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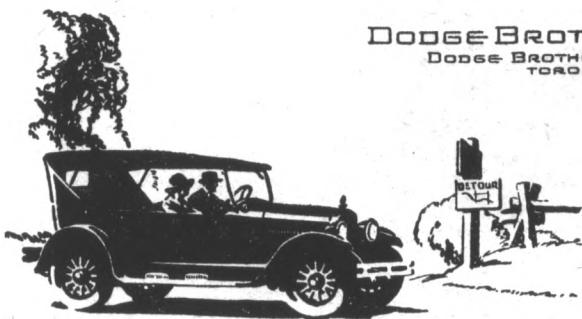
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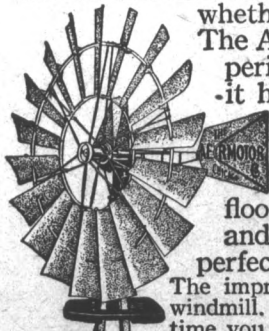
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ASK FOR SEASONAL TARIFF.

CANADIAN growers are asking for a seasonal tariff on American fruits and vegetables, to become effective three weeks before Canadian produce comes on the market, and to continue for three weeks after the end of the Canadian shipping season. The Canadian products, such as strawberries, peaches, tomatoes and other fresh fruits and vegetables come in at the end of the American shipping season, nevertheless the Canadian fruit and vegetable interests claim that the effect in Canada has been that the edge is taken off the consumers' appetite for such products before the Canadian growers' crops become available. This is responsible for the Canadian demand for tariff protection that will curb the flood of American fruits and vegetables into the dominion.

News of the Week

Leon Trotsky is leading a new revolt against the Russian Soviet hierarchy. Many of the reds are joining his ranks. The soviet executives have warned him that they will banish him to Siberia.

Eleven Mexican churchmen were jailed for inciting a revolt. One was an archbishop, and ten were priests.

Russell Scott, who was sentenced four times to hang for the murder of a druggist in Chicago, received another stay of execution. He was to have been hanged Friday, October 15.

Forty-one Chinese were arrested on one steamship by the Cuban government, for fraudulently endeavoring to enter that country.

The giant dirigible, "Los Angeles," of the United States Navy, floated over Detroit, October 15, after an eleven hour visit at the Ford Airport.

Carelessness is costing American investors about \$900,000 in interest by not redeeming government bonds on which interest has ceased.

A triple marriage service is planned for Princess Astrid and Crown Prince Leopold, of Belgium. The first will be a civil ceremony in Stockholm, on November 4, then two religious services in Brussels, one Catholic and one Protestant, on November 10.

There is a bitter legal fight over Rudolph Valentino's will, because the aunt of the star's second wife is given a share in the estate.

As the result of a challenge, Charles Smith, president of the American Society for the Advancement of Atheism, will attend a service given by Rev. John Roach Stratton, with representatives of his society. Smith said that the pastor would be allowed fifteen minutes to address the atheists if the pastor would permit him an equal time to address his congregation.

Two sandwiches bought at a confectionary store in Madison, Wisconsin, are the cause of a suit for \$7,000 because of sickness resulting from eating the sandwiches.

William Allen White, the famous Kansas editor, stirred a commotion among the clergy in Emporia, his home town, when his paper gave publicly the score of the World Series baseball game on Sunday, October 10, a half hour before church time.

At the Michigan Conservation Congress, held at Saginaw, it was proposed that a five-million-acre forest preserve in this state be started. It is said that a one dollar fee for resident hunters and fishers would defray the cost of such a preserve.

Jim Pontiac, descendant of the famous Chief Pontiac, who attended the Campau Centennial celebration at Grand Rapids, complained that the beds in the hotels were too soft.

Lord Asquith, who criticized the policy adopted by Lloyd George during the labor strikes last May, has resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in Great Britain, and will probably be succeeded by his old enemy, Lloyd George.

A memorial and greeting, signed by one-sixth of the people living in Poland, was tendered to President Coolidge upon the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the American Republic, on October 14.

Three United States missionaries who were captured by Chinese bandits, including Miss Lydia Koebbe, of Grass Lake, Michigan, are safe.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVII

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AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
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NUMBER XVII

Solving the Soil Fertility Problem

How Some Farmers Have Done it.

By I. R. Waterbury

SOON after I started farming on my own account, just thirty-four years ago next month to be exact, I visited a relative in Clinton county. In driving to his house from the station, I remarked on the fine appearance of a field of wheat, which we were passing. Imagine my surprise on being told that this was the sixteenth consecutive crop of wheat to be grown on the same field. Inquiry developed the fact that the yields had averaged with those on other farms in the same community, despite the fact that the owner didn't do as good a job of putting it in as his neighbors did, in the opinion of my relative. His method was as follows: He cut the wheat as high as possible, threshed it at once and spread the straw back on the land. He let the weeds grow until the fall rains came, then plowed the field, rolled and harrowed it to get the best seed bed he could and sowed the wheat, using a moderate application of commercial fertilizer.

By this apparently slipshod method, this farmer was growing as good wheat as his neighbors did in this crop rotation. This seemed to me to upset all the accepted dope on good farming methods, and I resolved to keep an eye on his future operations. The check-up revealed that he continued this practice until he had grown nineteen consecutive crops of wheat on the same field. Then he became convinced that there was more money in beans and tried to repeat his wheat success with this crop. Needless to say, the plan did not work out satisfactorily.

In the light of later experience and observation, I became convinced that in returning all the straw to the land, and in utilizing such weed growth as occurred as green manure, this farmer was unconsciously meeting some of the requirements of soil fertility better than did his neighbors who were fol-

lowing an apparently more sane and logical program. He was returning sufficient vegetable matter to the soil in this way to keep it in as good physical condition as the soils on neighboring farms and, with the supplementary fertilization given, it continued to grow average crops for that location. That this could be done with just average clay loam soil is not an argument for such a system, but rather an indictment of the methods in more general use. If such results followed this apparent abuse of the soil, what might have been expected of the same land if all of nature's requirements had been met?

Meeting Nature's Requirements.

The first example I can recall of a fairly good job of meeting nature's requirements for crop yields occurred in an unexpected place in a community not far distant from my home. An industrious, but otherwise inconspic-

uous young man, purchased eighty acres of land adjoining his father's farm. He had saved enough money from his earnings to make a down payment on this eighty, which had been rented for years with the usual results. It had been a good farm, but was badly run-down when this lad purchased it. He put half of it into wheat the first year and got just a fair crop and, fortunately, a good seeding of clover. Probably his future success as a farmer was, in no small part, due to that good fortune and to the run-down condition of the farm. He was ambitious to grow good crops and the following year went about his preparations to that end in an entirely new manner—new, at least, to his neighbors. When the clover was just beginning to bloom, he cut it, but didn't make any hay. Everybody thought he was going after a crop of clover seed, which was then grown on quite a

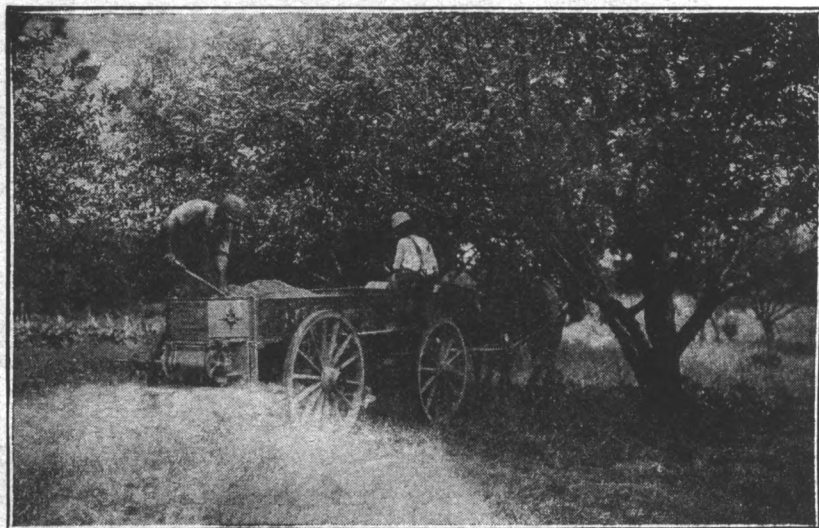
scale in that section, although they wondered why he had waited so long to clip the meadow. When he failed to harvest a seed crop, they thought that delayed clipping was the reason.

But this young man had other ideas which he didn't talk about. A good deal of this clover lived over and came on in the spring, when he plowed the whole business down and planted the field to potatoes. That fall his big potato crop was the talk of the town, and his neighbors, forgetful of its recent history, remarked that this always was good land, and recalled some of the big crops a former owner had grown on it years ago. The young man said little, but kept right on "sawing wood," literally in the winter and figuratively in the summer. His big yields of wheat and potatoes were soon taken as a matter of course by his neighbors. He cut a little hay each year to feed the three cheap horses he bought at the outset, which was the only stock he kept on the farm, but most of the clover went back on the land, and his "good luck" with succeeding crops was even more pronounced.

Just a few years later this young man's father decided to retire from active farming and offered his fine 160-acre farm for sale. The young man casually asked him how much he wanted for it. On receiving the answer he said: "All right, I'll buy it!" In surprise, his father asked, "How do you want to pay for it?" "Oh, I'll pay cash," the son replied.

He continued to "cash in" on his farming operation, then conducted on a larger scale. He died a few years ago and is commonly reputed to have left an estate running well into "six figures," all of which he had made in the business of farming by meeting nature's requirements in the matter of maintaining soil fertility.

(Continued on page 415).



The Use of Lime Enables Farmers to Meet Nature's Requirements.

What is a One-Man Poultry Farm?

Size Depends Upon Efficiency of Equipment and Man

By R. A. Hill

THIS is a question that has been asked time and again, and while there are several answers, it all depends on the one man. We have seen cases of where a man has run a one-man poultry farm and made a success of it, but the minute he overstepped the limit and had to hire help, he went in the hole. Every poultry man has his limit, just as though he were in any other business.

Some businesses grow under the guidance of one man, others fail, and keeping poultry is just as much a business as any other enterprise.

One of our Kings of Industry says, "we never allow dirt to accumulate, it's too expensive," and that very quotation fits the poultry business better than any other.

You never saw an abandoned poultry plant that wasn't a dirty one. We saw an example of this last fall. We ran across a plant that was offered for sale, the owner having gone in the hole to the tune of several thousand dollars. The buildings had seen better

days, but could have been fixed up at a small outlay. It wasn't the buildings that put him out of business. It was dirt, and our definition of dirt is "something in its wrong place." A slice of bread in the bread box or on the table is a food, but let it fall on the floor and it becomes dirt. Poultry droppings on the drop board is still droppings, or manure, but let them get on the floor mixed with the straw, and they become dirt. The drop boards of this plant hadn't been cleaned off all winter, and the droppings were piled up as high as the roosts. This man had not overstepped his limit as far as number of hens went, but his houses were laid out so that in order to clean out the pens he had to run the wheelbarrow through about six doors, and you know that the more inconvenient it is to do a thing, the longer it is left undone.

We have said it before, and we say

it again, that the size of a one-man poultry plant depends on the man. The more hens he keeps, the more he must use his head and develop ideas that cut down the time for doing each job. Make it easy to do a job and it will be done on time.

The party just mentioned placed the blame for his loss on the previous owner, who built the houses, for not making the place easier to clean out. Instead of crying over spilled milk, he could very easily have made trap doors in the back of the house, level with the drop boards, and they could have been cleaned out very easily and in a short time.

In order to feed the flock he had to carry the grain and water through the pens, and in order to get to the last pen he had to open and shut eight doors. This waste of time could have been eliminated by cutting a door in the front of each pen. Just these two

changes would have transformed this plant from a three-man plant to a one-man plant. With this house rearranged as suggested above, the owner can feed the hens, water them, gather the eggs and clean off the drop boards without entering any of the pens.

System is another thing that counts in running a poultry plant. Have a schedule for doing things; hens fed at regular periods lay better, and if you have six pens make it a point to clean one out every day. Don't wait and try to do them all at once. It upsets the hens and cuts down production. The best plan is to do this at night when the hens are on the roosts. Do one pen at a time, and it only takes a few minutes. Spend your spare time putting in time-saving stunts in your plant, and every time you save ten minutes you can add another pen. Your limit may be 500 or 2,000, but numbers don't count—quality does. Know your stuff, know your breed, and the balance is up to you.

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DETROIT, OCT. 23, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

High and Low Prices

A READER of this journal reflects that farm prices fluctuate more than do the prices of other commodities, and goes on to state that it is due, in his opinion, to the lack of organization of the tillers of the soil.

In all probability, this man is partly right with respect to the influence organization might have upon the prices offered for the farmer's products. Evidence could be gathered to support such a contention. There is another phase of the marketing of farm products, however, which often is overlooked. This is the relatively uniform and urgent demand that exists for the farmer's products, as compared with most other lines of goods.

In many other lines, the demand is more or less optional. It is not necessary for every person, for instance, to take out life insurance. As a result there are millions of people who do not have such insurance, and who, therefore, are possible buyers; and many of these persons may be sold through a high-pressure sales campaign, or through some small advantage that one policy may have over another.

But this is not true in the marketing of wheat. You simply do not find people in any number in this country who do not eat wheat, and each one will consume about the same amount this year as he did last, whether the price be high or low.

The bulk of the things on the farm are for satisfying the simple desires for food, and our capacity for eating is quite definitely fixed. It may vary a little, but not much. The increased demand for farm products used for food may come about through an increase in our population, or by raising our standard of living, or both.

This fact of uniform consumptive demand for farm products, based upon necessity, and the further influence of weather upon production, make for a wide range of prices for such products, which range results from a continuous readjusting of a fluctuating supply to a fixed and necessary demand. And, regrettable as it may be, these uncontrollable factors are so fundamental that farmers undoubtedly will find it impossible, through organization, to have the same control over their business relations with the buying public that a few other classes enjoy.

This, however, is no argument against organization, but rather the setting forth of facts showing that farmers, more than other classes, should be working together to reduce the price hazards of their business.

Do Not Believe in Corn Borer

WE have received several letters the past few days dealing with the corn borer situation. These letters, in every instance, came from sections not now infested with this pest. Most of the letters expressed the opinion that the danger from this borer had been overstated, and that propaganda was being spread that a few men might have jobs at the expense of the public.

These writers seemed to be in earnest, and undoubtedly felt keenly that they, as citizens and taxpayers, were being imposed upon. We sincerely wish that they were right in their contention. If the warnings put out by various government and private agencies were uncalled for, the whole matter could be easily corrected.

But, having made a number of visits to the badly infested fields of Ontario, Ohio, and Michigan, we feel urged to tell these writers and others, who may have like opinions, that the warnings are not fiction, but are based upon facts which are hard to realize until one has seen the extent of the damage possible by this borer.

Readers who have visited badly infested fields will join us in urging farmers to prepare to fight this pest. We hope those who have not had this privilege will accept our position on the matter in good faith, or take the first opportunity to visit corn fields where the pest has been established for the past four or five years. Such a visit, we feel confident, will convert the firmest unbeliever.

American Education Week

AMERICAN Education Week will be observed in schools, from pulpits, and by the general public in Michigan, as well as throughout the country during the week of November 7-13. The purpose of the week is to acquaint the public with the work and needs of our schools.

This week is annually set aside as one time in the year when the entire nation is called upon to dedicate itself anew to the great task of universal education. It is an opportune time for parents to become more familiar with the schools to which they are sending their children.

The real object of education, says Sidney Smith, is to give our children resources, that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, and life more dignified and useful. But there are two kinds of education, that which is given to us, and that which we give to ourselves. Of the two kinds, the latter is by far the most valuable.

And so, while it is the duty of every parent, during Educational Week, to make a special effort to become better acquainted with the curriculum and activities of the local school, the week also affords an opportune time for parents to plan to get a bit more of that second kind of education, that which

we can give to ourselves. While our attention is focused on education, if we would select a list of good books, and make arrangements for obtaining them now, they would make many of the coming long winter evenings much shorter and more profitable.

Seeking and Finding

ON his recent return to this country from an extended trip through Europe, Edward P. Costigan, a member of the United States Tariff Commission, issued a statement in which he claims to have found in many European countries evidence of a rising tide of criticism of America, and of a growing hostility towards us. One of the chief counts in this indictment against the United States is the alleged one-sided, almost exclusively upward application of our flexible tariff policy.

We are charged by these European peoples, according to Mr. Costigan, not only with a complete disregard for the terms of our flexible tariff law as it is written, with its promise of equalizing tariff rates, but we are accused with having used the plausible provisions of our statute, and its promise of equalizing adjustments of tariff rates, in order to extract intimate trade secrets from our European competitors and to employ this newly acquired information unfairly to make our commerce with foreign nations more, instead of less difficult, and, in some instances, to even prohibit commerce entirely.

This statement from Mr. Costigan is in direct contrast to the views of Chairman Marvin, of the United States Tariff Commission who, on his recent return from an official trip through Europe, stated there is little or no dissatisfaction abroad with the tariff commission's activities under the flexible provision.

All of this goes to show that when a congressman, a senator, or a member of the United States Tariff Commission goes abroad on an investigation trip, he will never fail in his effort to find just what he sets out to obtain when he starts. This will be observed when the reader understands that Mr. Costigan leans heavily toward free trade, while Chairman Marvin is a protectionist.

A Farm Business Survey

MICHIGAN State College, through its department of agricultural economics, is going to make a thorough survey of the farm business situation by means of questionnaires, sent through the mails. The results of this investigation will furnish some basis of comparison between the earnings in farming and in industry. It will also give information for legislators and farm organizations which will be valuable in getting legislation favorable to the farmer. And it will undoubtedly afford a real opportunity for the farmers to present their side of the land tax question.

What we need to put farming on a basis parallel with industry, is definite information. The lack of knowledge of the details of farming as a business has been one of the real handicaps to agriculture. Such exact knowledge as has put industry on a formidable basis will greatly help to put farming in a somewhat similar position.

The Youthful Modesty

TWO banquets were held in Detroit, during the National Dairy Show, at which boys and girls from all parts of the country were awarded medals for winning the national championships in judging dairy cattle.

The outstanding thing, the writer thinks, attending the awarding of these high honors and prizes of economic value, was the modesty with

which the young folks accepted them. There was no evidence of pretense, no indications of egotism, but rather a humble smile of pleasure at having won out in the contest.

Also, when those who were tied for honors in the Four-H contests, had to draw to determine the winners, the losers showed themselves good sportsmen. In one case a girl and a boy were tied, and the boy immediately withdrew to leave the honor for the girl.

It seemed that these young folks were out for accomplishment, rather than the prizes that accomplishment brought. The thoughts they expressed also showed a soundness and unselfishness which we often fail to find in grown folks.

Such occurrences as these two banquets, strengthen, in our minds, the thought that, as long as we have Four-H club work, Smith-Hughes vocational guidance, Scout, Campfire, and other similar activities, we need not fear for the future of this country. Despite the thought that this is a flapper and useless age, thousands of young folks are being properly grounded in those essentials which make for successful and useful lives. We can feel assured that the world is not going to the bow-wows, as long as it is left in the hands of young people who have learned to accomplish worth while things.

Know

IF you'll look at that word, you'll notice it's "work" backwards, and it's also what Sofie was doin' last week, she was crowin' about work.

You see, I had ta go down ta town that day ta get our mortgage extended and ta have the dentust fill my teeth, and then a bunch o' high school girls ast me ta take 'em nine miles north o' town. So, you see, I was pretty busy fer that day. It ain't no easy job ta get your mortgage extended, and it's worse ta have a dentust askin' you all the time if it hurts, and I kin say a bunch o' high school girls kin

keep you busy. But I collected my fare, 'cause each o' 'em gave me a kiss fer my troubl. So, you see, I wasn't in no shape ta put my mind on the high-falutin' matter I got ta write fer this paper.



But, you know, I kinda liked Sofie's stuff last week. She says men used ta let womin do the work, but now they do womin's work, and are weak and good fer nothin'. Then she says I'm just like the Indians and other old-timers was, which is the nicest compliment I've got fer some time. I'm a regular He-man like they used ta have in them old days.

I like ta hunt and fish, and I'm mighty good on protectin'. But I never hunt fer work, 'cause I ain't interested in that kinda sportsmanship. But I've got real, what you call profichunt in protectin' myself against Sofie. I gotta hide like a rinosorous, or a elephant, what Sofie's speechus don't get inta atall.

But Sofie is alright. She's just kinda gotta keep after me ta work, 'cause all the rest o' the womin is got their men doin' it nowadays. I know she'd hate ta admit ta the other womin that she ain't got the ability they got ta make husbund's work.

Work is one o' the greatust evils o' this world. There wouldn't be half the troubl if it wasn't fer work. Just look at the strikes and everythin' what work's caused. If there was no work, folkses wouldn't complain over gettin' nothin' fer their work, while others is gettin' somethin' fer no work. Fer that reason I don't have any more ta do with work than I have ta. I don't like ta get inta complicashuns work causes. So, why know about work?
HY SYCKLE

Among the Danes

Farmers Are Much Interested in Gymnastics

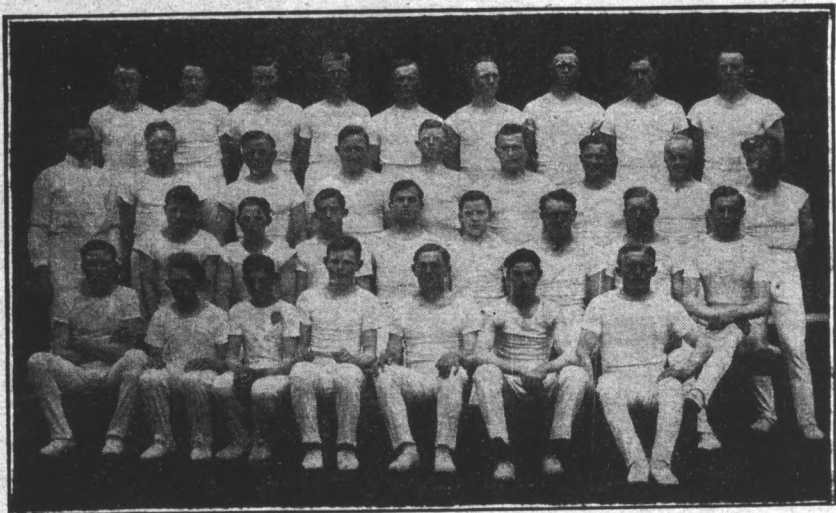
By Viggo Justesen

LAST Sunday forenoon I stood on the streets of Stubbekobing, Falster, and saw hundreds of young men and women swarm into town on their bicycles for the annual sectional gymnastic tournament. They came from miles around, some in small groups, some in pairs, and some alone, and I began to realize the great amount of individual freedom that a vehicle such as the bicycle affords. Before these young people left home, they had been spared the disagreeability of having to argue about who was to have the car for the day.

I followed the crowd to a small woods near the edge of town, where the festivities were to be held. In an opening in the center of the woods, a platform had been erected and already people were beginning to gather around the railing, and the judges

matter of fact, than the grace of these young women from the farm as they marched around with their heads alert, their eyes shining like northern stars.

The young women, too, went through a series of exceedingly graceful exercises after having saluted the judges, and it was especially interesting to notice the seriousness with which they performed their acts. Their faces were curiously expressionless, all their emotions seemed to be expressed in the swaying of their bodies as they performed with quaint precision and utmost ease the most difficult exercises. After the exercises the young ladies joined hands and danced a group of Danish folk-dances, their lithe bodies dipping and swaying in perfect harmony to the music of their own young, fresh voices. As they finished their



Group of Danish Farmers Representing their Community at a Tournament.

were taking their seat in the judges' stand opposite from where I stood.

Suddenly through an entrance near the stand entered a white-clad young athlete carrying the blazing scarlet and white emblem of Denmark. He was followed immediately by a group of twenty young men, all dressed in white from head to foot, and as they entered they sang a martial Danish folk-song and marched in step to the music of their own voices. Twice they circled the floor in a firm, fast march and then at a command from the leader, they drew up before the judges' stand, where they stood at attention with their heads held high, their shoulders back, while the flag-bearer saluted the judges with the flag.

Another command from the leader and the youths, with machine-like precision, opened ranks and went through a series of calisthenic exercises in such perfect rhythm that the entire group appeared as one. After ten minutes of this, they again lined up in the center of the floor and mats were brought out. In quick succession the young men went through a series of cart-wheels, hand-springs, head-springs and flips, their well-trained bodies making graceful white circles in the air. All was done with so little sense of effort, and every man on the team performed exactly the same as the man before him. To a foreign spectator, it would seem that the group was made up of professional performers. But not so. They were but the first of fifteen teams of young farmers who had entered the competition for their home community.

As the young men finished their drill and marched off the floor, a group of forty girls entered. Dressed in simple blue tunics that left arms and legs free, the girls marched around the floor singing, while their soft-soled shoes moved in perfect rhythm to the accent of their song. Nothing, it seemed, could be simpler, nothing more a

dances and marched off the floor another team of young men entered. During the afternoon this performance was repeated with slight variations, until the fifteen teams of young men, and the fifteen teams of young ladies had demonstrated the result of their year's practice, and the result as witnessed was well worth the effort expended.

Twice a week, during the entire year, these young people had gathered in the community meeting house and drilled under the leadership of the ablest gymnast in the community. But these gatherings were not all routine. The practice lasted only an hour, and after drill there was always time for some play in the form of dancing, singing or playing games. These meetings, twice a week, form a great part of the social life of the young people on the farms, and the young people love their gymnastics.

Although they get a lot of exercise daily on the farm, it is not of a type that is productive of grace and beauty and these young people consider it a treat to go to gymnastics after having spent the day in the beet-fields, the hay-fields or the harvest-fields, according to the season. For it is at these gatherings that they get their associations with other young people, and at the same time, they have an opportunity to satisfy the natural instinct of youth to express through exercises, the beauty that lies dormant in every healthful body.

I am well aware that athletic coaches at home do not favor gymnastics. They say that it teaches youth to goose-step and that youth must have individual freedom. They also claim that youth must have competition in his physical exercise in order to make it interesting. These young Danish farmers seem to disprove that theory, for they take their exercises entirely for the pleasure that they get from having a graceful, well-kept body. It

(Continued on page 415).



Farmers Need the Synchronphase

Exclusive Grebe developments found only on the Synchronphase:



Colortone
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
gives control of the loud speaker.



Binocular Coils
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
bring in the desired station; keep out the others.

and
Low-Wave Extension Circuits
tune 100 more stations than other sets.



S-L-F Condensers
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
make tuning easy by preventing crowding of stations on dials.



YOU choose a binder or tractor for its sound construction, efficiency and power to do your work. Use the same common sense in selecting your radio set.

You need the Synchronphase

- because your set must work well in daylight when important market and weather reports are broadcast;
- for the quality of its reception made possible by the **Colortone**—the clear, full tones that lose little of the naturalness of voice or music;
- because of the ability of the **Binocular Coils** to select the station you want and then keep others from breaking in;
- for the **Low-Wave Extension Circuits**, which bring in all stations—over 100 more than other sets;
- for the **S-L-F Condensers** which make accurate tuning easy;
- and for other exclusive Grebe developments that contribute to the superior reception of this set.

Send for Booklet MF which explains all about the Synchronphase. Then ask your dealer to demonstrate the set.

A. H. Grebe & Co., Inc.
109 West 57th Street, New York

Factory: Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Western Branch: 443 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Cal.

This Company owns and operates stations
WAHG and WBOQ.

The GREBE SYNCHROPHASE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



All Grebe apparatus is covered by patents granted and pending.

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Detroit Electric Co.,

Established 1883

113 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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Grand Rapids, 234 Ottawa Ave., N. W.

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\$135 only



Cash f. o. b. Factory
for the

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

All-Purpose,
Hammer Type

FEED MILL

The most feed mill \$135 ever bought

Weigh the cost of this all-purpose feed mill against the big saving it produces—10 to 25 per cent on every bushel ground! Where else can you invest so little money and reap such big returns?

When you purchase this mill your grinding problems are solved. The Fairbanks-Morse Hammer Mill is a real all-purpose mill that handles roughage—corn stalks, hay, alfalfa, milo maize, straw, etc.—as well as all grains. Its hammers cut, tear, shred, crush, grind and pound the feed in suspension. The rigid all steel frame construction; the heat treated hammers; the sturdy shaft running lightly in ball bearings are just a few of the high quality features which assure extra years of satisfactory service.

If you desire a grinder for all grains only including ear corn—the Fairbanks-Morse Plate Type Grinder will meet your needs. Prices from \$11 to \$55 cash f.o.b. factory. See these feed mills at your local Fairbanks-Morse dealers. You can buy this mill on time payments if preferred.

Drive it with any tractor

A speed jack can also be had on special order at an additional price, so that the mill may be operated at the correct speed in connection with tractors or engines which do not have a belt pulley that will give the mill sufficiently high speed.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Branches and Service Stations covering every State in the Union

"Every Line a Leader"

FREE! The coupon brings 16-page book describing F-M Feed Mills.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Dept. A-272
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Without cost or obligation send literature covering items checked:

☐ Feed Mills ☐ Hammer Type
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Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners get results. Try one.

WITTE Log Saw



COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 16 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H.P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE BOOK Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with these rigs. Tells all about engines, sawing outfits and pumps.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

7194 Witte Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

7194 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.

7194 Witte Building SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"



ASSAILS CORN SUGAR BILL.

THE bill to permit the use of corn sugar in canned goods without labeling, is vigorously assailed by Renick W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, who condemns it as "special legislation of the most vicious type." He says it is aimed at one of the most vital and effective provisions of the foods and drugs act, the one prohibiting the substitution of one article or ingredient for another, without a full declaration on the label so that the consumer may exercise his inalienable right to discriminate intelligently as to the product which he buys.

LESS CREDIT REQUIRED.

THE credit demands of farmers for marketing their crops is less than usual this fall, according to the Federal Reserve Board. This is held to be due to the fact that in spite of estimated smaller production for most crops excepting wheat, prices of leading farm products are lower than a year ago. The board reports a decline of from ten to twenty per cent in the price of wheat, and more than twenty per cent in the price of cotton.

WANT INCOME TAXES CUT STILL FURTHER.

THE politicians are demanding another reduction in income taxes, to be made by congress the coming winter. Notwithstanding the statement of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, that more than \$200,000,000 of this year's prospective surplus would be composed of receipts which would not recur next year; that the National Grange and other farm organizations, are insisting that reduction of the national debt while surpluses are accumulating, is more to be desired than tax cuts on corporations and large incomes, and that large issues of United States bonds will soon be ready for retirement, congressional aspirants are making reduction of federal taxes their campaign slogan.

WANT ROADSIDE LODGINGS INSPECTED.

A MOVEMENT is under way to provide inspection of houses along the highways that provide lodging and food for motor tourists. It is contended that they should be not only inspected, but licensed by state boards of health. The American Automobile Association says that many motorists complain to the organization that the food provided by many roadside houses is poor in quality, and that they are not equipped to provide a standard of service that safeguards health requirements.

COMPANY WANTS TO MAKE FERTILIZERS AT MUSCLE SHOALS.

A NEW plan for development of Muscle Shoals will be presented to congress early this winter. This is the announcement of C. Bascomb Slem, former secretary to the President, who says that a group of New York engineers and capitalists would make a bid for leasing the nitrate and hydro-electric power plants at Muscle Shoals. The proposed corporation will be known as the Farmers' Federated Fertilizer Company. The offer involves a fifty-year lease of the property, with guarantees for using the power in producing nitrogen for fertilizer. The company proposes to organize with \$80,000,000 capital, and the public would have an opportunity to buy stock. It would devote its activi-

ties solely to the manufacture of nitrogen for agricultural purposes in peace times, and for military purposes in time of war. All surplus power would be sold to power companies. Mr. Slem claims his offer would net the government \$221,226,000 in fifty years, while the other bid made by the allied power companies would net only \$148,720,000.

FARMING LOSSES DEDUCTED IN INCOME TAX STATEMENT.

LOSSES in farming may be deducted from income in filing tax returns. This is what the Federal Board of Tax Appeals, decided in the case of a retired lawyer who was operating a farm for profit, not pleasure. The board found that the lawyer lived on his farm, giving his time and attention to it, and his wife performed the duties of a farmer's wife, doing her own domestic work without outside assistance, and personally attending to the raising of chickens. Losses occurred in spite of frugality and close attention to the farm duties.

This cannot be construed as a loophole through which the city man who operates a farm for pleasure, or as a hobby, can escape taxation.

BIG GROWTH IN COOPERATION.

AN index of the growth of the cooperative marketing movement is afforded by the fact that the 10,800 farmers' cooperative associations reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture handled farm products to the value of \$2,400,000,000 during 1925, while the 5,424 associations reporting in 1915 did a business amounting to \$636,000,000. The largest gains were made in the twelve north central states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. The increase for the ten-year period amounted to more than a billion dollars. The big increase in membership of associations marketing dairy prod-

ucts, especially fluid milk, was one reason for the big gains in amount of business transacted in 1925, as compared with 1915.

MOTOR BUSES UNDER I. C. C.

FINAL hearings on the proposal to place motor buses and trucks under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be held by the commission, beginning October 25. Representatives of farm organizations will present briefs, it is now indicated, in opposition to regulation of trucks by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Won Five Dollars

GUILFORD ROTHFUSS, of Norvell, Michigan, was the winner in the Jingle Contest this week, and to him goes the five dollars. He finished the jingle thus:

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,"
Don't ask her why—'twould be displeasing.

The quoted phrase in the last line was taken from the Maytag Company advertisement.

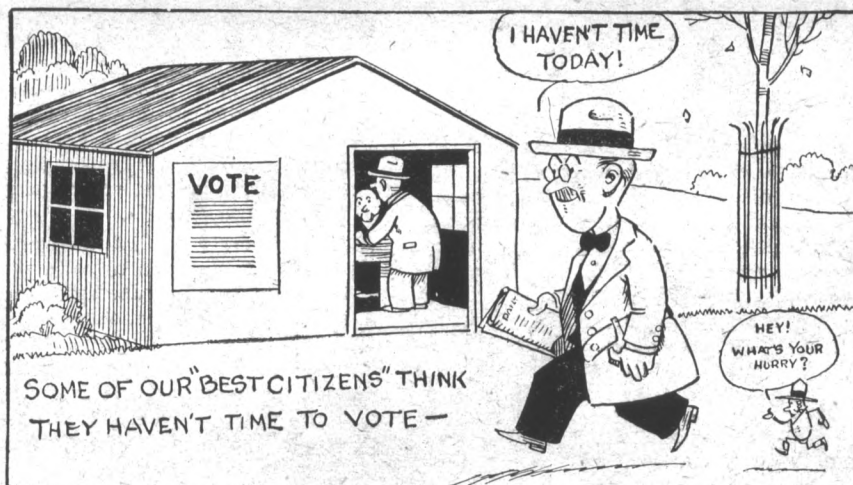
Another Jingle Contest.

Here's another jingle for this week: The airship cleaves the air above,
As light of wing as any dove;
Though it may weigh a ton or more
And leaves the ground with mighty roar.

Just yesterday it was the thing
That wonder to our minds did bring;
But other things more wondrous still,
Have come our ears and minds to fill.
We know that wonders never cease,
In time of war or time of peace,
But "common sense" will guide us right,

The quoted phrase, "common sense," is taken from an advertisement in this issue. Give the name of the advertiser, complete the jingle and send it to the Contest Editor, 1632 Lafayette Blvd., 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 29.

One Good Reason for Doing Your Duty at the Polls



SOME OF OUR "BEST CITIZENS" THINK
THEY HAVEN'T TIME TO VOTE—



—BUT THIS FELLOW IS READY TO
VOTE A HALF DOZEN TIMES!!

SEEK NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

THE bee keepers of the United States are considering the organization of a national association for service and educational purposes. There are close to 100,000 commercial producers of honey and other bee products, amounting to more than \$100,000,000 in value. It is thought that 10,000 bee keepers are ready to launch a national organization. The board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation voted to invite representatives of this group to attend the next annual meeting of the Federation in Chicago on December 6-7-8, offering to give them the use of conference rooms, legal and other instruction in organization work. There will be no official connection, however, between the bee keepers' organization and the farm bureau.

SENATOR FESS ON COOPERATION.

THAT the more uniform distribution of the products of our farms through business-like cooperative organizations would result in more satisfactory returns to our farmers, is the opinion of Senator Fess, of Ohio. On this subject he speaks as follows:

Our 6,600,000 farmers today are too inclined to load the market with crops all at the same time, breaking prices, which later rise when the farmer cannot benefit from them. He should have warehouse facilities for storing his produce. And here I wish to hazard a suggestion which I know will not meet entirely with your approval. I suggest that a revolving fund of \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 to supply farm-owned cooperatives working capital might do the trick, might turn a buyers' market into a seller's market. The farmer would not have to take what was offered, but could wait to get what he needs. If fifty per cent of the grain of the country were handled through farm cooperatives, financed from a revolving fund and subject to supervisory control of the government, that would suffice, perhaps, to narrow the spread between retail prices for farm produce and the prices the farmer is now getting.

JAPANESE BEETLE IN CONNECTICUT AND NEW YORK.

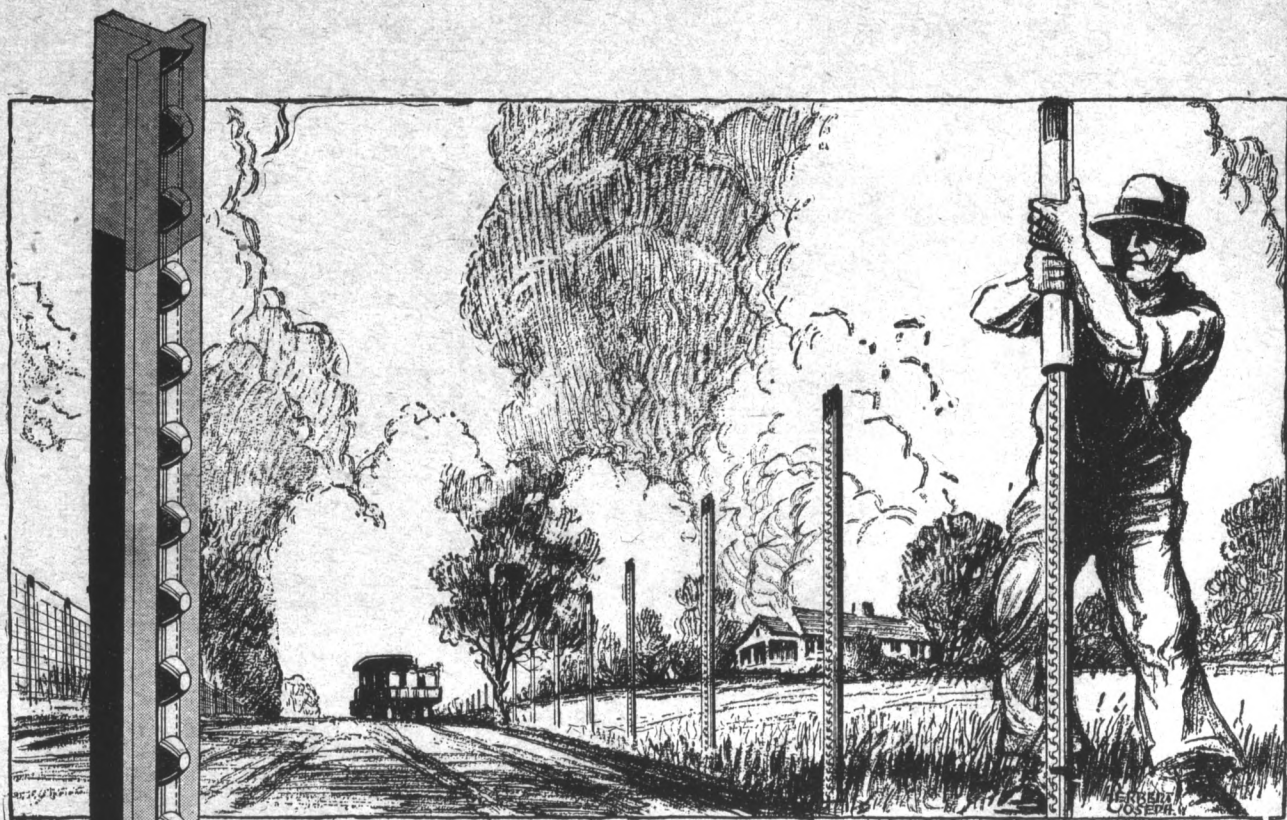
THE Japanese beetle quarantine, which formerly included only New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, has been revised to apply also to New York and Connecticut, it was announced recently by the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. Under the provisions therefor as stated in this, the fifth revision, it is expected that the restrictions will be limited to the infested areas in the quarantined states. The new measures became effective October 11, 1926, and supersede the rules and regulations promulgated April 26, 1926.

CLEAN THRESHING MACHINES.

THE farmer who is growing small grain with a view of registering it for seed, is especially concerned that his threshing machine be thoroughly cleaned before pure seed is run through it. At least fifteen bushels should be threshed for feed or market before any is saved for seed—even though the machine has been carefully cleaned.

A dirty separator will, first of all, cause varietal mixture when the same kind of small grain is threshed as that on the farm of the last neighbor visited. The threshing machine is also responsible for the introduction of the seeds of many noxious weeds. Wild oats are commonly scattered this way.

The noxious weed problem alone should be sufficient argument for demanding that threshing machines be cleaned when brought to the farm.



Fence Building Time RIGHT NOW!

Quickly Driven
Red Top Steel Fence Posts
Make Fall Fencing
Easy, Practical and Cheap

WHY steal valuable time from other urgent farm work next Spring when it is so easy to do your fence building and repair now?

Red Top Steel Fence Posts have revolutionized fence building. Hard soil doesn't make any difference when it comes to driving Red Tops. They drive easily even in hard, dry soil at the rate of 200 or more a day—and one man can do the job. And with the Handy Fasteners one man can attach fencing to Red Top Posts and do a perfect job.

Save by Fencing Now

At this season prices on fencing and on Red Top Steel Fence Posts are low. Probably lower than they will be in the Spring. You will do a better job now because you have less demands on your time and by doing your fencing at this time you will save time that can be used next Spring to an advantage. Fences built with "Red Top" Steel Fence Posts cost less to build and less to keep up.

"Red Tops" Make Temporary Fencing Easy

The rapidly growing custom of "hogging down" part of the corn crop requires temporary fencing that is economical and easily moved. "Red Tops" are easy to drive, they hold the fencing securely—prevent it from being "rooted" up or ridden down. Then, too, when you want to fence in a new area it is easy to pull Red Top Posts and give the fence a new location.

"Hogging down" is a profitable method

of "marketing corn on the hoof." You save all the trouble and expense of husking, cribbing, reloading and feeding and your hogs make better gains when allowed to forage for themselves. Huskers miss a few bushels to the acre, a hog misses none—you get all the possible profit from your corn.

See the Red Top Dealer

Ask him about the many farmers who have discovered the advantages of using Red Top Steel Posts. Let him show you why it is strong and durable; how easy it is to drive and align with the One-Man-Driver; how the fence attaches so firmly that it is the best post for carrying fence over rolling ground and how it is "aluminumized"—a special baked-on, weather-resisting process that assures long, useful life to these posts.

Let the Red Top dealer in your town explain the Red Top guarantee to you and give you a copy of our booklet "How to Build Fences of Long Life."

Red Top Double Strength Studded Tee Steel Fence Posts

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY
38-L South Dearborn Street, Chicago

**Wear
a Real
Cold
Weather
Garment
-The Old
Reliable**



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

and enjoy warmth and comfort on the coldest days. Made for rough-and-ready outdoor service of warm knit cloth that will not rip, ravel or tear. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest—all are cut to fit snugly without binding. Comfortable to work in.

Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

THE TURNBULL (BEST ON EARTH) WAGON

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

TURNBULL MFG. CO.,
MONTPELIER, OHIO

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS



Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not re-appeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

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

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.

FILMS DEVELOPED! Special Trial Offer!
Roll developed and 6 brilliant prints, 25c, or 6 prints from negative, 20c.
Klinkner Film Service, Box 507 T., Dyersville, Iowa.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

FAILURE TO PAY ALIMONY.

In the event of a man who, in a divorce proceeding has been adjudged to pay weekly \$4.00 alimony for care of a child, who later removes from the state and takes up his residence in one of the western states and refuses to pay any alimony that is now due over a period of one year, can he be brought back to this state under criminal procedure and be compelled to pay the sum now due, or be imprisoned?—G. E.

Failure to pay alimony is not a crime and the delinquent cannot be brought back to the state for punishment in failing to pay.—Rood.

TAXES AND FENCES.

A. owns land on which taxes have not been paid since 1920. B. bought taxes of 1921 at annual tax sale in May, 1924. B. applied for and got tax deed of auditor-general, December 9, 1925. This deed is on record in county records. Can B. pay all taxes to date and immediately double on same? There is no mortgage on the land. A., B. and C own farms. C. does not use his land in any way. The line fence between B. and C. is all down. A. pastures C.'s land and his stock comes on B.'s land from C.'s. Must B. fence against A.'s stock?—R. M.

All the purchaser of a tax title can recover is twice the amount paid at the sale, plus \$5.00 for each description, and the costs of serving the notice to redeem. The payment of other taxes by him before completing the foreclosure on his tax title is at his peril and no recovery can be had for the same. If there is no line fence between B. and C., B. has the right to take any stock coming upon his land from C.'s land, and shut it up and require the owner to pay the damages and for its keep until redeemed, pursuing the statute provided in such matters, or he may bring an action for damage against the owner of the cattle and recover by execution in the usual way.—Rood.

FORCING PAYMENT AND FENCES.

I built a summer house for a man for \$650. One part of the contract

reads as follows: \$100 to be paid upon acceptance by owner as building being completed according to terms of this contract. This man, upon completion of building, paid me \$75 (making \$625 altogether), and still owes me \$25. He refuses to pay me, saying the building is not weatherproof. Every time I try to collect he has some complaint to make, and I am obliged to fix one thing after another. How can I compel him to pay me my money? I am going to fence my ten-acre farm. Do I have to furnish all the fence? If not, what kind of a fence is a legal fence? How much of my frontage can I fence in, and do I have to start fencing two rods from center of road in front of my house?—J. V.

As to the first question, the only remedy is by suit for the \$25, and the expense of the trial would be equal to the amount of the recovery. As to the second question, a legal fence is a fence fifty-four inches high, of any material that will turn stock ordinarily kept upon the farm. The owner has no right to fence in any part of the highway. He should be able to divide his fence with his neighbors and have them build their share. If they will not do so, an order upon them may be obtained by calling in the highway commissioner and two justices of the peace as fenceviewers to determine upon the fence and its division.—Rood.

DRINKING WATER FOR SCHOOLS.

Is there a state law in Michigan compelling school districts to furnish sanitary drinking water for rural schools? There is no well at the school which my children attend, and last term the water was taken in cream cans that were rusty, and sometimes stood for three weeks before a fresh can was obtained. The children carried their water in pails rather than drink the water furnished them at the school. What steps can I legally take in order to compel the school authorities to furnish fresh, sanitary water?—R. F.

It is believed that the management of the school is entirely in the hands of the school board, regarding the matters mentioned, and that no legal remedy is available.—Rood.

Crops Suffer from Weather

Michigan Crop Reveals

NEARLY all field crops suffered to some extent from adverse weather conditions during September. Rain occurred on about one-half of the days of the month and was considerably above normal in amount in most sections. The wet weather interfered with wheat seeding, and the harvesting of beans, buckwheat, clover seed and late hay. A killing frost on the twenty-sixth occurred in all except a few southwest counties, and a narrow strip along Lake Michigan. This stopped further development of corn, beans, potatoes and buckwheat, causing extensive injury to fields of corn and beans that had reached maturity at the time.

Corn.—Early fields in the southern districts reached a fair degree of maturity before the frost, but late fields and much of the acreage in the central and northern districts was frozen while in the early dough stage, so that much corn will be soft and of low feeding value. A special inquiry resulted in finding that about 45 per cent had reached maturity, 30 per cent was in the hard dough stage, and the remaining 25 per cent was below the hard dough stage. The condition is rated at 74 per cent, which is equivalent to a production of 51,868,000 bushels. Last year's crop amounted to 65,680,000. Because of the unusually early frost, more than usual is being put into silos.

The forecast for the United States is 2,679,988,000 bushels, as compared with a production of 2,900,581,000 in 1925. The average condition is 72.4 per cent.

Spring Wheat.—The average yield of spring wheat is estimated to be 16.5 bushels per acre, making the total

crop 82,000 bushels. The production last year amounted to 90,000 bushels. The quality is 80 per cent.

The crop for the entire country is estimated to be 213,336,000 bushels, as against 270,879,000 in 1925. The quality as reported is 87.1 per cent.

All Wheat.—It is estimated that 36 per cent of the Michigan crop, or 5,959,000 bushels, was marketed prior to October 1.

Oats.—Many oats were damaged by rains while standing in the shock, and are more or less discolored. They are also light in weight. The yield averaged 33 bushels per acre, making a total of 56,001,000 bushels produced in 1926, as compared with 53,248,000 in 1925. The quality is 79 per cent.

The national crop amounts to 1,282,414,000 bushels, as against 1,501,909,000 last year. The quality is relatively low, being rated at 78.9 per cent.

Barley.—The yield is estimated at 28.5 bushels per acre, or a total production of 3,505,000 bushels. There was some rust and rain damage resulting in considerable discolored and light-weight grain. The quantity is reported at 86 per cent, or three per cent below the average. The 1925 crop was 3,087,000 bushels.

The total crop of the United States is estimated at 196,762,000 bushels, or about 21,000,000 less than produced last year. The quality is 84.3 per cent.

Buckwheat.—Frost injured some late fields, and there has been difficulty in harvesting during the rainy period. As a result, the condition has declined to 79 per cent which represents a crop of 804,000 bushels as compared with 754,000 last year.

The combined production of states

growing this crop is placed at 15,067,000 bushels, which is 420,000 more than reported in 1925.

Potatoes.—The frost of September 26 killed the vines in most sections and is bringing the late crop to maturity. In many counties this has been beneficial, but it has shortened the yield in late planted fields in other localities. The northwestern counties of the Lower Peninsula are yielding heavier than last year. Montcalm and adjacent counties are reporting lighter yields. There is very little rot, and practically no blight. Potatoes are mostly of fine quality, and digging of the late crop is under way. The condition is reported at 80 per cent, as compared with a ten-year average of 69. Last year it was 76 per cent. The estimated production is 27,888,000 bushels, as against 24,411,000 in 1925.

The crop of the entire country is now estimated at 350,824,000 bushels, slightly less than the previous month's forecast, but 27,500,000 more than last year's relatively small production. This figure is fully 30,000,000 below the normal consumption needs.

Beans.—Much difficulty has been experienced in harvesting the crop, due to frequent rains. There has also been much damage by rains, especially in the east-central counties, to the unharvested fields. Late fields had many green pods when the killing frost of September 26 occurred, and these will not mature properly. Considerable acreage in the eastern part of the state is too poor to harvest. As a result of the adverse weather conditions, the average yield has been reduced to an average of about ten bushels per acre, or a total production of 6,140,000 bushels. There will also be a heavy pickage, the loss being greater in the heaviest producing counties, so that the merchantable portion may fall as low as 5,000,000 bushels. October weather conditions, will, of course, have considerable influence on the final results, which cannot be accurately determined until the harvest is completed.

There is a reduction in the United States' crop also, it now being estimated at 16,970,000 bushels, as compared with 19,100,000 in 1925. The forecasts for other leading states are as follows: New York, 1,668,000; Montana, 391,000; Idaho, 1,320,000; Colorado, 1,197,000; New Mexico, 783,000; and California, 4,941,000 bushels.

Sugar Beets.—The reported condition of 85 per cent is two per cent above the average, and indicates a yield of around nine tons per acre from the acreage to be harvested, or a total production of 928,000 tons. The sugar content is much better than it was last year.

The combined production of the sugar beet states is estimated at 6,797,000 tons. Colorado leads with a prospective crop of 2,642,000 tons. Michigan ranks second in production.

Tame Hay.—The average yield of all kinds is estimated at 1.25 tons per acre, making the total crop, 3,654,000 tons, as compared with a crop in 1925 of 2,971,000. The ten-year average yield for the state is 1.33 tons per acre. The quality is generally good, with the exception of the last cutting of alfalfa, which has been injured by frequent rains. The yield of clover is 1.30 tons; alfalfa, 2.25; millet and sudan, 1.75; soy beans and cowpeas, 1.45; and other hay, 0.95.

The country's hay production is placed at 83,158,000 tons, a little more than 3,000,000 less than last year.

Pastures.—Pastures have improved and were reported at 88 per cent, or eight per cent above the average.

Clover Seed.—The crop is well filled in some sections, but failed to fill in others. The condition is rated at 63 per cent, as compared with 67 last year. The acreage promises to be light.

Apples.—The apple crop is estimated at 9,663,000 bushels, or 68 per cent of a crop. As a result of the large crop for the country as a whole, prices are low, closer grading will be practiced, and there will be more loss and wastage than usual, thereby reducing the percentage that is considered as commercial. The commercial portion is estimated to be 1,591,000 barrels, of which 51 per cent, or 811,000 barrels is made up of winter varieties. The quality is excellent, especially in the southwestern heavy-producing section.

There appears to be an abundant apple crop in nearly all states, as the national estimate is 234,252,000 bushels. This is the largest production since 1914. The 1925 crop was 164,616,000 bushels.

Grapes.—Grapes have been slow in ripening but, in the main commercial district, escaped the frosts that have occurred elsewhere in the state. There has been only slight damage from rot and other diseases. The crop is estimated at 78 per cent, or 67,860 tons. Last year's production only amounted to 22,100 tons.

PROPER PAINT FOR GALVANIZED ROOFING.

OFTEN the question is raised as to the best materials and methods for painting corrugated steel roofing. An inquiry among sheet metal manufacturers shows that experts do not entirely agree on this point.

The general practice indicates that the best way of painting or preserving corrugated and plain sheet steel roofing, is to apply a coat of good roof paint by means of a three-knot or five-knot roofing brush. If it be galvanized roofing, it should be painted at some time between three months and five months after the roofing is laid. By that time the surface will be in condition to receive and hold the paint. If it be black or galvanized roofing or siding, it should be painted immediately after it is erected. In either case, the surface should be thoroughly dry and free from loose dirt or dust of any sort. If it has a coat of dust on it, then it should be swept or rubbed with a rag to get it clean. For galvanized roofing the first coat should be rather poor in linseed oil. To make it this way add more dry color, such as good bright red iron oxide. It should then be applied after the first coat has dried. If a good paint is used, these two coats should last for five years without any further attention, and then they should be painted again with one good additional coat and one more such good coat should be given approximately every five years.

Another firm states that its practice is first to use one or two coats of black asphalt paint before the roof is laid, and then another coat of the same kind after it is laid. Subsequent painting can be done with any paint desired. Most firms advise against the use of coal tar paints on either painted or galvanized roofing, although one firm states that it is permissible to use coal tar paint, provided ten per cent of Portland cement is added to neutralize the tar acids.

SOLVING THE SOIL FERTILITY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 409).

A very large number of Michigan Farmer readers were personally acquainted with the late Jason Woodman, of Paw-Paw. He was a good farmer as well as a good missionary in spreading the gospel of better agriculture throughout the state. Over in his corner of the state, there was a good deal of friendly rivalry for record potato yields which resulted in the honor shifting around some from year to year. Mr. Woodman held honors for the record commercial yield for several years. I talked with him about the methods he followed many times. Briefly, this is how he did it:

Mr. Woodman's soil was a very fine sand, typical of that section of the state. He was one of the pioneers in alfalfa culture and secured uniformly good stands of this great legume, after he had learned how to meet nature's requirements for success with the crop on his soil. In preparation for his record crops of potatoes, he applied stable manure to an alfalfa field during the winter and early spring, applying it evenly with a manure spreader. The following summer he cut the alfalfa periodically and left it on the ground. The following winter, he applied another light coat of stable manure and in the spring, after the alfalfa had again made a good growth, he plowed the field and fitted it well, planting the potatoes rather late and giving them supplementary fertilization and the best of culture. Of course, he used good seed, and his yields were uniformly three or four times the average yields for the state.

The present holder of the title for the record Michigan potato yield is Mr. M. E. Parmelee, another good farmer of southwestern Michigan, who

was one of the eleven men awarded a Master Farmer medal last month. His methods are very similar to those followed by Mr. Woodman. For the past three years, his yields have averaged well over 400 bushels per acre. One of these yields was made on a field where he failed to grow a crop which would pay for harvesting less than twenty years ago.

I venture the assertion that what is true of Mr. Parmelee in this matter of meeting nature's requirement in that direction by keeping his soil well filled with vegetable matter, will be found to be true, to a large extent, with all others, when the stories of the farming methods followed by the ten other charter members of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club are written. It is true of every successful farmer in Michigan, excepting only those who are fortunate in having soils in which nature has stored humus with a lavish hand.

Good physical condition of any soil is a prime requisite of a high degree of fertility in that soil. This condition is best promoted through the agency of leguminous crops as a main dependence. They supply the most expensive element of needed plant food as well as needed humus. A degree of soil fertility which insures the continued profitable operation of any farm can be attained and maintained only by their liberal use to this end. This is true with every type of farming and all types of soil. It is especially true with the vast majority of Michigan soils. That profitable results along this line can be easily attained by the average farmer is well illustrated by the example above related. I hope to make this fact still more plain by drawing illustrations from personal experiences in a future article.

AMONG THE DANES.

(Continued from page 411).

is true that these young people did their exercises under command. There were no individual stars. There was no opportunity for a single member of the group to get notoriety such as a football player can. All worked in perfect harmony and the team was judged by what all were able to do. It was complete team-work. But these young people, through their gymnastics have already learned the first lesson in wholesome community activity. They have learned the complete mastery of their own bodies, and that will be a great help to make them largely masters over circumstances. After their drills they go back to the farm with a fine sense of mental, spiritual and physical balance that delights in overcoming obstacles.

As I watched the performance Sunday afternoon, I was firmly convinced that I had found, at least, one reason why the Danish farmers lead the world in cooperation. They are taught the value of team work in youth and it cannot but be a help to the community life when these young people become the builders and rulers of the community in later life.

WANT FOREST LANDS PROTECTED.

DELEGATIONS of lumbermen and others interested in the lumber business are coming to Washington to ask the government for more effective forest protection from fire. They say that the loss on the national forest lands was four times as great as in private timber, due largely to insufficient federal fire fighting funds. The total cost of fighting the fires last year, says the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, was \$4,750,000, less than half of which was borne by the government. A total of 745,000 acres of national timber land were burned over during the past season of forest fires, and the timber loss is estimated at \$3,500,000.

Take fire-side FOOT COMFORT out doors with you

DRY feet—warmth and comfort—go out in the mud and slush with you when your feet slip into Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear.

No matter whether you wear the snug and dressy overshoe—or the hip boot. No matter whether you use the husky all-rubber gaiter, or the trim and stylish Zipper—they're all as tough as a Goodrich Silvertown Tire.

You really save money when you look for the "Hi-Press" label on footwear. It is your promise of extra weeks, extra months of good service.

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Take out Radiotron 201-A from the detector socket... keep it as a spare. Put in the new special detector... Radiotron UX-200-A—and the old set becomes more sensitive—reaches out further—gets more stations!

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CHECK THIS LIST WHEN INSPECTING CAR.

THE careful car owner will copy this list and tack it up on the garage wall for reference. Then, when inspecting the car, nothing will be forgotten: Lights, brakes, springs, line of wheels, loose bolts, cotter keys, tappets, ignition, wheel bearings, wiring system, oil and grease, fenders and brackets, carbon, leaky valves, bearing knocks, differential gears, transmission gears, universal joints, clean and adjust points, battery, adjust carburetor, oiling system.

CLEANING NICKLE-PLATED PARTS.

ALL nickel-plated parts may be cleaned with lamp black or with regular silver cleaning paste. Use only the softest flannel rag or chamois to rub with. Do not clean the lamp reflectors except when absolutely necessary, and then use a good silver polish, applied with a very soft clean chamois skin. These reflectors are silver-plated and are very easily spoiled by frequent polishing.

REPAIRING OLD STOCK TANK.

We have an old wagon tank, made of two-inch fir planks, that we would like to reinforce and use for a stock tank in winter. As it is considerably larger than we need, would it be practical to line it with a cement wall? If so, how would one go about it? How rich a mixture of cement should one use?—C. H.

It would seem to me the first thing would be to see that the hoops on the tanks were in good shape and that they were properly tightened. Then a couple of coats of asphalt paint on the inside ought to be all that is required to make it hold water. This would be cheaper than lining it with cement, and the tank would be lighter and more easily handled.

However, it would be an easy matter to line the tank with concrete. First see that the tank hoops are solid and tight, then staple heavy woven wire fencing around on the inside, and then plaster with three coats of a mixture of one bag of cement to one and one-half cubic feet of sand.—D.

HARD-COAL BASE-BURNER WITH OTHER FUEL.

We have a good hard coal base-burner used only a few years, and would like to know if one could use it for burning wood and soft coal. Hard coal is so high in price, and we have our own wood. If we could sell it at all, it would bring practically nothing, as compared to the cost of a new soft coal burner, so we would rather use the base-burner if it would be practicable and safe.—W. C.

About the only fuel which can be burned satisfactorily without change in a hard coal base-burner is gas coke, and many are adapting this in preference to hard coal, although it is more difficult to get started and must be kept well filled with fuel. By removing the feed magazine, petroleum coke can be used satisfactorily with most base-burners, as the fuel lights more easily than hard coal and holds fire fairly well. Coke is somewhat harder on the furnace because of the intense heat it produces.

Usually wood and soft coal cannot be burned very satisfactorily in a base-burner, because of the trouble from creosote and soot. The flue passages in the burner are usually rather small and these will quickly clog up unless they are cleaned systematically every few days. With care, well-seasoned hardwood, or the semi-anthracite coals might be burned, but it will mean

careful attention. It would seem to me better to go ahead using your burner with coke or a mixture of coke and semi-anthracite coal until you are ready to improve your home and put in a furnace, which you should plan on doing as soon as your means will permit. If any of our readers have been able to use a base-burner satisfactorily for other fuels, we should be glad to have their experience and methods.

CUTTING GABLE AND VALLEY SHINGLES.

Carpenters do not cut valley shingles by rule, and I know of no method of cutting the shingles in quantity beforehand, especially where the shingles are of different widths. Most carpenters cut each shingle separately, first laying it in place and marking it. If a specially smooth job is desired, a chalk line can be struck on each side of the center of the valley and the shingles cut by this mark. If any of our readers can suggest a better way, we should be glad to have their experience.

PIPE CONNECTIONS TO TANK.

AS nearly every water supply installation calls for some sort of a pipe connection to a tank, perhaps some suggestions as to the best methods of making such connections may be of help to our readers.

Where the tank or barrel is of wood, the more common way is to cut the threads back pretty well on a short

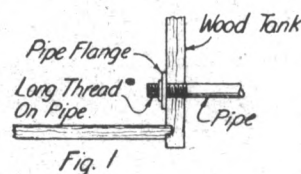


Fig. 1

1/2 Inch Pipe, Outside Diameter	3/2 Inch
3/4 " "	1 1/2 "
1 " "	1 5/8 "
1 1/4 " "	1 3/4 "
1 1/2 " "	1 7/8 "

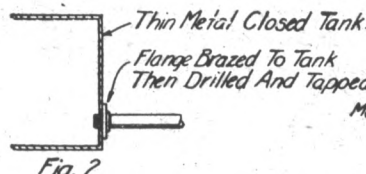


Fig. 2

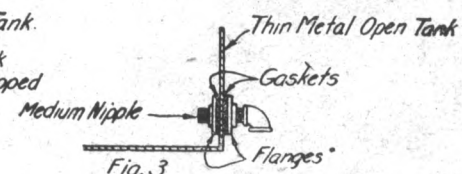


Fig. 3

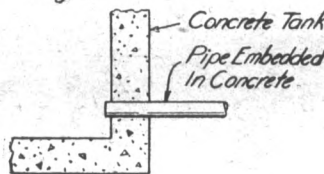


Fig. 4

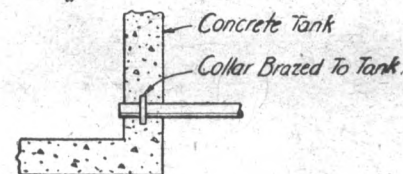


Fig. 5

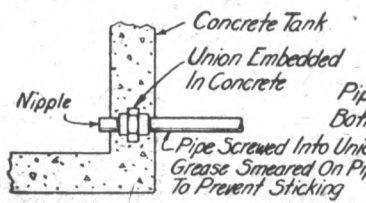


Fig. 6

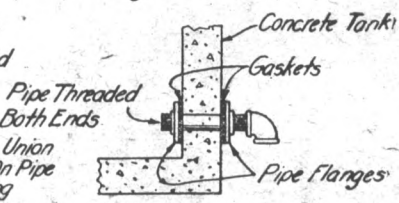


Fig. 7

~Pipe Connections To Tanks~

piece of pipe, bore a hole in the wood about one-eighth-inch smaller than the outside diameter of the pipe, and then screw the threaded pipe tightly into the hole. This will hold all right where the pipe is not likely to be disturbed. The following are the approximate outside diameters of ordinary pipes:

The outside diameter of a half-inch pipe is twenty-seven-thirty seconds of an inch.

The outside diameter of a three-quarter-inch pipe is one-three-sixty-fourths inches.

The outside diameter of a one-inch pipe is one-five-sixteenths inches.

The outside diameter of a one and one-quarter-inch pipe is one twenty-one-thirty-seconds inches.

The outside diameter of a one and one-half-inch pipe is one-twenty-nine-thirty-seconds inches.

A more substantial arrangement is to screw the threaded pipe through the wood far enough to screw a pipe flange on the threaded part inside, as shown in D606—Fig. 1.

Where the tank is of heavy sheet steel with no way of working from the inside, as a range boiler, often simply drilling a hole and tapping it with a pipe tap and then screwing in the pipe is all that is required. If the tank is of thin material, this will not be strong enough, and it will be necessary to braze or solder a flange, or lug, to the tank, and then tap this out to make the connection. This is shown in Fig. 2. If the thin tank is so it can be worked at from the inside, a medium length nipple can be put through and flanges with gaskets or cement screwed up from either side, as shown in Fig. 3.

Trouble is often encountered with pipe connections to concrete tanks, especially with a considerable depth. The usual method is simply to imbed a straight piece of pipe in the wall as the tank or cistern is built, later connecting the rest of the piping to this (Fig. 4); but the difference in expansion and contraction between pipe and tank, added to the twisting action of connecting and disconnecting pipes, a tendency to loosen the pipe in the concrete. Brushing around the inside with hot asphalt or with roofing cement, will usually stop such leaks until the pipe gets quite loose in the wall. A collar brazed or soldered around the pipe and then imbedded in the wall (Fig. 5) will add a great deal to the solidity and water-tightness of such a connection. A simple but effective connection can be made by taking a union, screwing it up tight, screw a length of pipe in one side and a nipple in the other, and then imbed the union (Fig. 6) in the middle of the wall. If a little hard oil

or axle grease is smeared around the pipe where it screws into the union before the concrete is poured, the pipe can be screwed in or out of the union as desired. If a pipe has to be taken out frequently at its connection to a concrete tank, probably the best method is to use a long nipple or short piece of pipe threaded for quite a distance at each end. This is slipped through the hole and a pipe flange (Fig. 7) screwed on each end with a gasket behind. The regular pipe fittings are then connected. In some cases it may be necessary to tap the pipe flanges slightly over-size, to get them to screw far enough up on the pipe to tighten. This is also the method of repair when a pipe works, or is twisted loose so that it leaks.



FREEZING PARSNIPS IMPROVES FLAVOR.

PARSNIPS are much improved in flavor by the biting action of freezing temperatures. Harvest of the parsnip may be started before they have been frozen, but a very decided improvement will be noticed in the taste of this vegetable after freezing takes place.

Whether freezing action has taken place or not, it will be best to use care in harvesting the roots. Lift the plants without bruising or breaking them. Cutting the tops off closely and thoroughly washing the roots before marketing. Careful attention to these details will result in a more attractive vegetable, and this in turn will increase the market demands.

The market cannot absorb the entire crop at one time, no matter how tasty or attractive it may be. Fortunately, parsnips are easily stored, providing they are kept moist. If they are to be marketed gradually during the winter, a vegetable cellar can be used for the storage place. Never allow the roots to dry out. Moist sand over the roots will preserve their natural flavor.

If the parsnips are not wanted until spring, they can be left in the ground during the winter. The result will be a fine tasty fresh vegetable for early use at a time when they are most needed.—E. R. Lancashire.

LARGE SUNFLOWER.

MRS. FRANK VAN DORN, a resident of Fenton village, has undoubtedly produced an exceptional specimen of the sunflower plant. She has grown it in the back yard of her home. The stalk upon which forty-five blossoms have developed, has reached a height of ten feet. The International Encyclopedia in its reference to the sunflower, states that it is a member of the Compositae family and that in temperate zones it reaches a height of from five to eight feet. As Mrs. Van Dorn's sunflower plant overtops the above maximum figure by full two feet, her achievement in sunflower development is truly noteworthy.—G. Everitt.

GRAPE PRUNING TESTS.

THE plots of grapes that have been under pruning tests since 1923 by Dr. N. L. Partridge, of the Horticultural Department, M. S. C., have plainly shown the following results:

1. Earlier maturity on the vines where the pruning was severe, although the crop is heavier.

2. Large clusters, tighter clusters and larger berries and better color when pruning was severe.

3. Larger crop where pruning was severe. Dr. Partridge stated, the crops of 1924 and 1925 were also larger on these vines; where relatively few buds produce the crop. In 1923, however, the first year this type of pruning was practiced, the yields were much smaller and the quality little better than where longer canes were left.

PEACH DISEASE SITUATION.

MR. C. W. BENNETT, Associate Assistant in Research Botany Department, M. S. C., accompanied by the Van Buren county agricultural agent, made a trip through the peach orchards of the county, investigating yellows and little peach. Plenty of little peaches were found, although none could really be convicted of carrying the disease of that name.

The state of some of the orchards

from borer injury is very bad. The peach grower who does not acquaint himself with the Paradichlorobenzene method of treating borers is a step behind in the business.

Pin hole beetles nesting in dead trees, thence spreading to and boring pin holes in the bark of live trees, were found to a great extent. Every dead tree should be removed immediately and stop this injury.

Scab and brown rot are quite prevalent, both of which can be controlled by proper spraying. Mr. Bennett warns growers in Van Buren county not to get careless because of the small amount of yellows and little peach infection. These are both insidious diseases and advance slowly, until the first thing a person knows their orchard is ruined.

BUYERS LIKE ATTRACTIVE FRUIT.

SIZE and eating quality is not all that counts with the buyer of farm products. Fruits having the same size and quality may sell for very different prices. Take apples ranging in size from rather small to very large, and they will not sell as readily, nor for as good a price as a similar amount of fruit of medium size, but all alike. Fruit of the same size, but of various colors, is not so attractive as of one color, and will not sell so well. Neither will fruits sell so well if the package is not attractive and suited to the product.

One day a man who had some apples to sell, displayed them just as he had picked them from under the trees. A neighbor was selling fine, even-sized hand-picked apples for five cents a pound, and he was denied twenty cents a peck for his fruit. He was free with his ridicule of people who wanted to waste money paying someone to fix up fruit so it looked good when it was no better. He failed to see that it was not his opinion that counted, but the opinion of the buyer. He also failed to recognize that with most people, attractiveness does have a big part in making any food palatable. I have seen much good fruit that stimulated no desire for it with me, while other fruit of the same kind would make "my mouth water."—A. H.

PAW PAW WOMAN CHAMPION BASKET-MAKER.

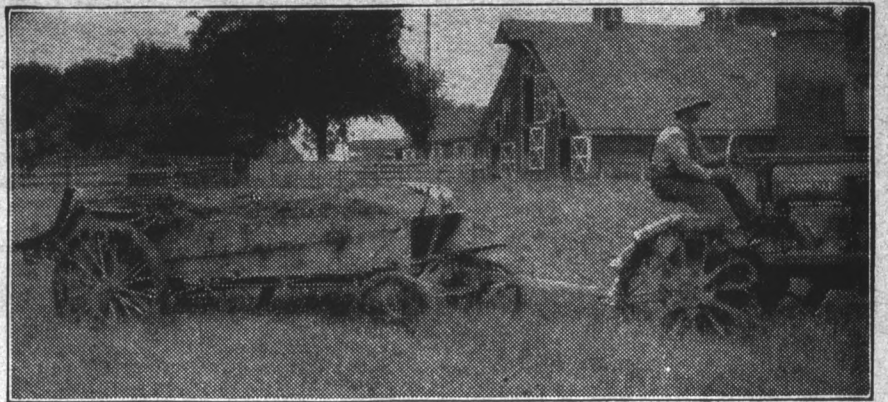
MICHIGAN champion fruit basket maker is Mrs. Gertrude Poole, of Paw Paw, who lays claim to this distinction. She has made as high as 1,500 jumbo grape baskets in a day, or 8,000 in a week, taking Saturday afternoon off.—J. C. M.

CRANBERRY GROWERS ADVERTISE.

The American Cranberry Growers' Exchange will spend \$200,000 for advertising cranberries. The advertising campaign will cover the next three months, and will include newspaper and magazine advertising, as well as radio talks twice a week over twenty-four of the big radio stations in the country.

MANY ENTER CONTEST.

There are 1,257 entrants in a home beautification and better garden contest in Wayne county. There are many outstanding examples of good work in both of the projects. The efficient use of small plots of ground for growing vegetables is of especial interest.



Ben Franklin Rated Fertility Above Money in the Bank

Back in the days when Benjamin Franklin trod the streets of Philadelphia, many gems of Franklin wisdom went out of that city and into the copy books of forthcoming generations. One of Franklin's best was, "The best investment is a deposit of fertility in the soil bank—surest and pays the best." True in that day of virgin soils, and truer by far today!

Since Dr. Franklin made that farsighted observation the boundaries of American agriculture have been pushed west, south, and north in our nation. New soils have been made old soils. The preservation of soil fertility has become a problem of vital importance to agriculture.

Thousands of experiments have been made. Many commercial fertilizers have been developed. But in most sections the old reliable barnyard manure remains the outstanding fertility restorer. Always considered a by-product of livestock production, in these days of highly intensive farming it assumes a role of first importance. No farmer can afford to waste its life-giving fertility.

Common sense says that every forkful should be put on the fields.

The McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader makes this a comparatively easy task. Loads can be lifted easily over the low sides of the McCormick-Deering, after which the light-draft spreader carries the manure to the fields and spreads it uniformly and finely over the ground. Some enterprising farmers pull their spreaders with their Farmall tractors, as shown above. Others use horses or regular tractors. In any event, the work they do is of the most profitable kind.

Spreading manure this year brings increased crops next year. It puts back into the soil the fertility that this year's crop takes out. It maintains and increases the productivity of your farm. Who is there who would willingly rob his soil and waste valuable barnyard manure when every rule of modern agriculture repeats, in effect, what Ben Franklin said many years ago?

If you are not now taking advantage of the McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader, we suggest that you talk to your local McCormick-Deering dealer about one for immediate use.

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the world's greatest mystery story and now for the first time you don't have to pay \$2.00 for the book. You can read it Free in the **Pathfinder**, the old reliable home weekly published at the Nation's Capital. From the beginning **The Bat** just makes you throb with excitement and suspense at the end you get the most unexpected climax. It is full of thrills, situations and revelations. Millions of people have seen it on the stage or screen and have sat spellbound. Now you get it in serial form and it's even more thrilling as a story than as a play or movie. The **Pathfinder** is loaded down every week with world news and pictures, stories, informing editorials, travel articles, puzzles, humor and miscellany. You get the **Pathfinder** on trial every week, 13 big issues including **The Bat**, for only 15 cts.—a bigger bargain than a new Ford at half price. The **Bat** begins Oct. 30. Send order now (with 15 cts. in coin or stamps) for the **Pathfinder** 13 weeks. The **Pathfinder**, 150 Langdon St., Washington, D. C.

ON one day no one out in the big world had ever heard of him. By noon of the next, they were talking of him everywhere. Millions were thrilled by reading of what he had done.

The broadcast radio that evening spoke his name in hundreds of thousands of homes:

"Groton mine disaster. The situation in the Macara mine at Groton, where a serious gas explosion occurred this morning, remains the same. On account of the destruction of ventilating apparatus, rescue crews have been obliged to proceed slowly; but it is still hoped that Nicolo may have succeeded in his desperate attempt to lead the miners to some remote gallery where they may be able to survive."

Millions of people were interested in Nicolo that night; but in time, of course, they were bound to forget. To Jim Steever and Lucy Blaine, he became of the utmost importance personally and permanently. It happened this way:

Jim Steever was reporting "city stuff" for the "Telegraph." He was a good newspaper man, alert and clear-minded, and in excellent health. He ate irregularly and hastily, but he was only twenty-six and he stood it beautifully. Steever had been "on" the newspaper throughout the four years since his graduation from the University; and in that time had seen and done many things. But he had not married. He had not even asked anyone to marry him. Nevertheless, he was in love—with Lucy Blaine. He had not proposed to her, for the simple reason that he was sure she would laugh at him.

Lucy also was a reporter, working on the "Express," for which she did some "straight stories"—as she referred to the ordinary, original reporting of news events; but she was best at "spilling the sob"—a trade name for write-ups of the "human" and emotional touches to be found in every big news story. Just now she was on the Bramp divorce case, and she had been seeing a good deal of Jim lately, for he was on it too.

Both of them happened to be boarding on the north side, up by the Edge-water Beach. So when she worked late, they sometimes took the same elevated train home.

When it was very late, an hour like one o'clock in the morning, Jim insisted upon escorting Lucy to the flat building where she roomed. "Silly!" said Lucy. "As if I couldn't take care of myself walking home, as well as when I'm out late on a story."

Lucy was pretty, with lots of dark chestnut hair which was fine and soft-looking. She had an even, delicate profile and calm blue eyes. She was straight, five feet five inches in height, with good firm shoulders. She had done a lot of swimming at college, and she danced well.

Jim appreciated this, and upon a few occasions, when they had evenings "off," he took her to dinner at the Green Mill or the Marigold Garden and danced with her outdoors. Then they discussed people and general topics, incisively and frankly. They discussed marriage impersonally. They agreed that marriage was and ought to be, "an evolution."

"Toward what, do you think?" asked Jim.

"Toward more complete freedom for the woman, obviously," said Lucy.

They discussed the advantages and disadvantages of an arrangement which had been made by a lawyer and a woman novelist of their acquaintance. In this arrangement, the husband and wife kept their own establishments and met only when they were inclined to, and when the business of their separate careers seemed to make it possible.

On this night, when so many people

The Song in the Dark

By Edwin Balmer

A Short Story Complete in Two Issues

were becoming excited over Nicolo, Jim had finished the write-up of his late interview on the Bramps, and had turned it in, hoping to hear Mr. Marshfield's "That's all, Steever," in time to catch the elevated train at quarter to one. But just then the managing editor came in.

"They're still calling up about Nicolo," he said to the city editor. "Haven't we better send somebody down there?"

"I began to think so some time ago. Say, Steever, what's doing with you?"

"Nothing, sir," said Jim. And a mo-

They talked "shop" for a few minutes, then Jim asked: "Where's your ticket?"

He took it and thrust it in the binding of the plush of the seat in front of her. "Go to sleep now," he advised. "I'll tell the conductor where to wake us up."

He retreated to a seat across the aisle and a row back, where he would not be too intrusive but from where he could watch over her. Presently, when her head disappeared behind the seat he got up and looked at her.

She was asleep. She had an elbow

agent, Lucy had started to leave the train shed.

"Where are you going?" demanded Jim.

"Over to wake up Buxby."

"Not you," said Jim, and when Lucy continued to deny dependence upon him, he thrust her back under shelter and jumped into the mud.

Buxby proved to be wakable, and agreeable to a before-dawn drive to Macara mine. He brought out an old touring car with curtains up. Lucy and Jim got in behind.

"Idiot, you're soaked!" Lucy rebuked him, and she put a hand on his coat.

"Wouldn't you have been?"

"No. My coat's waterproof."

She withdrew her hand and they sat apart and silent while the car lurched and splashed through the mud. Buxby, on the other hand, was decidedly talkative. He was a large man, past middle age, of genial, philosophical disposition.

"I never see a newspaper man traveling with his wife before," he commented.

"You haven't seen one now," Jim put him right. "This is Miss Blaine; she's come down for the 'Express'."

"So that's it," said Buxby cheerfully. "My mistake. Well, I never before see a lady reporter, either." He seemed to feel this put him entirely to rights. "Though I often read their writin's. It's sure queer work for a girl, but helpful, maybe; yes, I would not be surprised if it proved right helpful. Not a bad idea, when you think it over, for a girl to see a lot of life, as well as a man; she'll be that much better to raise her children later."

Jim decided it was time to take this colloquy in hand.

"There's a man named Nicolo down here," he put in.

"Nicolo Baresi!" the driver exclaimed with feeling.

"Know him?" said Jim.

"Him and Amata and all five."

"Five what?" asked Lucy.

"Children, lady," Buxby explained. "They're about a year apart; the youngest come just last Christmas; and each prettier than the next one. Amata's crazy about every one; she's one of them women that children don't never seem any trouble to. And Nicolo, he's just a born daddy." Buxby began to hum.

It appeared to be impossible for anybody who knew Nicolo not to feel livelier and like singing, or at least like humming, when thinking of him.

Jim asked: "Exactly what did he do, as you make it out?"

Buxby waited a minute. "Well," he said, "it was this way:

"Here's your mine with your shafts up and down and your cuts and cross-cuts leading away from the shafts way underneath at every level where there is coal. You got two shafts, or air-ways—your down-cast air course to carry air into the mine, and your up-cast to carry it out. They're close together, but you got air stoppings, you understand, and doors and brattices to keep your air from short-circuiting and not goin' where it's needed. You got blowers overhead to keep it movin' into the mine. If air ain't coming in all the time, you don't live below, you understand that."

"You use up the air; and, besides, gas collects from the coal—three or four kinds of gas. Even when everything's in order, your blowers goin' and your air courses all right, gas somehow gets ahead of you—fire damp or flash damp, or maybe too much fine coal dust gets hangin' in the air."

"I don't know as they've decided which did the business in Macara yesterday. Maybe it was all of them. Anyway, here comes your explosion in your lowest level; and your air's gone. The explosion's used it up; your doors

THEIR CHANCE

By Jack Fowler

As we look 'round about us
And view life's changing screen,
We view the past and present
Along with poor "has been,"
With his everlasting story
That holds you in a trance,
Of how he missed his calling;
His last and only chance.

Perhaps it was a piece of land
That later spouted oil;
Or like as not some corner lot
Which saved its master toil.
Or possibly we missed our chance
To buy some mining stock,
That later turned out mighty rich
Says life's memorial clock.

Perhaps we all have had our chance
To spin life's fortune wheel,

And failed to play the numbers right;
Or else we lacked the feel
Of ambition's whip within our soul
To drive us to the fray;
And dreamed away our winning chance
While other's won the fray.

We're "used-to-bes" and "never-beens"
No one's to blame but us,
They've heard our tales of past and gone.
Folks tire of our fuss.
So stop our moans, there's chances yet,
Redeem that ancient "past!"
And when our chance comes walk-
ing by
Jump up and hold her fast.

ment later, he had his assignment to Groton.

Groton was down-state about a hundred and thirty miles. The disaster at the Macara mine would have been a "big" story even without Nicolo, for forty-six men had been trapped by the explosion and the following fire. Twenty-two had been rescued, but the other twenty-four were "missing."

FROM the office Jim hurried to a railroad station where a train was starting down-state a few minutes after one. It was made up mostly of express cars, but there was one day coach. As he entered, Jim saw a slim girl in the aisle near the middle of the car under the garish glare of the gaslight. She was putting a coat in the rack above the brown plush seats. It was Lucy.

Apparently they were going to have the car to themselves except for two men, evidently salesmen, who were already slouched down in their seats and trying to sleep.

"Hello," he hailed Lucy quietly, so as not to arouse the slumberers. She turned. "Why, hello, Jim!" she said, and gave him her hand.

"Going to Groton?" he asked.

"That's it!"

"People been calling your office, too?" Jim asked.

"Haven't they!" said Lucy.

"And probably it's all a bunch of

bunk about Nicolo," declared Jim.

on the narrow window sill and her hand supported her head, which swayed slightly with the movement of the train. She was a little flushed and her lips were softer-looking and fuller than he had ever seen them. She had long dark lashes and very white lids. Little curls of her hair came awry, making her altogether adorable.

HALF past four at Groton, was a black, rainy hour. There was a dripping station shed, dimly lit by a smoky kerosene lamp. There was a short row of dark, dripping roofs across a morass of road; beyond was nothing but drench.

Jim learned that Macara mine was about three miles to the southwest down a switch line for the coal cars. There was also a road, which might be traversed in the automobile of one Buxby, who was sleeping at the present in a house across the way.

"Twenty-four still missing in Macara?" Jim asked the station agent.

"That's the number, they say."

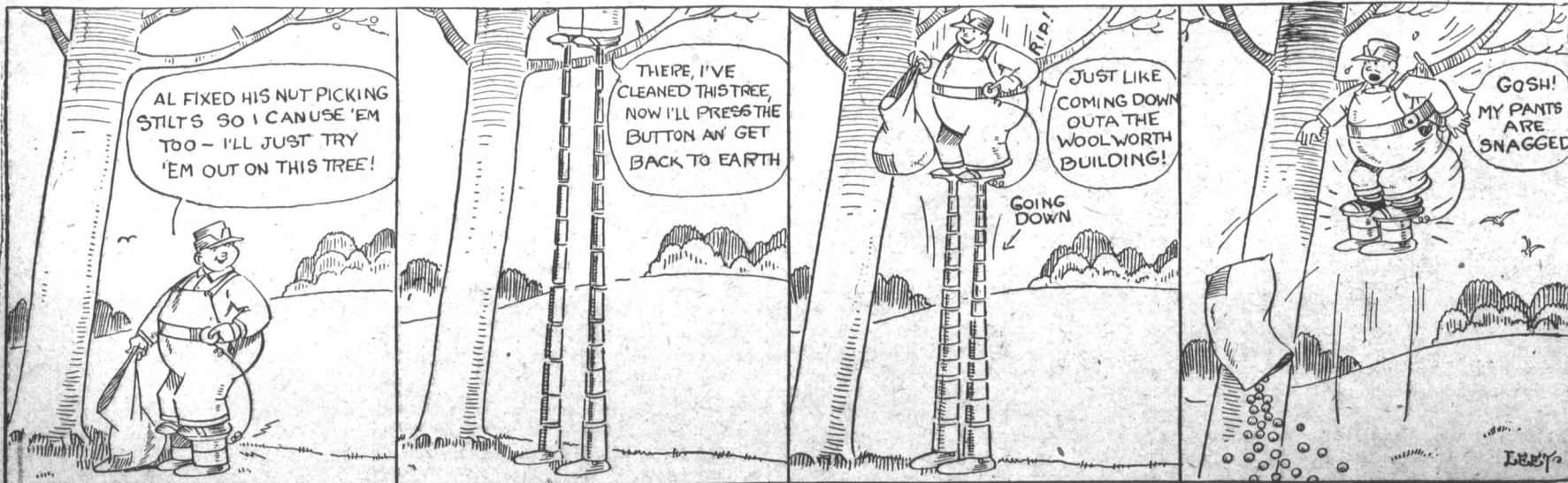
"The stuff they sent yesterday about that fellow Nicolo," Jim continued. "All bunk, I suppose."

"No, sir! There's been some bunk, all right, goin' up my wire; but not about Nicolo. There sure is a singin' man! He did what they say. I know him, Nicolo!" And the agent attempted the hum of a tune which Jim did not recognize.

While he was talking with the

Activities of Al Acres—Al's Nut-Piking Stilts Did Their Part, But Slim's Pants Didn't

Frank R. Leet



and air bridges and brattices are gone, so they can't get more air down to you from above, even if the blowers are all right—which they ain't.

"There was forty-one men workin' in that level in Macara when this come. Some of 'em—eighteen—was between the shaft and the explosion; the rest was on the other side of it. They was twenty-three. Nicolo was with the eighteen who naturally took to the shaft to get out of the mine before the second explosion come. For everybody knew there was goin' to be another.

"I've heard the engineers say how it happens; they come in pairs, mine explosions. The first one is fairly local you see, usin' up all the air right where it goes off, and blowin' down doors and timbers, as I've said; it leaves a lot of hot gas and some burning; but after the explosion's gone off, there's a reaction; and air from other parts of the mine is sucked in to where the fire is. For a few minutes it's all busy mixing with the gases, makin' ready to explode again.

"That's when the miners, who are placed lucky, get a chance to get out of the mine; and when the other boys want to beat it as far into the mine as possible. For the second blast's about ready to go; and then there won't be no more. For there's no more air for breathin' or for explodin'. There's no air—just poison—after-damp!

"Now, Nicolo Baresi, I'm sayin', was with the eighteen that had a chance for a ride out of the mine before the second explosion. He was as near the cage as any; he had as much chance and right as anybody for a place in the only hoist there was goin' to be up that shaft.

"But just at that minute, he seen some of the other bunch—the twenty-three that had been further off—running toward the shaft. And Nicolo—he yelled and run back to 'em.

"They didn't have a chance to get up that shaft; and every one of 'em would have known it, if they'd stopped to think. But they wasn't stoppin'. They was just runnin' right to where the next explosion was about to come off. And Nicolo, he'd left the shaft and was runnin' at 'em to head 'em back. That's all anybody knows now; for that's the last that anybody saw that got out of the mine.

"The cage was just startin' up; and the explosion came off just as the cage was reachin' the top, and gave it a lift at the end. So nobody knows what Nicolo done; I mean, what he put over and how much he got away with. For that second blast was the real boy. But I'll say Nicolo thought of somethin'; he sure gave up his ride out to the air for the sake of tryin' somethin'!"

After steering through several more puddles, Buxby considered aloud: "What makes a man different? There was eighteen men that all see what was goin' to happen to the rest of 'em. But Nicolo, he was the only one that jumped to try to stop it."

Nobody on the back seat offered any theory. Presently Jim asked: "What are we coming to?"

"Macara mine."

There were black buildings with two powerful electric lights high up on poles, and protected by reflectors. A pump and blowers were going. The rescue crews were at work.

Lucy and Jim stepped from Buxby's car and went to their work, in the process of which Jim lost track of Lucy. He didn't worry about her. He was sure she was not underground, since no one but the rescue shifts were allowed below.

One crew was still repairing ventilating apparatus, renewing the trap doors and air stoppings; another crew, with gas masks, was clearing up and digging on the lowest level, where a lot of bad "roof" had come down. They had found nobody yet; and hoped not to for several hours, for anybody found in the part of the mine already reached would surely be dead. The hope was that the men had retreated to some far end of a cutting, where there remained a pocket of air, and that they had been able to seal it off from the afterdamp.

Jim talked to several men and to a few of the women, who dully and stubbornly stood around in the mine building. Nicolo's wife was not there; she had gone home. Jim gradually realized that, in spite of the ceaseless work below, no result was to be expected for some time. He went to the cottage of one of the assistant mine foremen and arranged for a room, then dried his clothes and had breakfast. At ten o'clock he went out to work again.



Get your money's worth

WHAT good is all the power in the world unless it's used? A power machine left to rust in the woodshed costs just as much as when it is doing useful work.

With electricity it is much the same. Its worth to you depends on how you use it.

In Red Wing, Minn. men are studying how electricity can be kept so busy that it will save the farmer the greatest amount of labor at the lowest cost. Here it pumps and heats water automatically, grinds feed, threshes and elevates grain, cures corn, runs incubators, refrigerators, milkers and cream separators; cooks, cleans and irons—and does it so well and so cheaply that the farmers never want to go back to old methods again.

Farmers want electricity because it makes the farm a better place to live in. But electricity must make money for the farmer before farm electrification can succeed. This will require co-operation among groups of farmers who are ready to invest enough in housewiring and equipment to get the most use of the power they receive.

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

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

PREVENT WHOOPING COUGH.

A CHILD'S cough drew my attention as I took my seat in the train. Twenty-six years of medical practice have trained my ear to many things that have no music in them. Whooping cough is one. I knew it at once beyond chance of mistake.

Looking through the crowded coach I counted seven children under five—two of them babies in arms. The coughing child and her mother were just head of me. I am not a railroad inspector or a quarantine officer, but after a short interval I managed to ask the mother quietly if she didn't know that her little girl had whooping cough.

"You're a doctor, aren't you?" she asked. "I'm taking Jessie home as quick as I can, because I was afraid of what this cough might be and I thought if it got worse, they might put us off the train."

It was rather hard to give much blame to that anxious, worried young mother, though her selfish anxiety had imperilled the lives of six innocent children. Imperilled the lives is not too strong a statement, for whooping cough is a very dangerous disease of childhood; it takes more lives than diphtheria, more than scarlet fever, more than both of them put together.

One thing to which every mother must give heed is the fact that most children who succumb to whooping cough are under five years of age. From that time on they seem better able to resist the disease and make a good recovery. Therefore, the most important measure of protection is to keep your baby from exposure in the early years. So important is this that

I advise parents who meet an epidemic of whooping cough to keep young children away from school, from church, from entertainments, even from visits to neighbors.

If your child should get whooping cough, it is proper to have whooping cough vaccines used, for they do seem to shorten the duration of the case, but so far I do not know of any whooping cough serum or vaccine that can be absolutely depended upon as a preventive.

To get well without any bad "after effects," it is important to keep the little one in bed during the feverish stage of the disease, which usually lasts a week or ten days. After that he may play outdoors, even in cold weather, if properly dressed. Children with whooping cough need fresh air day and night and you should see that they get it, but they must have good bedding and good clothing so that there may be no chill and the skin may function properly.

NEURITIS, TEETH OR TONSILS.

Every fall when I commence gathering my corn, my left arm bothers me at night so bad I can hardly sleep. It commences at the elbow, going to the finger tips. I feel just like when you bump the funny or crazy bone on the elbow. Has bothered me for seven or eight years. Please tell me what to do.—L. F.

This would come at any time of the year that you put the arm through the same work. It indicates a tendency to neuritis. One of the causes for such a disturbance is systemic poisoning from such things as abscesses at the roots of the teeth, or diseased tonsils. It will pay you to find out if you have any such trouble and have it cleared up.

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Madame Fashion Agrees on Easy Width for Fall Frocks

No. 583—Youthful Lines. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 32-inch contrasting.



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

No. 357—Very New! Very Smart! Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 490—Dress of Tailored Genre. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yards of 32-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is thirteen cents. Address all other orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Our new fashion catalog contains many ideas for the home dressmaker. All of our new fall and winter patterns are illustrated in it, together with many pleasing details in trimming. There are also many embroidery designs for those who are interested in fancy work.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Mrs. Porter's Idea Factory

How She Manufactured Inexpensive Gifts From Castaways

By Josephine E. Toal

THERE, Madge dearest," and Mrs. Wingate, having tidied her dressing-table and thrown the empty bath-powder bottle into the waste-basket, turned to her hostess, "I am ready at last. I hope I have not kept breakfast waiting, but there is something so restful about your home that I am prone to oversleep."

"There's plenty of time, Georgia. Will hasn't come in from the milk-house yet." Mrs. Porter's eye was on the bottle in the basket. The next moment she had rescued it and was turning it about curiously.

"It is an artistic little get-up—this bottle, Georgia. You don't care to keep it?"

"Certainly not. What good is it—just an empty bottle?"

"It will do for my gift stock," was the unblushing reply.

Her guest's surprised look brought an amused laugh.

"Now you think I'm queer, but look here." She pulled out the lower drawer of a chest.

The other woman uttered a cry of delight. "Was it a shower?"

Mrs. Porter shook her head. "Just

alcohol, and 160 grains of boracic acid. I add also a few drops of such perfume as happens to suit my fancy. I buy new corks for the bottles, cover the corks with paraffin like this one, or tie a bit of white kid or parchment over them with a bright silk cord, like that one. When the Hamiltons invited us up to their cottage last summer, I took along some for the campers and they were immensely pleased."

"And those glass-stoppered bottles?"

"Perfume. Here are more." She brought out a quantity of tiny phials—long, slender ones; stout; fat bottles; many sizes and kinds. "All my relatives," she laughed, "as well as several friends, save perfume bottles for me. I buy perfume economically in bulk and refill the old bottles. I make the labels with bright cut-outs and water-color paints. They come in handy for gifts at any time, and it is a pleasure to have something always ready when occasion requires."

"These plain little cold-cream jars I shall fill some day with jelly and stow them away in the fruit-closet to put into luncheon-boxes. These pudgy and quaint-shaped ones, you see, I decorated with sealing-wax for rose jars. Smell."

"Bewitching," declared Mrs. Win-

gate, inhaling energetically.

"I gathered the rose leaves in our garden and cured them in sugar. These fancy vases are just nice olive-bottles decorated with various colors of sealing-wax."

"And here, Georgia," the hostess brought out a stack of small gay receptacles, "are my bulb bowls. I picked up some little tin basins discarded from the kitchen because of rust spots. I painted them with furniture enamel—green, black, aluminum, as you see. Filled with blossoming bulbs, they make the dearest Easter gifts."

"I am sure of it," assented the guest heartily, peering over to see what other wonders the drawer contained.

"Just boxes," explained Mrs. Porter, bringing up the bottom layer. "I save all the perfectly clean, pretty, fancy ones, to be filled on occasion with home-made candy, nuts, dates or other sweetmeats. There! I hear Will coming in." She began gathering up her wares to go down.

"Madge Porter, you certainly have an idea factory in that bright brown head of yours."

"I am sure you are welcome to borrow any of my ideas, Georgia," laughed the hostess as they went toward the stairs.

Health Side of Dairy Show

Noted Nutritionists Explain Why and Where of Better Health

IT'S a busy time of the year on the farm, the women busy with canning and cleaning, and the men folks with gathering in the last of the harvest before cold weather plants its feet firmly for winter. If you are one who did not spare one of these busy days to attend the National Dairy Show, held at Detroit last week, then you may be interested in some features that were of particular concern to women.

Judging from the attendance and applause, the health and food show was a high light to every woman who attended. The lectures and demonstrations were sponsored by Michigan State College, with Mrs. Louise Campbell, state home demonstration leader, in charge. Misses Josephine Hoffrath, Bess Whittaker, and Julia Brekke, members of the nutrition staff of the college, gave practical food demonstrations on the food value and ways to serve oysters, how to can cull chickens; how to be successful with muffets, and pleasing salad combinations with cabbage.

Miss Dahnke solved by actual demonstration some of the mysteries of making cooked cheese dishes and revealed some new combinations in the way of cheese salads.

Noted Nutritionist Present.

Dr. E. V. McCullum, of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, Maryland, gave a scientist's viewpoint and explained many of the interesting things about proper feeding of our body. There are five known vitamins, says Dr. McCullum, and we need some of each one to develop a healthy body.

Vitamin A is found abundantly in all green leaf vegetables, as well as in whole milk, butter and liver. It is of great importance in the diet of a nursing mother, and is essential to growth and normal resistance to disease, especially of the eyes, nose and lungs. Vitamin B is found in most raw materials except in highly refined cereals, white sugar and table oils. The lack of this vitamin causes paralysis and stunts the growth. Vitamin C is common to raw fruits and vegetables. It is of great value for prevention of scurvy, and is most essential in the diet of small children. The antirachitic element in foods is vitally important to children, says Dr. McCullum. It aids the body in depositing calcium in growing bone tissue. It is often called the ricket-preventing factor. It is found in egg yolk, liver oils, such as cod and other fish livers, and seems to be closely related to the effect of sun light in its stimulation of growth. Dr. McCullum estimates that from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the children in this country have rickets in some form. But, he believes that the mothers of the country are giving more attention to this health deficiency than they have in the past.

Sweet Tooth Too Well Filled.

According to Dr. McCullum, we eat altogether too much sugar. The per person consumption of this concentrated sweet is about one hundred pounds a year. He believes that nature gave us starches to be slowly converted into sugar by the digestive process. But when we eat large quantities of sugar, in its concentrated form, we

are over-feeding it with energy food.

Ninety per cent of our school children have from one to eleven unhealed teeth, caused primarily from eating too much sugar, Dr. McCullum believes.

A number of questions brought up for discussion following each of the health lectures, showed the great interest with which women are studying nutrition.

With the Exhibits.

It would take pages to tell on paper the many practical stories that were told by the exhibits. A story of a bottle of milk, as dramatized by the State Board of Health, demonstrated clearly the need of cooperation between rural producer and urban consumer, if we are to have clean milk.

A motion picture verified the health rule that we must use more milk, butter, ice cream, cheese, more vegetables and fruits, if we would have bet-

Tales of the Camera

THE camera has been clicking all summer. It has registered many pleasing poses, and the finished pictures undoubtedly tell many stories in themselves.

I think it would be a splendid idea to print some of these pictures where we can all enjoy them. So as a contest this week, send in the best picture you took this summer. On the back of it, tell all the details of how, when and why it was taken.

To the senders of the three best pictures we will award handy recipe files, containing a complete set of recipe filing cards. Enclose a stamp with your picture and it will be returned.

Mail your pictures to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, on or before October 28.

ter health, be more efficient and save money.

The better cows—better homes exhibit gave evidence that better producing cows gave more profit to provide the conveniences in the home that every woman needs.

The farm women's division was in charge of Mrs. Edith Wager, member of the board of directors of the State Farm Bureau. The busy time of the year kept many rural women from attending this national show, is the opinion of Mrs. Wager, but the conferences and programs planned, she believes, were of immeasurable amount of practical value and inspiration to those who found time to attend.

Who knows better than Jonah, that you can't keep a good man down?

The average length of a man's arm is thirty-six inches, and the average circumference of a woman's waist is also thirty-six inches.

Ain't nature considerate?



Apparently Very Shy Are These Three-Year-olds, Joyce Mallory and Teddy Marshall.

salvaged from junk material." Dropping on her knees, she selected a handful of pretty bottles with perforated tops and arrayed them on the floor. "All these were discarded talcum-powder bottles, not one of them originally as chic as the one you just threw away. I washed and dried them thoroughly, filled them again with a nice grade of talcum that can be purchased for a moderate sum in plain tin receptacles, and dolled them up with narrow ribbons, and seals I made from fancy paper. When I go visiting I tuck one or two into my suitcase to leave behind me."

"What a clever idea! And these—with liquids?"

"They contain hand lotions." Mrs. Porter ranged a row of pyramid-shaped bottles beside the powder-filled ones. "Aunt Harriet uses a skin beautifier she buys at the drug-store for seventy-five cents. I had her save the bottles for me—they are adorable, aren't they? I fill them with an excellent lotion I make myself. This is the formula: Put two and a half drams of gum tragacanth into one quart of water and let stand for three days. Strain through a hair sieve and add four ounces of glycerine, two of

Mothers to Meet at College

MICHIGAN State College will be the mecca of mothers of the state on Saturday, October 30. The occasion is the Second Annual Rally Day of extension workers of the thirty-eight counties in which extension projects of various kinds are being worked out.

A full day's program—and a most interesting one—has been arranged. Miss Grace Frysinger, of the cooperative extension department, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who spent the summer in Europe, will be there to tell the story of the rural conditions in that country. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college; J. B. Willard, director of continuing education; and Fanny Buchanan, interpreter of music, will be among the speakers of the day.

Dinner will be served at noon in the People's Church, giving the mothers ample opportunity to enjoy the magnificence of this new inter-denominational church. Trips have been planned through the various buildings so that the visiting mothers may become familiar with some of the features of their own state college, and enjoy the beauties of the campus.

Last year 500 mothers gathered for a similar Rally Day at the college. This year, Mrs. Louise Campbell, state home demonstration leader, is urging that you come one thousand strong. Whether you are an extension worker or only interested in learning more about the extension courses put on by the college, come and imbibe your share of inspiration and enthusiasm in the importance of your home job and develop a fellowship with your neighbors who have many of the same problems to solve that you do:

HALLOWE-EN GOODIES.

Goblin Salad.

1½ cups flaked herring 2 tb. minced parsley
2 cups cold, cooked potatoes 4 hard boiled eggs
¼ cup minced onion French dressing or mayonnaise



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

QUIET SQUEAKING SHOES.

Can you tell me what to do for squeaking shoes? They are a source of much annoyance to me.—Miss F. C.

Squeaking shoes may be remedied by piercing the sole in several places with an awl and forcing a bit of good leather oil into these holes and along the stitching of the sole. Then place the shoes near a warm stove so that the oil will soak into the leather. Do not make the holes so deep that they reach the inner sole.

TO GET RID OF POWDER POST BEETLES.

I am bothered with an insect that bores holes in the timbers and floors in my cellar. I am also having trouble with black ants in the house. Will you please suggest some remedy?—Mrs. R. B.

Without doubt, the insect which is boring holes in the timbers and floors of your cellar is one of the powder post beetles. These beetles nearly always occur in the sap wood of well dried hard wood. The control method with which we have had the best success is the free use of ordinary kerosene. The floors and timbers could be treated by means of an oil can, or even by dipping a broom into kerosene and applying freely.

Soak the fish in cold water for several hours. Drain, cover with fresh water and simmer about ten minutes. Drain and flake. Dice the potatoes and eggs and marinate all the ingredients together with either French or mayonnaise dressing. Serve on a bed of shredded lettuce.

Hallowe'en Doughnuts.

2½ tb. butter 1 tsp. salt
1 cupful sugar ½ tsp. cinnamon
2 eggs Flour to make soft dough
1 cupful sour milk
1 tsp. soda.

Cream the butter, add the sugar, and beat until light. Stir in the well-beaten egg, and alternately add the sour milk and one and one-half cupfuls of flour in which the soda, salt and cinnamon have been sifted. Add



sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Roll half-inch thick, cut, shape around a stoned date, and fry in hot fat. Drain, and when somewhat cool, sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Cooky Delights.

¾ cupful shortening ¼ tsp. salt
1 cupful sugar 1 tb. milk
2 eggs Grated rind of 1 orange
2 cupfuls flour or ¼ tsp. nutmeg
2 tsp. baking powder 1 cupful raisins

Cream the shortening and add the sugar. Beat until light and creamy. Add the well beaten eggs. Sift the dry ingredients together and add to the sugar and shortening. Stir in the raisins, grated orange peel or nutmeg and the milk. If the mixture is not thick enough to roll, add more flour. Roll very thin, cut and bake in a hot oven from ten to fifteen minutes.

Old Soak—"My friend's like a fountain pen."

Interested Listener—"How's that?"

Old Soak—"Always runnin' dry—and comin' to be filled."

Now as to black ants. If you can find their home quarters, it is possible to destroy the nest with kerosene. Otherwise, I would try to feed them a poison bait, using one part tartar emetic, thoroughly stirred in with nineteen parts of extracted honey.

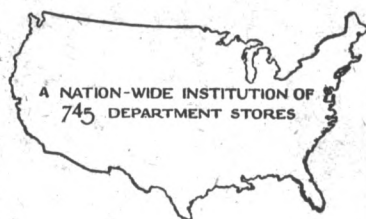
Be sure that you stir the batter until the tartar emetic is thoroughly distributed and then thicken to the consistency of dough, with powdered sugar. Put this poison in a shallow container. Leave the poison accessible for several weeks. Care must be taken to protect this bait, since tartar emetic is one of the most violent poisons known.

TO DRY PRUNES.

I have a bushel of prunes and would like to know how to dry a part of them.—Mrs. T. B.

Only thoroughly ripe fruit should be dried. Prepare a lye solution, using one-half a teaspoon of lye to a gallon of water. Heat this to the boiling point in an iron or granite kettle. Place the prunes in a wire basket and immerse them in the boiling solution about ten seconds, or long enough to check the skins slightly over the entire surface. Rinse in cold water and spread on trays in the sun to dry. Stir the prunes occasionally to prevent sticking and molding. Pack the thoroughly dried fruit in heavy paper bags or insect-proof containers. Store in a dry place.

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A store near you

The J. C. Penney Company Stores bring to the rural communities of the Nation all the variety of the big city store and quality merchandise at low prices. At these stores is available everything that the man, woman or child needs for work or leisure. There probably is one not far from you.

Across the counter of the J. C. Penney Company Store you receive Quality Goods from a friendly, helpful hand—and at prices that mean real savings for you.

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Rich flavor in every golden drop
GULDEN'S Mustard

You do not know how appetizing and delicious mustard can really be, until you taste Gulden's.

New recipe book, "Seasoning Secrets," sent free on request
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Lovely Quilt Pieces for sale, percales, gingham for two quilts.
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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Mrs. Porter's Idea Factory

How She Manufactured Inexpensive Gifts From Castaways

By Josephine E. Toal

“THERE, Madge dearest,” and Mrs. Wingate, having tidied her dressing-table and thrown the empty bath-powder bottle into the waste-basket, turned to her hostess, “I am ready at last. I hope I have not kept breakfast waiting, but there is something so restful about your home that I am prone to oversleep.”

“There’s plenty of time, Georgia. Will hasn’t come in from the milk-house yet.” Mrs. Porter’s eye was on the bottle in the basket. The next moment she had rescued it and was turning it about curiously.

“It is an artistic little get-up—this bottle, Georgia. You don’t care to keep it?”

“Certainly not. What good is it—just an empty bottle?”

“It will do for my gift stock,” was the unblushing reply.

Her guest’s surprised look brought an amused laugh.

“Now you think I’m queer, but look here.” She pulled out the lower drawer of a chest.

The other woman uttered a cry of delight. “Was it a shower?”

Mrs. Porter shook her head. “Just

alcohol, and 160 grains of boracic acid. I add also a few drops of such perfume as happens to suit my fancy. I buy new corks for the bottles, cover the corks with paraffin like this one, or tie a bit of white kid or parchment over them with a bright silk cord, like that one. When the Hamiltons invited us up to their cottage last summer, I took along some for the campers and they were immensely pleased.”

“And those glass-stoppered bottles?”

“Perfume. Here are more.” She brought out a quantity of tiny phials—long, slender ones; stout; fat bottles; many sizes and kinds. “All my relatives,” she laughed, “as well as several friends, save perfume bottles for me. I buy perfume economically in bulk and refill the old bottles. I make the labels with bright cut-outs and water-color paints. They come in handy for gifts at any time, and it is a pleasure to have something always ready when occasion requires.”

“These plain little cold-cream jars I shall fill some day with jelly and stow them away in the fruit-closet to put into luncheon-boxes. These pudgy and quaint-shaped ones, you see, I decorated with sealing-wax for rose jars. Smell.”

“Bewitching,” declared Mrs. Win-

gate, inhaling energetically.

“I gathered the rose leaves in our garden and cured them in sugar. These fancy vases are just nice olive-bottles decorated with various colors of sealing-wax.”

“And here, Georgia,” the hostess brought out a stack of small gay receptacles, “are my bulb bowls. I picked up some little tin basins discarded from the kitchen because of rust spots. I painted them with furniture enamel—green, black, aluminum, as you see. Filled with blossoming bulbs, they make the dearest Easter gifts.”

“I am sure of it,” assented the guest heartily, peering over to see what other wonders the drawer contained.

“Just boxes,” explained Mrs. Porter, bringing up the bottom layer. “I save all the perfectly clean, pretty, fancy ones, to be filled on occasion with home-made candy, nuts, dates or other sweetmeats. There! I hear Will coming in.” She began gathering up her wares to go down.

“Madge Porter, you certainly have an idea factory in that bright brown head of yours.”

“I am sure you are welcome to borrow any of my ideas, Georgia,” laughed the hostess as they went toward the stairs.

are over-feeding it with energy food.

Ninety per cent of our school children have from one to eleven unhealed teeth, caused primarily from eating too much sugar, Dr. McCullum believes.

A number of questions brought up for discussion following each of the health lectures, showed the great interest with which women are studying nutrition.

With the Exhibits.

It would take pages to tell on paper the many practical stories that were told by the exhibits. A story of a bottle of milk, as dramatized by the State Board of Health, demonstrated clearly the need of cooperation between rural producer and urban consumer, if we are to have clean milk.

A motion picture verified the health rule that we must use more milk, butter, ice cream, cheese, more vegetables and fruits, if we would have bet-

Tales of the Camera

THE camera has been clicking all summer. It has registered many pleasing poses, and the finished pictures undoubtedly tell many stories in themselves.

I think it would be a splendid idea to print some of these pictures where we can all enjoy them. So as a contest this week, send in the best picture you took this summer. On the back of it, tell all the details of how, when and why it was taken.

To the senders of the three best pictures we will award handy recipe files, containing a complete set of recipe filing cards. Enclose a stamp with your picture and it will be returned.

Mail your pictures to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, on or before October 28.



Apparently Very Shy Are These Three-Year-olds, Joyce Mallory and Teddy Marshall.

salvaged from junk material.” Dropping on her knees, she selected a handful of pretty bottles with perforated tops and arrayed them on the floor. “All these were discarded talcum-powder bottles, not one of them originally as chic as the one you just threw away. I washed and dried them thoroughly, filled them again with a nice grade of talcum that can be purchased for a moderate sum in plain tin receptacles, and dolled them up with narrow ribbons, and seals I made from fancy paper. When I go visiting I tuck one or two into my suitcase to leave behind me.”

“What a clever idea! And these—with liquids?”

“They contain hand lotions.” Mrs. Porter ranged a row of pyramid-shaped bottles beside the powder-filled ones. “Aunt Harriet uses a skin beautifier she buys at the drug-store for seventy-five cents. I had her save the bottles for me—they are adorable, aren’t they? I fill them with an excellent lotion I make myself. This is the formula: Put two and a half drams of gum tragacanth into one quart of water and let stand for three days. Strain through a hair sieve and add four ounces of glycerine, two of

Health Side of Dairy Show

Noted Nutritionists Explain Why and Where of Better Health

IT’S a busy time of the year on the farm, the women busy with canning and cleaning, and the men folks with gathering in the last of the harvest before cold weather plants its feet firmly for winter. If you are one who did not spare one of these busy days to attend the National Dairy Show, held at Detroit last week, then you may be interested in some features that were of particular concern to women.

Judging from the attendance and applause, the health and food show was a high light to every woman who attended. The lectures and demonstrations were sponsored by Michigan State College, with Mrs. Louise Campbell, state home demonstration leader, in charge. Misses Josephine Hoffrath, Bess Whittaker, and Julia Brekke, members of the nutrition staff of the college, gave practical food demonstrations on the food value and ways to serve oysters, how to can cull chickens; how to be successful with muflets, and pleasing salad combinations with cabbage.

Miss Dahnke solved by actual demonstration some of the mysteries of making cooked cheese dishes and revealed some new combinations in the way of cheese salads.

Noted Nutritionist Present.

Dr. E. V. McCullum, of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, Maryland, gave a scientist’s viewpoint and explained many of the interesting things about proper feeding of our body. There are five known vitamins, says Dr. McCullum, and we need some of each one to develop a healthy body.

Vitamin A is found abundantly in all green leaf vegetables, as well as in whole milk, butter and liver. It is of great importance in the diet of a nursing mother, and is essential to growth and normal resistance to disease, especially of the eyes, nose and lungs. Vitamin B is found in most raw materials except in highly refined cereals, white sugar and table oils. The lack of this vitamin causes paralysis and stunts the growth. Vitamin C is common to raw fruits and vegetables. It is of great value for prevention of scurvy, and is most essential in the diet of small children. The antirachitic element in foods is vitally important to children, says Dr. McCullum. It aids the body in depositing calcium in growing bone tissue. It is often called the ricket-preventing factor. It is found in egg yolk, liver oils, such as cod and other fish livers, and seems to be closely related to the effect of sun light in its stimulation of growth. Dr. McCullum estimates that from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the children in this country have rickets in some form. But, he believes that the mothers of the country are giving more attention to this health deficiency than they have in the past.

Sweet Tooth Too Well Filled.

According to Dr. McCullum, we eat altogether too much sugar. The per person consumption of this concentrated sweet is about one hundred pounds a year. He believes that nature gave us starches to be slowly converted into sugar by the digestive process. But when we eat large quantities of sugar, in its concentrated form, we

ter health, be more efficient and save money.

The better cows—better homes exhibit gave evidence that better producing cows gave more profit to provide the conveniences in the home that every woman needs.

The farm women’s division was in charge of Mrs. Edith Wager, member of the board of directors of the State Farm Bureau. The busy time of the year kept many rural women from attending this national show, is the opinion of Mrs. Wager, but the conferences and programs planned, she believes, were of immeasurable amount of practical value and inspiration to those who found time to attend.

Who knows better than Jonah, that you can’t keep a good man down?

The average length of a man’s arm is thirty-six inches, and the average circumference of a woman’s waist is also thirty-six inches.

Ain’t nature considerate?

Mothers to Meet at College

MICHIGAN State College will be the mecca of mothers of the state on Saturday, October 30. The occasion is the Second Annual Rally Day of extension workers of the thirty-eight counties in which extension projects of various kinds are being worked out.

A full day's program—and a most interesting one—has been arranged. Miss Grace Frysinger, of the cooperative extension department, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who spent the summer in Europe, will be there to tell the story of the rural conditions in that country. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college; J. B. Willard, director of continuing education; and Fanny Buchanan, interpreter of music, will be among the speakers of the day.

Dinner will be served at noon in the People's Church, giving the mothers ample opportunity to enjoy the magnificence of this new inter-denominational church. Trips have been planned through the various buildings so that the visiting mothers may become familiar with some of the features of their own state college, and enjoy the beauties of the campus.

Last year 500 mothers gathered for a similar Rally Day at the college. This year, Mrs. Louise Campbell, state home demonstration leader, is urging that you come one thousand strong. Whether you are an extension worker or only interested in learning more about the extension courses put on by the college, come and imbibe your share of inspiration and enthusiasm in the importance of your home job and develop a fellowship with your neighbors who have many of the same problems to solve that you do.

HALLOWE-EN GOODIES.

Goblin Salad.

1½ cups flaked herring 2 tb. minced parsley
2 cups cold, cooked potatoes 4 hard boiled eggs
¼ cup minced onion French dressing or mayonnaise

Soak the fish in cold water for several hours. Drain, cover with fresh water and simmer about ten minutes. Drain and flake. Dice the potatoes and eggs and marinate all the ingredients together with either French or mayonnaise dressing. Serve on a bed of shredded lettuce.

Hallowe'en Doughnuts.

2½ tb. butter 1 tsp. salt
1 cupful sugar ½ tsp. cinnamon
2 eggs Flour to make soft dough
1 cupful sour milk
1 tsp. soda.

Cream the butter, add the sugar, and beat until light. Stir in the well-beaten egg, and alternately add the sour milk and one and one-half cupfuls of flour in which the soda, salt and cinnamon have been sifted. Add



sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Roll half-inch thick, cut, shape around a stoned date, and fry in hot fat. Drain, and when somewhat cool, sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Cooky Delights.

½ cupful shortening ¼ tsp. salt
½ cupful sugar 1 tb. milk
2 eggs Grated rind of 1 orange
2 cupfuls flour or ¼ tsp. nutmeg
2 tsp. baking powder 1 cupful raisins

Cream the shortening and add the sugar. Beat until light and creamy. Add the well beaten eggs. Sift the dry ingredients together and add to the sugar and shortening. Stir in the raisins, grated orange peel or nutmeg and the milk. If the mixture is not thick enough to roll, add more flour. Roll very thin, cut and bake in a hot oven from ten to fifteen minutes.

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

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I have a bushel of prunes and would like to know how to dry a part of them.—Mrs. T. B.

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The New Commander

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE king is dead, long live the king! is what they shout when England's ruler dies. But I suspect that they were not as glib about it when Moses passed off the stage of action. He very likely was not liked by many, as strong men often are not. But when they thought a second time, the wisest of them, they realized that their great undertaking had been hard hit. And yet, almost never is one man so important that his death defeats a cause. Few of us are important enough for that.

Moses has a big man for successor, but he is of a very different type. He



was a military man, and he looked at things from that angle. He was one of the two men who brought back a favorable report of the Promised Land, so he had opinions of his

own, and was not afraid to state them.

"A man in whom is the Spirit." If he has the Spirit, the expedition is safe in his hands. And, strangely enough, the camp took on fresh energy after Joshua was placed in command. "Moses my servant is dead, now therefore arise and go over this Jordan." They were to get busy at once.

And that is good business and good psychology. When we are busy, we are less disposed to find fault. Among the great numbers of people would be found a proportion who would do all the complaining necessary. Such had been the bane of Moses' experience, and Joshua would have his experiences with these also. The old couplet runs:

"Large fleas have little fleas on their backs to bite 'em;
Little fleas have smaller fleas, and so ad infinitum."

Joshua would soon learn the force of this. Human fleas would ride him as long as the riding was safe.

THE new leader's first bit of advice from general headquarters was to be courageous. It required nerve to command then, as it does now, any considerable enterprise. It seems odd that such advice should be given to a man past eighty, as Joshua apparently was. A man's habits are fixed then, if they ever are. But isn't it refreshing to read such a piece of advice to a man of that age? Just as if he were as capable of getting new ideas, more vigor, a stronger will then, as when he was half a century younger. Courage was first, and courage was second. Forward! Don't look back! Look ahead! "Up and at them," as Wellington said, at Waterloo.

Joshua was not the only man who needs this kind of counsel. I half suspect that there are readers of the Michigan Farmer who need an allopathic dose of it. You need to eat courage sandwiches. The farm may not be paying very high dividends and the boys may not be planning to remain on it. But it is not all gold, this living in a growing community where the real estate geniuses want to cut your farm up into thousand dollar lots. I have known people who refused to have their farms thus mangled. And as for boys whose eyes are directed past the barb wire fences and down the road, remember what the farm boys have meant to America. Lots of other parents have seen their sons enter the throbbing life of the cities. In any case we all require courage.

"Courage brother; do not stumble, Tho' thy way be dark as night, There's a star to guide the tumble, Trust in God and do the right."

Ahead of Joshua was the promise, "As I was with Moses, so will I be

with thee." But there was one condition. He was to be guided by the Book of the Law. Now we do not know precisely how much of the Old Testament this meant, but it was doubtless the germ of what later was expanded into the Pentateuch. And Joshua had enough of it to be his guide. That being so, we ought to do even better, because we have a much completer guide, and moreover, we have the Light that lighteth every man coming into the world.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 24.

SUBJECT:—Joshua, Israel's New Leader. Numbers 27:12-23 and Joshua 1:1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Joshua 1:9.

RADIO BRIEFS.

RADIO on the farm," says Sam Pickard, chief of radio, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "is yielding more dollars and cents return on the investment, developing a more prosperous American agriculture, and bringing about a better contented, understanding class of farmers than any other single scientific contribution of the age."

The newest use for a radio compass—and one that may save many lives at sea—is the plotting of paths of storms on the ocean so that they can be successively avoided.

Watchmakers of England and America claim that radio broadcasting is interfering with the regular running of watches. The reason, they give, is that the mechanism of the watch is

susceptible to magnetism and thus when exposed to the high-frequency vibrations of the radio, it becomes magnetic. English watchmakers estimate that watch troubles have increased from five to seventy-five per cent since the advent of the radio.

We used to gather our enjoyment and thrills of inaugural addresses and other such occasions, second-handed by means of the phonograph, but the advent of the radio has brought them first-handed to our homes.

The radio audience in Germany is licensed to receive by the Post Office Department, according to D. L. Lowe. Radio owners must pay a fee of fifty cents a month for this license, and it is collected by the postman.

To every radio amateur, who is instrumental in alleviating human suffering, or in saving a human life, directly by means of the radio, recognition will be given in the form of a medal that is known as "the Popular Radio Medal for Conspicuous Service." This medal is unique, in that it will be awarded, not for scientific accomplishment, but for service to humanity.

Weather and meteorological data supplied by the government weather bureau are broadcast today from 148 broadcasting stations in various parts of the country.

A radio set capable of receiving a thousand miles in the United States is not effective for more than 500 miles in India, due to peculiar atmospheric conditions there.

From Vienna comes the report that special fast railroad trains have been fitted out with radio receiving sets, and that the passengers may listen in for a few cents per hour.

Gas Heat Wherever You Live

HERE'S the Coleman Radiant Heater—a complete, portable heating unit that gives you gas heat no matter where you live. Like Coleman Lamps and Lanterns, it works on the safety-pressure principle—makes and burns its own gas from any good grade of gasoline—no piping, no cost of installation. Starts quickly—easy to operate—use it anywhere.

Just the thing for the cool spells of fall and spring and for extra heat needed on severely cold days of winter. Radiates a penetrating fan-like zone of clean, live heat—like sunshine. Instant regulation. Steady even temperature. Hotter than city gas; no smoke, no soot, no ashes. A real comfort and economy. Model 2 U. S. price \$30.

Ask Your Dealer to show you the Coleman Radiant Heater. If he is not supplied, write us for full particulars. Address Section MF-1

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Adventures of Tilly and Billy

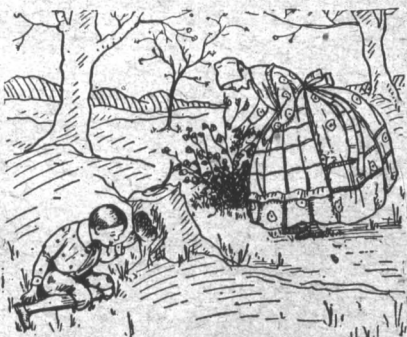
The Lost Basket

THE little old lady could scarcely believe her eyes when she looked and found that her basket was gone.

"Well, well, well," was all she could say. When Billy reached to pick up the basket and found it gone, he, too, was very much surprised.

It had been right there on the ground where the little old lady had put it down that she might rest. But now it was gone and not a person or her basket was in sight.

Billy had been standing right in



Billy Crawled About on His Hands and Knees and Peeked in Every Hollow Stump.

front of her all the time, so the little old lady knew he was not playing a trick on her. Of course, Billy was very confused.

"Where do you suppose it went?" asked Billy.

"I don't know, but it was so heavy that I don't believe it has gone away on its own legs," laughed the little old lady.

"On its own legs! What do you mean?" asked Billy.

"I mean that I don't think it walked away all by itself," explained the old lady with a smile.

"But where is it?" asked Billy, for

by this time he was very interested in helping the little old lady to find her basket. "Let's hunt for it."

So the hunt began. The little old lady looked behind every bush and Billy crawled on his hands and knees and peeked into every hollow stump and hole in the ground, but nowhere was the basket to be found.

It was growing late.

"You must hurry home now," said the little old lady.

"All right," agreed Billy, "but I will come back in the morning to help you hunt for your basket."

"Thank you kindly," said the little old lady, "and now which way is your home?"

"Over that way," said Billy, pointing to an opening in the trees.

"I live that way too," said the little old lady. "My house is the one at the corner where you turn. We can walk together, for your playmates have gone far ahead."

So Billy walked along with the little old lady, and she told him stories about the birds that were seeking shelter for the night among the leaves in the trees.

When they reached the old lady's gate, Billy tipped his cap and was about to hurry home, when the little old lady exclaimed, "Why, why, look here!" And there in her gateway sat her basket that they had been looking for.

Right then Billy saw two little Brownies disappearing around the corner of the house, as fast as their little legs could carry them. One of them, he knew, was none other than the Brownie he had let out of the nut shell that afternoon.

"The Brownies beat me that time," admitted Billy. "But I'm glad, for now Mother Fairy won't lock them up in a nut shell again today." And Billy hurried home, after promising the little old lady he would come and see her often.

POULTRY

POULTRY EXPORTS INCREASE.

A GRADUAL increase in our foreign trade in poultry and eggs is reported by the department of commerce. The total value of our exports and imports in these products rose from \$6,809,964 in the first half of 1924, to \$8,287,717 in the first half of 1925, and to \$9,285,935 in the first half of 1926. The exports exceeded the imports in value by \$4,310,156 in the first six months of 1924, \$3,243,137 in the first half of 1925, and \$2,598,601 in the first half of 1926. Eggs exported from the United States in the first half of 1926 amounted to 16,415,395 dozen, which was an increase over 13,483,140 dozen exported in the corresponding period of 1925. Cuba is the largest consumer of American eggs. Imports of egg products have increased in recent years, reaching a value of \$5,672,070 in 1924, and \$8,824,808 in 1925.

HICKS ADDRESSES POULTRYMEN.

IN discussing the International Baby Chick Association before the State Poultry Association, Reese V. Hicks, managing director from Kansas City, emphasized the importance of quality chicks. Producers must send out high-class chicks and give service. No industry can survive unless it furnishes service to the men who buy the product. John Wanamaker's statement that "the customer is always right," may be useful in the chick business.

The best way to meet all kinds of unfavorable propaganda is to sell first-class chicks. This will eliminate any charge that hatcheries are to blame for spreading white diarrhea and stock weak in vigor.

After the Spanish-American war, people were slowing up on the eating of meat because of the quality. Inspection and supervision of meats soon increased the use of such products. Packing houses, dairymen and railroads have all fought supervision at first. But they have found that quality and service pay. Just as doctors and professional men have to submit to supervision, the producer of baby chicks can afford to submit to supervision and inspection for the good of the industry.

It is said that Canada is about ready to refuse any chicks except accredited stock, and that some states may make the same ruling. Honesty in advertising is important, as many inexperienced buyers may read of extravagant claims for heavy production and buy at the wrong place.—R. G. K.

RAISING CHICKS IN IOWA.

PROF. H. A. BITTENBENDER, of Ames, Iowa, addressed the meeting of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association on raising chicks in Iowa and said that they have never been able to produce good chicks from pale yolks. In order to fill this requirement of some markets, it may be necessary to have commercial flocks for market eggs, and hatching flocks for hatching eggs.

When there is more information on vitamins, we may find that the dark yolked eggs have greater food value. If better chicks come from such eggs, there must be a reason. Milk always increases the growth of poultry, regardless of the form in which it is used. Rough plumage and slow feather growth means that something is lacking in the ration.

In feeding hens, plenty of alfalfa helped in making thrifty stock with rich yellow legs. In feeding chicks, raw bone meal gave better results than steamed bone meal. If steam

bone meal is used, buy the highest grade. Professor Bittenbender found that liver meal cannot be used as a substitute for cod liver meal.

After much experimenting they found a good ration for chicks consisted of 35 lbs. of ground yellow corn, 21 lbs. bran, 20 lbs. oat flour, 10 lbs. dried buttermilk, 10 lbs. meat and bone, 3 lbs. limestone and 1 lb. salt. When milk is given as a drink, the dried buttermilk can be left out of the mash.

They give the chicks alfalfa to peck at after they are sixty hours old. No loss has resulted from over-feeding the mash. Chicks were given all they could eat as a test, and then three lots were given 100 per cent, ninety per cent and eighty per cent. At the end of eight weeks, the birds weighed in proportion to the amount of feed eaten.—R.

I FATTENED THE COCKERELS.

IT was formerly my practice to market my Plymouth Rock cockerels when they made an average weight of one and one-half pounds each.

By getting the early market, I thought myself way ahead of the fellow who sold later, but while selling a bunch in 1925, I noticed that instead of putting the chicks in a crate, this buyer confined them in a small enclosure in which was a trough of skim-milk, and a supply of grain. Upon investigating, I learned that the buyer made it a rule to fatten his poultry a few days before shipping.

I pondered over this on the way home, and concluded that if it paid this dealer to buy milk and grain to fatten the cockerels, it should pay me even better with a supply of rations available on the farm, so when the 1926 flock averaged a pound each, I penned eighty-six of them, and began the feeding job myself.

During the first three days, I fed corn and skim-milk; allowing only enough to be cleaned up quickly by the fowls. From that time, I introduced a mash of cornmeal, oatmeal, and middlings; mixing them in equal parts. This was fed dry, but plenty of sour skim-milk was kept before the birds at all times. Potatoes and carrots were given occasionally to stimulate their appetites.

At the end of eight days, I brought the scales into service and found the total weight of the eighty-six cockerels to be 143 pounds, or a gain of fifty-seven pounds, made possible by the feeding process. During this time the market had dropped three cents, making the selling price thirty-cents per pound. The feeding ration was valued at \$3.20; but after these items were deducted, I still had a profit of \$11.92, which paid me well for my time and trouble.

Since that date, I have also used the fattening process with summer chicks and old hens, and each time the results have been in my favor. Poultry fattened in this way is always in demand in the big markets. The home buyer knows this, and by holding the fowls in his yards, he reaps an additional profit at the farmer's expense.—F. R. Cozzens.

The "new star" which appeared in the constellation of Pictor, the Painter, last spring, is still visible to the unaided eye.

The Rocky Mountain bluebird is blue all over, instead of having a red-orange breast like the eastern species.

Some kinds of coal are made up almost entirely of masses of the microscopic spores of fern-like plants.

PAN-A-CE-A

Helps your moulters moult

MOULTING is a serious business with hens. New plumage of a thousand or more feathers must be grown—once a year. That takes energy and strength—saps the vitality. Hens are droopy—have no appetite.

But they must eat. It takes just so much feed converted into energy to do that big job. The more you can get your flock to eat and assimilate each day, the quicker they will get back to laying.

Pan-a-ce-a is a great help. It keeps your flock from getting into that run-down, unhungry stage.

It contains the tonics that improve the appetite and promote digestion. Contains iron so essential to a moulting hen. It keeps the paleness away. Supplies the minerals, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate (bone meal), so necessary for the rapid growth of feathers.

Pan-a-ce-a your hens and see them begin to eat—see the returning strength and good feeling—the feathers begin to grow—see how quickly laying begins again.

Sold on the make-good plan

For over 30 years we have been selling Pan-a-ce-a with the understanding that if the user does not find it profitable, the dealer is to refund his money. You owe it to yourself to try it on your flock. You have nothing to lose, much to gain. The dealer does not lose if you call for your money back. We reimburse him.

There is a right-size package for every flock.

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

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The Michigan Farmer



Kill the RATS

CYANOGEN A-Dust will do it. A puff or two in the rat-hole with the Cyanogas Duster kills the rats almost instantly. That's all there is to it. Cyanogas gives off a poison gas that they can't escape.

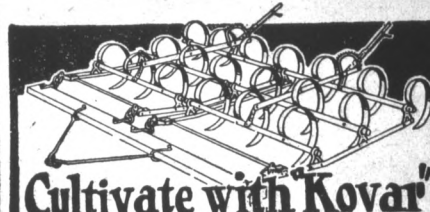
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"It's the gas that kills them."

Just as quick and sure for ground-hogs, woodchucks, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, moles and ants. Ask your dealer for Cyanogas A-Dust, or send us \$2.00 for trial outfit of 1-lb. can and special duster with hose for killing rats. Sent express collect.

Write for Leaflet 21

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

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Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 40, Melrose, O.

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GEO. L. LANE,
Mansfield, Ohio



Our Annual Home-Coming

Many "Come Back" to Our Yearly Event

HERE are a few of the letters of those who have responded to our home-coming announcement. These writers are Merry Circle past eighteen years of age, or those who have not written for a long, long time.

Preparing to Teach.

I have been silent for some time because I've been busy and the contests have also been something that was not in my line of talents, if I have any.

I spent my summer vacation at home. It proved to be a busy one at



Goldie Kleinhardt-Witmer and Her Pal. They Look Happy, Don't They?

that. I found myself driving horses on the fork for hay making, and a little later cooking meals for hungry threshers. I also served about ten days as nurse to an aged grandmother.

This fall I am attending the Eaton County Normal where twenty-one of us are training to become rural school teachers. If I receive my certificate, I shall surely urge my pupils to join the Merry Circle. Competition always stimulates so much interest in pupils.

You will see that my days as an M. C. are nearly over. I still have until February before I pass out. I have enjoyed my connection with you and my Merry Circle cousins immensely. I do delight in discussions and arguments, and I think the Merry Circle is giving us good training in this line. I hope it is keeping the young folks on the farm.

Every little while I have someone saying to me, "I saw your name in the Michigan Farmer," or maybe, "is it you who has so many things in The Farmer?" It is very surprising, the people that watch the Merry Circle so closely. But I think they often exaggerate one's ability, as friends are apt to do. I'll write again before I leave for good.—Bernice M. Ball, Charlotte, Michigan.

I am glad you are going to be a school teacher, because I will then be sure of having some new Merry Circle members in the future. I believe quite a few "grown folks" do watch the M. C. activities.

Has Found Life's Work.

Home-coming again. I do declare, how the years roll by. If I'm going to get this in on time I have to do it this morning, and I'm writing on the street car. Rather lucky this car isn't so terribly rough. Does my writing look so shaky, Uncle Frank?

Seeing I always wrote from Henderson, you may be surprised to get this from Cleveland—another state, even. I suppose you wonder what in the world I'm doing here. I'll tell you right away. Going to school. I have at last decided to take up the work that I should have taken up before. You know, last year at this time, I

had been to Kalamazoo to take up nursing—got homesick and went home, thinking some of entering training nearer home. I didn't though, which I think was brought about only through God's Hand upon me; I had so many times, even before going to Kalamazoo, felt called to definite Christian work, which I expressed in my first letter to Uncle Frank—shall I say "years ago?" Well, at least a few.

I guess I was wandering in the wilderness all that time, wanting to fulfill my own foolish desires when I knew there was a definite work for me to do. This last spring I was working in revival meetings in a town near my home, and there, toward the close of the meeting, the Lord very definitely, and for the last time, called me to do the work of an evangelist and preach the word. It was just before Easter, and on Easter Day I said yes and began to plan for school. My preparation continued, till today finds me in Cleveland as a student of the Cleveland Bible Institute on Cedar avenue. I am nicely settled in my work and am so happy and contented. No homesickness when we're just where the Lord wants us. I should have been

ders. It has helped me pass lonely hours, and has inspired me to work with an eager and willing heart.

When I worked for a prize, I always kept in mind, "Better to deserve and not receive, than to receive and not deserve." But if I had received a prize in the end, I had a full right to it, and could take it with an honest and out-right heart. How much better one feels.

There is a bit of wisdom in the following statement: "You are where you are, because of what you are." If a person leads a pure, clean life, they will prosper and rise up to a higher standard. It seems I could write on for ages, as it is so long for another privilege. But, of course, it has to be, so dear Uncle, I must close in order to leave room for others.

Remember, cousins—it's the songs you sing, and the smiles you wear, that makes the brightness everywhere. —Lovingly, your city niece, Goldie Kleinhardt-Witmer, 3253 Meldrum Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Congratulations, Goldie. Because you call him "pal," I know you are happy. May your happiness be everlasting. Your "deserving" motto is a wor-

fine if we were not so far away from each other—then we could have a "reg'lar family reunion?"

Last year I wrote to you when I was over to my folks in Oshtemo, but this year I am writing from "our" home near Mattawan. We are living on a fruit farm. At present Mr. French is "bossing" from ten to fifteen grape pickers, while I stay in the house and am "bossed" by little Miss Eleanor Ann French, who will be a year old



My First Grandniece, Eleanor Ann French, Whose Mother is Former Helen Moerdyke.

November 9. Say, that makes you a great uncle, doesn't it?

Oh, I'm telling you she is some little mischief, and keeps me busy when she's awake, which she is all day except for about two hours. About twenty minutes ago she discovered she could "run" the sewing machine by stepping on the treadle. From the sewing machine she went to the phonograph and began "patting" on its shiny surface, and then came to me and tried to pull a pretty button off my dress. (I made her quit the two former amusements). Next she noticed a dresser drawer I had left open in the next room and was just going to see what was in it, but believe me, I hurried to shut it, because I knew that in a minute she would have everything in it on the floor. People who know, say that she is just like her "maw" was when a baby, so I shall have to be patient with her.

Eleanor Ann has light hair and (almost black) blue eyes. She is very good-natured and has a winning smile. She says "mama, daddy, kitty, Tippy (her puppy), and dood." She waves her hand bye-bye, and does lots of other "cute tricks."

When I sat down to write this letter I didn't know what to write, and now I must close and leave room for the

Our Home-Coming

LIKE the old folks at home, I have been looking forward to this home-coming, for this is when some of the children, who have gone away, come back. I feel happy that so many have come back at this time, for it gives me a real thrill to read their letters. I am pleased to learn what each has been doing since they have ceased their Merry Circle activities. I hope that most of the Merry Circle who have gone beyond the active Merry Circle age will make it a habit to "come back" each year at this time.

But there is a cloud in the sky. Some are missing. Where are they and what are they doing? I hope that they are all right. Where is Dorothy Shoemaker (White Amaranth), Alfred Alfredson, Helen Coffman, Ford Chapman, Vera Cole, Edith Kingdon, Charlotte Stables, Rex Ellis, Ida Cryderman, and many others who have not responded to this home-coming?

I have had many more replies to this event than I can use in this issue, so I am going to use some in the succeeding issues. This will give those we have not heard from a chance to let us know how they are.

I hope that all will enjoy this home-coming as much as I have.—Uncle Frank.

here last year, or even two years ago. But, forgetting the past, I'm here now and coming fine; as busy as bees, though, no time for much letter writing, for I try to study as much as I can. My letters will come from here for two more years I expect. I have written home asking the folks to send me the Home-Coming edition of the Michigan Farmer when it comes.

I hope we have a good big attendance this year. I think this is so interesting, and I'm sure all the Merry Circle do. I hope it grows every year.

Best wishes for a happy home-coming.—Most sincerely, Ferne A. Bishop, an old Merry Circle.

I am glad that you have found your life's work and are so contented in the preparation of it. I am sure that your unbounding faith will assure you a life of pleasant usefulness.

Has Found Her Mate.

Has it been a year since our last gathering? It seems but a very short time, although much can happen in a year. I have now joined the ranks of the married, as I decided I did not care to become a spinster. So now I again come to you, Uncle, bringing my pal along. Will you allow me to? I suppose even if he is to join in the glad home-coming, I'm to do the writing, but never you mind, Unk, is revenge orful?—Am enclosing a picture of us two, and won't his face red-den when he sees it! Some trick, huh, Unk?

I, with all my heart, believe the boys' and girls' page has worked won-

thy one for a Merry Circle to have in mind when unsuccessful in the contests. The other statement you give is worthy of serious consideration by all.

A Grand-niece in the Family.

I'm glad that the Home-Coming is to be an annual affair because I want to attend by letter. Wouldn't it be

Hon. John W. Davis Says:--

I am glad to learn of the fine record farm boys are making. They have evidently learned early that success comes only by doing day by day to the best of one's ability the work that comes to hand.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

John W. Davis was the democratic candidate for President in 1924. What he says is brief, but hits the bull's eye.
(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926, by Clarence Poe.)

others. Best wishes to you and the cousins.—Mrs. Warde French nee Helen Moerdyk.

You really had something to write about. Tell Eleanor Ann that she looks very much like her great uncle did when he was her age. I am looking forward to hearing from another M. C. in the future. I am glad to know the the French family is doing so nicely.

GOOD-ROADS WINNERS.

A LOT of Merry Circlers appreciate the value of good roads, and gave good reasons for favoring good roads. But Guilford took part in this contest, and, of course, won first prize. It seems to me that he will have to start a store to sell his excess prizes. I really would like to see some one go him one better, for it doesn't look good to see one person win prizes all the time. But what can I do, and be fair, but give him a prize, when he sends in prize winning material? Here are the prize winners:

Pencil Boxes.

Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.
June Nelson, Fillion, Mich.

Pencils.

Ariel Denton, Saranac, Mich.

Two Boys' Banquets

Champions Are Awarded Prizes

WHEN the writer was a youngster, children were supposed to be seen and not heard, and sometimes they had to wait for their "eats" until after the company had finished eating. But, now the boys and girls are banqueted, and men of wisdom tell the young folks what great boys and girls they are.

This is perfectly all right, for the boys and girls of today are showing the older folks a few things in farming as well as in other lines of activity. So, it was fitting that the state champions of live stock judging, from the nation's Smith-Hughes high schools, who gathered at the National Dairy Show to compete for national honors, should be honored by a banquet at the Detroit Y. M. C. A., Saturday, October 9, given by the Michigan Farm Bureau, and the Four-H champions likewise honored by a feed given at the Majestic Building by the Michigan Farmer.

At the Farm Bureau banquet there were gathered about 185 young folks. After a real sumptuous feed, and some pep songs, Mr. Clark Brody, general manager of the Farm Bureau, started the proceedings by introducing Dr. C. H. Lane, chief of the agricultural division of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. Mr. Brody said that the future of agriculture was in the hands of those present, and the special training they had received, and the accomplishments they had already attained assured us that farming of the future would be in good hands.

Dr. Lane has probably been more responsible for the development of vocational education than any other man. He said that he had a real warm spot in his heart for the work, and was pleased that twenty-two states were represented at this gathering as compared with seventeen states last year.

Mr. Hill, president of the National Dairy Association, spoke briefly of the importance of having an ideal and constantly working toward it.

Mr. Clyde Marquis, well-known agricultural writer, referred to the progress of the last quarter century and brought forth the thought that the boys and girls had back of them a lot of valuable experience which should serve as a basis for further accomplishment. He answered the statement that farming does not pay, by saying that the failures in farming were no greater than in other lines, and that plenty of successes could be found. He was a firm believer that valuable experience could be obtained

Violet Stables, Traverse City, Mich.
Martha Everest, Lake Odessa, Mich.
Knives.

Menno Martin, Brutus, Mich.
Gladys Walker, Newburg, Mich.
Alice Offengenden, Bangor, Mich.
Leon Grant, Owendale, Mich.
Orville Pries, Saginaw, Mich.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

IT'S some time since we have had a scramble, so we'll have one this week. Undoubtedly quite a few M. C.'s, and want-to-be M. C.'s would like to get in touch with some who would make good correspondents during the winter.

Don't forget to write an interesting letter to somebody in general, and also put your name and address with a stamp on an envelope. Then put the letter and this addressed and stamped envelope in another, which should be addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. These letters will be scrambled October 30, so be sure to get yours in on time. Remember, you get two chances to get a correspondent, the letter you will get and the one to whom your letter goes.

by reading, as the printed word was but a record of past experience.

Mr. C. F. McIntosh, Agricultural Representative of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, said that farming was a big game, full of interest. It took the extremes of one's wits to make it go. He said that one should not expect to climb the ladder of success without taking the first step, and he deplored the evidences of weaknesses in our national life. The country's great need was great minds, and strong ones. The fun we get out of farming depends greatly upon our attitude toward it, he said.

Then came the awarding of the judging honors. The boy who got the highest honor of all, was John Gleason, of Austin, Minn., who won first prize, which consisted of a \$400 scholarship, offered by the DeLaval Separator Co., for being first in judging all breeds. Eric Moberg, of Northampton, Mass., won second prize, and Walter Rittgers, of Johnston, Iowa, third. Seven others won prizes in judging all breeds of dairy cattle.

The first five teams in judging all dairy breeds, were California, New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia, and Illinois.

In judging Holsteins, Eric Moberg got first place; Vernon Harris, of Albion, Ill., second; and Alvin Helfiker, of Webster, N. Y., third. The first five teams in judging Holsteins were Tennessee, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Illinois, and New Jersey.

Philip Colyer, of Albion, Ill., won first place in judging Guernseys; Wendell Young, of North Craftsburg, Vt., second; and Walter Crawford, of Watson Chapel, Ark., third. The first five teams in judging Guernseys were: Illinois, Iowa, California, and New Jersey, (tied for third place), Minnesota, and Vermont.

In judging Jerseys, Julian Collins, of Camilla, Ga., won first place; Leslie Lillich, of Modesto, Cal., second; Rowland Manning, of Lebanon, Conn., third. The first five Jersey judging teams were: Georgia, Oklahoma, North Carolina, California, and Wisconsin.

John Gleason got first place in judging Ayrshires; Lawrence Kenny, of Jordan, N. Y., second; and Julian Collins, third place. The five first teams in judging Ayrshires were New York, Georgia, Maryland, Iowa, and New Jersey.

The Four-H Banquet.

Two hundred and eighty-five boys and girls, full of pep and enthusiasm, partook of the "feed" the Michigan (Continued on page 429).

IS THERE any real, logical reason why your money should not be earning at least 5%, when millions of people throughout the United States are now, and have for many years past been receiving this rate on their savings and have proven it safe?

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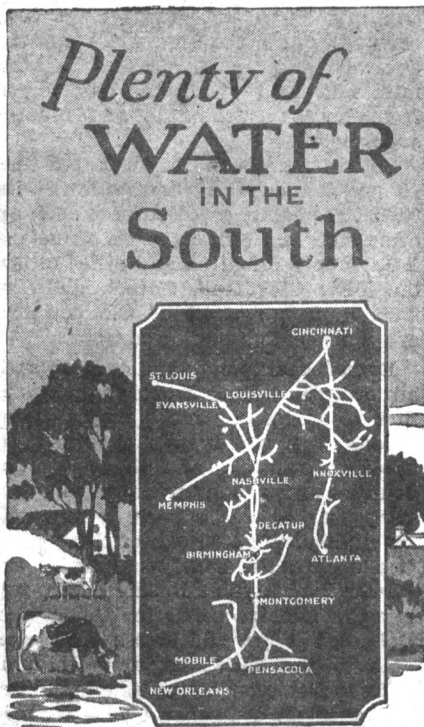
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Desk C, Detroit, Michigan

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No other improvement around the house will please your wife more than a concrete walk and pavement at the back door.

It will save hours of hard labor by keeping floors and rugs—in fact, the entire house, clean. And you only have to build a concrete walk once.

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He Will Transmit Production

With May Echo Sylvia on both sides of his pedigree this young bull will surely transmit heavy production. Evenly marked. Born January 27, 1926.

His sire, a 34-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia, has 6 daughters with records from 20 to 29 lbs. as 2-year-olds.

His dam is a 29.88-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of a 34-lb. cow with a year record of 954 lbs. Send for pedigree of Tag No. 638.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS"



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

Clark's Holstein Special

400 Registered Holsteins

October 26 - 27 - 28 - 29

Fond du Lac, Wis.

Clark's Holstein Special will have the largest number of richly bred good individuals ever assembled at one point for public auction.

The sound values and universal satisfaction experienced through purchases at Clark's Holstein Classic has established Clark's Holstein Special as the most desirable place to buy quality Holsteins that will prove out satisfactorily.

For further information regarding the sale, write to

James R. Garver, Madison, Wis.
In Charge of Publicity and Sales Correspondence

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

A NEW TYPE OF MILK ORDINANCE.

DURING the past few years the city milk ordinance most commonly in use has allowed two alternatives, either the milk must be pasteurized or the cows producing the milk must be tuberculin tested annually. Ordinances with these requirements are in force in most of the larger cities of the country. The milk ordinance recently adopted by the Chicago city council presents a very radical departure from the regularly accepted form, and has been watched with considerable interest throughout the country.

The Chicago milk ordinance requires that all milk sold within the city come from healthy cows located in herds under federal and state supervision. This means that all herds supplying milk for the Chicago trade must be regularly tuberculin tested under state and federal supervision whether the milk is sold raw or pasteurized. The regular practice with herds under supervision is to test every six months as long as reactors are found.

Under the old style ordinance when the herd was tested only once a year, if infection was found, the balance of the herd would naturally be exposed, and in twelve months' time before the next test the disease might again be well established in the herd. Then, too, the old style ordinance required the testing of the milking herd only—fairly good protection to the consumer of the milk, but no way to clean up the herds and remove the infection. The Chicago milk ordinance went into effect April 1, 1926, and is being rigidly enforced. As a result, some of the sections where the tuberculin test had been opposed were shut off from supplying market milk and have suffered serious losses. The distributors were compelled to go into counties where the area work was under way, and we are advised that all milk now sold within the city comes from herds under state and federal supervision.

Since it has been demonstrated that so great a city as Chicago, with its 3,000,000 people, could enforce such an ordinance and still have an abundant milk supply for all, many other cities, including Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit in this section of the country, are considering similar action.

Detroit could adopt and enforce such an ordinance, and would be able to find a sufficient milk supply from among the twenty-nine modified accredited counties, and the ten other counties with one or more complete tests, as all herds in such areas would be eligible. Twenty-one of these counties are in the southern half of the Lower Peninsula and could easily supply the milk required for the city of Detroit, but it would be a severe hardship to the dairymen now shipping milk to Detroit from untested counties and such an ordinance would seem ill advised at this time. That this new type ordinance will be adopted by many cities in the near future can hardly be questioned.

GRADUALLY WEED OUT THE POOR COWS.

ONE of the best years ever experienced by our association," is the expression prevailing among the Branch County Cow Testing Association members regarding the past year's testing association work. This fine sentiment is due to the good work of W. B. Hendrickson, who has completed the testing year and who re-

ports that the Branch county cows have averaged 7,203 pounds milk and 294.99 pounds of fat.

B. C. Warner is the owner of the high herd in butter-fat production, while Howard Olmstead owns the highest herd in milk production. O. W. Butcher, with fourteen cows under test, shows a remarkable production of 8,715 pounds milk and 387 pounds of fat.

Several of the members have very small herds. They have taken advantage of the work of the association to cull out their poorest producers and keep only those that make the greatest profits. Many of the members are making excellent use of alfalfa, and much interest is evident in sweet clover pasture. The E. E. Withington herd, which stood fifth highest in the association, had access to sweet clover pasture.

Poor cows are still to be found despite all of the culling work during the recent years. Several herds had cows producing around 150 pounds of butter-fat, and approximately 4,000 pounds of milk. This, as the reader may recall, is the average production of all Michigan cows. Such cows do not stay in the ranks of Cow Testing

Association herds very long, because they lose too much money. During 1925, 25,000 Michigan cows averaged 292 pounds of butter-fat.

There were seven cows which qualified for the Michigan Record of Performance in the two-year-old age class, while four animals qualified in the three-year-old class; seven cows in the four-year class, and ten cows produced above 400 pounds of butter-fat, or the mature R. O. P. class.

FIND VALUE IN CONTINUED TESTING.

RALPH OXENDER, cow tester in the Cass County Cow Testing Association, reports at the close of the present testing year, an average production of 11,135 pounds of milk and 321 pounds of butter-fat for 350 dairy cows. This production mark is one of the best ever realized by Cass county dairymen. The Cass County Cow Testing Association has been operating for five years, and many of the members see the value of continued year after year testing. The production mark set this year is further proof of the accrued value of yearly testing.

Howard Hutton, owner of pure-bred Jerseys, led the entire association in efficient herd butter-fat production. This herd averaged 440 pounds of butter-fat and 9,739 pounds of milk. Mr. Hutton was the owner of the high cow in both milk and butter-fat production. His cow, Jenetta Doin, produced 696.6 pounds fat and 14,922.8 pounds milk.

Champion in Calf Club Work



A COW which he purchased five years ago as a calf, started Francis E. Farrell, a nineteen-year-old farm boy living near Dexter, on the road to fame. Because of his outstanding achievements as a member of a dairy calf club in Washtenaw county, Francis was declared by the Michigan State College of Agriculture the state's champion boy in dairy calf club work this year, and the winner of the Blue Valley Creamery Institute's free trip to the 1926 National Dairy Exposition which was recently held at Detroit.

That Francis has earned the greatest honor which can come to a farm boy or girl in Michigan, is shown by the enviable record he has made during the past year as a member of the Webster Dairy Calf Club, which was started under his leadership two years ago. By keeping a careful record of all milk and butter-fat produced and sold during the past five years, this cow has been in milk, and the sale of a part of his cow's progeny, he was provided with an income over feed cost of \$621 after deducting her original purchase price. Francis is also an experienced showman and fitter. Two daughters of his cow both placed second in the club classes at the Washtenaw County Fair this year. A

son of this cow also made a good show record during the past season by placing fifth in a strong open class of fourteen bull calves at this same fair, and second in the club class at the Michigan State Fair.

The proper care and feeding of the calf is the most important essential in the development of a money-making dairy cow, Francis declares. Unless they are fed well to make them grow rapidly, and unless they are of good type and breeding, dairy cows cannot be expected to produce milk economically. Francis feeds his calves three times a day in order to make them grow well. A grain ration of eight pounds of ground oats and ground corn, equal parts, with two pounds of oil meal, together with all the alfalfa hay and dry beet pulp they will clean up thoroughly each day, has given Francis splendid results. He also provides them with liberal quantities of fresh water. In order to insure the development of a strong digestive system in his calves, he does not permit his young animals to go on pasture until they are a year old, for the reason that they are likely to scour while on grass, and individual care cannot be given them when not in paddocks around the barn where they are readily accessible.

Dairy Show Judging Results

Michigan Exhibitors Take Prizes

FOLLOWING are some of the results of the various contests at the recent National Dairy Show, which will have special interest to Michigan readers. All of the judging had not been reported when this compilation was made, and additional reports will be given later.

In the Holstein show the senior and grand champion bull was exhibited by Halbach-Baird-Swartz-Garvens, Waukesha, Wisconsin, while the junior champion bull went to Billwhack Stock Farm, of Oxnard, California. The senior and grand champion cow went to Hollyhook Farms, Dousman, Wisconsin, and the junior champion cow to Hargrove & Arnold, of Norwalk, Iowa.

Michigan winners in the Holstein show were Lakefield Farms, of Clarkston, who took 6th on bull calf, four months and under; 9th on bull, 18 months and under two years; 6th on bull, four years and over. J. F. Berkheimer, of Homer, won 7th on bull calf, four months and under one year; 8th on bull, two years and under three; 6th and 8th on cows, three years and under four. A. H. Buhl, of Oxford, was sixth on bull, one year and under 18 months. Kalamazoo was placed 10th on bull 18 months and under two years. E. M. Byne, of Romeo, was 4th on bull, two years and under three; 7th on bull, four years or over. James B. Jones, of Detroit, was 5th on bull two years and under three; 8th on heifer, two years and under three; 4th on heifer 18 months and under two years. Larowe Milling Company, of Detroit, 10th on bull, two years and under three. Benjamin Spencer, of Quinnesec, 7th on bull, two years and under three. Michigan Reformatory, of Ionia, 9th on bull, four years and over; 9th on cow, three years and under four. J. G. Hayes, 6th on heifer not in milk, one year and under 18 months. Detroit Creamery, of Mt. Clemens, 2nd and 5th on cow five years and over; 7th on cow four years and under five; 9th on heifer not in milk, one year and under 18 months; 4th on dairy herd of five cows. Pontiac State Hospital, of Pontiac, 7th on get of sire, four animals. Michigan state herd was placed 4th.

Farmer Holstein Judging.

Five states with 73 farmer representatives competed in Holstein judging. All honors went to Michigan men as follows: Individual classes, 1st, C. S. Baldwin, of Bennington; 2nd, Arthur S. Rook, of Imlay City; 3rd, Raymond B. Laser, of Mason. Cow testing association teams won as follows: Clinton-Shiawassee team, consisting of Burr A. Dolten, Jay F. Ballby and R. C. Woodard were first; Shiawassee county team, C. S. Baldwin, H. A. Knapp, and Fred E. Martin, second; Macomb No. 1, E. A. Hardy, Albert Luchtman, and John Harvey, third.

Jersey Awards.

The senior and grand champion Jersey bull was exhibited by Twin Oaks Farm, of Morristown, N. J.; junior champion bull and junior champion cow by Longview Farm, of Lee's Summit, Missouri; senior and grand champion cow by John S. Ellsworth, of Simsbury, Conn.

Two Michigan herds were in the money in this division. Alton Hoopinger, of Hillsdale, won 7th on bull, 18 months and under two years. The Oaklands, of Ann Arbor, won 6th on bull, two years and under three; 3rd on cow, four years and under five; 3rd on bull, three years and under four; 3rd on heifer, two years and under three; 3rd and 9th on heifer not in milk; one year and under 18 months; 5th on heifer calf, four months and under one year; 5th on get of sire, four animals; 5th and 7th on produce of cow, two animals; 5th on young herd; 4th on dairy herd, five cows.

Farmer Judging of Jerseys.

In the individual classes, H. Delos Parrish, of Fairgrove, Mich., won 1st; E. N. Lamb, of Bowling Green, Ohio, 2nd; O. G. Wauh, of Owosso, Mich., 3rd. In the team class, Gladwin County Cow Testing Team, consisting of Leland Van Dyke, E. G. Witkowski, Clarence Glidden, took 1st; Kent county team, consisting of F. E. Eardley, A. P. Edison, Ivy Smith, won 2nd; Washtenaw county team, consisting of Rolland Stein, Henry G. Latson, E. W. Martin, secured 3rd. In this contest 60 individuals and seven teams participated.

Calf Club Show.

One hundred and eight dairy calf club members from five states entered their calves in the junior exhibitors' classes. New York and Indiana exhibitors topped first place in most of the classes. The champion junior showman was John Crowley, of New York, with Frederick Rathion, of Mich-

igan, 2nd; Mac Olds, of Michigan, 5th. The reserve Holstein champion was Raymond Laser, of Michigan. Other Michigan winnings were, 3rd by Clarence Merchant, on placing of Holsteins, and 2nd and 3rd in state groups; 4th by Cyril Spike, on placings of Guernseys, and 2nd by state group; 3rd by Warren Goss, on placing Jerseys, and 5th and 6th by state groups. Dorwood Workman won on Ayrshire heifer over two years.

Michigan Specials were awarded as follows: Jerseys, 1st, Hillsdale county, Vernon Shilling, Erwin Ramsey, Laurel Bailey, Sercy Simons, Trevor Dryer, and Ruth Van Voorhis; 2nd, Washtenaw county, Frederick Rathion, Robert Grigg, Warren and Kelly Goss, Margaret Martin, John Krummel, and Joe Nanry. Holsteins, 1st, Hillsdale, Robert Clement, Raymond Laser, Curtis Smith, Dean Emens, Charles Monroe, Ellsworth Zimmerman, Yale Salsbury; 2nd, Tuscola county, John Kirk, Ford Howell, Harry Severance, Clause Mitchell, Ray Brown, and Clarence Merchant; 3rd, Eaton county, Jackson Bros., Elmer Twitchell, Elmer Trout, Gerald Chaplin, Margaret Haugh, Duane Burton, Robert Hunt. Guernseys, 1st, Hillsdale county, Marion Rice, Oliver Brott, Clark DuBois, Jack Stone, Orville Stone, Raymond Schaffer.

In the college judging, representatives of the State College at East Lansing excelled in the judging of Holsteins, taking first place in this event with a team consisting of H. J. Foster, G. T. Whitburn, and Theo W. Knopf. The first two men in the order named were also placed first and second in the individual judging of this breed.

Awards for Holstein Grade Cattle.

Cow with cow testing association production record of 300 pounds of butter-fat and over, 1st, The Larowe Milling Co., of Detroit; 2nd, Louis Schoof, of Washington, Mich.; 3rd, Larowe Milling Co.; 4th, Schoof; 5th, Larowe Milling Co.; 6th, Larowe Milling Co.; 7th, George Drake, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; 8th, Max Abbott, of Alamo, Mich.; 9th, Kalamazoo State Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich.; 10th, Kalamazoo State Hospital. In this class 28 cows were shown. The winner has a record of 481 pounds.

Cow under four years old, with cow testing association production record of 250 pounds of butter-fat and over, 1st, Larowe Milling Co.; 2nd, Larowe Milling Co.; 3rd, Reuben Hazen, of Coloma, Mich.; 4th, Larowe Milling Co.; 5th, Kalamazoo State Hospital; 6th, Kalamazoo State Hospital; 7th, Frank Wilcox, of Romeo, Mich.; 8th, Bert Collins, of Eau Claire, Mich.

Group of five cows from a single cow testing association, 1st, Macomb No. 1 Cow Testing Association, Washington, Mich.; 2nd, Kalamazoo County Cow Testing Association; 3rd, Berrien County Cow Testing Association.

Grade heifer, bred to pure-bred bull, 1st, Clifford Hopkins, Armada, Mich.; 2nd, William Rowley, of Richmond, Mich.; 3rd, Larowe Milling Co.

Group of four cows, sired by one registered bull, 1st, Kalamazoo State Hospital.

Dairy herd, five grade cows, 1st, Wayne county herd; 2nd, Kalamazoo State Hospital.

State herd, 10 grade cows, 1st, Michigan.

Champion grade cow, Larowe Milling Co., Detroit.

Awards for Guernsey Grades.

Cow with cow testing association production record of 300 pounds of butter-fat and over, 1st, George Westgate, of Fremont, Mich.; 2nd, Warren Toney & Sons, of Niles, Mich.; 3rd, Sam Thompson, of Niles, Mich.; 4th, John Rottier, of Fremont, Mich.; 5th, Ernest Maurer, of Allegan, Mich.; 6th, Nelson Omans, of Newaygo, Mich.; 7th, Thompson; 8th, Fred Knott, of Niles, Mich.; 9th, Warren Toney & Sons.

Cow under four years old, with cow testing association production record of 250 pounds of butter-fat and over, 1st, Fred Knott; 2nd, Matthews & Son, of Hesperia, Mich.; 3rd, Ben Rosenberg, of Eau Claire, Mich.

Group of five grade cows from a single cow testing association, won by Berrien County Cow Testing Association. Champion grade Guernsey cow, George Westgate, of Fremont, Mich.

Grade Jersey Results.

Cow with cow testing association production record of 300 pounds of butter-fat and over, 1st, V. D. Sanders, of South Haven, Mich.; 2nd, F. R. Mosier, of Fennville, Mich.; 3rd, Minor Tanis, of Fremont, Mich.; 4th, Minor Tanis; 5th, Wm. Krause, Jr., of Washington, Mich.; 6th, M. Wilkinson, of Allegan, Mich.; 7th, L. J. Bradley, of Augusta, Mich.; 8th, J. Nichols, of (Continued on page 429).

FIFTH STATE SALE

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association

Wednesday, November 10, 1926

To be Held at Michigan State College
East Lansing, Mich.

55 Head Quality Cattle

Females fresh shortly before sale
or due soon after sale.

Write for particulars to

J. G. Hays, Sale Mgr., East Lansing, Mich.

45 BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS 45

SELL

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1926

We will hold our eighth annual sale of pure-bred Polands on the above date at the farm, 8 miles due north of Lake Odessa, and only 1 1/2 miles off M-16. Best roads in the state right up to the farm. Among the good ones selling is a litter by Masterpiece, the No. 1850 World's Junior Champion; 4 great boars and 4 great gilts in this litter. We will sell 45 head of boars and gilts, all choice ones with richest breeding. A golden opportunity to buy good Polands and at your own price.

Write now for catalog.

WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Michigan

REGISTERED
JERSEY CATTLE
SALE
Miller Jersey Farms
Oct. 26, 1926

CATTLE

AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 583 lbs. butter in 1925.

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

McPHERSON FARM CO.,
Howell, Michigan

For Sale-Guernsey Bulls of serviceable age and younger. A.

HATT & SON, Napoleon, Mich.

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

\$400.00 buys four Reg. Holstein Heifers, all will freshen in December. Nicely marked and sired by our 33-lb. sire. E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich.

For Sale by Templeton Farms two miles East of Dexter, in Seco Township, fourteen pure-bred Holstein heifers from one to three years old. Very reasonable prices.

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

Registered Holstein Milch Cows for sale. HAZEN LATSON, Howell, Mich.

Stocker and Feeders

50 Stocker heifers, mostly Shorthorn.
60 Guernsey 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.

HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, deboned, 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, yrly or 2 yr old.

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

HEREFORDS 5 bulls around a year old, also bred cows and heifers. Repeaters and Woodford breeding at farmer's prices. ALLEN BROTHERS, 113 Burdick Arcade, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

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

Eaton County's Greatest Herd. Over 70 head of Registered Cattle, 40 Cows, open and bred Heifers, Heifer Calves and Herd Bulls. Senior Sire Foxhall's Dandy Boy 20086; Junior Sire Majesty's College Raleigh 236999. Sale starts at noon. Located by going east from Charlotte, Mich., and west from Eaton Rapids and following arrows.

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

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS for beef and milk. A few heifers and cows for sale. Rodney's Model in service. W. E. MORRISH, 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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE, young bulls ready for service. T. B. tested. C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich., 4 miles south of Ithaca, near M-14.

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 Duroc Pigs of July and August farrow at \$10 each. Sows or boars. Pedigree with each. WISCONSIN LAND & LUMBER CO., Hermansville, Mich.

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

Duroc Jerseys Boars for fall breeding with type and quality. F. J. DRODT, R. No. 1, Monroe, Mich.

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

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

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 429



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, October 19.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.44; No. 2 white \$1.45; No. 2 mixed \$1.43.
Chicago.—December at \$1.43%; May at \$1.47%.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.44 @1.45.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 84c; No. 3 yellow 82c.
Chicago.—December at 77½c; May at 85c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 50c; No. 3, 48c.
Chicago.—December at 44½c; May at 48½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.
Chicago.—December \$1.02; May at \$1.08.

Toledo.—Rye \$1.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.85.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.25 @ 6; red kidney \$8.25 @ 8.75.

Barley.

Malting 76c; feeding 62c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22.75; Cash alsike \$18.25; 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 \$39; cracked corn \$35; coarse cornmeal \$34; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices held in an extremely narrow range in the past few days, with a fair rally at the close. Weather conditions have been more favorable for the completion of threshing in the American northwest, and rains in Argentina have allayed apprehension due to dry weather. The closing bulge in prices was partly due to reports of frosts in Argentina, but the extent of damage is quite problematical. The southern hemisphere crops will have much to do with establishing the world price level during the balance of the crop year. Argentina had but little rain from the middle of August to the first week of October, but heavy precipitation occurred in the week ending October 11. As yet, no clear statistical basis can be shown for a big rise in prices, but the world market would be quite sensitive to reports of another short crop in Argentina. The Australian crop is making favorable progress and promises to be 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels more than last year.

RYE

Rye has been relatively weak, as export and milling demand has not been broad enough to absorb the receipts and the visible supply has been increasing steadily in the past month. A little foreign inquiry for rye appears from time to time, and the situation still holds the possibility of enough foreign buying during the crop year to absorb the surplus.

CORN

Corn prices have been persistently weak, with the May delivery at Chicago selling at a new low for the season. Producers have continued to sell old corn rather freely, consuming demand has not been robust, speculative interests have not been willing to buy in anticipation of shortage later on, weather has been more favorable for conditioning the new crop, and the October 1 crop forecast of 2,680,000,000 bushels showed no pronounced decline in the yield as a result of September frosts.

New crop offerings from Texas and Oklahoma are caring for a good deal of the southern demand, northern feeders are supplying their wants locally from the new crop, industrial demand is not aggressive, and exports are small. On the contrary, a cargo of Argentine corn has supplied some of the domestic demand along the Pacific Coast. These unfavorable con-

ditions are probably well discounted in current prices, however, so that further declines are likely to be moderate.

OATS

The oats market has shown more strength than other grains, because of reports of severe damage to unthreshed oats, light market receipts, and failure of stocks to accumulate at terminals as rapidly as usual at this season. The official forecast for October of 1,282,000,000 bushels was higher than anticipated, consuming demand is slow, and the stocks of old crop oats carried over in commercial channels are large enough to prevent any scarcity for several months to come. Oats prices will not rise far for a while unless other grains rally, or there is decided improvement in current demand.

EGGS

The market for fresh eggs continued its upward trend last week, establishing new high prices for the season. Receipts are steadily declining and, at present, are the lightest at this time in any recent year. Country collections are reported to be small, but with the crop of pullets on farms generally believed to be larger than a year ago, egg production is likely to increase a little later when pullets begin laying. Production is not yet at the low point for the season, however, and prices are expected to advance further during the next six weeks. Consumption is switching to storage eggs as the fresh product becomes more scarce and higher priced. The shortage in reserve stocks throughout the country, as compared with the same time in 1925 was increased to 577,000 cases on October 1.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 39½ @ 40½c; extras 41 @ 42c; ordinary firsts 33 @ 36c; miscellaneous 39c; dirties 26 @ 30c; checks 26 @ 30c. Live poultry hens 24½c; springers 22½c; roosters 18½c; ducks 21c; geese 13 @ 19c; turkeys 34c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 37 @ 41c; storage 32½ @ 36c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 27c;

light springers 22 @ 23c; heavy hens 29c; light hens 19c; roosters 18 @ 19c; geese 20c; ducks 24 @ 25c; turkeys at 36 @ 39c.

BUTTER

Receipts of butter at the leading distributing markets are the smallest for the season so far. Production declined following the cold spell late in September, and is again running behind a year ago. Demand has slowed down, however, offsetting the decline in supplies, and prices held practically unchanged last week. The surplus in storage stocks of butter over a year ago was increased during September, so that the October 1 holdings of 125,000,000 pounds were 11,000,000 pounds larger than on the corresponding date a year ago. Feed supplies are abundant, and concentrated feeds are cheaper than a year ago, cows are in excellent condition and prospects favor a liberal winter make of butter.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 45c; New York 47c; Detroit 39 @ 41c in tubs.

WOOL

Wool buying is fairly well sustained and prices continue firm. Apparently, mills are receiving a rather large volume of new orders for goods, requiring them to buy additional amounts of raw material. Foreign markets remain firm. Stocks of wool are being depleted by the expanding rate of mill operations and the fact that domestic prices are too low to permit sizeable imports. Stocks of wool in bond declined from 80,000,000 pounds on July 1, to 52,000,000 pounds on October 1. Boston dealers are asking 46c for all grades of Ohio combing wool, although the price has been paid only for delaines.

POTATOES

The potato crop is now estimated at 350,824,000 bushels, or 27,500,000 bushels more than the relatively small crop harvested last year, but fully 30,000,000 below the normal consumption needs. The shortage last year was around 60,000,000, or about double that for the current crop. Unless weather conditions do not permit the satisfac-

tory harvest of the entire crop, so that the yield falls short of fulfilling the latest estimate, prices are likely to trend higher from now on, but without the spectacular advances such as occurred last season. Distributing markets in the central west and east have strengthened in the past week with Northern Round Whites, U. S. No. 1, quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.35 per 100 lbs., sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 75c @ \$2.50 bu; crabapples \$1 @ 1.50 bu; wax beans \$1.25 @ 4.50 bu; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; cauliflower \$1 bu; sweet corn 15 @ 30c dozen; cabbage at 50 @ 75c bu; red 90c @ \$1 bu; local celery 25 @ 65c dozen; carrots 75c @ \$1.25

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.

bu; cucumbers, slicers at \$1 @ 2 bu; dills \$4 bu; leaf lettuce 90c @ \$1 bu; dry onions \$1.25 @ 2 bu; green onions 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; root parsley 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; curly parsley 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1 @ 1.70 bu; sweet peppers \$1 @ 2.50 bu; hot peppers, green \$1.25 @ 2.50 a bu; radishes 50 @ 85c dozen bunches; spinach \$1 @ 1.50 bu; turnips \$1.25 @ 2 bu; turnip tops at 40 @ 60c bu; Hubbard squash 75c @ \$1 bu; tomatoes \$1.50 @ 4 bu; egg plant, round \$1 @ 2 bu; pears \$1.25 @ 2.50 bu; watermelons 75c @ \$1 bu; grapes \$1.50 @ 2 bu; plums \$2 @ 3 bu; lima beans 60 @ 70c qt; leeks 60 @ 90c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.50 @ 2.25 bu; butter 60 @ 75c; pumpkins 75c bu; eggs, wholesale 50 @ 55c; retail 60 @ 70c; hens, wholesale 27 @ 28c; retail 30 @ 33c; springers, wholesale 27 @ 28c; retail at 32 @ 33c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 22 @ 24c; ducks, wholesale 30c; veal 22c; dressed poultry, hens 40 @ 45c; springers 40 @ 45c; ducks 45c.

DAIRY SHOW JUDGING RESULTS.

(Continued from page 427).

Fennville, Mich.; 9th, Raplee & Wightman, of Fennville, Mich.; 10th, Tanis. Cow under four years old, with cow testing association record of 250 pounds of butter-fat and over, 1st, Eva B. Travis, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; 2nd, C. Morse, of Fennville, Mich.; 3rd, Morse; 4th, V. D. Sanders, of South Haven, Mich.; 5th, V. D. Sanders; 6th, Herman Beeskol, of Fremont, Mich.; 7th, Wm. Krause, Jr., of Washington, Mich.; 8th, E. E. Twing, of White Cloud, Mich.; 9th, Twing; 10th, Wilkinson.

Grade heifer, bred to pure-bred bull, won by Wm. Krause, Jr.

Group of five grade cows from a single cow testing association, won by Allegan County Cow Testing Association.

Group of four cows, sired by one registered bull, 1st, V. D. Sanders; 2nd, L. C. Morse.

Dairy herd, five grade cows, 1st, Sanders; 2nd, Morse.

Champion grade Jersey cow, V. D. Sanders, of South Haven, Mich.

Champion Grade Ayrshire Cow.

Brownie, owned by Ralph W. Cripps, of Camden, Maine, was the only grade Ayrshire cow. She was also given senior grade cow prize. A very exceptional cow.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Oct. 26-27-28-29.—Clark, Fon du Lac, Wisconsin.

Nov. 10.—Michigan Holstein-Friesian Assn., M. S. C., Lansing, Mich.

Poland Chinas.

November 4.—Wesley Hille, Ionia, Mich.

Jerseys.

Oct. 26.—Miller Farms, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 19.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 24,000. Market fairly active, mostly steady to 10c lower; tops \$13.90; choice heavy butchers, scarce; 150-200 lbs. \$13.25 @ 13.75; most 210-300 lbs. \$13.60 @ 13.85; bulk of good packing sows \$10.50 @ 11.50; most better grade slaughter pigs \$12 @ 12.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market on fed steers slow to steady; most fat steers to sell at \$8.75 @ 9; early yearlings at \$11.50, some held higher; choice heavies \$10.40; fat cows lower, dependable demand for good light yearlings, better, steady; bulk vealers to packers at \$10 @ 10.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 16,000. Market on fat lambs 15c higher than Monday's market; choice quality, scarce and showing full advance; tops \$14.50; three double decks of steers, bulk at \$13.25 @ 13.40; feeder westerners held around \$14.75; bulk fat natives \$14 @ 14.25; culls steady at \$9 @ 10; sheep are unchanged; bulk of fat ewes \$5.50 @ 6.50; feeding lambs scarce; bulk \$13 @ 13.50; choice held about at \$13.75; breeding ewes around \$8; feeding ewes \$5.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 258. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 11.50. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50 @ 10.00. Handy weight butchers 8.00 @ 8.50. Mixed steers and heifers 6.50 @ 7.00. Handy light butchers 6.00 @ 6.75. Light butchers 5.00 @ 5.75. Best cows 5.25 @ 6.00. Butcher cows 4.50 @ 5.00. Cutters 3.25 @ 4.25. Cannons 3.00 @ 3.75. Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 6.50. Bologna bulls 5.50 @ 6.50.

Stock bulls 5.00 @ 6.25. Feeders 6.00 @ 7.00. Stockers 5.50 @ 6.75. Milkers and springers \$55.00 @ 90.00.

Calves.

Receipts 347. Market steady. Best 17.00. Others 5.50 @ 16.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,605. Market 25c higher. Best grades 14.00 @ 14.50. Fair lambs 12.25 @ 13.00. Light to common lambs 10.25 @ 11.00. Best lambs 8.25 @ 13.50. Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 6.75. Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,334. Market steady. Mixed 14.00. Roughs 11.00. Heavy yorkers 14.00. Pigs 12.50. Lights 13.25. Heavies 12.50 @ 13.50. Stags 8.50.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 2,240. Market 10 @ 25c higher; tops \$14.60; bulk of 100-220 lbs. \$14.50; few 140-160 lbs. at \$14 @ 14.25; pigs \$12.75 @ 13.50; packing sows \$11.50 @ 11.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady; low cutter grade \$2.75 @ 3.50.

Calves.

Receipts 100. Market is steady. Tops \$17; medium grade \$13 @ 13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 100. Market on fat lambs 25c higher; culls slow; fat ewes are steady; top lambs \$14.25; few \$14.50; culls \$10.50 @ 11; fat ewes normally at \$6 @ 7.

TWO BOYS' BANQUETS.

(Continued from page 425)
Farmer gave them Sunday afternoon, October 10.

At this banquet, Mr. Ray Turner, well-known in Michigan as our former club leader, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Kettenun, who introduced the toastmaster, said that there were twenty-three states represented. Mr. Turner, in response, referred to the value of club work, and stated that the reason the Michigan Farmer gave this banquet was not for the advertising it got out of it, for that would be very little, but because of that publication's greater interest in boys' and girls' club work, and what it was accomplishing.

After a few typical Four-H songs and club yells, the toastmaster introduced Mr. Floyd Nichols, managing editor of the Capper Farm Press, of Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Nichols told of the interest the Capper organization has in club work. Before clubs were started in some of the states where there are Capper farm papers, these publications fostered club work and, in all, the organization has loaned \$200,000 on unsecured notes to boys and girls for the purchase of stock for their projects. Only \$300 have been lost in loaning this amount to thousands of boys and girls.

Mr. Nichols referred to the great development during the past twenty-five years, and of the opportunities which prevail today. He said that the development of the individual was essential in bringing him above the common level, and that club work did much to develop the individual faculties.

Mr. T. A. Erickson, State Club Leader of Minnesota, was asked to announce the winners in the judging contests, but he felt that Mr. Nevels Pearson, Assistant Club Leader of Michigan, should have that honor, as he had most of the work to do in connection with the judging. Mr. Pearson announced the winners as follows:

For the second time in three years, the Iowa team won first honors in judging all breeds. They made a score of 3,789 out of a possible 4,000. Maryland, which won first last year, got second place this year. Kansas won third place; North Dakota, fourth, and Missouri, fifth.

There was one girl on the winning Iowa team, and two out of three on the Missouri team were girls, which indicates that girls are good judges of cattle.

Another evidence of girls being good judges was the fact that Gertrude Kaiser, of Iowa, won second place as an individual in judging all breeds. At the recent Waterloo Dairy Congress she took first place.

The boys who won the highest honors in this judging contest was Erwin Klusman, of North Dakota. He scored 1,317 points out of a possible 1,400 points. Gertrude's score was 1,305. Next came Lloyd Kaiser, Gertrude's cousin, with a score of 1,289.

In judging Jerseys, Charles Gardner, of Oklahoma, won first position; Jerome Stowell, of North Dakota, second; Lloyd Kaiser, third; and William Drehr, of Kansas, and Gertrude Kaiser tied for fourth.

The Holstein winners were William Drehr, Kenneth Waugh, Erwin Klusman, respectively. The first three in Guernsey judging were Irwin Tiffin, of Kansas; Kenneth Waugh, of Nebraska; and Gertrude Kaiser. Two girls won the first places in judging Guernseys. Gertrude Kaiser took first place, and Rose Datson, of Missouri, second. Three boys were tied for third place, Oliver Hulett, George Stutz, and Lloyd Kaiser.

In judging Jerseys, the Iowa team took first place; Maryland, second; and North Dakota, third. Maryland won first honors in judging Holsteins; Iowa, second; and Kansas, third. Iowa again captured first place in Guernsey judging; Kansas, second; and Missouri, third. Iowa also captured first

in judging Ayrshires; Missouri, second; and North Dakota, third.

After the awards were given, Mildred Mariner, of West Virginia, spoke briefly in behalf of the girls for all the courtesies extended to them. Raymond Lacer, of Michigan, expressed the thankfulness of the boys, and suggested that the inspiration the club members received on this trip should be taken back home and imparted to the young folks there.

The banquet ended with a prayer of thanks.

The "poison hemlock" used in the death-cup of Socrates was not the hemlock tree, but a relative of the parsnip.

CATTLE

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Priced for quick sale in order to make room. Several imported and home-bred cows, with calves at foot, sired by Collie Golden Ring. All regular breeders and from fashionable families. Also three roan bulls of serviceable age and best of blood lines. Priced to sell—write or phone us for particulars. Tawas City, Mich. C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS. Herd at Prescott, Mich.

HOGS

O. I. C's. 5 Choice Young Boars
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C's. A few choice boars of April and May farrow. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

B. T. P. C. BOAR PIGS

sired by Mich. State Fair Grand Champion. We raised him last year. Our herd is highest winner in Michigan this year. Our pigs weigh pounds, not all legs. Also fall pigs by the great "Wolverine" priced for November delivery. Call at the farm or write G. W. NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.

Michigan Premier Champion Poland China Herd, offering boars and gilts of spring farrow, also fall pigs at reasonable prices. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas Write us your wants. E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Mich.

Large Type P. C. spring boars, 200 to 300 pounds each. J. G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

FOR SALE HAMPSHIRE, fall boars, spring boars, open gilts and weanling pigs. J. P. SPITLER & SON, R. 1, Henderson, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE boar pigs of spring and summer farrow for sale. 15th 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 McKerron bred Oxford ewes for sale. Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Registered Hampshire Rams

W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.30	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	27......88	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......96	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29.....1.04	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30.....1.12	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31.....1.20	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32.....1.28	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33.....1.36	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34.....1.44	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35.....1.52	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36.....1.60	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37.....1.68	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38.....1.76	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39.....1.84	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40.....1.92	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41.....2.00	9.84

REAL ESTATE

FARMING UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS—where winter never comes, where life is worth living, with fruits, sunshine and flowers only found in California, making every day a joy. Vegetables of some kind grown every month in the year. No cold or excessive heat to interfere with the growth of your stock in fattening season. Fair buildings, plenty of water for irrigation at all seasons; pure, soft, domestic water, near good town with schools, churches and all modern conveniences. Part in alfalfa, fruits, etc., balance for double crop cultivation. 40 acres at a sacrifice—money-maker from start. On terms that you can handle if you can land on ranch with \$3,000. Address Herman Janss, 219 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

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.

Registered Hampshire Yearling Rams. Call or write Clark Haire Ranch, Charles Post, Mr., West Branch, Mich.

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

Twenty Delaine rams from the Premier Delaine flock of Michigan. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see them. CALHOON BROS., Bronson, Mich.

Delaine Breeding Ewes

shear 10 lbs. highest price wool in the world. Bred to mutton rams, produce highest price MUTTON LAMBS in America. 1000 choice ewes to offer \$8.50 to \$10 head. Few extra selected, some higher. Cars all yearlings, cars all 2-year-olds. Will much more than pay cost and keep with first crop wool and lambs. Wire collect date you will inspect.

Geo. M. Wilber, OAKLANDS, Marysville, Ohio

FOR SALE—21 choice young Delaine ewes. Also young rams, stock ram shears 30 inches. Oldest and best bred flock in Ohio. Write S. H. SANDERS, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale Registered Oxford Down Ram Lambs, and 18 good grade Oxford ewes. JOE MURRAY, Brown City, Mich., R. 2.

Rambouillet Rams registered, large well-built yearlings, vigorous and healthy, from large, heavy shearing ram, priced right. H. W. HART, R. 2, Greenville, Mich.

Rambouillette and Lincoln Rams FOR SALE. J. M. EAGER, Howell, Mich.

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

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

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

FAIR VIEW SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE—10 Field Rams. Good Type and Breeding. 2 stock rams. One 2-yr.-old Wardwell Ram. Also 15 bred ewes. E. F. GOODFELLOW, Ovid, Mich.

FOR SALE Yearling Shropshire Ram. Good show type. Full brother to 1925 Grand Champion at Michigan State Fair. RAY NOBAN, Bellevue, Mich.

Shropshire Ram Lambs

Write or call at the farm. NIXON & RUSSELL, R. No. 7, Howell, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE sheep for sale, few good yearling rams at \$40. C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich., 4 miles south of Ithaca, near M-14.

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

Breeding Ewes for sale, 200 each month. Shropshire, Hampshire grades and crossbreds. All yearlings. V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Mich.

Three Hundred choice breeding ewes, one to three years old. Three hundred choice ram lambs. E. A. EVERETT, Hale, 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 48.87 inches. Americus and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, 202 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

FOR SALE—80 acres clay loam soil. No waste land. 20 acres beech and maple. No. 1 buildings. Part cash, 5%. One mile from Rose City, Ogemaw Co. Write me. Will explain. Geo. Campbell, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE—210 acres 4 1/2 miles north of St. Johns, 1 mile from M-14. Building basement barn. 36x70, nearly completed. Large house, splendid pasture with running water. Levi H. Sibley, DeWitt, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—168 acres extra good land, modern buildings, gravel road. Terms and price right. Owner, Floyd Love, Howell, Mich.

FURNISHED HOTEL FOR SALE—or will trade on good farm property. Wm. R. Stokes, Owendale, Mich.

120 ACRES NEAR MACKINAW CITY. Good buildings. Write F. C. Hoar, 1401 Calvert Ave., Detroit.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOLENS FOR SALE—Your annual opportunity. For quick disposal, we offer salesmen's samples of woolen goods, underwear, hosiery, blankets, sheep-lined coats, mackinaws, leather vests, etc., at third to half less than regular prices. Our catalog of sample goods now ready. Send for it today. Associated Textiles, Inc., (Cooperative) Successors to Minneapolis Woolen Mills Co., 612-0 1st Ave., No., Minneapolis, Minn.

HAVE YOU A CAMERA? Write for free sample of our big magazine, showing how to make better pictures and earn money. American Photography, 141 Camera House, Boston 17, Mass.

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

FARM MACHINERY

WHY do the rear wheels of the Fordson spin when the Ferguson Plow hits a stump? 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.

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

RABBITS—Pure-bred Flemish Giant. Price \$2.00 up. For full description write Leonard Norton, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP—Trial C. O. D. Ginger Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

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

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.

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.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or chewing. 4 lbs. \$1; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of laying Pullets. Big discount on spring Chicks and Eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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.

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.

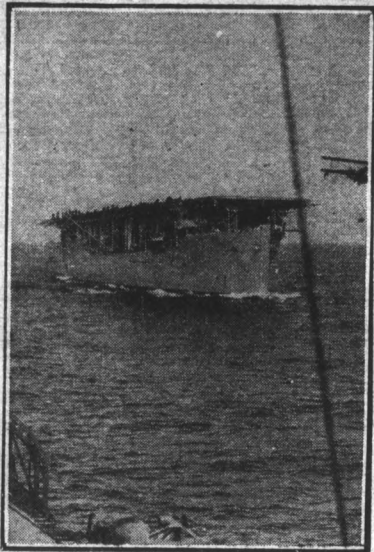
HELP WANTED

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

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, 178 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

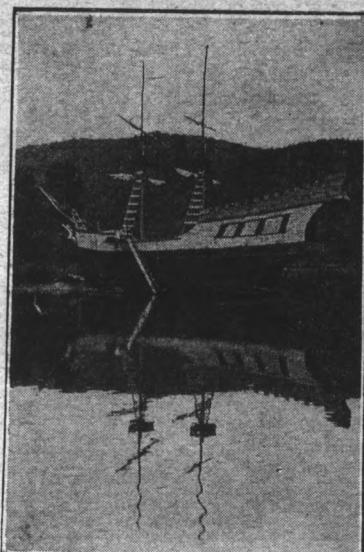
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



A navy plane, leaving deck of speeding carrier U. S. S. Langley in manoeuvres off West Coast.



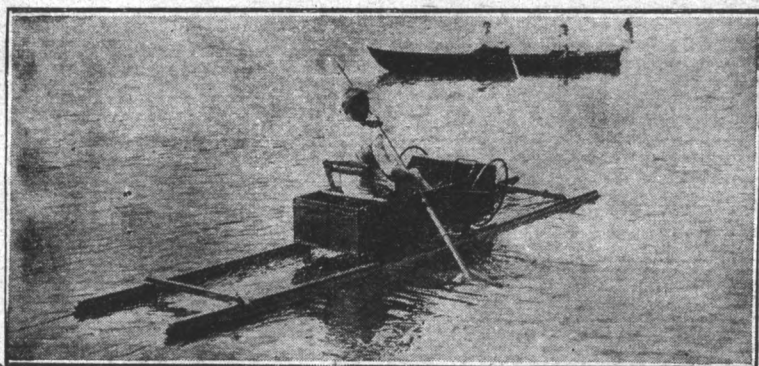
Helen Coyne says these "air splits" is a good cure for rheumatism.



This novel houseboat, replica of an ancient Spanish galleon, was built by girls in Vermont.



Charles M. Schwab, steel king, donned working attire to test machinery at Chicago show.



A German named Kurth has fashioned this "glide boat" from two lengths of stove pipe for pontoons, on which he mounts a wooden box. Wheels are attached to the box for transporting it.



Two male giraffes on the left, with the maidens of their choice on the right. The zoo's arrangement of the pens in close proximity permits an uninterrupted courtship.



The director of games at the annual sports' day at Quebec, Canada, put unusual obstructions in the path of Canadian runners.



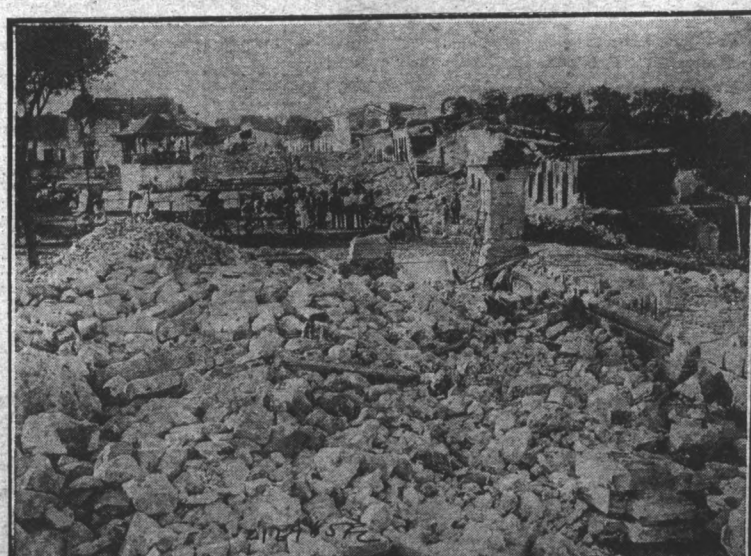
Gene Tunney is a pugilist monarch who defeated Jack Dempsey for the heavyweight title.



Five Plymouth relatives of President Coolidge have signed up for an old-time dance orchestra which will tour the United States.



California boasts one of the largest aquatic gardens in the world, that of J. A. Sherlock, which makes a specialty of raising water lilies, and covers ten acres.



The worst hurricane since 1888 swept Vera Cruz recently, flooding the city and causing one thousand lives to be lost, and much property damage.