

MICHIGAN FARMER

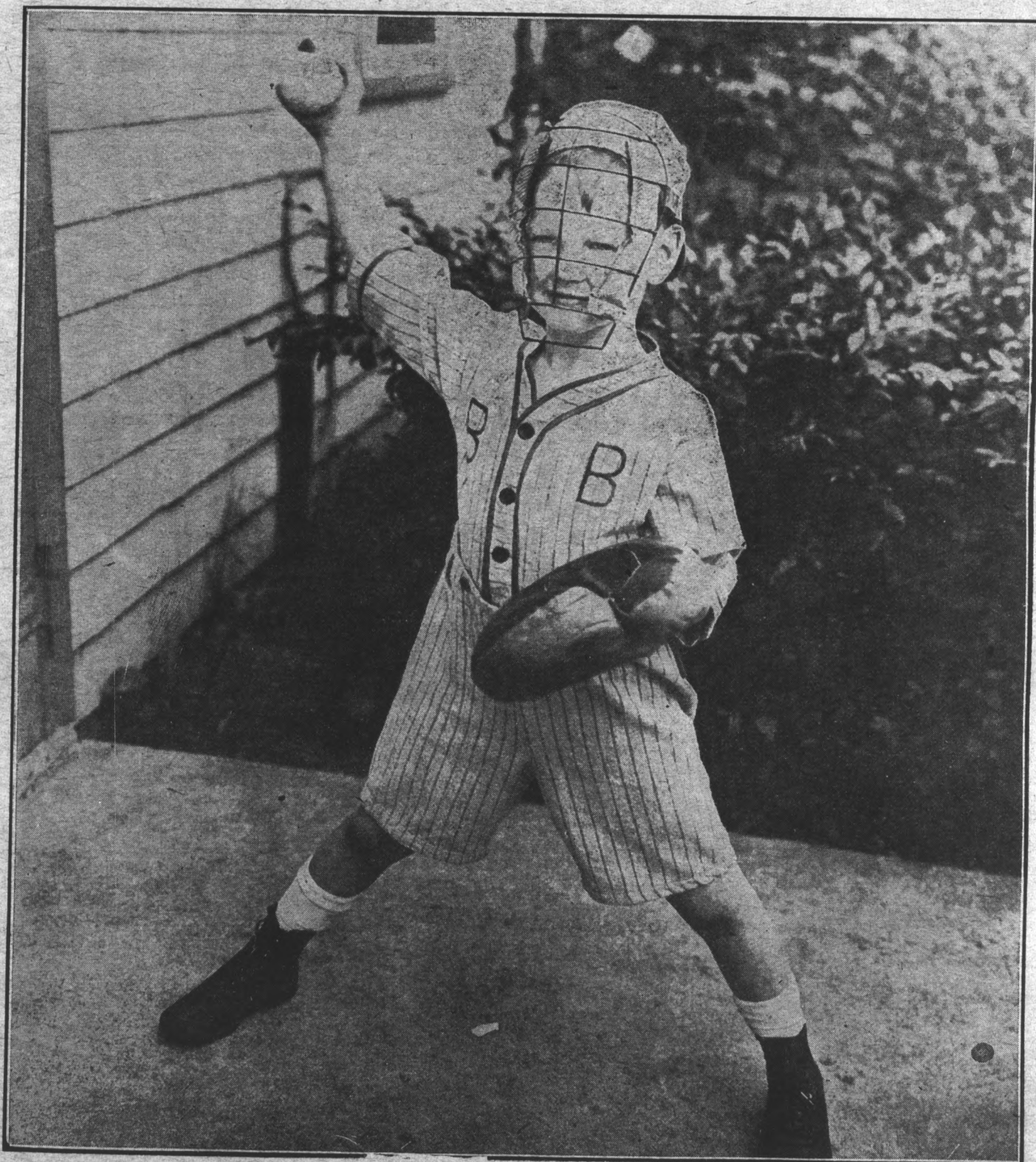
AND
LIVE STOCK
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Vol. CXLIX No. 11

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1927

Whole No. 4777



A Prospective Big Leaguer



The raw material of milk production is *digestible* feed

PRODUCING milk at a profit depends first, on the supply and cost of digestible feed; and second, on the efficiency with which the cow turns this raw material into milk.

There are two sources of digestible feed on most dairy farms. One is the home-grown feeds—grains and roughages. The other is purchased concentrates.

Amounts, kinds, and quality of home-grown feeds vary from farm to farm and from section to section. Yet to make the maximum profit in milk production every pound of the digestible feed in these home-grown grains and roughages must be entirely utilized on each particular farm.

This means that the purchased concentrates must fit into the supply of home-grown feeds without the waste of a pound of either. No *single ingredient* nor any *single mixture* of ingredients can possibly do this.

Amco Feed Mixing Service recognizes this fact. And Amco secures from the colleges of agriculture formulas for mixtures of concentrated ingredients which vary enough in cost and analysis so that a dairyman, after sizing up his own available stocks of digestible feed, may figure on purchasing at minimum cost just the right analysis and amount of digestible feed to go with his home-grown stuff.

For most dairy farms, one of the formulas shown below will furnish the cheapest raw material to utilize home-grown grains to advantage. You can get these feeds through any Authorized Amco Agent.

AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT*

600 lbs.	Cottonseed Meal
200 "	Soybean Oil Meal
200 "	Gluten Meal
280 "	Linseed Meal
140 "	Corn Distillers Grains
220 "	St. Wheat Bran
200 "	Gluten Feed
100 "	Molasses
20 "	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	Ground Limestone
20 "	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS		
Protein	(Minimum)	32%
Fat	(Minimum)	4.5%
Carbohydrates	(Minimum)	45%
Fiber	(Maximum)	9%

Digestible Protein—27.5%
Total Digestible Nutrients in 1 ton
—1503 lbs.

To Supplement Home-Grown Grains

Amco mixes a 32 percent protein feed, AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY, which, when combined with a home-grown grain like ground barley, or oats, or corn in the proper proportion, adds to the home-grown feed all of the qualities of the best prepared dairy feed that can be purchased.

AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.

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Alfalfa Plants at: POWELL, GARLAND, and WORLAND, WYO.
DIVISION OFFICE: COLUMBUS, OHIO

AMCO 24% DAIRY*

400 lbs.	Gluten Feed
260 "	Gluten Meal
340 "	Cottonseed Meal
100 "	Linseed Meal
260 "	St. Wheat Bran
280 "	Hominy Feed or Corn Meal
140 "	Malt Grains
160 "	Molasses
20 "	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	Ground Limestone
20 "	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS		
Protein	(Minimum)	24%
Fat	(Minimum)	4%
Carbohydrates	(Minimum)	45%
Fiber	(Maximum)	9%

Digestible Protein—19.9%
Total Digestible Nutrients in 1 ton
—1463 lbs.

To Supplement Low Quality Roughage

AMCO 24% DAIRY is made to feed with low-grade roughage. It contains several ingredients, is very palatable, carries the needed mineral content, and is digestible enough to feed a cow completely and well when the roughage she gets is low in protein, high in fiber, and of low digestibility.

*The formulas given are for mixtures being made at the time this advertisement goes to press. They are changed whenever Amco Feed Mixing Service can make a better price by so doing and still maintain the quality of the feeds to standards set by the colleges of agriculture.

AMCO 20% DAIRY*

480 lbs.	Gluten Feed
60 "	Gluten Meal
280 "	Cottonseed Meal
300 "	St. Wheat Bran
320 "	Hominy Feed or Corn Meal
200 "	Malt Grains
100 "	Linseed Meal
200 "	Molasses
20 "	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	Ground Limestone
20 "	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS		
Protein	(Minimum)	20%
Fat	(Minimum)	4%
Carbohydrates	(Minimum)	45%
Fiber	(Maximum)	9%

Digestible Protein 17.5%
Total Digestible Nutrients in 1 ton
—1443 lbs.

To Supplement Clover and Alfalfa Hay

AMCO 20% DAIRY, when fed with home-grown alfalfa and clover hay, utilizes without waste the high protein content of these roughages. It also furnishes the *safest* amount of protein to feed with legume hay.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXIX

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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ESTABLISHED 1843
A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XI

The Grand Traverse Cherry Industry

A Business-Like Solution of What Might Have Been Over Production

By C. W. Wood

TO replace the stately pines and the maples and elms which nature gave so bounteously to the Grand Traverse country, man has covered the territory with cherries—cherries of every kind, but mainly "sours." To show how true this is, loyal citizens of Old Mission Peninsula take visitors to a high point near the tip of that strip of land which separates the east and west arms of Grand Traverse Bay, from which may be seen 25,000 cherry trees.

The people have become so engrossed with the cherry idea that hundreds of cords of apple wood help to keep the home fires burning every winter. Realizing that an apple orchard is usually considered pretty good property, I was interested to find the reason for this wholesale slaughter of apple trees. Many of these apple orchards were planted when growers did not have a very clear idea of market requirements, and, as a consequence, they contain a lot of nondescript varieties; many times not enough of one kind to pay for packing. Others have a preponderance of varieties no longer in demand.

"My apple orchard never paid me a cent," Mr. D. B. Eiman, a clear thinking and hard working Old Mission orchardist, told me.

"Why should I keep a lot of apple trees just for the fun of the thing?" he continued. "A Montmorency cherry tree, under good culture, will give me 100 pounds of fruit yearly and make me money."

A partial census of sour cherry plantings in this district reveals the following figures:

Bearing age trees100,387

5-year-old trees	25,875
4-year-old trees	30,122
3-year-old trees	32,065
2-year-old trees	26,900
1-year-old trees	22,596
Spring 1927 planting	51,290

These figures cover 196 growers, a little over one-third of the growers in the district, and about one-half of the actual acreage. Taking into consideration the trees now in bearing, a normal yield for the entire district would be about 20,000,000 pounds—a prodigious figure. But, what will it be when the young trees now growing come into bearing? Unfavorable weather last spring cut down the yield this year to an estimated total of 1,000,000 pounds. With sours bringing seven and one-half cents per pound, this

means a loss to the growers of more than a million dollars. Notwithstanding such a handicap, these orchardists look to the future with confidence.

Typical of the good growers of the district is D. B. Eiman, located on the tip of Old Mission Peninsula. His cultural methods, which have brought 2,500 Montmorency trees into prolific bearing, and are bringing 2,000 more along in approved style, should interest Michigan Farmer folks who are contemplating a venture in cherries.

"Our first spring work," said Mr. Eiman, in outlining his program work, "is to disc the orchard both ways. After the discing, we drag the soil down level. Going over it twice with the drag is usually enough to level it

up nicely in our sandy soil, but you must remember that the idea is to get the soil into level culture.

"The first spraying of lime-sulphur and arsenic, commercial strength, is given just as the petals drop, and a second dose of the same solution is applied just as the husk drops. A third application is given just before the fruit starts to turn.

"Between sprayings, we keep the drags going continuously. This is done to keep down the weeds and to retain moisture."

An unexplained phenomenon happened in this district this year. The orchards which had been allowed to grow a grass sod, bore heavier than the ones which were kept clean. "Some vagary of the weather," is the only explanation offered. Another thing out of the ordinary is the fact that orchards on low land have a heavier crop than those on the high lands, which are usually frost free. Notwithstanding these facts, the good growers will continue to use the approved methods as outlined by Mr. Eiman, which have heretofore produced the highest quality fruit and the largest yields.

The best practice, according to a number of growers, is to plant cherries twenty feet apart both ways. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the size of tree desired. While some prefer "whips," many insist that five and six-foot trees were more profitable to plant. According to one grower, the matter stands like this: a "whip" costs much less than the larger sizes; it transplants easier and with less loss, but it takes longer to reach the bearing stage.

(Continued on page 224).



The Well-cared-for Cherry Orchard of Julius Chapin, Who Has Made a Success of Cherry Growing.

High-Priced Farm Labor

Means of Meeting the Situation

By H. R. Smith

IT is not unusual to hear the city dweller ridicule the complaint of the farmer that his business is not profitable under present-day conditions. He calls attention to the high prices he pays for food—fruit, vegetables, meat, etc. He says that the farmer ought to get rich at these prices, and would if he injected modern business methods into his farm operations. My suggestion to these is, "try it yourself, use the most up-to-date methods you talk about." I have known of several instances where successful business men have tried farming. A few have succeeded, but most of them lose heavily in the experiment. They at least satisfy themselves that things on the farm are not what they used to be. Anyone can see this if he is observing, when he drives through the country. Much needed paint and repair work on farm buildings is one of the best evidences. Every farmer realizes the importance of preserving the wood by the use of paint, but he must pay his interest and taxes and living expenses first. During the past few years there has been nothing left for paint, and he has been lucky if he has been able to pay his taxes and interest.

This is not a local condition. You

see it in practically every rural community throughout the nation even more in the south than in the north. Those whose farms have been clear of encumbrance have gotten along fairly well, but there are very few farms that have netted six per cent or above, on the investment. When one stops to analyze the situation, the high cost of labor is seen to be the principal handicap. It is certainly not low prices on farm products. It is the cost of what the farmer buys. He tries to economize on labor by the use of up-to-date machinery. High city wages is the principal factor in making machinery expensive to buy. It makes freight rates high, and adds much to the cost of distribution so that the price received by the farmer is often less than half of that paid by the consumer.

We are fast becoming a manufacturing nation. Labor has been in demand at good wages. Emigration laws have kept down the supply, and the farmer who hires help has been forced to pay more than he can afford.

Unquestionably the high cost of till-

ing the land and harvesting the crops has been an important factor in making farming unprofitable, except on the most productive soil. Much farm land in the east and south is now idle because the crops produced on land below the average in fertility will not pay the cost of labor involved. This is a situation now confronting Michigan—not that Michigan land is less fertile than formerly, but because farm wages, due to factory competition, are much higher.

This is all in favor of live stock farming. Why? (1) Because farm animals utilize leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, etc.—great soil builders. (2) Because, with plenty of meat and milk producing animals, many of the less productive fields can be more profitably kept for hay and pasture.

It is through live stock that we can best meet the present-day labor situation. We may hardly expect that wages will go materially lower, unless the emigration laws are modified to permit a greater inflow from Europe, and that might prove to be undesirable.

At least, we don't want in America more "reds" from Europe.

I'm not saying that live stock will correct all of our farm ills. No doubt some legislation of a constructive character is needed. However, a properly balanced quota of live stock will help in the present situation to a very great extent. I don't know of any state where live stock will serve a better purpose than in Michigan. The soil needs humus, and Michigan cities are becoming sufficiently populous to provide a good home market. This is of special importance in milk production, and the dairy industry should be extended in Michigan, but not overdone. Dairy products will ordinarily produce more revenue per acre than any other live stock products, but dairying has its limitations in the matter of labor requirements.

On the larger farms in particular, beef cattle, sheep and hogs, in addition to dairy cattle, can be kept to advantage for the purpose of utilizing a still larger quantity of leguminous crops, pasture, etc., to cut down labor costs. The production of young beef on Michigan farms is inviting at this time, and will be outlined in the next issue.

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home problems.

VOLUME CLIX NUMBER ELEVEN

DETROIT, SEPT. 10, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Do it With
Michigan
Seed

TO qualify for the honor potato club of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, one must produce at least four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre. Thus far, every farmer of that county, who has been able to secure membership in this club, has used Michigan seed. The man growing the highest yield, which was six hundred and eighty bushels per acre, secured his seed from a Montcalm county grower.

While these outsiders are reaping the benefit from the good potato seed grown in this state, our own growers seem slow to take advantage of these supplies to increase their yields. A tour of inspection was conducted last week in the southwestern part of the state, where the better potato train was put on last spring by the New York Central Lines and the Extension Department of Michigan State College, together with local leaders. It is to be hoped that potato growers generally in that part of Michigan are taking time to observe the results of these tests. Reports would indicate that the demonstrations have added positive evidence to the value of certified seed in the production of table stock.

Individual farmers who have not studied this matter in the field, ought to waste no time in learning from their county agents where demonstrations have been conducted, and then see for themselves the difference that good seed makes in growing a potato crop.

Solving
the
Problem

ON another page of this issue an article tells of the cherry industry in the Grand Traverse region. Nature made that section a good place to grow cherries, but who used salesmanship enough to make so many people there believe it, is still an unsettled question.

For a time all statistics showed that

the cherry business there was going to be overdone. The disposal of the crop, and the prospective crops, was apparently a problem. Somehow that problem seems to have been solved through modern methods. Canning and freezing the fruit have been the means of making the crop a profitable one. This is one thing in the Grand Traverse section that has succeeded.

Another Traverse fruit endeavor however, has not been so successful. That is apples—early apples, mainly Duchess. Someone also convinced the growers there that the Duchess was a fine variety to grow, because it did grow fine. But Traverse Duchess came at the wrong time in the market, and usually netted losses. That's why so many farmers in northwest Michigan prefer cherries to apples. It seems that no solution to the Duchess problem has been found, except to cut them out, or top-work them to McIntosh, which grow well there.

If the same one who sold Duchess apples to the Traverse section sold cherries to it, the accounts may be called square. If not, the Duchess advocate owes that region a big debt.

Thus it is—sometimes things which seem ill-advised prove to work out well, while others which seem conservative are complete failures. Who has the foresight to tell which is which?

Value
of
Education

THERE is an interesting article in this issue on value of high school education. The financial aspects of it are well brought out. There is no question that the broadening of one's life vision adds to his enjoyment of life. Education takes one out of himself and gives him a better comprehension of his relation to the rest of the universe. Education gives one a bigger pasture upon which to feed his life.

The high school education comes at the critical period of life when one forms many permanent habits of life. Habits of work, of thinking, of personal care, of social relationship, are started in the high school age.

In many cases it has been found that the first eight grades do not even teach many young folks how to apply themselves to every-day problems, to say nothing of the problems of life. If education is stopped then, unless it is supplemented by home training and environment, it often has not even begun to accomplish the chief purposes of education.

Education should always be a part of life, even until death. Formal schooling must cease at some time, but should not until at least the high school grades are passed, not only for the sake of the individual, but for posterity.

The curriculum of such an education should teach those fundamentals of life which will make one a useful and purposeful citizen of this country. To a great extent, our citizenship will be what our schools will make it.

Save
Seed
Corn

THE crop specialists are sending out warnings that there will be a severe shortage of seed corn for planting in 1928 in some sections of the corn belt and northward. Only by saving what hold-over seed corn there is available for 1928, and by selecting the best immature corn and drying for possible use for seed in case weather conditions do not allow the seed corn to be matured on the plants in the field, will prevent the shortage.

No time should be lost, they say, in arranging to select an abundance of seed corn from the present crop. Farmers who have not already done so, should begin at once to plan for obtaining seed corn for planting in 1928. All hold-over corn of the 1925 and 1926 crops which is suitable for seed should be retained for planting in 1928. Farm-

ers whose corn, for one reason or another, are so late that they will not mature sufficiently to make good seed, should arrange to select seed from the field of a more fortunate neighbor.

Value
of
Vision

THE ups and downs of all human activities clearly show that nothing is positively stabilized. Therefore, we need to have some idea of the future trend to gain some idea of how our own endeavors will turn out.

That there is need of this in farming is clearly shown in large acreage increases of crops which have paid well. Because of the individual view, instead of the broad outlook, of any situation, most every good thing is soon overdone and becomes not good.

It is easy to figure that, with wheat bringing a \$1.25 net, and a thirty-five-bushel yield, it is a quite profitable crop to grow. So, why not put in more wheat? The hens are paying a \$2.00 per hen profit, so let's increase the flock from 100 to 200.

Such thoughts are afterthoughts, not forethoughts, which do not take into consideration the broad trend of the industry. To go into a thing after it has reached its height is much like locking the barn after the horse is stolen.

The successful farmer, as well as the successful business man, is the one who looks ahead with a broad vision, making his decisions on what he believes is going to happen, rather than on what has happened.

Checking
Them
Up

WITH vacation over, the annual process of cramping Michigan's 850,000 boys and girls within the limits of brick walls and blackboards, is already under way in most communities. And it is gratifying to note that the preparation for school has come to mean more than the mere dusting of school books that have been laid by for the summer, and the purchase of a complete outfit of school clothes. Rather, a health inventory has come to take first place in the preparation for school. Adenoids, diseased tonsils, bad teeth, weak eyes, and immunization against diphtheria, typhoid, and scarlet fever, compel the attention of parents even more than do low grades on report cards.

Health officials and school authorities strongly urge that, when children are sent back to school at the beginning of the fall term, they have their physical handicaps corrected as far as possible, and be immunized against the dreaded child's diseases, for a child handicapped physically, is bound to be handicapped mentally. It has been through the earnest efforts of these officials that diphtheria deaths among children have been reduced more than sixty per cent in the last decade.

But it is only through the constant cooperation of parents that we can hope to reduce this death rate and that of other communicable diseases in equal proportion during the coming decade. It is to be hoped that every Michigan boy and girl, starting school this fall, has had a thorough health inventory and, if not, plan to have one before snow flies.

The
Humanness
of Fairs

WE are glad that fairs are popular in this country, for they constitute a great human institution. They are educational and entertaining—contain both the serious and frivolous.

The fairs are really composites of the human race, for most every attribute of humanity is represented. On the midways one will find those features to which the human desire for fun, entertainment and the spectacular respond. On the race track is found the

thrill of intense competition and the element of chance.

But, in the barns and agricultural buildings are the results of systematic intelligent endeavor. On the midway, light emotion prevails, but in the agricultural part of the fair are the products of constructive endeavor.

Then, too, there are exhibits which appeal to one's desire for ease and comfort—conveniences which make life's labor less hard, and life's enjoyment more constant.

The contests for blue ribbons stir one's desire for competition and help to set one's ideals. They help to show what can be accomplished, not so much in winning ribbons, but in raising of food products for the human race.

If there is one phase of life to which the fair does not appeal, we do not know it. No one should deny himself a visit to a fair to get a cross-cut of life.

Honeymoon

WELL, me and Sofie, hitched up the old bus and went to see the Niagara Falls on our twentieth anniversary. We just went to see if what we looked at twenty years ago would look the same as now.

Well, I kin tell you, I'm glad we went. It certainly looked nicer than it did when we were on our honeymoon. It certainly is a fine piece of nature's work. I guess the trouble twenty years ago was that we thought each other was such a fine piece of nature's work, we did not see so much of the falls.

Ain't it funny how we fall for a nice piece of scenery? Well, that's why I fell for Sofie—she looked awful good to me. But it's just like this—the folkses what live around the falls don't get thrilled by it, and it's the same after you've lived around each other for a long time. Sometimes you kinda forget the beauty there is.

You know, it's fun to watch honeymooners. You kin always tell them—'cause they ain't quite used to the harness they've put on themselves. They don't even feel it.

My friend, Mr. Webster, says that honeymoon is the first month of marriage. Well, I guess it's all right to call the first month of marriage by a special name, because it's different. But the other months after is just October, November, December, and etc., like they always was.

Marriage is got its honeymoon, and it's also got its harvest moon, but Webster don't mention marriage harvestmoons. Haying and farm harvest ain't got nothing on the harvest of marriage fer long days. The unions ain't never been able to fix the hours fer marriage harvest hands. It's day and night until the harvest knows how to stay cribbed or cradled.

I don't know just why so many young married folkses go to Niagara Falls, unless it's to stand there and say, "Susie, see how Niagara is falling for us? Well, that's the way I fell for you." Ain't that the cutest thing to say? She'd just like to give him another kiss fer that, but there's too many folkses around. Some don't even care if there's folkses around.

When you go to the Falls after twenty years of married life, you feel like saying, "Ain't love and nature grand?"

HY SYCKLE.

The chestnut blight is making such headway that in twenty years there will be scarcely a chestnut tree left in this country.

Bacteria are studied by means of microscopic denses that magnify 2,000 times, or even more.



Is High School Profitable?

A Financial Viewpoint of Education

By Harry Q. Holt

THE author of this article was born and reared on a southern Indiana farm. His parents were "on the fence" as far as encouraging him to enter high school and absolutely refused to lend any assistance to further the desire. Nevertheless, the writer, by his own makeshifts, won the coveted diploma and continued up the educational ladder until a master degree was received in the State University.

There is a different view when a fellow is down looking up, than when up looking down. The value of the high school education was recognized by the writer before he attempted to have it, and now, after traveling the path, the social, uplifting and cultural advantages are appreciated more than ever. As a result of this recognition, three investigations have been made by the writer to determine the actual dollar and cent value of four years in high school to the average farm boy and girl.

Three widely, distinct localities in Indiana were chosen for the survey: Halbert township, Martin county; White Post township, Pulaski county; and Carpenter township, Jasper county. Each of these communities is a typical agricultural section. A composite study of all of them will give one fairly accurate conclusions of the value of a high school education to farm boys and girls.

Halbert Township.

Two hundred and six pupils who had completed the elementary school requirements were involved in the investigation. The years in high school and the average salary of each was considered.

This table gives the salary of those attending Halbert High School from 1910-1921 inclusive, indicating years in high school, annual salary, and increase in salary:

0.....	\$280.....	\$...
1.....	310.....	30
2.....	400.....	90
3.....	480.....	80
4.....	800.....	320

Every year spent in high school increases the annual income of the group. The pupils remaining in high school four years received \$800, or \$520 more than those who did not enter high school. In thirty years this "extra" would be \$15,600. This conservative estimate gives the pupils a daily wage of \$2.43, which is far more than most boys and girls at this age receive in any of the occupations.

White Post Township.

Three hundred and sixty-seven pupils who had entered the township high school were involved. The salary and years in high school were considered as in the other investigation mentioned in this article. However, only those were studied who enrolled in high school.

This table gives the salary of pupils attending White Post High School from 1905-1915 inclusive, stating years in high school, annual salary, and annual increase.

1.....	\$ 500.....	\$...
2.....	680.....	180
3.....	800.....	120
4.....	1200.....	400

The four years in high school in White Post township show a decided increase in the individual's income. The \$700 difference between the one-year pupil and the one remaining in high school will, after thirty years, be \$21,000. This sum divided by 640—the number of days spent in a four-year high school course—gives \$3.43 for each day in school.

Carpenter Township.

Carpenter township is known as one of the best agricultural regions in the state. The annual salaries are greater than in the other communities, because the respective cases are more

matured since the years of 1905-1915 were chosen for the study.

This table gives income of pupils attending Carpenter High School, 1905-1915 inclusive, the figures referring to years in high school, annual salary, and annual increase.

1.....	\$ 700.....	\$...
2.....	880.....	180
3.....	1000.....	120
4.....	1600.....	600

The boys and girls completing high school in Carpenter township receive \$900 more yearly than those who withdraw after one year of attendance. In thirty years the graduates receive \$27,000 more than the youngsters who do not graduate. This sum gives each \$4.21 for every day spent in high school.

Recapitulation.

The salaries of these youngsters will rise considerably after thirty years, while those of the pupils not entering high school will not, it is obvious that the high school education is worth more than these figures show. Then, too, these calculations make no allowance whatever for the advanced cultural and social conditions of the graduates.

Reliable investigators have estimated that out of every 150,000 persons who have no schooling, only one receives distinction; of every 37,500 persons possessing a common school education, one achieves eminence. On the other hand, one out of every 1,724 high school graduates is placed among the world's famous persons. The farmer who gives his children a common school education increases their opportunities for success in life four times. If he sends them through high school he multiplies the probability of success eighty-seven times.

A high school education is the heritage that all parents owe to their children. There should be no distinction between rich and poor. All investigations prove conclusively that the individual with the most training is more apt to succeed in life, and that it is worth all the hard sacrifices which are necessary to obtain it. Without a high school education one is seriously handicapped; with it one is far better prepared to make his mark. The four years in high school is the first step towards success.

CORN BORER GOES WEST.

THE corn borer is reported to have been found in Eaton, Clinton, and Barry counties this year. But, despite that fact, the borer clean-up work has proven very satisfactory. In Ohio considerable dissatisfaction has been felt over the clean-up work there, but that is probably due to the fact that in that state all land sowed to wheat or other products, was not given a thorough clean-up, and such places have been borer breeding places, according to A. C. Carton, in charge of the Michigan clean-up work.

BEEKEEPERS MEET.

THE Michigan Beekeepers' Association closed a two-day convention at Petoskey on August 26, with talks on honey and other bee subjects, by H. D. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga.; H. M. Krebs, state inspector of apiaries; R. H. Kelly, of East Lansing; E. L. Sargent, of Levering; H. R. Root, of Medina, Ohio; Prof. Edwin Ewell, Michigan State College; Stanley Culver, Emmet county agent; and Miss Mary Barber, of the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek.

Nineteen leaders in the poultry relay school reported for the first lesson in Van Buren county. This project is being repeated after last year's successful school.



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WASHINGTON NEWS

THE FARMERS' BANKS.

IN its annual report, just out, the Federal Farm Loan Board shows that the net earnings of the twelve Federal Land Banks from the time they began operations, up to December 31, 1926, was \$43,799,891.65, out of which dividends were paid amounting to \$17,932,401.34.

The reserves and surplus of these twelve banks totaled \$9,255,943.73. The capital stock as of December 31, 1926, was \$57,752,390, of which only \$1,058,885 was owned by the federal government, the remaining \$56,693,605 being owned by the farmer-borrowers.

This last item is held by farmers generally to be a very important one. It forms a substantial basis for their contention that the farmer-borrowers be given a larger voice in the control of the farm loan associations, and also in the twelve banks which they own.

The twelve farmer-owned banks reported loans in 1926 amounting to \$131,317,715, as against \$127,366,451 for the year ending December 31, 1925.

UNDESIRABLES BEING DEPORTED.

MANY aliens are being deported from the United States. The government is now sending undesirable foreigners out of the country at the rate of 1,000 a month. Last year 11,666 immigrants were deported. More than 5,000 were deported because they had been smuggled into the country without the proper papers. There were 953 criminals among the number. Many of the deported were insane, or likely to become public charges. Some are being deported because of their outspoken utterances against our laws and country. It is indicated that the number of this class will be increased by the Sacco-Vanzetti incident. A strong demand will be made upon Congress this coming session for a more effective immigration law, and better means of preventing immigrants from entering the country by stealth.

WOOL LABORERS PROFIT.

EMPLOYEES in the woolen mills have shared in the industrial prosperity of recent years much more liberally than the producers on the farms. The bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor reports that for all occupations combined in the woolen and worsted industry, the average earnings per hour in 1914 were 18.2 cents, increasing to 22.5 cents per hour in 1916, to 34.2 cents in 1918, and to 62.8 cents per hour in 1920. In 1922 the average earnings per hour were 47.4 cents, and in 1924 the average per hour was 53.2 cents, dropping back in 1926 to 49.1 cents per hour. In 1926 the average earnings per hour of the woolen mill workers was two and three-fourths times as great as in 1914. Forty-five per cent of the employees in the woolen mills from which these figures were taken, were females, and fifty-five per cent were males.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

THE United States Employment Service is performing a very useful service in aiding the orderly distribution of labor. Director General Jones, of the employment service, reports that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, nearly 2,000,000 men and women were placed in jobs through the efforts of the Federal Employment Service, in cooperation with state and municipal bureaus. This organization has been especially efficient

in supplying harvest labor, of which this season the supply has been sufficient to meet all the requirements.

TEACHING STANDARDS.

WHERE standards for teaching certificates are low, salaries are correspondingly low, and the shortage of well qualified school teachers in the rural districts are more prevalent; no state in which qualifications for certificates have been materially raised reports a shrinkage, says Katherine M. Cook, chief of the Division of Rural Education. The rise in requirements for certificates continues, and all but a few states have overcome shortages of rural school teachers in recent years.

BORER CONTROL SUCCESSFUL.

THE corn borer infestation census in the clean-up campaign area of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, will be completed September 15. It is claimed by the department of agriculture specialists that the corn borer eradication work last spring was highly successful, except in a few fields where lack of co-operation prevented a complete clean-up. In some sections of Ohio the wet weather hindered the clean-up work, and borers are still to be found. This will make necessary another clean-up campaign next spring. Every possible effort is being made to induce the farmers in the infested area to use the information provided by the government in an effort to aid the work of complete eradication.

BREEDING OF DRAFT HORSES.

THE breeding of Belgium draft horses is to be continued, and the breed improved, notwithstanding the inroads made by the truck and tractor on the work formerly performed by draft horses. Mowatt M. Mitchell, the American commercial attaché at Brussels, reports to the department of commerce that Belgium horse breeders are organized in a strong society for the

purpose of guarding and perpetuating the best blood strains and types of the breed. During the first five months of this year 10,434 draft horses were exported from Belgium.

A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

IT will require a large number of horses, cattle and breeding hogs to replace the live stock destroyed in the Mississippi valley flood area. The department of agriculture reports that live stock losses included more than 225,000 head of horses, mules, cattle and swine. These live stock losses included 25,325 horses and mules, 50,490 cattle, 148,110 swine, 1,300 sheep, and 1,276,570 poultry. The flood covered 4,417,000 acres in 124 counties. No estimates are available to show how much of the flooded area was planted this year, but it is known to have been considerable.

WESTERN FRUIT GROWERS FAVOR.

THE recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering reductions in the freight rates on deciduous fruits from California to eastern points, is the first time the commission has given producers the benefits of a lower rate, due to the Hoch-Smith resolution which directs the commission to give agricultural commodities affected by depression, the lowest rates that it is possible to give without running counter to the provisions of the interstate commerce act and the carrier rights under the federal constitution.

The commission's order reduces the rate on fresh deciduous fruits other than apples, in carloads, from \$1.73 per 100 pounds to \$1.60 per 100 pounds. It is probable that an effort will be made to secure the application of the same principle to the transportation of fruits and vegetables originating in the east.

PLAN SCHOOL OF COOPERATION.

THE New England states are making plans for a school of cooperative marketing as a permanent institution. The school will be held each year in one of the New England states and will be supported by cooperative associations, the agricultural colleges and state bureaus of markets. This year's school was held at Storrs, Con-

necticut. The next year's school is to be held at Amherst, Massachusetts.

News of the Week

Secretary of State, John Haggerty, has ignored the petitions against the increase in the gas tax. The Detroit Automobile Club will start court procedure to stop the law from becoming effective.

A lion will be given an airplane ride from Los Angeles to New York in order to test the advisability of moving animals in that way quickly for motion picture purposes.

General C. T. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, was made commander-in-chief of the Spanish War veteran's organization at the recent Detroit convention, which was attended by 5000 veterans.

B. G. Work, president of the B. F. Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company, died August 31 of heart disease in Switzerland.

Charles A. Levine, of the New York-Berlin flight, who never flew alone before, took his plane from Paris to London to get away from his trouble with the French aviator with whom he had a contract.

The Michigan gas tax receipts for August were twenty per cent greater than for August last year.

Feuds have been common in India as the result of religious conflicts. Two hundred and fifty have been killed, and 2,500 hurt as the result of fights in the last eighteen months.

The scientists of the U. S. Bureau of Standards are trying to split rays of light, with the hope of discovering new unseen elements of the universe.

Prof. A. A. Michelson, of the Chicago University, seventy-four years old, plays tennis to keep himself young.

The last week in August shows a 1,065 increase in the number of people employed in Detroit, as compared with the previous week.

Ten million women have joined with the W. C. T. U. to demand of the political parties bone-dry platforms and candidates.

William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee, the Detroit around-the-world flyers, have been delayed in Constantinople, Turkey, to get a permit to fly across that country.

Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, of England, attempts a flight across the Atlantic as a passenger with two English aviators in charge. The princess is sixty-three years old and has had an aviator's license since 1914. The flight is for a \$25,000 prize for the first flight from England to London, Ontario.

There has been a 16.5 per cent increase in auto accidents in Detroit for the first eight months this year, as compared to last year.

Paul Redfern, the Georgia-to-Brazil flyer, was reported seen flying 165 miles from Venezuela. He is long overdue at his destination.

Ernest Vierkoetter, a baker from Germany, won the Canadian national swimming marathon of twenty-one miles, held August 31, at Toronto.

Detroit leads the world in thirty-one industries, according to the official journal of the American Chemical Society.

The United States government has turned all its air mail routes over to the National Air Transport, Inc., in which Howard Coffin, of the Hudson Motor Company, and Edsel Ford, are active.

The movie houses in Chicago are closed because of differences between the motion picture machine operators and the owners. The owners are taking the initiative by closing.

American scientists at the world population conference at Geneva give a word of warning regarding overpopulation. The world, they say will only support five billion people. At the present rate of increase that will be reached in 2027.

Joseph Devirgilla, twenty-eight years old, walked from Providence R. I., to Boston, on stilts, a distance of forty-five miles, in less than twelve hours and a half.

Amelia Bingham, an internationally known actress, died of pneumonia in New York on September 1. She was fifty-nine years old.

Floods in southern Poland from Przemyśl and Sambor to the Rumanian border, have made ten thousand homeless, and caused the death of nearly 200 people.

"Grandma" Alma Bennett, of Chicopee, Mass., had an airplane trip with Charles Bradley, ninety-nine years old, on her 101st birthday.

A Farm Homemaker's Tragedy





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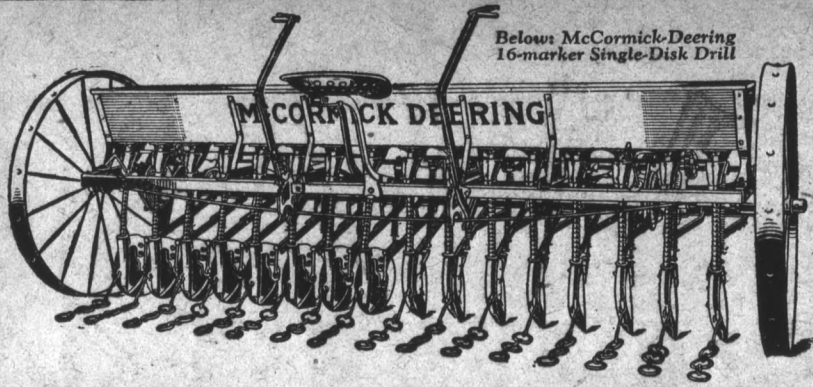
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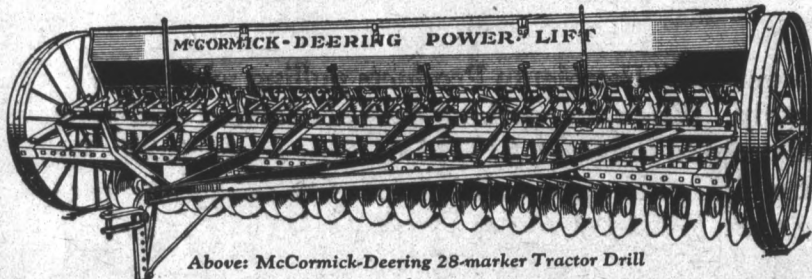
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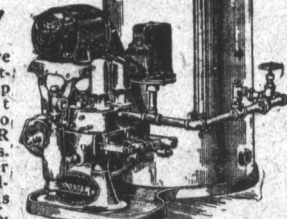
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN IN SEPTEMBER

THERE is not much planting to be done in the open during September. Radishes still have time to mature a crop, but that is about the only vegetable we can depend upon in our latitude at this late date. Make a sowing of a quick maturing kind during the first ten days of the month and again about the middle. If you have a sheltered place, another planting may be made the latter part of the month with pretty fair chances of a crop.

If you do not have perennial onions (sometimes called Potato or Egyptian onions) in your garden, you should not let September pass without making a liberal sowing of onion seed for extra early green onions next spring. Yellow Danvers is a good variety to use, and sow them much thicker than you would for a crop of bulbs. Some of them will undoubtedly winter-kill. After freezing weather comes, give the onions a heavy protecting mulch.

The gardener who likes to experiment will try a planting of lettuce, beets, spinach, carrots and smooth peas late this fall for an extra early harvest next spring. These plantings should be delayed just as long as possible so none of the seed will germinate this fall. The idea is to get them in just before the soil freezes for the winter. By this plan, the seeds are in the ground and will have germinated long before we could get to work in the garden next spring.

Remember how an early fall frost is often followed by two or three weeks of nice growing weather? The wise gardener takes advantage of this annual event. Have everything in readiness to protect tender crops such as tomatoes, squashes, melons and beans if frost threatens. All of the squashes and melons on a single vine may be drawn together where a protective covering can be given them. Fairly tight-woven burlap bags are a good thing for this purpose as well as other tender crops. If severe frosts threaten, it may be well to gather in a cold frame or hot bed and cover with straw until ripe, or, if a cool cellar is available, wrap the fruits in paper and store on an airy shelf.

If you have Cos lettuce in your garden, and I trust you have, it will probably be necessary to tie up the heads if they blanch correctly. Use a soft string and tie as near the top as possible. Endive may be blanched in the same manner but many gardeners prefer an inverted trough made of 6 or 8 inch boards to place over the row of endive. In any event, these two vegetables must be blanched to bring out the best qualities.

Try this plan for extra-early, hardy cabbage plants for next spring: During the first half of September, sow the seed of your favorite early cabbage in any convenient place in the garden, and, when they have attained two or three true leaves, transplant them to a cold frame, setting the plants as deeply as possible. Protect the plants from hard frosts with the sash and when continuous freezing weather comes, allow the sash to remain on the frame. This plan should give you plants equal or superior to the ones shipped from Southern latitudes for early planting.—C. W. Wood.

GRAND TRAVERSE CHERRY INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 219).

"Take your choice," says this orchardist. "If you don't mind waiting two or three years longer for the first crop, I believe whips would fill the bill."

Young orchards are intercropped in

various ways to provide an income while waiting for the trees to come into bearing. The crop used for this purpose is generally governed by the type of soil, market conditions, and often by the personal inclination of the grower. Generally speaking, growers on the Old Mission Peninsula use potatoes; those on the Leelanau Peninsula use beans and potatoes, while those on the east side of East Bay use pumpkins, squash and table beets for canning. The pumpkin and squash industry I hope to treat more fully in a future article.

Some Michigan Farmer folks may wonder what becomes of 20,000,000 pounds of sour cherries. I, too, was interested in that problem. When we consider the large areas devoted to this crop in other states, as in New York, Illinois, Colorado and Utah, our wonderment is even greater.

The Grand Traverse district, which I am now expanding to take in all the cherry producing territory between Manistee on the south and Charlevoix on the north, has ten canning plants handling sour cherries. The bulk of the crop of the entire district goes through these plants and comes out in tin cans (usually No. 10 size) ready for the never-ending procession of cherry pies. And, by the way, other communities of our state which follow a particular line of agriculture, might well do as Traverse City does. I have never been in a hotel or restaurant in that city when the menu did not show Grand Traverse cherry pie. To get back to the point, a few of the packers have started to freeze cherries to enable them to hold the fruit in a fresh state. Where this plan is followed, the cherries are pitted and then frozen solid in large barrels. They are kept in this condition until used. This branch of the industry may, if successfully worked out, mean a broadening market for the fruit.

I was particularly interested in the semi-cooperative plan some of the packers and growers had worked out to handle the cherry crop. Through this arrangement, the factory packs a grower's crop at a fixed charge. The canned product is the grower's property to be disposed of whenever he wishes to sell. According to all of the growers with whom I talked, this arrangement seems to bring the grower the highest degree of profit, and as a consequence, it is gaining in popularity. Many of the orchardists have a financial interest in the packing establishments which enables them to have a voice in the policy pursued.

"By and large," as one grower put it, "things have started to look up for the cherry growers of the Grand Traverse district. With the new developments coming forward which will use tons and tons of our product, there does not seem to be any imminent danger of an over-production. As a matter of fact, everything points to a strong, active demand for all the fruit we can produce."

I presume one development referred to was the use of cherries in the manufacture of a popular non-alcoholic beverage. It is said that when this process is completed a very large quantity of fruit will be used for this purpose.

Notwithstanding the loss of a round million this year, everybody in the Grand Traverse territory is going ahead with an optimistic outlook. Why shouldn't they? The loss of a mere million means next to nothing to a district of such potential wealth.

Several fields of alfalfa in Presque Isle county will be harvested for seed this year. Four of these fields have been certified as to variety and freedom from disease.



GET THE GRANARY READY FOR SOFT CORN.

INDICATIONS are that, with a normal appearance of frost, less than half the corn crop will be matured sufficiently to make good marketable corn, while an early frost will produce a lot of soft corn which will be difficult to save in any way except silage. Even if killing frost holds off two or three weeks beyond the normal date, much of the crop will have to be handled very carefully to prevent spoilage in the crib. So it is important that thought be given to having the cribs ready.

If the corn is in fair condition, probably all that will be required will be to get air into the middle of the pile as rapidly as possible. A very good method of doing this is to build an A-shaped frame along the middle of the granary. This frame should be about two feet wide at the bottom and three feet high, the frame made of 2x4's, and then 1x3 or 1x4 slats nailed on the sides close enough so the ears of corn cannot fall through. This A-frame should be braced by 2x4's from the sides of the crib so it will not be pushed over in filling, these braces also helping materially to let air circulate through the corn. Many farmers also find it advantageous to string drain tiles end to end across the granary, both on the floor before filling, and at heights of two feet as the filling goes on. These also make good passages and help in eliminating moisture quickly.

The way in which the crib is filled is also important. The corn should be husked clean and spread out well when put in. Extremely soft or wet ears should be thrown to the side when discovered, and these fed as quickly as possible.

Where the corn is very soft, or if the weather turns warm and damp just after the crib is filled, it may become necessary to resort to forced air circulation, usually it will be sufficient to blow unheated air into the central A-framed passageway by using a silo filler, a pneumatic grain elevator, the wind-stacker from a small separator, a fanning mill, a kitchen ventilating fan, an orchard duster, and so on.

Many farmers have something which can be adapted for this use, and in some cases it may be possible for two farmers to exchange work in gathering, and in this way both make use of one blowing outfit. It is an unusual situation, and special efforts must be made to meet it.

In extreme cases it may be necessary to heat the air before blowing it through the crib. This will complicate the problem considerably, the most practicable for the average farmer apparently being to use an ordinary hot air heating plant, blowing or sucking the air through the jacket of the furnace, while a moderate fire is kept in the furnace.

Several of the agricultural experiment stations put out free bulletins giving directions for taking care of soft corn and seed corn, and it would be well to write to three or four of those nearest you.—I. W. D.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I would like to run the sewer in an old well, sixty feet deep, twenty feet from the house, and 32 feet from the good well, which is eighty feet deep. Do you suppose it would interfere with the good well, or have any other bad effects?—G. G. S.

It would be extremely hazardous to discharge the sewage from the home into a well sixty feet deep, this well being only thirty-two feet from the well from which the water for the

home use is taken, and this well being only twenty feet deeper.

Of course, it is impossible to say absolutely whether contamination would result, but the chances are that the well water would become very quickly contaminated. The earth formations are such that it might be possible that there was a direct connection between the sixty-foot well and the eighty-foot well. This might be especially true in either sandy or clay soil. It also would be possible in rock. We have found cases where wells have become contaminated in this manner that were in a rock formation and were as deep as 200 feet.

It would be much safer to build a properly constructed septic tank, together with the proper drainage system, which is the best and safest method of sewage disposal that can be installed.—O. E. Robey.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Are lightning rods a real protection for buildings? If so, which is the most advisable to use, the copper cable that fastens direct to the building, or the steel galvanized one that is insulated from the building?—O. L.

I am sending you a copy of our Quarterly Bulletin for August, 1921, on page sixteen of which you will find an article on lightning rods. This article will answer all of the questions, I believe, that have been asked.

TANK FOR WATER SYSTEM.

We are putting in a water system in our farm home. Please advise as to size of tank for household purposes, and for flushing toilet for family of three. We intend the water used at barn tank to pass through the tank in house. We are placing tank in attic to supply force.—Wm. B. S.

A tank for the purpose mentioned would be approximately of thirty gallons capacity. The size would depend somewhat upon the method of pumping. If you were depending upon a windmill the tank would need to be larger to care for your needs during periods of calm.—F. E. Fogle.

TROUBLE WITH WELL.

I have a well which I drilled about a year ago. It is fifteen feet deep, drilled through solid rock. There is about two feet of ground above the rock, with a casing set in cement. The water was good until it started to thaw this spring. There is a very bad odor to the water and it also tastes bad. I have tried to pump the well dry, but can't. There is a barn and silo close to the well, but it does not seem as though it is contaminated by either. What is it that causes the water to be in this condition?—J. S. J.

Because a well is drilled fifteen feet through solid rock is no assurance that it is not being contaminated, since there may be crevices in the rock leading from the surface directly to the water supply.

You should write to the State Department of Health, Lansing, Michigan, requesting them to send you a sterile bottle in which to take a sample of your water for analysis. In this way you can make sure whether or not the supply is safe for drinking.

You might get from your druggist a harmless green aniline dye that could be diluted and placed in your private vault and other places that might be a source of contamination. If, later on you find a green color in your well water, you will know the source of contamination.—F. E. Fogle.

Clover-root curculio is reported as damaging a field of alfalfa in Allegan county. Farmers of Michigan are compelled to make the acquaintance of a lot of a number of undesirable insect neighbors.



I can save you money on your fertilizer bill

I CAN save you money and help you make money with Swift's *high analysis* Red Steer Fertilizers. Here's the way successful wheat growers in my locality figure it:

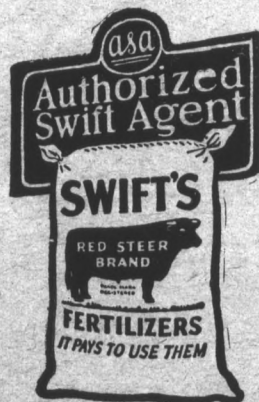
It takes fewer sacks of *high analysis* fertilizer to give them the amount of plantfood they want. That means a saving on bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

Then, these farmers know the *right kind* of fertilizer gives them *more* wheat per acre and a better *grade* of wheat—also a good clover catch and more hay. That all means more profit.

They make sure of the *right kind* of fertilizer by using Swift's. They know the Swift name on any product means something—that for more than fifty years it has meant the best product of its kind.

Come in and we'll talk this over—from your standpoint. I know the best farmers here and how they use fertilizer. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed on the work of our Agricultural College. Let me help you select the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most money on your next wheat crop.

P. S.: Come in soon—before the rush of planting time.

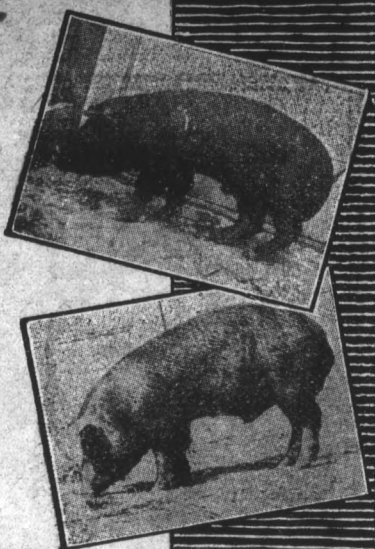


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Now go to your nearest dealer and get a ton of FOS-FOR-US. Put it in your cattle rations (4 oz. per day per head, fed on top of the grain). Keep it in your self-feeders for the hogs (2% mixture with the feed). Watch the surprising results! And pocket half your past out-go for minerals.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
431 Main St., Dept. 20, Cincinnati, Ohio

WHAT THESE TWO PICTURES TELL:

UPPER—This pig's ration was complete except for bone building material. Note weak hind legs.

LOWER—This pig, a litter mate of the upper one, had same ration plus calcium and phosphorus to make up shortage of bone-making material. Note difference.

BEEF CATTLE MAKE BIG GAINS, TOO

Beef cattle, too, make remarkable gains when fed a simple mineral mixture—gains of nearly 4 pounds per day per steer for the first three months of feeding. And mineral-fed steers bring about 20c premium over non-mineral fed ones. Tests conducted by the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames prove these figures. On this basis, a simple mineral mixture is actually worth 40c a pound. And yet FOS-FOR-US costs you only 2½c a pound.

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

DOESN'T it sound strangely pleasant to hear the old school bell ringing again? It reminds us of years long passed into history, and friendships and experiences unforgettable. Best of all, it emphasizes the sublime reality that we live in a land of free institutions, such as the public school, where the light of knowledge shines impartially, and without restraint, and where the children of the poor and of the rich, have the nearest approach to equality of educational opportunity found on all God's footstool.

Yet, in education, as in most other things, we are as yet a long way from perfection. Go from the average city school today, to a typical rural school, and then consider whether our farm

boys and girls are getting an equal chance with their city cousins. If you can't make this trip of inspection and comparison in person, at least make it in fancy and imagination. Consider such factors as the equipment, the training, ex-

perience and supervision of the teachers, sanitation, heating, lighting, and the general atmosphere.

Now, we have paid taxes on Ingleside Farm altogether too long for me to advocate any rattle-brained scheme of wanton extravagance in rural education. Nor am I foolhardy enough to sponsor in this column any cut-and-dried solution of Michigan's rural school problem and attempt to cram it down the throats of farmers in all sections of the state.

The consolidated school method is working splendidly in some Michigan communities, where there is ample assessed valuation embraced within the consolidated district, and where a suitable, sensible building has been erected at a reasonable cost. In localities not adapted to consolidation, or where judgment and discretion were thrown to the winds, staggering debts and burdensome operating costs have resulted.

Sapping Farms to Feed Cities.

I do feel keenly that not only for the sake of our farm boys and girls, but for the future stability of our beloved Republic, ways should be worked out so that in every rural community proper training and teaching would be provided under conditions of which we need not be ashamed.

We should realize that education is no longer a local, but a state, or even a national proposition. A considerable portion of the children educated in our rural schools migrate to the cities about the time that they become economic assets. After the farm people have paid the cost of their dependent years, and of their education, many of these young people go to spend the productive years of their lives swelling the wealth of our cities.

This condition leads to the conclusion that sufficient state aid should be provided so that a decent educational opportunity could be made available to every Michigan boy and girl without the necessity of a school tax rate in any district way out of proportion to the average for the state as a whole. Not until this condition prevails will we have any genuine and actual "equality of educational opportunity."

The original purpose of the primary school fund was to do the very thing suggested in the preceding paragraph. But it does so very imperfectly, as the money is distributed simply according

to school census enrollment, without reference to actual school attendance, assessed valuation of the district, or other factors which affect the need for state aid.

But do not lose heart, even with existing tax laws, and even though you live in a district, as do I, where the old one-room school is still used, with everything about the same as it was twenty, or even fifty years ago. Let us realize that the teacher and the spirit of the community are vastly more important than the physical equipment of the school.

Take an interest in the school. Hearten and encourage the teacher. She is only human and will do far better work if she knows she has your active support and appreciation. Start a Parent-Teacher Association or, if you are so fortunate as to have one already, do your part to make it a more potent and helpful factor in your community.

Awful Dry, But Plowing.

A week ago I reported that it was so terribly dry with us that almost no one was plowing in our community. We, here at Ingleside, had taken a recess for almost a month, waiting for rain. Last Monday I became desperate and hitched onto the plow again. I was surprised to find that I could turn just as good a furrow as I could four weeks ago, though we have hardly had a decent dew in the meantime. It's so dry now that it's getting mealy.

One thing that assists me in plowing this weather, is a good one-bottom sulky plow and four-horse equalizer. Of course, three horses would pull the plow all right, but why leave the fourth horse idle in the barn? It's self-evident that four horses will pull the plow easier and require less time for resting than would three.

The four-horse equalizer to which I refer is a tandem hitch, allowing the "off" horse of each span to walk in the furrow. I find many advantages in driving one team head of the other, rather than working the four horses abreast. Side-draft is eliminated, the horses aren't crowded, they don't tread on each others' feet, they keep cooler, and the driver has an unobstructed view ahead.

There are some features of this particular plow which appeal to me especially. The seat is mounted on the frame and not on the beam, so there is very little jar when a hidden boulder is encountered. Large wheels further increase its easy-riding qualities. A handy lever at the left allows for instant adjustment of the width of the furrow. This is very helpful in keeping the plowing straight, and plowing around curves and obstructions.

A week ago we told you about George, the horse with the persistent sore on the point of his shoulder, and of the bandage that we had just wrapped around the collar above the gall in an attempt to keep part of the pressure off from the afflicted spot. (See last week's paper for full details). Of course, it's too soon for a complete recovery, but the first week's program has been highly satisfactory. The sore has been healing steadily, although George has been right in the collar doing his share on the plow.

I don't know how it has been with you, but it would have been a pretty discouraging summer for us had it not been for our alfalfa. June grass and timothy pastures around here are about as sustaining and nutritious as a bare barnyard. Our cattle and sheep would be on slim rations indeed, were it not for several fields of alfalfa that seem to be staying surprisingly fresh and green despite the prolonged drought.

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ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER COMPANY
"Inventors of the Corn Husker"
Box 2, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Established 1889

Flyer Hits Car, Kills Two

The following item appeared in The Detroit Free Press of August 16th:

"A. J. Davies 48 years old, printer for the Dearborn Independent, and his son, Albert Ernest Davies, 20 years old, compositor for the Dearborn Press, were killed instantly early last night when Michigan Central eastbound flier No. 4 struck their automobile at John Daly road and Michigan Central tracks.

The machine, according to eye-witnesses, was hurled fully 20 feet in the air, and carried 400 feet down the right-of-way. The bodies of the men were found near the tangled wreckage of their small sedan. In the younger man's pocket was found an accident insurance policy, issued to him only yesterday afternoon."

How often we read of the Great Reaper taking his toll. Unless it happens in our immediate midst we take no notice.

Foresight on the part of the son in this case brings an insurance estate to his mother. In no way can money be compared to life. But when life ends, contribution to loved ones ends as well. If you are not familiar with Michigan Farmer's Federal Travel Accident Insurance protection write Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, c-o Insurance Department, or ask our salesman when he calls.

Service Department

SWEET CLOVER AND RYE.

Would it be all right to sow sweet clover with rye? Would one bushel of rye per acre be all right to sow?—G. O.

Sweet clover seeded at the usual rye sowing time is very likely to winter-kill. It would be a much safer practice to wait until spring and sow the sweet clover when the ground is freezing and thawing, or else wait until the seed could be covered with the spike-tooth harrow.

A bushel of rye per acre is the customary amount, while from twelve to fifteen pounds of scarified sweet clover seed is the customary amount sown.—C. R. Megee.

SOW THISTLES.

Please advise me how to get rid of sow thistles.—S. G.

In eradicating sow thistle it is necessary to follow some plan so that the plants will not be allowed to make leaf growth. Sow thistle is propagated by underground root stalks, much the same as quack grass and Canada thistle. These root stalks are well filled with plant food. When leaves are allowed to grow, additional plant food is added to the root stalks. When the leaves are prevented from growing, the food material is gradually exhausted in these underground root stalks.

Extensive summer fallow is about the best method, and it is not likely that one season's fallowing will completely eradicate the pest.

Sow thistle is harder to eradicate than Canada thistle, due to the fact that the leaves grow much closer to the ground, consequently the seeding of the field to alfalfa is not likely to eradicate sow thistle, but is excellent for the eradication of Canada thistle.—C. R. Megee.

LURE FOR BUTTERFLIES.

Will you please send me a formula for making a lure for butterflies? I mean some bait to paint on trees near swamps.—A. N.

We used to make a wash of two parts of sour beer and one part of cheap molasses, with a spoonful or so of acetic ether, and paint this on trees to attract moths at night.

I have never tried to catch day-flying butterflies in this way, but perhaps they will come to it. Today, of course, we cannot get the sour beer, and I have advised others to try diluting molasses with water, and then starting a fermentation with a yeast cake and using that. I have never tried it myself, but I believe it should work. Dilute cheap molasses until it is fairly thin with water, and then put in a yeast cake or so to start an alcoholic fermentation. This should be very attractive to moths, and if you put a teaspoonful or so of acetic ether in a couple of quarts of this mixture, it should be more attractive. Paint this on the trees and then examine them after dark.—R. H. Pettit.

SEED FROM ALFALFA.

Please give me information on getting seed from alfalfa. Is there seed on the second cutting or the first? When is it ready to cut, and how is it treated after cutting? What is the average yield of seed per acre?—G. H.

Both the first and second cuttings of alfalfa have been known to produce good seed crops. The highest yields of seed are usually secured from the first crop; however, weather conditions usually influence seed production to quite an extent, and consequently it is not possible to state which crop will produce the greater amount of seed. Clear, bright weather, with a slight deficiency of moisture, seems to be the best for seed production.

I would suggest that you watch the

field very carefully at the full bloom stage. If the bloom drops off and only the bare stem is left, there is little likelihood of seed production, but the alfalfa has not developed to such a stage but what it is still valuable for hay. On the other hand, if the bloom tends to dry up and hardens into seed pods, it may be possible to get a good crop of seed.

There are two methods of harvesting—one is with the mowing machine and curing in cocks about the same as June clover is handled for seed. The other method is harvesting with the grain binder, curing the bundles in shocks about the same as wheat is handled. The latter method seems to be gaining in favor.

Alfalfa may be threshed with the ordinary grain separator with proper adjustments, or with a large-sized clover huller.—C. R. Megee.

LIQUID FROM CHEMICAL CLOSETS.

Will the liquid from a chemical toilet be all right to use on crops, or would it injure the plants?—Reader.

In general, there are two classes of chemicals used in the chemical toilet. The type usually used in the small-type closet is a coal tar preparation, and would tend to coat the foliage of the plants and kill them.

The larger chemical closets are usually charged with caustic soda, which would also kill the plants.

The contents of the chemical closet, when emptied, has greatly diluted the chemical with which it was originally charged, and the injurious effects would be materially lessened.—F. E. Fogle.

A corn borer moth trap tried out at Monroe recently gives promise of being valuable in the borer fight. It trapped 49 moths the first night.



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KITSELMAN BROS., Box 278 Muncie, Ind.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

See how these Folks made Better Fencing PAY!



ALVIN HERRMANN, Lesterville, S. D., turned 89 head of hogs in a hog-tight 10-acre field of corn. They cleaned it up in one month. He sold 33 head, averaging 210 lbs., saved picking the corn by hand and put his time in on other work. "Hogs surely paid for that fence," says Mr. Herrmann.

R. A. Ramsey, Baraboo, Wisc., paid \$4500 cash for his farm, invested \$600 in fencing, and sold it 2 years later for \$6500.

RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

would have saved \$409 on the J. W. Tibbitts farm at North Bend, Wisc. Mrs. Tibbitts writes us that they lost in one year \$55 on one cow with a severed teat; \$75 on another with ruined udder; \$75 in oats and corn knocked down by cows breaking through; \$125 on one cow dead from too much corn; \$29 in veterinary fees for the treatment of wire cut on Barney's hoof and \$50 in corn eaten by neighbors' pigs.

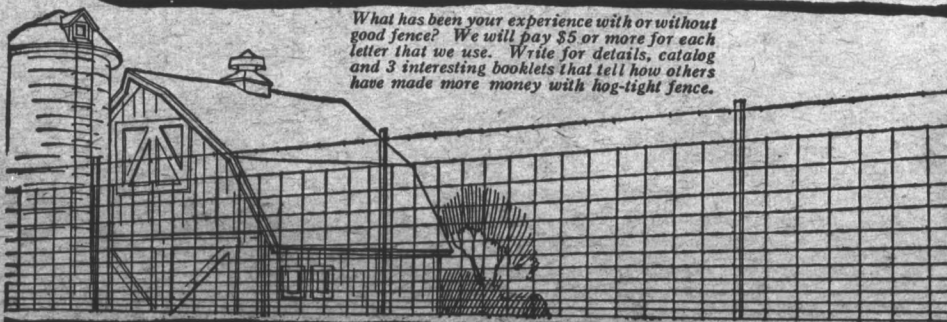
Joseph Zewiske, Fairbank, Ia., paid for his new fence in one year's time. From 500 bu. of corn in a 20-acre field his production jumped to 1600 bu.—a gain of 1100 bu., or \$440 figured as low as 40c a bu. This he gained in addition to 2 years of pasture for 15 head of cattle and

Marshall Logan's neighbor, Plymouth, Ind., sold his well-fenced farm for \$114 an acre. The new owner neglected the fence and had to sell at \$49 an acre.

Calvin Newlin, Plainfield, Ind., once owned a run down 101-acre farm worth \$6565. After fencing and cross fencing this farm sold, two years later, for \$28,280.00—a profit of \$21,715.00.

90 to 100 head of hogs—more than enough to pay for the fence in one year's time.

RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed"—copper bearing, is the kind of fence that brings these additional profits, year after year, for many years. **RED BRAND FENCE** can't help but last longer—for more copper mixed in the steel and heavier zinc "Galvannealed" on the outside resists rust better and longer than any method ever used in making fence wire. Full length, picket-like stays hold it straight; wavy strands hold it firm; can't-slip knots hold it tight. **RED BRAND** costs less per year because it lasts much longer.



What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fence.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
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VOLUNTEERING as a detective, Big Judd, who had successfully captured "Slippery Sam" after the stealing of Henry Brown's prize colt, reports to Hal Brown that he has made a discovery. Jack Miller had exchanged an ancient Spanish coin for food in a neighborhood some distance away.

"I'm goin' to keep an eye on that feller," asserted Big Judd, "an' bring him to book. He can't make me believe that he doesn't know anything about stealin' that colt either. Slap him in jail, Hal, an' Black Neb and whoever is with him will have to come out from kiver. They's hidin' somewhere in the hills."

Despite his suspicions Hal refused to take the extreme measures advised by Big Judd. The Miller family was one of good repute and as yet there was no definite proof that Young Jack was either thief or traitor. Hal had an uncomfortable feeling that he had made a fool of himself in making so bitter a denunciation of his former friend, but pride and stubbornness kept him from trying to make amends. Beth had never mentioned Jack's name again but the breach between brother and sister had widened until no longer was there the warm affection which had always characterized members of the Brown family. Beth knew of the activities of Big Judd. She did not consider it disloyal to warn Young Jack, and one day in answer to a note dropped in the Miller's mail box, Jack appeared at the trying place where they had met on the day Brown Rob had disappeared.

"It was kind of you to ask me to come, Beth," said Jack, as he took her hand, "but as I have said before, I don't want to make trouble in your family. It is a mistake for me to meet you here."

"They are all turning against you, Jack," cried Beth passionately, "except Mary and Little Joe. Even mother has come to believe that you are plotting to rob us of the farm. Why can't you tell us what you know so that this terrible suspense will be over? Mother is half sick, worrying because we may lose what we've invested here. It isn't the treasure we care for, but we do want to know our home is safe."

AS Beth's tears fell Jack's eyes, too, were moist. "It has been a terrible time for you, Beth," said Jack, "and I couldn't blame you if you hated me. As I have said many times before, I've given my word of honor to a dying man and I can't speak yet. But if you will only trust me and have faith in me everything will be cleared up. I can promise you one thing, Beth. No harm will come to any of you, and so far as I know, your home is safe. Can't you trust me Beth?"

There was more than faith in the dewy eyes which Beth turned to Jack Miller, but her reply was inaudible as Jack pressed her hand and turned away for home. If Jack cared for her, if his professed friendship for the family was true, would not this outweigh

Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

On the Trail of Black Neb

any pledge to a man who, after all, must have been half insane? Torn by doubt and misgiving Beth went slowly home, to find dark-eyed Juanita Fernandez waiting and smiling knowingly.

"It is beautiful down in the woods," remarked Juanita irrelevantly, "and a little bird tells me that you like company." "You've been snooping and eavesdropping," cried Beth furiously. "Juanita Fernandez I hate you! I believe you folks know as much about the mystery as Jack does and that you are no friend of ours."

THE Spanish girl drew herself up haughtily and her dark eyes blazed. "I have not been 'snooping,'" said

and Beth hugged her younger sister tight.

"I'm the most unhappy girl alive," said Beth, "and all of it is my fault. Oh, why did I ever happen to look at that old paper? We hoped to be happy here in our own home at last, but instead we have quarreled with our neighbors, Hal is angry, even dad won't listen to reason, and mother is against me too." Again Beth wept to find solace in Mary's warm kiss.

"I love you Beth," assured Mary, "and," she added wisely, "I like Jack and I know he isn't to blame. Cheer up, Beth. It will come out all right."

"Bless your dear heart," said Beth, as she held Mary close, "you are a real



Beth, Breaking Into a Storm of Sobs, Found Comfort in Mary's Tender Caresses.

Juanita, "I just happened to come through the woods and saw you and Jack Miller. Quite romantic, 'eh, with Jack holding your hands and looking into your eyes. Suppose I tell your father. What will you do then?"

"Just you dare!" said Beth. "Just dare to run and tattle and see what happens to you. I asked Jack to come. I had something important to tell him."

"What was it?" inquired Juanita eagerly. "Something you have found out?"

"None of your business," answered Beth rudely. "And now suppose you run on home and tell your precious mother what you have heard."

"Beth Brown, I'll never speak to you again," stormed Juanita, as refusing to answer Mary's welcoming call she hurried off for home while Beth, breaking into a storm of sobs, found comfort in Mary's tender caresses and solicitous words. The storm passed

comfort. Maybe it will all come out right but I'm afraid. Jack—"

Out from the house came Hal, to beckon excitedly. "Hey, Sis," called Hal, "got great news for you. Big Judd has located Black Neb and got the goods on Jack Miller. I knew that bird was guilty."

Guilty! Beth's head dropped and again tears filled her eyes. What value clearing up the mystery if it were proved that her friend was a traitor unworthy of her trust?

(Continued next week.)

"By the Way"

EASY SETTLEMENT.

In a small southern town a justice

of the peace who is very popular with the colored folk had just married a couple. The justice said the charge would be a dollar.

"A dollah? Pahson, yo don't mean ta tell me yo' is gwine charge me a dollah, jes fer sayin' dem few words, when ah works all day fo' dat much."

"Why, yes," replied the justice. "That kiss you got was worth that much."

"Well, jes' he'p yo'se'f, pahson, jes' he'p yo'se'f."

EXPLICIT.

A haughty lady had just purchased a postage stamp. "Must I stick it on myself?" she asked.

"No, no, madam," replied the clerk. "It will accomplish more if you stick it on your letter."

RADICALLY WRONG.

"Maw, maw," yelled young Bearcat Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge.

"What?" responded his mother.

"I wish you'd come quick and see what's amatter with the baby. Every time I slap his jaw he cries."

YOU WIN.

Johnny hated his early bedtime. In the course of one of the nightly arguments his mother told him how all the little chicks went to sleep with the sun. For a moment he was silent, then he piped up: "But the old hen goes to bed with them, you know, mamma!"

BIG IDEAS.

Nervous Man, after a jolt—"What's the matter with you? You keep trying to run this elevator through the roof."

Elevator Boy fresh from New York—"Sorry, sir, you see, I'm not used to these little eighteen-story buildings."

WOOD.

"There's not another boy in this town as clever as my Charles."

"Go on, how's that?"

"Well, look at those two chairs. Charles made them all out of his own head, and he has enough wood left to make an armchair."

NOTHING LIKE TRYING, BUT—

Father (over the 'phone)—"Mable is not at home. Can I take any message?"

Young male voice (nervously)—"Er—yes. Just say-er-toodle-oo-sweetie-etums—from Cyril."

DOG-GONE IT!

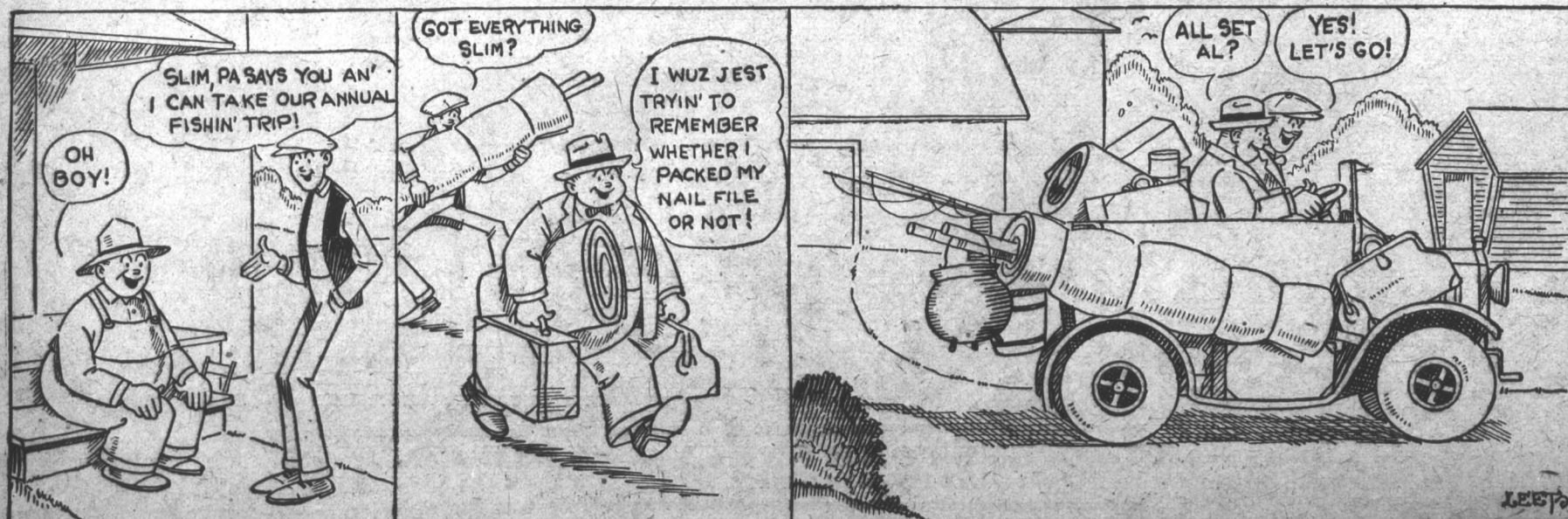
George—"I can't understand why my girl shook me."

Harold—"What was that you wrote her the last time?"

George—"All that I said was, 'My Dear Susie: The dog I promised you has just died. Hoping these few lines will find you the same. Your George.'"

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—They're Going Where Men Are Men and Fish Are Whoppers



Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns



HOW often have you wished for a rug like this: pretty enough for the most tastefully furnished room, yet inexpensive . . . easy to keep clean, yet without that "hardness" sometimes associated with smooth-surface rugs.

Now you may have just such a rug. The new Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs are made of the same genuine linoleum with the lustrous wax finish that has made Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Floors so popular. They have the same wonderful wearing qualities, too, for the beautiful Jaspé graining runs right through to the burlap back—it can't "wear off." A light damp-mopping cleans the surface, an occasional waxing or polishing with a soft cloth or pad restores its wonderful lustre.

In rich blues, greens, grays, rose, tan, and taupe, with handsomely decorated borders, these new Armstrong Rugs offer unusual opportunities for home beautifying at little cost. Place one of them in any room in the house, and you have the be-

Now you may have a smooth-surface rug
with a lovely wax finish!

ginning of a charming color scheme. For bedrooms, dining-room, living-room, playroom or sewing room, there is nothing more suitable or practicable as a floor covering.

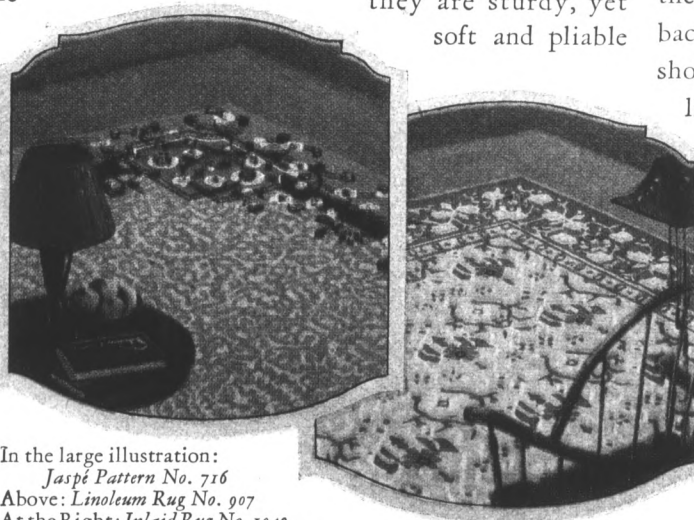
Properly waxed and cared for, Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs always look fresh and inviting. Because they are made of genuine cork linoleum, they are sturdy, yet soft and pliable

and quiet to the tread. You may roll them and move them from room to room as often as you please . . . yet these rugs do lie flat on the floor.

When you buy a smooth-surface rug, bear in mind that these new Jaspé rugs are made only in genuine Armstrong's Linoleum, identified by the Circle A trade-mark stamped on the burlap back. Ask the salesman in the local store to show you the new Armstrong Rugs of Jaspé linoleum. If he hasn't the new patterns in stock he can get them for you.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This handsome booklet illustrates the new patterns beautifully in color. It will be sent to you free if you address your request to Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1019 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



In the large illustration:
Jaspé Pattern No. 716
Above: Linoleum Rug No. 907
At the Right: Inlaid Rug No. 1040

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and  wear and wear

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back.



My crowd
all
smoke P. A.

THAT doesn't mean I smoke it because the rest of the fellows do. I've got ideas of my own. If you pinned me down to reasons, I'd say I smoke Prince Albert *because I like it!* That's reason enough for me. But if you want details, I'll give them to you.

First of all, P. A. is delightfully fragrant. When you open the tidy red tin and that aroma bursts upon the air, you can hardly wait to taste such tobacco in your pipe. The smoke itself

makes good on the advance notices broadcast by the fragrance.

Cool as an alarm-clock doing its stuff. Sweet as the recollection that you have the day off. Mild as the congratulations of the defeated candidate. So mild, in fact, that it never bites the tongue or parches the throat. Yet with plenty of rich, satisfying tobacco-body.

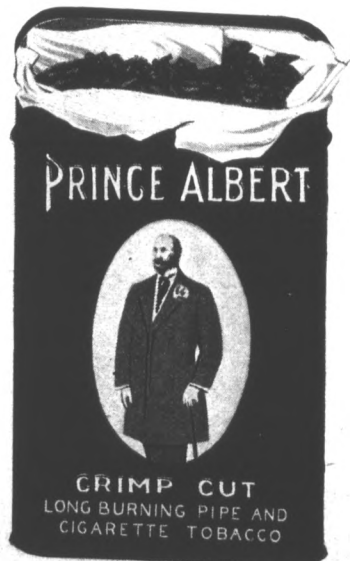
I don't know what brand you're smoking now, but I *do* know what

you'll be smoking "from now on" when you try this cool, long-burning tobacco I've been telling you about. If you want to get the most out of your pipe, pack it with P. A. That's *my* advice.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Dedicating the Temple

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

FOR many a long year the nation had been without a building in which to worship. They had worshipped at outdoor shrines. The ark had been kept protected under a rude shelter, but those days were now over. A magnificent temple was in process of construction, which would be the social and spiritual center of the nation. At the great feast days the people would journey, some of them for many miles, to the temple. It was the center and core of the nation.

To build the temple, however, required seven years, and thousands of workmen. They worked under skilled overseers in quarries and forests. Foreign architects were in some cases brought in, as the Israelites were not skilled in building. They had lived in the wilderness too long, and had to be taught. But they must have been ready pupils, for the work was done on a large scale and with the finest craftsmanship. The timbers were hewed out



in the forests, and were put together without sound of hammer. Everyone was made to feel that he was doing his work for God. He was glorifying Jehovah, the God of his fathers, the God who had brought his ancestors across the sea, and out of slavery.

The American traveler in Europe is made to feel the same thing, as he looks at the huge cathedrals. These were built in the thirteenth century for the most part, and they reveal a spirit of religious devotion that seems strange to us now. In the highest parts of these vast structures, out of sight of everyone except those who climb to the roofs, are the most intricate and artistic carvings. As much pains has been devoted to these remote parts of the building as the portions that are in plain view of the passing throng. What caused the workmen to do this? What inspired the architects to design these lovely forms in solid stone where they would seldom be seen, except by the eye of God? It must have been just that—they would be seen and appreciated by God, if not by man. They were chiseled, fitted, polished for the eye of God. It is worship in stone, prayer in stone, praise and love, in stone. It is built for God, as well as man. Contrast this with the slovenliness, often the ugliness, of our modern churches. Anything is good enough for God, we seem to say. The basement is good enough for the kids of the Sunday School, they are there only an hour a week, anyhow. Why spend money on a building that is used only once a week, and prayer-meeting nights? I say, this seems to be our unconscious attitude much of the time, when we come to building churches.

But a change is on the way. Art as well as utility is being employed now as it never has been, in America, in the church. Many of the new ones are objects of massive beauty. This is as it should be. Look at our new schoolhouses. Are they not big, massive, imposing, often beautiful structures? How ill the church compares with many of them. What impression do children and young people get of the importance of religion, when they attend a splendid school during the week, and an apologetic, half-starved church on Sunday? We may as well face the facts.

But we were talking about the dedication. Vast numbers of people were there, of course. The people came from all parts of the nation. The ancient Ark was brought up amidst indescribable rejoicings. The sheep and oxen sacrificed were unnumbered, and the road to the temple ran with blood.

Singing and dancing were expressions of the religious fervor of the multitude.

Then came the young king, preceded by five hundred picked guards. As priest of the nation, he prays for his people, and offers sacrifices. As the chief priest, he enters the holy of holies. Thus from the very day of its first use, the temple became an holy place. Old and young looked upon it with awe and reverence. It was a place of worship. God was there. At the center was the ark, deposited under the altar, where at last it found a permanent resting place. "The glory of Jehovah filled the house of Jehovah."

Of course, all this cost money. Maybe Solomon overdid it. I do not argue for everything he did. Maybe modern folk sometimes overdo church building. But when you consider the amount of money spent in tomfooleries, the church doesn't cost much. The money that goes in at the windows of movies, across tobacco counters and soft drink counters, is so vast that I will quote no figures. The figures would not mean anything to us, but they make the church look small.

A man high in the councils of the farm bureau recently made the statement that the country should pool its church interests, as it does other phases of rural activity. The churches, if they put their forces together in many country communities, could make an impression far more wide and deep than they do now. The ancient Israelites did not make the mistake of dividing their religious forces. There were not two temples, but one. They were the sole ancient people that worship-

ped, not to gods, or a dozen gods, but the one God. That is why we go back in our Bibles and draw religious lessons from them. The religious forces in our rural life are so divided in many communities that it is almost like having several gods. When this ceases, it will be another step toward a more enduring and satisfactory rural life.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 11.

SUBJECT:—Solomon Dedicates the Temple. I Kings 8:1 to 11:62-63.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Psalm 122:1.

ASK ME ANOTHER.

If you can't answer these questions, you will find the answers printed on another page of this issue.

1. Which popular breeds of chickens were developed in America?
2. Do acid soils always need lime?
3. What is the average annual honey production of a colony of bees?
4. Which feed is richer in protein, bran or cottonseed meal?
5. How many amendments to the constitution of the United States, and what was the last one?
6. How may an amendment be made to the constitution of Michigan?
7. Who is superintendent of public instruction in Michigan, and when and for how long is he elected?
8. What are the duties of the state administrative board, created in 1921?
9. To what extent has the bovine tuberculosis eradication work in Michigan increased this year over last year?
10. What ordinance has been passed by the city of Detroit that will affect the sale of milk and cream in the milk sheds of Detroit?



Stories From Bugville

The Boastful June Bug

"WHOO-OOO-OO-O!" said the Big Gray Owl, as he sat in the doorway of his house in the hollow oak. Most all day long he had sat there, rolling and blinking his big round eyes, but seeing no one. It wasn't because his Woodland neighbors did not come near, or that he was blind. But even though an owl has big eyes he cannot see in the daytime.

At night the little birds, mice, and insects of the Woodland are afraid when they see the Big Gray Owl blinking his eyes at them. They run and hide in the first little nook or cranny



"Whoo-ooo-oo-o!" Hooted the Big Gray Owl.

they can find. But, in the daytime, they are very bold, and fly close to their night-time enemy, for they know he cannot see them.

But now the sun had gone to bed behind the hills, and the Man-in-the-Moon was just peeking his big round yellow head over the tree tops. "Whoo-ooo-oo-o!" sang the Big Gray Owl. In fact, that was the only song he could sing, and his Woodland neighbors grew very tired of hearing him sing the same song over and over.

Perhaps he was thinking "whoo-ooo-oo-o! will I have for my supper?" For the Big Gray Owl had not eaten anything all day, and he very much want-

ed to thrust his long sharp claws into a plump, tender mouse, or a big fat, juicy bug.

The Gray Owl had sung his tiresome song but a few minutes when Mr. June Bug came flying along, all dressed up in his shining black coat. Mr. June Bug had never met the Big Gray Owl, so he flew down to a little twig right in front of him.

In answer to the owl's "Whoo-ooo-oo-o!" Mr. June Bug proudly answered, "Why, I am Mr. June Bug, the biggest beetle in all Bugville, don't you know me?"

"Whoo-ooo-oo-o!" hooted the Gray Owl.

"Mr. June Bug, the biggest beetle in all Bugville, I say. Don't you know me?"

"The biggest beetle?" questioned the Big Gray Owl. "I've seen bigger beetles than you are."

"Not in this Woodland," contradicted Mr. June Bug. "I'm the biggest, sleekest, and plumpest beetle in this Woodland."

"Whoo-ooo-oo-o!" hooted the Big Gray Owl.

"Yes, sir, that's so," answered the June Bug, very much out of patience.

"Well, if it is, come a bit closer that I may get a good look at you," asked the Gray Owl.

The June Bug came closer, for he was very proud that he was the biggest, sleekest, plumpest beetle in the Woodland. The Gray Owl looked him all over. "I'll agree," he said, "that you are the biggest, sleekest, plumpest beetle in the Woodland. I'll eat you for my supper." With that, the Big Gray Owl gobbled him up at one mouthful, and that was the last of the boastful June Bug.

NOT YET.

Mr. Cityman—"Are all your hens good layers?"

Poultry Farmer—"You bet, they haven't laid a bad egg yet."

Don't gamble with Your meat



TO some farmers meat curing is more or less of a gamble. Will it taste well? Will it keep? Will it be coated with salt? These are a few of the questions they ask.

There is no reason for this uncertainty—none whatever. Be sure the salt is right—and the cure will take care of itself.

Diamond Crystal Salt is the answer to all questions at curing time. It is pure and mild; that insures sweet, full-flavored meat. It penetrates the meat to the bone; that insures against spoilage. It dissolves quickly and works into the meat readily; that is an assurance against a salty coating. Use Diamond Crystal—you will see how well it works.

There is a Diamond Crystal Salt for every farm use—for curing meats, for livestock, for canning, for table and for cooking, for butter and cheese-making. Ask for Diamond Crystal at the store where you trade.

"The Salt that's all Salt."

Diamond Crystal Salt



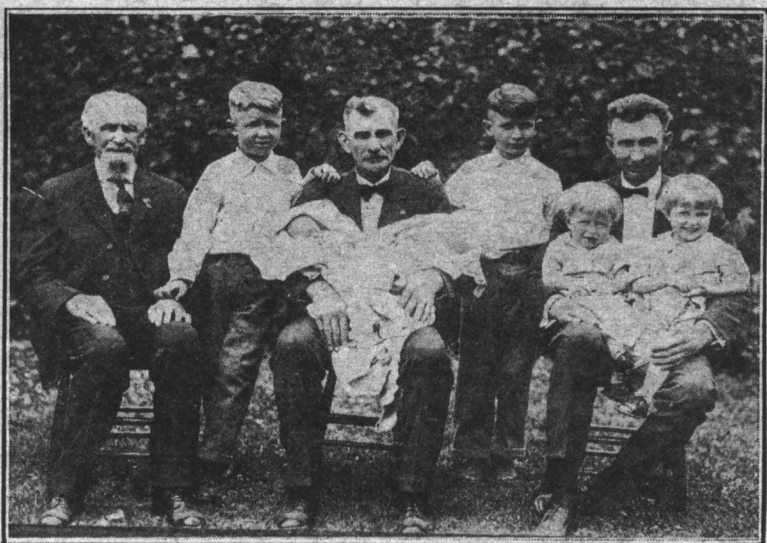
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



A most extraordinary four-generation group. Great grandfather, J. P. Nesbitt, his father, William, and his grandson, Lloyd, who is the father of the three sets of twins.



Johann Risticz and Corelius Edzard, of Germany, broke the endurance record held by Bert Acosta and Clarence Chamberlin, when they flew continuously for 52 hours, 14 minutes, eight seconds.



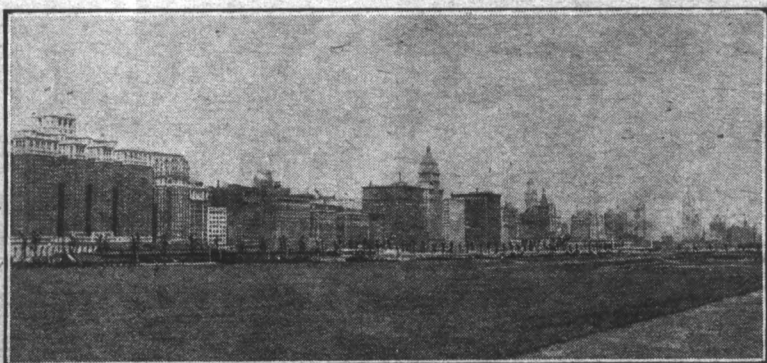
Navy aviator Lieut. Schildhauer will attempt to drop a sack of mail from his plane to the deck of the S. S. Leviathan.



Bowman Elder shoulders burden of arranging for American Legion Convention in Paris.



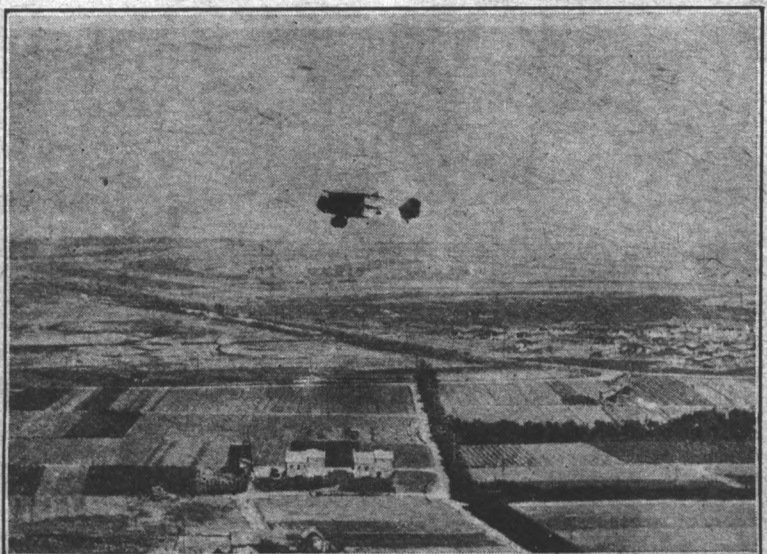
Martin Jensen, of Honolulu, and P. Schluter, of San Francisco, won the second prize of \$10,000 in the Dole race.



Looking north on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, gives a view of that city's ever-changing sky line. The building on the left is the new Stevens Hotel.



More than 1,200 people witnessed the annual baptism of converts from many states, under the direction of Apostolic Faith Mission, in the Columbia river at Portland, Oregon.



The plane "Miss Doran" photographed at the start of the race from Oakland to Honolulu for the \$25,000 Dole prize. Miss Doran, her pilot and navigator, are still reported lost.



This is all that was left of the plane in which George Covell and R. S. Waggener started for Hawaii to win the Dole prize. The plane crashed at Pt. Loma, Maine, killing both men.

Reader's Opinions

WAS IT CARELESSNESS?

AN editorial, The Cost of Carelessness, in the Michigan Farmer of August 20, contains this statement: "Eighty-five per cent of the Michigan apple crop is scabby this year, according to reports," and further, "Is the eighty-five per cent of scabby fruit the price fruit growers have to pay for carelessness?"

If this is intended to raise the presumption that eighty-five per cent of the fruit growers of Michigan are careless, it is, to say the least, rather sweeping. In southwestern Michigan it would mean that 100 per cent of the growers are more or less careless, more, rather than less, for the complaint of scab is universal in the apple orchards of this part of the state.

A good many people seem to imagine that they reflect a degree of wisdom by attributing all of the ills that befall the farmers, to carelessness or slackness, or general incompetence. It is observable that the conscience becomes very tender and sensitive when it comes to repenting of other people's sins, but public confession is seldom required. The Michigan Farmer has always followed a conservative course in this matter, and has not joined in this general arraignment of farmers.

My own observation has been that the fruit growers in this part of the state are wide awake to the importance of thorough spraying and have followed the spraying calendar faithfully and punctually. They were aware that weather conditions during the blossoming period were favorable to scab development, and if anything were more diligent than usual in the use of the spray pump this season.

It is my opinion that the varying time of blossoming of the different varieties has had considerable to do with the unusual development of scab this season. There is quite a difference in the time of opening the blossoms with the different kinds of apples, and this may be increased by varying weather conditions. During warm, sunny days the blossoms open rapidly, while in cold days the process may be retarded into weeks.

In my own orchard, for instance, the Duchess, which is one of the earliest to blossom, are very scabby, while the Transparent, blossoming a little later, were less affected. Both of these varieties set a full crop and required thinning, and the scabby specimens of the Transparents could be removed. The Baldwins, one of the varieties governing the time of spraying, are quite clean, though somewhat russeted for some reason, but the set of fruit is far below the promise at blossoming time. The Greenings, opening the bloom later, are somewhat scabby, and the crop very light. Pears of all kinds are as free from scab as usual, but the set of fruit is way below what the blossoms led one to expect.

These trees were all given a delayed dormant application of oil, for the control of psylla on the pears, and of the aphids and any scale that might be present on the apples. They were sprayed twice before blossoming, with lime-sulphur, and three times since, the usual spraying schedule being followed. At the time of the first application the blossoms were all encased in the bud scales and a fungicide would not have reached them, but probably the bloom on the earlier blossoming varieties was sufficiently advanced so that the little fruits were exposed to the attack of the scab fungus before the pre-pink spray was put on, which might account for their scabby condition. But how the later opening blossoms could have been exposed is not clear.

I have often thought that with large blocks of different varieties, it might be prudent to give each kind its treat-

ment as the blossoms developed, but with only a few trees of some kinds this hardly seems feasible. With plenty of other work to do, it takes considerable time to hitch onto the spray rig so often. In most seasons the one general application for the whole orchard has been sufficient. But in such a season as the present one, it might have paid if one could have anticipated the kind of weather we have had.

But to suggest that any large proportion of the scabby apples is due to carelessness in spraying, is to impeach many of the very best and most careful growers, for by long experience they have learned the importance of thorough spraying, and I think that practically all of the orchardists in western Michigan follow the spraying calendar faithfully and punctually. It must be that the larger part of the eighty-five per cent of scabby apples found by those who made the report, were found somewhere else for the most part.—Edward Hutchins.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

TO REDUCE WEIGHT.

I would like exercises to reduce flesh for a girl fifteen years of age; height, four feet five inches, weight 137 pounds.—M. M.

The weight of a girl of that age and height should be 105 pounds, so there is much overweight. It is not at all likely that a girl of fifteen needs special exercises. What she needs is to reduce diet. She must cut out sweets, cream, butter, fat meat and other fattening foods. She must materially reduce the amount of white bread, potatoes and cereals. She may eat vegetables having much roughage, such as lettuce, kale, spinach and cabbage. But there must be a radical reduction in the amount of her food—say one-third, to begin.

GETS TIRED EASILY.

What makes me get so awful tired over nothing? I am thirty-three years old, the mother of four children under nine years old. I weigh around 230 pounds and am five feet seven inches tall.—Mrs. L. L. M.

You are about eighty pounds overweight. It may be a family characteristic, but you should reduce at least fifty pounds of it. Gradually reduce your diet and your weight to 180 pounds and see how much better you feel. Do not try too sudden a reduction. Take six months to do it.

NOT MEDICINE.

Can you please tell me if there is any medicine that will cause a married woman to become pregnant? After an examination by a competent physician was pronounced as a perfectly normal woman.—Mrs. J.

Medicine is scarcely a factor in the case. I have known cases where a slight surgical operation removed some interfering membrane or other obstacle. One must remember that there are two parties to be considered, and both must be normal.

CATARACT ON EYE.

What is cataract of the eye? How long does it take one to ripen? Are operations successful? Does one have to stay in complete darkness for a time after an operation?—Michigan.

Cataract is a condition in which the lens of the eye becomes opaque and will no longer reflect light. The only treatment is the removal of the lens. The operation is very simple and can be done under a local anesthetic. Usually the operation is successful in restoring a good share of vision, but glasses have to be used with special lenses. The patient is not allowed to strain the eye by exposing it to bright lights, for some time, but is not kept long in darkness.

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The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Dos and Don'ts for Parents

Fourteen Modern Commandments of Cooperation for Parents of School Children

THE ding-donging of the school bell again reminds us that we must pack Johnny's and Mary's lunches and get them off to school regularly at eight o'clock for five mornings each week. But, by no means, when the kiddies are off to school, does a mother's duty toward her children end.

Sometimes even the most conscientious and earnest of mothers fail to give just the sort of cooperation to their children and their children's teachers, which would make for the best results. This is not due to intention, of course, but rather to lack of understanding of the school system or routine, or the child's particular needs.

These are busy days, and the hours are so crowded, that often-times we take much for granted. Possibly we promise ourselves that in a few days, or next week, we shall have more time, and that then we will look into the whole matter. But how often the months go by and the things we have intended to do, has been left undone?

The United Parents' Association of

"Provide a quiet place for home study, with good light and ventilation. Prevent interruptions as far as possible.

"Show an interest in the children's school work, athletics and other activities.

"Visit the class-room during Open School Week, and at other times, for a better understanding.

"Do not criticize the teachers or school at all within the children's hearing. Always hear both sides of every question, and ask the teacher about it.

"Instill in the children habits of obedience and respect for authority.

"Picture the school as a happy, desirable place, rather than as one children should dread.

"Keep in mind that the school offers unlimited opportunities to those who take advantage of them, parents as well as pupils.

"Plan to meet other parents in the school. It will help you understand your children better. Mothers should arouse the interest of fathers in the school activities and get their cooperation.

"If there is a parents' association in your children's school, join it. If there is none, why not form one? Intelligent cooperation brings splendid results to all."

It is not enough, either for the mother to do all the cooperating from the home vantage point. Fathers have just as much responsibility, and it means a lot to the children and to the school to know that both parents are interested, and are intelligently active in what their own children, and the school as a whole are doing.

Individually, we may not need to add every one of these reminders to our own program, but we are sure to have to add some of them. If it is only necessary to include a single extra one—that one may be the very point upon which our cooperation has been needed most.—Mrs. E. Wallace.

LIKES TO COOK BY TURNING SWITCH.

ELECTRIC ranges are new in most country homes. Even when power lines are located near, the housewife hesitates before ordering one installed.

I had always used a wood and coal-burning range that required loads of fuel and a fireman to get it to "bake on top," and welcomed the day when, by a turn of the switch I could get high, medium, and low temperature, with no ashes, no stove to black and keep filled.

The result has been far beyond my expectations, working perfectly on any degree of heat, both in cooking and baking. I have never seen the range demonstrated, and so made some mistakes. I have learned that to be inexpensive, one should prepare for the oven, food that required about the same length of time for baking. Baked potatoes, macaroni and cheese, molasses cake, a meat pie, bake together well, also baking powder biscuit and pie.—Mrs. A. J. C.

FROM MY TABLE TO YOURS.

Carrot Marmalade.

2 cups ground carrot 2 tsp. ground ginger
1 1/2 cups sugar 1 root
2 lemons 1/2 lb. corn beef, dried

Cook carrot until tender. Add the

sugar and lemons, quartered and cut in thin slices. Cook slowly until thick. Pack in hot jars and process. The ginger root may be omitted if desired. This marmalade does not have the jelly-like consistency of orange marmalade.—Mrs. F. S.

Tomato and Cheese Custard.

2 tb. butter 2 tsp. sugar
2 tb. flour 2 cups grated cheese
1 1/2 cups stewed or 2 eggs, slightly beaten
strained tomatoes 1 tsp. salt
2 tb. green peppers 1-8 tsp. pepper
1/4 tsp. mustard

Melt butter, add flour, and cook until well blended. Add tomatoes mixed with sugar. Cook, and when slightly thick add the green pepper, cheese, eggs and seasonings. When cheese is melted, serve on toast or spaghetti.

Coffee Gingerbread.

1/2 cupful butter 1/4 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 cupful sugar 2 1/2 cupfuls wheat flour
1 egg, beaten light 1 tsp. soda
1/2 cupful molasses 1 tsp. ginger
1/2 cupful strong coffee 1/2 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. cloves

Mix in the usual manner, adding the coffee, alternately, with the flour sifted with the spices, soda, and salt. Bake in a shallow pan. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.—Mrs. D. O.



Threshing with a combine has many good features, not the least of which is that it will relieve woman of her part of the harvest job. No more will she need to spend hours over a hot stove to prepare hearty meals for a hungry threshing gang. That's why Geneva Smedley, of Durand, was tickled when her father bought a combine this year. To prove to him just how tickled she was, she had her picture taken with it.

the New York City schools attempts to bridge over these very places where there is lack of understanding on either side, and by various means to bring about a better understanding, and to improve conditions in any way in their power. This group of suggestions, which they hope will be considered by other parents, as well as those belonging to the organization, have been worked out.

"Arrange the breakfast and lunch hours so that there is no rushing at home or at school.

"Encourage punctuality and regular attendance, not permitting trifles to interfere.

"See that the children are dressed simply, neatly, modestly, and suitably in accordance with the weather.

"Insist upon children under fourteen having at least ten hours' sleep.

"Find out how much time should be devoted to home work, and see that it is faithfully done at all times.

Touching Up the House

Hints on How to Make It Spick and Span

HOWEVER perfect a house seems to be when it is new, its very service as a home makes it, like a man, in constant need of nourishment and refreshment. Common sense will dictate the best season to undertake the various repairs, and it will usually be in summer and fall. The cellar needs to be whitewashed before the winter supply of coal is laid in. The roof wants to be fixed when no snow lies upon it.

A leaking roof may create a condition that, if neglected, will cost many dollars to repair, and it is obviously useless to attempt interior restoration as long as water trickles through the ceilings to ruin everything in prospect.

Paints, in many varieties and colors, come first on the list of renovators. Wall paper can transform the dingiest room into something cheerful and livable. Colors must be chosen in regard to exposure and character of the room, the desired furniture and decoration.

Varnish puts a protective coat between wood and its two great enemies, wear and moisture. However, do not use one varnish for all sorts of surfaces. There are special ones for special purposes, and where the best results are desired these should be properly selected.

Sagging floors, sticking windows, slamming and rattling fixtures, are generally due to cheap hardware, and these ills may be readily remedied by a new and better selection at no great expense.

Drawers that stick or squeak may be eased by rubbing with a bar of hard yellow soap or, better, some paste floor-wax, on the slides and also on the lower edges of the drawers themselves, and polish thoroughly.

Exposed metal-work, especially around plumbing, radiators, etc., should be carefully cleaned of all rust and then given a coat of red lead. This is the best preservative. Over this, when dry, the desired final color should be applied.

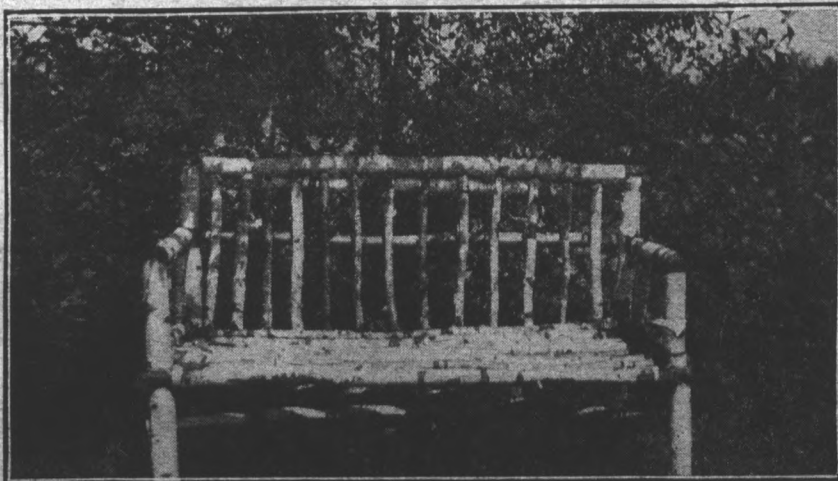
Cane seated chairs that have stretched may be made taut by washing the seat in hot water and lemon juice and setting to dry in sunshine.

Every house should possess a well-stocked repair-kit, containing hammer, screw driver, plane, pliers, awl, twine, shears, tacks, nails, screws, hooks, wire, saw and glue.

Creaking floor-boards are usually caused by shrinking of the wood from the nails. The best way to treat them, unless you can afford to have the floor relaid, is to fasten them down with fresh nails in new places. Do not depend on the nails or screws that drift into the house in packages or boxes, but invest a few cents in assorted sizes so that they may be available.

The finest house treated with indifference, soon degenerates, while the humblest place, well cared for, with pride and a proper sense of ownership, may be a constant source of satisfaction to those whom it shelters, and a credit to the community to which it belongs.—Mary Richards.

A Woman Made It



"When one lives on a farm it is most interesting to make things for out-of-doors," writes Mrs. F. Berlin, of Midland county. Last summer she made this rustic settee for a shady nook on her lawn. It is made of birch poles and is about five feet long. The back is about three feet high and the seat eighteen inches deep. "Making things with my hammer and saw," says Mrs. Berlin, "is the best recreation I have."

Gingham Gowns for Growing Girls



No. 2187—For the Growing Girl. Pattern in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material with 2½ yards of 36-inch lining.

No. 3009—Smart Junior Costume. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. The 8-year size requires 1 yard of 36-inch material for skirt, with 1½ yards of 36-inch for blouse.

No. 866—Delightfully Practical. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2½ yards of 32 or 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting and 2¼ yards of binding.

No. 3142—Daintily Parisian. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2929—One-piece Dress. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1½ yards of 40-

inch material, with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 3139—Fan-Plaited Inset. Pattern in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 3143—No Wonder! Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch lining.

No. 2751—Boys' Coat. Pattern in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

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



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

BARBECUED HAM.

Friend husband is fond of barbecued ham, but I have been unable to find a recipe for it. Can you tell me how to fix it?—Mrs. F. O.

Real barbecued ham is made by roasting a whole ham over an open fire. The ham is slowly revolved over the coals and is roasted in its own juices and served with barbecue sauce. But you can make delicious barbecued ham by soaking thin slices of ham for an hour in warm water. Then drain, wipe dry, and cook in a hot frying pan until slightly brown. Remove to a serving dish and add to the fat in the pan three tablespoonsful of vinegar

which have been mixed with two tea-spoonsful of dry mustard, one-half tea-spoonsful sugar and a dash of paprika. When this is thoroughly heated, pour over the ham, and serve at once.

TIME FOR PROCESSING CHICKEN.

Will chicken keep if it is processed less than the required three hours? When I process it that long, it breaks apart when taken from the can.—Mrs. T. P. C.

It would not be safe to shorten the period of processing, particularly on chicken. Nothing spoils more easily than does chicken, and if not completely cooked, would spoil quickly.

Chicken that has been canned usually does not hold its shape for serving fried or roast chicken, but there are several ways in which it can be

served, such as chicken a la king and many others, so that it does not need to be in whole pieces.

If you would care for a group of recipes on ways to serve canned chicken, I would be glad to send them to you.

TO REMOVE INDELIBLE PENCIL MARKS.

Please tell me what to use to remove indelible pencil marks from cloth.—Mrs. V. H.

You do not state what color the cloth is that is marked with indelible, but I believe you will be quite successful in removing these stains if you will use alcohol, either wood or grain. Soak the stains for a few minutes, or until they are dissolved. The graphite marks will remain, but these can be removed by washing with soap and water. Alcohol is effective if the stains have been washed and ironed.

FOR THE DINNER PAIL.

THESE two cookie recipes are easy to make, and are favorites of my kiddies when they start to school. The graham cracker cookie recipe makes forty cookies.

Graham Cracker Cookies.

1 lb. graham crackers 2 tb. cream
1 lb. powdered sugar 2 tb. sweet chocolate
2 tb. butter

Melt butter and chocolate in a bowl, add cream, stir in enough powdered sugar to make quite stiff, beat until smooth, and spread between crackers.

Peanut Cookies.

½ cup lard ½ cup chopped peanuts,
½ cup butter or walnut meats
3 eggs Flour
1 cup white sugar

Mix these ingredients together, using enough flour to make stiff enough to handle. Shape into a loaf about the size of a brick. Set away in a cool place over night. Slice quite thin and bake in floured tins in a moderate

oven until a nice brown.—Mrs. B. F.

GOOD WATER FOR FARM HOMES.

WATER is used for many purposes on the farm. As far as possible it should be suitable for all the purposes for which it is to be used. In providing a new water supply, or improving an existing supply, great care should be taken to locate, construct, and operate the supply so that no human or animal filth can in any way enter it and pollute the water.

The United States Public Health Service has issued a bulletin on "Good Water for Farm Homes," which contains helpful advice in protecting the water supply of farm homes from pollution. Anyone desiring a copy of this publication, should write to the "Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.," and ask for a copy of Public Health Bulletin No. 70.

NO, THANKS.

A little girl attended church for the first time, all alone. "Did you use your manners?" asked her mother after she returned.

"Oh, yes," answered the little girl, "A man passed a big plate of money around and I said, 'No, thank you'."

SCOOP SHOVEL, PERHAPS.

Pat and Mike were looking into a jeweler's window.

"Mike," said Pat, "how 'd ye loike to have your pick here?"

"Faith," answered Mike, "O'd rather have me shovel."

Most of the folks who drive seventy miles an hour to get some place don't seem to have anything important to do after they get there.

Burn Wood!

ALLEN'S PARLOR FURNACE

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

EVERY country home should have this modern "above-the-floor" furnace. Heats the entire house by circulating, moist, warm air from room to room. Resembles a piece of beautiful, period furniture. The porcelain Allenamel finish in natural walnut effect is easily dusted.

Large double doors and oval firepot permit use of wood. All other fuels also burned with great economy.

Allen's Heat Radiating Fins

The new ALLEN fin construction increases radiating surfaces 100%. These fins strengthen the castings, save fuel and add greatly to the heating capacity. Only in the ALLEN can you get the great advantages of this improvement.

Oldtime Fireside Cheer

ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace combines the ruddy glow and cheer of the open fireside with the efficiency of a modern heating system. Only the patented ALLEN has this exclusive feature.

If there is no ALLEN Dealer near you, write direct for complete information.

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Stove Specialists for a Quarter Century
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This Free Booklet contains interesting facts about heating. Send for it today.

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Allen Manufacturing Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Gentlemen:
Please send me your Booklet—"Fireside Cheer."
Name
Street or R. R.
City
State

OUR PAGE

About Cats-That's All

The Cat Fight Started by Horst Beyer

I FOR one, do not agree with you, Horst Beyer, for we have four cats, and they do not eat eggs, chicks, chickens, or get on the table when our backs are turned, or anything else. For instance, we have had six ducklings since they were first hatched, and we still have them. The mother cat and kittens do not touch them. We have these ducklings shut up so they will not run away. The cats stay out-of-doors where they belong, and are real pets. Our cats do not do as much harm as those crows and hawks you spoke of. The cats eat lots of



Which is Correct: Edward and Roy Hagadorn Saw Wood or Have Seen Wood?

mice and sparrows. Just now Tabby, (the mother cat), brought in a gopher, and Nigger, (one of her kittens), got it. One morning last week, before breakfast, Tabby brought in a mouse and gave it to Tiger. Then she went away and soon came back with another for Ginger.

Now for dogs. We have only one. His name is Ackle. He does not eat eggs, etc., but instead he eats and drinks the following things: Corn, candy, carrots, potatoes, grass, milk, water, mice, etc., and kills sparrows. He also does many useful things. He used to help my brother bring the cows up, and if we are carrying a pail, with a wooden grip on the pail, he will try to take it away from you until you give it to him, no matter whether it is full, half full, or empty. Ackle is tied most all day and night. He is a collie and a good watch dog. Most general-

ly, he is left loose at least once a day and has a good romp. Some people I know are afraid of him.

I agree with Uncle Frank, that this will start a dog and cat fight. Now that we have something to argue about, let's keep it up and see which side wins.—Lucille Jones.

Horst Beyer suggests some good topics. Cats surely are more destructive than hawks around our place. We had a big yellow tom cat. Last spring, he ate four young chicks in one day and two the next. One Saturday night about two weeks ago, he killed five half-grown rabbits and only ate part of one. My brother shot him twice so he would be dead. Most cats are such dirty things.

Last summer we had a pet crow. When cold weather came it died. We got three more this summer, but they died. Thanks for the M. C. card and pin.—Theresa Van Dyke.

In answer to Horst Beyer, I believe they haven't a very good cat. That's about the first time I've heard of such a cat. We have a cat at home and it has never touched a chicken, even the first time it saw one. We've got two dogs and they've never killed or wounded a chicken. The hawks have stolen many chickens from us.

I guess I'll close or W. B. will have a good feast from my letter.—Bertha Jurmer.

I agree with Horst Beyer about there being some good, even in a hawk. But I do think he is a little hard on cats. I have cats and they don't eat eggs or chickens. I don't think the girls' discussions are very dry, do you, Uncle Frank?—Your niece, Lillian Dunlap.

I don't believe what Horst Beyer said about cats. Ours wouldn't touch a chicken, nor would any cat if it was taught not to when it was still a kitten. When we give our cat a shelled egg is the only time he would eat one, and as for jumping on the table, well, he wouldn't do that for ten raw eggs, and a piece of cake, too.

I don't keep a diary. I'm too busy keeping a family.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am writing you a line to thank you for the beautiful clutch pencil you gave me. It certainly is a dandy pencil, and will come in handy many times. I have tried several contests but never have won until this time.

The old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try and try again," is certainly right. I am very much interested in the quilting business.

I will close, thanking you again for the pencil.—Your niece, Marguerite Turner.

I'm glad you liked the prize, and thank you for letting me know that you do. Persistency wins, doesn't it?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here it is nearly three months since I received my Golden Circle pin, and I haven't thanked you for it. It wasn't because I'm not thankful for the pin, though. It came on Memorial Day, so after this the day will have a double meaning for me.

This summer I spent two and one-half weeks in Kalamazoo. I hadn't been there for eight years, so most of my time was spent in "looking." Some night, when you have nothing to do, drive over to Kalamazoo and see the new fountain they have in the park there. It surely is worth going miles to see, when it is lighted up. I believe it is the most beautiful piece of man's work I ever saw.

"Our Page" is getting better all the time, and I surely wish that I could continue to be an active member—that is, take part in the contests for years to come—but I'm nearly eighteen, so I guess I can't. I mean to write a farewell letter soon. Please let us have a home-coming week every year, won't you?

Thanking you many times, Uncle Frank, I am just another "cousin" who had the luck of becoming a Golden Circler.—Fern Chamberlain.

I've been to Kalamazoo often, but have never seen the fountain. I'm glad you got the G. C. before the age limit was reached. The home-coming will be an annual event.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, I am reading your magazine and see that many of the folks are telling of their good times. I guess I will, too. I went to Camp Show at Chatham. First, I won in Poultry Club and won a trip to Chatham. My chum won with me. Her name is Bertha Perry. At Chatham there were 500 children in the 4-H Club Camp.

We had a weenie roast and many other things. I slept in a tent, played games, and saw many different things. We have won a free trip to Detroit and will go in September. Well, I hope W. B. is out with his girl.—Anna Anesi.

I congratulate you upon your success. Hope that you will have a good time at the State Fair.

Hello, Everybody!

Gee, it seems rather nice to get back on the farm. I've been living in Detroit over a year. Though it's been around two years since my last letter was printed, maybe some of the old-timers will remember me.

What prompted me to write this letter was, that I saw a Michigan Farmer over to our neighbor's, and so I looked at it, and naturally I turned to the M. C. Page first. And will wonders never cease! The first letter I read was written by our loquacious friend, Herbert Estes. (Don't mind me, I'm something the rain left). Still going strong, eh, Herbert? I didn't read it through so I don't know whom he slammed this time.

Well, Uncle Frank, I don't want to forget you in this letter, so I'll ask you how the M. C. got along without me. Rather conceited, eh? Has anything interesting happened since I left? How are our ex-members?

Well, it won't be long now. What? Why, I'll soon be one of them so-called ex-members, too. Next month, the ninth, will be the fatal day. Well, here's hoping you print this letter, as I would like to see if any of our old members remember "Bob." Yours 'till Santa Claus Merries Xmas.

Glad to hear from you, Old-Timer. As you have undoubtedly noted, the

circle is still merry, even your absence did not stop it. Let us have a farewell letter from you.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

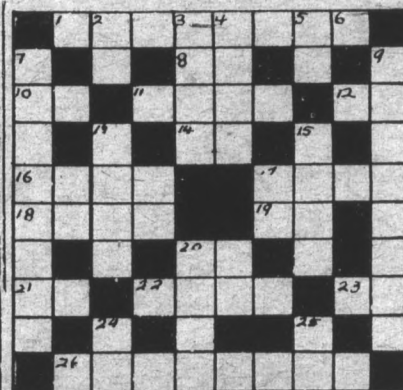
IT is needless to explain the method of working this contest, as everybody knows how to work cross-word puzzles. All the correct puzzles filled in on the form here will be mixed together and ten lucky ones pulled out. The prizes for the ten will be: The first two, dandy story books; the next three, handy looseleaf note books; and the next five, good clutch pencils. The contest closes September 16, so send your answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

Horizontal.

1. A month of the year.
8. At upper part of a thing.
10. Behold!
11. A common vehicle.
12. An arithmetical number.
14. A river in Europe.
16. To search for something.
17. A large amount.
18. A relative.
19. One.
20. Mother.
21. First part of a boy's name.
22. Heat and light.
23. Mother.
26. A state in the United States.

Vertical.

2. First part of a boy's name.
3. A chicken disease.
4. To.
5. A road laid with rails (abbrv).
7. Letters arranged in order.
9. A state in the United States.
13. A girl's name.
15. Money for supplies.
17. Mother.
20. A young woman.
24. An arithmetical number.
25. A road laid with rails (abbrv).



Name

Address

THE QUILTING PARTY.

IN those quilt blocks you can use any color embroidered by thread you wish on white bleached muslin, fifteen inches square. I'll embroider one any size you wish in return. I've received three very pretty ones and will write a "thank you" letter and send a block as soon as possible.—Edith Kingdon, R. 2, Box 92, Traverse City, Michigan.

I would like to make a friendship quilt also. Would appreciate very much quilt blocks of white muslin, with your favorite design, and name and address embroidered in your favorite colors. I will send my quilt block to all of the ones I received one from.—Marguerite Turner, R. 3, Brown City, Michigan.

I would like to start a quilt. I once saw a quilt of white muslin. All names were worked in red. It sure was nice. So I would appreciate very much, blocks twelve inches square, with your name, address, and 1927. Please work in red. When you send me your block, tell me if you want my block back.—Dorothy Towersey, Alma, Mich.

I see you're having a real quilting party. May I join in, too? Please send me pieces fourteen inches square, with your name, address, and date made on it in your favorite colors. I'll send one to those who send me one.—Dagmar Thomsen, 1301 S. Madison St., Ludington, Mich.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Paula's letter on prohibition was what mother and I were talking about a few days ago while coming home from Saginaw on U. S. 23. The traffic was terrible, and if there had been one man driving drunk, he certainly would have caused lots of trouble.

I don't like smoking. It isn't as bad as drinking, but some people are "nuts" about it. I'm lucky, for my father is the best ever. He never smokes, drinks or chews. It is certainly a comfort to the family.

Horst Beyer, you certainly started something. Our discussions aren't dry! I haven't time, and I haven't words to express my thoughts on the other topics.

Here's myself. I live on the farm in the summer. Help with haying, etc. Have fun horse-back riding, going to social affairs and parties. I think the farm is the best place in the summer. Nicknames are the fad. Here's mine.—"Peggy."

Alcohol is good for some things, but it is worse than useless in a human being. It doesn't seem to me that our arguments are "dry," as we use "wet" ones as well as "dry" ones. I can't see why anybody would prefer

anything but clean manhood and clean womanhood.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think the poetry sent by "The Kid" was very clever. But to me, nothing is more fascinating than the original poem of the barefoot boy. I think if some more of our girls would get out-of-doors a little more and get some real roses in their cheeks, so many young men wouldn't be taking up the work of a druggist.

I think Mr. Nobody must be pretty "sweet" on Miss Dorothy. (He, she, it)? can certainly write fine descriptions, and I imagine Dorothy to be the real American girl that we all like.

I agree with Becky about keeping a diary being heaps of fun. Do you keep one, Uncle Frank? I also like to read books. It is my pleasantest pastime.

It seems that I have written enough. I will sign myself—Biffo.

Longfellow's "Barefoot Boy" is probably remembered as much as any poem. You are right, the color you get from nature is the best, because with good color comes good feelings. "Nobody's" word picture of Dorothy was fine. She must be some girl. No,

Please send me quilt blocks of unbleached muslin, twelve inches square. Please outline name and address on blocks.—Iona Pieplow, R. 17, Metamora, Ohio.

I would like M. C. girls' favorite designs, with names and addresses below the design, the patches twelve inches square, of bleached muslin.—Dorothy Thomas, M. C. R. 4, Monroe, Michigan.

FOR THE M. C. FUND.

A M enclosing a check for \$2.00 to be applied on the Children's Fund for the pleasure of the children at the sanitarium. With the best of wishes of the "Live Wire" class of the Tule Sunday School, The "Live Wires."

FAIR CONTEST WINNERS.

EITHER Merry Circleers do not go to fairs, or they are so busy going to them now that they have not time to write. At least, the response to the contest was small. This is surprising, as there is so much to tell about fairs.

The contest winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.

Beata Kaarlela, Keweenaw Bay.
John F. Strange, R. 5, Grand Ledge, Michigan.

Beads.

Lilly Peischel, R. 3, Hopkins, Mich.
Leona Ayers, R. 5, Alma, Mich.
Marguerite Turner, R. 3, Brown City, Michigan.

Brooches.

Lerlene Todd, Star Route, Luzerne, Michigan.

Mary Brable, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.
Minda Kangas, R. 1, Rudyard, Mich.
Mildred Linisua, Chassell, Mich.

Knives.

Milford Litchow, R. 1, Northville.

LETTER BOX ANNEX.

Dear Uncle Frank:

At last I'm a full-fledged Merry Circleer. That's been my secret ambition for quite a while, and then I answered the mixed word contest, and not only got it right, but won a pocket knife, too. I like the knife heaps, Uncle Frank.

I just got back from 4-H Camp at Gaylord. We certainly had the best time! Something doing every minute. It was lots of fun, and also educational. I went last year and had a good

time also. I haven't won a trip to the State Fair yet, but you just wait till next year and you'll see.

I am a senior at Hillsdale High School in the winter time, and in the summer I'm just a farmer, but that's something. I do all kinds of work outside in the summer, but everyone must, or should, work. I think you should do what you like best.

I would like to know the names of some of the M. C.'s and where they are from when they write letters. Surely they aren't ashamed of their letters.—Doris Buell, Elmira, Mich.

I hope that next year you will be successful in winning a State Fair trip. Also, I am glad your secret ambition has been realized. To realize an ambition is one of the greatest pleasures of life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I was a bit surprised to see my letter before the public eye in black and white, and you could have knocked me over with a feather on the next day, for I received four letters from Michigan lassies wanting to correspond with me.

Talk about heat, they sure have it here. It has been ninety or better for twenty-seven consecutive days, with 102 degrees as the hottest. This is the record for steady heat in the Yakima Valley.

I hear it rains nearly every day in Michigan, but there is no such thing here. This is strictly an irrigation country. Good yields per acre are necessary for the grower to make a profit, as production costs are higher than in the east.

Many fields of spuds in this locality will go 500 bushels to the acre or better. These are drilled in, whereas most Michigan spuds are "check-rowed."

The fruit crop is short this year, especially the soft varieties. Apples are nearly a full crop, are making good size, and no doubt will bring a better price than in the last few years.

Well, I must close for this time. If Mr. Waste Basket is hungry when this arrives, please do not deprive him of his morsel.—David S. Johnson, Wiley City, Washington.

The response you got to your letter shows that M. C. girls are at least up and doing. Some spots in Michigan have been dry enough this year, to welcome irrigation. We have had it cool, while you have had it hot.

The French government is seeking a \$100,000,000 loan from New York financiers.

flocks. It would seem advisable for poultrymen to either fence their turkeys on a range separate from the chickens, or keep so few turkeys that the loss of all of them would be no hardship.

CARE OF DUCKLINGS.

My young ducklings are at the feathering stage, and seemed quite vigorous until a few days ago. Then one wanted to set and sleep all the time, did not care to eat and drink but very little. Its eyes seem to be stuck together. It died after three days of drooping. Now there is another one acting the same way. Is it a cold, and if so what can be done for it?—S. F.

Ducklings should have water in dishes deep enough so they can wash out their eyes when drinking. Sore eyes are often caused by sour milk or sloppy feed, which may glue up the eyes if the young birds cannot wash them out. Sore eyes caused by colds can be treated by washing out the mucous with boric acid solution or witch hazel, and continuing the treatment until the condition improves.

Ducklings sometimes have what is termed gapes, or pneumonia. It is not like gapes in chicks, but is caused by a severe type of cold almost like pneumonia. The ducklings stretch their necks and breathe hard and seldom live long. Proper brooding and feeding is the only method of treatment. Ducklings also keel over and die from fits which is caused by indigestion. A shady and grassy range helps to prevent such losses. Ducklings sometimes die of sunstroke. Such losses most often occur when the birds are brooded in small yards, which soon become bare of green feed and may be very hot during the middle of the day. From the description given, I cannot tell the exact cause of your losses.

Blood clots sometimes adhere to the yolks while passing through the oviduct. If eggs are sold to a high-class trade these can be removed by candling. The shape of the eggs in a flock can be improved only hatching eggs of good type.

YOUNG TURKEYS DYING.

I have a flock of 100 turkeys, some are 8 weeks old some six and I have had splendid luck, my flock all seemed healthy. Just last week I noticed one acted dumpy and I gave it a ½ teaspoon of castor oil and it died the next day. Have also lost two others since. The droppings are white and brown, not a greenish yellow. Their heads don't seem to turn dark. I keep their feed boards scrubbed clean and their coops are clean and disinfected weekly.—H. A. B.

When turkeys have blackhead, the head may or may not turn dark. Perform a postmortem on the turkeys that die and see if the liver is covered with ulcerated sores. This is a common symptom of blackhead. If the losses seem due to blackhead the remainder of the flock should be moved to clean soil whenever possible as this reduces danger of infection.

When turkeys range with the chickens the danger from blackhead is greatly increased. A flock of 100 turkeys are a valuable asset and it might pay to have a veterinarian inspect the flock and make recommendations.

ADD EGGS TO WATERGLASS AS GATHERED.

IN putting down eggs in waterglass it is not necessary that all the eggs be placed in the liquid at one time. They can be added as gathered, and the results will prove equally satisfactory, or more so, if the eggs are not allowed to stand about before receiving the treatment.

At least six pounds of hay should be saved each year for each hen, according to experiment station poultry feeding experience. The legume hay is the best, alfalfa, red clover and soy bean hay apparently being of equal value. Usually the second and third cuttings of alfalfa and clover are the best.



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POULTRY

TOWNSLEY DISCUSSES ACCREDITATION.

AT the recent meeting of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association, T. S. Townsley, formerly connected with the Ohio accreditation work, stated that the hatcheries have assumed an important place in the industry and are becoming the distributors of seed stock. Pure seed laws have been necessary to furnish good clean seed to the farmers. The same plan might be necessary in supervising the distribution of chicks.

Whether it is liked or not, some form of supervision of hatcheries will be provided by law if it is not done by the hatcherymen for themselves. At present the hatcherymen have beaten their customers to it in demanding supervision to protect them from unscrupulous hatcherymen. In regard to the hatchery situation in several states there have been two camps. One favored state supervision, while others have believed that the hatcherymen can clean up their own industry. Some have favored federal supervision of hatcheries, but nothing has been accomplished along that line to date.

Under the Ohio plan of accreditation the hatcherymen paid \$2.50 per thousand capacity the first year. The next plan was to pay an annual fee of \$50 for each hatchery, which would allow them a capacity up to 25,000 eggs. Above that amount the capacity fee is \$2.00 per 1000 eggs. The annual

flock fee is \$1.00 per flock. The leg bands sold by the association cost one-half cent each, and are sold for one cent each.

The capacity fees brought \$6,500, the flock fees \$3,000, and the profits on bands \$2,500, making a total income of \$12,000. There is an initiation fee of \$1.00 per thousand capacity for new hatcheries, which goes into the reserve. In Ohio the accreditation work has compelled hatcherymen to take an interest in breeding problems, and a good job of culling has been done.

SEPARATE POULTS AND CHICKS.

PERHAPS one of the most discouraging happenings in all the realm of poultry production is the successful hatching of many fine young turkeys, followed by constant losses from blackhead, until all profits have vanished or the entire flock is extinct.

According to Prof. J. H. Martin, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, chickens and turkeys should not be allowed to range together, because the chickens may carry certain intestinal worms which will rupture the digestive tract of a turkey and allow the germs of blackhead to begin their work. It is also found that turkeys carry the gape worms which may be spread to flocks of chicks with bad results.

At present there is no medicine known to either prevent or cure blackhead. Losses are very high in some

Use Sterilac

A Sweet Milk Insurance

Whether your milk is going into bottles, or to a cheese factory or creamery, you want it clean, sweet, and safe to keep overnight. Milk cans, pails and milking machines sterilized the Sterilac way will prevent sour milk. Sterilac is a handy powder that will keep its strength indefinitely and is very easily dissolved in water.

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Enough for 60 gallons of
Ordinary Disinfectant

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SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK



or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or \$2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

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CATTLE

Wallinwood Guernseys

Notes of BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH

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

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

Registered Guernsey Bull Calves best of breeding, price \$25 each. E. A. BLACK, Howard City, Mich.

SERVICEABLE AGE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. The sire of many of these calves is a Son of the highest record (30 lb.) two-year-old daughter of Creator. His sire is King Segis Alcantara Prilly, an undefeated Show bull with 70 A. R. daughters. Others sired by a 5 times 1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous K. P. O. P. breeding.

Bred cows and heifers served by these sires are available for foundation stock.

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 588 lbs. butter in 1925.

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

McPHERSON FARM CO.,
Howell, Michigan

Holsteins Ormsby Sensation and One lines. Splendid foundation stock. Will sell all I have left. A. FLEMING, Lake, Michigan.

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

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE. Two cows now milking. 2 bred heifers and 1 16-months-old bull. Will make a good foundation herd. DONALD GORE, Algonac, Mich.

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

Stockers & Feeders

Calves, Yearling & Two's; Hereford Steers & Heifers. Beef Type, dark reds, good grass flesh, most all bunches dehorned, each bunch even in size and show good breeding. Choice Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Few bunches T. E. tested. Will sell your choice from any bunch. State number and weight you prefer 450 to 1000 lbs.

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

For Sale--Feeders and Stockers mostly Herefords. EDGAR SEDORE, Ottumwa, Iowa.

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

Either sex, pairs or trios unrelated. Bred sows and service boars. All are registered, cholera immune and typy.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

Live stock AND DAIRYING

SILO FILLING WITH LESS OUTSIDE HELP.

WHEN corn is put into the silo, practically the whole plant is saved for feed. The resulting feed is very palatable and since there is so little loss of whole-plant feed value from the ensilaging process, live stock feeders have found ration costs considerably reduced by feeding ensilage. In spite of these facts, during the last several years, many silos have remained unfilled. The initial expense of a silo must have been the reason for allowing silos already built to remain empty on farms where live stock was to be fed.

A survey of a number of farms in the corn belt has shown that one of the chief reasons why many silos were not filled has been the labor problem and the cost of filling them. It has been rather generally believed that silos must be filled as quickly as possible. To do this, it has been necessary to have a relatively large filling outfit, and consequently a large number of men and teams. Labor has been traded between farms where such large outfits were required, but this has prolonged the silo filling period into weeks for each trader. When the weather was unfavorable, the time required for filling has been further increased. The labor required, and the length of time necessary for filling of silos belonging to a "ring" has discouraged many stockmen with filling their silos.

One dairyman states, "I would certainly be interested in a machine that would make it possible for me to fill my own silo with my own tractor and my own labor." Such a machine has been developed by a manufacturer of feed-cutting and grinding equipment. From the regular combined grain-grinding and roughage-cutting mill made by this company, the grain hopper and grinding buhrs are detached and a blower fan attached. The machine then becomes an ensilage cutter and silo filler. Tractors as small as the Fordson are operating these mills very satisfactorily for ensilage cutting and with such power, green corn fodder is being cut and elevated into silos at from five to fifteen tons an hour.

Such a machine makes it possible for a dairyman or stock-feeder to fill his own silo with his own help when his corn is ready, and with almost no outside labor cost. There is no necessity of filling silos in one or two days. Although more settling results when using a machine of the above type, silos can be frequently refilled, and this results in increased silo capacity. It is believed that a machine of this kind which can be used throughout the whole year for grinding grain and finely cutting dry roughage, and which is also adaptable for ensilage cutting and silo filling, will be a great stimulus to the filling of silos now on farms, and the consequent saving of feed costs through the feeding of more silage.—L. H. F.

THE MILK HOUSE.

EVERY farmer who milks cows should have a milk house. That is putting it pretty strong, but it is true. Our forefathers considered the milk house a necessary equipment on the farm, and many of them took better care of their dairy products than we do today. When all milk was creamed by the gravity process which, in plain words, means setting in pans, crocks or cans, the best results were obtained by cold, spring water. And so our forefathers took great pains to bring spring water in the dairy house.

Not many of us have the opportunity of locating our farm where there is a spring, but nearly all farms, certainly all farms where cows are kept, have access to cold well water; and with a gasoline pump or windmill, a liberal supply can always be obtained. After the house has been equipped with running water—and I certainly would put that first—the live stock can be taken care of; and the water which goes to the live stock should first be piped into the milk house, where a cooling tank of some sort should be equipped so that the first chill of the water will refrigerate the milk and cream.

Well or spring water in states north of the Mason-Dixon line varies from fifty-five to sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit, which is about as cold as the average domestic refrigerator. By utilizing the cold water as it comes from the ground, we have the cheapest, and about the best kind of refrigeration, and certainly at the lowest cost. The cooling of cream immediately after separation is essential to making the highest quality of butter, and every cream producer is interested in quality. A liberal supply of water is essential, not only for the dairy, but for the dairy cow as well, for eighty-seven per cent of normal milk is water.

The dairy house should be large enough to accommodate all operations of the dairy. A place for the cream separator and milk utensils, and a small gas or oil stove to heat water for washing, are important parts of the dairy equipment. With a few essential accommodations, not only can a much better product be turned out, but the work can be done in less time and with more pleasure. Cow keepers who expect to produce and market sweet cream or milk, that will keep sweet for a day or two, find such an equipment is absolutely necessary. Sweet cream is now bringing a premium of from five to ten cents per pound butter-fat in most sections. With ten cents, it would make forty cents on a hundred pounds of milk, and this, in a short time, would pay for the finest kind of milk house and equipment.—A. L. Haecker.

WHEN BEEF IS PROFITABLE.

IN states where dairying is highly developed, it is hard for farmers to "see" any profit in beef husbandry. Yet, in many sections of the country, farmers have made a satisfactory profit with beef cattle in spite of local disadvantages.

In the Mineral Point region of Wisconsin, for instance, the fattening of feeder cattle has become quite extensively developed. The feeding business is highly specialized, however, and it takes a lot of experience and the right "breaks" in the market to insure success. The surest way of making some money in beef is to breed and raise your own calves, and sell baby beef. Fattening of heavies does not often prove satisfactory.

It is best to use grade cows of one of the standard beef breeds, and pure-bred bulls. Cows should be bred to calve between April 1 and June 1, so that both cow and calf may be on pasture all summer. At least one Wisconsin "ranch" gives the cows the run of the corn stubble fields in fall, and carries them through the winter on roughage alone.

About October is a good time to get the calves started on grain. Equal parts of ground barley and oats have proved excellent. The calves are then weaned, and during the winter are fed corn silage and alfalfa hay. In spring they are put on a grain ration for

finishing, consisting of two parts of ground barley and one part of oats. Some oil meal is added towards the close of the feeding period. Too much pasturage is not desirable, but a little corn silage and alfalfa hay helps considerably. Calves carried on in this manner are ready for market any time after October.

By permitting hogs to follow the cattle, a considerable amount of feed is salvaged.

This kind of beef farming is designed for those regions where the land is rather rough or rolling, and cannot be worked as intensively as might be desired for dairy farming. It requires a minimum of labor and barn expense. It is possible to raise practically all of the feed at home, so that the final returns will not immediately have to be paid out again in the form of feed bills.

Due to well conceived and energetic promotion campaigns in the interest of better beef, there is every reason to hope that the producers of quality meats will be rewarded by an extra price.—W. A. Freehoff.

SWEET CLOVER POISONING AGAIN.

I JUST picked up an article and read about the wonderful attributes of sweet clover as a pasture, as a replisher of nitrogen, and a smother crop. All of these are good, but a talk with my local veterinary made me think a whole lot less of sweet clover than previously. I learned that several milch cows had died from eating sweet clover as a hay.

The information that I got from my local animal doctor led me to the Veterinary Department of my State University for further insight as to the value of sweet clover as a hay. I soon learned that several cows, sheep, and other live stock had only recently been killed by feeding sweet clover hay. I asked then, if the seed scattering to a meadow would cause loss, and was told that one might as well feed snake-root.

I was very inquisitive to discover what was the particular thing about sweet clover that made it so harmful as a hay. I learned that it prevents the blood from clotting, and when the animal gets injured the blood keeps pouring into the bruised place until a large blood tumor is formed. One case was on record where a horse was fed sweet clover hay for fifty days, and two weeks later the animal's blood refused to clot.—Harry Q. Holt.

WEST MICHIGAN PARISH JERSEY SHOW.

THE summer of 1926 saw a number of very successful county Jersey shows sponsored by county Jersey cattle clubs. At the winter meetings of these county clubs in western Michigan, the idea was advanced by H. E. Dennison, field man for the American Jersey Cattle Club, of a parish show in that part of the state. The various county clubs liked the idea so well that in March representatives of the Jersey clubs in eight or ten counties got together and organized the West Michigan Parish Jersey Show.

The block of counties interested are Kent, Montcalm, Ionia, Allegan, Ottawa, Oceana, Mecosta, Newaygo, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Barry and Eaton, with the first nine taking an active part in the organization and management of this year's show.

Roy Weinberg, of Vicksburg, is president; Emmet Davis, of Rockford, is vice-president; Lynne Post, of Rockford, is secretary, and W. S. Fowle, of Rockford, is treasurer. The board of directors is made up of the presidents of the various county clubs.

The show will be held September 28-29-30, at the West Michigan Fair grounds at Grand Rapids. A premium list of twenty-four classes has been provided for, with five classes

for 4-H club members. The premiums total better than \$1,500. A feature of the premiums is, that each award is the same for the nine places offered. Each entry will get the same amount of money regardless of the color of the ribbon. Each animal shown must be owned by a Jersey breeder who is a member of his county club. And last, but not least, each animal shown is the prize animal in his or her class at a county show. So the Jerseys that enter the ring at the West Michigan Parish Show will be the pick of Jerseys in the western part of Michigan. Interest has been good in the county shows. Newaygo heads the list with seventy-eight shown. Montcalm had forty-eight out, and Kent twenty-six. A number of counties are planning on their shows at their county fairs.

An interesting program is being arranged. One evening during the show will be given over to a banquet, at which occasion some speakers prominent in the Jersey and dairy world, will speak.

The premium books will soon be out. Persons interested can get a mimeographed copy by writing to any of the county agents in the above counties.—K. K. Vining.

HIGH HERD—FOUR YEARS.

TO have a high herd in a cow testing association is an honor any farmer can be proud of. To have this honor four years in succession is a real honor and speaks well for the man who owns the cows, and for the productivity of the herd. This record has been made by a herd of seven pure-bred Jerseys owned by D. J. Dinsen, of Lowell, Michigan, in Kent county. This herd has belonged to the Alto-Kent Cow Testing Association for four years, and is starting its fifth year.

This herd was started by Robert Ferrall & Son in 1917, when they bought two pure-bred heifers. From this start has been built a herd of high-producing cows. One of the original cows is still in the herd. The other proved to be a non-breeder and went to the butcher.

Mr. Ferrall, who started the herd in 1917, sold to Mr. Dinsen in the winter of 1926. When the herd changed hands there was some question in the minds of Mr. Dinsen's neighbors as to whether he could keep the herd up in production, but Mr. Dinsen proved himself a good feeder and handler of dairy cows. The herd is starting its fifth year and is doing well. The Dinsen farm is only fifty-five acres in size, but is handled very carefully. Milk and cream, some wheat and poultry products, are sold for cash crops. Clover, alfalfa, corn for silage, and oats, are raised to be fed.

While Mr. Ferrall owned the herd he sold from \$300 to \$400 worth of breeding stock a year.

This herd is a fine example of what happens when a man buys good foundation stock, uses good sires, and tests systematically to find out where his good cows are.

Mr. Dinsen's oldest son, Lyman, is tester for the West-Ottawa County, Michigan, Cow Testing Association.—K. K. Vining.

DAIRYING IN ALCONA.

ALCONA county is finding that dairying pays, and is actively taking the leadership for improved dairying among the counties of northern Michigan.

Casper Blumer, the supervisor of the Alcona County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, reports that the conclusion of the second month of testing shows a complete membership list and some men anxious to join, but no places open to accommodate them.

Otto Klein and Ernest Pyne, two of the members of the Alcona Association, have seeded alfalfa and sweet clover on their farms this year. Oth-

er men who have also made seedings of these good legume crops, are Calvin Clark, E. T. Burns, Arthur Galloway, Arthur McIntyre, A. S. Clemens, Ralph Briggs, Thomas Rice, and Serradella Farm.

Blumer states that Harry Pyne's farm is the home for the alfalfa test plots that are being seeded under the supervision of the Michigan State College. Grimm and Hardigan alfalfa, and biennial white sweet clover are the varieties used and believed best for Alcona county farmers.

Better feeding is also bringing results to the dairymen in Alcona county. Thirty-four cows produced more than fifty pounds of butter-fat during the month, while five owned by the Serradella Farm produced over 2,000 pounds of milk during the month. Nine cows were sent to the butcher, while three good milking cows were sold for breeding purposes.

Blumer, the supervisor, reports that there is considerable interest for bringing in better sires, and plans are being developed for the organization of a bull club.—A. Baltzer.

GROUND BEANS TO REPLACE OIL MEAL.

I have been feeding my cattle a ration composed of equal parts of bran, oil meal, oats, and corn or rye. Would it be practical to cut the oil meal to one-half feeding it with ground navy beans? If so, how much of the beans should be fed to take the place of the oil meal omitted?—W. H.

Oil meal contains a little over thirty per cent digestible protein, and ground beans a little over twenty per cent. Therefore, so far as protein is concerned, and protein is the limiting factor in a ration, one and one-half pounds of ground beans will take the place of one pound of oil meal.

However, there is another factor that it is well to consider—palatability. Cattle do not like ground beans as well as they do oil meal, and possibly they will not eat as much as you would like to have them. Mixed with bran and oats and corn, this question of palatability is reduced to the minimum and may have little or no effect.

LIGHT HOG PRICES WELL SUSTAINED

OWING to fresh pork trade demand, prices of choice light hogs have been well sustained, in the face of a drooping tendency in the market for heavy butchers and packing grades. Total receipts have fallen off in the last three weeks and occasionally are less than last year. Reports indicate that numbers on farms in preparation for market are less than a year ago. Prices are likely to have some fairly wide swings from week to week, but stay near the present general level for another month, or until the fall runs show up. Stocks of hog products in storage are enough higher than last year to offset a decline of 10 to 15 per cent in market receipts compared with last year, if such a shrinkage should occur.

Total stocks of hog meats in the United States decreased slightly in August, but lard holdings increased over 20 per cent to 179 million pounds, the largest on record. In addition, holdings of lard at Chicago increased in the first half of August, whereas they usually begin to decrease by that time. Exports of lard in the last six weeks were smaller than during the spring months, but clearances of meats are maintaining the small increase established two or three months ago.

LIGHT RECEIPTS SUSTAIN LAMB PRICES

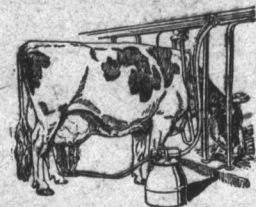
LAMB prices have been relatively strong in the last week owing to the fact that receipts have not yet reached seasonable volume. Arrivals at seven leading markets in the two weeks ending August 13 were only 404,000 head against 473,000 head last year and 456,000 two years ago. Most of the good to choice range lambs are selling at \$14.40 to \$14.65 with bulk of the natives at \$13.75 to \$14.25. Further increases in receipts will probably cause weak spots in prices in the next month or six weeks. Shipments of feeder lambs to the country in the last month were considerably less than last year.

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1. 650,000 cows now milked the De Laval Way.
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5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
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*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.



Father likes the De Laval Milker because it saves so much time, produces more and cleaner milk, and makes milking cows so much more profitable.

Mother likes it because there isn't so much help to care for.

Son likes it because it is so much fun to milk with it, and because it enables him to take the place of a man in milking.

The hired man likes it, too, because milking is so much easier, and he and the boss "trade off" milking every other Sunday, so that one has a full day off.

And best of all, the cows like it because of its regular, stimulating and soothing action—and prove it by giving more milk.

There are now more than 650,000 cows milked with De Laval Milkers. Sold on such easy terms that they pay for themselves while you are using them. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below for full information.

The De Laval Separator Co.
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45--Registered Guernseys--45 At AUCTION

Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n
Second Semi-Annual Consignment Sale

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Springing Cows Bred Heifers Heifer Calves

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REGISTERED DUDC JERSEY PIGS for sale,
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Millersburg. DEWEY HARTLEY, Millersburg, Mich.

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best of breeding. Shipped on approval. FRED W.
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sale. H. W. MANN,
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O. I. C's. good last fall gilts to farrow in Aug.
and Sept. Also spring pigs. 1/2 mile
west of depot. Otto Schultze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

Reg. O. I. C's. March, April and June pigs.
either sex. Mile H. Peter-
son & Son, "Swiss View Farm," Ionia, Mich., R. 2.

Chester White March Pigs of best type,
breeding. Express paid. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

FOR SALE L. T. Poland China Spring
Boars and Gilts, sired by an
Armistice Boar. Bred sows all ages, and 1 yearling
and 1 three-year-old boar. CLAIR I. BROWN,
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Large Type P. C. Bred gilts all sold. Thank
you. Watch and wait for
date of my public hog sale. W. E. LIVINGSTONE,
Parma, Mich.

Some Extra Good big type Poland China bred
right. WARD ESHENRODER, Ida, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas spring boars and gilts,
also bred sows. JAMES
G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

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

Registered Tamworths Bred sows and gilts.
Best of Breeding.
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Offering an outstanding group of yearling and 2-
year-old rams. Several very good stud rams for
pure-bred flocks. See the show flock at State Fair.
D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

900 BREEDING EWES

400 good sized Delaines, 500 choice large black
faces. All good ages, yearlings to solid mouths.
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Mich., Telegraph Rockwood.

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PERRY, Davison, Mich., Sec'y National Karakul
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Delaine RAMS Polled and Horned, 40
yearlings and 2-year-
olds. Big, husky fellows from good shearing stock.
Write for prices or call and see them. FRED I.
HOUSEMAN, R. 4, Albion, Mich.

FOR SALE Shropshire rams of excellent
quality from imported four-
yearling Bibby and Minton. Vreeland Stock
Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich., R. 5. Phone 7124 F. 12.

Oxford Downs sired by McKerson's 5487
and 3713. ewes and rams.
Write Wm. VanSickle, Deckerville, Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE Oxford rams and ewes. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed. GEO. T. AB-
BOTT, Palms, Mich. Telephone Deckerville 78-3.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams. Also
yearling ewes. Have given satisfaction in 30
states since 1899. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

FOR SALE Sheep, Cotswolds, Lincoln, Kar-
akules and Tunis. rams and
ewes. Recorded. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

Shropshires A few choice rams for show
and field use. Call on DAN
BROOKER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE—Hampshire, Shrop-
shire grades as cross-breeds. All yearlings. Car
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Now Offering a few choice loads of Delaine
breeding ewes. Also feeding
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FOR SALE—Registered improved Black Top De-
laine Merino rams and ewes. J. H. HAYNER,
Stockbridge, Mich., R. W. Hayner, Webberville, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS.
Call or write CLARK HAIRE'S RANCH, West
Branch, Mich. Charles Post, Mgr.

"THE MAPLES SHROPSHIRE" For Sale—2 stock
rams, yearling and ram lambs. Few ewes. C.
R. LELAND, R. 2, Ann Arbor, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, September 6.
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.34; No. 2 white \$1.33; No. 2 mixed \$1.32.
Chicago.—September at \$1.32½; December \$1.37½; March \$1.41.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.35½ @ 1.36½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.10; No. 3 yellow \$1.08; No. 4 yellow \$1.06.
Chicago.—September at \$1.01¼; December \$1.04¼; March \$1.06½.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, old 53c; new 49c; No. 3, old 51c; new 47c.
Chicago.—September 43¼; December 47½; March 50½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.01.

Chicago.—September 94¼c; December 97½c; March \$1.01½.
Toledo.—\$1.01.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.80 f. o. b. shipping points.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$6.25 @ 6.75; red kidneys \$6.75 @ 7.50 to the wholesalers.

Chicago.—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice hand-picked, in sacks, at \$6.40; dark red kidneys \$6.50 @ 7.00.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 86c; feeding 75c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$14.50; October \$16.60; December imported \$14.55; December domestic at \$16.15; August alsike \$15; December alsike \$15.10; January alsike \$15.25; timothy \$1.65; December \$1.75; March \$1.95.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$14.50 @ 15.50; standard \$14 @ 14.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$14.50 @ 15.50; No. 2 timothy \$13 @ 14; No. 1 clover \$14 @ 15; oat straw \$11.50 @ 12.50; rye straw at \$13 @ 14.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$36; spring wheat bran at \$35; standard middlings at \$42; fancy middlings at \$46; cracked corn at \$46; coarse corn meal \$45; chops \$40 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices declined sharply in the last week, passing the previous low points of the season by three or four cents. Forecasts of a large crop in Canada, in spite of August damage from rust and frost, better weather in Europe, and another lull in export demand were factors in causing the weakness. Speculative interests liquidated their holdings because of the action of the market and the change of the news to a bearish hue, thus accelerating the decline. Flour demand improved on the break, and export demand is likely to expand at this level. These influences may prevent any pronounced additional decline.

If prices should drag much lower under pressure from Canadian wheat, it will be logical to look for much improvement in the market later in the season. The world situation does not appear to justify an extremely low

level of prices, even though it does not offer any incentive for a big upswing in the immediate future.

CORN.

Corn prices declined in the last week to the lowest point in over a month. Speculative liquidation was provoked by fear that the fall might prove to be more favorable than usual for maturing the crop, by large receipts of old corn at primary markets, and by offerings of cash corn for shipment from the far southwest to come to Chicago. Cash demand is comparatively slow.

OATS.

The oats market has worked lower in line with wheat and corn. Primary receipts have increased and are running larger than last year when wet weather was interfering with threshing operations. Demand is rather featureless.

SEEDS.

The alfalfa seed market has been strengthened by the poor prospects for the crop in the southwest. Damage from rains has been particularly severe in Kansas and Nebraska. Clover seed advanced last week, although the trading is not of large volume. Advances from abroad indicate that the weather has been too wet to permit a satisfactory yield of clover seed. Alsike prices are firm, with many dealers believing that prices may work nearer to the market on red clover seed.

FEEDS.

Feed markets are generally steady, with the outlets for by-product feeds steadily broadening. Many buyers are inclined to anticipate their needs for the next few months in the belief that prices will go higher. Cottonseed meal continues to show independent strength.

HAY.

The hay market settled down last week and prices generally were steady, particularly for good quality. Wet weather in some of the surplus shipping areas restricted loadings so that receipts were moderate. Demand for alfalfa hay has improved in western markets, where many producers are reported to be storing their crops and

holding for higher prices. Dairies bought leafy alfalfa hay at a premium in middlewestern markets, but prices were irregular on the whole.

EGGS.

Fresh eggs are scarcer every day and the market is strong at somewhat higher prices. Country prices are strong in line with the larger distributing markets. Many dealers are working entirely on their stocks of eggs in storage which compete very favorably, both on quality and cost, with the bulk of the fresh receipts. There is still a small "surplus" in storage stocks, but at the present rate of withdrawal, this may be eliminated by another month. Quality is a dominating factor in determining the value of fresh eggs on the market, and farmers should not hold eggs.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 29 @ 30c; extras 30½ @ 31c; ordinary firsts 23 @ 27c; dirties 21½ @ 22½c; checks 20c. Live poultry, hens 20½c; springers 23c; roosters 14c; ducks 21c; geese 17c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 27 @ 29c. Live poultry, broilers 30c; heavy hens 25c; light hens 18c; geese 18c; ducks 22c.

BUTTER.

The butter market moved fractionally higher last week, although the receipts showed some increase over the preceding week, and were about 15 per cent larger than in the corresponding week a year ago. Butter scoring as extras was not plentiful, however, and strength was most pronounced on this grade. Production is steadily decreasing and with pastures in many sections in need of rain, prospects for a heavy fall make are less conclusive. Consumptive demand is broadening as the vacation season closes, so that dealers are buying on a larger scale. Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 44c; New York 44½c; Detroit 38 @ 40c.

WOOL.

The new Australian wool selling season opened in the last few days, with prices reported as steady to five per cent higher than at the end of the last season two or three months ago. Domestic wool markets remain firm, as there is a fairly steady demand on a moderate scale. Stocks of wool in this country are small, prices are not yet high enough to permit free imports, and the tone of the foreign markets shows that there is no surplus of wool abroad.

POTATOES.

Potato markets remained firm last week as cool weather and rains held up digging in some sections. Receipts at midwestern distributing markets are about evenly divided among the Kaw Valley and Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Idaho districts. Prospects for the potato crop in north central states are believed to have been reduced as a result of drought and light frosts in many sections. Early shipments from Wisconsin and Minnesota have been of only fair to poor quality. Nebraska Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.75 @ 1.95 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES.

Western states are not shipping as many apples as at this time a year ago, although western sections are running ahead of 1926. Prices average higher than last season. Shipments of apples to Europe are increasing, and prices for good fruit, well packed, are firm. Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and Virginia Jonathans are selling at \$2.50 per bushel basket at Chicago.

CATTLE RECEIPTS BELOW NORMAL.

Total receipts of cattle are gradually increasing, but remains distinctly below normal for this season of the year. Full-fed steers are extremely scarce and prices are at the highest level of the season. The supply of short-feds and warmed-up steers is growing, and with the expanding movement of western grassers, prices of in-between grades have lost ground.

NEW HIGH IN HOG MARKET.

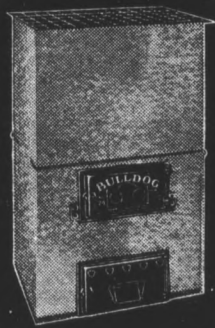
Hog prices have advanced to a new high point for the summer, the Chicago top reaching \$11.40. Receipts have fallen off in line with the seasonal trend, although they have failed to become smaller than at the corresponding time a year ago.

Heats Home for 25¢ a Week!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

That's what the Bulldog does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Here's what it does with coal:

"With the Bulldog Furnace I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8 room house."—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.



BULLDOG PIPELESS FURNACE

Comes Completely Erected!
Fits Any Height of Basement
Goes Through Any Door
You Install It Yourself!

If you are even thinking of a pipeless furnace, or any furnace, write for our free catalog. The Bulldog is one furnace you MUST investigate. Comes completely erected, fits any height of basement, goes through any door, and you install it yourself!

No Money Down!

Small Monthly Payments

The Bulldog is sent you for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments, at our amazingly low price! Factory connections in both East and West. We ship from nearest point. Don't consider buying any furnace until you find out about the Bulldog. Write at once for our special offer and our free catalog together with the wonderful record of Bulldog success. Get ready for winter NOW! Mail this coupon TODAY!

Bulldog Furnace Co.

Babson Bros. Sole Distributors

19th & California Ave., Dept. 31-06 Chicago
Without obligating me in any way please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

Have you a basement? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Name _____

Address _____

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 6.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 40,000. Market is fairly active, generally 10 @ 15c higher; 130-160-lb. weight very slow; tops \$11.50; bulk good 150-200 lbs. \$11.10 @ 11.40; 220-250 lbs. \$10.60 @ 11.25; 260-300 lbs. \$10.10 @ 10.80; most 310-350-lb. butchers \$9.75 @ 10.15; good to choice 414-lb. average up to inside figure; bulk packing sows \$8.60 @ 9.15; best light weights \$9.35 @ 9.50; most pigs at \$8.75 @ 9.50; strong weights up to \$10.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 23,000. Strictly grain-fed steers very scarce, strong to higher; most grades slow, mostly steady, bidding low on western and native grassers; she stock steady to weak; bulls draggy; vealers 50c lower; packers and feeders firm, active; steers \$11 @ 11.30; western grassers \$12.50 down to killers; packers and feeders \$7.50 @ 8.50; big packers and vealers around \$14; few at \$14.50; small killers up to \$15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Market very slow; few early sales; most bid 50 @ 75c lower than Friday on fat grade of lambs; early sales good range lambs around \$13; choice offerings held above \$13.25; early bulk native lambs to packers \$12.50 @ 12.75; selected ewes and wether lambs steady to butchers at \$13.15; few culls \$8.50 @ 9; sheep steady; with Friday's trade fully 50c lower than Thursday; few fat ewes \$5 @ 6; no feeding lambs sold; natives weak to 25c lower; choice light, fat lambs held above \$13.85.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 189. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 12.50 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.75 @ 12.00 Handy weight butchers... 8.00 @ 9.75 Mixed steers and heifers 8.00 @ 9.00 Handy light butchers 7.00 @ 8.00 Light butchers 6.00 @ 7.00

Best cows 7.00 @ 7.50 Butcher cows 5.50 @ 6.50 Cutters 4.50 @ 5.00 Canners 3.50 @ 4.50 Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 7.75 Bologna bulls 6.00 @ 6.75 Stock bulls 5.50 @ 6.25 Feeders 6.25 @ 8.00 Stockers 5.50 @ 7.75 Milkers and springers... \$65.00 @ 110.00

Calves.

Receipts 263. Market steady. Best \$16.50 @ 17.00 Others 8.00 @ 16.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,176. Market slow. Best lambs \$13.00 @ 13.25 Fair lambs 11.00 @ 11.50 Light to common lambs.. 6.00 @ 9.50 Fair to good sheep..... 5.50 @ 6.50 Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00 Yearlings 8.00 @ 10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,326. Mixed and roughs 15c higher; others steady. Mixed \$ 11.65 Roughs 8.25 Light yorkers 10.25 @ 10.50 Pigs 10.00 Heavy yorkers 11.65 Stags 6.50 Extreme heavies 9.00 @ 10.50

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 300. Light and medium weights 10 @ 15c higher, others steady; bulk 170-230 lbs. \$11.85 @ 12; 240-280 lbs. \$11 @ 11.75; 280-325 lbs. \$4.50 @ 11; pigs quotable at \$9.50 @ 10.

Cattle.

Receipts 50. Few cutter cows are steady; \$3.50 @ 4.

Calves.

Receipts 250. Market steady; tops \$16.50; culls and common \$11 @ 12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 500. Market steady; top fat lambs \$13.50; culls and common \$9 @ 9.50; fat ewes \$5 @ 6.

SPUD EXCHANGES TO COOPERATE.

It is likely that the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange will cooperate to mutual benefit. The Colorado Exchange bought \$46,000 worth of seed potatoes last season, and by the agreement it will purchase part of its seed requirements from the Michigan Exchange, which is selling agent for the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association.

The Colorado Exchange is organized on a basis similar to that of the Michigan organization, using the crop contract basis of operation. It has 2,648 members who sold 5,259 cars of potatoes last year.

The Michigan Association has over 7,000 members, but did not handle within 2,000 cars as many potatoes as the Colorado Exchange. Each member of the Colorado Exchange grows potatoes more extensively than Michigan members.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

The Agricultural Club of America has been formed to give agriculture a club similar to the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. It will aim to obtain a 500,000 membership and will have Chicago as its headquarters, where it hopes to erect a \$35,000,000 building as headquarters. The building will be the largest in the world, and will contain a stock show ring and a large auditorium.

Fifteen stories of the building will be used for permanent exhibits of agricultural equipment, and six floors will be used for offices of industries allied to farming. An eight-story tower will be used for club headquarters.

Membership campaigns have been started in several states, including Michigan, among farmers, agricultural authorities, and implement manufacturers. Coburn Whitmore, of Ohio, an agricultural economist, is president. Dean Charles Curtis, of Iowa State College, and James Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau, are on its executive committee.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

St. Clair County.—Corn is not a complete failure, but a very small crop of rather inferior silage is all we will get. Beans will be fair if frost holds off another month. Early potato crop good, but the late potatoes need rain. Crop will be short if drought continues. Sugar beets promise a fair crop. Acreage of sweet corn and alfalfa increasing rapidly. Pastures are drying up. Wheat crop good, selling at \$1.20 per bushel. Seventy-five per cent of the boys and girls attend high school after finishing the eighth grade.—J. S.

Cheboygan County.—Corn crop very poor; beans also poor, about half a crop; potato and fruit crops are not good. We have not had rain for some time, but have had considerable frost damage. More sweet clover and alfalfa acreage this year than ever before. Live stock is looking fine; pastures are drying up; about the same amount of fall wheat being sown; oats are not what they should have been; the outlook of the farmers is not good.—E. P.

Chippewa County.—Frost has damaged potatoes and corn; both crops will fall short of last year's yield; cattle are looking good, and pastures are abundant; prices for poultry are better than last year, with the demand good; farmers are through with harvest and are commencing fall work.—A. G.

Calhoun County.—Threshing nearly all done. Wheat averaging fifteen to forty bushels, and oats from twenty to fifty; crops are suffering from dry weather; corn is nearly a failure, as about half will never set to ear; potato crop is light, and the bean acreage small; no rain since the first of June, and the frost has killed everything on low ground; live stock condition is good, but pastures are burnt up. Wheat brings \$1.25.—I. H.

Allegan County.—Corn and beans promise seventy-five per cent crop; potatoes are coming good since rain; more sweet clover and alfalfa than in previous years; cows are selling good; wheat sells for \$1.21; rye 82c; oats 45c. Most eighth grade graduates attend high school.—R. W.

Newaygo County.—Condition of all

crops is very discouraging on account of drought, frost, and cold weather; pastures are dried up, as we have had no rain to speak of for seven weeks; Farmers are feeding stock from their winter supply; not as much alfalfa as a year ago, as quite a little froze out last winter; all fruit very scarce; berries dried up on the bushes; wheat, rye, and oats fairly good; the usual amount of grain will be put in this fall; live stock looking very thin; butter-fat 43c; eggs 27c; potatoes \$1.25. Worst looking year for farmers.—A. A.

Ontonagon County.—Fruit crop averages seventy per cent; potatoes seventy-five; alfalfa sixty; pasture and hay 100. No corn, beans, or beets to speak of. Eggs 30c; butter 42c; potatoes \$1.50. Quite a few of the boys and girls are attending high school.—M. C.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS

Indigestion.—What can I do for a puppy that picks up and eats chicken droppings? A. D.—It is quite characteristic of pups to want to eat most anything they can find. This habit disappears as they get older. Indigestion, or worms, may increase this desire for foreign matter. Withhold all food for twelve hours, then give one grain of santonin in half ounce of castor oil. Warm the oil and shake thoroughly before giving. Repeat this in three weeks.

Injury to Jaw.—I have a valuable cow that got hurt. I think she cracked her lower jaw bone. She could not eat much of anything for a while; a hard bunch formed outside, about the size of a small goose egg, and now this bunch is growing somewhat larger. Is there anything I can do for it? Would this be liable to cause lump-jaw? I also have a cow that has been lame for some time. Her trouble seems to be in the stifle joint. It used to squeak while walking, but now it crackles. Is there any cure for her, or should she be disposed of? A. G.—If the swelling followed an injury, it is most likely due to this, and not to lumpjaw, though the fungus causing this disease gains entrance to the tissues through wounds, which makes infection possible. Clip the hair from the swelling and paint with tincture of iodine twice daily. Chronic stifle lameness is one of the most difficult forms of lameness to cure. It is probably what is called a "dry joint." It might be advisable to dispose of her.

Indigestion.—I have a calf about three months old that had been kept in the barn and fed on separated milk and hay. On being turned out in a pasture lot a few weeks ago it had a spell of indigestion, nearly dying. Since then, its appetite has been very poor. I have fed it fresh milk since it was sick, but two or three quarts a day is all it will eat at all, (about one quart at a feed, and nothing else). Is there anything I can give it to make it have a better appetite? B. G.—It would be advisable to keep calf in barn and feed dry feed. In addition to milk and hay, about a quart of the following grain mixture twice daily should be given: Ground oats, corn meal, wheat bran, thirty pounds of each, and linseed meal, ten pounds. The amount should be increased as the calf gets older.

Stringy Milk.—I have a cow that freshened in March. It is in good condition, but milk is stringy andropy. Can you tell me of a remedy for same? Is sulphate of iron good? If so, what are the directions for giving same? F. W.—Milk very frequently becomes

stringy after standing for awhile. This is caused by bacteria getting into the milk after it has been drawn from the cow. Cows wading through mud in the pasture may carry these bacteria on their udder, or they may gain entrance to the milk canal. It is frequently due to contaminated water used in washing milk utensils. Boil all utensils after washing, then dry them on the stove before putting away for the next milking. Sulphate of iron would be of no value.

THE ANSWERS.

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

1. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes.
2. No. Certain crops will do well on acid soil if it is well supplied with other fertilizers.
3. About one hundred pounds.
4. Cottonseed meal has forty-four per cent protein, and bran only sixteen per cent.
5. There are nineteen amendments, the last one extended the right of suffrage to women.
6. Amendments may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, or by petition of ten per cent of the qualified voters of the state.
7. Webster H. Pearce, elected the first Monday in April of the odd years, for a term of two years.
8. Exercises general supervisory control over the functions and activities of all administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers of the state, and all state institutions, and has all rights, powers, and duties previously vested in the state budget commission.
9. 70,356 more cattle were tested than last year, or an increase of 15.6 per cent.
10. According to ordinance, all milk and cream offered for sale in Detroit after January 1, 1928, must be produced by cattle from herds that have been tested under the state and federal bureaus of animal industry.

An investigation in Ohio, in which eighty-two horses were under observation, showed that it cost an average of \$60.73 to feed a horse a year.

FOR SALE USED MACHINERY

Two 15-25 Rumely tractors, nearly new, 9-16 Heider nearly new, two 15-30 Hart-Parr, 16-32 Lauson, 15-25 Allis-Chalmers, 15-30 McCormick Deering, 15-27 Case, 18-32 Case, two Fordsons, 20-40 Rumely, 20-40 Case, 30-50 Flour City, 17-22 Ann Arbor hay press, 17-22 Ohio, 17-22 Adco, 20-34 Racine threshers, 24-inch Russell, 20-inch Case, 28-inch Rumely, and many others. Write us what you need.

Buy used machinery and save money

The Banting Mfg. Company
2401 Dorr St. Toledo, Ohio

CATTLE

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rate 5 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

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

REAL ESTATE

CHICKEN FARM for sale or rent, stocked, with feed, near Detroit. A. R. Boynton, Waltham, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

300 FULL SIZE, unruled letter heads, 300 good white envelopes, all neatly printed, for two dollars, postpaid. Money back if wanted. Shipping tags, statements, business cards equally low prices. The Brantons, Freeport Herald, Freeport, Mich.

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

YARNS of Pure Wool Worsted for Hand Knitting—also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs. Write today for free samples. Our stock is large. 50c 4-oz. skein. Also Wool Blankets, Concord Worsted Mills, West Concord, New Hampshire.

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

KEEP YOUR LIVE STOCK HEALTHY by using absolutely pure Bone Mineral mixture in daily ration. Any quantity at low price. Write for particulars. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois.

PISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. \$3 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—One Port Huron Compound Engine, 16 Horse, and one Standard Bidwell Bean Thresher. Robert Walker & Sons, Harrisville, Mich., R. 1.

PET STOCK

HIGH-CLASS COON, Opossum, Mink, Skunk, and Rabbit Hounds. Reasonable price. Catalog free. V. Langdon, Dresser, Ill.

SEND TEN CENTS for individual description of fifty hunting hounds, photo group, fur price list. Lakeland Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.

FOR SALE—One of Kentucky's Best Coonhounds. Can't be beat. Trial. Chas. Hicks, Mayfield, Ky., B99.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, born July 26, price \$8 and \$10. Pine Hill Farm, Howard City, Mich.

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

REG. COLLIE PUPPIES for sale, natural headers. Silvercrest Kennel, Gladwin, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Supply catalogue. Kaskaskennels AW-7L, Herrick, Ill.

RAT TERRIERS, Fox Terriers, Police, Rabbit Hounds. Lists, 10c. Pete Slater, Box M. F., Pana, Ill.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalogue showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kans.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

MOTORCYCLES

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

FRUIT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES, \$5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters, by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS

CHOICE ADAPTED SMALL GRAIN AND BEANS—Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, Improved Robust beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

SEED WHEAT—Improved American Banner \$2.50 per bushel. Bags free. Lockshore Farm, Cressy, Mich.

SEED WHEAT—Certified Improved American Banner, 1-9 bushels, \$1.95; 10 bushels or more, \$1.85. F. O. B. Owosso. Bags free. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

REGISTERED RED ROCK WHEAT—write for yields and winnings. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Write for samples and prices. Trout & Son, Dept. P-3, Hickory, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also Baby Chicks and Eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 994 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

YEARLING HENS AND PULLETS—Single Comb White Leghorns and Sheppard's Strain Single Comb Anconas. Some pullets are ready to lay. Let us quote you our low price on what you need. We are Michigan Accredited. Townline Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—all from free range Poultry Farms, 10 wks. old, 85c; 12 to 14 wks., \$1.00; laying pullets, \$1.25; yearling hens, 90c. A fine male bird free with every order of 50 pullets. Village View Poultry Farm, R. No. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

PULLETS 50c EACH—White Leghorn produced from Ohio Accredited chicks. April and May hatched. Satisfaction guaranteed. Better Poultry Co., Sugar-creek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

CHICKEN MITES, BEDBUGS CLEANED OUT—No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. D, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

TURKEYS, GESE, DUCKS—Finely bred Bronze Turkeys, White Pekin Ducks, Geese. Write for descriptive circular and price. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS—Both Combs. Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Write for Price List. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 75c each. Bourbon Red May hatched turkeys, hens, \$2.50; toms, \$3.50. Freed Faunshagh, Chesaning, Mich.

HAVE FINE LOT Barred Rock Cockerels Holterman Strain. Reasonable. Al. Mrook, Farmington, Mich.

The GREATEST HELP that ever came to a FARM HOME —A MAYTAG

ANY Maytag owner will tell you that they never dreamed that washday could be so easy and pleasant until the Maytag came. The seamless, cast-aluminum, heat-retaining tub holds four gallons more than ordinary washers and washes big tubfuls faster and cleaner. It actually does away with all hand-rubbing, even on grimy overalls and the soiled edges of cuffs and collars.

Gasoline or Electric Power

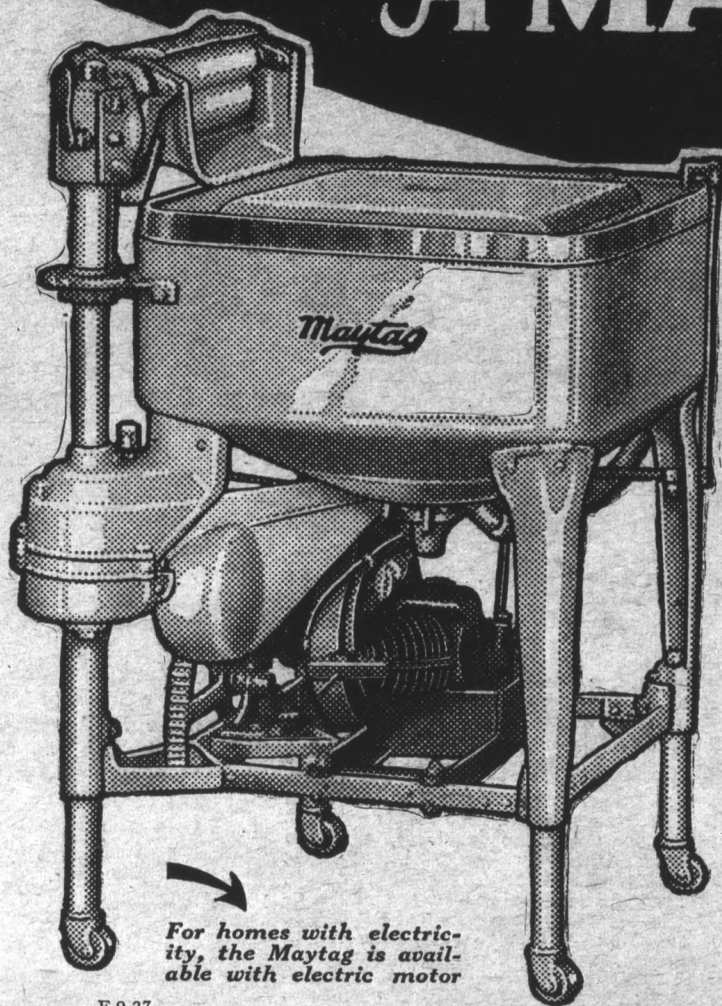
This marvelous washday help is available to every farm anywhere. Imagine a gasoline engine as simple and compact as an electric motor—that's the Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor. It is an inbuilt part of the washer—no line shaft or belts to line up and the housewife can start it and operate it herself.

Do you wonder that the Maytag has won world leadership in farm as well as city homes?

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

The Maytag Company
Newton, Iowa

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH, 923 North
Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.



For homes with electric-
ity, the Maytag is avail-
able with electric motor

F-9-27

**Pay
No Money
till
you try it!**

Write or telephone
any Maytag dealer listed
below. He will gladly
loan you a Maytag for
a trial washing without
cost or obligation. Do
a big washing with it in
your own home—it will
only take an hour. If
it doesn't sell itself,
don't keep it.



Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Adrian	Wilcox Hdwe. Co.	
Alabaster	D. E. Christenson	
Albion	Albion Maytag Co.	
Algonac	C. F. Bertrand	
Allegan	Vos Electric Co.	
Alma	Alma Maytag Co.	
Almont	Lapeer County Maytag Co.	
Alpena	Alpena Maytag Co.	
Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor Maytag Store	
Armada	Russell J. Lawrence	
Atlanta	Claude L. Blamer	
Bad Axe	Slack Bros.	
Bangor	J. G. Miller & Son	
Battle Creek	Battle Creek Maytag Co.	
Bay City	Walton-Morse Shop	
Beaverton	A. T. Brown, Jr.	
Benton Harbor	Cutler & Downing	
Berzelle	Parker Hardware Co.	
Big Rapids	Bennett Electric Co.	
Birmingham	Hawthorne Electric Co.	
Blanchard	N. C. Mason	
Brant	A. J. Locke	
Britton	Alexander Gibson	
Brown City	Lorn Koyl	
Buchanan	Hamilton & Anderson	
Burns	John Hooksema	
Cadillac	Kryger & Currier Furn. Co.	
Caledonia	Wegner & Clemens	
Capac	John A. Bower	
Carleton	E. W. Hartsig	
Caro	Fred J. Purdy	
Cass City	Earl Chisholm	
Cassopolis	Hamilton & Anderson	
Cedar Springs	John Buecus	
Centerline	Rinke Hdwe. Co.	
Charlotte	Charlotte Maytag Co.	
Chelsea	Chelsea Hardware Co.	
Chesaning	Chesaning Electric Co.	
Clare	Clare Hdwe. & Impit. Co.	
Coloma	Coloma Hdwe. Co.	
Columbiaville	R. C. Osborne	
Coopersville	Durham Hdwe. Co.	
Covert	E. C. Vanderboegh	
Crystal	Joe E. Price	
Crowell	C. W. Lindke	
Davisburg	Clyde A. Nelsey	
Decatur	H. C. Waters & Co.	
Deerfield	Stoutenburg & Wilson	
Detroit	Detroit Maytag Co.	
Dowagiac	Hamilton & Anderson	
Drayton Plains	Noble N. Phelps	
Dundee	Cauchis & Gray	
East Tawas	Roy Robey	
Elkton	George Wilson & Son	
Elmira	S. J. Burdo, General Store	
Elsie	M. E. Williams	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Evart	Bregenzer Hdwe. Co.	
Farmington	N. J. Eisenlord & Son	
Fennville	Dickinson Bros.	
Fenton	E. A. Lockwood	
Flint Rock	M. F. Keenan	
Flint	The Flint Maytag Co.	
Fowlerville	Will Sidell & Son	
Fraser	Arthur H. Schneider	
Freeland	Bench & Burnett	
Fremont	Henry VanTatenhove	
Gaylord	John M. Brodie	
Goodells	Lewis W. McCue	
Grand Haven	Grand Haven Maytag Co.	
Grand Ledge	Grand Ledge Maytag Co.	
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids Maytag Co.	
Hale	Nunn's Hdwe.	
Hamilton	Harry J. Lampen	
Harbor Beach	William Glass	
Hart	R. J. Wietzke	
Hartford	J. W. Walker Hdwe.	
Hastings	Hastings Maytag Co.	
Hemlock	J. E. Fuller	
Hesperia	Husband & Anderson	
Holland	DeVries & Dornbos	
Homer	Albion Maytag Store	
Hopkins	Vern A. Washburn	
Howell	Charles H. Sutton	
Hudson	H. T. Dillon & Co.	
Ida	N. A. Welpert and Sons	
Imlay City	Lapeer County Maytag Co.	
Ionia	Ionia Maytag Co.	
Jackson	Jackson Maytag Co.	
Jonesville	Olin M. Beebe	
Lake Odessa	LaDue & Snyder	
Lakeview	Wood Hardware	
Lamb	L. H. Fitz	
Lansing	Lansing Maytag Co.	
Lapeer	Lapeer County Maytag Co.	
Lawrence	J. Thompson and Son	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Leonard	Frank Hdwe. Co.	
Linden	M. W. Johnson	
Linwood	T. J. Wright	
Ludington	Palm Furniture Co.	
Mancelona	Schroeder Furniture Co.	
Manchester	Fred G. Houch	
Marine City	A. J. Rochon	
Marion	Marion Hdwe. Co.	
Marlette	A. R. Schlichter	
Marshall	Albion Maytag Company	
Maybee	C. & G. Hochradel	
Memphis	Haight's Hdwe.	
Merrill	Alex. McDonald	
Metz	Philip Sytek	
Middleton	Middleton Hardware Co.	
Midland	H. C. Eastman	
Midland	Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co.	
Milan	Geddis & Norcross	
Millford	A. F. Hammel	
Millington	Fred B. Wills & Co.	
Minden City	Frank E. Mahon	
Mio	Oryin Kurtz	
Monroe	Monroe Maytag Co.	
Mt. Clemens	Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.	
Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Maytag Co.	
Muir	Branyan Hdwe. Co.	
Muskegon	Muskegon Maytag Co.	
New Baltimore	Fountain Electric Co.	
Niles	Hamilton & Anderson	
North Branch	Daniel Orr & Sons	
Northville	J. N. VanDyne	
Onsted	Glancy Bros.	
Otsego	The Jones Hdwe.	
Ovid	Marshall & Olson	
Owosso	Owosso Maytag Co.	
Oxford	Johnson Hdwe. Co.	
Parma	Geo. W. Hunn	
Paw Paw	H. C. Waters & Co.	
Perrinton	E. H. Lucas	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Petersburg	A. C. Gradolph & Son	
Petoskey	A. Fochtman, Dept. Store	
Pewamo	Pewamo Hdwe. Co.	
Pigeon	E. Paul & Son	
Plymouth	Conner Hardware Co.	
Pontiac	Pontiac Maytag Co.	
Port Hope	Engle & Smith	
Port Huron	Port Huron Maytag Co.	
Port Huron	W. P. Smith Hdwe. Co.	
Prairieville	F. J. Hughes	
Reed City	C. R. Ringle	
Riverdale	R. E. Moblo	
Rochester	Geo. Burr Hardware	
Romeo	W. Geo. Smith	
Rothbury	H. F. Newman	
Saginaw	Walton-Morse Shop	
Saginaw	Smith Hdwe. Co.	
Saginaw	M. W. Tanner Co.	
St. Charles	Thorsby Furniture Co.	
St. Clair	E. S. Hart	
St. Johns	St. Johns Electric Shop	
Sandusky	Otis Hdwe. Co.	
Saranac	Wilkinson Hdwe. Co.	
Saugatuck	Koning Hardware	
Sebewaing	J. C. Liken & Co.	
Shelby	A. J. Rankin	
Sheridan	A. L. Stebbins	
S. Haven	Mersons Furn. & Music Store	
S. Rockwood	John Strong Co.	
Sparks	J. C. Ballard & Co.	
Standish	Gwisdala Implement Co.	
Stanton	Glen Gardner	
Strasburg	J. F. Meyer	
Sturgis	Forbes Maytag Co.	
Tawas City	Fred Luedtke	
Tecumseh	Baldwin Hardware Co.	
Temperance	R. W. Brunt	
Three Rivers	Forbes Maytag Co.	
Tipton	Conlin & Shroyer	
Traverse City	Traverse City Maytag Co.	
Trenton	Trenton Hardware Co.	
Trufant	A. G. Miller	
Unionville	J. H. Kemp & Co.	
Utica	E. W. Hahn	
Waldenburg	William Stiers	
Walled Lake	Frank S. Nook	
Waltz	Kryszyk Bros.	
Warren	Fred Lutz	
Watervliet	H. Pierce & Son	
Wayland	M. L. Looyengood	
Wayne	John J. Orr	
West Branch	E. H. McGowan	
Wheeler	C. W. Lashaw	
Whitehall	W. C. Snyder	
Wyandotte	Gartner Hdwe. Co.	
Wyandotte	Russell Supply Co.	
Ypsilanti	Shaefer Hdwe. Co.	

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT.