by emptying the pails of cider into it in the cellar.

The second use for surplus apples is to utilize them as green feed for the laying flock during the winter, using the poorer keepers first. On farms where the surplus apple crop has been disposed of in this way, it has been found that the flock will respond with

increased egg production when fed a liberal portion of apples once a day. The apples can be chopped up with a spade in a pail and fed in the coop after the ground is covered with snow and the hens are shut up in the coop. The daily pail of sliced apples disappears in record time—skins, seeds, cores and all. As a source of green feed for the hens, the surplus apple crop is very good.

So this fall, instead of allowing the undesirable apples to rot on the ground, why not try utilizing them to supply the family with a barrel of vinegar, some sweet cider, the remainder, if any, to be stored in the root cellar or the home cellar as green feed for the hens when eggs begin to soar in price. Both uses will amply repay anyone for the slight amount of extra labor expended in caring for the apples.

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VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER FIFTEEN

DETROIT, OCT. 9, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Keep
Down Fire
Losses

THE loss of lives and property on the farms in this country was the subject of consideration at a meeting in Washington last week of the agricultural committee of the National Fire Waste Council.

Statistics were presented to this committee showing that during the past year in farm house fires in this country, at least 3,500 lives were lost. On account of the very incomplete records, it was impossible to make a satisfactory estimate of the property loss. Records of farm fires are far less complete than are those of fires in urban communities. This is particularly true where there is no insurance.

A large percentage of losses by fire on our farms is due to two main causes. Inflammable roofs and defective flues. With some companies now operating in Michigan, and the plan is being extended rapidly, property owners are being given an advantage in lower insurance rates where farm buildings have been provided with proper flues or chimneys and safe roofs. According to the standard set by this council, a four-inch brick chimney without a terra cotta flue lining does not meet up with the requirements.

The general observance of fire prevention week was urged by this council as the best way of arousing the interest of the farmer in the great waste occasioned by fire. The object of this special meeting was to devise ways and means of arousing the attention of farmers and their families to the hazards and losses by fire, and to awaken interest in preventive measures.

The organization of a rural fire fighting company, a few of which are already giving satisfaction here in Michigan, was advocated by this council.

They also urged the establishment by the legislatures of the various states of an adequate building code for farming communities. This seems more desirable with the increased use of electric current in farm buildings. The electric people were asked at this meeting to make an exhaustive study of methods for eliminating expenses now demanded for thoroughly fire-proofing electric installation.

The National Grange is planning to make this subject one of the topics for discussion in subordinate granges this coming winter. We wish to commend the grange on this enterprise, but hope that the discussion may be extended to all other farm organizations to the end that fire losses on farms may be reduced to a minimum.

Recognition
of
Merit

DURING the past few years a great change in farming activities has resulted through the recognition of merit. This recognition of quality, production, or ability has done much to take farming out of the doldrums.

It was just a few years ago that the recognition of good work done by boys and girls led the young folks to take an active interest in agricultural pursuits. Competition for rewards of merit made possible some wonderful records by those in their teens. Furthermore, what these young folks learned of modern farming was imparted to their elders in a most effective way.

Recognition of merit in milk production, egg production, beef and hog production, brought to light what well-bred and well-fed animals can do. It gave a mark toward which other farmers could strive. Cow testing associations have put community milk production on a competitive basis, egg-laying contests have interested poultry men in watching their egg score, and ton litter contests have shown up the possibilities of hog production. In crop production also, has the recognition of merit had a good influence.

This week at Detroit, over four hundred boys and girls, winners in their respective states, have come together to vie with each other for national honors. Hundreds of cows of high producing ability have also been brought to the National Dairy Show in the endeavor to get even higher honors than they have already won.

The Master Farmer movement, and the new Michigan Record of Performance Association for the official keeping of egg records are more recent moves toward the recognition of merit, while the International Live Stock Show is a time-tried institution of world-wide reputation which rewards good work.

It is such recognition that starts competition, and competition awakens latent ability and creates interest. It is this wide-spread modern idea of recognizing merit that has helped to bring farming out of a state of depression and is putting it on its toes so that it may compete favorably with other occupations.

Seed
Corn For
1927

FARMERS are being urged by the crops department of the Michigan State College at once to select some of their best corn for next year's seed supply, and to see that these ears are properly cured before freezing weather comes. We join in this recommendation.

Each spring following a season of late maturing corn, there is a scramble, says one of our correspondents, to secure seed corn that will germinate. This man, from a farming experience extending over sixty years, has found that there is no excuse for a corn grower not having seed that will grow. In all that time, says he, there has not been a season when the

most mature ears selected at the proper time, well dried and kept from freezing, would fail to germinate. The real trouble is not so much with the corn as with the farmer, himself.

In this connection there is another matter that ought to have the consideration of a large number of our farmers. There is a general belief among farmers, for instance, that it pays to use good animals in breeding live stock. They have also observed in the case of potatoes, that it pays to purchase well selected tubers instead of the ordinary stock for seed. They have noted that almost invariably the yields are sufficiently increased to make the investment in good seed a most profitable one.

Would not a similar investment in highly bred seed corn be worth while? It is true that there are altogether too few good seed corn growers to supply the quantities of seed required by all our farmers. However, there ought to be a bigger demand for all the pedigreed seed corn now available.

Learning
to
Live

DUE, no doubt, to the complexities of our civilization, we are likely to forget fundamentals. Superficial things seem to occupy much of our thoughts, so that, unawares perhaps, we forget the consideration of what constitutes good living. The crowded condition of our public health institutions indicate that there is much that many of us can learn about life.

Some years ago the thought was general that ill-health and ill-thoughts were inflicted upon us by some supernatural power. That, to an extent, was true, for heredity, a mysterious power, often brings upon innocent ones the curse of disease. But the predominating thought now is that there is a definite cause for our conditions, and in that thought is our salvation. We now seek to find the cause and eliminate it.

It has often been said that it takes a lifetime to learn how to live a life. Thought along this line, however, reveals that it has taken generations to learn how to live, and yet we have much to learn.

Fortunate, however, are the ones who take the attitude toward life that they are learning to live, and are living to learn. The suggestion, "seek and ye shall find," has more in it than a casual thought of it would reveal. As Edison has said, a wholesome inquisitiveness is not a negative factor in an interesting living. Although we can not hope to reach the ultimate, in this age at least, such an attitude toward life adds as much to a wholesome interest in life as any other factor.

Shall
We Quit
Corn?

ON another page of this issue, is a report of the tour of scientists and agricultural leaders into the corn borer infested areas of Ohio, Michigan and Ontario. These men observed that the practical answer which the Canadian farmers are making to the problem of meeting this pest, is to eliminate corn from their rotation. Will the farmers in Michigan and the states of the corn belt be forced to meet this problem in the same way?

In European countries where corn has been subject to attack by this insect over a long period of time, corn is still grown successfully where certain restrictions are carefully met by all the farmers of a community. Before the war, the Austrian government enforced the necessary regulations very strictly. During the war, and immediately following, however, it was impossible to adhere to a strict program and the borer did extensive damage. Recently, however, the government has again adopted a rigid policy and the damage from the insect has been greatly reduced.

The question, then, of quitting the corn crop will probably depend upon how well we shall be able to enforce regulations governing the suppression of this pest. These regulations as called for by our State Department of Agriculture, require that all cornstalks, remnants of stalks and cobs of each year's crop in fields, buildings, stacks or elsewhere, if not fed, made into silage, or shredded, shall be destroyed by burning or by completely plowing under before May 1 of the following year. In order that this work may be done most effectively, it is urged that the stubble be cut low to remove from the fields the highest percentage of borers, and that hogging down corn, allowing the stalks to remain in the field over winter, be condemned, in that it makes impossible the necessary complete plowing under of the stalks.

The full value of these relatively simple regulations can be realized only when practiced by every farmer. No doubt the majority of farmers can be prevailed upon to practice them. The work, however, would be largely brought to naught if a few indolent or contrary men leave their fields to become breeding places for infesting the entire community. It would seem, therefore, that we shall be called upon to reduce our acreage of corn to a relatively small amount unless some plan be devised for compelling all who grow this crop to comply with the necessary regulations.

Ecumenic Educashun

WELL, this week it's gotta be somethin' else, and I'm goin' ta talk about ecumenic educashun, 'cause I don't know nothin' more about it than anyone else.

Now, educashun is what we old folks got differunt than the kids get now. We used ta get forceful educashun, and I kin say the birch rod is one of the most impressive impliments o' educashun I ever saw. Dan Webster says educashun is the systematic trainin' o' one's faculties. Well, the way we got the birch rod I guess it was systematic all right. But I didn't know my faculties is where I sit down. Anyhow, that's where they made liberal applicashuns o' the system.



Nowadays educashun is gettin' more consolidated than ever, and we farmers' figure consolidated educashun costs more than the old school master, but maybe it's worth it. Anyhow, some o' these young folkses think they are pretty smart. I know they know lots more'n I did when I was their age, but lots o' it they shouldn't know.

The M. D. ain't never told me where my faculties was located, but I guess I got some, 'cause I ain't never been operated on. Educashun is exercise fer the brain, where I guess them faculties is supposed ta be. We gotta learn ta think, just like we gotta learn ta walk, etc. Some o' us think we know how ta think, but some o' those what think so, don't.

We all got brains, like we all 's got hands and feet, and we gotta learn how to use them brains. Educashun ain't memorizin' all you learn in books, etc., but bein' abul ta figure out what's what the next time it comes around.

In helpin' my kids with school lessons, it makes me think lessons is like workin' out puzzles. After you learn how ta work 'em, others like them is easy.

Now, just ta show you I know somethin', I'll tell you ecumenic educashun means general educashun. And I guess that means knowin' a littl o' everythin' and not much o' anythin'. I've got one o' them ecumenic educashuns. That's what's the matter with me, Sofie says.
HY SYCKLE.

Farmers Meet at Muscle Shoals

Study Possibilities of the Great Power and Nitrogen Fixation Plants

By O. M. Kile

HOW best to utilize the great Muscle Shoals power dam and huge nitrogen fixation plants so as to secure the production of cheaper fertilizers without further delay, was the most important subject under discussion during the quarterly meeting here of the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation on September 23-24.

Muscle Shoals has to be seen to be appreciated, and a good many farm heads in various states who have heretofore been talking about Muscle Shoals and cheap fertilizers in general terms, will henceforth talk about it in terms of a hundred-foot, mile-long dam, power generators sixty feet high, each creating from 25,000 to 36,000 horsepower, and each of the eight costing around half a million dollars.

They will speak knowingly of the huge cyanamid nitrogen plant, costing under war-time conditions, \$67,000,000, and having a present actual value as a fertilizer producer of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Even the arc process nitrogen plant, costing the

government \$13,000,000, and the nearby Waco limestone quarry, took on the aspect of real and tangible assets in the farmers' plans for cheap fertilizer.

While the directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation finally decided to let final action on the pending Muscle Shoals offer go over to the December meeting, it was apparent that the feeling was strong for endorsement of the offer of the American Cyanamid Company.

One evidence of this is the fact that the board decided that the huge cyanamid plant should be put into operation at once. The power companies' offer proposes to discard this cyanamid plant, and contemplates the erection of new plants employing processes which are regarded as more or less experimental. The farm leaders could not see any reason for discarding a plant worth \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, when that plant is completely equipped to turn out air nitrates in the

form, and by the process now used in increasing amount each year by nearly every important producing country in the world except the United States.

Practically all the directors from fertilizer-using states were ready to endorse the Cyanamid Company's offer at once, but some of the more western members felt that their present information on the subject was insufficient to enable them to make an intelligent decision as between definite and specific offers. They asked to let the matter rest over until the annual meeting at Chicago on December 6-7-8. Then, too, there was some hesitancy on the part of one or two midwestern members who disliked to take action in such pointed opposition to the recommendations of the majority report of the joint congressional Muscle Shoals committee of which Senator Charles Deneen, of Illinois, is chairman.

During the course of the discussions

and study of fertilizer production at Muscle Shoals, and the utilization of hydro-electric power, two or three important principles made a deep impression on many of the directors.

First, the fact that the amount of nitrogen capable of being produced in the present plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals is sufficient to supply approximately one-third of all the nitrogen used in fertilizers in the United States today, and with the "eight per cent profit on cost" limitation, this plant would be the controlling factor in setting nitrogenous fertilizer prices throughout the United States.

Second, there can be no doubt that it was the government's intention to establish a nitrogen-producing development rather than a power development at Muscle Shoals, since approximately \$80,000,000 were expended for the nitrogen and explosive plants, whereas only \$55,000,000 were expended for the dam and power installations.

Third, it was clearly shown that the (Continued on page 350).

Comment on Master Farmer Idea

Letters Express Views on its Possibilities

DURING the past few days scores of letters have reached our desk in which the writers have expressed themselves on the Michigan Master Farmers' Club. That our readers may have a broader understanding of this newly established institution, a number of these voluntary letters are here published:

Dear Mr. Wermuth:

I must congratulate you on the organization of the Master Farmers' Club, and what a fine meeting of farm-

Massachusetts situation.

You also have reason to feel much gratified by the attitude of both recipients and the guests last night.—John D. Willard, Director of Continuing Education, M. S. C.

Dear Mr. Wermuth:

I am in receipt of your very courteous invitation to attend a complimentary banquet to the charter members of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club at the Michigan State College.

This act of yours may help create an impression which we surely need,

be. There was much interest in the event on the part of all with whom I talked. It was something unique, and certainly very significant.—Eben Mumford, Professor of Sociology, M. S. C.

My Dear Mr. Wermuth:

I want to thank you most sincerely for your invitation to the Master Farmers' banquet the other evening. I enjoyed most thoroughly, both the banquet and the speeches afterward, and want to congratulate you on your public spirited interest in promoting effective agriculture. I am particularly interested in your efforts to make the country community a place which is good to live in, not only from the standpoint of the earning power of the farmer, but also with regard to the educational, social and religious factors of rural life. These latter are quite as important as the economic factors of country life.—H. R. Hunt, Head of Department of Zoology and Geology, M. S. C.

Dear Mr. Wermuth:

I would like at this time to register to you my appreciation of being a guest at the first "Master Farmers" banquet in Michigan, held last evening in the Banquet Hall of the Union Memorial Building on our Michigan State College Campus. It truly was a great event, and only paralleled by visions of what the continuation of this movement may mean in the future to Michigan agriculture. My sincerity may perhaps be somewhat appreciated when I say that I personally deeply regret that I myself am not a truly dirt farmer, in order that in the

future I might at least strive for some such similar recognition.—B. O. Hagerman, Agricultural Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad.

My Dear Mr. Wermuth:

Please accept my congratulations on the splendid success of the Master Farmers' Banquet. It certainly was a master stroke on the part of your organization to put this on in Michigan, and I hope for its success. I enjoyed every minute of the program.—H. H. Halladay, Secretary M. S. C.

My Dear Mr. Wermuth:

Following the close of the program last night, I did not find an opportunity to see you personally, and to thank you for the very pleasant time which I had at the banquet that you staged. Permit me again to express my appreciation of your courtesy in inviting me. I believe your organization has started something which is very much worth while.—V. R. Gardner, Head of Department of Horticulture, M. S. C.

Dear Mr. Wermuth:

I want to thank you for the invitation to the banquet given in honor of the charter members of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club last Wednesday evening. You and your associates are most surely to be congratulated in inaugurating this club in Michigan, and there is no doubt but that it will be a great stimulant to the thinking farmers of Michigan.—L. A. Thomas, Manager Purchasing Department, Michigan State Farm Bureau.



How the Camera Looked Upon the Banqueters.

ers and representative men that was. When I was at the State Fair last year, I observed the fitter families contest, and I suggested a pedigree registration, with an "Advanced Registry" for human beings. Now, I think you might open an Advanced Registry for Master Farmers, admitting all who can make the required record. I fancy that you did not catch all of them this year.—L. H. Butterfield.

Dear Mr. Wermuth:

I wish again to thank you heartily for the privilege of attending the Michigan Master Farmers' banquet last night, and to express cordial approval of the movement. It seems to me that you have done a significant thing for Michigan agriculture, and in the future this group of master farmers may become a very constructive force and factor.

I was particularly interested in this thought of continuity. The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture has been giving medals for distinguished agricultural service for a number of years, but so far as I know, has done nothing beyond the giving of the medals; has made no permanent organization, and has done nothing to suggest a future usefulness of the men, women, boys and girls to whom the medals have been given. Your plan of stimulating the sense of civic opportunity and then civic obligations on the part of the recipients of the medals, is a step far in advance of the

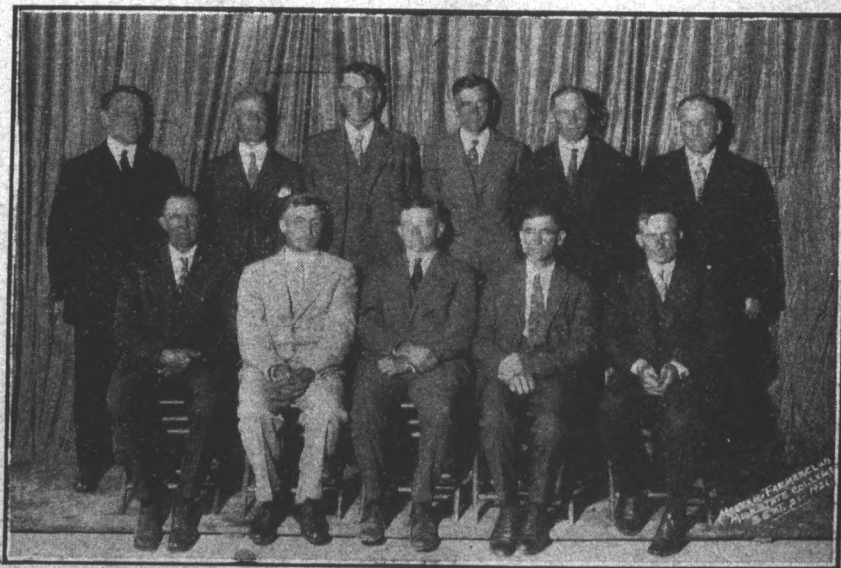
that farming and agriculture, crop improvement and animal industry are really worth while, and that there are great opportunities in it, not only for living and accumulation, but in remembrance and honor among the people of the state. And I want to congratulate you on the interest you have taken. I think it will be of more moment than you have any idea.—D. D. Aitken.

My Dear Mr. Wermuth:

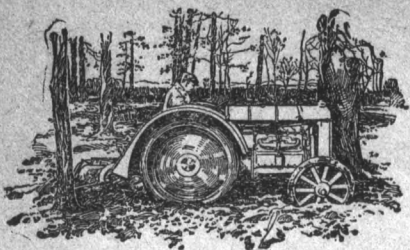
I feel like writing to express my appreciation of the privilege of attending the banquet last Wednesday night. The whole affair had an air of progress and genuineness about it which deserves the highest commendation. It was a pleasure to hear the entire program from first to last. One could not but be struck with the modest and sincere way in which man after man of those selected as Master Farmers acknowledged the honor which you conferred upon him.—W. W. Johnston, Head Department of English, M. S. C.

Dear Mr. Wermuth:

I want to express my appreciation to you and your staff for your hospitality at the Master Farmer banquet and to congratulate you upon the splendid program which was given. I consider this an epoch-making event in our state, and believe that great good will come from it. I certainly would like to see your hopes in regard to it realized, and I believe they will



Michigan's First Class of Master Farmers. Left to Right they Are Ralph Arbogast, Paul C. Clement, H. R. Probert, Garfield Farley, Frank Kinch, Floyd M. Barden, M. E. Farley, M. E. Parmelee, C. S. Langdon, C. R. Oviatt, and A. B. Cook.



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The Ferguson line of draft—an entirely new principle in power farming—takes care of obstructions of any kind and size. When an obstruction is encountered, the rear wheels of the tractor come up off the ground and spin freely until the clutch may be released and the tractor backed away. No bothersome, broken pins—no damage to the plow or tractor.

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Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 8x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

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Wellington, Ohio

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WANT CHANGES IN FARM LOAN SYSTEM.

IMPORTANT changes in the law, or the rules governing the farm loan system, are being advocated by men interested in that system. The charge is made that the treasury and big banking interests, unfamiliar with, and unsympathetic with the needs of agriculture, are greatly hampering the system by insisting on rigid rules applicable only to commercial credit. One change advocated has to do with state laws which will permit money advanced definitely for crop production, to become a prior lien to the land mortgage, and changes in the farm loan rules to permit this to be done. The theory is that the land can repay a mortgage only when intensively operated, and that special capital is required for this operation. Another change asked for is the privilege of increasing loans, to care for emergencies. Still another has to do with the extension of time and joint arrangements between the lender and borrower to continue operation over emergency periods.

DR. ATKESON ON LEGISLATION.

THOMAS CLARK ATKESON, the Washington representative of the National Grange, is back at his post in Washington. He has been spending a vacation on his West Virginia farm. "We need not look for much agricultural legislation, nor industrial legislation in this congress," predicts Dr. Atkeson. "There may be some railroad legislation, but even that is doubtful. I don't think they will tackle either taxes nor tariff."

There is no reason, however, why congress should not pass the pure fabric law, we have been asking for for several years. That is in the interest of all of the public, and is not special legislation. The same is to be said of a standard basket bill now pending, also of a standard feed labeling law which is likely to come up. Then we should have the mails opened to fungicides and insecticides, and we should have parcel post rates put back where they were before the government un-

dertook to make farmers pay most of the increased cost of higher wages for postal employees. The Muscle Shoals ownership ought to be settled. There should be a firm stop put to further spending of government money for reclamation."

WANT TARIFF INVESTIGATIONS.

THE United States Tariff Commission is swamped with agricultural investigations, according to a member of its staff. After four years of operation, they say, the farmers are just beginning to wake up to the real function of the commission, which is to present the facts as to cost of production, to the President, and the public, and establish tariff rates on the basis of giving American producers cost of production. Investigations are now asked for, or started, as to eggs, onions, tomatoes, maple sugar products, clover and timothy seed, Swiss cheese, milk and cream, peanuts, soya beans, cotton seed, flax seed, and the four oils derived from these seeds. There are sixteen of these investigations now on hand. The full agricultural staff of the commission is not sufficient to handle any three of them simultaneously.

COMMEND DAIRY WORK.

A COMMITTEE representing all branches of the American Dairy Federation met here this week, to study the work of the bureau of dairy industry, and plan for its future usefulness to the industry. They met Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, and Director General Lord of the budget bureau. E. M. Bailey, of Pittsburgh, president of the American Dairy Federation, stated after these interviews, that they had given a complete O. K., and approval of the work of Dr. C. W. Larson, and his staff of research and extension workers, and had asked that a number of problems, not now under investigation, be included in their work for the next year.

"In discovering that the simple expedient of sprouting oats and adding it to the feed of dairy animals, great losses in lack of vitality, and lack of

breeding power were overcome, this bureau has shown us a way to save hundreds of millions of dollars in destroying bulls and cows before they needed to be killed," he said. "There are larger losses in the dairy industry which we believe to be preventable, than there are in any other great American industry. We want to know how to prevent these losses. Every dollar spent in this research will return hundredfold value in taxable wealth and national income."

COLD WAVE PREDICTED OCTOBER 9 TO 12.

HERBERT JANVARIN BROWN, the long distance weather forecaster, commented this week on the fulfillment of his forecast of the cold wave of September 23 to 27. The temperature, he says, was twenty degrees colder in upper Mississippi valley points than ever before recorded at this early date. He states that there will be another and worse cold wave October 9 to 12. He expected the last wave to sweep eastward, but instead it passed down the Mississippi valley. The next one, he predicts, is likely to do severe damage to late fruit in the east and northeast.

WINS AT AGE OF EIGHTY-ONE.

LUTHER HALL, well-known among the horticulturists of the state for his success with a Northern Spy orchard, near Ionia, won the nomination for state representative for his district by a large majority. His margin over his opponent, a Belding editor, was 4,000. Next to Fred W. Green, candidate for governor, he polled a larger vote than any other candidate. Even though Mr. Hall is eighty-one years old, he conducted a whirlwind campaign.

Radio Briefs

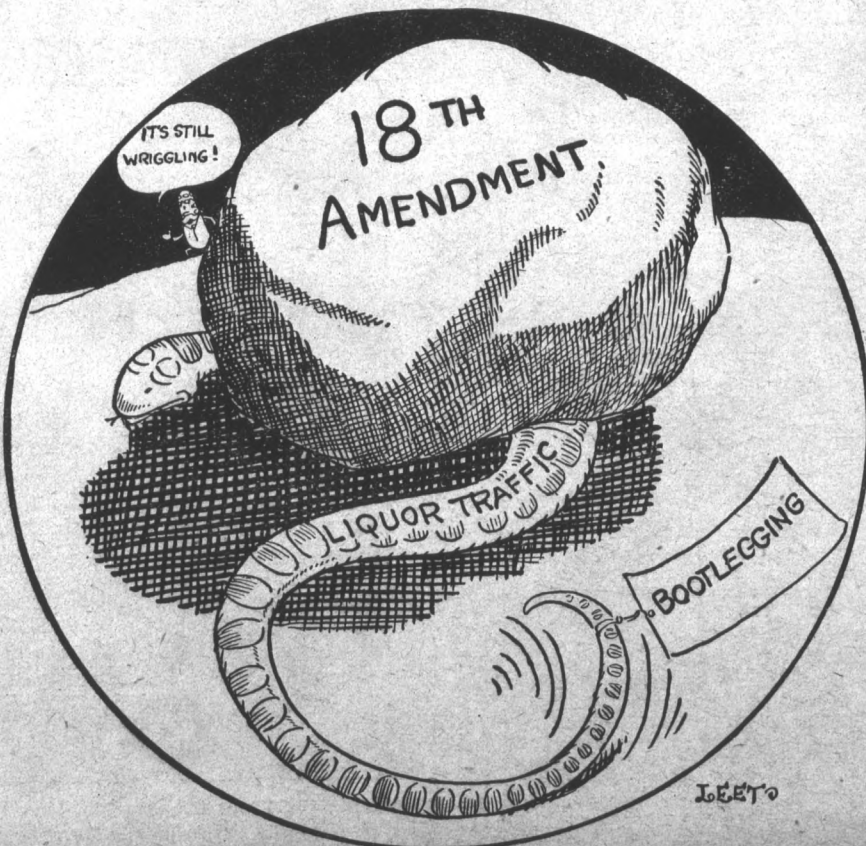
STATION WLS organized its part of the nation-wide radio school the first of the month. One hundred broadcasting stations were cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the ether wave school work. Lectures will be prepared by the nation's most prominent farm experts. It is estimated that more than one million farmers will attend the classes beside the loud speakers throughout the country. Live stock, poultry and dairying will be featured in the first term. Diplomas will take the form of certificates signed by the secretary of agriculture and the various department heads under whose auspices these courses are conducted.

In a recent report of the U. S. Bureau of Standards on radio fading, some interesting correlations were brought out. It has been found that about an hour before sunset there usually occurs a rise in the average intensity of radio signals, then a drop at sunset, and a rise to the maximum about an hour after sunset. The sunrise effect is similar to the sunset effect, but reversed.

Radio apparatus for communicating between engine and caboose of freight trains, and between one train and another, is being experimented with in view of avoiding wrecks. Radio devices, and other devices employing electro-magnetic waves to detect flaws in iron and steel rails have yet to be perfected.

America's claim to the position of the leading radio nation of the world is bolstered by figures recently issued by the department of commerce that, as a nation, we operate sixty-five per cent of the radio broadcasting stations and eighty per cent of the world's receiving sets.

The Tail of a Snake Always Dies Last



State Farm News

FIVE pure-bred Guernsey females and two herd sires of the same breed have been purchased recently by farmers of Ogemaw county. County Agricultural Agent W. E. McCarthy, says that plans are about completed for the purchase and delivery within the county of a carload of grade cows. These animals will be placed by a condensary company.

Five thousand people attended the annual picnic held by the farm organizations of St. Clair county.

Information from Genesee county intimates that the winter wheat acreage has been increased ten per cent over the amount sown in the county last year.

Eight of the canning clubs in Jackson county showed some of their culinary ability at a picnic. Each club had a team entered in a demonstration contest. The entrants were judged by Miss Ruth Featherly, assistant state club leader.

Reports from Genesee county state that rain prevented many farmers from cutting their last crop of alfalfa. An inspection was made to find if there were any prospects of a seed crop. The inspection showed very few seed pods set, which is confirmation of the theory that alfalfa needs hot dry weather to produce a profitable seed crop in this state.

Midland county farmers have developed an attachment to be used on a binder when cutting sweet clover for seed. This attachment saves a large percentage of the seed which is shattered in cutting. Any blacksmith or tinsmith can make one of these sheet metal pans and fit it to be attached under the binder.

The farm organizations of Midland county were hosts at a picnic held in Waynes' Grove. Business men of the county had invitations, and as a consequence, most of the stores in the county were closed for half a day. Speakers on the program were Stanley Powell, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; Roy O. Woodruff, congressman from the fourth district, and Chester A. Gray, Washington representative of the National Farm Bureau. A committee of three is already engaged upon plans for a similar picnic to be held next year.

At a meeting held at Smith's Creek by the St. Clair County Cow Testing Associations, a member of one association exhibited a cow that produced more milk in the eighth month of her lactation period than she did the first month. The owner of the cow gave the credit for the maintenance and increase in milk flow, to correct feeding advice given by the tester for the testing association of which he was a member.

The new methods for the control of internal parasites in poultry by the use of iodine preparations has had a successful field trial in St. Clair county. County Agricultural Agent C. L. Nash says that the remedy was used on some valuable birds which are to be used in breeding pens.

Two carloads of lime have been ordered in Hillsdale county for delivery this fall. These orders were made after a series of soil tests showed a high acid content in the soils. J. V. Sheap, county agricultural agent, says that a large deposit of marl which has been located north of Hillsdale, will be opened up for use within the county. If possible the marl will be made available this fall.



What CHRYSLER Standardized Quality Means

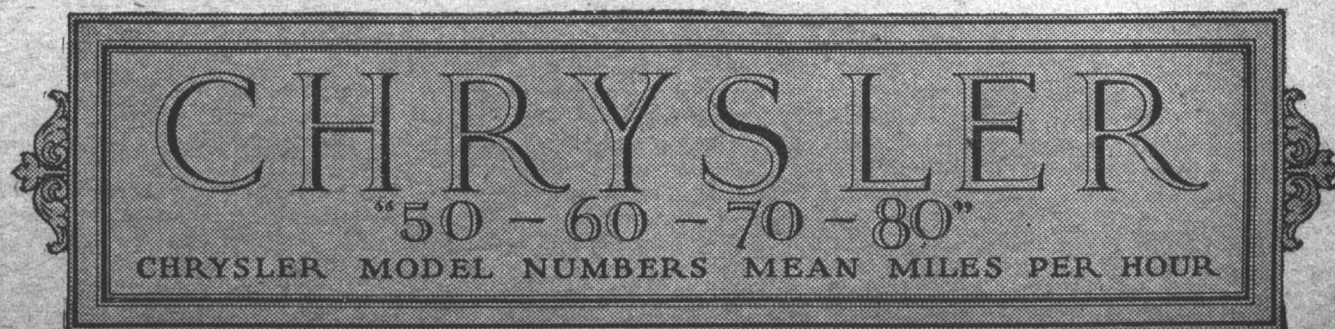
By J. E. Fields

The Chrysler plan of Quality Standardization differs from, and is superior to, ordinary manufacturing practice and methods.

Chrysler Standardized Quality is a fixed and inflexible quality standard which enforces the same scrupulously close limits—the same rigid rule of engineering exactness—the same absolute accuracy and precision of alignment and assemblage—in the measurement, the machining and the manufacturing of every part, practice and process in four lines of Chrysler cars—"50", "60", "70" and Imperial "80".

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THERE'S as much difference between En-ar-co Motor Oil and ordinary oil as there is between a good shoe and a cheap shoe.

A few hundred miles of travel in a cheap shoe and the friction has worn the soles through. A few hundred miles of engine travel using low-grade oil and the cylinders, crank-shaft and other moving parts have worn through the weak oil-film of low-grade oil and begin to wear rapidly from lack of oil-protection.

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Magnified many times, this film looks like millions of tiny ball-bearings that make movement easy, quiet and cool, because they absorb the heat without "breaking".

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5-Gal. Cans . \$1.00 Per Gal.
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Oil for Ford Cars
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STOPS THE CHATTER**

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I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

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Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters*

EXECUTOR AND GUARDIANSHIP.

I was appointed executor of a will. The deceased person leaves very little. If the amount left will hardly pay for the funeral expenses in this case, will it be necessary and advisable to have the will probated? Having an incompetent aunt living in my house, would it be possible to draw some pay to cover expenses, like board, etc., without having a guardian for her? Where would I apply, at county or township?—Reader.

If there is no real estate involved, as to which it will be necessary to make record title, the risk of a creditor later seeking administration might be taken and all administration omitted. Anyone taking property of the incompetent would be accountable to administrator or guardian later appointed. Application for these is made to the probate court of the county.—Rood.

WHEAT ACREAGE ON RENTED PLACE.

A person has a place rented with five acres of wheat on it. When we rented it there was no bargain made about leaving wheat on the place when we left it. Would we be compelled to leave some acreage of wheat at expiration of term of years, as was when we rented it?—Wm. G. B.

If the lease contract made no provision for leaving seeding and winter wheat on the ground at the end of the term, there is no obligation to do so.—Rood.

DOWER INTEREST IN LAND CONTRACT.

Husband bought a farm. The deal is in his name. Wife wants a joint deed as husband is sick and all work falls on her other boy by former marriage. There is a mortgage on the farm, but interest and taxes have all been paid on time every year. Husband says there is no need of joint deed, for as soon as anything happens to him, the mortgage will take everything. That doesn't look right to me, as we have two small children and no debts beside the mortgage. Please advise me as to what to do in this matter.—L. B. D.

The wife would take no dower interest in the property held under the land contract, but it would descend to his heir, and as heir she would inherit one-third interest in his equity. It would seem as if the husband might make a will providing for disposition of his property in such manner as he might desire for the protection of his wife and children.—Rood.

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER'S WIFE TEACHING.

Is there a law to prevent the wife of a member of the school board teaching school in the district in which her husband officiates? Can the state or county authorities compel a rural school district to install inside chemical toilets?—R. C.

We are not aware of any statute covering either of these points.—Rood.

HIGH SCHOOL TUITION.

Our son has received his eighth grade diploma. We want to send him to a city high school. Should the district pay all the tuition? Does the law require this?—S. M.

Public Acts 1921 No. 79 provides: the board of education of a school district not maintaining a high school are required to pay tuition in a high school approved by the superintendent of public construction, of any child of school age resident of the district, who have completed the eighth grade, not exceeding the cost per capital per year for the preceding year in the high school where the child attends, and in no case to exceed \$60 per pupil unless more is voted by the school district at the annual meeting or a special

meeting called for the purpose. The district is not liable unless notice is served upon the school board on or before the fourth Monday in June preceding; unless there is sufficient money in the general funds of the school to pay the tuition.—Rood.

LIABILITY FOR PASSENGER.

My two children drive to school in an automobile. A neighbor boy rides with my children and pays them just like he pays on the bus. If they should have an accident and get hurt, can they hold me for damages?—Subscriber.

Liability would depend on proof of negligence of the driver, and absence of negligence by the person injured. It would be well to get written agreement exonerating from liability for negligence of driver.—Rood.

INFRINGEMENT ON PATENT.

Under what conditions are people considered to have infringed on a patent? Can a person make for their own personal use anything they wish in any way that they wish, even though they may copy exactly or otherwise from an article which they know is patented? Can a person sell, trade or give anything so made, to anyone whom they wish to trade or give it to without laying themselves liable for infringement of patents?—T. L. B.

The patent includes the right to duplicate the patented article and is not confined to selling rights. Any person duplicating the article is violating the patent and liable for infringement.—Rood.

SETTLING FENCE DISPUTE.

Are there any laws or regulations to go by without going to court in regard to a line fence dispute?—L. O.

The parties may agree upon the fence; and whatever agreement, if properly executed, it will determine their rights. If they cannot agree, either party may call in the township highway commissioner, who will summon two justices of the peace of the township, and the three, as the fence viewers of the township, will determine upon the division of the fence and whether any part requires repair, and order the making of the repairs. If these repairs are not made according to the order, the opposite party may make them and have them assessed the following year by the supervisor as a tax against the land chargeable therewith, to be collected with the other taxes.—Rood.

MORTGAGE WAIVER OF EXEMPTIONS.

Having mortgaged my farm and failed to make good, the mortgage was foreclosed. I am a widow, and it is my only support. I will lose it in the spring. Could I hold my support out of the property, if so, what steps would I have to take to get it?—J. B.

The mortgage is a waiver of all exemptions. No support could be claimed.—Rood.

EVER TRY JINGLING?

IN this issue of the Michigan Farmer we announce a prize of \$5.00 for the best closing line in a jingle contest. Look up the offer and compete. All it will cost you is a stamp or postal, and you may win the \$5.00. If sufficient interest is shown in this jingle contest, it will be followed by others.

The Fattest Farmers

Heavy Weights Who Won Prizes in Our Contest

THERE is one outstanding feature about fat men, we have found, and that is modesty. There were fewer responses to this contest than to any others. One told how heavy he was, but did not send in his picture. Could it have been that he thought it would be too much for the camera to handle?

The contest editor, being light, would have to use considerable imagination to know how a fat person would feel. About the only thing he knows is that fat folks are usually congenial and jovial, and must have an efficient digestion to be able to get so much out of the food they eat. It seems that fat farmers would be good for packing down silage or in mowing away hay, provided, of course, that they can stand the work.

The contest editor and his brother had in their school days a schoolmate who weighed as much as the two of

prize winner in this contest resides. He weighs 235 pounds and is five feet nine inches tall. His bust measurement is forty-nine and one-half inches, waist forty-nine inches, and his reach is six feet four inches. This man is George Shoges, who is fifty-three years old and can eat three squares a day without a tonic. Mr. Shoges says that



Here's Fat and Happy George Shoges. There's Nothing Feeble About that Grin.

he has worked hard ever since he was a small boy, but, at that, he expects to live fifty-three years more. He works eighty-five acres alone, and has for the past seventeen years. He does all the chores, including milking by hand, and makes a special effort to keep obnoxious weeds down. His picture indicates that George is a happy individual.

THIN FARMER'S CHANCE.

THAT poem on this page, which, by the way, is by a lady, gives us a sort of schedule to go by. According to what the poetess says, it's the thin

THE M. F. CONTESTS.

First came the old men
Of some four score years or more,
Followed by the tall men
Standing higher than a door.

Strutting, came the short men,
Pretty flat, but hale,
To be followed by the fat men
Waddling down the trail.

What about the thin men,
Will they be in this story?
And sure the homeliest men
Deserve to have some glory.

When the men get thru parading,
Give the women, then, a page,
To show off her perfections,
Except to tell her—age.

—I. W.

farmer's turn now. So, here's a chance for a thin farmer to get a fat prize.

In this contest we will consider height in relation to weight. A man, for instance, four and one-half feet high, weighing 120 pounds, would not be as thin as one six feet tall who tips the scales at the same mark. Please send picture and tell all about the contestant.

The first prize will be \$5.00; the second, \$3.00, and the third, \$2.00. The contest closes October 25. Please send the pictures and information to the Contest Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

The great Hooker Oak, in California, can shelter 8,000 persons under its branches.



Six Feet High and 310 Pounds Weight Are Specifications of W. J. Rittgers.

them. He was center on their football team, which had a clean record of not winning a game. Of course, that was because the center was a stationary one. The opposing team could not move him back, nor would he move forward. Most of us know that being stationary in football is not desirable.

But speaking of farming, the fattest farmer in this contest is also the oldest one. He says that he is a boy of 310 pounds, who was raised on the farm, and is still farming. He is sixty-four years old and is six feet high. He is in fairly good health, and does

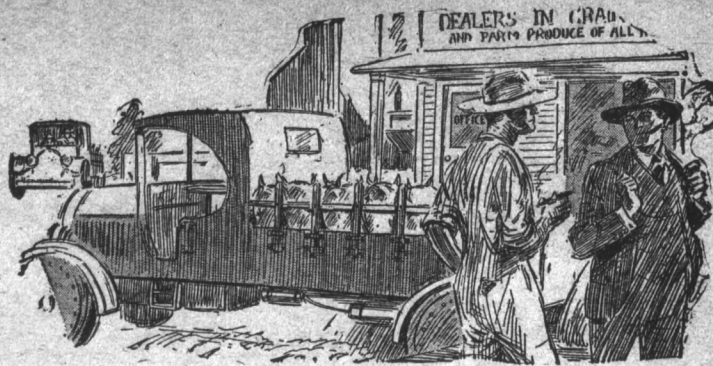


Harry Pierson Looks Well-fed with His 251 Pounds.

all kinds of farm work. His name is W. J. Rittgers, and he lives in Genesee county.

The next heaviest farmer is only twenty-nine years old. He lives in Oceana county, on an eighty-acre farm, and the five foot eight inches of him weighs 251 pounds. Harry Pierson says that he can do most anything in the farm line, and has lived on the farm all his life.

Allegan county is where the third



Marketing where money is made in farming

Know each day what your produce will bring before you draw it to town. Watch market prices closely and take advantage of the best conditions. This is where money is made in farming as in every business.

The Synchrophase will help by giving that clear, uniform and selective reception, which will not fail you at critical moments, when, for example, prices are being broadcast. You need and can use this superior reception of the Synchrophase, made possible by these exclusive Grebe features:

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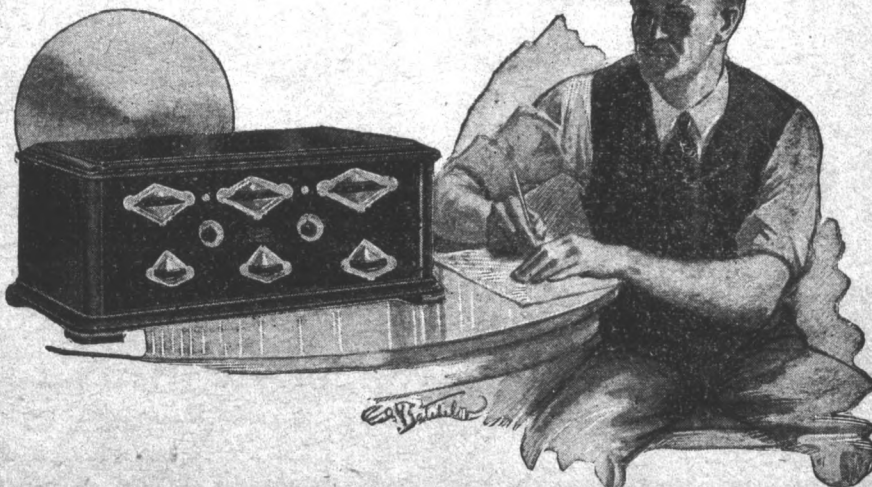
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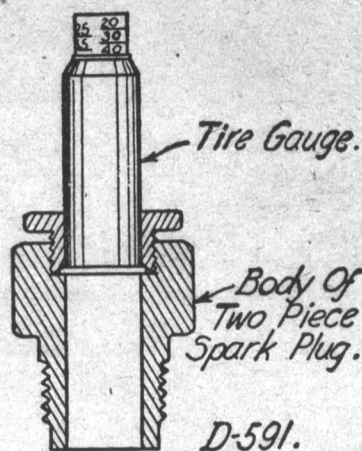
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THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

A HANDY COMPRESSION TESTER.

NO test on an automobile engine tells more quickly or definitely what the condition of the valves and piston rings than the compression test. This can be done in a rough way by turning over the engine by hand and telling by the feel which cylinders have strong and which weak compression, but this test is rather crude and doesn't give a very good idea of the relative compression, or of slight changes caused by using heavier or light oils, and so on.

A very satisfactory compression tester can be easily and quickly arranged from an old separable spark



Handy Compression Tester.

plug and an ordinary tire gauge, as shown in the description and diagram. The joint between gauge and spark plug shell can be ground in, or by careful cutting a gasket can be fitted to make an airtight joint when the upper part of spark plug is screwed down.—I. W.

LIGHTNING TROUBLE WITH LIGHT WIRES.

My barn has been struck by lightning twice in the last two years where the wires from my lighting plant enter the barn, each time doing some damage to barn and lighting plant. The barn is rodded with copper rods and seems to be in good condition on examination. The ground rods are in the northwest and southeast corners and the light wires enter the southwest corner about ten feet from the ground. While each time the lightning did quite a bit of damage to the barn, it caused no fire, even though the last time the hay and straw were piled up against the post and board that were damaged. It seems to me that the wires attract the lightning, and I should like to know if there is any way to prevent this trouble.—M. S.

This is a rather unusual case, since lightning wires usually act as lightning preventive rather than as a hazard, if they are properly put up. I would suggest that a good tall pole be put about half way between house and barn, and when setting this put a regular lightning rod point at the top, extending say five feet above the wires. Then, if lightning arresters and grounds are placed at both the house and barn ends of the wires, I believe you can rest assured that your troubles will be over. These lightning arresters can be purchased through the firm handling your plant.—I. W. D.

STORAGE BATTERY QUESTION.

Will an auto battery wear out sooner if kept only half charged, or less, than if kept fully charged, if given the same use and care otherwise? How can a crack or leak in cover or side of hard rubber battery box be repaired?—M. L.

Yes, a battery kept only half charged, or less, will wear out more quickly than if kept up in a fully charged condition. On the other hand, over-charging quickly ruins a battery, especially

in hot weather, and if long drives are taken with a fully charged battery, the lights should be burned enough to practically absorb the full output of the generator.

So far as I know, there is no practical way for a farmer to repair a hard rubber battery jar, or box. A leaky jar, which is usually indicated by one cell persistently requiring more water than the others, should have the plates taken out by a battery man and put into a new, or good used jar, and the old jar discarded. A cracked box or case might perhaps be repaired by forcing battery compound or stiff roofing cement into the cracks as much as possible with the point of a small trowel, and then putting a wire or band around it which can be tightened up quite tight.—Dickinson.

CARING FOR THE SIDE CURTAINS.

MANY car owners do not seem to have any idea of the proper way of caring for the side curtains when not in use and give them treatment such that their service is only a half or a third of what it should be. The three things to be guarded against are sunlight, bending, and dust rubbing.

Sunlight has a profound influence on celluloid, which forms the transparent part of nearly all side curtains, turning it yellow and making it brittle. So that the first requirement for proper care is to keep the curtains out of direct sunlight when they are not in use, folded up neatly and stored in the pockets provided for that purpose.

Bending of the celluloid is also to be avoided, especially when putting the curtains away, since if bent for some considerable time the celluloid takes a permanent set and is quite likely to crack when it is straightened out again.

And how many curtains are spoiled because they are not protected from dust while in their casings. Not only does the dust take the new off the curtains themselves, but worse, the dust gets between the celluloid surfaces and grinding between them quickly takes off the smooth surface and makes them rough and difficult to see through. This dust trouble can largely be prevented by shaking and brushing off all loose dust before folding, then laying some thicknesses of clean newspaper between the celluloid surfaces before finally folding them up and putting them away. Such treatment will keep the surface bright and transparent much longer than the ordinary method of putting them away. The very worst treatment of all is to let the curtains lie around on the rear seat and in the bottom of the car under foot, as I have seen done more times than one would think possible.

Once a celluloid window has cracked or has become badly scuffed, little if anything can be done to remedy the matter and a new celluloid is usually the cheapest and most satisfactory remedy. Ether, chloroform, amyl acetate and various other materials will soften the edges of the breaks and allow strips to be pressed on, but such repairs take time and do not look or last well, and it is usually a waste of time trying to repair them, especially as they are usually yellow and brittle anyway.—D.

CLUTCH THRUST BEARING.

A little oil on the clutch thrust bearing will facilitate gear shifting, and it surely will prolong the life of that important member.

Because burial of jewels with the dead was forbidden, early medieval ornaments are now rare.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

PLANS are being developed by the government building architects for the new \$7,750,000 building project for the Department of Agriculture. The two white wings now occupied by the Bureaus of Plant Industry and of Dairying will be joined by a large central building. Other buildings will be erected near by which will enable the department to centralize its many activities in a well planned group of huge structures. Congress has authorized expenditures of \$1,600,000 during this fiscal year on the project, which including the Economics Building recently purchased at a cost of \$300,000, will total an expenditure in the next five years of more than \$8,000,00.

JAPANESE BEETLES COVER MORE TERRITORY.

THE Japanese beetle continues to spread out into new territory in spite of the efforts of the government to hold it within bounds. The beetle has been discovered on Long Island, along the Hudson from New York city to Albany and in southern Connecticut, and at Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, and other new territories in Pennsylvania.

Dr. A. L. Quaintance, acting chief of the Bureau of Entomology, is quoted as saying that there is considered to be little possibility of the Japanese beetle being completely stopped at the present lines and ultimately it is thought probable that the infestation will extend to the Alleghany mountains, which will afford a natural barrier that will afford greater opportunities of halting the advance of the beetle, until methods of control are worked out.

A NEW CLUB HOME.

Hillsdale county boys' and girls' members, who won \$1,600 in premium money at the State Fair, have a new home on their local county fair grounds. The building was obtained largely through the initiative and work of the club members themselves, according to a statement of L. H. Mathias, club agent. The club building has a dining hall, kitchen, exhibit hall, auditorium, and girls' dormitory. A banquet served by the club girls and their mothers, earned \$80 for the building fund.

URGE FARMERS TO PLANT FOREST TREES.

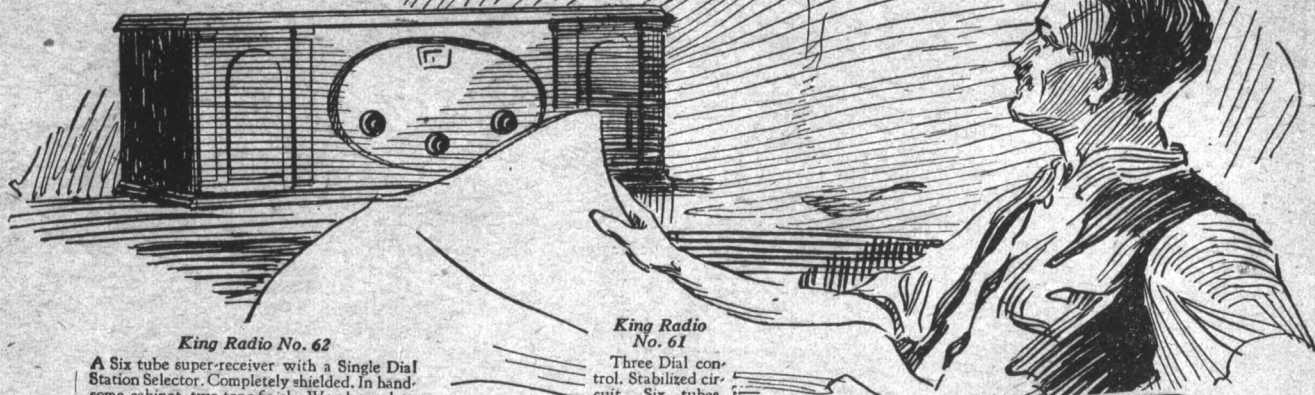
IN urging the planting of forest trees, forestry experts in the department of agriculture say that the farm woodland can usually be located on land unsuited for cultivation, such as gullied or rocky land, swamps, steep slopes and barren soils. The chief economic reason for timber growing on the farm is to utilize the land for the crop that will bring the largest net profit to the owner, but trees improve the soil. The leaves, small twigs, and other tree litter decompose and form a layer of dark-colored vegetable mold, by means of which soil moisture is stored up, and the binding of the soil by the roots, and the resistance of the trunks to the rapid flow of water tend to hold back the water and prevent floods from gully-ing or destroying land by erosion.

WHEAT YIELDS OVER SIXTY BUSHELS.

A YIELD of 252 bushels of wheat from four measured acres, is the high mark this season in Missaukee county, where big wheat yields are the usual thing, according to H. L. Barnum, county agricultural agent. This big yield was produced by Robert H. Blair, in Enterprise township. The variety is Kharkov. It was sown broadcast and dragged in with no other fertilizer than barnyard manure.

A Trusty Scout at Every Market

COTTON	WHEAT	CORN	HAY	OATS	PORK	BEEF
1 01	NO. 2 RED	NO. 2 MIXED	NO. 1 TIMOTHY	NO. 2 WHITE	MESS	WEST
2 01	NO. 1 HARD	NO. 3 MIXED	NO. 3 BROMUS	NO. 3 WHITE	FAMILY	MESS
3 01	NO. 2 DURUM	NO. 2 YELLOW	NO. 3 FENNEL	NO. 4 WHITE	FAT BACKS	POCKET
4 01	NO. 3 DURUM	NO. 3 YELLOW	NO. 4 FENNEL	NO. 5 WHITE	NO. 1	FAMILY
5 01	NO. 4 DURUM	NO. 4 YELLOW	NO. 5 FENNEL	NO. 6 WHITE	NO. 2	FAMILY
6 01	NO. 5 DURUM	NO. 5 YELLOW	NO. 6 FENNEL	NO. 7 WHITE	NO. 3	FAMILY
7 01	NO. 6 DURUM	NO. 6 YELLOW	NO. 7 FENNEL	NO. 8 WHITE	NO. 4	FAMILY
8 01	NO. 7 DURUM	NO. 7 YELLOW	NO. 8 FENNEL	NO. 9 WHITE	NO. 5	FAMILY
9 01	NO. 8 DURUM	NO. 8 YELLOW	NO. 9 FENNEL	NO. 10 WHITE	NO. 6	FAMILY



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A Six tube super-receiver with a Single Dial Station Selector. Completely shielded. In handsome cabinet, two-tone finish. Wood panel to match the cabinet. Price without accessories \$100.

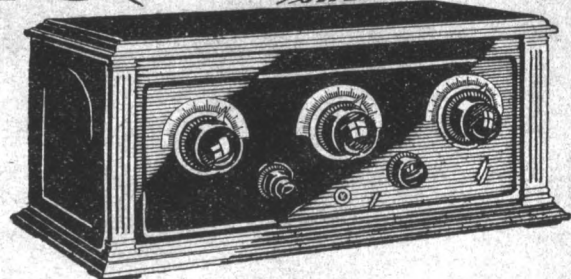
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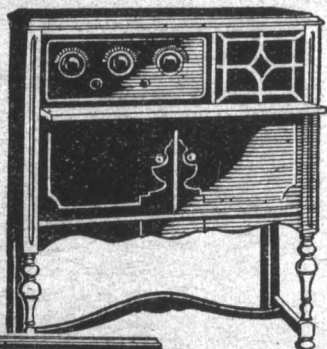
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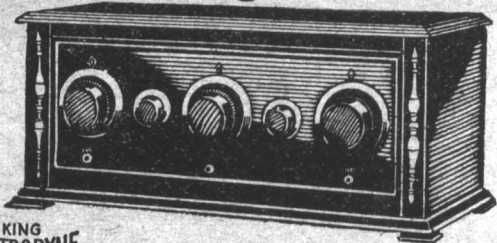
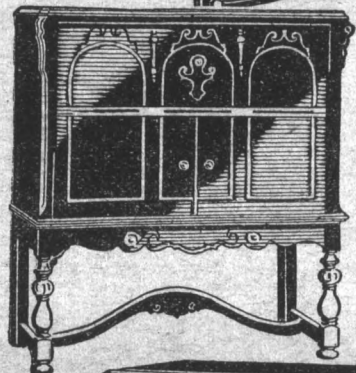
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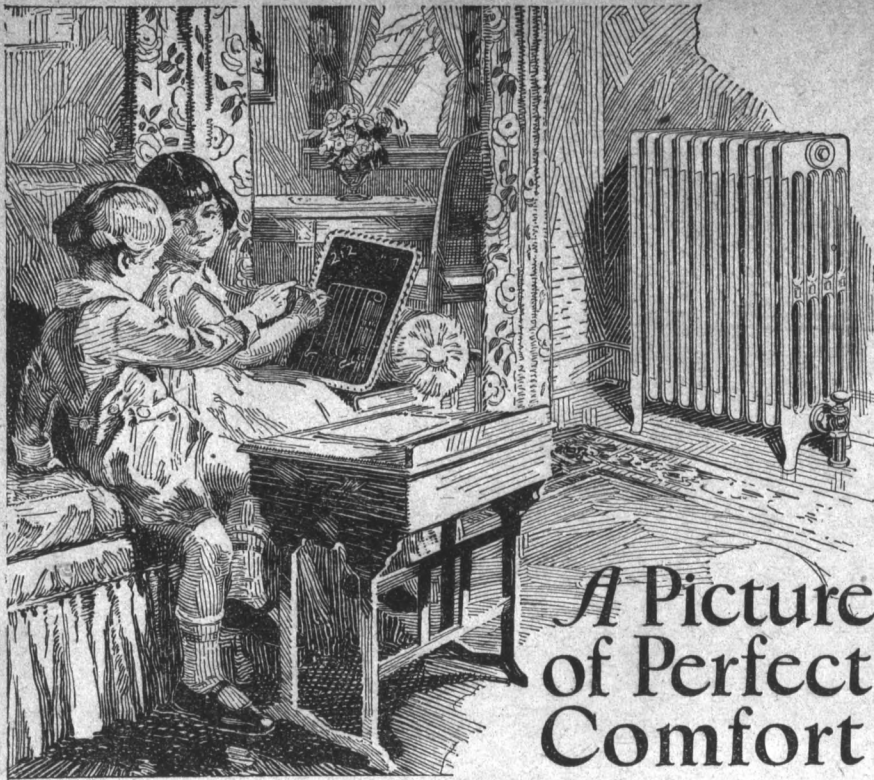
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Select Show Potatoes Now

For the Best Success Select Show Potatoes at Digging Time

By H. C. Moore

OVER four thousand dollars will be awarded for prize winning potatoes in the four big potato shows to be held in Michigan this fall and winter. Some of the classes on which liberal premiums are awarded are: The thirty-two tuber, or peck, exhibit of the various varieties; county exhibits consisting of twelve samples of thirty-two potatoes each; certified seed exhibit; boys' and girls' club exhibits; Michigan State Department of Agriculture standard grading exhibits, and a special class for those growers who are exhibiting potatoes for the first time.

The object of potato shows is to educate the grower in methods of production that will enable him to grow better quality potatoes and to grow them at a lower cost per bushel. It is impossible for a grower to select potatoes for a show and make a study of the various samples on exhibit at the show without learning many points that will be of vital importance to him. It is believed that potato shows, along with the educational exhibits and the meetings that are held in connection with them, have been an important factor in bettering the potato crop of Michigan.

The careful selection of show potatoes is important if the best quality of samples are to be secured. While there have been a few men who have selected prize winning samples out of the bin, they are exceptions. In practically all cases, the samples that have been in the prize winning class have been carefully hand-selected at digging time. Therefore, those growers who are planning to exhibit potatoes this fall or winter should dig a number of hills by hand and select the most desirable potatoes for exhibit. If possible, do the work on a clear, cool day when the soil is comparatively dry. Use care in digging to avoid bruising the skin of the tubers. Let the potatoes lie exposed on top of the soil for several hours until they are dry and the skin hardens. This hardening or toughening of the skin will save the potatoes from bruising injury. Tubers that are without tough skins bruise very easily in the ordinary process of handling.

Uniformity in Size, Shape and Color
Essential.

Select from two to three times as many potatoes as are actually required for the exhibit. Uniformity in size, shape and color is very essential. For late varieties potatoes weighing from eight to ten ounces are the size desired. Early potatoes should average from seven to nine ounces. Save only those potatoes that are typical of the variety, that are smooth and free from blemish. Potatoes that are affected with black scurf, scab, wireworm injury, fork punctures and other mechanical blemishes, should not be saved for exhibit purposes.

When the potatoes have been selected, wrap each potato in newspaper before they are placed in the crate. This is important, since potatoes bruise very easily when piled loosely in a crate or other container. Exhibit potatoes should be stored in a cool, frost-proof cellar where they will not be exposed to light.

Just previous to sending the potatoes to the show it is necessary to make the final selection. At this time the potatoes should be selected in a room that is well lighted so that small blemishes may be detected. A set of postal scales should be used so that the potatoes can be intelligently selected for uniformity in size. All show potatoes should be carefully brushed with a soft bristled brush to remove the dirt. After brushing them, use a soft woolen cloth which will give lustre to the skin. Do not wash the po-

tatoes for exhibit. Every year several entries are disqualified at exhibits because they have been washed.

When the final selection has been made, wrap each potato in paper and pack the exhibit in a stout wooden box that has been well lined with paper. Enough waste paper should be used to fill the box so that the potatoes will not have a chance to joggle around and get bruised.

Before making the selection a grower should obtain premium lists and other information from the shows where he expects to exhibit. Write to the following for information on potato shows:

Western Michigan Potato Show, October 28-29-30, B. J. Dobben, secretary, Greenville.

Top O' Michigan Potato Show, November 3-4-5, Gaylord, A. C. Lytle, secretary.

Thumb of Michigan Potato Show, November 9-10-11, Mayville, Ernest Haas, secretary.

Michigan State Potato Show, February, 1927, East Lansing, H. C. Moore, extension specialist.

NEW SCHOOLS.

BONDS for the new school buildings, or additions to present ones, have been issued this year in many places throughout the state. Among them are Pontiac, where a new \$195,000 grade school is now being erected, to replace the Bagley School; Holly, where \$63,000 has been voted for a new senior high school, and \$4,500 for enlarging the present school site; Berkley, \$140,000 for an addition to the main school building for the use of the high school,

FARMERS MEET AT MUSCLE SHOALS.

(Continued from page 343).

chief interest of power producing companies is not to furnish electric current from Muscle Shoals or any other plant, as cheaply as possible, but to maintain a general level of power prices high enough to pay for the higher costs of their least efficient power units. In other words, that turning the best water power sites over to the power "trust" practically bars the rapid development of an electro-chemical industry in the United States.

Fourth, the point was made, too, that power from the best sites can be distributed to the advantage of the entire country in the form of cheaper manufactured articles made at the power site and shipped everywhere. Cheap aluminum made by electricity on the Little Tennessee River was cited as one of the best present examples of the application of this principle of power distribution.

Another thing the farm leaders had impressed upon them at this southern meeting was the intense earnestness of the southern people in their desire to have Muscle Shoals so utilized as to produce cheap fertilizer. They saw that fertilizer is the very life blood of southern agriculture. Muscle Shoals is to them fully as big and vital an issue as the McNary-Haugen bill is to the midwest and west.

It is the writer's belief that this southern meeting of farm heads has been very effective in bringing a better realization of the necessity of close cooperation between the south and the rest of the country in their efforts to solve not only their joint problems, but their respective sectional problems as well.

Penguins, birds of the antarctic wastes, are fast swimmers but cannot fly.

Corn Borers Baffle Science

(Continued from page 341).

ever, will continue and new stock is being imported with the hope that, while years may elapse before satisfactory results are realized, every effort will have been made to secure the maximum of benefit at the earliest possible date.

Special Machinery For Combatting Borer.

The line of control work giving the most promise is the development of machinery for handling corn economically and in such a way as to destroy a high percentage of the borers. At Monroe the tourists saw an exhibition of machinery specially designed for this purpose. Among these machines were corn binders with well-designed attachments for cutting corn stubble close to the ground. By removing practically the entire stalk from the field to the silo or to the shredder, or for burning, it is possible to destroy a very high percentage of the larvae found therein.

Another implement demonstrated

tier line. The idea met with much favorable comment, and the matter was placed in the hands of a committee for development.

Provide Substitute Crops.

Another matter needing the immediate attention of the government experimenters is the developing of systems of agriculture where corn is not a factor. Doctor Spillman observed that Georgia has lost 34.7 per cent of her crop area, largely because of her failure to provide crops which could be substituted for cotton when the boll weevil was on its way. The New England states have decreased their agricultural capacity by fifty per cent for a similar reason when commercial dairying developed in the lake states. Since corn is such a large factor in our present agricultural program, new crop rotations and new crops should be provided to keep our agricultural land and machinery busy in the event that our corn acreage must be reduced through the ravages of the corn borer.



Scientists Observing the Work of the European Corn Borer in a Field near St. Joachim, Ontario.

was a combine which cut, husked and shredded the fodder in a single operation. This machine is drawn by a tractor and operated by a stationary gas engine. Although designed during the past few months, the machine appears to be doing very excellent work. The husking was clean and the shredding fully up to standard. This combine may prove less suited to conditions in the dairy states than to those of the corn belt.

A third machine in this demonstration was a corn stubble shatterer. This implement has swiftly revolving knives, which, when drawn over a row of stubbles, shreds them, killing any borer that might be present. It is drawn by a tractor and the knives are operated by take-off power. Tests so far indicate that this machine is effective in destroying borers and is suited to farming conditions in the dairy states.

In all, the machinery men are to be complimented for the progressive attitude they have taken in designing mechanical equipment for combatting the corn borer, and also for the fine way they have cooperated with the college engineers in working out new ideas.

The Conference.

At the conference of these professional men held in Detroit, the activities in connection with corn borer work for the past year were reviewed and suggestions advanced for further study and guidance. The work thus far done was commended, but with added information and experience at hand, it was realized that more drastic measures must be promulgated if we are to delay the onward march of this pest. To this end a number of suggestions were made.

One of these, advanced by Professor Reed, of Ohio State University, who has been responsible for many of the mechanical ideas now being used to combat the corn borer, was to establish a "clean" zone about fifty miles wide along the front line of the infested area to restrict the spread of the borer. The federal government should test out this plan, and if found practical adopt it along the entire front

line. Already Canadian farmers are substituting alfalfa, beans, tobacco, sugar beets and grapes.

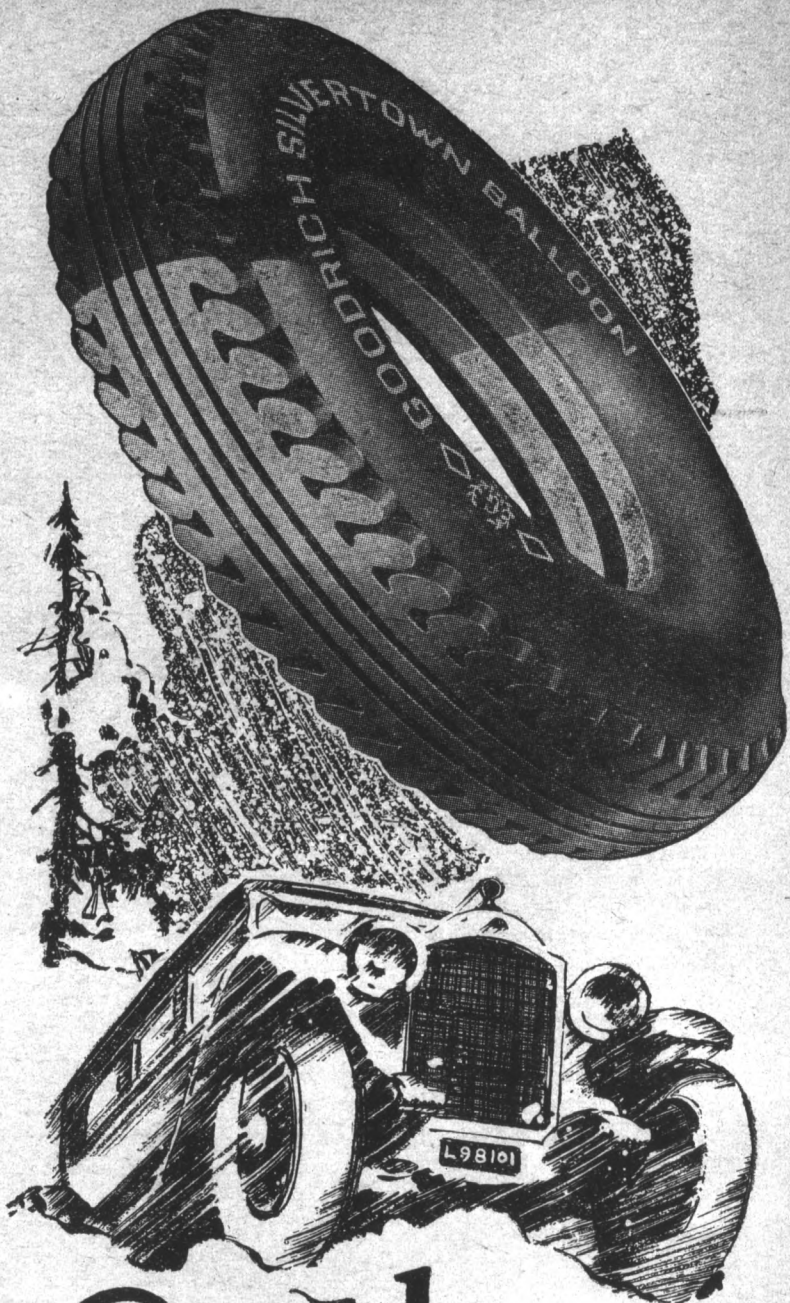
Give Cornstalks a Commercial Value.

The better utilization of the corn plants, particularly the stalk, was suggested as a possible means of economically combatting the corn borer. Scientific data on the proper composting of cornstalks for fertilizer purposes and the effect of these processes on the borers should be at hand. The fertilizing elements in a ton of dry fodder have been valued at six dollars per ton for the 8.8 pounds of nitrogen, nine pounds of phosphoric acid, and twenty-five pounds of potash. Then, too, the feeding value of cornstalks needs emphasis. Through the proper fermentation of the stalks their value as stock feed could, it was stated on the floor of the conference, be materially increased.

Data is needed showing effect upon the borer of completely plowing under the cornstalks. Conflicting data have gone out along this line. It is generally known, however, that a large percentage of borers in stalks which are completely buried by the plow in the fall or early in the spring, are destroyed. But there are many important questions as to the best time, the proper depth, and the manner of doing this plowing.

Entomologists and Agronomists Report.

A joint committee of entomologists and agronomists reported to the conference a number of recommendations. They urged that the state experiment stations and the departments of agriculture cooperate to the fullest extent with the United States Department of Agriculture in working out ways and means of controlling the borer. They suggested that it may be advisable to limit scouting work to areas that are exposed to infestations. They recommended a study of types and varieties of corn that may be resistant to some degree to borer-attack and also of the proper time to plant to reduce damage to a minimum. States not in the infested area were advised to start experimental and educational work before the pest arrives, and also to distribute parasites in uninfested areas.



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Some Fall Poultry Notes

Details Which Will Help Winter Egg Production

By R. G. Kirby

FROM at least four different experiment stations come fine reports of the value of alfalfa hay in the winter ration of laying hens. Hay has often been considered too bulky for the small-sized digestive system of the hen, but lately it has proven of value in keeping up the vigor of the flock and increasing the hatchability of the late winter eggs. An experiment in Kansas is said to have increased the hatch twenty per cent when alfalfa was used in the ration.

This has been a good year for alfalfa, and many poultrymen who do not produce such a crop, should buy it this fall from neighbors. Dairyman who feed alfalfa to the cows can often gather several bushels of the chaff to place in the hen houses. Poultrymen with a limited storage space can often buy baled alfalfa for only a little more than the price of loose hay. Then they can store a lot of valuable green feed for the hens in a small space.

Alfalfa meal is sometimes used for ten per cent of a laying mash, replacing ten per cent of bran, but this is the most expensive way of buying the alfalfa. Under farm conditions, it saves money to place a forkful of leafy alfalfa or red clover into a wire rack on the side wall of each laying house. Red clover and alfalfa seem about equal for hen feed, according to my experience, but any hay fed to hens should be properly cured so it will contain an abundance of the leaves. In feeding alfalfa to my hens, I have noticed they prefer the leaves which have held their green color.

When hens are given hay, it is probably best to cut down on the mangels, cabbages, and sprouted oats. Winter egg production is encouraged by the grains and meat scrap in the laying mash, and the hen has only a limited capacity for bulky feed.

Moving the Pullets.

When the first eggs are found around the colony houses and the birds seem properly matured, it pays to have the laying quarters ready and move the flock. Move them at night to reduce the confusion, and do not turn them out too soon. Many birds will return to an old range after several weeks in a new house. This is particularly true of Leghorns.

Many poultrymen save themselves a lot of worry by confining the pullet flocks and keeping them under control after they are moved to the winter houses. It prevents the birds from going outside on cold, windy and rainy days, and then humping up in the protection of some building where they are chilled and made more subject to colds and roup. Exposure in bad weather also tends to reduce egg production at a time when eggs are bringing good prices.

Do not be tempted to turn out a pullet flock on a sunny day if you doubt their ability to return to the house at sundown. Such an experiment has often resulted in trees and fences being covered with pullets at night, and sometimes sudden wind, rain or snow storms complicate the problem and give the birds a bad setback.

When catching and carrying pullets, it is best to handle them carefully. Wait until the flocks in the colony houses have quieted down for the night. Do not take a lantern too near the house. Use a small pocket flashlight and snap it on and off quickly as the groups of birds are located on the roosts. Carry them in crates on a wagon or wheelbarrow, and do not try to handle large bunches of pullets by the legs. Remove them from the crates and set them on the roosts as quietly as possible.

The second night plan to spend a

few minutes in the poultry houses at sundown to keep the birds from roosting on the nests or clustering in heaps under the dropping boards. Break up the groups, and the pullets will soon learn they are not disturbed when on the roosts over the dropping boards. A few nights of this instruction and the pullets will all be found on the roosts. This is a great help in keeping the poultry house clean, especially the nests and the eggs.

Light Pullets Need Range.

If pullets are late hatched and lacking in weight, there is little object in confining them before the weather is bad. Such birds need the chance of absorbing a lot of sunshine and fresh green feed on the range. They need a lot of yellow corn to pad their bodies with fat and to help them to endure continued production when the winter weather arrives and they must be confined every day.

When the pullets are moved, the flock should be culled and birds of poor type removed. Many farm flocks contain some fine high-producing individuals and yet make poor records because the flock average is pulled down by late-hatched, under-fed, lightweight, cull pullets which cannot develop enough size and energy to lay before spring. Sometimes these pullets are retained in an effort to fill the houses so one can tell folks how many hundred hens he owns. But it pays better to get rid of the culls and spend the money for good pullets if you need more birds.

But do not judge pullets entirely on the hatching date. The weight and appearance of the birds is most important. I would rather have well-fed, early June pullets than half-fed late April pullets. The months run rapidly into each other, and classing pullets according to the month in which they are hatched is sometimes an indefinite way of describing them. With the aid of the auto it is often possible for a poultryman to take his own crates, drive as much as one hundred miles and back in a day and bring back the kind of pullets he wants, or keep his money.

CORN BORERS BAFFLE SCIENCE.

(Continued from page 351).

These men advised further study of the borer in its native habitat and a more careful examination of the habits of parasites and their adaptation to American conditions. Tests on the best system of destroying corn crop remnants, on the wider use of machinery and on the possible introduction of insecticides in control work were also suggested.

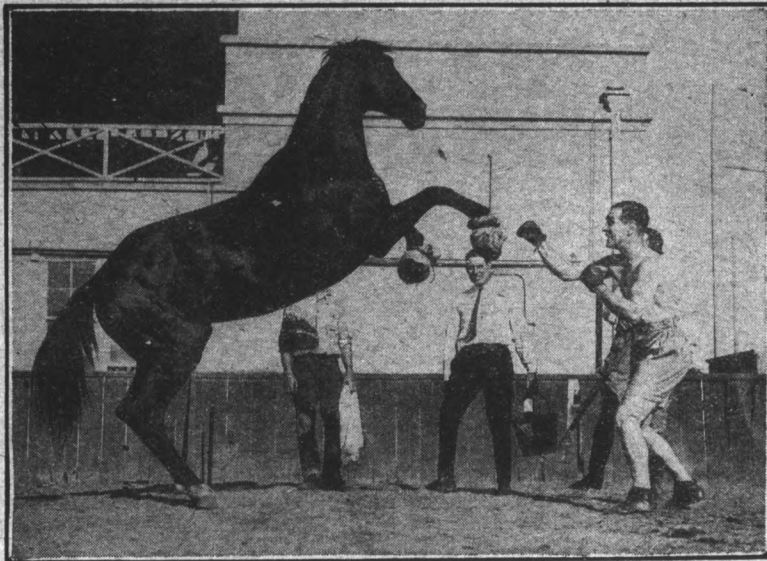
Further recommendations of this committee were that substitute crops for corn be tried out; that commercial use of corn residues be brought to the attention of chemists; that more care be exercised by farmers in keeping down weeds; that every opportunity be used to inform the grower of the habits of the European corn borer and the best known methods of control; that literature be thoroughly distributed, and that legislation be sponsored looking toward the inspection of vehicles moving out of infested areas, and the regulation of compulsory clean-up methods.

The conference voted to provide a committee on public relations and legislation. Dean Christie, of Indiana, was made chairman of this committee. It also voted to ask the American Society of Agricultural Engineers to select five of their members to join with the joint committee of entomologists and agronomists. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of its president, Dean Curtis, of Iowa.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



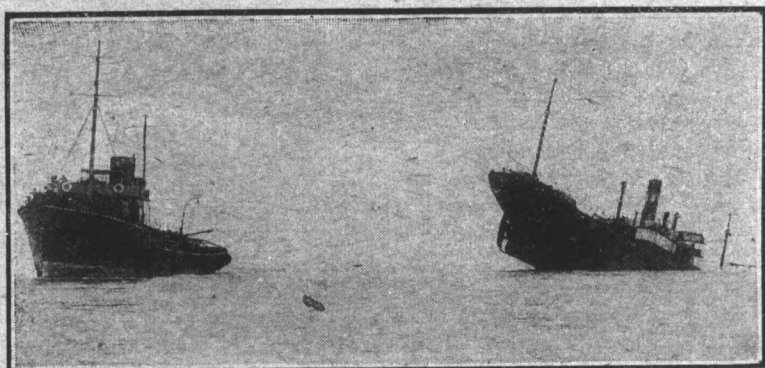
Harold Williams, four-year-old Indian baby, won first prize in the Indian papoose contest.



Not satisfied with the ordinary sparring partners, Raymond Johnstone, a pugilist, put on the gloves with "Mustang," and had to dodge, not only flying hoofs, but also his opponent's teeth.



"Miss Tulsa," from Oklahoma, was crowned "Miss America" at the Atlantic City pageant.



After the French steamer Cassard collided with the S. S. Kurdistan in the English Channel, she became stranded on a sand bar with her stern high in the air.



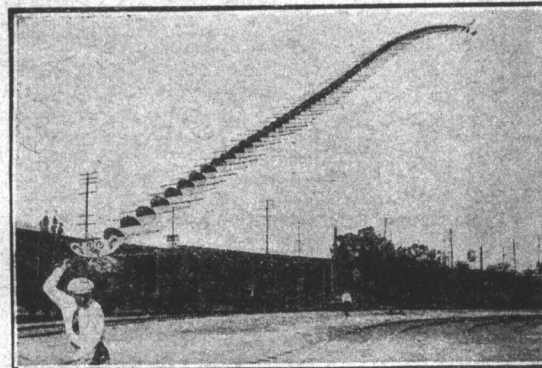
The now celebrated Corson family, dining in the new home which friends furnished after Mrs. Corson attained fame by swimming the English Channel.



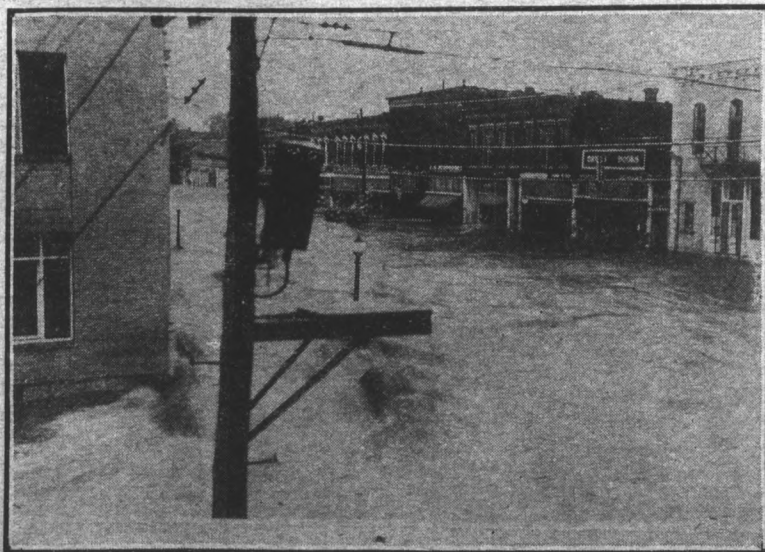
When mother was away, "Baldo," a police dog, proved himself useful as well as ornamental, by serving refreshments to youngsters.



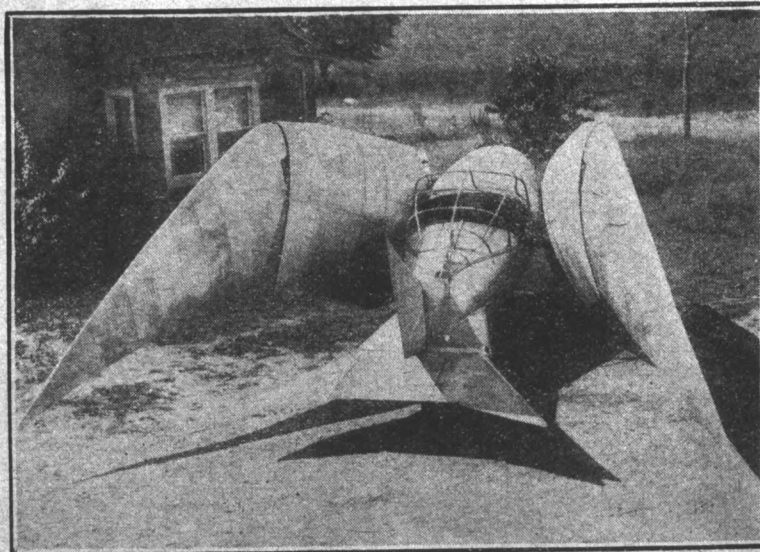
American born Lady Astor, member of English Parliament, is visiting in this country.



Lee Shaw, said to be world's champion kite builder, constructed this 88-foot dragon kite which can be easily carried under one's arm.



Torrential rains wreaked havoc in Southeastern Kansas recently, demoralizing traffic, wrecking poles and wires, and flooding the streets and buildings.



Leonard W. Bonney, of New York, after two years of studying flying sea gulls, has designed this novel type of plane, embodying the principles he observed.

It was the end of a chaotic day. Since sunrise a terrific sandstorm had been raging across the Mohave Desert; a steady blast of hot wind driving before it a constant fury of stinging sand and burning alkali dust. The one main street of Mesa Caliente was a channel, down which drove the berserk storm, and not even a scrap of sun-yellowed paper stayed to litter the thoroughfare. Old tin cans, long buried in the loose sand, were dug from their graves and sent rolling and leaping along the street, to vanish at last across the open space which encircled the town, ending finally in the greasewood brush beyond.

At the worn old desk, far back in the rear of his store, Ben Camp shut his books with a bang, threw them into the safe, locked the safe and made for the door. It was still too early to close the store, but on an evening like this he knew there would be no business. Everybody would be congregated in Ike Naylor's place, drinking near-things and waiting for the storm to pass. Ike Naylor's place had been a saloon and dance hall once upon a time. That was long ago, before society took the over-confident John Barleycorn by surprise and slipped him such a jolt that his mourning seconds are working over him yet. But Ike Naylor did not go down with Johnny Barleycorn. He stayed, featuring card tables and a place for gregarious desert men to congregate. The old bar stayed too, and behind it old Ike stood as of yore and dealt cool near-drinks to the thirsty citizens who now came to use the place as a civic center.

Ben Camp clung to the knob while locking the street door behind him. When he straightened up, he looked across the street to where a yellow light glowed in the window of the telegraph office. Above the low railroad station the telegraph wires hummed in the gale.

Leaning and tacking against the incredible wind, his eyes held half shut against the stinging sand, Camp won across the street and went into the station.

A girl looked up from the telegraph key and nodded, smiling: "Hello, Ben!"

"Hello, Carlin! Gee, what a day!"

"Gee is right, Ben!"

"No. 3 late again?" inquired the young man.

"Two hours," answered the girl. "Been bucking sand drifts and wind ever since she came up over the rim of the desert."

"Where's the night operator? He ought to be here."

"Night operator's late, too. I don't know what's delaying him."

"You'll miss your supper, Carlin."

"Supper's full of sand anyway, Ben. I don't care."

"I'll tell you," said the young man with a sudden inspiration, "I'll run over to Ike Naylor's place and get a can of salmon and some iced milk and crackers. Then you and I will have our supper here while you're waiting

for the night operator to come on the job."

"Loud applause!"

Once more the young man battled across the street. When he came back he had miserable news. "You poor kid!" he said. "I saw Doc Sigler over in Ike's, and he says the night operator has been taken suddenly sick. P'tomaine or something. He won't be able to work tonight."

Carlin Travis accepted the matter with resignation. "It's up to me, then," she said. "But, after all, who could sleep on a night like this? Did you say something about iced milk, Ben-jamine?"

Camp spread a newspaper upon the desk and unwrapped his purchases. "Never mind, Carlin," he said. "About another year of this and our little old

sponsible person to meet the train and take charge of the money, in case the Dexter wagon isn't here yet."

"Must be an epidemic," said Camp. "First the night operator—and now it's the Price & Overton messenger! Hard luck always comes in a flock! Say, I didn't see anything of the Dexter wagon. Storm's probably laid it out too."

"You think you can take care of the money until morning, Ben?"

"Sure can. Six thousand dollars! Say, Carlin, if you and I had six thousand dollars we could make all our dreams come true, couldn't we? Well, never mind. When our mine starts producing, why, six thousand dollars will look like sixteen pennies in baby's bank!"

"Ben," Carlin was worried. "I don't

The Yellow Dog's Bone

By LOWELL OTUS REESE

A Short Story Complete in Two Installments

The Home Cook

By Al. Rice

I look with pity on the guy

Who's not as fortunate as I.

Although he may be blest with health,
And have far more than me of wealth,
And spends his time with dressed-up swells

Who eat the menus of hotels;

Still, he's an out-cast—doomed to roam—

Who has no cook within his home.

The servant problem is a fright;

It's hard to keep 'em over night,

Much more to bank your faith upon

A breakfast that is over-done.

The problem never bothers he—

The lucky guy, like you and me—

Who has a wife that knows the ropes
From codfish-stew to cantaloupes.

I pass delicatessen shops

That's run by European "wops,"

Who gladly shake the heel and toe,

Wherever Yankee dollars flow.

If they depended on the trade,

In pastry goods and lemonade,

Of he who has a cook like ours,

They'd never see fair it'll's bowers.

I'm sorry for the grandly great

Who have a walking fashion-plate,

Who, though a perfect thirty-six,

Has never learned the cookin' tricks.

No wife outgrows her pinafores

Depending on the pastry stores.

So, bless the stars in Freedom's dome

That placed a cook within your home.

mine up on the butte will be on its feet. Then we'll be married folks. And we'll kiss the grim old desert good-by and go down into the Sonoma Valley and buy a ranch. Hop vines over the kitchen door; red roses in the yard; oranges and lemons all over the place, and chickens cackling their fool heads-off! A cool spring in the back yard and a flivver in the garage. About one more year, little feller!"

"Don't, Ben! I want to give three cheers and there's so much dust in my throat I can't! . . . Wait—"

She turned to her key. When she resumed her place at the table her face was serious.

"It was from Price & Overton's messenger," she explained. "He's coming up on No. 3 with six thousand dollars in currency for the Dexter mines. He has been taken suddenly sick and wants me to have some re-

like to put this responsibility on you—"

"Aw, say! It's too hot to sleep. You said so yourself. Besides, I'm away behind with my posting; so I'll just chuck that wad of lettuce in the safe and get busy. When morning comes I'll be caught up with my books. Hello—there's No. 3's whistle, Carlin."

It was the middle of the night, but the social gathering in Ike Naylor's place continued to surge about the card tables, for it was too hot and stifling to think of sleep. The phenomenal storm still roared across the desert. Above the thunder of its raging, and half-drowning the noise of flying gravel, which stipped the uproar with staccato patterings against the windows, arose the constant vociferation of tongues. Glasses jingled upon the bar where Ike and his under-

lings dealt out their wares. Everywhere cards smacked upon the worn tables with thumping of heavy knuckles and a cacaphony of ejaculations, exultant or disappointed, but always scandalous. The speech of the desert is not polished.

Hunched forward in his chair, his lean cheek resting upon a card table, old Topango Jake Shinn slept heavily. He was very tired, for late in the evening he had come in from Table Butte, fighting the storm all the way. Topango Jake was in the way, certainly, but no one disturbed him. It was not considered good form to stir up a desert man unnecessarily, however old and insignificant he may appear.

The player at the old man's right went broke and arose with an outraged observation which need not be repeated here. Another eager adventurer took his place just as the deal came to his turn. As the new arrival dealt, he leaned slightly to his left. His coat and vest were unbuttoned; something dangling from a half-hidden inside pocket of the vest tickled the sleeper's nose.

Topango roused and found his face within six inches of a man's chest. The thing that tickled his nose was a worn rabbit's foot, dangling at the end of a thin chain, and it wiggled grotesquely as the dealer sent the cards rippling above the old man's head and flowing round the table in a hissing stream.

Still half asleep, Topango studied the rabbit's foot. There was a broken place in the chain, and two links had been tied together with thread. The threads had worn almost in two, and the rabbit's foot dangled precariously. This much Topango saw and then he drifted back to sleep. But as he did so, he heard above the roar of the storm and the clamor of the crowd the voice of old Jeff Plummer shouting: "What time is it, Ike?"

And then Ike Naylor's answering yell: "Twelve-ten, Jeff. The midnight passenger has just gone through."

Then old Topango Jake was gone once more into peaceful oblivion.

About daybreak the storm went suddenly by and a deep stillness succeeded it. Carlin Travis rose wearily from her chair and looked out of the back window toward Camp's store. A dim light still glowed from the window, but there was no sign of life.

"Strange!" thought the little operator. "Ben ought to be whistling and sweeping out the store. I never knew him so quiet so early in the morning."

She went back to her key, but a vague feeling of uneasiness persisted. At last she left the office and went across the street to Camp's store. A moment later she stumbled from the place and ran screaming down the street to Ike Naylor's. Old Ike rolled off the bar and rubbed the sleep from his eyes as the girl burst into the room.

"What's the matter, Carlin?" he asked.

Activities of Al Acres—Al's Apples Were Handpicked, But off Ground

Frank R. Leet



"Ben!" sobbed the girl incoherently. "Oh, come—hurry—Ben's been murdered!"

When Topango Jake next awoke, the storm had been succeeded by a strange quiet. The vocal tumult was too stilled. He had slept very, very heavily, for he had heard nothing of the excitement, and even the cessation of the roaring outside had not wakened him. The terrific heat continued, and the air was thick with an impalpable dust which had been left behind by the storm and which afflicted the nostrils.

As he stirred, the old prospector became aware of excited conversation over the bar, where half a dozen men were grouped, talking with Ike Naylor.

"What time did she happen?" Topango heard Jeff Plummer ask.

"Hard to tell," replied Naylor. "Must have happened early in the night, though, for there ain't any doubt the robber got away on the midnight passenger."

"But wasn't the night operator there when the train went through?" demanded Plummer.

"Night operator was layin' off," said Naylor. "Sick. Carlin Travis took the night trick."

There was a short silence. "Is he hurt bad?" inquired a voice.

"Doc says he'll be all right in a few days," said Naylor. "Shocked a heap and lost a lot of blood, but he'll pull through, doc says. Little Carlin's over at the hotel takin' care of him."

Old Topango got stiffly out of his chair and walked over to the bar. "What's the matter?" he asked.

"Ben Camp was sittin' up in his store last night," Naylor told him, "guardin' six thousand dollars belongin' to the Dexter mines. This mornin' they found Ben layin' on the floor behind his desk, unconscious. He'd been walloped on the head with a pick handle, and the safe was busted open and the money gone."

This was black news. Old Topango had lived many years in this little village before going to Table Butte, where he now had large mining interests.

Ben Camp had been a great favorite with him since the boy was a child; and Carlin's father and old Topango had been almost like brothers in the old days.

He went straight to the hotel and up to the little room where Carlin sat beside the bed. Ben was unconscious. Carlin looked up as her old friend entered. There was terror in her eyes, and a great hopelessness. She did not wait to greet Topango.

"The sheriff has just been here," she said. "He's going to arrest Ben as soon as he regains consciousness."

"What for?" demanded Topango, amazed.

"He says it's—a—plant!" wailed Carlin. "He says Ben stole the money—and that I—I helped!"

"You?" Topango sat down weakly in a chair. "Is he drunk?"

"I don't know!" The young man on the bed moaned, and Carlin forgot everything else. Doc Sigler came in.

"Say!" were Doc's first words. "Maybe that sheriff's a detective—but I'll be cussed if I can see how Ben Camp could have hit himself such a welt over the back of his own head with a pick handle!"

Topango said no more. He got up and went over to the store. Here he found the sheriff sitting upon Camp's desk, a big black cigar clamped in his hairy jaws.

"You got any clue, sheriff?" asked Topango.

The sheriff regarded the miner with a sarcastic grin and winked at the bank messenger, who had recovered on hearing the news, and who now sat on the counter opposite, silent and moody.

"We ain't foolin' with clues," said the sheriff. "We got the robber."

"Meanin' who?"

"This fellow Camp. I 's over in bed at the hotel, playin' po."

got a deputy watchin' outside. Camp'll get tired of this here possum stuff pretty soon, and then I'll see that he comes across."

"But, see here," argued Topango. "I've knowed Ben Camp ever since he was a yearlin'. Ben never done that. He couldn't."

"I've seen a lot of that kind!" retorted the sheriff. "Just the sort of people to pull this kind of thing. Sure!"

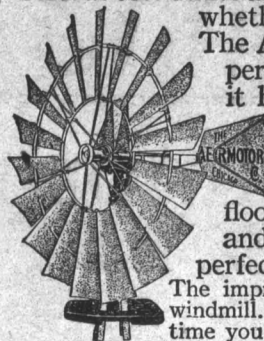
"Wasn't he hard up? Wasn't he needin' money to develop a mine he's got upon the butte? Wasn't him and that sharp little telegraph girl plannin' to get married and shake the desert for good?"

"I got all the dope, ole-timer. What was easier than for him and this Travis girl to frame the thing together? Nobody but them two knew the messenger was sick. The storm kept everybody away from the station and the store. Even the Travis girl says nobody left on the midnight passenger. They had everything in their favor. It was a cinch. But one thing they didn't count on—me bein' an old bird at this game!"

"You got it right, sheriff," applauded the messenger. He was a fat man (Continued on page 361).

BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.



The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

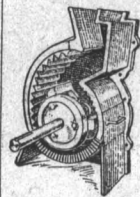
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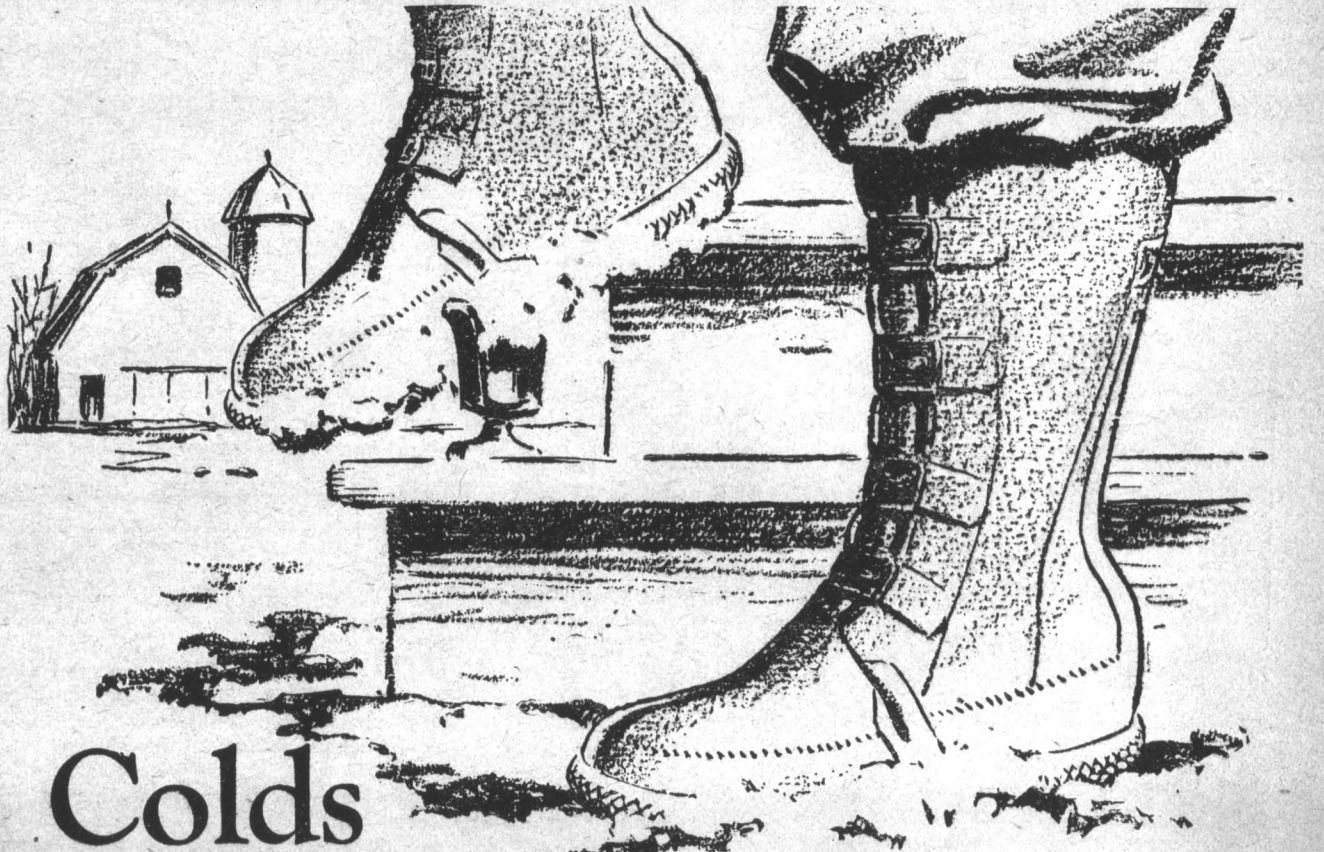
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Colds travel from the ground up

Keeping your feet warm, dry and comfortable is the best way in the world to prevent colds.

Wear this Firestone "Rancher" and insure good health, through the complete protection it affords. Money cannot buy better values in safety, comfort and long wear. In this Overshoe Firestone makes a real contribution to "better farming."

The Rancher is built for the hardest kind of service in the worst weather. Firestone designers were particular to reinforce it at the points of strain where rubber overshoes so often crack. By welding the parts together under pressure in live steam, they have produced a shoe that stays watertight. Ask your dealer for the "Rancher"—look for the Mark of Quality and the name Firestone.



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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER. *Harvey Firestone*



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Great Grandmother's Grand-daughter

Contrasting the Modern Homemaker With the One of Ye Olden Days

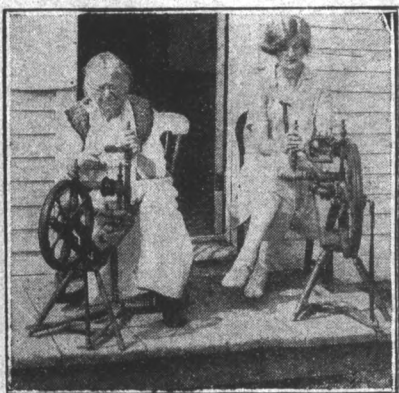
By Hilda Richmond

WHEN great grandmother was a young woman, struggling with rearing her children in a little pioneer home with none of the modern conveniences to ease life, no doubt she got little credit for her hard work. It is the way of the world, to wait until years have passed, to make the discovery that men and women deserve praise for brave, heroic lives.

The wives and mothers of the present will get their reward after they are dead, rather than now, for human nature is much the same in all ages. But the fact remains that great grandmother's great granddaughter is a remarkable woman, even though we may not be willing to say she is as noted as her heroic ancestor.

Could Grandmother Beat It?

How about this for a day's work? A young woman rose early and put out a big washing, she cooked dinner for a dozen people, and cleaned up afterward, helped with a farm entertainment in the afternoon, made a clever talk at a social meeting in the



The Modern Woman May be Awkward at Spinning, But She is Accomplished in Modern Things.

evening after the work of cooking, taking care of chickens and necessary tasks required by the children were disposed of, and rose at three next morning to start on a day's vacation trip, with the whole family in clean garments, fed and comfortable for the journey. Could great grandmother beat that? For, be it remembered, great grandmother, with all her burdens, had absolutely no public duties to attend to. And, besides, her social demands were not so numerous as at the present age. More than that, she could always get the daughter of a neighbor to help out in emergencies, if her girls were all boys.

The Limitless List.

As a matter of fact, the one woman alone in the big farm house with a dozen times as many windows to wash and curtains to keep clean, company dropping in constantly almost all the year since good roads have become so common, flowers and lawns demanding attention, social life increasing each year, public duties multiplying and the things to be done for the children far in excess of what the pioneer ladies ever dreamed of, must be a remarkable being, and she is.

Somehow she must be trim and neat, ready night or day to receive friends who dash up to stay a few hours or days, able to make a costume out of crepe paper for a school entertainment, capable of getting a picnic lunch ready at an hour's notice, opening her home to this and that meeting

—the list is limitless.

A woman on the jury said she could hardly sit still for thinking of the cherries in the refrigerator, the little chicks unprotected from the rain, the strawberries perishing in the garden, the speech she was to make at the Sunday school class meeting, the children's practice for the grange play, and all the everyday things of three meals and mending and cleaning. But she was called and she came.

Whither Goes Womanhood?

True, many farm women have power machinery and labor-saving devices that the women of other days never knew. They have better houses and more helps in the way of prepared food, but they also have more demands upon their time. They do club work, school work, civic and community work, political work, pin money work, Red Cross work, grange work, and church work, as well as the regular home tasks, and above and beyond, they have time to be intelligent, educated, refined, talented and healthy. As a class, they do not "enjoy poor health," but are up and coming.

Of course, there are slackers and weak sisters just as there were in great grandmother's day, but let us at least recognize the fact that enough of them are the right kind to win some approval from the world before they go hence. Great grandmother was a remarkable woman, and so are her descendants of the same sex. If anyone is inclined to doubt this, let him follow a progressive, efficient farm woman around for a few days and see her various activities. She is her own best argument for the theory that womankind is not on the down grade.

THE SOURCE OF THE SUNDAE.

THE name ice cream "sundae," so deserving in its popularity, is often a subject for speculation. The

story of its origin goes, that on a Sunday evening a customer entered a little confectioner's shop in a Connecticut town and ordered the usual ice cream soda of the period. The clerk was embarrassed to find he had no soda water, and timidly filled the glass with ice cream and put the syrup over it, extending the dish to his customer. To the clerk's surprise, the customer liked the delicacy and advertised it so widely in the town that the little shop was flooded with requests for "what so-and-so had on Sunday." Someone with artistic feeling changed the word to sundae, and so it is used today many times over when folks order luncheons or bites in between meals which they desire to be filling, healthful, and tasteful.

CAPTIVATING CABBAGE COMBINATIONS.

CABBAGE is one of the most valuable winter vegetables and can be kept all winter if properly stored. It is rich in mineral matter and vitamins and furnishes valuable bulk in the diet. Food specialists advise us to generally eat it raw because part of the vitamin content is lost by cooking it.

Here are some raw cabbage salad combinations. Perhaps you will find a few "different" ones among them that you will like.

Shredded cabbage, grated pineapple, and whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Shredded cabbage, shredded coconuts, and whipped cream with sugar and vanilla.

Shredded or chopped cabbage with sweet cream dressing made from sweet cream, vinegar, sugar and salt to taste.

Chopped cabbage, vinegar, water, sugar, salt, pepper, and grated onion to taste.

Shredded cabbage, grated raw car-

rot, grated onion (small proportion) with cooked or mayonnaise salad dressing.

Shredded cabbage, diced celery, diced apple, chopped nuts and whipped cream flavored with sugar and vanilla.

Thousand Island dressing on shredded cabbage. To make Thousand Island dressing, add chow chow, chili sauce, catsup, chopped sour cucumber pickles, or chopped pickles and olives and grated onion to either cooked or mayonnaise dressing.

French dressing on shredded cabbage. To make French dressing beat together salad oil, one-third as much vinegar as oil, and salt, pepper, sugar, and grated onion to taste. Paprika is a desirable addition.

Shredded cabbage, diced beet pickles, canned string beans, and cooked or mayonnaise salad dressing.

Shredded cabbage, chopped cucumber pickles, diced celery, diced hard-cooked egg and dressing.

WHAT READERS HAVE TESTED.

Baked Cabbage and Cheese Sauce.

Remove the heart and outer leaves from a small cabbage. Cook until tender in boiling salted water. Drain. Fill center with cheese sauce. Sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and brown in oven.

Cheese Sauce.

2 tsp. flour
1 cup grated cheese
½ tsp. salt

¼ tsp. pepper
1 cup milk

Cook milk and flour in double boiler until smooth and slightly thick. Season and just before serving add the cheese and cook until the cheese is melted. This sauce may be served on fish or vegetables, toasted crackers or bread.—Mrs. T. G.

Baked Cabbage and Tomatoes.

3 cups boiled cabbage
1½ cups well seasoned stewed tomatoes
1 cup bread crumbs

1 cup ground cheese
2 tb. butter
Salt and pepper to taste

Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of tomato, and then one of cabbage. Sprinkle with cheese and lastly with bread crumbs. Continue this way until all has been used, making the last layer bread crumbs. Dot top with bits of butter and bake in a slow oven for about thirty minutes.—Mrs. P. R.

Hurry-up Pickles.

2 dozen good-sized cucumbers
1 qt. white vinegar
2 tsp. celery seed
2 tsp. salt
2 tsp. tumeric

2 tsp. casein buds
2 dozen pickling onions
2 cups white sugar
2 tsp. black pepper
2 tsp. mustard

Slice cucumbers and onions fine. Sprinkle well with salt. Let stand for one hour. Drain and add to dressing, which should be boiling, and let boil five minutes. Can.—Mrs. L. M.

Bran Gingercake.

¾ cup shortening
¾ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup all-bran
1½ cups flour
½ tsp. salt

1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. ginger
2 tsp. cinnamon
¾ cup sour milk
½ cup molasses

Cream shortening and sugar together. Add the egg; beat well. Add the all-bran. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add them to the creamed mixture, alternately with the sour milk and molasses. Bake in a moderate oven from thirty to forty minutes.—Mrs. B. B.

Caller, a young man—"So Miss Gladys is your older sister. Who comes after her?"

Little Tommy—"Nobody ain't come yet, but dad says the first feller who comes can have her."

An Adventure in Eggs

APRACTICAL housewife who has experimented with many different methods of egg preservation, has finally reached the conclusion that the lime and salt treatment is the most satisfactory of any with which she has experimented.

The process is simple, but calls for a slight amount of advance preparation. Purchase a can of "stone lime" such as is used for white-washing, if no other source of lime is available. Open the can and crumble the mass into flakes or smaller pieces. Spread out on a newspaper in the air in a dry place. Stir and turn the lime every day.

This makes what is called air-slaked lime, and the mass gradually becomes floury and dry. At the end of a week, it will be found to be easily broken up into a powdery mass.

Heat as much water as you will require to cover the eggs you expect to preserve. After the water begins to bubble, boil vigorously for ten or fifteen minutes to sterilize thoroughly. Set aside and cool. When cold, allow one cupful of the air-slaked lime and

two cupfuls of coarse salt to each gallon of boiled, cooled water. The water should stand until it is cold—not merely lukewarm.

Mix the solution and pour into a stone jar over the eggs. Do not put too many in a jar as the under ones will be cracked by the weight, and, of course, do not put down an egg with a fractured shell. Cover with a plate and weight so that all eggs will be under water. Put the cover of the jar on to prevent evaporation. Use as needed, but do not take out of the lime solution until wanted.

A woman who used this formula, kept a jar of eggs for two years and then used some of them to make an angel cake, which being of delicate texture, cannot be successfully made with eggs which are the least bit watery. Her cake was perfect of its kind. In fact, this is one of the advantages of this method of egg preservation. The yolks stand up and the whites beat and fry practically like fresh laid eggs. The solution does not grow unpleasantly thick, but merely milky.—Mrs. E. G. W.

Make Your Own Pottery

By This Means You Can Make Inexpensive Gifts For Friends

COLORS run riot in the new glass-ware, pottery, and porcelain this season. As a rule, this new color-ware is expensive for, even though one or two pieces may entail only a small outlay in dollars and cents, we soon tire of such a gay display of colors. To solve this problem, the clever housewife may resort to paint and make her own at very small expense. Unusual and beautiful effects can be obtained by the use of some of our new paints in decorating vases, bowls, glass lamp bases, and similar articles by simply pouring the finish on them. The result is to make them look like pieces of Sevres pottery.

The article is first placed in, or suspended over, a drip pan. One color of the paint is then poured over the article—just enough of it so that streaks run down the sides and drip off. A teaspoon is a handy tool from which to allow the paint to drip. While the colors are still wet, another color is poured on and successively any other colors desired, until the article is completely coated. In drying, the colors will blend slightly, producing wonderfully variegated patterns made up of minute spots of color as they show through each other.

Another distinctive effect can be obtained by allowing the first pouring of

use for pie timber, in the proportion of one quart of apples to three quarts of elderberries, and sugar to taste.—Mrs. N. L.

My family is particularly fond of this green tomato preserve.

5 lbs. green tomatoes 4 lemons
5 lbs. white sugar ½ lb. raisins

Cook slowly on the back of the stove to the consistency desired, and seal in small jars. This makes four and one-half pints.—Mrs. M. D.

Instead of frying sausage on the top of the stove as is usually done, I prefer to bake it in the oven. This method does not require careful watching, and prevents spattering.

To be sure that the sausage is thoroughly cooked when I serve sausage-stuffed potatoes, I partly cook the sausages before putting them into the potatoes.—Mrs. L. R.

I put pockets on the bloomers of my little girl's play dresses. Then when I need a patch, I have a piece of material that has been washed as much as the dress, and consequently matches.—Mrs. F. H.

Five Dollars to the Winner

FROM an advertisement in this issue we have taken these words, "There's a reason," which appear also in quotation in the last printed line below. Give the name of the advertiser, complete the jingle and send it to Contest Editor, 1632 Lafayette Bldg., Detroit, Michigan. The winner will be awarded \$5.00 for the best line. The prize will be duplicated in case of a tie. Replies must be in by October 15.

A lady oft may change her mind
Without a reason well defined,
And with oblivion to applause
The reason given is just because.
But in each case, if we but knew,
At least exceptions would be few,
For every action "there's a reason."

paint to become tacky before putting on the succeeding colors. By this way there will not be so great a blending of colors and the finished result will be contrasting streaked effects or designs.

Artistic effects can also be obtained by pouring one or two colors as described, and then, with an artist's brush, working in patterns or streaks of harmonizing or contrasting colors. The brush should be dipped into the paint and the designs applied while colors previously poured over the article are still wet.

Since the paint that drips off into the pan can be used over and over again to finish other articles, this "pour finish" is not wasteful and many home-makers can use it effectively on odd shaped bottles, vases, and bowls to add pleasing touches of color to the color schemes of their homes.—M. C.

CLIPPED FROM LETTERS.

WOMEN often tell me, "my folks don't care for elderberries," but just try putting a cupful in your next apple pie. They make a delightful flavor. I often cook my apples in the juice left from a can of elderberries, and sometimes can them together to

Your local dealer can promptly get from a nearby CRANE branch any

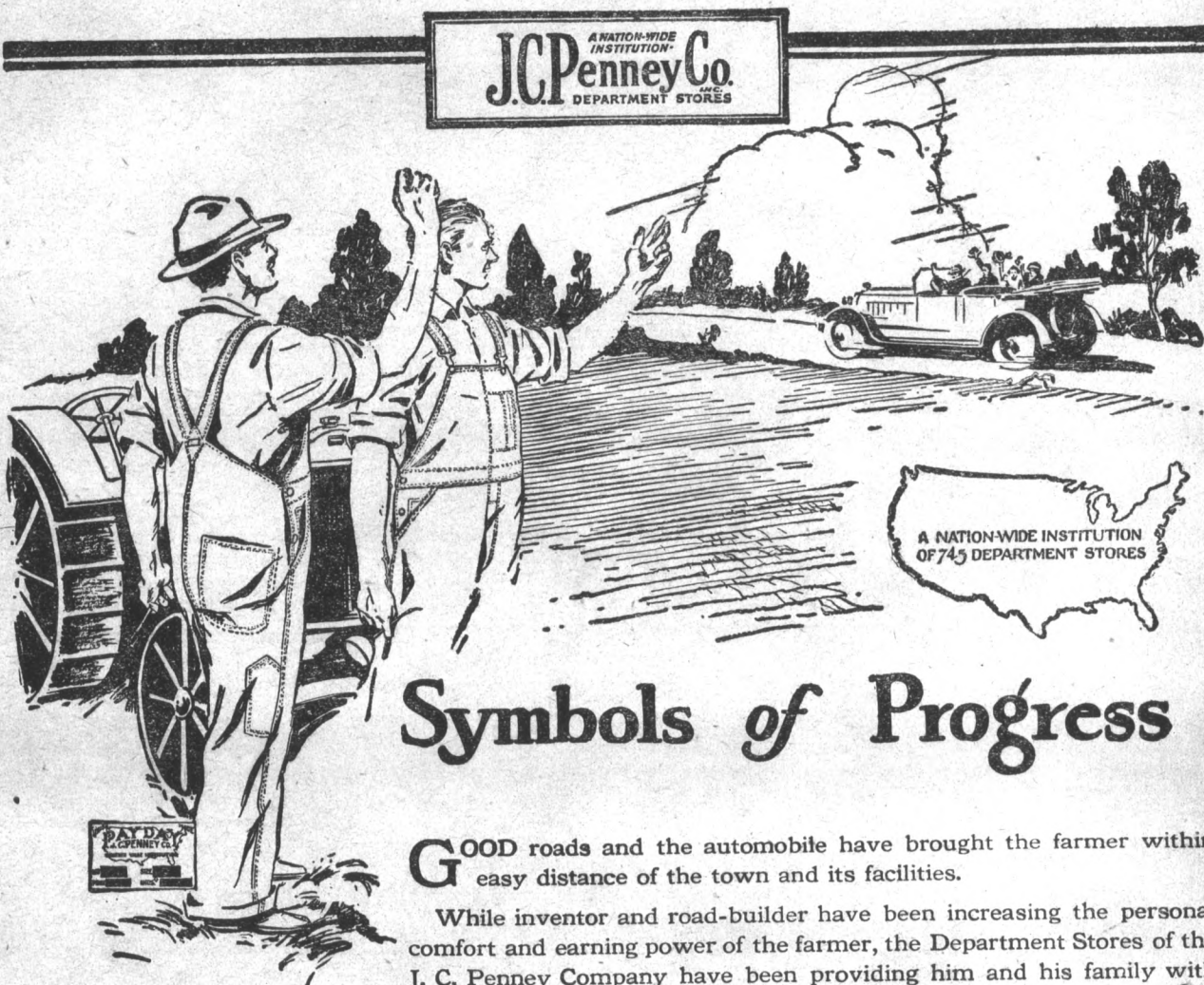
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plumbing fixtures, water system, or softeners. See him

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The immense stocks of merchandise distributed through our 745 stores are bought and sold exclusively on a cash basis. This means a saving for our customers, aggregating millions of dollars annually.

Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store is managed and part-owned by a man who has studied and knows your shopping needs. Standard quality merchandise at low prices, a wide assortment of goods to choose from, and personal inspection—are some of the advantages that await you there.

Make an engagement with yourself and family now to visit our store nearest you during our Farm Home Week—October 18th to 23rd.

"Pay Day" Overalls Union Made

The Union Label on every Overall and Jacket. Of 2.20 denim, extra strong stitching thru-out; cut extra full. The Overall has Suspender or regular Overall back—two hip, two side, watch and rule pockets—tacked to prevent ripping. Jackets, with engineers' cuffs. All sizes, including extra sizes. Our big Coast-to-Coast Value.

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The Alcazar Oil Duplex will give your kitchen the luxury formerly possible only to the city home—and with much less cost.

Let Your Dealer Explain

Your local Alcazar dealer will tell you about this wonderful range, its many features not found in other ranges and its time and fuel-saving qualities, or write for illustrated booklet showing styles and sizes.

Alcazar Range & Heater Co., 417

in time and fuel, for it burns kerosene and wood or coal—together or singly—can be regulated to any degree of heat instantly.

Why be satisfied with the old way of cooking when the Alcazar Oil Duplex offers you so much for so little—and saves you hours of kitchen drudgery?

These Wonderful Ranges

of the Alcazar Oil Duplex and the Alcazar Kerosene Gas Cook.

For the town house there is an Alcazar Duplex which burns gas and coal or wood. Ask us to send this free booklet.

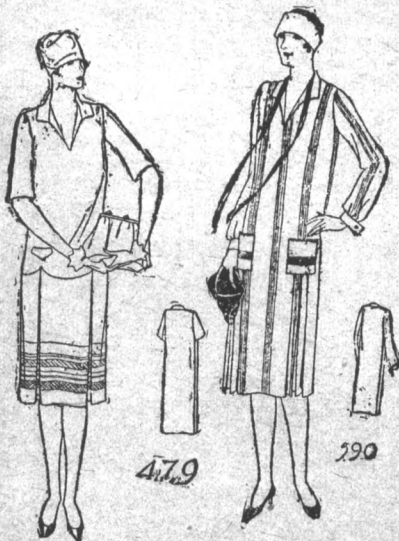
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Alcazar

Michigan Farmer Patterns

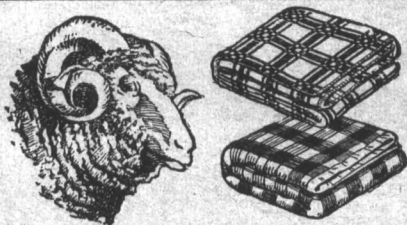
Fall Fashion Calls For Plaits

No. 590—Attractive Design. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch contrasting.



No. 479—Distinguished Sports Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires two yards of 54-inch material (bordered).

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 new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalogue that is brimful of new ideas for fall frocks, will be sent to you.



Gift Blankets and Auto Robes of Your Extra Wool!

WHAT better use could you put it to? Send us your wool and we will make it up for you into handsome, valuable Christmas gift blankets for a nominal charge.

We do this only as an accommodation to wool growers. Satisfaction guaranteed or money and wool refunded.

Write for booklet explaining plan to Dept. H-10

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AGENTS! Make big money. New easy plan. Write quick for territory and FREE outfit offer.

The AKRON LAMP CO., 290 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.

Christmas Toys For Toddlers



WHAT little girl, or even little boy, is not captivated by a new dollie? These dollies have a very special appeal to the kiddies at the Christmas season. When finished in the simple but most appropriate embroidery designs with which they are stamped, they are most attractive to the little folks. All are sixteen inches in length, and when finished, make an indestructible dollie that will outlast and give greater joy to the children than a most expensive doll of any kind.

They are beautifully tinted in natural colors on white suiting. The price is only thirty cents each, postpaid. Be sure to state the number of the doll desired when ordering.

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



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

THE REASON FOR HOLLOW PICKLES.

Please tell me why my pickles are usually hollow?—Mrs. K. D.
• Hollow pickles sometimes occur during the process of curing. It may be due to faulty development of the cucumber. Too long a time between gathering and brining may be the cause in some cases. Pickles should not stand more than eight hours. The hollow pickles usually float and they can then be removed and used for mixed pickles.

MAKE CHRISTMAS CAKE CITRON NOW.

Can anyone tell me how to make candied citron like you buy in the store?—A. X. Z.

Peel small citron melons and slice into one-inch pieces. Let soak in weak salt water over night. In the morning drain and cover with fresh water. Add a pinch of alum and simmer until the melon is transparent. Drain, and when cold add one cup of sugar to one cup of diced melon and enough water to moisten the sugar. Simmer two hours, then place the citron on a plat-

ter in the sunshine and let dry. When thoroughly dry, pack in boxes between layers of sugar.

OPEN-CROCK MUSTARD PICKLES.

Two readers, Mrs. E. C. S. and Mrs. G. F., sent this recipe in answer to the request of Mrs. H. S. F. for mustard pickles that will keep in an open crock. Wash the pickles and pack in a crock. Mix one cup of salt, one cup of ground mustard, two cups of sugar, and one gallon of vinegar. Do not heat the vinegar. Pour this over the pickles, cover them with a cup of grated horseradish, and weight down with a plate.

Another reader sends in this recipe calling for two quarts of green tomatoes, four quarts of small cucumbers, two quarts of small onions, two quarts of chopped cabbage, and two quarts of cauliflower.

Soak green tomatoes and cucumbers over night in salt water and drain in the morning. Cook all vegetables separate and drain.

Make a dressing of three tablespoons of tumeric, four cups of sugar, two cups of flour, twelve tablespoons of mustard and one gallon of vinegar. Pour over boiling pickle mixture, let come to a boil. Will keep in open crock.

Check Colds With Caution

THE other day an acquaintance came in to chat a while. After a bit, she used my telephone, and a few minutes later I answered a call, myself. The following day I was ill with a severe sore throat, and I learned a day or two afterward that my caller had been suffering with a cold for several days.

Colds are not only painful and disagreeable, but distinctly dangerous, as well, the germs spreading many times to ears, lungs, heart and kidneys—attacking, in fact, all parts of the body with varying, and often disastrous results. Avoid getting one, if possible; but if you happen to do so, do not, in the interest of humanity, pass it promiscuously around. There is not only a possibility, but probability, of any one with a well defined cold transmitting it to anybody with whom they come in contact, although some people are more susceptible than others.

When so afflicted do not use your neighbor's or your chum's telephone, or even your own family telephone, thus filling the mouthpiece with germs for others to breathe in. Let someone else transmit your message. Bear the Golden Rule in mind, and isolate yourself as much as possible from friends and neighbors. If friends call, be considerate enough to tell them you have a cold.

Cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze or cough. Do not leave wet or soiled handkerchiefs about. If possible, use old cloths or gauze for the nasal discharge, and burn them as soon as they become soiled. If handkerchiefs are used they should be thrown at once into water when discarded, that germs may not be scattered about, and they should be thoroughly boiled. Never dry and use

them the second time, as some people are in the habit of doing. You can reinfect even yourself, let alone scattering the germs.

In time of epidemics, it is wise to keep away from crowds; to avoid kissing; not to sit or stand near a person who is coughing or sneezing, and never to use the same towel, drinking cup, or other eating utensil of one so afflicted. The diet should be properly balanced, with no over-supply of sweet and no over-eating.

Physicians have been striving for several years, now, to educate us up to the fact that colds are both dangerous and contagious, yet many people persist in regarding them carelessly, and think nothing of going about freely among their friends and acquaintances, even when suffering from one, apparently heedless of the fact that they may be scattering broadcast seeds of suffering, expense and even death. Every year unnumbered cases of colds, influenza and pneumonia occur that there is not the slightest need of if only a larger measure of good-sense and "do-as-you-would-be-done-by" spirit prevailed.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Why not individually, put our shoulders to the wheel and do our own especial part to bring about a reformation in this respect."—L. S.

"Why does a cat whine?"

"If you had as many fiddle strings in you as a cat has, wouldn't you whine, too?"

First Radio Fan—"How's your radio progressing?"

Second Radio Fan—"Fine, last night I got a quartette down in New York and tuned out the second tenor."



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

How Brownie Escaped

JACK FROST had visited the woods and fields one dark night, and painted them with sparkling silver. But when the sun woke up in the morning and showed its big round face over the hill, its warm rays melted the sparkling silver and it ran down to the earth in tiny drops and disappeared.

Soon afterward the dresses of nearly every green thing in the great out-of-doors changed to beautiful browns and reds. It was then that Tilly and Billy knew that the nuts would come tumbling down to the ground from their high places on the branches so that they could gather them.

So one bright Saturday morning,



Out Jumped a Little Brownie.

with a basket on each arm and three of their little friends with them, they started off in search of nuts.

"Let's go to the big hickory tree at the end of the lane," suggested Tilly. "It usually has some nuts for us." So they went skipping down the lane to the big hickory tree, but not a nut did they find. Over in the back pasture field, though, the walnut tree had sent heaps of brown nuts tumbling to the ground, and here they filled their baskets almost to the brim.

"Oh, look here, what I found," said Billy. Tilly and their little playmates huddled

around him to see. In his hand he held a great big brown nut, nearly twice as large as any others they had gathered.

"My, it's a whopper," commented Bruce, Billy's little playfellow. "Where did you find it?"

"Right down by the hollow of the tree, there," replied Billy, pointing with much excitement to the place.

"It looks like a double yolked one," said Betty, Tilly's little playmate.

"Listen, Betty, only eggs have yolks," informed Tilly in a big sisterly manner. "Nuts have meats."

"My papa calls them kernels," said Frankie.

"Well, anyway, let's see what's in it," said Bruce, for his curiosity was getting the best of him.

So Billy placed the big brown nut on a large rock and with a smaller rock in his hand, he came down crash! upon the big nut. It was then that every one of them received a surprise that almost made them think they were dreaming. No sooner had the big brown nut broken apart than out jumped a little Brownie.

"Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh," said each one in turn, and they rubbed their eyes to make sure that they were not asleep.

"Oh, Mr. Brownie, I am so sorry that I smashed your little house," said Billy when he had partly recovered from his surprise. "I never knew that Brownies lived in nut shells."

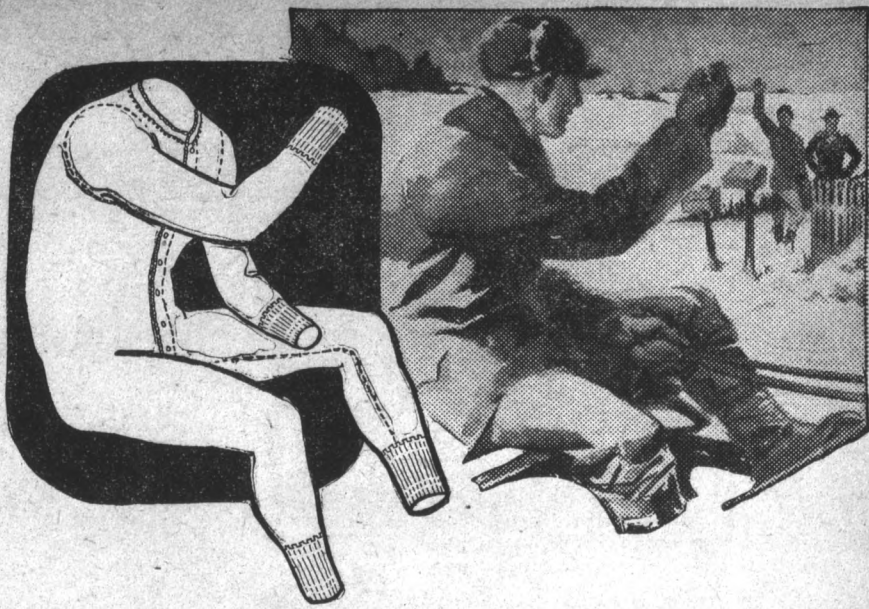
"Please don't be sorry, for I am very happy to get out of my prison," smiled the Brownie, and he drew a deep breath of fresh air and stretched himself. "I have been locked up in that horrid nut shell for a whole week, don't you see, and it is wonderful to be free again."

"But whoever locked you up?" asked Tilly.

"Mother Fairy did it," replied Brownie, and he stretched himself again.

"Why?" chorused all the little folks together.

(Next week we will hear why Brownie was locked up in the nut shell.)



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

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

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The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

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1



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2



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4



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Center Hall, Pa., July 23, 1926.
Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen: For the past fifteen years we have been each year convincing several thousand new customers that there is a vast difference in chicks and chickens. Since 1900 we have developed a SUPER-strain of Leghorns that have delighted more than 50,000 customers in all parts of the U. S. A. and twelve foreign countries.
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I am writing you today first to congratulate you on the real service you are rendering the poultry raisers of the country in the production of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription, and secondly to urge that you more extensively acquaint our poultry-raising people of the fact that yours is an aid to Nature—not a "dope."
Our analysis of your Prescription, the increased egg production, the more rapid and even development of the young stock plus the maintenance of the general health of the fowls, have made of us most enthusiastic "boosters" for your Prescription, and we want you to realize that we shall never neglect an opportunity to recommend your valuable product to our "Kerlin-Quality" customers. Wishing you an abundance of deserved success, we are, Very truly yours,
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and absolutely dependable method of feeding. For each 50 lbs. of laying and feed mash use 1 lb. of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription. During moulting time, and when disease is present, more should be used. (Some poultrymen use as much as 2½ lbs. per 50 lbs. at such times.)

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POULTRY

CULLS FORTY-NINE HENS, GETS SAME NUMBER OF EGGS.

BY taking the poultry culling courses given cooperatively by Michigan State College and Michigan Farm Bureau, Van Buren county farmers have found it pays to know how to cull their flocks. The student cullers now are doing very efficient work.

In one flock of 161 hens culled by a student, the egg production for the ten days previous to culling was 589; forty-nine birds were culled out and the remaining 112 birds produced 574 eggs in the next ten days. Another flock of ninety-five birds, which averaged twenty-five eggs per day, was culled to seventy-two birds, with an average of twenty-three eggs per day.

—J. C. M.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

THE Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association elected Dr. L. F. Heasley, of Grand Rapids, president; W. A. Downs, of Washington, Michigan, vice-president, and J. A. Hannah, of East Lansing, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors for the coming year is composed of C. P. Milham, of Grand Haven; Prof. C. G. Card, East Lansing; W. A. Downs, of Washington; L. Van Appeldorn, of Holland; J. D. Martin, of Sandusky; W. R. Brott, of Charlotte; L. E. Heasley, of Grand Rapids, and C. N. Whitaker, of Lawrence.

The association is in favor of inviting the International Baby Chick Association to hold its 1927 meeting in Grand Rapids. Good facilities for entertaining the convention, and the close proximity to many large hatcheries, is considered favorable for this city as a place for the next national meeting.

The poultrymen believe that the college needs a good commercial plant so that visitors can visit the institution and see how things should be done in a modern way. A new administration building and a research laboratory for poultry diseases, are also needed. Resolutions were passed asking for a \$15,000 appropriation for a free laboratory for testing white diarrhea under the State Department of Agriculture. Connecticut is now spending \$12,000 per year for free white diarrhea testing. It is not the function of a college to engage in wholesale testing, but it must come under state control. It is also suggested that a poultry disease farm of fifteen or twenty acres should be available for research work. If a new poultry department farm across the river is planned in the future, not less than forty acres are recommended as the land needed for the hens and proper ranging of the young stock.—R. G. Kirby.

EGG MARKETING POINTERS.

MR. J. E. CHANDLER, sales director for the Wausseau-Co-op, told the Michigan State Association members that many buyers eat eggs in April and May and disregard them the remainder of the year. He sold eggs in the nineties when they were six and seven cents per dozen on the farm, and ten cents in New York City.

Standardization of eggs is necessary and it should be done on the farm, as then the results of standardization are enjoyed by the producer. When eggs are brought to the consumer through several hands, it makes it almost impossible to deliver new-laid eggs. Only the producer can sell new-laid eggs.

Michigan eggs have not been averaging as good as Ohio eggs, because

in Michigan there has been more general farming and less specialization. Light colored yolks bring the highest prices. Mr. Chandler advises the producers of brown eggs to continue producing brown eggs, as a good brown egg section is needed. Hotels must serve eggs with uniform colored yolks. The poorest Russian Jews will pay the highest market price for eggs, and they may be responsible for the demand for eggs with light yolks.

It is difficult to produce eggs with light yolks in Michigan, where the hens eat grass and alfalfa which tend to produce a light yellow yolk. They do it in California by feeding kale for green feed as this does not discolor the yolk. Eggs produced for hatching purposes should have rich yellow yolks, as such eggs produce the best chicks. Infertile egg production during hot weather is very important in sections where there are so many hot days.—R.

COUNTY AGENTS AND THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

COUNTY AGENT J. V. SHEAP, of Hillsdale county, told the poultrymen that the value of poultry products in Michigan for this year is \$72,000,000, while two years ago it was considered only \$50,000,000. The increase in the farm output is responsible for the greater valuation. Extension work and cooperation with the county agent have been a great help in the stimulation in poultry and egg production.

Mr. Sheap advises poultrymen to demand vigor and production in their poultry, and adhere to one strain. He says there is a lot to learn about poultry diseases. About eighteen or nineteen per cent of the hogs in Hillsdale county were found infected with tuberculosis after the cattle had been tested. About sixty to seventy per cent of the number of poultry flocks were found to contain some infected birds. That means sixty to seventy per cent of the total flocks in the county, not sixty to seventy per cent of the number of birds in the flocks. Hogs picked up the avian type of tuberculosis easier than the bovine type. The tuberculin test on poultry proved ninety-nine per cent accurate. Plans are now being made for testing a township. The county agent is of great help in this line of work as it is difficult for the college to carry on such investigations without the aid of an agent familiar with local conditions.—G.

THE ALL-MASH METHOD.

THERE is a demand from some poultrymen for an all-mash method of growing poultry on the range. It saves time and reduces the amount of regular attention required by the flock. At Purdue University they have been raising fine quality chicks with a mash formula composed of 300 lbs. ground yellow corn, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 100 lbs. meat scrap, 40 lbs. dried buttermilk, 20 lbs. fine alfalfa meal, 12 lbs. bone meal, and 7 lbs. salt.

With the coming of fall rains be sure that the mash hoppers on the range are protected with rain proof covers. A wet mash in a small hopper can be scraped out and fed to the flock within a few hours after the rain. But a large hopper of wet mash may become sour and mouldy and such feed is unfit for poultry and apt to cause serious losses.—K.

Because of its liver-shaped leaves, the hepatica plant was once used as medicine for liver disorders.

Spies

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IT is quite apparent that Moses wanted to enter Canaan at once. But his advisers said, "No, let's appoint a committee. Let the committee report, and we will see." That is the best way known to kill a proposition, namely, appoint a committee. So twelve men were sent off to reconnoitre. It was quite evident that they were rather afraid to enter the new land, to which they had been journeying for months. On the other hand, a committee of investigation was not a bad idea—providing they had the right men on the committee!

The men make their report. It is a most encouraging report, too. It is a most productive land, they say. Exceptionally so, and they bring samples of the products. But they also go on to tell the obstacles that lie before them. Walled cities,



giants. It is fairly evident that the ten spies dwelt more on the walled cities and the giants than they did on the beauties of the land, for it was the difficulties that made the greatest impression on the people.

All that Caleb and Joshua said could not put out the forest fire of fear that raged in the breasts of the superstitious people. A stampede was narrowly averted. A mental stampede was not averted. "Would that we had died in the land of Egypt!" they wailed. "Were it not better for us to return to Egypt?" And they said one to another, "Let us make a captain, and let us return to Egypt," (Num. 14:2,4).

Giants! There are always giants to be overcome. What worthy object was ever attained, that did not come by the slaying of giants? Very likely the Israelites expected reception committees to meet them at every city, with a spokesman, saying that the newcomers were to come right in and make themselves at home, while they, the Canaanites, would obligingly go outside of town and leap off a thousand-foot cliff.

NOT long ago I saw the statue of John F. Stevens, at the Marias Pass, near the continental divide, Montana. Stevens discovered this pass alone, his Indian guide having deserted him. It was the middle of December, 1889, and intensely cold. All night the civil engineer walked to and fro to keep from freezing. A dozen trains a day now pass the bleak site where Stevens paced that night. He had met the giant and overcome it. At every turn it is so. Giants must be slain. But we will never do it, if we feel like grasshoppers, and imagine other people look on us as grasshoppers.

What was the difference between Caleb, Joshua, and the other ten? Why did only two report favorably? Why did two make a favorable report? Why were they not all against going ahead? Was it because the two men were in better health, and so looked on difficulties in a more normal, vigorous manner? Was it that Caleb and Joshua were young men, and hence more optimistic? Was it that these two were warm friends of Moses, and they did not want to disappoint him? A reason for everything, there was, of course, a reason for this. And it may have been the personal religious attitude of these two men on all questions. They were deeply religious men, which would, of course, have made them more courageous. The man of faith will go where the others will not go.

It is interesting to note that nothing was said by the ten pessimists about the resources at their command—the

six hundred thousand seasoned, outdoor men, the backing of Jehovah, who had led them through the most difficult conditions, and His promises to be with them. Nothing of all this is mentioned. They forgot!

Fifteen hundred years after this, there was another scene, in Canaan, of men who forgot.

"Are your minds so dull? Do you not remember how many baskets of pieces you picked up when I broke the five loaves in pieces for those five thousand men?"

They said to him, "Twelve."

"When I broke the seven baskets in pieces for four thousand, how many baskets of pieces did you pick up?"

They said to him, "Seven."

He said to them, "Do you not understand yet?"

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 10.

SUBJECT:—The Reports of the Spies. Numbers 13:23-33.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Numbers 13:20.

THE YELLOW DOG'S BONE.

(Continued from page 355).

with close-clipped mustache and a steely, unfriendly eye. "You sure got it right. Plain case!"

Topango Jake Shinn was breathing thickly. "Sheriff," he said, "I go ta big healthy interest in the McQueen mines, over in Table Butte. I can write my check for twenty thousand—easy. I'll bet you that much you're wrong. I'll bet it against a dollar!"

Again the sheriff winked at the messenger. "Good odds," he admitted. "But I'm an officer of the law, doin' my sworn duty. I wouldn't take your money, poor feeble old man! Price & Overton are offerin' a thousand dollars for the robber and the money. That thousand'll do me, I reckon!"

For a few moments there was absolute silence in the room. Topango made no move, but his thin, transparent old nostrils quivered and his eyes never left the officer's face. When he did speak, his voice was low and smooth. "Maybe I am old and feeble," he said. "And I know that the law is a mighty tickling thing to fool with. Same time, I got something left inside of me that never yet saw an innocent party gettin' a raw deal and laid down without makin' some sort of a play. Now—"

The sheriff did not know Topango Jake Shinn. He merely saw a stooped, gaunt old man, inoffensive and tiresome. He slid from the desk, for he had seen Carlin Travis hurry up the street and enter the telegraph office.

"I reckon he's ready to spill the big news by this time," he said, ignoring Topango and starting for the door. "I'll just travel over to the hotel and get him while he's ripe. And on my way I'm goin' to drop into the station and throw a scare into that Travis girl!"

He stopped. Somebody had slid around and now stood between him and the door. "Wait a minute!" said Topango, and smiled.

"Sheriff," went on the old man, still smiling, "I won't bet you twenty thousand this time, but I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll bet you a cigar against a grasshopper's hind laig that you don't worry Carlin Travis none—not till you've found Ben Camp guilty!"

He waited. One gnarled old hand hovered close to his belt, the trigger finger twitching. There was a dead silence in the house.

The sheriff hesitated. He, too, knew that you never can tell.

"Oh, all right," he said presently. "It don't matter. If she's such a great friend of yours—"

"She is," said Topango briefly. "And don't you forget it!"

(Concluded next week.)

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OUR PAGE



Two Prize Winning Stories

Sent in by M. C. Contestants

The Flapper's Dream.

On the davenport in the parlor a girl was quietly sleeping amid the cushions. Beside her lay a cheap novel and a few pieces of fudge on a plate. Her cheeks and lips were brilliantly adorned with the contents of a flashy gilt case that lay nearby. Her hair was cut in the very latest style, and curled to the extreme. Such is our first impression of Ethel Smith, or Ethyl Smythe, as she now spelled her name.

But Ethyl was not sleeping so peacefully as an observer might believe, for the magician, sleep, had suddenly thrust her several years into the future. She had married a man for his shiekly appearance, but to her sorrow discovered that "beauty is only skin deep." She was the mother of two



Jack Mathews Wants to Milk the Calf when His Father Milks the Cow.

children who had become rude and quarrelsome because of home influence. They were poorly dressed and underfed, because their mother had never taken time to learn to cook and sew.

Just now she had left the table in anger because of a petty quarrel with her husband, and as she fled she shuddered at the untidy appearance of the room. At the head of the stairs she caught a glimpse of herself in the mirror. Surely that creature could not be Ethyl. Why, she looked like a circus clown since her tears had washed narrow ravines through the powder and paint. Her skin was coarse and wrinkled, and her once lustrous hair was now dry and thin from constant use of hot curlers.

Then she awoke, crying, "Oh, this just can't be me." When she became wide awake, she realized that the only way to prevent this dream from coming true was to reform at once.

From that time on she spelled her name as Ethel Smith, and lived as Ethel Smith.—June Nelson.

The House of Gold.

In a little village not far from where I write this story, lived a man, his wife and little child. The house was white, and stood on top of a high hill. A rose garden in front helped make the grounds beautiful.

A short distance away stood another house down in the valley, where a man and his two daughters lived and, although possessed of a moderate income these people were never content and often sighed and wished to be in the house at the top of the hill. On bright, sunshiny days, they would stand and look at this house and call it the palace of gold.

The windows would glisten, and golden rays seemed to pass from them, making it almost ethereal beauty. The old man was grieved to think he could not please his children, and would often lecture them on being discontent. Yet at the same time he was always wishing that some day he might obtain this for his own home and move into it. So, like the children, he became more anxious, and so one day he said to them, "We will go up to

the house of gold and see if we cannot in some way obtain this for our own." They took a large sum of money and the three started out to see what made the difference between it and other houses. When they reached it the sun was shining brightly, and they turned to look back, and much to their surprise, their own home had the same golden windows and looked just as beautiful as the one they sought. The windows were not golden after all, but only looked that way because of the sun shining on them. Without waiting to explain, they went back and lived contented and happy ever after.—Mae F. Adamson.



OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I am sure you will be surprised to hear from me again, as I am an old M. C. from a little town in Michigan which most everyone would forget, but I have not forgotten Freesoil, and never shall.

We moved to Florida two years ago, but I like Michigan best and hope our future home will be there. Our home is on the Dixie Highway, but one and one-half miles south of town. As we own a dairy, we have forty-five cows and four pretty calves, which my brothers like to hitch up. I will have to close, as everybody gets tired of long letters.—Marguerite Stephens, Boynton, Florida.

I am glad that you're sticking for "dear old Michigan," and I hope that you will be back some time. I hope, also, that the storm in Florida did not affect you.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Guess you will be greatly surprised to hear from "Dixie" again. When I was in "Dear Old Mich." three years ago, I became interested in the Boys' and Girls' Department. I received quite a number of letters when I returned home.

I think your department is just wonderful. I still receive a number of letters from girls and boys up there, and I think it is awfully interesting.

A girl friend and I decided we would write to you all this beautiful "Florida Evening." Just wish you could be down here. We are having wonderful weather.

We enjoy fishing and hunting and horseback riding, especially with a good pal. We haven't quite decided what our real talent is—we can sing, play the piano, speak, and our daddies say we are some cooks.

We are having a party tomorrow night, sent out 100 invitations, wish you were all here. We would go with lard in our hair and our ears pinned back.

Guess we had better not wear out our welcome this time, so will close. Bye-bye, with lots of love from Alyce Stokes and Grace Coleman, Coleman, Florida.

I am glad that you are still an active member, although a long-distance one, and I hope you will get other M. C. correspondents. I would like to hear you sing, see you play, and taste your cooking.

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I enter your Merry Circle? I have been a silent reader for some time, and the Merry Circle is so joyful that I thought I'd enter.

Now, "Farm Kate," as you call yourself, don't get stuck on Herbert. You should not go with one beau and write to another. You might think I am jealous, but Kate, don't forget.

Now, Mr. W. B., keep your big mouth shut, because if you don't you might ruin my future life. I will close with heaps of love to you, Uncle Frank, and cousins.—A reader and writer, Dalton Puterbaugh.

I am glad you want to become an M. C. But why shouldn't "Farm Kate"

write to Herbert if she wants to? I'll miss my guess if you do not want her to write to you.

Dear Gang:

I said that I wasn't going to say any more about evolution, but I heard something the other day which makes me think that it may be all right after

A Contributor

I SEE the crippled children's radio fund is coming in slow, so I thought I would send in a check to help out. I am a little too old to belong to the Merry Circle, as I am seventy-three years old, but thought I would help. I hope others will send in help and get the children a good radio. Luck to them.—J. H.

We certainly appreciate this donation, and the interest you take in our circle.

all. It gave me an entirely new viewpoint on the subject.

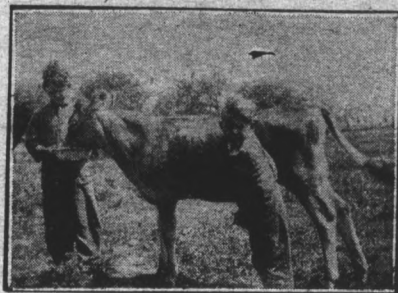
In the first place, a true evolutionist doesn't believe that man sprang from monkey, (ape, gorilla, chimpanzees, Mexican hairless, or what have you?) He believes that man and monkey, etc., all came from the same origin. Which, if you ask me, is something different again. And the origin is God. And the Bible teaches us that God is the Origin of all life. Isn't that fairly good reasoning? Then what the deuce are we arguing about?

By the way, I just heard the world's worst joke. A man went into a drug store one Sunday morning and said to the clerk:

"Gimme change for a nickel."

"Yes, sir," says the clerk, "and I hope you enjoy the sermon."

Regards to Tomboy, Helen the Piper, and the "Unknown" from Brooklyn.



Roy and Russel Kroll Are Proud of their Brown Swiss Calf.

Tell her for me that about one more outburst like that and I'll be carrying both arms in a sling!—So long, Guilford.

Guilford, I thought you were too sensible to have anything to do with monkey business. Your joke is equal to any Scotch joke I ever heard.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Isn't it grand to live in the country? Isn't it grand to work sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, and can't at least get three square meals a day? Isn't it grand when you can't eat fresh vegetables because you must sell them in order to get clothes for the family? But what do you think of the birds, flowers and trees? Why, they simply are incomparable, but when has the farmer time to enjoy them?

If the farmer takes his family out for a ride, he can't enjoy it because the tin-lizzie complains loudly of a heavy mortgage, and constantly reminds him of his debts.

Oh, farming would be all right if the farmer had a lot of money and a nice car to drive around, and could just keep his farm as a sleeping place during the night, and let it go to the quack-grass.

Talk about a good living and ten per cent, I say it's impossible, when farming conditions are as bad as they are today. When you listen to some of the county agents talk you'd think the farm was a Haven of Rest.

Here's your chance for discussion, all you "farm cousins." I am for better farm life.—Lappa-Tossie.

I believe you are over the M. C. age. Yes, farming would be O. K. if the farmer had lots of money and a car without a mortgage on it. But so would all other lines of work. You must remember that he farmer is not

Success Means Hard Work

Training and Self-Sacrifice Required, Says Walter Johnson

I CONSIDER common sense and hard work to be the best formula I know for success. You seldom see any man who has made a success of his life, no matter in what line, unless he has had these qualifications. Real success is not won overnight. It's nearly always the result of years of training and much self-sacrifice to gain your end.



I was born and raised on a farm, and I will always be a farmer at heart. I am never as happy as when I am in the country, and I love dogs, cows and chickens. I owe my long life in base ball to the fact that I have never spent winters in the cities, but always where I could be outdoors most of the time, hunting, or doing farm work. The best way to keep in condition is never to get out of condition.—Walter Johnson.

Every farm boy knows the story of Walter Johnson, the "Big Train" of baseball. Few players can stand the physical strain of big league baseball for the innings which won the World Series for his team, year before last. "Never get out of condition," he says, and much of his own success has been due to the fact that he has consistently practiced the rules he gives in this message to our boys. His high standards of personal conduct have made him one of the best loved and most popular heroes of the great American sport.

the only one who has debts. And then, like all lines of work, some are more successful than others. I know many farmers I envy. Some of them have made a success because they have followed the county agent's advice.

Dear Uncle Frank:
"Down with rouge." Yes'm, it would not be a bad idea, that is, if the other girls would quit, too. One puts it on because all the rest do. I saw this in a book once:

"He told the shy maid of his love,
The color left her cheeks,
But on the shoulder of his coat
It showed for several weeks."
In my last letter, I spoke of our dog. I had both "he" and "she" for the same one. Well, it's this way. She is a female dog with a male name—Uncus.

If M. C.'s should not discuss the things you think we should not because we are just children, what should we talk about? As for farm life, that was discussed long ago.—Helen Piper.

That's just one reason for not using powder—it's a giveaway and is embarrassing to the young man. I noticed your mixed use of he and she, and I am glad you explained, because now I am sure you know better. I have not put any limit on the subjects we discuss. But I think we should give consideration to sensible ones once in a while. Even if you are children, I know you can talk sense.

GOOD ROADS CONTEST.

I BELIEVE that your opinions on good roads would be interesting. We all have had experience with good roads, so know something about them. For the two best papers of 250 words

telling how good roads benefit the folks who live in the country, we will give dandy pencil boxes, containing pens, pencils, and most everything a pencil box should have. The next three papers selected will win for their writers, one of these dandy, modern, large-barrelled clutch pencils. The next five winners will get unique and handy pocket knives. The subject of this contest will be, "How Good Roads Help the Farmer." The contest will close October 15. Be sure to put your name and address on your papers, and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. Send the papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

CONTEST WINNERS.

A GREAT many got the mixed-word contest. The letters, when they were straightened out, read, "Children's Hospital of Michigan Convalescent Home, Farmington, Michigan." Merry Circle buttons will be given to all who got the contest correct, if they are not members. The prize winners are:

Pencil Boxes.

John Vlock, R. 2, Carleton, Mich.
Cora Bartlett, Northport, Mich.
Clare W. Fox, R. 1, Orion, Mich.
Elmer Erickson, R. 1, Alto, Mich.
William W. Johnson, R. 2, Bellaire, Mich.

Fountain Pens.

Elmer Nara, Bruce Crossing, Mich.
Elwood F. Holland, R. 3, Quincy, Mich.
Reva Covert, R. 5, Ionia, Mich.
Helen Merchant, Grindstone City, Mich.
Audrey Fennick, R. 3, Vicksburg, Mich.



IMPROVING HUMAN STOCK.

HEREDITY! Some of us don't believe in it at all, and others not only believe all that is true, but a lot that isn't.

A few years ago a little group of people interested in heredity or, to use another term, "Eugenics," decided that if live stock exhibitions were a good thing to improve the strain and breeding of cattle, they should be extended to cover human stock. They started an exhibit at the State Fair at Topeka, Kansas, calling it "The Fitter Families' Competition." Now this has extended to several other states, and last year such a competition was held at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit.

The Fitter Families' Competition is an educational feature designed to interest people in the laws of inheritance and health. For some unknown reason we have imagined that while the domestic animals which man has developed to such perfection are subject to these laws, man himself is not affected by them. We have kept elaborate pedigrees for our animals, but have seldom troubled to compile genealogies for ourselves, and when we have kept genealogies they have been mere lists of names, with no description of the individuals. Now science has shown us that names are not as important as characteristics, and this new consciousness has been embodied in a human pedigree blank which is of real value—The Record of Family Traits.

I do not know just how much this effort will accomplish. I do not suppose that young people will ever deliberately choose their mates with a view to excellence in breeding. On the other hand, I am positive that the publicity given to the possibilities of transmission of desirable, or undesirable traits already is having a definite influence with the best of our young people—sufficient to make them pause

when one whose personality may be attractive, but transmissible traits unprofitable is being weighed in the balance. I think this propaganda will increase in power, and it is right that it should. The health examinations given at the Fitter Families' Competition are well worth while and, although free of charge, are given with the utmost care. They may show hidden weaknesses that can be corrected. They serve to guide the future course of family life. They not only make for a longer span of years, but for a wiser, brighter and happier duration.

It is required that all those who enter the examinations of the Fitter Families' Competition, make entry in advance. Therefore, if you are interested, write to the manager of the State Fair at Detroit, Michigan, and make inquiries about the entries in "Human Stock."

NERVOUS AND DESPONDENT.

I am thirty-nine, and in good flesh. Weigh 166 pounds and gaining. But I am very nervous and blue. Have head noises, can count my heart beats from throbbing in head. Am getting distrustful of my best friends. Life hardly seems worth living. Doctors give me tonics but do only temporary good.—Jane D.

I think you have allowed the head noises to get the better of you. I am not surprised that doctors do no good. It is up to you to tell yourself that life is worth living, and so steadfastly set yourself to ignore the noises that trouble you. After you have followed this plan a while you will be surprised to notice that the noises are less and that you are better in every way. You might have your blood pressure tested and the blood examined as to quality, but I doubt if you have anything that medicine will help.

Shock absorbers for typewriters to stand on, thus making them rattle-proof, have been invented.

The Spiral Bedspring that Supports the Spine



The Hit of Two State Fairs

At both the Ohio and Michigan Fairs the Sani-Tabl-Tub was given an enthusiastic reception. More people flocked to this display than to any other. Crowds waited in line for a demonstration.

A Bathtub in Every Home

The Sani-Tabl-Tub offers the health and luxury of a real man-size bath at a price all can afford to pay and no cost for installation.

Sturdy, full size, strongly built, yet light. When not in use as a bath or laundry tub, it is easily turned on its side and you then have a useful table with a fine porcelain top—a handsome piece of furniture.

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Complete information about building concrete walks and floors as well as many other farm improvements of concrete is contained in our illustrated booklet, "Concrete Around the Home." Write for free copy today.

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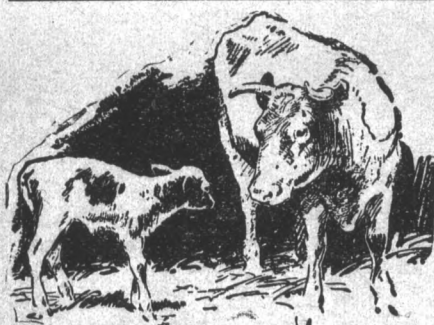
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Wonderful for Removing Retained Afterbirth
Mr. Shallow also says: "I also found B-K the greatest thing out for cows that don't clean readily after calving. This is a job I always had to do by hand, but now I use B-K by injecting about a gallon of water and B-K solution, at the rate of 1 oz. to 6 quarts of water, and have never known it to fail in bringing all things right before the fourth day."

Calf Scours
On thousands of Farms B-K is kept on hand constantly for retained afterbirth, abortion, calf scours, dairy sterilizing, disinfection for poultry and similar uses. It is non-poisonous, clean, and leaves no odor. Dependable and cheap.
Write for valuable book about the use of B-K for live stock. The information it gives has saved farmers many thousands of dollars. Address:
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Retained after Birth
"I think B-K the greatest thing out for cows that do not clean readily after calving. This is a job I always had to do by hand, and now I use B-K."—Peter Shallow, Wisconsin.
How to Turn Losses into Profits
Cows Calves Dairy Pigs
into Profits

Live stock AND DAIRYING

Hog Cholera Serum Shortage

Unusual Precautions Necessary to Prevent Serious Losses

THE disquieting fact that we are face to face with a serious national shortage of anti-hog cholera serum and virus, should be broadcast to swine growers far and near. Not many serious outbreaks have occurred in Michigan for two or three years, but right now would be an auspicious time (from the germ's standpoint) for the cholera bug to get busy.

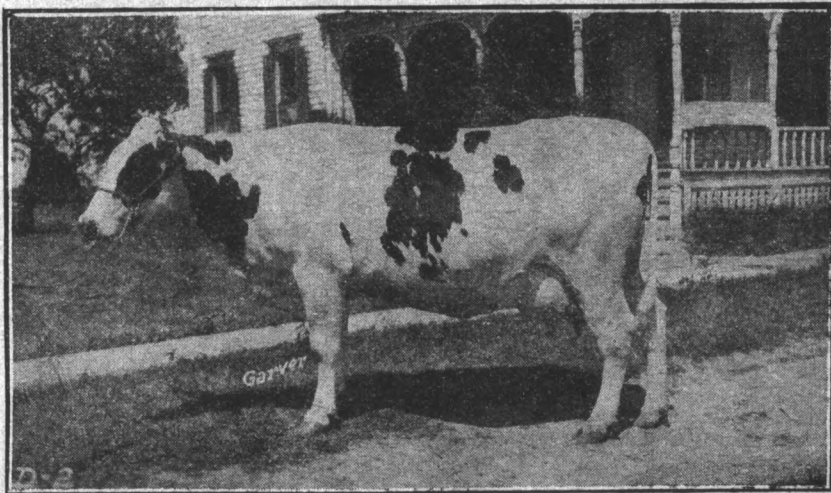
Because of the relative scarcity of hog cholera during late years, vaccination as a preventative measure fell to low levels. In the face of this shortened demand, serum producing plants were not inclined to pile up stocks, especially as they were forced to use high-priced hogs to produce from. Hence supplies in storage be-

nizing rings" around outbreaks by furnishing serum and virus free of charge to diseased herds and those on adjoining farms. While this is doubtless a fine practice, the policy is of no avail if the serum is not obtainable. Thus the prevention of outbreaks seems to rest largely in the hands of the hog growers themselves.

A word to the wise has been said to be sufficient.

TO STANDARDIZE COW-TESTING WORK.

DAIRMEN of the United States are constantly placing more faith in the value of cow testing association records. According to the United



This Cow, Dutchland Creamelle Ascalon Lady, Owned by Lakefield Farms, Holds the Michigan Butter Record in the 365-day Division for Junior Two-year-olds, producing 896 Pounds in that Time.

came unusually low, and the occurrence this summer of several widely spread outbreaks in the corn belt has caused an acute shortage. Delay is invariably experienced in getting orders filled, as distribution is on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Such being the case, extra caution will have to be exercised by hog men if serious losses are to be avoided. War should be declared on pigeons, sparrows, and crows that fly from farm to farm. Dogs and cats given to much visiting should be destroyed or confined. Unnecessary trips into the neighbors' hog lots should be guarded against. At the first appearance of conditions that might indicate cholera, a competent veterinarian should be called, and if cholera is found the surrounding territory should be appraised of the fact.

The feeding of garbage is always fraught with danger from infection-bearing meatscraps, and the material should never be fed to unvaccinated hogs. In fact, Michigan has a law compelling the vaccination of garbage-fed swine. If violations of this law are discovered, no time should be lost in reporting the offender, as he is a grave menace to any swine-raising community.

The present time of year, when silo filling, bean threshing, and other jobs call for considerable "changing work," is a season especially conducive to disseminating the disease. The virus can easily be carried from farm to farm on shoes, horses' hoofs, wagon wheels, etc. Hogs seem to be unusually susceptible to cholera during the fall, possibly because of the digestive disturbances incident to going on a full feed of new corn.

Several Michigan counties have adopted the policy of making "immu-

States Department of Agriculture, there are now 844 of these associations operating in the United States, testing the herds of twenty thousand dairymen each month. More than 325,000 cows are regularly under test in these associations.

The cow testing committee of the American Dairy Science Association, meeting in Detroit October 8, has completed a set of uniform methods to be used in the conduct of these organizations.

The uniform rules now in use in almost all states conducting cow testing association work have aided materially in improving the work of the cow tester. Cow testers are dairy cow book-keepers who are employed by groups of dairymen to give them more information about their cow business. It is the cow tester's business to stop losses through poor cows. He also helps improve the rations fed cows, and makes a careful study of the breeding value of dairy bulls used by his members.

Great losses in time, effort, and money have been incurred in all dairy sections when no records of production are kept. The coming of the cow tester to the dairy farmer results in the stoppage of these losses. According to A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Department, Michigan State College, chairman of the committee, even greater profitable results are expected throughout the dairy sections of the country through the continued application of cow testing methods. Much favorable comment has originated from many dairy localities regarding the improved methods recommended by this committee.

The personnel of the committee is as follows: A. C. Baltzer, Michigan State College, chairman; E. A. Han-



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sen, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota; Burt Oderkirk, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; James Linn, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, and J. B. Parker, Dairy Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BELIEVES SHEEP WOULD HELP THESE FARMERS.

WHILE going through our northern tier of counties, one is struck with the fact that only one out of ten farmers are owners of sheep and growers of wool. This is all the more remarkable when it is known that sheep will do well on our cut-over lands, which often are too poor to graze cattle or horses.

When I asked our representative at Big Rapids, Mr. Hardy, why he purchased no wool in the large sections

west of Big Rapids, he replied that there were no sheep in that section, which formerly grew much wool, that the farmers had been offered big prices for them, and being in need of money had sold them. This is probably the history of other sections.

These lands will support many sheep and we know now that sheep are "the best paying thing on the farm." These lands are especially adapted to the coarser wools, such as Shropshires, Oxford, Cottswold, Hampshire Downs and Cheviot. These very useful wools can be grown in large quantity and there is always a great and insistent demand for the lambs from these grades, for there are none better, and the east calls loudly for them. The lamb eaters are getting more numerous and the lamb raisers scarcer.—Albert Fecht.

Sweet Clover for Pasture

By Geo. A. Brown
Prof. Animal Industry, M. S. C.

WHILE the use of sweet clover as a pasture crop is relatively new to most of us, my experience of two years with it leads me to give it unqualified endorsement as a pasture for both cattle and sheep.

During the dry weather of this summer a white blossom sweet clover pasture carried a large part of the beef herd on the college farm, and all of the breeding ewes and their lambs. Had it not been for this sweet clover pasture, it would have been necessary to bring the sheep and cattle to the barn and feed them, inasmuch as our other pastures were all dried up. Owing to the lateness of the spring we were not able to turn on to this pasture until the last of May.

In the low places in the field the sweet clover had winter-killed and there was considerable June grass. In one end of the field there was three or four acres of June grass sod. We naturally expected that both the cattle and sheep would eat the June grass to the ground before they would touch the sweet clover, but, much to our surprise, they began eating sweet clover immediately, and while they would seem to prefer the June grass for the first couple of days they have since then eaten the sweet clover just as readily as they would the grass.

As the stock could not keep this field down, part of it was mowed rather high and put in the barn for hay. The sheep have pastured quite largely on the sections of the field which were mowed where the fine growth came up. The cattle, however, grazed to a large extent on the higher sweet clover which was not clipped, and have kept it down so that on August 16 the entire field was covered with a very fine growth of feed. We think enough of it so that we have another field seeded to sweet clover for use next year.

I do not think that there is any crop that can be used for a pasture which has the carrying capacity per acre that does sweet clover, nor is there any crop that will stand the dry weather and give plenty of succulent feed during mid-summer as sweet clover will. As yet we have never pastured horses on the sweet clover, nor have we used it for hog pasture.

As a hay crop I would not recommend either white blossom or yellow blossom sweet clover, as quite a number of losses have been caused by the feeding of sweet clover hay. This is supposed to be due to a fungus which develops within the large hollow stalk of the sweet clover and causes a non-coagulability of the animal's blood. While these losses have not been general they have occurred in several places in the state, as well as in other states, and the risk of feeding it is such that it seems preferable to use other crops for hay. In situations where it seems that sweet clover is about the only leguminous hay that

can be produced, the seed should be sown especially thick so that the stems will be as fine as possible, and not pithy or hollow, although anyone who can grow any other leguminous hay should do so in preference to the sweet clover.

DEMAND FOR MICHIGAN COWS INCREASES.

THE districts supplying milk to the large eastern cities have been hard hit in the tuberculosis eradication campaign and have been compelled to look elsewhere for healthy replacement animals. The fine showing made in Michigan with less than two per cent infection found in more than 850,000 cattle tested during the last two years, has resulted in a very active export business, particularly during 1925 and 1926.

Cattle exported for the year ended June 30, 1923, was 3,178; 1924 was 4,801; 1925 was 7,693; 1926 was 14,222. Thus, during the two-year period ended June, 1924, cattle exports totaled 7,979 head, as compared to 21,915 head during the past two years, an increase of nearly 175 per cent in two years' time.

The increased demand for Michigan cows for export offers a wonderful opportunity for improving the average quality of our dairy herds and we hope that Michigan farmers and dairymen are not selling their very best animals. Not that we would advocate selling the culls, as such a practice could only result in destroying the market. There is only one place where such worthless dairy animals should go, and that is direct to the block and, when the herd owners realize this fact, dairy cattle improvement will be greatly speeded up. On the other hand, the best animals should be retained in the herds for breeding purposes. An offer of \$125 or \$150 for a grade cow is a strong temptation, but we hope the dairymen of Michigan will appreciate the fact that this market for good cows for eastern shipment is just beginning and will keep their best cows to breed more good ones for future use.

The eastern dairy states are just nicely started in the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis, and it will take years to complete the program, and thousands and thousands of cows to replace the diseased animals. Michigan dairymen should avail themselves of the two best methods of improving their herds, the pure-bred sire and the cow testing association, and begin raising more good cattle for eastern shipment. Under this plan they will be able to hold a good market for their surplus and at the same time be continually building their herds up to higher standards. We can sell the best automobiles in the world and still have them. Not so with cows.



what you need to make your farm- grown feeds pay

Farm-grown feeds (oats, barley, corn) carry only 12 to 15 percent protein; they lack minerals, palatability, and digestibility. Therefore, to make milk profitably with them, these qualities must be added.

Amco 32% Supplement furnishes you, in one bag, all that your farm-grown grains lack. It is the ideal supplement for them. The formula, given below, is the best proof of this.

Feeding Directions

For use with good clover hay and alfalfa hay, mix 1100 lbs. of farm-grown corn and any combination of oats, barley, and peas with 900 lbs. of Amco 32% Supplement. For use with poorer hay, mix 800 lbs. of farm-grown grains and 1200 lbs. of Amco 32% Supplement.

Amco

32% Supplement

500 lbs.	Cottonseed Meal
100 "	Soybean Oil Meal
500 "	Gluten Meal
280 "	Linseed Meal
100 "	Corn Distillers Grains
260 "	St. Wheat Bran
100 "	Hominy
100 "	Molasses
20 "	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	Ground Limestone
20 "	Salt

1505 lbs. Total Digestible
Nutrients in 1 Ton

AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill.

Amco Feed Mixing Service purchases and mixes, according to Conference Board formulas, feeds which will enable farmers to feed farm animals profitably. Great mills, trained buyers, a tremendous volume of business make the prices of "Amco Mixed" feeds unusually low, quality considered.

37 Years of Safety and Prompt Payment

Any money you have on hand now can be invested so as to earn 5% and 6% with perfect safety.

It can be invested in such a manner as to make it a very easy and simple matter for you to draw all or part of your money whenever you want it. In order to earn the 5% rate your money need only remain with the company 90 days, at which time it earns for each day—from date of investment to date of withdrawal.

The 6% rate is paid if the account is in force on the dividend dates—Jan. 1st and July 1st.

Any sum divisible by \$20.00 can be invested or withdrawn. A check is mailed each six months for the earnings, or they can be compounded.

Ask for booklet.

Resources Over
\$11,000,000

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The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association
Under State Supervision

Thirteenth Annual Public Sale

Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, Howell, Michigan

Thursday, October 21, 1926

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 65

4 Young bulls from high record dams, also with large yearly records.

61 Females, only 3 over 6 yrs. old. 56 will either be fresh at sale time or soon after. Several from high record dams, one from the highest record cow in Livingston County, 36.84 lbs.

The Show Cow, Martha Segis Pontiac 686725 is included in the sale.

(Whole County on Accredited List)

For Catalogs, address

GUY WAKEFIELD, Secretary, Fowlerville, Michigan

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us
Twelve Days before date of publication

FOR SALE—Two young Guernsey bulls, one born March 25, 1925; has A. R. dam. One born October 26, 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 Cream-elle Colantha Lad, a show bull and the sire of two world's record cows and two with records above 35,000 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."



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE—Fifteen good cows, Holsteins and Guernseys, some fresh and some coming fresh soon. WM. F. SHEHAN, Pinckney, Mich.

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.

HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 80 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

Efficient Dairy Herds

Michigan Shows Highest Percentage of High Producers

NEVER before in Michigan's dairy history have more than 1,000 herds been listed for awards of diploma for efficient herd production by the National Dairy Association.

Eleven hundred and sixty-three herds have been so listed this year and each will be awarded the Herd Diploma by the National Dairy Association at the time of the Dairy Show at Detroit, October 6-13.

This great number of 300-pound butter-fat producing herds excels in numbers those recorded from other states except Wisconsin, which has 1,206 herds listed. More important than that is, that it represents more than forty per cent of all herds under test in Michigan, these having reached the coveted butter-fat production mark of 300 pounds. Just one state exceeds the number of herds listed by the Dairy Department of Michigan State College, in this 300-pound butter-fat class, according to W. E. Skinner, manager of the National Dairy Association. However, Mr. Skinner further stated that Michigan dairy herds are far ahead of other states when based on a percentage basis, with nearly half of all Michigan herds under test exceeding the 300-pound mark in butter-fat production.

The Michigan dairy herds entered in this national 300-pound butter-fat club includes ten herds which have averaged more than 500 pounds of butter fat production. Heading the list of 500 pound herd owners is Arthur Reek, of Imlay City, Michigan, member of the Lapeer County Cow Testing Association. Mr. Reek's herd produced 577.6 pounds of butter-fat and is believed to be highest in the United States. The Reek herd of pure-bred Holsteins have been under test in cow testing association work for six years.

Other leading herds are as follows:

Name and Address.	Breed.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
C. R. Mosier, Allegan	PB & Gr J	10,447	5.02	523.9
Earl Bayes, St. Louis	PB & Gr J	9,686	5.33	517.0
Reuben Bittle, Flint	PB & Gr H	12,368	4.10	515.8
Frank Jewell, Rockford	PB H	14,396	3.60	514.6
J. C. Coleman, Bannister	PB H	14,417	3.58	512.6
Ora Wedge, Big Rapids	PB H	13,406	3.77	504.6
Delbert Conley, St. Louis	PB & Gr H	13,830	3.64	504.1
Glen Clarkson, Brown City	PB & Gr H	12,837	3.89	500.2

Further proof that continued testing pays the herd owner in greater net profits can be found when a list of the 300-pound herds of 1925 and 1924 are compared with those of 1926. There were 386 herds above the 300-pound butter-fat production requirement in 1924, and 817 herds during 1925, while there were 1,163 herds during 1926.

In summarizing the list this year it is found that ninety herds have made the 300-pound butter-fat production for three years, and 276 herds have qualified for two years.

The dairy industry in Michigan will be properly enhanced through the continued efficient production of Michigan dairy herds. The time is not far distant when all Michigan dairymen will desire to, and strive for, nothing less than 300-pound herds in order to get greater profits. Continued testing through cow testing associations, and more widespread use of this organization by all dairymen will lend a lasting effect in profits earned by Michigan dairy cows.

COOPERSVILLE FARMER HAS LIVING TWIN COLTS.

CALIFORNIA likes to boast it has the first in everything, but in the matter of living twin colts, P. Calahan, Coopersville, Michigan, farmer, living on Route No. 1, rises to dispute its claim to the "first and only living twin colts in the world."

Calahan boasts the ownership of twin mares. They were born twelve years ago, indicating Michigan has beaten California to the twin colt honors by a dozen years. The twins are Percherons and make a well-matched team.—J. C. M.

If all bird life were destroyed, insects would dominate the earth.

New Market for Dairy Cows

How Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Cattle will Move Through the Buffalo Market to Eastern States

TO date all of the eastern states, except Rhode Island and New Jersey have agreed to accept cattle from accredited herds, and accredited counties without retest, if the instructions given below are properly complied with. It is quite probable that if this new plan proves a success at the Buffalo market, it will be inaugurated at Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and other markets.

As stated in a previous article, the Buffalo Stock Yards Company has granted use of one end of the sheep barn, which location was selected by a committee of federal and state officials interested in the plan. These accredited cattle will therefore be entirely segregated from the other cattle in the yards. The breeders of dairy cattle for eastern shipment will be greatly benefited by this new system of marketing tuberculosis-free accredited cattle because it will reduce the cost of the transfer from the producer to the consumer, which in this case is the eastern dairyman, who converts practically all of his feed into liquid milk.

Under the present system, which has become a very common practice, agents for the eastern dealers go to some considerable expense in driving about the country, purchasing springers for eastern shipment. When these eastern dealers, or the eastern dairymen themselves are able to get the

kind of cows they want at some central market, the cost of picking up the cattle in the country will be saved, which will add to the price paid the producer, \$5.00 to \$10 per head.

There are a number of shipping associations in these accredited counties that can furnish one car of such cows per week. These will not be bought in the country, but each farmer will deliver to his shipping association, cows satisfactory to the eastern trade, which he may wish to sell. Where there is no such shipping association, the local dealer will assemble a carload of such cattle at certain intervals and consign same to his commission firm with the expectation of receiving satisfactory prices.

FARM ELECTRICITY EQUIPMENT.

ON an eight-mile line between Dansville and Mason, farmers are paying \$3.00 a month, and three to five cents per kilowatt hour for the electricity they use. This is an experimental line of 5,000 volts to determine the value of electricity to the farmer. The agricultural engineering department of Michigan State College is co-operating with the electrical companies in this test. A national committee has loaned the college electrical equipment to loan to the farmers during a three months' test. Similar tests are being made in other parts of the country.

CATTLE

For Sale—Guernsey Bulls of serviceable age and younger. **HATT & SON, Napoleon, Mich.**

For Sale Jersey Bull, five years old, exceptionally well bred, registered, \$75. **FRED S. DONALD, Oxford, 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.

Shorthorns Some young cows with heifer calves by side. Bates and Scotch top breeding. T. B. tested. **WM. D. McMULLEN, R. No. 1, Adrian, Mich.**

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

SHORTHORNS for beef and milk. A few heifers and cows for sale. Rodney's Model in service. **W. E. MORRIS, R. 5, Flint, 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.**

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

HOGS

DUROCS

Boars and Gilts

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Spring boars and gilts from Michigan pioneer herd of big type P. C. hogs. Some of the best prospects among them I ever bred, sired by "The Wolverine" and "The Grand Model," the best two-year-old boar I ever owned. A boar or sow from this herd adds prestige to your own. **W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES Stock of all ages for sale. Sired by 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.**

FOR SALE HAMPSHIRE, fall boars, spring boars, open gilts and weanling pigs. **J. P. SPITLER & SON, R. 1, Henderson, 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 boar pigs of spring and summer farrow for sale. 13th year in business. **JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

SHEEP

1000 CHOICE EWES

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

Shropshires—Oxfords

Yearling and ram lambs. Also a few McKerrow bred Oxford ewes for sale. **Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.**

THE MAPLES SHROPSHIRE

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-breds. 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 mutton kind. As good as grow. Photos free. **F. H. RUSSELL, Box 40, Wakeman, Ohio.**

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

SHEEP all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Tunis, Lincolns, Karakules and Hampshire. **L. R. KUNEY, 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.**

THE T. B. TEST.

Would you kindly give me the rules and regulations concerning the T. B. testing of infected cattle? Can farmers ask for a re-test before being compelled to dispose of their cattle? Are farmers allowed to kill their animals and bury them, and then receive compensation from the state government? Can infected animals be shipped out of the state? Would an overdose of this T. B. test fluid injected into the animals show signs of reactors if they were not in the first place infected animals?—E. E.

If reference is had to the tuberculin test of cattle which have reacted to a properly conducted test, the inquirer is advised that permission for such tests, or re-tests, are never given. The tuberculin testing of millions of cattle has demonstrated that the test used, if properly applied and interpreted, is accurate, and, therefore, an animal that reacts is considered tuberculous and must be disposed of as such.

A cattle owner may not kill and bury a reactor if he desires to obtain the state or federal indemnity. In order that indemnity be secured, reacting animals must be shipped to the slaughtering center indicated, or arranged for, and disposed of in accordance with instructions.

Tuberculous cattle may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter, if consigned to an establishment under federal supervision and covered by proper certificates, if branded and marked in accordance with the regulations.

Tuberculin, the material used in conducting tuberculin tests, does not, as prepared, contain any germ, either living or dead, and it is further protected by the addition of an antiseptic. The material is incapable of producing any disease, injuring any animal, or causing an animal to exhibit a reaction if tuberculosis is not present.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

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.

Sore on Hind Quarter.—I have a seven-year-old horse which was hurt on its hind quarter. The sore has been getting worse right along. It heals up for a day or so, and then it will open up, and matter comes out. They say it is proud flesh. How can I get it to heal? **J. M.**—There must be some dead tissue at the bottom of the wound. Enlarge the opening, so that it can be thoroughly cleaned out, by injecting a solution of cresol or lysol twice daily—one tablespoonful to a pint of warm water. The wound must be healed from the bottom.

Fails to Breed.—I have a cow that has been served three times without results. Some tell me that feeding cooked cull beans is to blame. The bull is a sure one. Does feeding bone meal help correct this condition? I also have a cow that will not come in heat as she should. Would bone meal help this condition? **E. W.**—This is usually due to some abnormal condition of the genital organs. A high protein feed, such as the beans, is frequently blamed for having something to do in bringing about this condition. The feeding of a mineral mixture, such as equal parts of ground limestone, steamed bone meal and common salt, over a long period of time would be beneficial, but would not recommend commencing its use now, and expect immediate results.

Unthrifty Bull.—I have a bull which will be two years old in the spring. He don't seem to eat well. There seems to be nothing wrong with his teeth. He is very thin. The chop is made of oats and wheat, five bushels of oats and one bushel of wheat. **A. K.**—It would be advisable to have the bull tuberculin tested, as frequently the condition you describe is caused by tuberculosis. Try feeding a mixture of ground oats, corn meal, bran and a little oil meal. Take fluid extract nux vomica, two ounces; fluid extract ginger, one ounce, and water to make a pint. Give one ounce three times daily.



Cow Comfort Means Greater Production

Jamesway Stalls are designed to provide most comfort for the cows; to keep cows clean; to save labor, time, feed and bedding; to improve cow health.

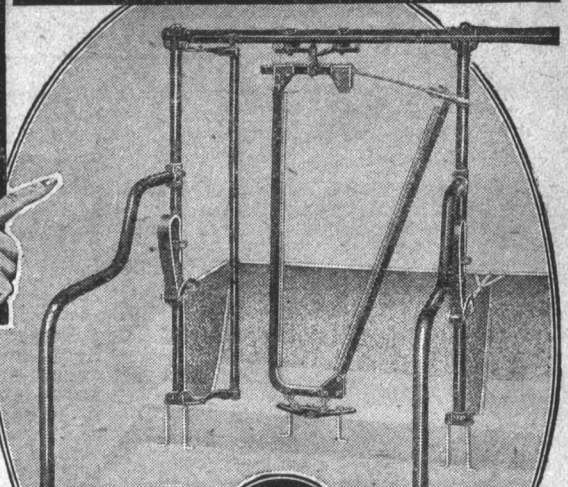
For nearly 20 years Jamesway Stalls have been recognized by leading dairymen as the BEST designed and BEST built Stalls, therefore, the cheapest. By providing the cow with more comfort they increase milk production. In fact, Jamesway Stalls soon pay for themselves in this respect alone.

Write For Barn Equipment Catalog

Write today for our big Free Barn Equipment Catalog. Learn all about Jamesway Stalls, Litter Carriers, Drinking Cups, Calf and Bull Pens, Hog and Poultry House equipment. Don't buy equipment of any kind until you get this free book and see for yourself the many superior qualities of Jamesway Equipment—equipment that costs less in the long run because it lasts longer, increases production and cuts down labor and feed costs. Write to office nearest you.

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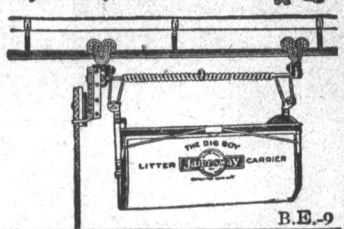
BETTER STALLS and Cost Less



Jamesway

BARN EQUIPMENT

Stalls
Litter
Carriers
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Cups
Ventilating
Systems, etc.



Registered Hampshire Rams

W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

FOR SALE—25 Registered Rambouillet Rams, one and two years old. Also 15 yearling ewes. **A. & F. PARMENTER, R. No. 1, Durand, Mich.**

Rambouillet Rams registered, large well-built, from large, heavy shearing ram, priced right. **H. W. HART, R. 2, Greenville, 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 Haire Ranch, Charles Post, Mgr., West Branch, Mich.

For Sale pure bred Rambouillet rams and ewes. **E. M. Moore, Mason, Mich.** Farm 1½ 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.**

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MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, October 5.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.37; No. 2 red \$1.36; No. 2 mixed \$1.35.
Chicago.—December \$1.38%; May \$1.43%.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.36 @1.37.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 87c; No. 3 yellow 85c.
Chicago.—December 80%; May at 87%.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, old 52c; new 49c; No. 3 old 50c; new 47c.
Chicago.—December 43%; May at 48%.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 97c.
Chicago.—December at 98%; May \$1.04%.

Toledo.—Rye 96c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.90 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.65.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.25 @ 6; red kidney \$8.25 @ 8.75.

Barley.

Malting 75c; feeding 61c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21.05; Cash alsike \$18; timothy, old \$2.70; new \$2.90.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$19.50 @ 20.50; standard \$18.50 @ 19.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$18.50 @ 19.50; No. 2 timothy \$16.50 @ 17.50; No. 1 clover \$16.50 @ 17.50; wheat and oat straw at \$12 @ 13; rye straw \$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

Wheat prices made further small gains in the past week, and are about 10 cents above the low point early in September. Weather damage and delayed marketing in Canada and, to a lesser extent, in the United States, dry weather in Argentina, higher prices in the Liverpool market, absence of pressure from cash wheat in domestic markets, and increased speculative support have been the influences back of the rise. Altogether, wheat outlook for higher prices is much stronger than a month or six weeks ago.

RYE

In spite of a small crop, light receipts, and fair exports in the last three or four weeks, the visible supply of rye has gained about as much since the start of the new crop year as in the same period of the past three years. Export clearances have fallen off in the last ten days, but prices have been rather firm along with wheat.

OATS

The oats market is slowly developing strength as rains continue to delay the completion of threshing and increase the amount of field damage. Because of the delay in threshing, as well as because of the small crop, primary receipts since August 1, when the new crop year started, have been only about half as large as in the same period last year or two years ago. Demand is narrow, however, and, in spite of the small movement, stocks at terminals have increased.

CORN

After showing numerous bursts of strength in the last month or six weeks because of the possibility that part of the crop would be caught by frost, the corn market became a decidedly tame affair when the frosts and freezing weather actually arrived. Some observers believe that the grain had made better progress towards maturity than the foliage indicated. In addition, growers sold old corn freely for a week or ten days, so that the distribution of warehouse accumulations at terminals was slowed down. Consuming demand remains listless. The corn situation undoubtedly holds the possibility of a moderate degree of shortage before another crop can

be grown, but the market is not inclined to anticipate it at present. Instead, the large stocks of old corn still on farms and in commercial channels, the slow demand and the possibility of a decrease in the number of hogs due to cholera have been emphasized. However, the market is in position for a sharp rise which may start at any time.

SEEDS

Demand for forage crop seeds is light, due to the prolonged wet weather and recent low temperatures which have delayed planting. Sweet clover is selling for more than a year ago, and in view of the reduction of 15 per cent in the crop, as compared with 1925, the small carry-over following the heavy spring sales, and the probable demand due to the increased popularity of sweet clover, it is reasonable to expect an advancing trend during the winter.

FEEDS

The feed market is generally quiet, with prices for both wheat and corn feeds about steady. The recent cold wet weather may stimulate a more active demand. Prospects for a large output of cottonseed meal are depressing prices on that commodity.

HAY

The hay market continues in about the same fashion as a week ago. Demand is slow and amply provided for by current receipts. Country takings of hay have been curtailed by the improvement in pastures, and the recent rains have increased the yield of some late hay crops. On the Pacific Coast, where pastures are in good condition, orders for alfalfa hay are small, and prices have declined during the past fortnight.

EGGS

Fresh egg prices are steady at the highest prices for the season, although supplies are larger than at this time a year ago, and withdrawals of storage eggs during the past week or more have not equaled last year. Strictly fresh eggs are scarce, however, and prices on fancy stock are

easily maintained. Eggs which have been held back in the country too long are sharply discriminated against in price. Production is still considerably

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 36½ @ 38c; extras 38½ @ 39½c; ordinary firsts 29 @ 33c; miscellaneous 36c; dirties 20 @ 27c; checks 20 @ 26c. Live poultry, hens 25½c; springers 23c; roosters 19c; ducks 23c; geese 19c; turkeys 34c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 37 @ 41c; storage at 32½ @ 36c. Live poultry, springers at 28c; light springers 31c; heavy hens 29c; light hens 20c; ducks 23 @ 24c.

BUTTER

The butter market has been rather firmly pegged during the past week, with prices slightly higher at the close. Receipts which had been running in excess of a year ago fell off, although conditions remained favorable to a heavy fall make. Fresh butter was plentiful, however, and withdrawals of storage butter during the past ten days have not been as large as at the corresponding time a year ago. Consumption continues on a satisfactory scale, however, fresh production will diminish as the season progresses, storage holdings of butter are no longer considered burdensome, and an advancing trend can be expected in the market during the next two or three months.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 45c; New York 46c. In Detroit 40½ @ 42½c.

POTATOES

The potato market recovered somewhat from the decline of a week ago, due chiefly to the scarcity of good stock. The movement to distributing markets has fallen behind preceding weeks and the corresponding period a year ago, following the cold, wet weather and declining prices which kept producers from digging. Last season, the first big advance on the crop began in October, carrying prices at Chicago to \$4.50 a bushel by the end of the month. While higher prices than the current level are expected this year, the advance may not come until a little later in the season when supplies normally are on the decline and buying is more active. Northern

round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.10 @ 2.35 per hundred pounds, sacked, in the Chicago wholesale market.

WOOL

Wool prices show a distinct rising tendency. The goods market is buoyant and mills appear to be expecting to advance goods prices, hence are buying wool more freely and, in some cases, are anticipating their future needs, although they were slightly less active last week. Heretofore, buying has been of a hand-to-mouth character. Foreign markets also are strong. Boston prices, clean basis, are about 10 cents below the foreign

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.

level, tariff considered, and imports have been light in the last four months. Some of the foreign wools held in bond at the seaboard may be re-shipped abroad. Ohio delaines at Boston are quoted at 46 cents, grease basis, with fine clothing at 41 cents. Half-blood combing is quoted at 45 cents, and quarter-blood at 44 cents. Fine staple territory wools are selling at \$1.10 @ 1.12 clean basis.

APPLES

Apple markets generally are dull, with the movement to market rapidly gaining and demand continuing on a limited scale. Shipments recently have exceeded a thousand cars each day. The movement of western apples is not equaling a year ago, although eastern apples are coming in larger quantities than at this time last season. Illinois A-2½-inch Grimes Golden apples are quoted at \$3.50 @ 4 per barrel at Chicago.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 75c @ \$2.50 bu; crabapples \$1 @ 3 bu; wax beans at \$1.50 @ 2.50 bu; green beans \$1.50 @ 2.75 bu; beets 65c @ \$1 bu; cauliflower at \$1.50 @ 4 bu; sweet corn 13 @ 25c dozen; cabbage 50 @ 90c bu; chard 50 @ 60c bu; local celery 25 @ 50c dozen; carrots 75c @ \$1 bu; cucumbers, slicers 75c @ \$1.50 bu; dills \$2 @ 2.50 bu; gherkins \$3 @ 6 bu; leaf lettuce 90c @ \$1.25 bu; dry onions \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; green onions 60 @ 85c dozen bunches; root parsley 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; curly parsley 25 @ 40c dozen bunches; pickling onions \$4 @ 6 bu; potatoes \$1 @ 1.60 bu; sweet peppers, green \$1 @ 1.25 bu; red \$2 @ 3 bu; round radishes 60 @ 80c dozen bunches; long 80c @ \$1 dozen bunches; spinach 75c @ \$1.25 bu; turnips \$1.50 @ 2.50 bu; Hubbard squash 75c @ \$1.25 bu; Italian squash \$1 @ 2.50 bu; tomatoes \$1.50 @ 2.50 bu; cantaloupes \$1.25 @ 2.50 bu; egg plant, round 75c @ \$1 bu; long \$1.25 @ 2 bu; peaches \$1 @ 3 bu; pears \$1.50 @ 3 bu; watermelons 75c @ \$1.25 bu; grapes \$1.50 @ 2.25 bu; lima beans 50 @ 70c quart; elderberries \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; leeks 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.50 @ 2.25 bu; butter 65c; pumpkins 75c @ \$1 bu; eggs, retail 60 @ 65c; hens, retail 33 @ 35c; springers, retail 33 @ 35c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 25c; retail 28 @ 30c; ducks, wholesale 25c; retail 30c; dressed hens 35 @ 40c; springers 40 @ 45c; ducks 45 @ 50c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Poland China hogs, Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdown sheep, rams and ewes, Holstein bulls.
October 21—12:30 P. M., Barber Stock Farm, Williamston, Mich.
Holsteins.
Oct. 21.—Howell Sales Co., Howell, Mich.
Oct. 26-27-28-29.—Clark, Fon du Lac, Wisconsin.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 5.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 18,000. Market on average weight about 210 lbs. generally steady and comparatively slow; lights 10 @ 15c lower; tops 25c off; tops at \$14.10 paid for 220-240 lbs.; average bulk of 160 lbs. \$12.10; \$13.20 @ 13.95 in bulk; 220-260-lb. butchers \$13.60 @ 14; bulk 270-325 lbs. \$13.25; 185-lb. packing at \$11 @ 11.60; 1,240-lb. slaughter pigs at \$12.55 @ 12.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 16,000. Good choice yearlings fairly active; strong to 25c higher; heavy and low grade steers weak; bulk lower; western grassers and steer feeders, top yearlings at \$12.75, highest of the season; many loads at \$12.50 @ 12.60; she stock slow; cutters and vealers steady; bulls steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20,000. Market fairly active; fat lambs slow, 25c up. No westerners sold; active at \$14.25; bulk of good early sales of natives \$13.50; best native culls \$13; best lambs \$12 @ 12.50; culls 25c up at \$9.50 @ 11.50; most sheep steady; ewes at \$5.50 @ 6.75; feeding lambs down 25c; early sales \$13 @ 13.25.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 164. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 11.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00 @ 9.75
Handy weight butchers 8.00 @ 8.75
Mixed steers and heifers 6.50 @ 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 @ 3.75

Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 6.50
Bologna bulls 5.25 @ 6.00
Stock bulls 5.00 @ 5.25
Feeders 6.00 @ 7.00
Stockers 5.50 @ 6.75
Milkers and springers... \$55.00 @ 90.00

Calves.

Receipts 281. Market steady.
Best \$16.50 @ 17.00
Others 5.50 @ 16.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,063. Market steady.
Best grades \$14.25 @ 14.50
Fair lambs 12.50 @ 13.50
Light to common lambs.. 9.00 @ 11.25
Best lambs 8.50 @ 13.25
Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 7.00
Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,218. Mixed and roughs higher; others steady.
Mixed \$14.50
Roughs 11.00
Light yorkers 13.25
Pigs 12.25
Heavies 13.25
Stags 8.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 8,000. Market 10c higher; tops \$14.35; bulk 180-210 lbs. \$14.25; 160-180 lbs. \$14 @ 14.15; light lights at \$13.75 down; pigs at \$12.50; packing sows at \$10.75 @ 11.25; heavy weight butchers scarce at \$13 and up.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market steady.
Receipts 300. Market steady, with tops at \$14.75; culls \$11 @ 11.50; ewes \$6 @ 7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 50. Market steady; tops at \$17.

UNITED STATES ONION BELT
SHIFTS WESTWARD.

THE east no longer is the leading producer of onions in the United States, this honor having gradually shifted to middle western and western states, the federal bureau of markets reports.

Indiana, with a 3,190,000-bushel crop nosed out New York for first place this year, the latter's crop being placed at 2,574,000 bushels.

Other states in order of importance are: California with 1,900,000 bushels; Massachusetts with 1,666,000 bushels; Ohio with 1,590,000 bushels; Colorado and Michigan with 1,000,000 bushels each. The total crop in fifteen important onion growing states is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels, or nine per cent more than last season.

PAPER FROM CORNSTALKS.

AT the Iowa State College tests are being made in the use of cornstalks for the making of paper. The experimenters have succeeded in making all grades of paper, from the coarse kind to the finest of writing papers, and within a year they hope to have the process perfected so that corn paper can be made on a commercial basis. The use of cornstalks for this purpose may help to banish the borer.

MENNONITES START WHEAT IN
KANSAS.

ON September 23 the Mennonite pioneers in Kansas were honored for the part they played in starting wheat growing in that state. Fifty years ago Kansas was trying to get started in wheat growing. Seed from Michigan and Ohio was tried, without success. Then came the Mennonites, German-Russian settlers who brought seed wheat with them which was produced in southern Russia. This seed proved successful.

A FRUIT MARKET OPEN TO MICHIGAN GROWERS.

LOWER Peninsula farmers who have fruit to sell might very well give attention to the Upper Peninsula market. This section does not meet its own fruit requirements, and imports much fruit from points outside the state. Late in September, Yakima Valley apples were retailing in Marquette at \$3.00 per box, while Arkansas grapes were retailing at thirty-one cents per basket. These western apples are neatly packed in boxes, each apple being carefully wrapped in tissue paper, but the apples themselves are not the equal of good Michigan fruit in eating qualities. Apparently large quantities are shipped here each season. The great majority of the people of the Upper Peninsula live in villages and cities, and hence there is a good market for farm products, such as fruit.—L. A. C.

WANT MICHIGAN-GROWN POTATO SEED.

A MEETING of Michigan State College Extension Department men and county agricultural agents from the southern counties of the Upper Peninsula was held at Escanaba recently for the purpose of discussing a proposition that Upper Peninsula farmers be interested in raising certified seed potatoes for the southern growers. The subject was raised by a visit to the district of a member of the faculty of Louisiana State University who wished to look over the situation as regards a new source for seed potatoes for his section. The outlook is reported to have been encouraging. "Bliss Triumph" is the variety wanted. The "Bliss Triumph" potato has not been favored here, and it will be necessary to introduce this variety to the peninsula through the importation of a car of seed from Montana. It is believed, however, that these potatoes grown in upper Michigan will be free from disease than those grown in Montana, and hence that a good southern market will be insured. Time will tell.—C.

A new alfalfa seeding in Jackson county showed several areas which were apparently badly diseased, while the rest of the field had a fine healthy growth. Investigation showed that the damage on the bad spots had been done by white grubs feeding on the roots of the young plants. Before the alfalfa seeding, the field was a timothy sod which was plowed in the spring before seeding to alfalfa. The owner of the farm said that fall plowing would have saved a large part of the damage done by the grubs.

Sixteen field meetings were held in Eaton county during a soils improvement campaign. Two hundred and four farmers attended the meetings and tests were made of 346 samples of soil. On these campaigns, an attempt is made to interest farmers in using fertilizers which have an analysis that is especially adapted to the special crops or soil types upon the farms owned by them.

Sentiment in favor of a county-wide tuberculosis eradication campaign is developing rapidly in St. Clair county. This county sends \$1,500,000 worth of whole milk to Detroit each year.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Osceola Co.—Weather conditions for this county and this season have been above the average year. Hay crop was very good; rye and wheat above the average. Oats on good land was very good, some fields as high as 70 bushels per acre. Pasture is in best of condition. All kinds of stock in finest shape. A big per cent of corn ready to be cut, with a very good yield; late potatoes are very promising. It is a little too wet for beans and too cold for them to ripen. Buckwheat is doing fine and will be a big crop. Fall apples are plentiful, but no winter apples. There is a big crop of plums, pears and grapes. About the average acreage of fall grain will be sown. Most farmers satisfied with conditions at this time.—A. Z. H.

Shiawassee Co.—Farmers are busy harvesting beans. The crop is a little below average yield. Wheat seeding is practically finished. A large acreage is being seeded than usual. Live stock is in fine condition. Many are cutting their last crop of alfalfa. Farmers are holding wheat for higher prices. Apples are a good crop.—D. M.

St. Joseph Co.—The continued wet weather is keeping farmers back with fall work; wheat and rye seeding are about half done; corn cutting is just getting started; silo filling not started yet. Wheat yields 18 bushels; oats

35 bushels; rye 14 bushels per acre; meadows very green at this time. The acreage of wheat and rye is 100 per cent of usual fall seeding. Corn not matured, needs dry weather; potatoes an average crop; dairy business very good. There is some hog cholera. All kinds of stock looking fine. All kinds of fruit very plentiful.—H. C. S.

Missaukee Co.—Seeding is practically done and about the same acreage is going in as last year. The ground is in good condition for the crop. Threshing is nearly completed. Corn does not mature very rapidly on account of too much rain. Pastures are excellent and hogs are scarce and high. Outside buyers have picked up all surplus cattle. Dairy cows are especially in demand. Fall apples are plentiful. Dairy cows are plentiful but the winter varieties are scarce.

Berrien Co.—Plowing is completed but seeding has been delayed by wet weather. This year's crop of wheat about 40 bushels per acre. Meadows are very fine. Corn is maturing a little later than usual. Potatoes are an average crop. The cold wet weather is keeping grapes and peaches from ripening. Dairying is in a very good condition. The poultry business is also promising.—C. A. C.

Charlevoix Co.—The condition of fruit and potatoes is good. It is a little too wet for buckwheat. Meadows are good. Corn has been frosted in some places. All live stock is in good condition. The acreage of fall grains is about normal. Farmers in general seem pretty well satisfied with the season. Help is a little scarce. The production of small fruits, dairy products, truck crops, poultry and eggs is the general aim of our farmers.—F. S.

Ottawa Co.—Seeding is practically done except where farmers are putting fall grains in fields after beans. Potatoes promise a good crop. Silo filling has been delayed on account of the late maturing corn crop. Wheat yields in this section were not high this year. At present, meadows are in excellent shape, due to the recent rains. Milk prices have advanced a little. Creameries seem to be hard pressed to fill orders for butter. Hogs are scarce and prices satisfactory for those who sell. We have a heavy peach and pear crop. Plums are rotting on trees for lack of demand.—F. C. H.

St. Clair Co.—Seeding is practically completed, and the present order of the day is harvesting the corn crop and filling the silo. Beans are late. Meadows are in excellent condition. The amount of wheat sown is fully up to normal. Corn is a fair crop. Potatoes are promising. This far, wet weather has not affected the crops in this locality. Most of the milk produced here is sold in Detroit. Only a few hogs are raised for market.

5 Tube \$37
Guaranteed
Radio Set

Direct from manufacturer, \$57.50 complete in Genuine Walnut Cabinet, Latest Cone Speaker—90-volt B. Battery, Dry Cell A. Battery, Plug, Antenna and Ground Outfit. 6-Tube Ace—Single Dial Control. See for Circulars and Prices. SELECTONE RADIO CO., Dept. M, 4140 So. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

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.

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., ½ 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 acres wheat. Part cash, balance 5%. Will consider 40 or 60-acre farm part payment. Would sell 136 with main buildings. Box 10, Jonesville, Mich.

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low-priced Sumter County, Georgia, lands. 12 months' growing season, county operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put country within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.57 inches. Americus and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, 202 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

TO TRADE—40-acre farm near Johannesburg, Mich., for small meat market. 10 acres cleared, good sandy soil, heavy clay subsoil. Good 4-room house, barn and other buildings, all newly new. Value, \$2,500. \$600 cash required. Louis Huber, Johannesburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—210 acres 4½ miles north of St. Johns, 1 mile from M-14. Building basement barn, 30x70, nearly completed. Large house, splendid pasture with running water. Levi H. Sibley, DeWitt, Mich.

GENUINE FARM BARGAINS—80 acres near Chasell, Mich., 30 cleared, \$2,500 house, barns. Only \$3,500, easy terms. Other bargains. Victor Burman, Hancock, Mich.

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

WANTED FARMS

FARMS WANTED—Have number of buyers for Michigan and Wisconsin farms. Also those that want to trade their city buildings for farms. Just send us your name and address. Palm & Hendrickson, 1313 Loyola Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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 woolen goods, underwear, hosiery, blankets, sheep-lined coats, macinaws, 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.

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

FARM MACHINERY

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

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Over thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catcher, \$5.00 each. Young stock for Sept. Females \$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.

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

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

FLEMISH GIANT BUCKS—Steel gray and black, 5 and 6 months old. Quality you will appreciate. Priced right. G. E. Sparks, Carson City, Mich.

COON, SKUNK, MINK, Opossum, Fox and Rabbit hounds. Ten day trial. Moccasin Kennels, Moccasin, Illinois.

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS—natural heelers, males \$10. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE—White Collie Puppies, farm bred, at farmer's prices. Joe Hegner, Reed City, Mich.

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

RAT TERRIERS, fox terriers. Illustrated lists 10c. Pete Slater Box L, P. C. Pana, Ill.

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, peaches, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

EXCELLENT HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS Half Price, 12 lilacs of the valley, \$1.50; 100 garden strawberry, \$1.50; 100 Cutberry, Red Raspberry, 2-yr. plants, \$4.50; Blower or Eldorado Blackberry, 25c each. Money with order. William H. Shiek, Detroit, Mich.

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.

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

TOBACCO

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

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

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. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. Y ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS—Large beautiful Bronze Turkeys, White Embden Geese, heavy long and deep body White Pekin ducks. White Rock Cockerels. Exceptionally fine stock, and satisfaction guaranteed. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PARKS BRED TO LAY Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels from pedigreed stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Clinton Farm, Fremont, Michigan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice husky quality breeding cockerels now ready for shipment. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

ANCONA COCKERELS—pure breed from heavy laying strain. George Neiman, R. No. 3, Wayne, Mich.

BRIGHT ANCONA COCKERELS—Shepard Strain, \$2.00 each. L. E. Magruder, Coleman, Mich.

HELP WANTED

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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.

Note the SHAPE of the MAYTAG Cast Aluminum Tub

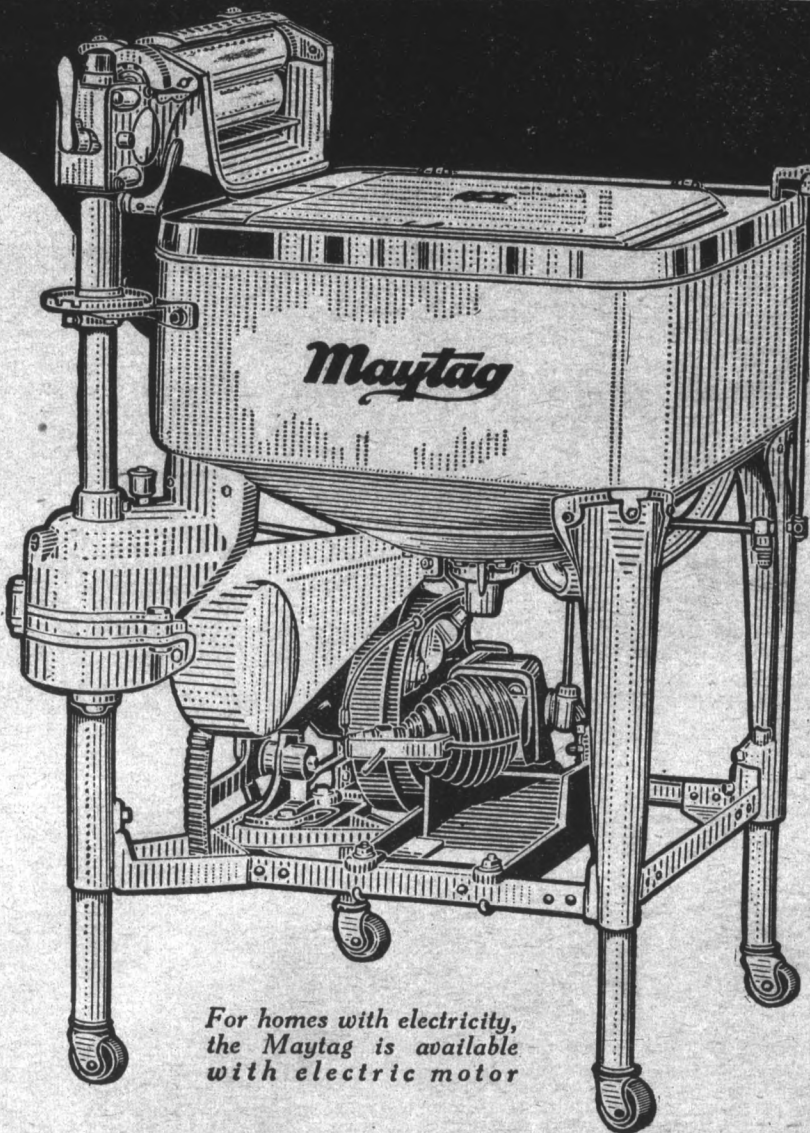
THERE'S a reason for the peculiar, yet pleasing shape of the Maytag cast-aluminum tub. It was scientifically planned so that, in combination with the gyrator it would create a highly turbulent water action in every inch of the tub all the time. There is never any lazy water nor idle suds in the Maytag Tub and that is one reason that it washes faster, cleaner and easier.

The Maytag is the only washer with a cast-aluminum tub. The Maytag tub keeps the water hot for an entire washing, and it is all washing space — holds four gallons more than other washers.

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*For homes with electricity,
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For homes without electricity, the Maytag is equipped with the Maytag Multi-Motor—a simple, powerful, smooth-running little gasoline engine that starts with a thrust of the foot lever and does a big washing on a few cents worth of gasoline. *For homes with electricity,* the Maytag is equipped with standard electric motor.

Learn the Facts by a FREE TRIAL

The Maytag must sell itself to you by the way it performs in your own home. That is the way Maytag washers are bought and one out of three machines bought today is a Maytag.

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any dealer listed below. Get a Maytag for a week's washing without obligation. Try it on your most difficult washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

**THE MAYTAG COMPANY,
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INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH: 923 North
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Adrian	Wilcox Hdw. Co.	
Alabaster	D. E. Christenson	
Albion	Albion Maytag Co.	
Allegan	Vos Electric Co.	
Algonac	C. F. Bertrand	
Alma	Alma Maytag Co.	
Almont	Pollard Hdw. Co.	
Alpena	J. A. Smith	
Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor Maytag Co.	
Armad	Russell J. Lawrence	
Bad Axe	Slack Bros.	
Bangor	J. G. Miller & Son	
Battle Creek	Battle Creek Maytag Co.	
Bay City	Bay City Maytag Co.	
Beaverton	A. T. Brown, Jr.	
Belding	Brown-Hall Co.	
Bellevue	John E. Rice	
Bellevue	Will C. Dyer	
Benton Harbor	Cutler & Downing	
Bessemer	Maytag Sales Co.	
Big Rapids	J. R. Bennett & Son	
Birmingham	Hawthorne Electric Co.	
Blanchard	N. C. Mason	
Brighton	Geo. B. Ratz & Son	
Britton	Alexander Gibson	
Bronson	Werner Brothers	
Brown City	Lorn Koyl	
Buchanan	Hamilton & Anderson	
Burns	John Hooksema	
Cadillac	Webber-Ashworth Co.	
Caledonia	Wegner & Clemens	
Calumet	Carpenter's Store	
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Carleton	E. W. Hartsig	
Caro	Fred J. Purdy	
Carson City	Community Power Co.	
Cassopolis	Hamilton & Anderson	
Cedar Springs	John Buecus	
Centerline	Rinke Hdw. Co.	
Centerville	Forbes Maytag Co.	
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Charlotte	Charlotte Maytag Co.	
Cheboygan	Michigan Public Service Co.	
Chelsea	Chelsea Hardware Co.	
Chesaning	Chesaning Electric Co.	
Clare	Clare Hdw. & Implt. Co.	
Coldwater	G. W. Harding & Son	
Coloma	Coloma Hdw. Co.	
Covert	E. C. Vanderboegh	
Coopersville	Durham Hdw. Co.	
Crosby	C. W. Lindke	
Crystal Falls	L. A. Henry	
Dearborn	Neuendorf Hdw. Co.	
Deatur	H. C. Waters & Co.	
Decker	Stoutenburg & Wilson	
Detroit	Detroit Maytag Co.	
Dowagiac	Hamilton & Anderson	
Drayton Plains	Noble N. Phelps	
Dundee	Cauchie & Gray	
Durand	Hub. Elec. Heat & Pibg. Co.	
Easton Rapids	Bromeling & Pettit	
Edmore	Edmore H. & I. Co.	
Elkton	Elkton Hdw. Co.	
Elsie	M. E. Williams	
Escanaba	Escanaba Maytag Store	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Evart	W. B. Orr	
Fairchild	Fairchild Gen. Store	
Farmington	N. J. Eisenlord & Son	
Fenton	E. A. Lockwood	
Flat Rock	M. F. Keenan	
Flint	The Flint Maytag Co.	
Flushing	James B. French	
Fennville	Dickinson Bros.	
Fowlerville	Will Sidell & Son	
Frankenmuth	A. Nuechterlein	
Fraser	Arthur H. Schneider	
Fremont	Henry VanTatenhove	
Gaylord	Michigan Public Service Co.	
Gladstone	Buckeye Store	
Grand Haven	Grand Haven Maytag Co.	
Grand Ledge	Grand Ledge Maytag Co.	
Grand Marais	R. E. Schneider	
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids Maytag Co.	
Grayling	Grayling Electric Company	
Greenville	Brown-Hall Co.	
Hale	Nunn's Hdw.	
Hamilton	Harry J. Lampen	
Hancock	Pearce Hdw. & Furn. Co. Ltd.	
Hanover	Butters Brothers	
Harbor Beach	William Glass	
Hart	R. J. Wietzke	
Hartford	J. W. Walker Hdw.	
Hastings	Miller Furniture Co.	
Hemlock	J. E. Fuller	
Hermansville	Wendt & Bartl	
Hesperia	Husband & Anderson	
Hillsdale	Hillsdale Maytag Co.	
Holland	DeVries & Dornbos	
Homer	Albion Maytag Store	
Hopkins	Vern A. Washburn	
Houghton	Pearce Hdw. & Furn. Co. Ltd.	
Howell	Charles H. Sutton	
Hudson	H. T. Dillon & Co.	
Ida	N. A. Welpert and Sons	
Imlay City	R. N. Courter	
Ionia	Ionia Maytag Co.	
Iron Mountain	Northern Sales Co.	
Iron River	Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co.	
Ironwood	Maytag Sales Co.	
Ishpeming	William Leminger	
Ithaca	C. C. Ogile	
Jackson	Jackson Maytag Co.	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo Maytag Company	
Lake Linden	Pearce H. & F. Co.	
Lakeview	G. E. Wood	
L'Anse	Baraga County Hdw. Co.	
Lansing	Lansing Maytag Co.	
Lapeer	Lapeer Hdw. Co.	
Lawrence	J. Thompson and Son	
Leland	Otto Schwarz	
Leonard	Frank Hdw. Co.	
Linden	M. W. Johnson	
Linwood	T. J. Wright	
Ludington	Palm Furniture Co.	
Manclona	Schroeder Furniture Co.	
Manchester	Fred G. Houch	
Manistee	Warren A. Graves	
Marine City	A. J. Rochon	
Marquette	A. R. Schlichter	
Marquette	Kelly Hdw. Co.	
Maybee	The Albion Maytag Company	
Merrill	C. & G. Hochradel	
Midland	Alex. McDonald	
Midland	H. C. Eastman	
Midland	Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co.	
Milan	Geddis & Norcross	
Millford	Reid Hdw. Co.	
Millington	Fred B. Wills & Co.	
Minden City	Frank E. Mahon	
Mio	Orvin Kurtz	
Monroe	Monroe Maytag Co.	
Monroe	W. F. Schmidt	
Monroe	J. F. Myers	
Mt. Clemens	Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.	
Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant H. & F. Co.	
Munising	Munising Hdw. Co.	
Muskegon	N. G. Vanderlinde	
Nahma	Bay Denoquet Co.	
Nashville	Fred K. Bullis	
Niles	Hamilton & Anderson	
North Branch	Dan'l Orr & Sons	
Olivet	M. D. Burkhead	
Onsted	Glancy Bros.	
Ontonagon	Pearce Hdw. & Furn. Co.	
Otisville	Parker Hdw. Co.	
Otsego	The Jones Hdw.	
Ovid	Marshall & Olson	
Owosso	The Owosso Maytag Company	
Oxford	Johnson Hdw. Co.	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Parma	Geo. W. Hunn	
Paw Paw	H. C. Waters & Co.	
Perry	Rann & Hart	
Perrinton	E. H. Lucas	
Petersburg	A. C. Gradolph & Son	
Petoskey	A. Pochman Dept. Store	
Pigeon	E. Paul & Son	
Plymouth	Conner Hardware Co.	
Pontiac	Pontiac Maytag Co.	
Port Hope	Engle & Smith	
Port Huron	Port Huron Maytag Co.	
Port Huron	W. P. Smith Hdw. Co.	
Pottsville	B. J. Fowler	
Prarieville	F. J. Hughes	
Redford	C. K. Krugler Co.	
Reed City	Sam T. Johnson	
Remus	E. A. Walsh	
Richmond	C. W. Reier	
Riverdale	R. E. Moblio	
Rochester	The Geo. Burr Hardware	
Romeo	W. Geo. Smith	
Rothbury	H. F. Newman	
Royal Oak	Lawson Lumber & Coal Co.	
St. Charles	Thorsby Furniture Co.	
St. Clair	E. S. Hart	
St. Johns	St. Johns Electric Shop	
St. Louis	Ray J. Corey	
Saginaw	Saginaw Maytag Co.	
Sandusky	Otis Hdw. Co.	
Sault Sainte Marie	Cowell & Burns	
Sebewaing	J. C. Liken & Co.	
Shelby	A. J. Rankin	
Shepherd	L. H. Barnes	
S. Haven	Mersons Furn. & Music Store	
S. Rockwood	John Strong Co.	
Sparta	J. C. Ballard & Co.	
Stanton	Glen Gardner	
Sturgis	Forbes Maytag Co.	
Tawas City	Fred Luedtke	
Tecumseh	Baldwin Hardware Co.	
Temperance	R. W. Brunt	
Three Rivers	Forbes Maytag Co.	
Traverse City	Wilson Furniture Co.	
Trenton	Trenton Hardware Co.	
Trufant	A. G. Miller	
Unionville	J. H. Kemp & Co.	
Utica	E. W. Hahn	
Wadsworth	Maytag Sales Co.	
Waldenburg	William Stiers	
Waldron	E. J. Wilson	
Walled Lake	Frank S. Nook	
Waltz	Krasyzke Bros.	
Warren	Fred Lutz	
Watersmeet	Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co.	
Watervliet	H. Pierce & Son	
Wayland	M. L. Looyengood	
Wayne	John J. Orr	
West Branch	E. H. McGowan	
Wheeler	C. W. Lashaw	
Whitehall	W. C. Snyder	
Whiteland	Daniel B. Green	
Wyandotte	Russel Sup. Store	
Ypsilanti	Shaefer Hdw. Co.	

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT.