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AND
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1927

Whole No. 4778



Daddy's Helper

Save
your
corn!



CORN IS MONEY

Thousands of bushels of corn are destroyed each year by fire, rats, mice and mold. This year you cannot afford this loss. Q Put a Dickelman Crib on your farm and save every ear of corn. It will pay for itself because every cause of waste is eliminated. Q There is a style and size that will exactly meet your requirements.

"Over 15,000 in use and every user a booster"

DICKELMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
618 Main Street, Forest, Ohio

The Michigan State Fair

By Stanley Powell

FORSAKING the arid, sun-kissed fields of Ingle and drought-cursed fields of Ingle side for three or four days, wife and I joined the caravan of motorists who headed their varied gasoline buggies toward the Michigan State Fair at Detroit last week. We were unfortunate in making the drive down on Labor Day, when the traffic on all the trunk lines was very congested. For blocks around the fair grounds, thousands of cars stood by the hour in long parallel lines waiting for a chance to get through the gates into the exhibition. Practically every available inch of parking space on the spacious grounds was filled, and cars could filter in only as fast as others left.

Late on Labor Day the fair officials announced that the attendance for that day alone had equaled that for the entire week the year before. They attributed this tremendous crowd to the fact that the gate admittance charge had been cut in half, while twice as much as ever before had been expended for grandstand acts and other attractions.

After carefully viewing the exhibits in the various departments, and enjoying the entertainment programs put on in the Coliseum and before the grandstand, I feel that the 1927 fair excelled its seventy-seven annual predecessors, and set a new high-water mark. The barns overflowed with the finest stock from Michigan and many other states. The new Agricultural Building housed a splendid exhibit of the products of fields and orchards. The vaudeville was of a high order. The eating places seemed much cleaner than usual. The crowd was orderly and much more peaceable and pleasant than in the old pre-Volstead days.

ant than in the old pre-Volstead days.

Among the many educational exhibits of particular interest to farm people were those of the Michigan State College, the State Conservation Department of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture. A person who really took the time to study these four exhibits carefully and to learn what they had to teach, certainly was well repaid for his time and expenses while attending the fair. Indicative of the increasing emphasis which is being placed on health, there were several exhibits giving valuable pointers on diet and the care of the body.

Tomorrow's Master Farmers.

To my mind, the great thing about any fair is its value in establishing types and giving the exhibitors and other breeders newer and more accurate ideals toward which to strive in the future. But any educational work carried on with adults is at best only partially effective. Youth is the time when the mind is receptive and the imagination easily stirred, and high resolves kindled. It is because of this fact that I am always especially interested in the State Fair Boys' School and the County Champions in Boys' and Girls' Club projects who assemble at the fair each year.

These lads and lassies have already evidenced especial interest and outstanding ability in some project relating to agriculture and the farm home, and with the encouragement afforded by the thrilling and instructive days at the fair, it is to be hoped and expected that they will go far forward in their achievements and become the Master Farmers of the future.

If space permitted, much more might well be said in appreciation and endorsement of Boys' and Girls' Club work, which is laying its wholesome touch upon the lives of 19,000 youths in seventy-six of the eighty-three Michigan counties. For many of them club work opens up vistas of encouragement and hopefulness which mean a new enthusiasm for rural life and for elevating the standards of entire communities.

The State Fair Boys' Camp was composed of one boy from each county selected on the basis of their answers to a special set of questions submitted in connection with the regular eighth-grade examination for rural students.

Everywhere we went we felt the spirit of competition and the fever-heat of conquest, as herdsmen battled against shepherd, or shepherd showed against shepherd, or rider rode against rider, or driver drove against driver. Sitting with me in the grandstand one evening, a farmer-exhibitor remarked, "Showing cattle is the only real sport I get out of farming. The rest of the time the work is pretty much of a grind."

Patient Perseverance Wins.

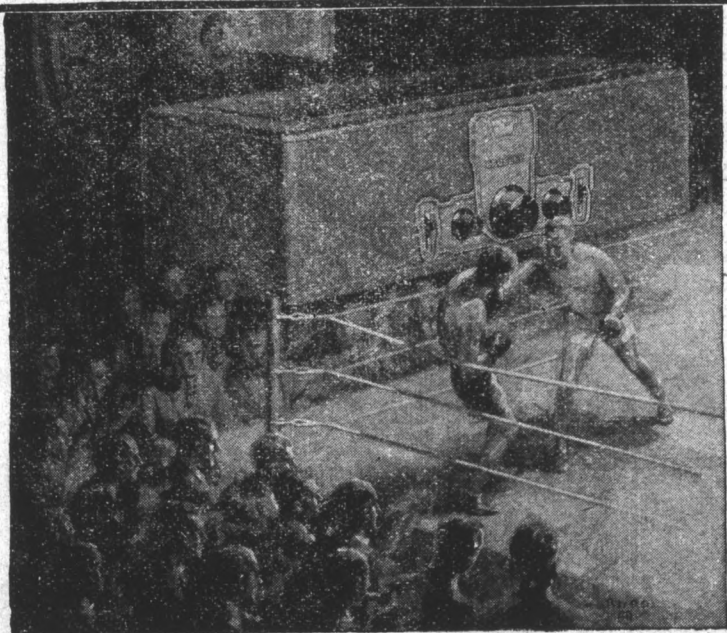
As we watched the marvelous feats of the performers before the grandstand and in the Coliseum, and thrilled at the breeding, fitting and training of the blue-ribbon live stock, we could not help but conclude that success in any line of endeavor is largely the result of patience and perseverance in striving toward the cherished goal.

We must confess that there were a few things at the fair that we didn't feel hardly able to appreciate. For instance, in the Art Building we saw some more or less indefinite, and to us meaningless daubs of color which probably were the very acme of modern art. Anyway, some of them bore the cherished blue ribbon, but we are just old-fashioned enough to prefer a picture which an ordinary mortal could understand.

Probably there is no other place which brings together such a varied aggregation of specialists along so many lines as does a State Fair. A spectator may marvel at their exploits and learn some of their tricks and (Continued on page 252).

—when the crown stands or falls...

—You're there with a Crosley...



The BANDBOX

A 6 Tube Receiver of unmatched quality at \$55

Many features of this set have been found heretofore only in the most expensive radio. Since Crosley is licensed to manufacture under nearly all important radio patents, this combination with Crosley leadership and experience, naturally produced an amazing radio, the remarkable value of which can be judged by the following features incorporated and by seeing it and hearing it at your dealers.

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5. Single tuning knob.
6. Illuminated dial.
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8. Designed for easy installation in consoles.
9. Beautiful frosted brown crystalline finished cabinet.

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Musicones improve the reception of any radio set. They are perfect affixations in beauty and reproducing effectiveness for Crosley Radios. A tilt-table model with brown mahogany finish stands 56 inches high, \$27.50—16-inch Super-Musicones as pictured above with "Bandbox", \$19.75—18-inch Ultra-Musicones, \$29.75.

CROSLEY

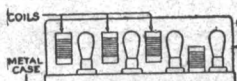
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The Crosley Radio Corporation
Powell Crosley, Jr., Pres.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Crosley Radio is licensed only for Radio Amateur, Experimental and Broadcast Reception

The Crosley Radio Corporation: Folks who buy radio are vitally interested in what they get for their money. Why don't you tell us about it? We'll tell you like a lot of doctors and tell us what it's all about in one-cylinder words. What's this "shielding" business anyway?
Yours truly,
A Crosley Dealer.

Shielding is necessary in a modern radio receiver. The more sensitive the set is, the more you need it. Some sets are merely housed



in a metal case. This helps to keep strong local signals from breaking through, but it is even more important to keep them where they belong after you get them the proper way from the antenna.

A set has tubes, condensers and coils. Here is a coil. The lines around it are the magnetic field. You know the earth's magnetic field will work a compass down in a mine, or up in a plane (it certainly worked for Lindbergh) and the fields around unshielded coils get all mixed up and the set howls and squeals and has to be choked off by turning down the filaments in the tubes.

Now if the coils are housed in copper shields the fields can't mess each other up, and the tubes can do a real job of amplifying. The coils in Crosley sets have these copper shields, and there isn't anything better.

Then there are the condensers and if it wasn't for the shield around them, the fields would act like those in the coils, and the results would be just as bad, or worse.



It isn't enough to shield the coils and the condensers, because even the wiring of the set has fields around it. This, too, is shielded, as it is in all really high grade sets.



Of course it's all in knowing how to do it, but that's why Crosley sets can be as good as the best without costing half as much.



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APPROVED CONSOLES

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RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XII

Are Wheat Yields Decreasing?

These Michigan Farmers Show that New Ground is Not Necessary for Bumper Crops

By H. C. Rather

WHEAT is the crop of the new country." So the old adage goes. And old-timers wax almost poetical in telling of the bountiful crops of grain rolling in golden waves out over the newly broken prairie, or hiding the stumps in the clearings of virgin soil which early pioneers carved out of the green forests. The crops of yesterday seem to shame the efforts of modern farmers. At least, they do in the reminiscences of the hardy pioneers who gleaned their grain from fields whose fertile soil had been built up by the ages. How they talk of the great wheat crop of '71 or '85, and marvel at the decay of wheat growing in modern times.

Are the Old Timers right? Is wheat growing a lost art? Are the great yields confined to virgin soil? Up comes a group of modernists to answer, "No."

"The old adage is all wet," says Jim Campbell, whose farm is operated by Elmer Stockwell, over at St. Johns. Jim points to his field of American Banner, which yielded fifty-one bushels per acre, as Exhibit A to back his expressive statement.

"Oh, we can still grow pretty good wheat," says C. Lundberg, of Eaton Rapids. "My American Banner field turned out fifty-four bushels to the acre." And that gave his statement plenty of punch.

"I guess they used to grow good wheat, years ago, but my American Banner field, a twenty-acre plot, yielded forty-eight bushels per acre, and a ten-acre field of Red Rock went forty-three." That is the testimony of youthful Fred Knox, of Portland, recent Michigan State College graduate. A thirty-eight bushel yield secured by Tom Poole, at Deckerville, adds to the collegiate testimony. Tom farms it when he isn't teaching agriculture at Deckerville High School, and he sets a good stiff pace for his proteges and their dads to follow.

Still more evidence that skillful culture equals nature's gifts by way of virgin soil, comes from C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, with nearly fifty bushels of Red Rock to the acre, and Ralph Arbogast, of Union City, with forty acres of the same variety yield-

ing forty-six and one-half bushels per acre, on what they used to call a worn-out farm.



This Plot at the Ohio Experiment Station Averaged Twenty-three Bushels for Thirty Years. It Received Complete Fertilizer. Another Plot Receiving no Fertilizer Averaged Less than Ten Bushels.

"Wheat growing isn't what it used to be," I had to confess, when I waded through Tom Poole's crop. Those heads just brushed by chin, and I stand six feet two. Nature used to make possible those record crops of the good old days. But Tom didn't depend on nature. He plowed under a heavy growth of sweet clover, summer-fallowed the piece, and added 250 pounds per acre of 2-12-2 fertilizer, to supplement what nature still had in store for the crop.

Jim Campbell is another sweet clover addict who marketed his sweet

clover through his fifty-one bushel wheat crop. In fact, all of these record yields of 1927 seemed to be pretty closely linked up with sweet clover, alfalfa or red clover, each legume playing an important part in the rotation, with phosphate fertilizer plentifully

supplied to balance the nitrogen which the legume had gathered from the air. You may have noticed a striking repetition in varietal names, too, as you read of the profitable crops these men secured. American Banner, Red Rock, Berkeley Rock, varieties bred by the Michigan State College, and seed certified as to genuineness, purity, quality and germination by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association—these have all contributed to the success of the modern wheat champions.

Now, E. E. Down, pupil of, and successor to the late F. A. Spragg, former Michigan State College plant breeder, comes out with another one from the college. O. A. C. No. 104 is the new

white-wheat Professor Down has been testing for several years. It was originally bred at Ontario, and the pure line Professor Down has increased yielded nearly seventy bushels on one and one-tenth acres at Michigan State College this year. Most of the increase has been placed in the hands of nine skilled certified seed growers of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, and will be further increased under college supervision, so that pure seed may rapidly be made available to any farmer in the state.

O. A. C. No. 104 is a beardless white wheat, as is the American Banner, a variety popular with Michigan pastry flour millers, as well as farmers. Red Rock and Berkeley Rock are bearded red varieties, and command a premium in the territory of a large milling company in the Thumb District.

Members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association who grew these varieties in 1927, secured an average yield of over thirty-three bushels per acre, a yield well above the average for the state, or for any county or locality.

Not all farmers are matching nature with carefully planned rotations, skilled use of fertilizers, or the use of pure healthy and productive seed. F. B. Drees, secretary of the Michigan Millers' Association, reports the mills in his organization are finding considerable smutty wheat this year. Some farmers have become lax in treating their seed for this disease. Berkeley Rock Wheat is very resistant to the stinking smut, and probably does not need treatment. Other varieties, however, should be treated each season to keep out this disagreeable disease which, according to Mr. Drees, has in some instances, made necessary the cutting of the price to growers of smutty wheat, as much as twenty-five cents per bushel.

The copper carbonate treatment of seed wheat to prevent stinking smut, (Continued on page 252).

Simple Electric Farm Water System

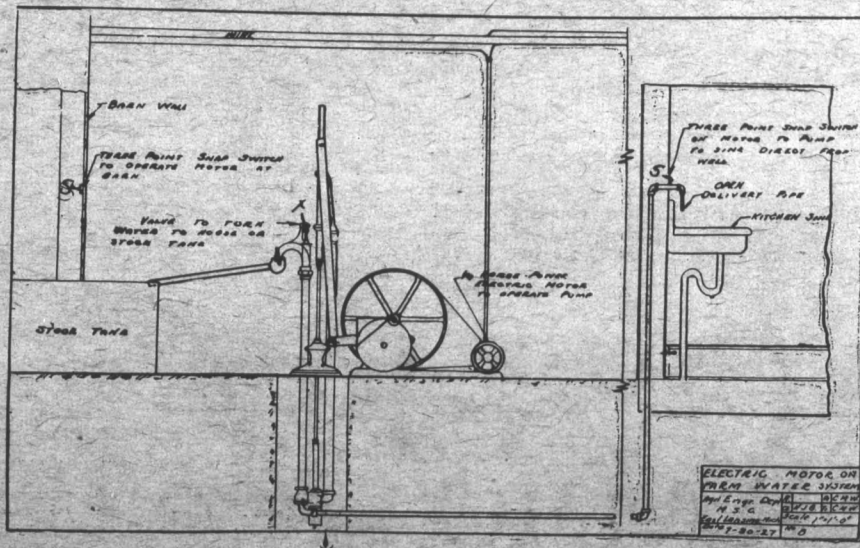
Designed by the Agricultural Engineers, M. S. C.—By H. J. Gallagher

ONE of the problems of rural electrification that is being given careful consideration is the possibility of using electricity to operate equipment already on the farm. One use for electricity on any farm is that of pumping water, and it is possible to install an electrically operated water system at very little expense.

A tenant on the Michigan Experimental Electric Line desired running water at the house and stock tank, but didn't feel like investing much money on property that he did not own. The accompanying illustration shows how it was possible to meet this request.

The system is very simple and cheap. The pump is a common two-way windmill pump. The pump jack is designed for an electric motor, the gears inclosed in a casting run in a continuous bath of oil, the electric motor used, one-quarter horsepower.

To pump water to the stock tank, and switch "S" at the barn closed. the lever "X" on the pump is lowered, Except when pumping to the stock,



tank lever "X" is raised, which permits water to flow through the pipe to the house. The pipe to the house is an open pipe, not even a faucet at the sink. The open pipe at the sink protects the pump. On the wall above the sink back is a three-point snap switch, similar to the switch at the barn above the stock tank.

When water is wanted at the house, the switch "S" is closed instead of opening a faucet. This starts the motor and a fresh supply of water directly from the well flows at the sink. Either the switch at the barn or house will control the motor to pump water.

In such a system no storage tank, safety relief valves, check valves, automatic switches or air pumps are necessary. A storage tank could easily be added to this system to provide water for the range or furnace boiler, toilet and bath. The total cost of the system, not including labor, is \$37.40.

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home problems.

VOLUME CLXIX

NUMBER TWELVE

DETROIT, SEPT. 17, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

The
State
Fair

ANOTHER session of the Michigan State Fair has passed. Folks can find many things to criticize, but, as a whole, we feel that the 1927 exhibits, displays, contests and attractions shown were about on a line with those of previous years. Certainly the attendance indicated a wide interest, and the out-of-town visitors proved that an appeal had been made to country folks.

A somewhat wider variety of attractions were provided this year. Events like the cow-calling and horse-shoe pitching contests; the casting competition; the horse-pulling feature, all got the attention of large groups. These attractions supplied that little element that goes far in overcoming dullness in occasions of this kind.

The lowering of the admittance fee was popular. Undoubtedly this had much to do with the large attendance. Not that people who attend fairs are cheap, but the subtle psychology of not wanting to "hold you up at the gates" appealed to the sportsman spirit in folks, so they dusted up and went. We are of the opinion that when the total receipts are counted the management will have discovered this move to have been good business.

We have a suggestion to make which, by the way, is not in the spirit of criticism. We feel that the boys' and girls' work should occupy a larger place in this state institution. In the last analysis, it is the boys and girls who will reap the big benefit from these annual events. Because of this, it is our opinion that the largest and most prominent building on the grounds should be given over entirely to the exhibits and activities of the juniors.

We do appreciate the good things our Michigan Fair has done for the boys and girls in the past, but it is our thought that what has been done should be a preface to a great state-wide round-up program that will en-

these the coming generations to produce quality products and render quality service. In doing this we would be doing the highest service to the state and to posterity.

Farmers
Dress
Well

IN former days, before things were going as fast as they are now, there was considerable difference between styles in rural districts and large urban centers. But nowadays it is hard to tell by the clothes whether one is from Hickory Corners or Chicago.

The results of an investigation by the department of agriculture shows that rural people dress about as well as the city folks. Only in families having an income above the average is there a wide difference, with the wealthy city families spending more. The survey shows that the average farm family spends \$255 for clothing, while the city family spends \$238.

There is every reason why farmers should dress well. Good dressing is not an act of vanity. The farmer who spends time in developing his ideals in animals and poultry should also groom himself well in an endeavor to promote his ideals in the race.

Furthermore, there is a feeling of confidence and pride in being well-groomed. Even animals feel that. When one spends much of his time in work clothes, this feeling is even greater when dressed up, because of the contrast. Many city folks get so used to being dressed up that they seek every opportunity to put on old togs. Then, in dressing up again, they feel the benefit of the contrast.

Farmers who have pride in their life work, will present appearances which will occasion favorable comment on them and their profession.

After
the
Fair

THE things which people take home from a fair would be difficult to list. Some return with a doll or a toy balloon, others with indigestion, or a headache, while still others find much worth while information, and a new enthusiasm for the tasks of every-day life upon the farm.

After the thrill of the fair, a person might find farming narrow and confining if the extent of his operations and thinking is limited to his own line fences. But agriculture is a vastly bigger proposition. It has its community aspects. More than that, it is a great craft, the biggest and most necessary that there is in the world. When a farmer looks at agriculture from this broad aspect, all the humdrum should be taken from his job. This broad viewpoint should give him an added dose of self-respect, and he should lose no time in joining hands with his fellow farmers to build bigger the nation's largest business, and to win for it the respect and appreciation of the American public.

On Cor-
poration
Farming

LARGE corporations have been great factors in modern business and manufacturing successes, because incorporation has enabled the organization to bring under one head all the factors necessary for the success of the business project.

Several attempts have been made in corporate farming projects, but they have generally been failures because they were organized from the top down by men who knew more about incorporation than farming. But lately the incorporation of farms by farmers have come to public notice, and these farm corporations are apparently proving successful.

Farming will become more and more a machine-operated industry which will require expenditure of money for

equipment, but will save considerable in the cost of production. This may make it advisable for several farmers to get together, buy the machinery and run their farms as one unit.

Is it too far-sighted to think that in the future, many farmers may give up their present individual unit idea and become shareholders in their local farm corporations, drawing salaries for their work, paying the corporation rent for their homes, and drawing dividends on their stock? There are possibilities of economy and efficiency in the idea, for a capable manager may be hired to direct the farming operations. As things are going nowadays, we dare not say that such a thing is impossible.

The
Potato
Crop

ON page 265 of this issue will be found a telegraphic report of the government estimate of the 1927 potato crop. This estimate is based on the condition of the crop, as reported on September 1. There was undoubtedly a further drop in the condition of the crop in the drought area, in which Michigan is included, before the recent rains and authentic reports from New England indicate a serious attack of blight as a result of an excess of rain.

As the uncertainties of the weather for the balance of the month are realized, there seems to be a strong probability that the total crop will be smaller than is indicated in the September estimates.

THE CORN BORER SITUATION.

WE cannot expect to eradicate the corn borer. What we should try to do is to learn to live with the pest so we may continue to grow corn without loss. The county agents and extension men, at a conference at Monroe last week, expressed the belief that we can keep on growing corn profitably if we but practice clean methods.

Preliminary inspections show a decrease of borers in some sections of the state, and an increase in other sections. Some of the worst fields found last year had a higher percentage of infestation than the worst fields located thus far this year. Clinton, Eaton, and Barry counties have been added to the quarantined area.

The spread of the insect in Michigan seems to be less than in 1926, and appears also to be less here than in other states. Michigan farmers can also take heart in the fact that Canadian growers in Essex and Kent counties, immediately across the border, have reduced their acreage of corn from two hundred thousand acres to twenty thousand acres. This should make it comparatively easy for our neighbors to put on an effective clean-up program.

The consensus of opinion among these extension men, who probably are closer in contact with the exact situation in the state than any other group, was that the campaign last spring, as a whole, was a success. This they believe to be the case in spite of the disadvantages resulting from the limited time in which to organize and do the work, and of changing farm practices in a single season. All commented on the farmer-cooperation in this state, which was placed at ninety-five per cent of those within the quarantined area.

Another tour of entomologists, agronomists, extension men and others, has been planned through Ohio, Michigan, and Canada, on September 21 to 23. Plans have also been completed for making tests with low-cutting corn harvesting machinery in the following counties of Michigan on the dates mentioned, as follows: Huron county, September 19; Saginaw county, September 19-20; Bay county, September 19; Tuscola county, September 22-23;

Sanilac county, September 19; St. Clair county, September 19-20; Lapeer county, September 20; Clinton county, September 20-21; Genesee county, September 20; Shiawassee county, September 21; Barry county, September 22; Eaton county, September 20-21; Ingham county, September 21-22; Livingston county, September 21-22; Oakland county, September 25-26; Macomb county, September 26-27; Wayne county, September 21; Washtenaw county, September 23-26-28; Jackson county, September 26-27; Calhoun county, September 23-27; Kalamazoo county, September 23-24; St. Joseph county, September 30; Branch county, September 30-October 3-4; Lenawee county, September 27-28-29-October 3; Monroe county, September 29-30-October 3; Hillsdale county, first week in October. The location of these tests in any county can be learned from the county agent or from the local press.

Farmers, in the quarantined area, and areas likely to be quarantined, will be wise when seeding their corn fields to so handle the corn crop that it will meet the requirements of the state regulations, which will be more strict next year than this. The crop should be cut so that the stubbles are not over two inches high, the stalks should be put into a silo, shredded, burned, or plowed under so that no remnants are exposed above the ground. If the stubbles are over two inches high, they can be treated with a stubble beater.

Necessity

I JUST happened to think that I ain't wrote nothing for this week, and it's late already. Well, it's a necessity, then, that I get right at it.

Now, a necessity is something necessary. I ain't saying that my stuff is necessary for the Michigan Farmer, or the folks what read it. I don't think nobody would lose their appetites if I didn't say anything. But the necessity is for me. I promised to write something each week, so it is necessary for me to do it.

You know, necessity is a great thing. It ain't agreeable, but it makes us do necessary things we would not do otherwise. I know that if it wasn't for necessity, I'd set under the trees reading books and sleeping, and riding around in my bus, taking the high school girls to school. But it's a necessity that I work, so I work.



Here a while ago we read about a young fellow who rode his motorcycle from Toronto to California and won \$25,000 in winning a swim. Well, the other day he went into a swim and quit early. He's got lots o' money now, so it wasn't no necessity for him to win.

I'm still working 'cause I ain't got to the condition where I kin get along without working. Some of these days maybe I'll retire to town, like lots of farmers do, and wait for my turn with the undertaker. But maybe not, 'cause Sofie will always make it necessary for me to work. I never saw anybody like work so well as Sofie. I like work all right, but I like it lots better when somebody else is doing it.

What would we do without our responsibilities and necessities? Kin you imagine all of us without them? Well, I don't think it'd work well. Seems to me we'd live like wild animals. Even savage tribes have them. So I guess it's a pretty good thing that we got them. Necessity is the harness what keeps us to our work.

Well, I guess I've got to put the bit in my mouth now and go out and milk the cows, 'cause they're mooing to be milked, and the responsibility I got toward them makes it necessary that I milk them.

HY SYCKLE

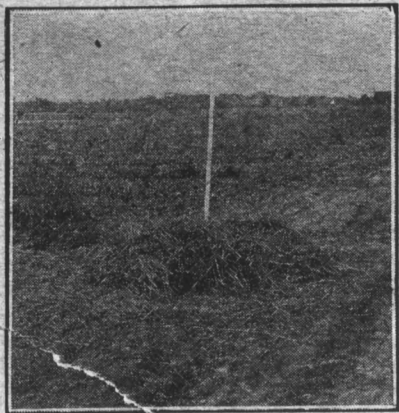
Make the Bean Harvest Safe

By Using the McNaughton System
By H. R. Pettigrove

WHEN is the frost coming? That question seems to be before every crops grower in the state at present. The nights are cool and the plants grow slowly. The corn grower seems to be as much concerned as any one. Should a frost come it will require a considerable amount of labor and time to save the crop. Some fields, of course, will not be damaged as much as others, but they will all need care.

Such a condition was witnessed by a few producers last year and, as a result, some lost their beans, some lost the best of their corn, and a few lost a part of both crops.

The McNaughton system of curing beans will aid very materially each



The McNaughton System Requires a Good Thick Pad of Straw in Building the Right Type of Stack.

season. This method takes care of the bean harvest in an exceptionally short time. The beans out of the way, the producer is ready to harvest other crops, or do other pressing fall work.

There is one point to consider, however, in such a statement, and that is—the beans must be harvested when ready. This system of curing beans is considered to be a very rapid, easy, and sure way of harvest. Very favorable reports have come in from different parts of the state from those who tried it late last year.

The beans are pulled with a puller and two puller rows are rolled together with a side-delivery rake. Then two of these larger windrows are rolled together, thus making eight bean rows in one large windrow.

After the beans are windrowed, it is next necessary to get the stakes and straw. Steel fence posts or wooden stakes about two inches in diameter can be used. The posts are placed on the rear end of a hay rack so that the ends protrude beyond, and then a load of straw is pitched on.

The wagon is driven down between the center two of four of the large windrows of beans. A stake is driven into the ground two or three rods from the end of the rows, and enough straw dropped about it to form a pad four to six inches in thickness. The wagon is moved up four or five rods and another stake set, and straw placed about it. It is better to make the stacks as the stakes are set, as not to have too much straw exposed over night, or to a possible storm. The straw forming the pad should be dry when the stacks are made.

The beans are carried in with pitchforks and the stacks built. The stacks should be about four feet in diameter and the sides kept vertical. Build these stacks thoroughly and compactly above the top of the stake, and then build a good cap.

The straw on the bottom ought to protrude beyond the beans so as to keep the rain from spattering on to the stack and damaging the beans near the ground.

After the stacks are made, collect all the loose, scattered bean plants and pods and work them into the stack,

or take them to the next stack. There will be eight to twelve of these stacks per acre, depending upon the growth of the beans.

The estimate places the rate of harvesting beans by the "McNaughton System" at two to five acres per day, per man, depending upon the beans. Weedy beans would be much slower than clean beans, and those left in the windrow over night handle more easily than those just pulled. In case of threatening weather it is best to get them into stacks as rapidly as possible and not wait for the windrows to settle.

The beans dry out or cure rapidly in these stacks, and once they are in good condition they change very little. A rain may dampen the surface for a few hours, but is gone again in a very short time.

It is, in many sections, a common practice to harvest the beans and store them in a mow of the barn until a threshing machine can be obtained. When these beans are threshed, dust and dirt will cover everything. Frequently the men working about the machine are so covered as to make recognition almost impossible.

The "McNaughton System" of harvesting beans will eliminate the dust and dirt in many a barn, and from many a ton of excellent hay. This fact alone is worth much thought because there are no farm animals which relish dusty hay, and there is no farmer who enjoys handling dusty hay, as well as having the barn covered with a thick layer of dust all the time.

This system offers a cheap crop insurance, irrespective of the weather. In bright, clear weather you are preparing for whatever may happen, and during inclement weather you can save the labor of a rapidly passing summer.

TO SAVE BEAL GARDENS.

THE alumni of Michigan State College is making efforts to save the Beal Botanical Gardens on the college grounds. The East Lansing officials have decided to run a sewer through the gardens, as it furnishes the most economical route for the sewer. It is



The McNaughton System as a Finished Product Protects the Farmer from Adverse Weather and Much Work and Worry.

said that it would take years to restore the gardens, even though the city has offered to pay for the removal of the trees and plants.

TRUCKERS LIABLE.

THE new Michigan potato grading law which is going to be rigidly enforced, makes truckers liable for selling illegal grades or ungraded stuff. The law states, "Truckers who purchase potatoes for resale purposes must not have in their possession potatoes which are not graded and properly marked." The only ones not liable under the law are growers who sell their own potatoes direct to consumer or company.

No more bothering with this!



What's happening here? They're capsuling a pig for worms. Will it do any good? Yes, but the capsuling will set him back about a week! And in a month, if it isn't all done over again, the worms will be right back!

JUST let Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic do the worming for you. Simply mix it in the feed or swill. Then watch your hogs begin to thrive, and forget about the worms. The Tonic takes care of them, as all our tests prove—and on full feed—no fasting.

Here is the common sense of it:

Hogs raised on infested ground will constantly become infested and reinfested with the ova (eggs) of worms. It is impossible to prevent these ova being taken into the system.

Then it takes these eggs only four weeks to develop into the real worms. That is why the average wormer must be repeated every four weeks if it is to be effective.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic means worm control. You give the worming dose the first ten days, and continue with the thrift dose. Worms are expelled and reinfestation is controlled.

But remember—Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not drastic. That's why it does not stunt your hogs. It does its work gradually but effectively. It keeps the worms moving through the system, undeveloped, and without interfering with the *thrift* of your hog.

You cannot judge the effectiveness of any treatment by the number of worms you see. Some will be too small to be seen with the naked eye. Others will disintegrate as they pass through the bowel.

The never-failing way to tell that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is doing the work is to watch your hogs thrive. Note the increased appetite, vigor and thrift.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

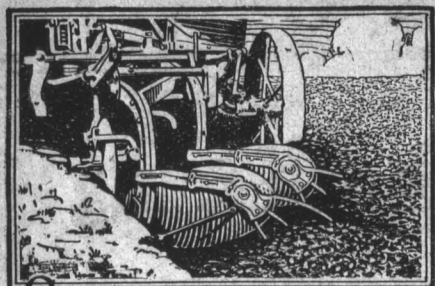
Appetizer—Worm Expeller—and Mineral Balance—all combined in one product

Costs little to use. The first extra pound of pork a hog gains each month pays for the Tonic.

Remember—When you buy Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

PRICES: 25-lb. pail \$3.00; 100-lb. drum \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9½¢; 1000 lbs. at 9¢; ton lots at 8½¢ per lb.
Except in the Far West and Canada

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



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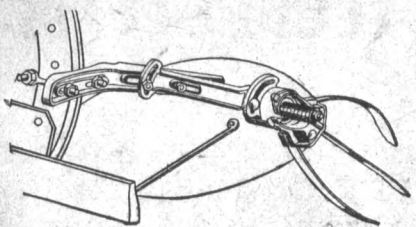
PULVERIZE the soil **WHILE** you are plowing, not afterwards. At least save the time and labor of one disking and get better results by attaching a **PLOW-MATE** to the beam of your plow—any plow. In light soils, you can plant immediately after plowing this way. The

PLOW-MATE

brings you a better principle in soil culture, slicing and shattering the soil while it is lifted loose in passing over the mould board. It cuts from the bottom up, burying all trash, *eliminating air pockets* and making a better seed bed. See your implement dealer about the **PLOW-MATE** or send \$12.50 direct on money back guarantee to

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WASHINGTON NEWS

FARM RELIEF.

THE farm relief issue is more acute than ever, notwithstanding the good crops and fairly good prices, says Senator Borah, of Idaho, who has talked over the situation with many persons throughout the west.

There is by no means universal approval of the McNary-Haugen bill among western farmers, according to Senator Borah, although the wheat farmers are quite generally for it. There is a general demand for some kind of farm relief, whether it be the McNary-Haugen bill or something else.

The McNary-Haugen bill will be passed during the coming session of Congress with enough votes in its favor to carry it over the President's veto, according to Senator Frazier, of North Dakota, who does not think that the McNary-Haugen bill goes far enough in extending aid to agriculture, but it is probably the best that can be obtained for the farmer from Congress.

CONDITIONS BETTER IN EUROPE.

THE economic situation in Europe is steadily improving, says Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, who has just completed an extensive survey of European economic conditions.

Unemployment figures have been dwindling at a gratifying rate in European countries. In the United Kingdom the decline during the past twelve months has been from 1,600,000 down

to 1,000,000. There are today over 1,150,000 more workers actually employed in the United Kingdom than there were in 1912.

The number of unemployed in Germany has fallen from 1,700,000 in June, 1926, to 541,000 in June, 1927. The decline in France during recent months was at rate of 2,000 a week.

Dr. Klein concludes that all of this betterment will undoubtedly mean improved buying power on the part of European nations, which should mean a larger demand for farm products.

TARIFF ON HAY.

THE proposed increase in the tariff on hay is giving the tariff commission considerable trouble. The New England dairy farmers are objecting to any increase in the tariff that will cause them to pay higher prices for clover hay which they are importing from Canada in large quantities. The New York state hay growers insist that an increase in the tariff on hay is necessary to save their industry from the ruinous competition of Canadian hay.

THE R. F. D.

THE vast extent of the rural mail delivery service is indicated by the fact that 44,729 rural carriers are daily carrying mail to and from the homes of the farmers to the nearest post offices. In a recent address an official of the post office department said that these post offices in the main are small, but yet there are

some cities of considerable size having rural routes leading out therefrom, for instance, Denver, Colorado, has six rural routes. Even Chicago has two, Indianapolis has seventeen, and Atlanta, Georgia, eight. It is estimated that these rural carriers reach 31,698,700 patrons, and that every week day they collectively travel 1,270,746 miles.

A BIG WHEAT POOL.

A VAST wheat pool, similar to that of western Canada, is being formed in the west, including the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Its projectors say that it will seek to improve general conditions as well as centralize marketing facilities for both domestic and export trade. A campaign is now under way to get the farmers in this wheat territory to sign a five-year contract to deliver their wheat to the pool. It is said that this pooling project has the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

News of the Week

The Sir John Carlin is flying from London, Ontario, to London, England.

The state supreme court will hear arguments on the constitutionality of a referendum on the new three cent gas law, and on the constitutionality of the law itself.

On Labor Day, 158,000 people attended the State Fair in Detroit. This is a record attendance.

Marcus Loew, noted movie and theatrical leader, died of heart failure at his home in Glen Cove, N. Y. He was fifty-seven years old.

New floods are causing damage and deaths near Lenburg, Poland.

An investigation in Boston of divorce cases reveals that men are more content with marriage than women. Seventy-seven out of every 100 divorce cases were instigated by the wife.

Another generation will find Austria annexed to Germany, according to Edgar L. Prochnik, Austrian minister to the United States.

Fifteen lives have been lost in trans-ocean flights since May 5.

Reports from Warsaw, Poland, put the total deaths from the Galician floods at 1,400.

An interurban wreck near Evansville, Indiana, caused the death of three, and injuries to forty-five. The train ran into box cars loaded with bricks.

The alien ban which will be put on Canadian aliens coming into this country to work on a quota basis, will become effective December 1. Native Canadians will not come under these restrictions.

Wayne county, Michigan, is considering a thirty mile an hour speed limit which it can make effective under the new state speed law.

The Whale, an airplane flying from England to America, landed in Spain on account of bad weather.

The St. Raphael, flying from England to America, is lost and all hope for Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, Capt. Hamilton and Colonel Minchin is given up.

Old Glory, which was flying from New York to Rome, sent out an S. O. S. 800 miles off of New Foundland. Ships which went to the rescue have found no signs of the plane.

At a meeting of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a request was made of the interstate commerce commission to require the Pullman company to pay them \$150 monthly, with tips prohibited, instead of \$72.50, and tips necessary. They said tipping was a hold-over of the old slavery days.

William Brock and Edward Schlee are proceeding nicely on their around the world flight in the Pride of Detroit. They lately encountered, successfully, wind storms in India.

I. H. Butterfield, father of President Kenyon Butterfield, of Michigan State College, eighty-six years old, recently attended the State Fair, which he has attended every year since 1854.

Rev. W. E. J. Gratz, Methodist minister of Chicago, said the safety razor was responsible for the jazz age, as it eliminated the razor strap.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the National Anti-Saloon League, died in Battle Creek, Mich. His wife was burned to death recently at their cottage at Shelby, Mich.

There's the Fence That Makes Money for Me

R. M. Frame, Canton, S. D., kept 21 brood sows for more than two months without feeding a bit of grain except the corn shelled and knocked off by his corn husking machine.

Six separate fields fenced hog-tight allows hogging down and gets the brood sows out on new ground for C. F. Hewitt, Morning Sun, Ia. Mr. Hewitt claims this produces 30% more pork at a minimum cost.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

used for hog-tight fences around 20 acre fields will bring enough extra profits in from 1 to 3 years to pay for itself through crop rotations, hogging-down, saving green feed, roughage, etc.

Claude F. Huskin, Pekin Gap, Texas, put 500 lbs. of pork on 10 pigs by turning them into a hog-tight 1 1/4 acre field of dough stage corn that would go 30 bu. to the acre. He got \$10.63 a hundred or \$53.15, and \$3.15 is all he spent for extra feed.

J. E. Hickman, Carbon, Ind., claims that a well fenced farm is worth \$25 per acre more than a poorly fenced one, other things being equal.

J. H. Fuhrmann, Hennessey, Okla., lost a yearling filly and ruined the udder of a pure blooded Holstein. Then he rebuilt every line of fence.

We have thousands of other letters on file from good farmers telling how they hogged down corn; saved fallen grain, green feed and missed corn; rotated crops and made extra profits in many other ways with hog-tight fence.

RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed" and copper bearing, is the good old Square Deal except better, longer lasting now than ever before. Full length, picket-like stays keep it straight; wavy strands keep it firm; can't-slip knots keep it tight; full gauge, honest weight—but protected now with copper mixed into the steel and by an extra heavy zinc "Galvannealed" coating. These two vital things keep rust out and give longer life at lower cost.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
4922 Industrial Street, Peoria, Illinois



What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5.00 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 fences.

Reader's Opinions

FENCE POSTS.

I FEEL sure the article in a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer relating to fence posts does not embody the latest facts. It quotes a U. S. Bulletin of 1916.

J. J. Crumley, Ph. D., associate in forestry at the Ohio Experiment Station, in his recent valuable book on all phases of practical forestry, gives the following. As guaranty of qualification to speak authoritatively on the subject of fence posts, he says he personally during the past six years examined 47,620 posts:

The three most important factors influencing the durability of timbers in the soil are: Quality or soundness, rate of growth, and species in the following order: Osage orange will last 150 to 200 years, and has no close competitor; then come black locust and red cedar very close together, with a little in favor of the locust. Considerably below these two is mulberry; then white cedar and catalpa quite close together; and below these chestnut and oak (white and bur), with a little in favor of the chestnut; then tamarack, sassafras and black ash. The durability of the last three is too poor to justify putting them in the class of post timbers.

As to rate of growth, Mr. Crumley says a post from a white oak that has grown slowly is as durable as one from a black locust that has grown very rapidly, supposing that each is perfectly sound; but one from a locust that has grown slowly will last ten times as long as one from a white oak that has grown rapidly. It is found to be a regular principle that posts cut from fast growing trees fall rapidly, regardless of the species of timber.

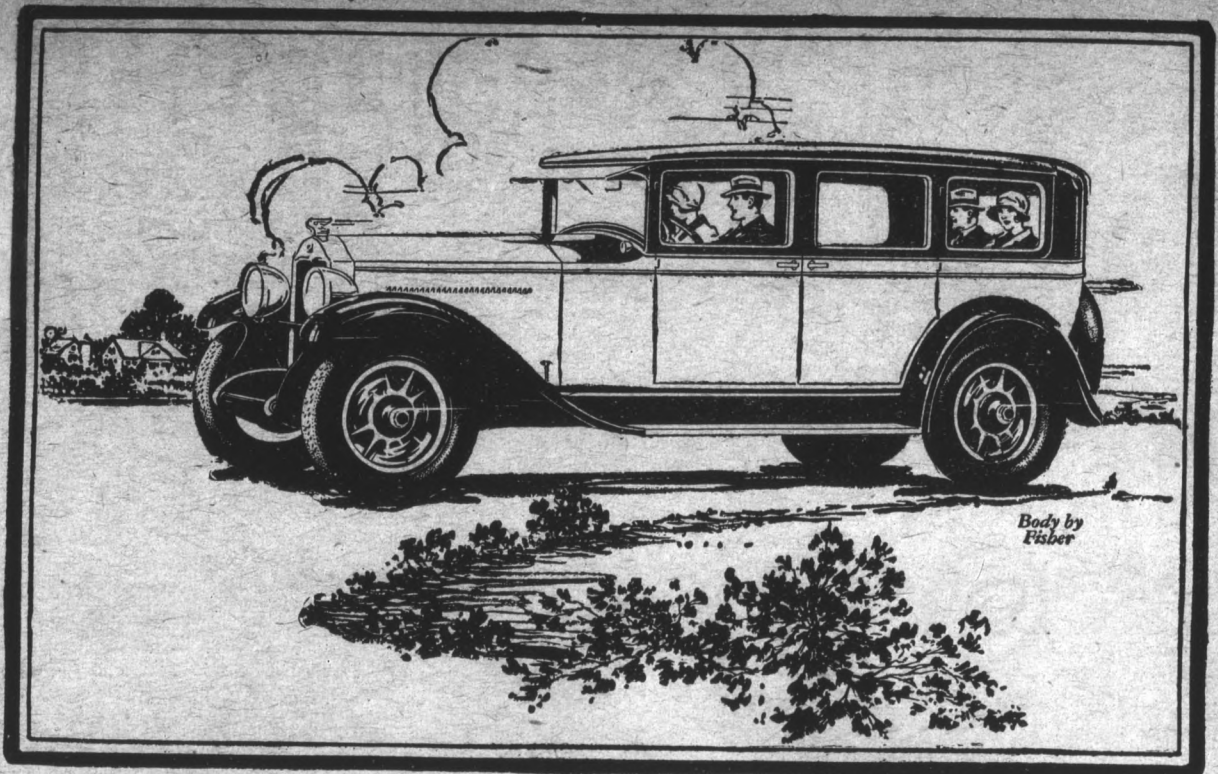
Then he gives the following facts in order also:

1. A large post usually lasts longer than a small one of the same species of wood.
2. There is no difference per se between a round and a split post.
3. A post split out is no better than a sawed one, and vice versa.
4. There is no efficacy in setting a post with the top end in the ground.
5. Seasoning a post before putting into the ground, does not make it more durable.
6. Posts in a stiff clay soil decay principally just beneath the top of the ground, while those in a porous soil decay all the way down; the effect is the same.
7. There is some evidence that it is not a good time to cut posts in the spring just as the tree begins to grow.
8. An old tree, if it is sound, will make as durable posts as a young one, and vice versa.
9. The top of the trunk of a tree, if it is sound, will make as good posts as the same trunk near the ground.

On account of peeling, it is more economical to cut posts in the spring or summer, the very time when they check worst; but the seasoning may be retarded by piling the posts in the shade, and such precaution is certainly worth while.—W. F. Nagler.

WEATHER PROPHET ATTACKS U. S. BUREAU.

HERBERT JANVRIN BROWN, the long distance weather prognosticator who predicted this year to be one without much summer, with light corn and apple crops, and serious frost injury during the summer, attacks the U. S. Weather Bureau for reporting that this year is not an abnormal one, also for its failure to make fair crop estimates. He says that the shortage of corn in a block of thirteen states, including Michigan, will be 430,000,000 bushels.



BEAUTY that surpasses all tradition

Buick for 1928 is *Beauty for 1928*—a de luxe presentation of new motor car styles by the world's foremost designers. Here is what Fashion decrees:

Graceful Bodies by Fisher, swung smartly low, without any loss of headroom or road-clearance and without resorting to smaller wheels . . . plus color harmonies, *inside and out*, en-

dowing closed car interiors with the beauty of exquisite drawing rooms—and crowning all, a refreshing air of youthfulness.

Even brief inspection of the Buick line assures you there is no longer any need to delay purchase of your new car. Buick for 1928 is *Beauty for 1928*—and performance, luxury and value for 1928 as well.

BUICK AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN, Division of General Motors Corporation
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BUICK for 1928

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT,

BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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The Michigan Farmer

RUNNING WATER WITHOUT WORK

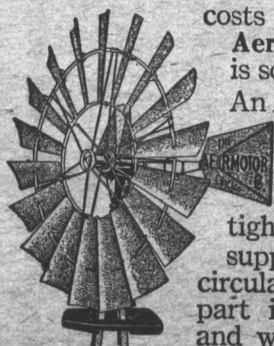
With a good Well and a good Windmill you can have all the water you want without work, worry or expense. Water from a well costs you nothing. The cost of an Auto-Oiled Aermotor is moderate. The expense for maintenance is so small that it need never be given a thought. An Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze. It will also work safely and steadily in the heavy winds. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is completely self-oiling. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case which holds a year's supply of oil. When the mill is running the oil circulates through every bearing. Every moving part is constantly and completely oiled. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Auto-Oiled Aermotors have behind them a long record of successful operation. Their merits are known the world over. For further information write

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FREE Write for pictures and descriptive folder telling how to get more for your corn. Low prices and prepaid freight in effect now.
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on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory-Freight Paid Plan will save you fully 1/3 the usual cost. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.
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See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog.
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Dept. 2814 Cleveland, Ohio

Autumn Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby



He'll Tell You How to Tell

Agricultural college agents are everywhere. One will be glad to teach you how to cull your flock.

Culling is highly important. Get rid of the birds that are eating up profits. Don't buy food for non-layers. They are a total loss.

One of the best services you can do your laying hens—and your pocketbook—is to keep Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake before them all the time. With its over 98% content of pure Calcium Carbonate, it gives them the eggshell material they must have to produce a profitable lay. It builds bone and makes fowls meaty, and keeps them healthy.

Triple-screened in Adult and Chick Sizes.

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FOR POULTRY



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is a monthly magazine for good fellows, young or old, who love the great outdoors. Each issue is crammed full of interesting stories and fascinating pictures of Hunting, Fishing, Camping and Trapping experiences and valuable information about guns, rifles, fishing tackle, camp outfits. Tells how to cook grub, how to build camps, how to train hunting dogs, where, when and how to catch fish and a thousand and one helpful hints for sportsmen.

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SPORTSMAN'S
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shown in actual size, with stag handle and two long slender blades, just what you need for skinning and cleaning fish and game. Blades are of superior quality steel just right for a good clean job of skinning.

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We will send you this Remington Sportsman's Knife and Hunting & Fishing for a whole year, 12 Big Issues.

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290 Transit Bldg., Boston, Mass.

POTATO CRATES

Standard bushel crates f.o.b. care Lansing as follows: Per dozen \$4; 50 for \$16; 100 for \$30; 300 for \$86. Immediate delivery. M. H. HUNT & SON, Lansing, Mich. 510 No. Cedar Street.

8 to 10 Weeks Old Pullets, S. C. W. Leghorns at 75c.

We sell our own stock only from 3-year blood tested birds. Use pedigreed males only. SIMON HARKEMA, Holland, Mich.

PULLETS—REDUCED PRICES

S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Even-sized, healthy, and well developed. 8 wks., 75c; 10 wks., 85c; 12 wks., 95c. Also 12 wks. old White Rocks \$1.00. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

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Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit. Write for new shippers' guide, shipping tags and quotations.

Detroit Beef Company, 1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.

GLASS CLOTH

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Admits Ultra-Violet Rays
Brings Winter Eggs

Hens quit laying in winter because glass windows stop the sun's ultra-violet rays. Give them a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed and they start laying like it was June. GLASS CLOTH admits ultra-violet light freely. The hens exercise. Egg paralysis disappears. Egg glands function. It is common for 400 hens to lay \$1000 worth of eggs in the cold months. A \$5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH makes you tremendous profits. Half a million successful users. Try it this winter. Make big egg money. Order a roll at once. It will pay you.

New super-strength material just out. "Tough as boot leather." Strongest material of its kind on earth. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. No additional cost.

\$5.00 brings big roll 45 feet long and 36 inches wide. Samples and Book, "Feeding for Eggs," free. Catalog showing uses, on request. If your dealer does not have it, order direct from us.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
TURNER BROS., Bladen, Nebr., Wellington, Ohio Dept. 423

THERE is only one sure way of dodging the losses due to the exposure of pullets in cold fall winds and rains. House them early in comfortable buildings, and keep them housed. Then you can control the flock in any kind of weather, and do not have the pullets roosting outside at night, or huddling in the protection of buildings on the range during the day.

This early housing of the pullets helps to prevent the loss of pullet eggs which may be scattered on the range or in the colony house litter. It prevents the setback that results when pullets, which are already laying, are moved and placed under strange conditions. Pullets which become familiar with the inside hopper's and nests before egg production starts, are the most apt to continue production throughout the fall and winter.

Of course, it is not possible to prevent some early laying on the range if the flock is properly fed. And it is better to have a few birds lay early and moult, than to retard the entire flock through underfeeding. But do not delay housing so long that the flock are injured. Some of the raw cold rains of later September and early October are almost as bad as a snow storm in the effect on laying pullets which are not properly protected.

Pullets Like Old Roosts.

Pullets learn to like their roosts in the colony houses and fruit trees. After they have been housed for several weeks the weather may be warm and sunshiny, and there is a great temptation to turn out the flock for a few more days of exercise on the range. If this is done, and the pullets have any way of returning to their old roosts, they are apt to leave the laying house some evening just before a hard storm and it is a most discouraging job picking them from the trees and gathering them in crates for the journey back to the laying quarters.

There is little gained in trying to scare laying pullets from their old haunts into a new house. If the birds are Leghorns they will be flighty enough without making them any more shy of their caretaker. The best way is to pick up the birds from their colony houses at night with the aid of a small spotlight which can be snapped on and off rapidly as the birds are located.

Pullets that have been roosting in trees near the colony houses can be kept out of the trees with sunflower stalks or poles, and most of them will gather in the colony houses where they can be picked up and crated with as little confusion as possible.

When there are many pullets to be moved it often pays to leave them in the crates over night and move the crates to the laying houses in the morning. Then the poultryman has a better light and is more rested and can do a better job of culling and treating the birds for lice.

As each pullet is taken from the crate, it can be inspected for weight, general health and vigor, and prospective laying ability. All birds that are poor prospects for winter profits can be isolated for future observation, sold as fryers, or used for meat at home. They should not be sold to amateur poultrymen to establish a flock. The beginners have a tough enough time getting along when they buy A-grade pullets.

Treat Pullets For Lice.

Before a pullet is released in a section of the laying house, the bird should be treated with sodium fluoride or blue ointment to control body lice. This will usually protect the pullets until the arrival of hot weather in the spring. The biggest part of the work of treating poultry for lice is the catching of the birds. So it pays to finish that work while you have the

pullets under control and are not apt to miss a single bird.

Some poultrymen place a large box of coal or wood ashes in each section of their laying houses. The hens dust in the ashes and undoubtedly remove many body lice by the process. The hens also eat bits of the ash, and some hens show a tendency to eat large quantities of the ashes. I am not sure that ashes are good for the crop of a hen because of the lye.

Last winter I placed a box of ashes in some of the sections of my poultry houses. In other sections I did not use ashes, but used garden loam. In one section I did not use any material for dusting. In the sections where the ashes were used, a few of the hens which continually ate ashes developed a bad crop condition and did not consume as much laying mash. I figured that the ashes were to blame for that condition.

In the sections with garden loam in the dust boxes there were no cases of a bad crop, which led me to believe that the hens did not eat the dust as they ate ashes. Or at least, there were no cases of crop trouble caused by the dust. In the section without dusting material the hens got along very well. Sometimes they dusted, or attempted to dust, in the straw litter.

The house without a dust box was the cleanest, and the nests and walls were fairly free from dust. Garden loam soon becomes a fine dry powder and is fanned all over the house when the hens are dusting. The hens were treated for lice and did not need a dust bath just for body louse protection.

The above project was what I call a farmer's experiment. Nothing to write a bulletin about, but rather interesting, at least for my own poultry operations. In conclusion, I would say that I am not going to dump any hard coal or wood ashes, or ashes of any kind into the dust boxes in the poultry houses. I do not think that ashes are good for a hen's crop or a chick's crop. It is undoubtedly much better to feed the poultry their minerals in the form of bone meal, ground limestone, or commercial mineral mixtures. Possibly my observations on the use of ashes in the poultry ration are not correct, but a lot of farmers give their hens access to the stove ashes and there seems to be little reliable information available to definitely tell us whether ashes are good for a hen's crop or not.

GROUND WHEAT IN MASH.

Would like a little information regarding the feeding of ground whole wheat, or the bran and middlings to chickens. The cost per pound of ground wheat being less than either bran or middlings, could one secure good results from the chickens by substituting ground wheat for bran and middlings in the standard ration of equal parts of ground corn, oats, bran and middlings? What would be the objections to feeding the ground wheat in the dry feed?—T. J. F.

It is often economical to feed ground wheat in the laying mash in place of bran and middlings, and it gives good results. It is a general custom to grind 150 pounds of wheat and then add fifty pounds of bran to replace the 100 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of middlings commonly used in the home-made laying mash formulas. This addition of a small amount of bran helps to add bulk to the ration, and seems to give better results than using ground wheat as a substitute for all the bran and middlings in the ration.

There are almost half a million fewer people living on farms in the United States this year than a year ago.

Though cypress trees often grow with their roots submerged, their seeds will not sprout under water.

Horticulture

PROBABLY BLIGHT.

My trees are not doing well. The limbs die and the leaves turn black. nothing seems to be eating them.—W. W.

It is somewhat difficult to tell what might be troubling your trees, although your description leads us to think that very likely blight is attacking them. This is a bacterial disease which enters through the blossoms or through wounds in the bark. It settles in what are called "blight cankers" and the only way to control the disease is to cut out these cankers during the dormant period of the tree.

We would suggest that you write to the Horticultural Department of the Michigan State College at East Lansing, Michigan, for the bulletin on blight control.

ASPARAGUS BEETLES

My asparagus plants are being troubled by a small red and green bug with white spots that is eating the leaves. How can I get rid of these bugs?—M. G.

I would say from the description that the insect working on the asparagus plants is the old fashioned asparagus beetle. Now that the asparagus season is over it is a very good practice to spray all of the feathery asparagus plants with arsenate of lead. Use one and one-half pounds to fifty gallons of water and spray thoroughly. On your success in killing them off now will depend largely your crop of asparagus next year.

CABBAGE WORMS

What can I do for cabbage worms, which are destroying our cabbage? J. B.

Up to the time cabbages head it is perfectly safe to use one of the arsenicals either arsenate of lead or some similar poison, either as a dust or as a spray.

After heads are well formed the writer feels loath to advise the use of an arsenical because sometimes a large amount gets washed down in the head and remains there as a source of danger to the user of the cabbage.

We, therefore, are advising the use of hellebore which becomes comparatively harmless after exposure to the weather. Put one-half ounce of hellebore in a gallon of water and spray thoroughly or else mix some with about ten times its volume with hydrated lime or cheap flour and dust on thoroughly.

Perhaps this is going to extremes but the danger of poisoning is over come in this way since the hellebore is an organic poison and breaks down in a few days, gradually becoming entirely harmless after sufficient time has elapsed.—R. H. Pettit.

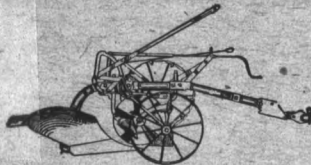
BUILDING GREENHOUSES.

I would like to ask a few questions. I am planning to build six greenhouses. Could you send me a sketch of how they should? I have property 600 feet square to build on. Should houses run east and west or north and south? Which is best? Where could I buy the lumber for it? I want to build the houses 25 feet by 200 feet. Should the boiler be placed in center of houses or at either end? What boiler would you recommend? Which would you recommend steam or hot water? How many feet of lumber, glass and pipe would I need?—A. J.

The desired information may be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1318, a copy of which may be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor, M. S. C.

It is predicted that in a few years twenty-five per cent of the American automobile production will be sold abroad.

OLIVER 3AXX
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FOR THE
FORDSON



The Oliver Big Base Plow is a soil builder. Your stalks are returned to the soil to improve fertility

"And Besides Controlling the CORN BORER—"

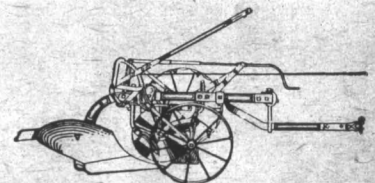
"AND besides controlling the Corn Borer it can't be beat for any plowing job—" "It's the all-purpose plow. In the fall we use it for regular plowing and in the spring for controlling the Corn Borer."

Remarks like these coming from owners of Oliver Big Base Corn Borer Plows are heard on every hand. For fall plowing they find the big base pulverizes the soil thoroughly and makes an ideal seed bed. Next spring these plows will continue their fight against the Corn Borer by doing this same high quality plowing which is recommended for controlling the pest.

Owners of the Oliver Big Base Plow tell us it is not necessary to buy expensive equipment and perform entirely new steps in their farm work in order to control the Corn Borer. Plowing all of the stalks and trash completely under solves the problem in one operation. You have to plow anyway—why not do the job right?

Whether the Corn Borer has reached your territory or not, the Oliver Big Base Corn Borer Plow is the plow to use. Furnished for use with horse or tractor power. Your Oliver dealer will be glad to demonstrate it.

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Write now for prices and the Solvay Lime Book—free on request.
THE SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
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Sold by
LOCAL DEALERS

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 244).
methods, but no living man can hope to even imitate many of them.

New and interesting features of the fair this year were the cow-calling and hog-calling contests, and the old-fiddlers' competition. The horse-pulling, while not so new, still thrilled the mammoth crowds.

One of the things at which I never cease to marvel is the way in which the fair grounds are kept clean. At night they may be littered with an incalculable amount of old paper and other refuse, but morning crowds find everything ship-shape and in order again. It is but another example of what organization can accomplish.

Although we enjoyed the days spent at the fair, one of the best features of the trip was the pleasure of returning home once more. A person has to go away for a while to really appreciate the comforts and conveniences which home affords. The peaceful quiet of the farm, the regular, wholesome meals, and the soft familiar bed all seem better than ever after they have been missed for a while. It is good to be back among people one knows and can trust.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS.

OF the 899,431 cars of apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, grapefruit, lemons, lettuce, onions, oranges, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and watermelons shipped to market last year, 500,152 cars were unloaded in thirty-six cities, according to the bureau of agricultural economics. The entire contents of the 500,000 cars were not actually consumed in these cities, however, large quantities being hauled by trucks and railroads to the surrounding territory. New York is by far the leading market, the number of cars of fruits and vegetables reaching the metropolis during 1926 was 125,253.

ARE YIELDS DECREASING?

(Continued from page 245).
or bunt, is highly recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. Two to two and one-half ounces of copper carbonate dust will treat a bushel of seed. It must be thoroughly spread over the wheat by mixing or stirring the grain and copper carbonate dust together. Home-made mixing machines are described in Miscellaneous Circular No. 76, which may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Similar information in detail may also be secured from the Michigan State College at East Lansing.

Mr. Drees also reports an increase in rye and other undesirable mixtures in wheat, due to the use of impure seed. Such dockage also results in price cuts. It can be avoided by the preparation of a clean seed-bed and the use of pure seed. Where wheat follows a cleanly cultivated crop, such as beans or corn, or where it is planted on summer fallow, the weeds in the soil should not give much trouble. Dirty wheat, under such conditions, comes from impure seed. A good fanning mill on every farm will more than pay for itself in the cleanliness of crops grown from seed which has been given a thorough screening and fanning. Where mixtures like rye have crept in, or where the vigor of the seed has been hurt by disease or weather conditions, new seed ought to be purchased.

That is a good time to remember the experiences of the users of certified seed of the improved varieties, the quality, vigor, and productivity of such seed being one of the factors that has helped skillful growers keep their wheat crop on just as productive a basis as in the days of virgin soil.



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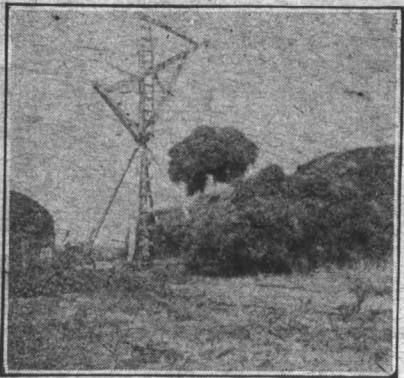
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How much material will you require, or give us the size of your building for us to estimate.

Handy Man's Corner

EFFICIENT UNLOADING OUTFIT.

THE illustration shows the unloading derrick designed by E. C. Compson, and used upon his farm near Remus to stack hay in the open. The derrick is mounted upon skids and is easily moved from place to place. The mast with the cross-arm shown in the cut, revolves, so hay is lifted vertically from the load and deposited in the center of the stack. This cross-arm is so adjusted that it automatically swings over the stack as the team pulls on the rope, and then swings back into place over the load as the



Stacking Derrick Swinging a Load.

tension on the rope slackens. Mr. Compson is president of the newly formed Michigan Agricultural Engineering Association. We feel that he has made a contribution in the development of this unloading derrick.—B. W.

WATER WHEEL FOR POWER.

Can you tell me what size turbine water wheel I will need to get, six or eight horsepower? What size pipe should I use for same? There is two feet fall and plenty of water. Would some other wheel be better; and where could I obtain the wheel?—F. McN.

Probably the water turbine would be the most satisfactory arrangement for the development of power from streams having a little fall.

We have no data on the size of turbine necessary to get six or eight horsepower, as the power would depend largely on the quantity of water, and head under which it is used. I would suggest that you write directly to the manufacturers of water turbines, who will supply you with specific information on their machines. I have obtained the following data from one of the catalogs of these manufacturers which does not give very definite information, inasmuch as the head is more than two feet, as specified in the letter. The special type to which I refer is a complete hydro-electric plant with a seven-foot head, which requires 250 cubic feet per minute, and a pipe with a diameter of twelve inches to develop one kilowatt of current, which is about one and a third horsepower.

To obtain the information as to the size of turbine, it is necessary to know several things in regard to the stream. They are as follows: Head in feet or fall; quantity of water available in cubic feet per minute; source of supply—spring, wells, or stream; is the flow of water normal, and what is its approximate maximum and minimum? What length of pipe would be required to connect plant with head water?—H. H. Musselman.

OVERHEAD COST OF HAY BALER.

What should I ask per ton for the use of a power hay press making 14x16 bales?—W. W.

The average power hay press costs around \$500, and surveys made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates a life of about 14.5 years, from forty to forty-seven days use per year, and from 800 to 1,000 tons per season. This would make the overhead cost per year, including interest, depreciation,

repairs, and upkeep, shelter, etc., about 14.2 per cent of the first cost, or \$71 per year. Assuming forty days, 350 hours, and 800 tons, this would make the overhead \$1.80 per day, twenty cents per hour, and nine cents per ton. This seems rather low to me, but forty days is quite a long season. If I were trying to make money on such a machine, I would figure on twenty-three days, 200 hours, and 475 tons, which would make the overhead \$3.10 per day, thirty-five cents per hour, and fifteen cents per ton. If, by good management I got in a longer season, it would be well-earned profit. This covers only the baler overhead and does not include power, bale ties, or wages of owner and other men he may furnish. This will vary with the number furnished, and the wages which must be paid.

IN answer to a recent inquiry concerning the effect of drainage on swamp hay, would say that a neighbor of mine has a peat swamp from which he cut swamp hay. This swamp was kept wet in several places by underground springs. He improved it by digging a long ditch, with cross ditches through the springy sections, allowing the water to drain away. The soil is now almost dry enough to farm, but the natural swamp hay has all died out.—Subscriber.

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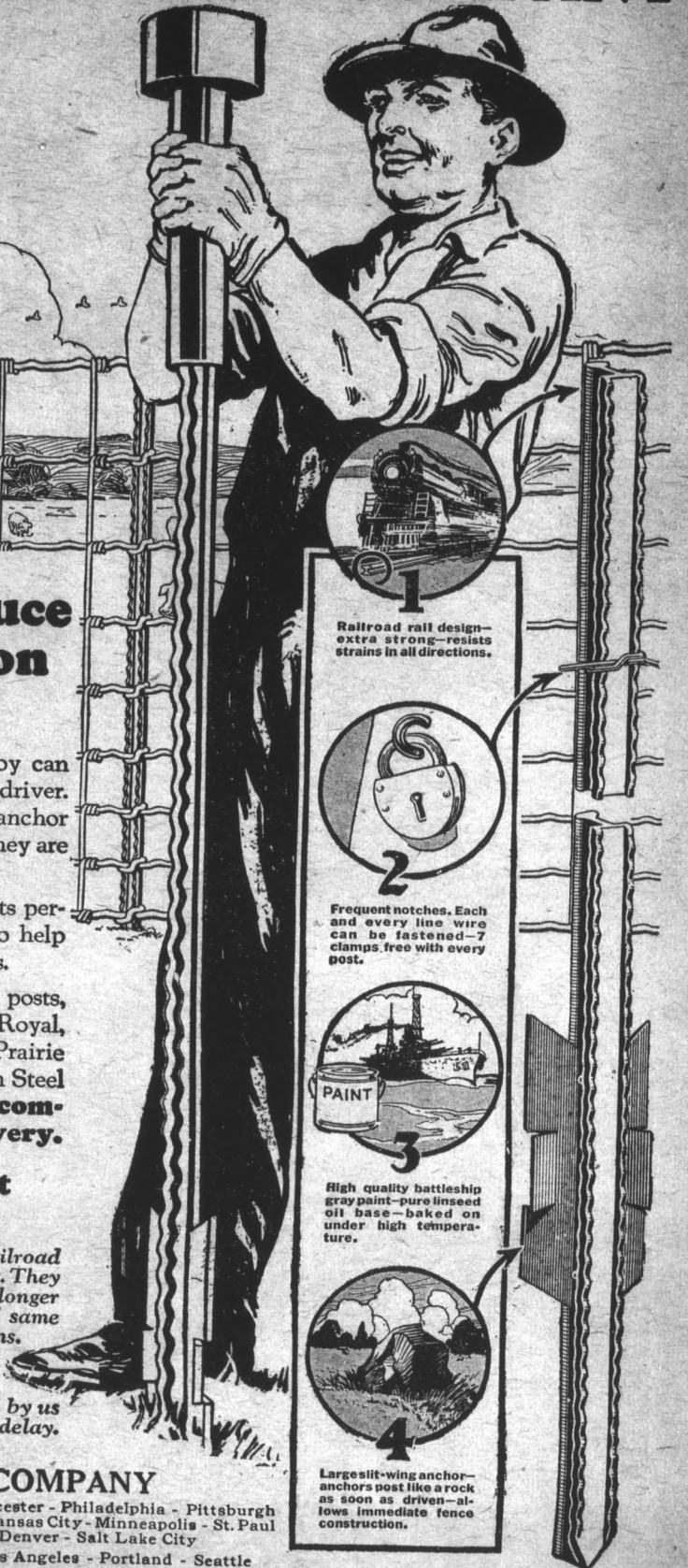
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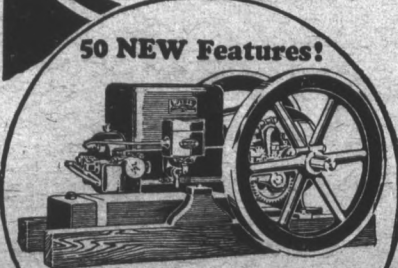
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Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

Information Sought from Black Neb

COMING from a tryst with Jack Miller, Beth Brown encounters Juanita Fernandez, whom she believes has spied upon her. After a bitter quarrel Juanita goes home, asserting that she never will speak to Beth again. As a further test of Beth's faith in Jack Miller, Hal comes to tell her that Big Judd had found Black Neb, old Captain Pettibone's servant, who had disappeared, but Hal's jubilant announcement that he had "got the goods on Jack Miller" fills Beth with apprehension.

"Tell me quick, Hal," cried Beth. "Just what have you found out? Was anyone with Black Neb? Has he got the gold?"

"No," said Hal with chagrin in answer to both questions. "There wasn't anyone with Black Neb and so far as we know he hasn't even got a dime. But Big Judd found him living in a shack in the little town of Wymore, and folks there who know Jack Miller said he'd been bringing food."

"That doesn't prove anything," said Beth indignantly. "Perhaps Jack is just being kind to the old black man. You said you knew Jack was guilty."

"Of course he's guilty," insisted Hal, "or he wouldn't have kept that old reprobate in hiding. They had the gold in that cave, I'd stake my life on that. The thing now is to arrest the old Negro and Jack Miller and make 'em tell where it's hidden."

"Arrest them?" cried Beth. "On what charge, I'd like to know? You can't arrest a man for taking food to another man."

"There you go again," cried Hal furiously, "standing up for that traitor. You'll soon find out whether or not we can't arrest 'em. Dad's swearing out a warrant charging both Black Neb and Jack Miller with removing valuable property from this farm. We saw the chest which held the gold, we believe it was taken from the steel-walled room out through the secret tunnel. And don't forget that someone came through the tunnel into the basement that night I shot at him. I believe that was Jack Miller. There was something left that he wanted. We'll make him talk, I tell you."

HAL," said Beth earnestly, "don't do something that you'll regret all your life. You can't force anyone to talk. Let us go to Black Neb kindly and try and get him to tell us what he knows. He may not be bound by any promise as Jack is."

"I think Beth may be right," observed Father Brown, who had joined them. "After all, Hal, suspicion is not proof, and no actual injury has been done us. The brass-bound box may be Black Neb's personal property. It may never have belonged to

the old Captain. Remember that Black Neb was a seafaring man also. Let us go slowly until we are sure of our ground."

With all the impatience of youth Hal fought to carry his point. The



Black Neb, the Mysterious Servant of Old Captain Pettibone, and Friend of Jack Miller, Begins to Tell Beth a Strange Story.

time had come to use force, he insisted, the guilt of Jack Miller should be evident to any sane person. But Henry Brown, once his mind was made up, could not be swayed. "We'll all hop into the flivver and go over to Wymore," announced Father Brown. "Big Judd is on guard there, and certainly we are in no danger from a poor old darkey. Perhaps kindness, not force, is the weapon we need. By George," concluded Father Brown with sudden inspiration, "we'll let Beth talk to him. Beth has a way with her."

Only a score of miles away from the House of the Lone Oak, Wymore nestled in the hills, a little town of mixed population, where the advent of one more black man would cause little comment. Big Judd was parading before a little shack, a curious crowd of Negroes watching him, when the Brown's car came to a stop and Hal stepped out to greet the giant woodsman. "He's right in heah," announced Big Judd, swelling with his own importance. "Nobody can't get away from me once I catch 'em. Get back from thar!" A black boy who had stepped up to peep through a window scuttled back in alarm.

"I can't get nary word outen him," complained Big Judd. "Just keeps on sayin' that he's got to see Jack Miller. Wait till I get my hands on that varmint. He'll talk." Big Judd clutched

with his great fingers suggestively, and Beth shuddered.

"Well," said Father Brown, "we'll call on the old fellow, anyway. Hal you're too impulsive. You stay out here with Big Judd. Mother and Beth can go in with me." As they entered the door Beth's heart beat tumultuously. Was the mystery skein finally to be unravelled?

ON a cot lay an old, old black man, his white wool scanty, his few remaining teeth mere snags. Certainly

not a formidable enemy, and Black Neb smiled ingratiatingly as Father Brown spoke to him.

"Set down," said the old man, "I reckon you is the folks who lives whar me an' old marse lived. Big Judd, he tole me you was a comin'."

"You don't mean that you've never seen us before," exclaimed Mother Brown.

"Never ma'am," answered the old Negro, and his words had the ring of truth. "I left thar after old marse died and I ain't never been back sense."

"Won't you tell us what you know of the pirates who attacked you and Captain Pettibone, and the chest of gold which, according to the will, would belong to us if found on the farm?" asked Father Brown.

Into the eyes of Black Neb crept a crafty look. "I ain't got much to tell," he answered, "an' all that I tell will be to this young lady here. She's a friend of my young Marse Jack."

"Why not tell us?" asked Mother Brown, but Black Neb shook his head stubbornly and lay back on his pillow. The Brown seniors exchanged glances then started for the door. "It's up to you, daughter," whispered Mother Brown, and Beth felt that she bore a great responsibility.

Black Neb opened his eyes to find Beth sitting by his bedside. A wan smile brightened his black face. "Young Marse Jack has done told me about you," said Black Neb, "and I'm gwine to tell you what I know." Beth leaned forward in rapt attention as the old Negro began to speak.

(Continued next week.)

The Kingdom Divided

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IS common sense a Christian virtue? Can one be a Christian without it? Can he be any good without it? Did you ever know a good person who aimed high, but who had no sense? It looks as though it is about as indispensable as honesty, perhaps not quite. The main figure in the lesson for this week was not blest with sense, common, uncommon or horse. He was so conceited, so filled up with the idea of his own importance that



he could not see anyone but himself. It may be the proverb-maker had Rehoboam in mind when he wrote, "Seest thou a man wise in his own eyes? There is more hope of a fool than of him."

I don't know what we should expect any more of Rehoboam. He was a king's son, and kings' sons have been noted for their want of sense and of a knowledge of men and affairs. His father was the most luxurious monarch of his day, who spent more money for pleasures than David spent on

the upkeep of the government. A man who has seven hundred wives cannot be said to set an example of economy and self-restraint before his sons. Men such as Saul and David had come up from the ranks. They knew men. Danger, hard circumstances, rough men, furious storms, personal combat, these had all been their teachers. But Rehoboam? No. Poor little king's son, he did not know life. He knew the soft furniture of the palace, the guardianship of tutors, the smiles and simperings of princesses who wanted their daughters to marry him. When the crisis came, Rehoboam was not there. He was ill-prepared, one-sided, top-heavy, impotent.

The taxes in the nation had been heavy. It takes money to support so many wives, and so many cavalry horses, and all the other paraphernalia that Solomon had had. The building program also had been heavy. The people endured it under the old king. But wait, said they. Some day he will die, and we will see if the young king will not make some needed reforms. So, when Rehoboam was nicely seated on the throne, and his royal father was buried with pomp and ceremony, the

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acrés—Help! Help! A Couple of Barrels, Please!



canny Hebrews sent a delegation to see him, and suggest a letting-up of the taxes. The king consulted with the old men, first. That was good. He had a bit of sense there. Some of the old men no doubt remembered David's reign. They knew the humble circumstances of the rank and file of the people. They knew, what was more, the temper of the people, something that Rehoboam seemed serenely unconscious of. Said the old men, as they stroked their beards and looked down upon their ample noses, "Better go easy, your majesty. The people have for a long time been restive under the burden of taxation." But this was not what the inexperienced monarch desired. He wanted some one to tell him to go ahead, and spend money. What were the rabble for, anyway, if it wasn't to provide the money so their king could cut a swell figure? So, Rehoboam called in his personal friends, the younger men, who wanted a gay court, and a monarch who would be a good spender. "What do you say?" the king asked. "Put it to them," said they. "Make the people pay. They've nothing else to do. Tell them your little finger is thicker than your father's thigh."

Oh, Rehoboam, are you not a bit regretful now? You didn't know, did you? You had had no experience with the masses of folk who make up the population, and you were not aware of the tons of dynamite that may be touched off, by the most commonplace citizens. Your grandfather, David, never would have made this mistake. He knew his people. He knew that the most meek looking shepherd may be aroused to a pitch of fury that will not shrink from attacking wild beasts or savage men.

So, the kingdom was split in two, from that day, and never was reunited. For several centuries the two little kingdoms glared at each other, with no love lost, and often at war, using up their best man power, and making a tragic spectacle of waste. But to show still further how little judgment the king had, he sent to Israel as special ambassador, Adoram, the superintendent of public works, who was hated as a hard taskmaster. He was about the last man on earth to send to the aroused men of the north, to treat with them at this critical moment. The men of Israel promptly responded by stoning him to death. So that was that.

America had her time also with an attempted split. The Hebrews had no Lincoln to save them, hold them steady in their hour of peril. America had. What if the south had succeeded, and had split off, and left two republics facing each other? Then some other states in the south would very likely have separated from the rest, and soon there would have been half a dozen republics, each with its president and its own money system, and its tariff and its border patrol. No, said Lincoln and Stanton and Grant and Seward and millions of other folk in the north, this must never be. We will go to arms to save the Union and keep all the stars in the flag. Today, our boys and girls stand up in school and repeat the salute to the flag. "I pledge allegiance to my flag, and the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." If you ever think you haven't anything to thank God for, get down and thank Him for Lincoln and the leaders who saw the hour of peril, and struck blows in time to save the nation.

I wish we had time to tell about Jeroboam, who became king of the new nation of Israel. A most interesting man, who, like David and Lincoln, came up from the ranks.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 18.

SUBJECT:—The Kingdom Divided. I Kings 12:2 to 20.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Proverbs 16:18.

"By the Way"

SUITABLE COLORS.

Rea—"Liza, what fo' yo' buy dat odder box of shoe blakin'?"

Liza—"Go on, dat ain't shoe black-in'; dat's my massage cream."

WISE PUPIL.

History Teacher—"Who followed King George of England?"

Pupil—"Mary did."

Teacher—"Who followed Mary?"

Pupil—"Her lamb, of course."

PUTTING ONE OVER.

Two little girls were saying their prayers prior to being tucked in for the night. When both had finished, the younger of the two climbed on her mother's knee and said: "Mother, Clara only asked for her 'Daily Bread.' I asked for 'Bread and Jam'."

RATHER PREMATURE.

One day in school the teacher asked Johnny to tell all he knew about Ab-

raham Lincoln. Johnny said he was born in a cabin which he helped to build.

A GOOD REASON.

Professor—"A fool asks more questions than wise men can answer."

Freshman—"That is why we all flunked."

NOBODY HOME.

Lady—"Why didn't you send a man to mend my electric bell?"

Electrician—"I did madam, but as he rang the bell three times and got no answer, my man decided that there was nobody home."

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Bank Teller—"Sorry madam, but your account is already quite a bit overdrawn."

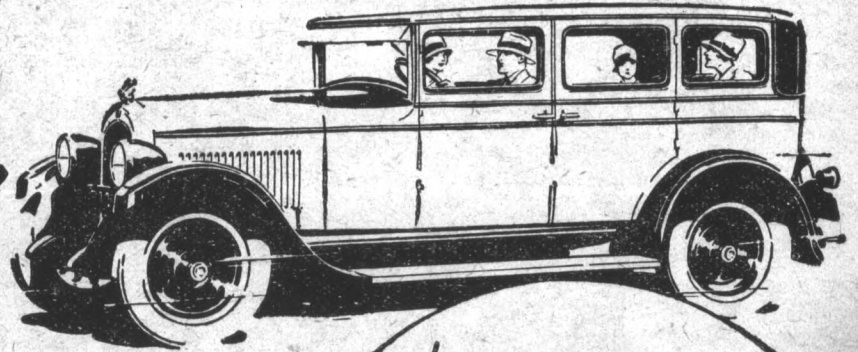
Lady—"Well, suppose it is? Haven't I a right to do what I please with my own accounts?"

MAMMA'S LITTLE PET.

Fond Mamma—"And did you, little pet, learn anything at school today?"

Little Pet—"I learnt two kids bet-ter'n to call me 'mamma's little yet!'"

NEW CHRYSLER "52"



*Still Higher Quality—
Yet Lower Prices*

You need only to glance at Chrysler's latest product—the new "52"—and at its astonishingly low prices—to realize that again Chrysler Standardized Quality has yielded more to the buyer than money has ever been able to buy before.

Examine and note the full size and roominess of its staunch, handsome body of wood and steel. Enjoy its ample seating capacity for adult passengers. Delight your eye with its grace and trimness of appearance, its luxury of appointment.

Here are flowing lines, beautiful hardware, luxurious mohair upholstery and every refinement of detail—combined in a car you will be proud to own.

We are eager that you ride in it. We want you to see how easily and smoothly it gives you 52 unvarying miles and more per hour. Enjoy the snap of its pick-up, 5 to 25 miles per hour in 8 seconds. See how smoothly it out-performs all others with which you may contrast it.

After such a thorough test we are sure you will agree that, at such low prices, these Chrysler "52" advantages are obviously outstanding over all competition.

\$725

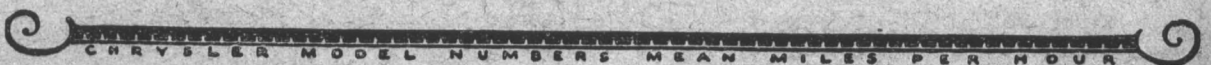
TO \$75 F.O.B. DETROIT.

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-5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds
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New Chrysler "Red-Head" Now Available for New "52"

The new Chrysler "Red-Head" engine, giving extra speed, pick-up and hill-climbing ability, is designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas. It is now standard in the Roadsters of the new Chrysler "52" and is available for all other "52" body types at slight extra cost. Any Chrysler dealer will gladly give you full particulars and an impressive demonstration of the "Red-Head" engine advantages.

NEW CHRYSLER "52" PRICES—Coupe \$725; 2-door Sedan \$735; Roadster (with rumble seat) \$725; 4-door Sedan \$795; De Luxe Sedan \$875. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.



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Kill rats wholesale

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Actual tests proved that it killed rats and mice every time, but other animals and poultry were not injured by the largest doses. Think what that means to farmers and merchants.

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Use K-R-O freely. Place it around your home, your barn, your granary or farmyard. Contains no arsenic, phosphorus or barium-carbonate. As your druggist, 75c. Large size, (4 times as much) \$2.00. Or sent direct from us postpaid if he cannot supply you. Satisfaction guaranteed. K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

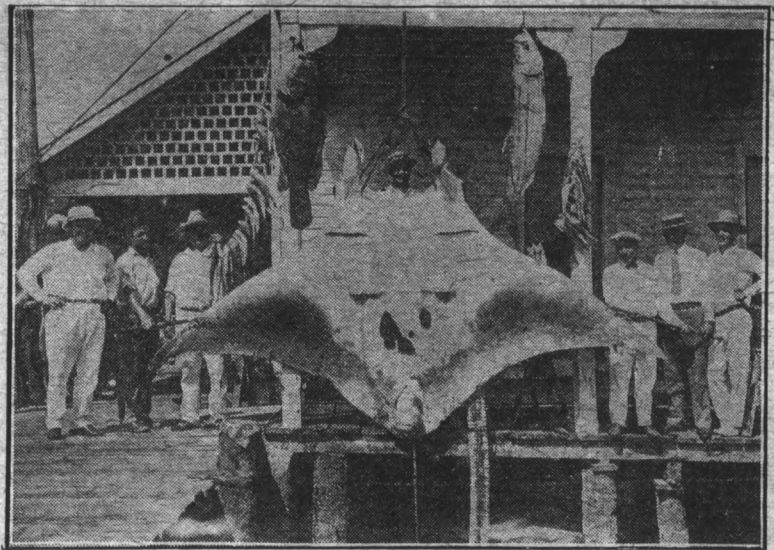
INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., August 31, 1927.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 1/2%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable October 15th, 1927, to holders of record at the close of business October 1, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.

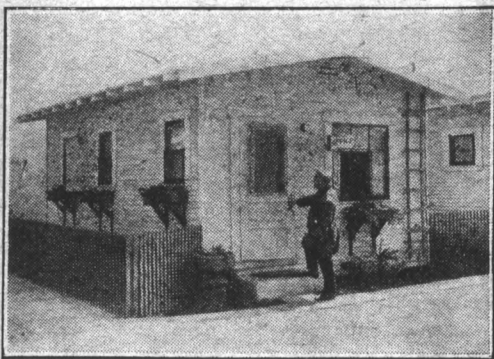
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



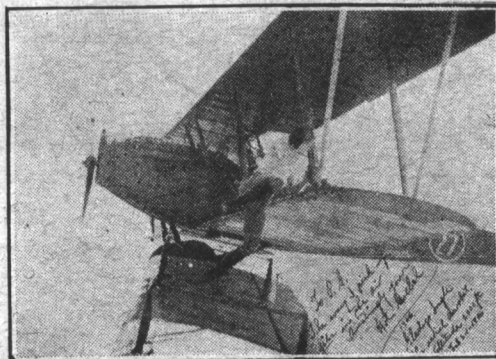
It would appear that beautiful maidens with long, old-fashioned tresses are back in style, for movie directors are calling for "extras" with unshorn locks.



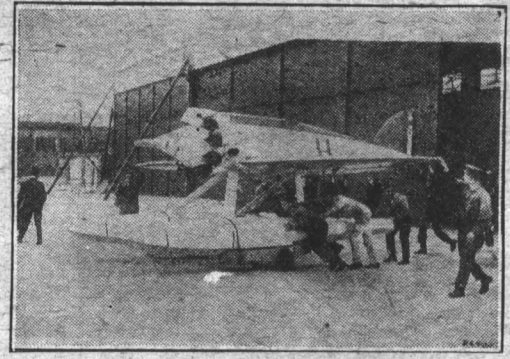
Part of the catch of 13,375 pounds of giant fish made by the Daytona Fishing Club, included four devil fish, like one shown, two of which weighed 3,500 lbs., one 4,000 lbs., and one 1,500 lbs.



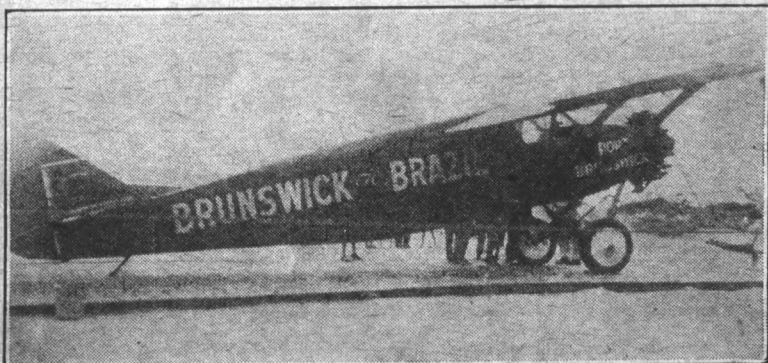
H. A. Clark, of California, has instigated a national chain of auto camps to be set a two-days' drive apart.



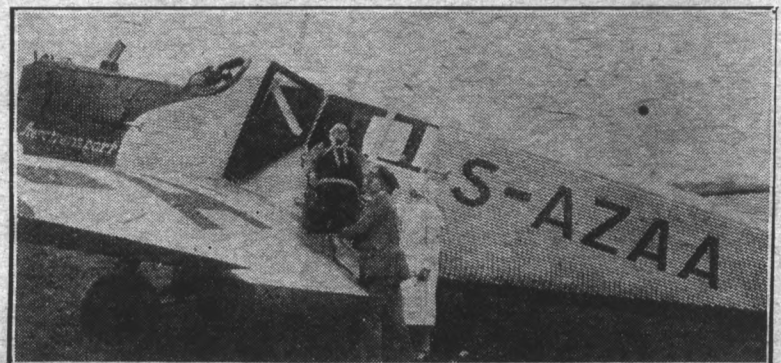
Art Goebel was a regular air sheik when he picked up Gladys Ingle from the wing of a passing plane.



Britain's third mystery seaplane, lightest one in existence, will try for Schneider cup.



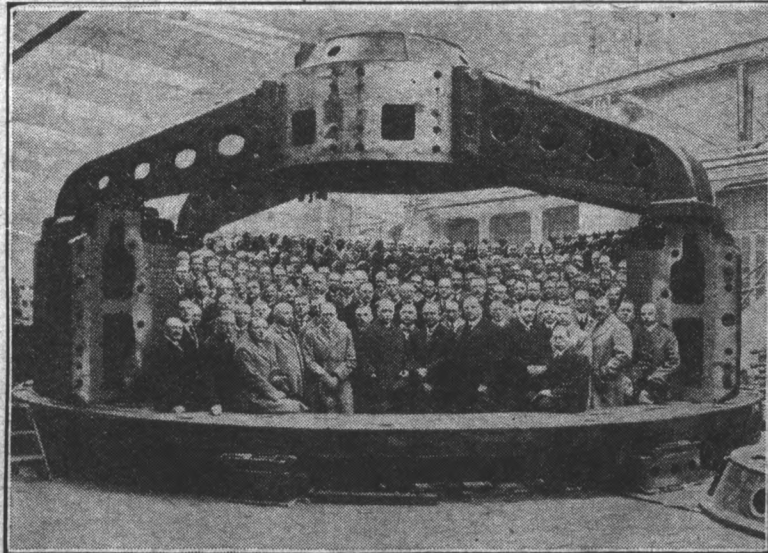
The "Port of Brunswick" monoplane in which Paul Redfern hoped to fly from Brunswick, Georgia, to Brazil, South America. His plane is now reported lost somewhere in the Amazon jungles.



A flying ambulance for the isolated inhabitants of Lapland, in northern Sweden, has been donated by O. H. Hirsch, of Stockholm, to the Swedish Red Cross.



Cars from all over the world will take part in "auto derby" Klausen Pass, Switzerland.



A masterpiece of modern engineering is embodied in this four-hundred-ton generator built by the Swedish General Electric Co., at Imatra Falls, Sweden.



Dancing Masters of America say the "Kinkajou" will supplant Charleston and Black Bottom.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

DO YOU BATHE DAILY?

THE soap industry believes that it has a place in health work and is willing to back its belief with the sum of \$500,000 per year. It has founded the Cleanliness Institute, and is issuing a monthly called "The Cleanliness Journal." It makes no secret of the fact that the financial backing comes from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, and, of course, we know that when such an association invests half a million it expects to reap some returns. But perhaps it is money that will be well spent, not only in bringing dollars back to the soap people, but also in giving increased health and happiness to the folks who make up this unique American nation.

Does dirt produce disease? Some doctors say not. They tell you that a bum who bathes not, neither does he swim, may yet have as good health as the hygienist who would sooner sacrifice breakfast than miss his morning bath. We are obliged to concede that dirt deposited on an unbroken skin does little damage, if one doesn't mind odors and has no aversion to feeling sticky and grimy. We can even offer some sympathy to the mother who replied to the teacher's hint that her boy needed a bath, by writing: "Dear Teacher—Tony ain't no rose—Don't smell him. Larn him." Yet we know that the person with a dirty skin is not a good health risk in a surgical or an accident case, and we believe that the "bath every day" man keeps stronger, sounder and more resistant to colds and other diseases.

Colds and catarrh will be upon us soon. Let me make you an offer. Begin now, while winter is yet some distance away, with a regular daily bath. Let it be a tub bath, shower bath, spray, or just wash rag. Let the water be as cool as you can stand it without a chill. Be sure to take it in a warm room. Have a big rough towel ready and rub the skin after bathing, until all aglow. Do it every day through the winter, and colds and catarrh will be only things of memory. Truth compels me to admit that—soap or no soap—the gain lies in waking up your lazy skin to do its proper work of protection; but if the soap people see an argument in it, I am willing.

EFFECTS OF WHOOPING COUGH.

My four children all had whooping cough, and so did I. Now I wonder if it has given me tuberculosis. I am nursing a baby not yet a year old.—Mrs. J.

Whooping cough does not usually lead to tuberculosis, but if one had a slight infection already, the whooping cough could bring it to a serious stage. If your baby is anywhere near a year old, wean him at once and thus save yourself that strain. Find out where a tuberculosis clinic is being held in your neighborhood and go for an examination so as to make sure.

MOUTH GETS DRY.

For five or six years I have had trouble with my mouth being dry after I awake from sleep; in fact, the dryness wakes me up. Have a headache sometimes when I waken, which usually leaves me by the time my chores are done. Does coffee have anything to do with this?—K. S.

My reply to the coffee part of this query would be "No," but for the suspicion that this patient feels some special guilt due to a known over-indulgence. An excess of coffee drinking is as harmful as other excesses. In this case I think there may be some obstruction to the nasal passages which make the sleeper inhale entirely through the mouth, a sure way of

bringing on dryness of the mucous passages. The points calling for special investigation are the nasal passages and the urinary tract. Dryness of the mouth and throat is one of the symptoms of several urinary disorders.

REMOVING FINGER NAIL.

Please advise me how I can remove a finger nail from a finger that has the first joint amputated. It grows like a parrot's bill and is very troublesome.—Subscriber.

This indicates that a portion of the bed (matrix) of the nail still remains. It will continue to grow until this is removed. As the matrix is exceedingly sensitive you will need a local anesthetic for the job. Any doctor will do it.

CATARACT.

Please tell me what is a cataract. Can it be cured by medicine? If an operation is done, is it serious?—R. M.

Cataract is a condition in which the lens of the eye becomes opaque and no longer reflects light. Many attempts have been made to cure by medicine, but without marked success. The operation for cataract is simple. It does not even require a general anesthetic. After the lens is removed the patient is fitted with proper glasses and usually gets excellent results.



MICHIGAN

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Allegan
Alma
Alpena
Battle Creek
Benton Harbor
Big Rapids
Calumet
Cadillac
Caro
Cheboygan
Coldwater
Crystal Falls
Escanaba
Hillsdale
Holland
Houghton
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Iron River
Ironwood
Ishpeming
Kalamazoo
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Use APOLLO-KEYSTONE Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Call In the Chemical Hired Girls

They are Ever-Ready Helpers and Save Time and Energy

By Julia W. Wolfe

OF course, housewives of many years experience know all the merits of the chemicals they use in the home, but many inexperienced ones do not.

Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, has many uses; as a disinfectant for use in drains, as a bleaching agent, and for the removal of stains (when we use the liquid known as javelle water, which is made by dissolving a half pound of washing soda in a pint of boiling water, and adding to it a quarter pound of lime dissolved in a quart of cold water). After the liquid has become clear it may be bottled and labeled for future use. This liquid is particularly good for removing coffee or fruit acid stains, but on no ac-

Used in conjunction with a special brush, kerosene is invaluable for cleaning porcelain tubs and bowls.

Soda is so general in use that we need hardly mention it. Used with an aluminum sheet it is a quick and effective cleaner of silver. The sheet, which may be had in three sizes, is put into boiling water containing one-quarter pound of soda to every quart, and the silver is placed in the water so that the aluminum is in contact with it. The plate "works" and soon the silver is clean and only requires a rub with a soft cloth. The best results are obtained if the water is kept boiling.



Chemical Hired Girls will Remove Fruit Stains at Canning Time.

count must this bleaching liquid be used on silk or wool.

For the removal of stains from silk and woolen articles it is safest to use oxalic acid or peroxide of hydrogen. Such stains as those of blood, fruit, coffee, iron rust, and ink will quickly vanish under this treatment. Salts of lemon, as oxalic acid is more commonly known, is also useful for cleaning white straw hats.

A weak solution of this may be safely applied on paper and books. To rinse, dab the spot with cotton-wool dipped in ammonia, dry between sheets of clean blotting paper, and press with a hot iron.

Hydrogen of peroxide, properly diluted, is a safe bleaching agent; it also has valuable disinfecting properties, being harmless in contact with the skin. It is extremely useful in cases of cuts and bruises. Keep it tightly corked always, for light and heat affect it.

Ammonia is an excellent cleansing agent. It is used in the place of soda in the washing of woolens, and when washing windows a little added to the water gives excellent results. Color in woolen clothes and carpets is revived if sponged with ammonia, and it will restore color to delicately tinted silks stained by acids.

There are numerous uses for linseed oil. Oak furniture in bad condition will be improved if washed with warm, soapy water, dried, and then rubbed with linseed oil. Cloudy effects on mahogany should be treated with hot water containing vinegar, and then with warm water containing one tablespoonful of turpentine and one tablespoonful of linseed oil to a quart of water. A mixture made of two parts linseed oil to one part vinegar is good for the leather of chairs, etc.

Linseed oil proves most effective when used with turpentine to moisten whitening for the cleaning of pewter.

Crystals of potassium permanganate dissolved in boiling water make an economical floor stain.

Turpentine is wonderfully good for removing stains from white porcelain, but this is also inflammable.

Iodine has its place as a valuable antiseptic in case of cuts and bruises. The stain made on clothing after its use may be removed by the photographer's "hypo" solution.

Borax is a mild antiseptic and useful as a water softener in the laundry, and for removing stains from fruits. A little added to the water in which greens are cooked will preserve the color. A quarter ounce of borax to one pint of water will very effectively cleanse a sponge. Boracic acid dissolved in water makes an excellent eyewash and it is equally good as a gargle. Cuts may be washed with a mild solution of boric acid.

YEAR-AROUND KINKS FOR PUMPKIN PIES.

SINCE cold-pack canning has become a common practice among housewives, pumpkins are canned and pump-

kin pie can be enjoyed the year around. Several different "pumpkin pie kinks" have originated in my kitchen that may be of help to other readers.

If the pie tin is lined with pastry and filled at once, the crust is usually soaked, but if the crust is baked at once in a quick oven till it starts to brown, and then the filling is put in and the baking finished, the crust will be crisp and flaky.

When eggs are scarce a very good pumpkin pie can be made by using rich milk and substituting a slightly rounding tablespoon of corn starch for every egg called for in the recipe. If you are tired of the usual flavor in pumpkin pies, try leaving out the spices except a sprinkling of cinnamon and flavoring with lemon extract.

To some people pumpkin pie is not complete without a layer of whipped, sweetened, and flavored cream on top, but this makes a dish too rich for most children, and many adults. If you try my plan no one, but yourself, will be the wiser, and the digestive faculties will not be overtaxed. Whip half enough cream for the pies you wish to serve, and add to it an equal amount of stiffly beaten white of egg. Then beat the two together and add sugar and flavoring to taste. This is also good for other desserts calling for whipped cream.

Pumpkin prepared as for pie, but baked en casserole makes a good pudding and may be served plain or with cream.

If you wish directions for canning pumpkin, send a stamped addressed envelope to Martha Cole, Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

UNUSUAL WAY TO SERVE HAM AND—

STILL another way to serve ham and — is in the form of ham and egg timbales, as an entree. Melt two tablespoonsful of butter and stir in a third of a cupful of stale bread crumbs, and when well blended add a cupful of milk. Stir constantly while cooking gently for five minutes. Then add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and a cupful of chopped cooked ham previously mixed with two eggs slightly beaten. Season with pepper and salt, and bake in buttered timbale molds or custard cups. Bake for about thirty minutes at 325 degrees F. Turn onto heated platter and sprinkle each timbale with hard-boiled egg yolk put through sieve. Serve with tomato or cream sauce to which have been added the chopped egg whites.—G. R. S.

A New York skyscraper now being built will be 800 feet tall and will contain a church, hospital, bank, and hotel.

Ways to Score Jelly

FIRST of all, jelly must be clear, at least that is what is noticed after observing that the label was neat, and the glass clean and well covered. Clearness is the simple result of putting the juice through a flannel bag after it has dripped through a muslin jelly bag. Rapid cooking makes a brilliant, sparkling jelly, simmering tends to darken it. Crystals form if the sugar is added too near the end of the cooking period.

Score Card.

Appearance: Color, 10; clearness, 10; lack of crystals, 5.
Consistency: 35.
Flavor: 25.
Container: Seal, condition, 5; label, 5; shape and size, 5.
Total, 100.

When turned from its glass, perfect jelly barely holds its shape, it quivers but does not fall. A little taken on a spoon retains the glistening angles produced by cutting it. It melts in the mouth, is never tough, stringy nor

syrupey. Cook the batch of jelly until it sheets from the spoon, when a little is taken up from the kettle. Pour one glass, let it come to a boil again, pour another, let come to boil, and pour the rest. Thus you have three jellies, each giving a perfect sheet test, yet one best of all.

The flavor should be that of the pure, fresh fruit, not too sweet. Three-fourths cups of sugar to one of juice gives a firmer texture than measure for measure, and with most juices you will find it more satisfactory.

The perfect jelly literally melts in your mouth, it is so tender, delicate in flavor, and delicious.—Doris McCray.

FROM MY TABLE TO YOURS.

Ham Loaf.

3 cupfuls minced, cooked ham	1 cupful cracker crumbs
1 small onion	1 cupful milk
3 sprigs parsley	1 tb. prepared mustard
2 eggs	1-2 tsp. pepper
	2 hard-cooked eggs

Put ham, onion, and parsley through the food chopper. Add the eggs, beaten, the cracker crumbs, pepper, mustard, and milk. Pack in a well-greased bread pan; bake in moderate oven for forty minutes. Turn out on a platter and garnish with the hard-cooked eggs sliced. This loaf may also be sliced when cold.—Mrs. K. F. G.

Apple Cake.

1-3 cupful butter	1 cupful pastry flour
3 cupful sugar	1 cupful white corn flour
Grated rind 1 lemon	3 tsp. baking powder
2 eggs, beaten light	1/2 tsp salt
1/2 cupful milk	

Cream the butter, beat in the sugar and grated rind, the eggs, and, alternately, the milk and the flour sifted with the baking powder and salt. Bake in layer pans. Put the layers together with apple filling and sift confectioners' sugar on top, very lightly.—Mrs. C. F.

Teach Children Kindness

THIS teaching kindness to animals may seem a simple thing; but the more one looks into its merits the more penetrating this spiritualizing influence proves to be, causing a changing of conduct, inspiring justice and compassion in the place of selfishness and cruelty; training the mind to apprehend, and the heart to sympathize with the needs of the lowly creatures who form the theoretical object lesson of such surpassing interest to the young; obviously the "protecting sympathy" which a child may be taught to feel towards its helpless dumb companion, may in after years inspire the life of the philanthropist.

"How much teaching is needed is demonstrated by the incredibly cruel deeds perpetrated by children even of tender years, which call forth neither remonstrance nor reproof from parent or guardian."—G. Kendall.

Find Beauty in Soap Bubbles

AN old proverb has it that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. The woman who appraises herself in the mirror, however, is a beholder with clear and critical eye. She seeks beauty, perhaps, but she sees her shortcomings. She eyes a table full of cosmetics and wonders where to begin.

If she is wise she will begin with soap and water, and pretty nearly end with them too, for given good health, a well behaved digestion, a degree of outdoor exercise, the average complexion will take care of itself. All the beautifying it needs is the daily application of warm water and soap to keep it clean.

"There is an unfounded fear of the effect of soap on the skin of the face and scalp," says Dr. William H. Park, health specialist. "As an ordinary hygienic measure the face should be washed once a day with warm water and a good quality of soap." For the normal skin this statement can be expanded to read, "and as a beauty measure, too." Even in this day of speed and short-cuts, of labor-saving devices, there is no shorter cut to cleanliness than simply—cleanliness.

Those who suffer from facial blemishes, such as pimples and blackheads, should certainly try the soap and water cure, for their's is a situation in which cleanliness is next to godliness. The soap used should be mild, and the warm water should be followed by a cold rinse.

The choice of a soap must be a matter of experiment, depending upon the state of one's skin, whether it be dry or oily. The dry skin needs a particularly mild soap, which may be followed by rubbing in a little cold cream.

The care of the scalp, like the care of the skin, begins with cleanliness. It should be shampooed often enough to keep the hair lustrous and healthy. The nightly forty strokes with the brush are not to be despised, even in the "bob" age, and it is well to remember that the comb and brush should both be thoroughly washed in warm sudsy water at least once a week. It takes only a few minutes and it makes a great difference to the scalp.

Soap and water as aids to beauty are still for most women the best applications of all. Cleanliness is fundamental to beauty. It gives a daintiness of body as subtle as that daintiness of personality called charm.

FOR THE NEEDLEWORKER.

SMALL daughter must be active and often the results are most disastrous when she has just been dressed for church, town or the club. At such a time little aprons as these are very



handy for they allow her to play, and yet keep that good dress clean while she waits for mother to dress.

These styles are made in fast colors, No. 4031 being in yellow and No. 4032 in tangerine. As the aprons are all made up it will require little time to finish them, for the embroidery is very simple.

Complete instructions for embroidering are furnished with each article. They may be secured in either the two or three-year-old size. Price of each apron is forty-five cents postpaid. Be sure to state the number and size when ordering. Address orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



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

APPLE DUMPLINGS.

I have tried to make apple dumplings but have not been very successful. Will you please send me a tested recipe for making them?—Mrs. W. B.

Try this recipe for apple dumplings. It is recommended by several of our readers.

2 cups flour ½ tsp. salt
2-3 cup milk or water 4 tsp. baking powder
2 tb. fat

The above ingredients make up the baking powder biscuit dough which may be rolled into a thin sheet, and cut into pieces for apple dumplings. One-half a large apple, peeled and quartered is enough fruit for one dumpling. Fold the dough over the fruit. Bake thirty minutes in not too hot an oven. Peaches or cherries are excellent when used the same way. Serve with whipped cream and sugar, or a fruit sauce.

RID HOUSEPLANTS OF LICE.

We have so much trouble with lice on our house plants, and would like to know if there is anything that would

take these lice off?—Mrs. W. J. W.

For such insects as aphids, the crawlers of scale insects, and red spiders, the ordinary soap solution is often successful. Prepare this by dissolving one pound of ordinary laundry soap in two to four gallons of hot water. Apply when lukewarm. Sulphur and water is also good, using sulphur at the rate of one ounce of sulphur to one gallon of water, and spray this solution on the infected plants. In order to mix the sulphur with the water, first mix equal parts of sulphur and hydrated lime, with enough sweet milk to make a paste.

VEGETABLE DISH.

½ lb. fresh or salt pork, diced 3 potatoes diced
3 onions, diced 1 cup tomatoes
3 carrots, diced Salt and pepper
½ lb. lean beef, diced

Cook meat until nearly tender, then add vegetables and cook until about tender. Add dumplings made from one cup of flour, one teaspoon baking powder, pinch of salt, and milk to make a stiff batter, and drop from teaspoon. Cook twenty minutes more. Just the meat and vegetables, without the dumplings, may be used, and this makes a good dish.—Mrs. E. S.



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The price of each pattern is 13c. 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 all orders to PATTERN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICH.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

From the M. C. Poets

Some Youthful Inspirations

WHAT BOYS DO.

Boys ought not to go about
A puttin' on so many airs,
A mindin' everybody's business
And never tendin' their's.

They like to tease we girls
About powderin' our face;
What about the "val" trousers
With bottoms trimmed with lace?

They chew tobacco all day long,
And even chew some gum.



Thelma Steck and Her Pet Are Ready for a Tramp, or Something Like That.

They swagger along the village street,
Just like a lazy bum.

They criticize we girls
For wearing rolled stockings,
But the way they roll their's
Is even more than shocking.

They grumble 'cause we bob our hair,
Yet tease us 'bout our curls,
But boys, you have forgotten,
Curling irons were made for girls.

Another thing that makes me sick
And gives me a nightmare,
Is to see a boy wear outside
A shirt meant for underwear.

They hate to do hard work,
And call themselves shieks,
But when their dad's get hold of 'em
You should hear their shrieks.

—Julia L. Stricker.

I TOOK IT JUST THE SAME.

Folks tell me I'm buggy,
And have got 'em on the brain,
Of course I never liked it,
But I took it just the same.

One day I was riding our old horse,
And he threw me off in the lane.
Of course, I didn't like it,
But I took it just the same.

And another day I stole a whole half
piece of pie,
Then I felt a little pain,
And, of course, I didn't like it,
But I took it just the same.

The nurse brought in the castor oil
To stop that dreadful pain.
No, sir, I didn't like it,
But I took it just the same.

—Florence Frederick.

LINDBERGH, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

O, Lindbergh, the gem of the ocean,
The man of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates makes heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view.
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
O, Lindbergh, by the red, white and blue.

When Lindy wing'd his wide desolation,
And threaten'd the land to deform,
The Ark then of freedom's foundation,
Lindbergh flew safe through the storm;
With his garlands of victory around him,
When so proudly he bore his brave crew,
With the clouds proud floating before him,

O, Lindbergh, of the red, white, and blue.

The American banner bring hither,
O'er Lindbergh's true flag let it wave,
May the wreaths he has won never wither,
Nor the stars cease to shine on the brave;
May thy service, united ne'er sever,
But Lindbergh hold his heart so true,
The Army and Navy forever,
O, Lindbergh, for the red, white, and blue.

—Zora Prince.

CARRYING ON.

Sometimes it seems life's hardly worth the living,
And all the world is dark, and dull, and grey.

Some things are done that seems past all forgiving,
There is not a friend to cheer us on our way.
And then a voice that's deep within me whispers,
When earthly aid and comfort all seem gone;
A voice that's sweeter than the bells of vespers
That bids me hope, and wait, and —carry on.

When the great war of living is the hardest,
And we lie broken on the battle-field,
When men give words and blows that sting the harshest,
That still, small voice within us is our shield.
After the short span of our lives is ended,
And we are taken where our friends have gone,
The One who has all human-kind befriended
Will make us glad that we have carried on.

—Iola Hardy.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle:—

Writing to let you know how surprised I was to see my letter in the Michigan Farmer. No, I do not infer that you are too old to be interesting. I know one of the G. C.'s, George Nichols. I have known him for four years. He is a nice fellow. I intend to win a M. C. button some day. I'll sign off, as I'm quite sure W. B. will get this letter.—Gertrude Prepechal.

It is hopeful that old things are interesting, otherwise I wouldn't be. So, George is a nice boy. I am glad to have you substantiate what I thought of him. I hope you will win your button soon.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, Uncle, as I have been a silent member for about two years, I thought I would write again. How many of the M. C.'s ever went fishing after dark, or go bull-heading, as we call it? I have, and say, it's lots of fun. We all go on a Saturday night, and the boys build a little bonfire on the shore and then they put their lines in the water and wait for the fish to bite.

Well, I must close my chatter-box.—Florence Busick.

I am glad to hear from another old-timer. Bull-heading is lots of fun, isn't it? Come again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am a nature lover, and also a bird lover, and I don't agree with you, Harold. I don't see how in the world you could be a nature lover if you want to kill birds. Our Great Father sent them down on this earth for a good reason, or they wouldn't have been here. Now, I want to give you a piece of my mind. Don't you dare kill birds. A crow does harm, but it also does a lot of good. Crows eat insects. This earth of ours is increasing very fast, with terrible creepers, as the tent caterpillar and others. There wouldn't be near as many insects if you could only get it into these half-minded people not to kill birds. The hawks eat millions of field mice that destroy the field corn.

I'll tell you now, Mr. Snyder, you had better study biology. If you have already, it won't hurt you to study it again, for you didn't make a very good job of it.

Birds do harm, but they do more good, and will clear us of these terrible insects if the people give them a chance. It can't be told whether man or insect is going to get the better of the earth. So, here's a piece of my mind, Cousin Harold. I'm also a nature lover, but a different kind than you are!—Tom Marshall.

I don't think Harold will like it, the way you are crowing about birds. But you are right. Why needlessly kill useful things?

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:
I have never won a prize in the contests, but will have to try again, as

someone said, "If you don't succeed, try, try again." That's what I am going to do.

I take piano lessons. Can I be an M. C. musician, Uncle Frank? I still have my membership card but lost my pin.

How many M. C.'s like babies? Do you, Uncle Frank? I just adore them. I read the letters every week—just can't wait till the Michigan Farmer comes next week. Will sign what I hope to be—"A Piano Teacher."

It is nice that you are interested in music. You can get another pin by sending in ten cents. Sure, I like babies, I was one myself.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Dwight E. Price, in families which have a number of girls and no boys, must the father work alone and the mother have all the help she wants? I think a few of the girls could work in the field with their father.

Uncle Frank, by this time we ought to be given up the looks of you. Now, we'll have to guess how your wife looks, (that is, if you have one). Probably she is too homely to picture. M. C.'s, probably she's the one who throws our letters in W. B.'s mouth.

Will close with lots of love.—Happy-go-Lucky.

My wife is just as homely as I am. Don't accuse her of befriending W. B. I feed him myself.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Both Roland Kaven and Harold Snyder have written interesting articles on nature. We girls, I hope, may express our ideas on this subject, too. The boys asked how one can tell their directions in the woods when it is cloudy. Harold says he can, but he kept his knowledge to himself. May



This Must Be Florence Avernhamer's Little Friend and His Pal.

I express some ideas now, Unk? My ideas are from things experienced, and some from book knowledge.

1. Moss on the north side of a tree and rock.
2. Biggest branches on the south side of a tree trunk.
3. Tops of hemlock point to the east.
4. A beaten game trail will bring you to water, that is, if you go the

right way. For instance, going east the trail suddenly goes into many separate tracks, would be the wrong way, then west the trail would always be trampled down more heavily, finally leading to the stream.

5. A flock of ducks or a loon going over is sure to be pointing for water.

6. If you have a dog or a horse with you, they can usually bring you out all right.

7. The best compass plant is the prairie golden rod, which can be used in the prairie, or any place in the open. They point to the north, but under trees in the forest they point every which way for Sunday.

8. But come right down to it, the compass is the safest thing. The sun and stars are next. If you have friends in the woods with you, the best thing to do is to build two smudges for two good smokes, and keep yelling to them, and above all, keep calm. You won't come to harm in the woods unless you're a blame fool, and such ought to stay home where they can be nursed, as the author of a nature story named "Two Little Savages," says.

Last summer I caught butterflies and sent them to the Detroit Sanitarium and Herman Kiefer Hospital, where the TB patients used them in art work, such as under glass trays, etc., for designs. I received a letter from a botany professor who was confined there, saying if I was interested he would tell me a few things about the butterflies I was sending. He said the most winged creatures they could not use because they were moths. I never knew there was a difference.

Have any of the M. C.'s enjoyed the story, "Two Little Savages," by Ernest Thompson Seton? It is a wonderful nature study, and is in story form. One can hardly tire of reading it. I have read it for the third time already, and am prepared to read it again. It seems each time I learn still more, and I am even beginning to read between the lines.

I want to say a bit about the author of this book. He was a naturalist for the government of Manitoba. Author of "Wild Animals I have Known," "Lives of the Hunted," "Biology of a Grizzly," "Trail of the Sandhill Stag," etc. His wife inserted over three hundred illustrations in the book, "Two Little Savages," alone. I wish every one who likes nature could read this book.—Christine Zech.

I like your nature letter because it shows a love for nature, and I don't think there is anything more commendable in a person than a love for nature. Seton's books are worth while.

MISSING WORD CONTEST.

THE three sentences below were taken from the reading columns of this issue. You can easily supply the missing words by finding the complete sentences. In working the contest it will be necessary to write the complete sentences and give the numbers of the pages upon which you found them.

Be sure to write neatly on a separate sheet from your letter, and don't fail to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

The prizes will be: The first two selected from the pile of correct papers, handy and complete pencil boxes; the next three, loose-leaf note books; the next five, two Michigan Farmer pencils. This contest closes September 23. Be sure to send your paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in time.

The sentences are:

1. Nature — to make — those record — of — good old —.
2. A — split out — than a — and vice —.
3. Borax — a — and useful — a water — in the — and — removing — from fruit.

SCALY LEG MITES.

My old hens have large bunches of scale come on their legs, and after a time they would go away. I have lost several hens this spring, their heads turned pale and they lasted but a few days. It acted somewhat like cholera, the bowel movement sometimes being yellow and sometimes green. Some of the hens recovered.—W. G.

The bunches of scaly material on the legs are caused by the scaly leg parasite, which burrows under the

scales and causes the eruptions. Wash the legs with soapy water to remove as much of the scaly material as possible. Then rub kerosene oil on commercial coal tar disinfectant up under the scales to kill the mites. Frequently painting the roosts with disinfectant has a tendency to prevent the spreading of the scaly leg mites from one hen to another.

The hens that had bowel trouble, followed by a complete recovery, were probably suffering from temporary digestive disorders, due to the feed. The use of the balanced laying mash containing bran and easily digested ground grains helps to prevent digestive troubles.

The symptom of bowel trouble may be due to disease. It pays to perform a postmortem on hens that die, and examine the liver and digestive tract. This may locate the cause of the trouble and help to prevent future losses.

For Our Little Folks

Stories From Bugville

THE TRICK OF THE PITCHER PLANT.

HUMM, humm, humm," sang Mr. Mosquito.

"Zizz, zizz, zizz," answered Mr. Gnat, for this was really their afternoon greeting to each other.

It would take a dozen or more gnats to make one mosquito, but in spite of this, Mr. Gnat was not at all afraid of the big mosquito. In fact, they were quite friends. And on this particular afternoon, Mr. Gnat had discovered something new out in the marshland and was anxious to tell his winged friend about it.

"It was big like this," said Mr. Gnat as he flew around in a little circle to show Mr. Mosquito just how big it was. "And at the bottom were crystal dewdrops." Mr. Gnat was really trying to describe a pitcher plant to



"Ho, ho!" said Mr. Mosquito. "A Fine Place for a Sip."

his friend, for he had seen one growing for the first time on this very afternoon. (How many of my little readers ever saw a pitcher plant?)

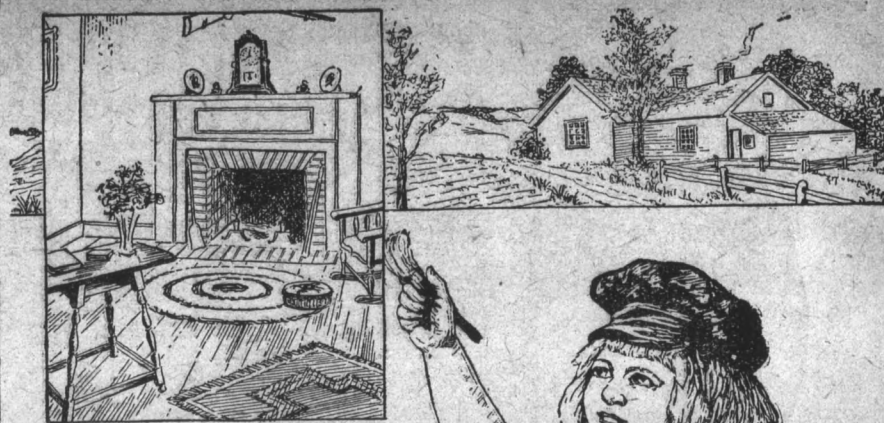
"Perhaps the best way would be for you to come over and see it," invited Mr. Gnat, after two unsuccessful attempts to describe it to his friend. So the Mosquito and the Gnat flew over to the pitcher plant. Growing among the tall marsh grasses they found it with a pretty, reddish, green bower growing in the center, but its leaves were really the biggest surprise. They had grown together on each side so as to form a long, slender cup. When Mr. Gnat and Mr. Mosquito peered into this cup, crystal dew drops glistened from its depth.

"Ho, ho," said Mr. Mosquito. "A fine place for a sip. Come on down, Mr. Gnat." But Mr. Gnat was somewhat shy. He hesitated on the sloping edge of the leaf cup of the pitcher plant for several minutes.

"Come on down," echoed a voice from the bottom of the leaf. But still Mr. Gnat was somewhat shy. Finally Mr. Mosquito ventured very close to the edge. Mr. Gnat, not wishing to be outdone by Mr. Mosquito, walked a bit closer. It was then that the long slender hairs inside of the pitcher plant began to point downward. Both Mr. Mosquito and Mr. Gnat became entangled in them. They scrambled to get out.

"Oh, dearie me! I don't want any more dewdrops," said Mr. Gnat, as the long hairs pushed him farther down.

"Nor I! Help! help! hum, hum," called the Mosquito. But no help came, and after a while the pitcher plant grew so hungry that he gobbled the Gnat and the Mosquito up for his supper. And that was what became of a gnat and mosquito that ventured so far.



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Live stock AND DAIRYING

KENT COUNTY COW TESTING WORK FOR 1926.

THE year 1926 saw six cow testing associations finish their work in Kent county. These associations represent a total of twenty years of association work in four years. The West-Kent Association finished its fourth year. The Grand Rapids Kent, South-Kent, North-Kent, and Alto-Kent Associations all finished their third year's work, and the East-Kent its second year. All of these associations reorganized excepting the East-Kent, which can lay its demise to mediocre testers. These six associations had a total of 131 herds and 1,157 cows on test. Only one herd averaged over 500 pounds of fat. Sixteen herds averaged over 400 pounds of fat, eighty-nine herds over 300 pounds, and 309 head qualified for the record of performance.

The Alto-Kent Association had the highest fat average with 7,113.7 pounds of milk and 365.1 pounds of fat. The Grand Rapids Kent was second with 9,595 pounds of milk and 347.9 pounds of fat. Third place went to the West-Kent Association with 7,696.5 pounds of milk and 339.5 pounds of fat. Fourth place to East-Kent Association with 8,683 pounds of milk and 320.3 pounds of fat. Fifth place to the South-Kent Association with 7,698 pounds of milk and 312.1 pounds of fat, and sixth to the North-Kent with 7,813 pounds of milk and 308.9 pounds of fat.

Honors for high herd in butter-fat went to the pure-bred herd of Holsteins owned by F. Jewell, of the North-Kent Association. Four animals averaging 14,396 pounds of milk and 514.6 pounds of fat. Second place went to seven pure-bred Jerseys owned by D. J. Dinsen, of the Alto-Kent Association with 8,368 pounds of milk and 471.8 pounds of fat. Incidentally it might be said that this herd has been high in the Alto-Kent Cow Testing Association for four years. Third place went to the herd of pure-bred Holsteins owned by John Buth, of the Grand Rapids Association, with 14,416 pounds of milk and 456.4 pounds of fat. The high cow in fat was a pure-bred Holstein owned by the Maryland Farms, producing 19,251 pounds of milk and 707 pounds of fat. Second place went to a grade Holstein owned by Orlo Good, of the South-Kent Association with 14,504.5 pounds of milk and 620 pounds of fat. This cow is from twelve to thirteen years old, and has been high cow for two out of three years in the association. Third place went to a pure-bred Holstein owned by Frank Jewell, with 16,915 pounds of milk and 577 pounds of fat.

High cow in milk production was a pure-bred Holstein owned by the Maryland Farms, with 20,464 pounds of milk and 651.6 pounds of fat. Second place went to a pure-bred Holstein owned by John Buth, of the Grand-Rapids-Kent Association, with 16,958 pounds of milk and 486.6 pounds of fat. Third place went to the pure-bred Holstein owned by Frank Jewell, with 16,915 pounds of milk and 577 pounds of fat.

High herd in milk production were the pure-bred Holsteins owned by John Buth, with 14,416 pounds of milk and 456.4 pounds of fat. Second place went to the pure-bred Holsteins owned by Lynn Bradford, of the West-Kent Association, with 12,140 pounds of milk and 418.5 pounds of fat. Third place went to the pure-bred Holstein of Frank Jewell, of the North-Kent Cow Testing Association, with 14,396 pounds of milk and 514.6 pounds of fat.

Seventy-nine unprofitable cows were sold. The Alto-Kent Association

which was high in butter-fat, had an average herd production of 285 pounds when it ended its first year, and 365 pounds the end of its third year. This increase of eighty pounds of fat is due to several things. The members have stuck to the association, they have fed and weeded their herds carefully, and have worked with the tester. They had eight herds with over 400 pounds of fat, and eighteen herds over 300 pounds. Seventy-seven of their 190 cows qualified for the record of performance. In the West-Kent Cow Testing Association two herds went over 400 pounds of fat, and twenty-one herds over 300 pounds. In the Grand Rapids Association six herds went over 400 pounds of fat, and sixteen herds over 300 pounds.

Cow testing association work is well established in Kent county. Five associations can be run and made to pay out.—K. K. Vining.

CREAMERY PATRONS ENJOY PICNIC.

THE Dairyland Cooperative Creamery Company, of Carson City, held its second annual rally and picnic on August 26 at the city park. Over 700 dairymen and their families were present. A big dinner was enjoyed at the noon hour, during which time the Lewis Orchestra supplied music. Interesting addresses on cooperation were given by Stanley Powell, of Ionia, also by Hon. L. D. Dickinson, lieutenant-governor. E. B. Stebbins, local banker and promoter of this creamery, spoke of its benefits to the dairymen. The success of this creamery has greatly stimulated dairying in this territory, and is pointing the way to successful cooperative marketing.

DAIRY DAY AT SERRADELLA FARM.

DAIRY farmers of Alcona and Iosco counties gathered at Serradella farm for the annual outing of the Alcona Cow Testing Association. The forenoon was spent informally inspecting the herds, machinery, and the farm. Lunch was served in the club house, where tables and benches were provided for the occasion. Serradella Farm provided ice cream and fresh cold Holstein milk for the crowd.

The program opened with a parade of the Percheron stallion, Orby Boy, and his get, followed by a group of cows led by Doress Canary Rag Apple and a group of her sisters. Jimmy Hays, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, called the attention of the visitors to the importance of the herd sire. The sire of this splendid group was sent to the butcher before his daughters came into production. His seven daughters have all proven to be high producers. A judging demonstration followed in which the essentials of dairy type were pointed out by Secretary Hays. Casper Blumer, county agent, and tester for the Alcona Testing Association, pointed out the requirements in a good herd sire. There were farmers present from Alcona, Iosco, Arenac, Alpena, and Tuscola counties.

FAIL TO MAKE TON LITTERS.

RECORDS of the ton litter contests in twenty-eight states in 1925 show that about one-half of the contestants fail to have their litters come to the ton mark.

The records also show that the feed used in raising successful ton litters is varied, as few of the feeders use similar rations. Seven of the 1925 litters reached the two ton weight.

MICHIGAN'S HIGH-PRODUCING HERDS.

A YEAR round butter-fat production from a herd of cows, when carefully managed, produces big results. Arthur Fistler, member of the Macomb No. 3 Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and possessor of a herd of pure-bred and grade Holsteins and grade Jerseys, leads all Michigan herds for the year July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927. Fistler's herd was credited with 564 pounds of butter-fat production during the testing year.

The outstanding Holstein accomplishment is credited to the herd owned by the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia. This is the largest herd listed among the ten high herds, and ranks fourth high for the state. The fifty-one pure-bred Holstein cows averaged 15,023 pounds of milk, and 501.4 pounds of fat.

H. M. Atwater, of Bravo, member of the Allegan-West D. H. I. A. ranks second high in the table of high herds. His herd of four pure-bred Jerseys produced 519 pounds of butter-fat, and 10,132 pounds of milk.

Henry Meyers, of Rothbury, member in the Oceana Association, is third with a herd of five pure-bred Jerseys which produced 511.4 pounds of butter-fat.

The mixed herd of grade Holsteins and grade Guernseys owned by O. J. Becker, of Okemos, member in the Ingham-Lansing Association, ranks fifth. This herd averaged 499.5 pounds of butter-fat and 12,252 pounds milk. Mr. Becker's herd was retested four times during the association year.

The splendid cooperation existing between the owners of the Dinsen herd at Alto enabled this herd of pure-bred Jerseys to place sixth high in the state. Mr. D. J. Dinsen & Son have been planning their dairy activities carefully, and through many years of management have succeeded in building a herd of seven pure-bred Jerseys which averaged 490 pounds of butter-fat and 8,169 pounds of milk. Many difficulties and disappointments in the years of dairy cattle breeding were experienced by the Dinsen family, but splendid success has finally been attained.

The highest producing Guernsey herd ranking seventh high in the state is owned by A. E. Reading, member in the Van Buren D. H. I. A. A herd of seven pure-bred Guernseys averaged 476.4 pounds of butter-fat and 9,910 pounds of milk.

Wm. E. Hill, of Davison, member in the Genesee No. 4 Association, is owner of the eighth high herd. His herd of pure-bred and grade Holsteins produced 14,252 pounds of milk and 474.6 pounds of butter-fat.

Oscoda county is represented in this list of good herds, and Eddie Handrich, of Fairview, is the owner of a herd of ten grade Guernseys which averaged 9,753 pounds of milk and 462.5 pounds of butter-fat.

Edward Coupar, of the Sanilac No. 2 Association, is also listed in this group. His herd of five pure-bred Jerseys produced 8,563 pounds of milk and 469.8 pounds of butter-fat.

Good herd production is an index for greater dairy profit. The aim and plan of conducting dairy herd improvement associations in Michigan is not alone for the biggest figures in butter-fat and milk production, but is directed for the greatest efficiency in producing dairy products and in allowing the dairyman to realize the greatest profits in the production. Profits should be kept uppermost by dairymen, and it is safe to say that the herds here listed produced a good return for the dollars' worth of feed expended.—A. C. Baltzer.

THE general level of farm prices is rising, but it is still one point below a year ago. The index figure advanced during August from 130 to 132 per cent of the pre-war price level. The advance was in corn, cotton, flaxseed, hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, eggs and wool.



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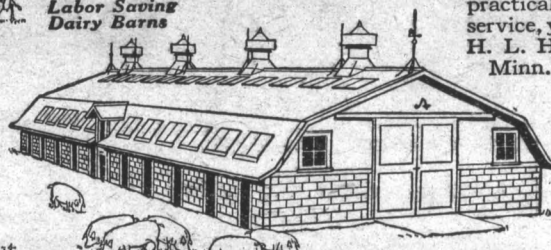
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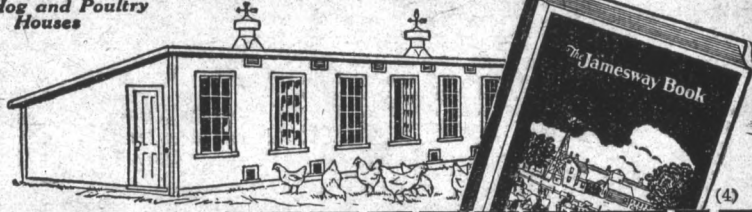
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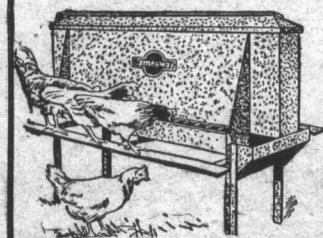
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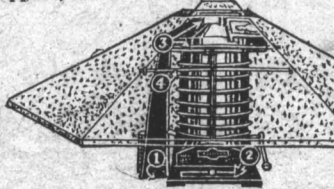
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Stockers, Feeders and Dairy Cattle

120 Guernsey and Jersey Heifers, some springing.

60 Holstein Heifers, some springing.

20 Springer Cows.

50 Stocker Heifers Grade Short-horns.

250 Grade Shorthorn Steers, 500 to 800 lbs.

Would prefer to contract steers for October delivery.

GRAY'S RANCH,
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BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

Jersey Bulls For Sale Blonde Golden Oxford
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Stockers & Feeders

Calves, Yearling & Two; 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. B. 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.

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

HOGS

REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Pigs for sale. July farrow. Either sex. \$10 each. F. O. B. Millersburg. DEWEY HARTLEY, Millersburg, Mich.

Auction Sale

Of Big Type Poland China Hogs

Monday, Sept. 26, 1927

50 head consisting of boars, gilts and tried sows, of up-to-date breeding.

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Write for Catalogue
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Either sex, pairs or trios unrelated. Brod sows and service boars. All are registered, cholera immune and type.

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O. I. C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.

THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

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

O. I. C's. good last fall gilts to farrow in Aug. and Sept. Also spring pigs. 1/2 mile west of depot. Otto Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

Choice Chester White Sows and litters, and a few spring gilts of good type and breeding. Prices right. Write W. A. SCHRAMKE, Swan Creek, Mich.

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

FOR SALE L. T. Poland China Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by an Armistice Boar. Brod sows all ages; and 1 yearling and 1 three-year-old boar. CLAIR I. BROWN, R. No. 10, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Large Type P. C. Brod gilts all sold. Thank you. Watch and wait for date of my public hog sale. W. E. LIVINGSTONE, Parma, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS Extra large spring boars and gilts. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

Some Extra Good big type Poland China bred gilts and spring boars, priced right. WARD ESHENRODER, Ida, 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. DONALDSON FARMS, Orion, Mich.

SHEEP

900 BREEDING EWES

400 good sized Delaines, 500 choice large black faces. All good ages, yearlings to solid mouths. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, So. Rockwood, Mich., Telegraph Rockwood.

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Offering an outstanding group of yearling and 2-yr.-old rams. Several very good stud rams for pure-bred flocks. See the Show flock at Jackson, Adrian and Hillsdale. D. L. Chapman & Son, S. Rockwood, Mich.

SHEEP Can supply you in anything you want in sheep at the right price. Breeding ewes and feeders on hand at all times. Write, wire or come and see the sheep. North Lewisburg, Ohio, or Woodstock, Ohio, 15 miles east of Urbana, Champaign Co., Lincoln & Bradley.

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

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 J. HOUSEMAN, R. 4, Albion, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Registered Oxford Yearling and Lamb Rams, also one nice 3-yr.-old, all from good stock. HENRY B. HACKER, Uby, Mich.

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. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. T. ABOTT, Palms, Mich., Telephone Deckerville 78-3.

Additional Stock Ads. on page 265



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



Special Sale! 2 in 1 Breeches An \$8.99 Value



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All these excellent qualities are embodied in this wonder breech because it is made of a ten ounce double filled duck, and is lined with a 20 ounce OD all wool worsted serge material. They are strongly sewed, and bartacked at all strain points for extra strength. For the hunter, or outdoor workman they cannot be surpassed. Were they to be made today they would sell for at least \$8.00 a pair. They were made for the Army and have passed their rigid inspection. Sizes 30 to 42. State size. **\$2.98** Plus Postage Np. 1220 Price.....

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

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams. Also yearling ewes. Have given satisfaction in 30 states since 1890. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

FOR SALE Sheep, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Karakulaks and Tunis, rams and ewes. Recorded. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

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

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE—Hampshire, Shropshire grades as cross-breeds. All yearlings. Car lots. V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Mich.

Now Offering a few choice loads of Delaine Merino rams and ewes. Also feeding lambs and wethers. F. M. Bahan, Woodstock, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Registered improved Black Top Delaine 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.

Reg. Shropshire Rams yearlings and lambs. Farmers' prices. LOCKSHORE FARM, L. O. Myrtle, Mgr., Cressey, Mich.

45 Reg. Guernseys at AUCTION 45

Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n
Second Semi-Annual Consignment Sale
East Lansing, October 6, 1927

In the offering are:

- 12 Fresh and Springing Cows.
- 16 Heifers bred for fall freshening.
- 12 Heifer Calves, up to a year old.
- 5 Young Bulls, all from profit making dams.

Catalogs ready September 20. Sent only upon request to

W. D. BURRINGTON, Field Sec'y, Box 1018, East Lansing, Michigan

GRAIN QUOTATIONS. Tuesday, September 13.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.31; No. 2 white \$1.30; No. 2 mixed \$1.29.
Chicago.—September at \$1.27½; December \$1.31½; March \$1.35½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.31½ @1.32½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1; No. 3 yellow; 98c; No. 4 yellow 96c.
Chicago.—September at 94½c; December 95½c; March 98½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 52c; No. 3 white 50c.
Chicago.—September 44½c; December 47½c; March 50½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.03.
Chicago.—September 94½c; December 96½c; March \$1.00½.
Toledo.—\$1.02.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.70 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 81c; feeding 70c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$14.50; October \$16.60; December imported \$14.50; December domestic at \$16.60; March at \$16.70; cash alsike \$14.90; December alsike \$15; January alsike \$15.15; timothy \$1.65; December \$1.70; March \$1.90.

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 tim-

othy \$13 @ 14; No. 1 clover \$14 @ 15; oat straw \$11.50 @ 12.50; rye straw at \$13 @ 14; alfalfa hay, No. 2, at Chicago \$15 @ 22.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$35; spring wheat bran at \$34; standard middlings at \$40; fancy middlings at \$46; cracked corn at \$46; coarse corn meal \$45; chops \$40 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices have reached a new low point for the season. Crop reports have been more favorable recently than they were three or four weeks ago, and merchandising conditions have not strengthened materially. These influences permitted the gradual decline which has carried prices down about 15 cents from the high point early in the summer. The world situation appears healthy, however, and there is no basis for predicting a further material decline.

OATS.

Oats prices have been weak along with corn. Primary receipts have been fairly heavy, and the visible supply is increasing rapidly. The official September forecast was 1,191,000,000 bushels, or 88,000,000 bushels less than a month ago.

CORN.

The decline in corn prices has continued, carrying the market 16 cents below the high point of the season. Extensive liquidation of speculative holdings, and pressure from liberal quantities of cash corn sold by producers, were the chief factors. Weather has been of a forcing variety and more favorable for the progress of the crop than usual at this season, as well as more favorable than that experienced during most of the summer. While a large area in the middle west is in need of rain the acreage that will reach maturity, if such weather con-

tinues, will be substantially larger than there was reason to anticipate a month ago. In spite of this improvement in the outlook, the crop will be a small one and prices seem likely to work higher again after the present period of liquidation is over.

BEANS.

The September forecast of the dry edible bean crop was 17.3 million bushels, against 18.7 million bushels a month ago, 17.1 million bushels last year, and a five-year average of 16.3 million bushels. According to trade estimates, the merchantable crop in Michigan will be about 80 per cent of last year, as the pickage will be very light, compared with 17 per cent last year. This assumes that weather conditions during the next two weeks will continue favorable for harvesting the crop. Thus far, the crop promises to be of fine quality. The carry-over is small, whereas last year about 1,000 cars were carried over. The market on new crop C. H. P. white beans for September shipment is quoted at \$6 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan points. Fairly good demand is expected for the early offerings, although hot weather might hold it in check.

SEEDS.

The clover seed market continues in a firm position, with dealers inclined to accumulate stocks in anticipation of their fall trade. Demand for alsike seed is active, and prices are strongly held. Timothy seed is plentiful and prices paid to producers are low.

EGGS.

Egg prices advanced three cents a dozen last week under the stimulus of light supplies. The market averages about 10 per cent lower than at this time a year ago, although receipts are fully 10 per cent smaller than in the corresponding period in 1926. The moderate supply of fresh eggs which has arrived at the leading distributing markets since the middle of June, during which period demand has been larger than usual, due to the relatively low prices, has permitted an extensive use of storage eggs. Prices are expected to continue upward, although many dealers are expecting an early fall lay, which would check the advancing tendency.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 32 @ 33c; extras 40 @ 41c; ordinary firsts 24 @ 29c; dirties 21 @ 23c; checks 20 @ 21c. Live poultry, hens 22½c; springers 23c; roosters at 14c; ducks 21 @ 22c; geese 14c; turkeys 25c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh firsts 30 @ 33c; Live poultry, heavy springers 26 @ 28c; light springers 24 @ 26c; broilers 22 @ 23c; heavy hens 23 @ 24c; light hens 16c; roosters 16c; geese 18c; ducks 18 @ 22c.

BUTTER.

Receipts of butter at the leading markets reflect the steady decline in production. Prices have been firmly held until the last day or two, when there were signs of weakening. The drought in certain sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin which impaired pastures, has been partially relieved. Butter still piles up in the warehouses despite the lighter receipts and fairly active trade. Holdings on September 1 are generally believed to be the largest on record, the excess over a year ago being estimated at from twenty to twenty-five million pounds. Fancy butter is scarce and shows a stronger tone than other grades.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 44c; New York 44½c; Detroit 39 @ 41½c.

POTATOES.

Potato markets follow an erratic course as shipments rise or fall. Prices at both shipping points and in distributing markets average about a third lower than at this time last season. Wisconsin Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2 @ 2.10, and Minnesota Early Ohio at \$1.40 @ 1.45 per 100 lbs., sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL.

Wool prices in the last two weeks have moved slightly against the buyer. The upturn has been very mild, however, and the Boston market remains below the world level of prices. Mills are taking fair quantities, although none of them have supplied their nearby requirements. In spite of the favorable world position, buyers are reluctant to bid up for wool, as goods have been closely priced on the basis of the market for raw wool that has prevailed recently, and manufacturers are intent on widening their operating margins, which have been narrow or non-existent in the last year or two.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 13.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 241. 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 303. Market steady.
Best \$16.50 @ 17.00
Others 8.00 @ 16.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,686. Market steady.
Best lambs \$13.75 @ 14.00
Fair lambs 11.25 @ 12.00
Light to common lambs... 6.50 @ 10.00
Fair to good sheep 5.50 @ 6.75
Buck lambs 7.00 @ 12.00
Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00
Yearlings 8.00 @ 10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 2,132. Market is steady to strong.
Mixed 12.25
Roughs 9.25
Light lights 10.50 @ 11.00
Light yorkers 10.50 @ 11.00
Pigs 10.00

Heavy yorkers 12.25
Stags 7.00

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 700. Market is steady to strong; tops higher; bulk 170-230 lbs. \$12.35; few 260 lbs. \$12.25 @ 12.50; pigs around \$10.50 @ 10.75; packing sows at \$9 @ 9.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady; cutters to common cows \$4 @ 4.50.

Calves.

Receipts 250. Market steady; tops \$17; culls and common \$11.50 @ 13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 200. Market steady; desirable fat lambs \$14.50; culls and common \$10 @ 11; fat ewes \$5 @ 6.50; few aged wethers \$8.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 22,000. Market is uneven; early trading mostly steady, 10c higher than Monday's average; light weights slow and losing advance; pigs 190-220-lb. average \$12.10; bulk good and choice 170-210 lbs. \$11.85 @ 12; light lights mostly \$11 @ 11.75; a few strong weight pigs up to \$10.75; large springers 220-320 lbs. \$11.50 @ 11.90; few 240-lb. selected at \$12; bulk desirable light and medium weight sows at \$10 @ 10.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 13,000. Better grade grain-fed steers strong; others and western grassers steady to slow; nearly a half run western grassers; bidding low on cows and heifers; native she stock steady; bulls steady to strong; vealers 50c higher; best heavy steers \$15.25; yearlings \$15; early sales on western grass steers \$10 down; few loads at \$10.50; most weight bulls \$6 @ 6.25; vealers \$15 @ 16, mostly \$15 @ 15.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Fat lambs active, fully 25c higher, asking more than on best rangers; bulk native lambs, lightly sorted to packers \$12.75 @ 13; selected natives to city butchers and shippers \$13.25; few lambs scaling 105-130 lbs. \$11.50; culls at \$9.75 @ 10 mostly; \$13.50 @ 13.75 paid for good choice rangers; choice westerners above \$13.90; sheep firm; bulk fat ewes \$5.50 @ 6; choice light weight range ewes are scarce; feeding lambs firm; early bulk range feeders \$13.25 @ 13.85; best held above \$14.

POTATO ESTIMATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE United States Department of Agriculture crops report issued on September 9, estimates the white potato crop at four hundred million bushels. This is above the short crops of the last two seasons, but it is eleven million bushels below the forecast of a month ago, and in proportion to population it would be no more than the average production during the past five years. The principal changes since last month have occurred in Maine, where prospects have declined by five and one-half million bushels, and in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota where prospects have declined by thirteen million bushels. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the potato crop has been hurt by droughts and frosts. In Michigan the prospects have declined twenty-two per cent, or seven million bushels. The potato crop in Michigan is estimated at twenty-four million, two hundred seventeen thousand bushels, compared with thirty-two million three hundred forty-six thousand bushels, the five-year average; Wisconsin, twenty-five million, two hundred eighty-four thousand, compared with twenty-nine million, eight hundred three thousand bushels, the five-year average; Minnesota, thirty-two million three hundred sixty-one thousand, compared with thirty-seven million one hundred seventy-eight thousand bushels, the five-year average; New York, thirty-one million, nine hundred ninety-five thousand, compared with thirty-four million two hundred seventy-three thousand bushels, the five-year average. The heaviest increases are in the Virginia crops already marketed, and in Idaho. The Virginia crop is twenty-two million five hundred thirty-two thousand bushels, compared with eleven million six hundred fifty-eight thousand bushels in 1926, and Idaho twenty-two million two hundred eighteen thousand, compared with sixteen million one hundred ninety-eight thousand bushels in 1926.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Hillsdale County.—Clover hulling is in progress and June clover seems to be filled tolerably well. Crops need rain. There is a large increase in the acreage of alfalfa. Corn will be late in maturing. Live stock is in good condition. A large percentage of our country boys and girls are attending local high schools.—E. R. G.

Lenawee County.—Farmers are just about through with their threshing and the yield of small grains was high. They are getting along rapidly with their plowing, although the ground is dry. Corn is backward. The acreage of sweet clover is on the increase in this community. A large percentage of the wheat has been sold directly from the sheaves. It now brings \$1.23; oats 42c; white eggs 32c; brown eggs 30c.—J. R. L.

Charlevoix County.—Beans and potatoes have been damaged by frost and drouth. Alfalfa and sweet clover were an average fair crop. Farmers are selling butter, poultry and vegetables. Butter 45¢@50c; eggs 40¢@45c. All children eligible to high school are attending.—F. S.

Kent County.—It is too dry to sow wheat. Bean harvest is on and crop will be short. Corn is also of poor quality. The alfalfa acreage increases every year. Nearly all our eighth-grade children are attending high school.—W. N.

St. Clair County.—Threshing is just about completed, with yields good. Plowing for wheat is the order of the day. Beans will not be a bumper crop on account of dry weather. The alfalfa acreage is increasing. Have had no rain for six weeks until today. Some farmers sold their wheat direct from the thrasher.—W. A. K.

Ogemaw County.—Farmers are making slow progress with wheat ground on account of the dry weather. Corn, beans, and potatoes have been damaged by dry weather. The acreage of alfalfa and sweet clover have doubled since a year ago. Some hay is selling at \$7 and up; oats 40c; wheat \$1.25.—J. T.

Livingston County.—The fall crops need rain. Sweet clover and alfalfa show about the same acreage as a year ago. Produce prices are about the same as last year.—I. J.

CATTLE

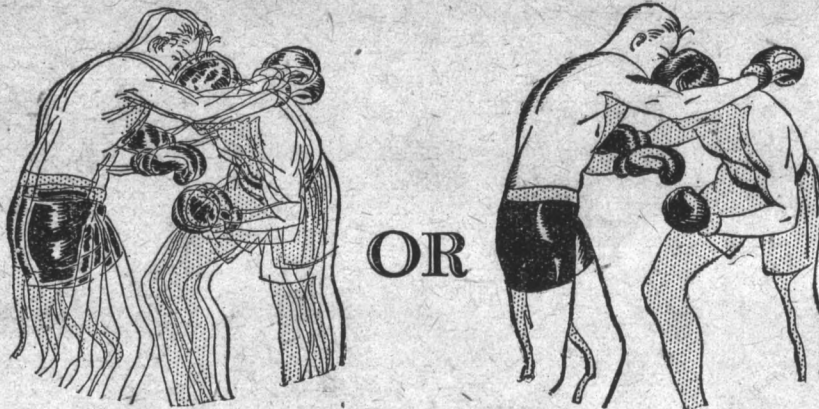
A large selection at all times of stocker and feeding cattle. Special attention given to filling orders. Write F. E. BERRY COMPANY, South St. Paul, Minn.

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IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS. The Sheepsman of the East. I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Felled-Delaine. PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R2

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The Fada Special

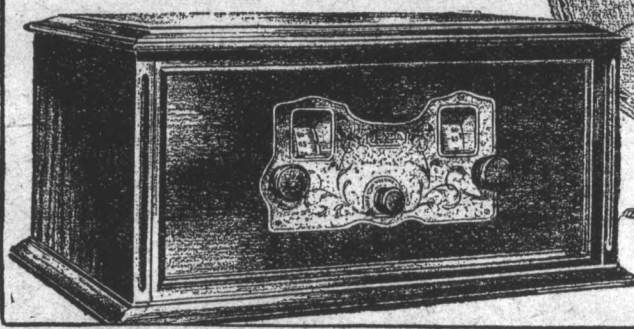
6 tube—3 radio frequency stages—detector—2 audio amplification stages. Individual stage shielding. Equalized amplification.

\$95 (For battery or A. C. operation direct from light socket.)

The Fada 17" Cone

17-in. free-floating cone—permanent Parkized magnet. Cone of Grecian design. Antique bronze finished tri-foot.

\$25



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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 3 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

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

REAL ESTATE

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

115 Acres on Bus Line—Live Stock, Machinery and Crops. Near village advantages. 60 acres tillable. 200 bu. potatoes and 75 crates corn per acre; creek through pasture, estimated 1000 cords wood; good 8-room white house, maple shade, basement barn, garage, poultry house, etc.; \$200 to \$400 annually from gravel pit. Retiring, sacrifice for \$4,500 and include 3 horses, 6 cows and heifer, 5 shoats, brood sow, 75 chickens, long list wagons, machinery and implements; 10 acres oats, 11 corn, 5 beans, 15 clover, large garden and 3000 ft. pine lumber; part cash. H. F. Lunsted, Strout Agency, 104½ Michigan Ave., Big Rapids, Mich.

80-ACRE DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM in central Michigan. Good buildings. Desirable location. Prosperous community. Productive clay loam soil. For immediate sale at \$55 per acre. Easy terms. Write C. L. Rose, Evart, Mich.

FOR AN INVESTMENT buy land in the "Ozarks." Tracts 40 to 2,000 acres. \$2.50 per acre up. Box 66, Houston, Mo.

FIRST-CLASS FARM—200 acres, 100 cultivated, clay loam soil. 40 acres timber; large 35 by 60, two 30 by 55 barns. Fourteen-room house, bath, furnace; 24 cattle, 15 sheep; five horses; new International tractor with plows, discs, potato digger, planter, sprayer, hayloader and unloader. School 1-8 mile; railroad 2½ miles, county seat 8 miles. Worth double the price. W. Thomas, Rogers City, Mich.

BEAUTIFUL RIVER FRONT—40 acres improved, near Beaverton, good house, outbuildings, no barn. Ideal poultry or berry farm. Grab this bargain. \$1,000, no trades. U. G. Reynolds, sells farms, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE—A stock farm near St. Johns, 210 acres. Levi H. Sibley, DeWitt, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—to rent, small farm in good location. Box 116, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

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

FARMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—farm on shares. Everything furnished. J. M. St. Amant, Ortonville, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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. 500 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.

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. \$2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

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.

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

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

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Supply catalogue. Kaskaskennels AW-71, Herrick, Ill.

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS—natural heelers. Ogemaw Kennel, Prescott, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER

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

MATTRESSES

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

FRUIT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES, \$5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters, by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, peaches, 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—Certified Improved American Banner, 1-9 bushels, \$1.95; 10 bushels or more, \$1.85. F. V. B. Owosso, Bags free. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

SEED WHEAT—Certified and inspected. American Banner, \$1.65 per bu. Lockshore Farm, L. O. Myrtle, Mgr., Cressey, 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, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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

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.

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

TURKEYS, GEESE, 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 Fausnaugh, Chesaning, Mich.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager or foreman on dairy or general farm. Can give references. Box 117, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

W.S. DEWING
President



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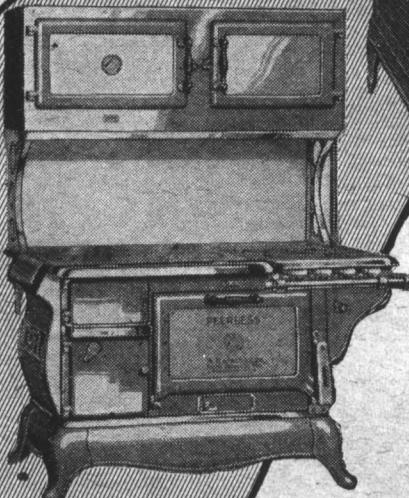
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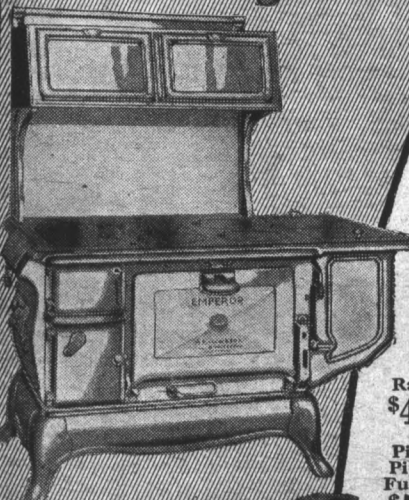
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