

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CXLIX No. 13

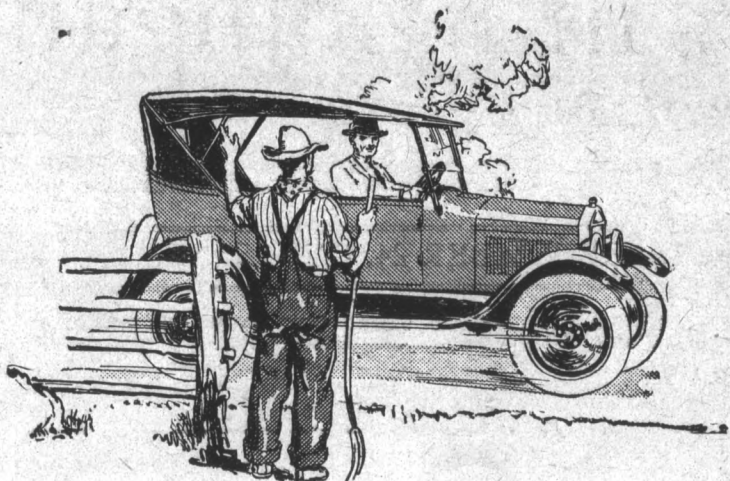
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927

Whole No. 4779



A Birthday Remembrance

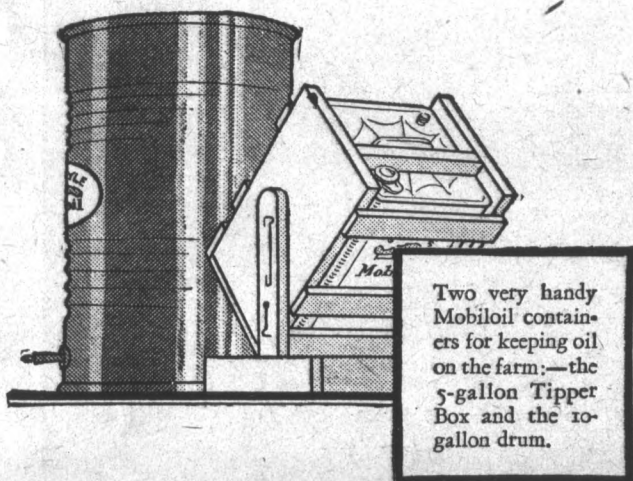
New Ford economy – through quieter, smoother starts – and lessened carbon!



During the past few months countless Ford owners have discovered these two things (1) Today's Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" brings new smoothness, new comfort to Ford starting and stopping; (2) the new Mobiloil "E" leaves *amazingly* little carbon. And no other lubricating oil seems to combine these *two* advantages in such a marked way.

It was only after a way had been found to combine these two qualities in one oil that the new Mobiloil "E" was offered to Ford owners.

Thus the new Mobiloil "E" offers two definite economies in Ford operation



Two very handy Mobiloil containers for keeping oil on the farm:—the 5-gallon Tipper Box and the 10-gallon drum.

It costs money to remove carbon. It costs money to replace transmission bands. With today's Mobiloil "E" you greatly postpone *both* of these expenses. Thus Mobiloil "E" is the cheapest Ford lubricant to use. Its slightly higher price is returned to you many times over by these definite savings.

There are other savings, too. The new Mobiloil "E" has just the right character and body to protect the Ford engine, clutch and transmission. Wear is substantially reduced. Repair bills are held to the minimum. Overheating is a rarity.

Proof in one crankcase full

Four quarts of the improved Mobiloil "E," when poured into your crankcase, will show you new smoothness in Ford starting and stopping.

As the mileage rolls up, the cash savings from the improved Mobiloil "E" will roll up, too. Fewer band replacements, fewer carbon removals, and fewer repairs to pay for. Have your Ford crankcase drained and re-filled with one gallon of fresh Mobiloil "E," which can be obtained in original sealed one-gallon cans, or by the quart from reliable Mobiloil dealers. Also supplied in larger cans and drums for home supply.

Use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and Ford truck the year round. In Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. Ask the Mobiloil dealer what grade of Mobiloil to use in cars, trucks and tractors of other makes. All Mobiloil dealers have the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil "E"
for Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXIX

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XIII

The Corn Borer in Michigan

He is Here to Stay and We Must Learn to Live with Him

By R. H. Pettit

THE clean-up campaign waged against the European corn borer the past spring has been a success. This opinion, however, is not universal, and there has been considerable discussion and press comment recently relative to the corn borer situation. Some corn growers seem to be dissatisfied with the clean-up campaign and feel that the work accomplished less than what was expected. This state of mind comes about largely through misapprehension and the mistaken use of the word, "eradication."

It appears that many growers, and others, have expected that the corn borer would be eradicated from our state; in other words, after the clean-up campaign this spring, there would be no more corn borers in the state. Such a view is too good to be true. There probably never will come a time when the corn borer will be absent from North America. There is no more reason to expect that the corn borer will disappear than there is to believe that the potato beetle, the Hessian fly, and the codling moth will soon vanish. The European corn borer is here to stay.

From the beginning, the real purpose of the clean-up campaign has been to make it possible to raise corn at a profit in spite of the corn borer. To my mind, this means, and always has meant, to raise corn without too great a loss, so as to make corn growing worth while.

Early this spring, certain parts of the state were so badly infested with the pest that the prospect for a crop in 1927 was practically nil, unless something was done. This view naturally forced itself upon us from the experience of Canada where similar conditions existed a few years ago, and which were followed by total crop losses in succeeding seasons. Our only hope was in the adoption of measures practiced for more than half a century in Europe, the native heath of the pest. Our aim was to reduce the total population of moths so that there

would not be sufficient numbers to bring about any such a debacle as happened in Canada.

Among all the measures which have been tried out, the cleaning up of borers in stalks, stubble, and ears has given the best, and, in fact, the only practical control. We were after a reduction in the total number of borers in the state to a sufficiently low point,

hitherto uninfested districts. Worms in stalks and cobs will be washed along by water in streams and lakes, and establish themselves on land here and there in spite of all that may be done.

It is hoped that this natural spread may be kept down to such a point that the newly infested areas each year will be kept at a minimum. One has



Michigan State College Corn Borer Station, Three Miles West of Monroe, where Some Very Interesting Experimental Work is Being Done.

so that not more than a five or ten per cent loss to the crop would occur, except, perhaps, in some instances where conditions were very unfavorable.

This is just what has been accomplished as far as we can determine from a few trips made to the fields, and from the reports of others. We will know more definitely a little later. Possibly there will be some loss to the crop, but it will not be a great one.

There is no power on earth which can prevent the spread of the pest to new areas. The moths will fly into

only to get figures from those in charge of the quarantine to prove that many borers have been intercepted on their way to fresh fields, where, without quarantines, the borers would have made long jumps and speeded up their spread enormously.

The spread of the corn borer into the corn belt is bound to work injury not only to farmers, but to everybody. Cheap corn can still be bought from other states; but when the corn borer invades all of the great corn-producing states, there will be no cheap corn.

When the corn borer infests the cotton-growing regions, we may expect

the price of home-grown cotton to seek permanently a new level which will cause us to look back to the days of cheap cotton with appreciation.

Therefore, if for no other reason, it is the patriotic duty of every American to help slow up the spread of this pest, which, when once established, will always remain.

It looks to me as if the clean-up has accomplished just what it was expected to do. It would appear from a more or less cursory examination of Michigan cornfields that the corn crop will be short. The failure of the crop, however, is due to adverse weather conditions, and not to the European corn borer. Rain came early in the spring so that plowing and other operations were delayed. Since that time, dry weather has worked havoc with the corn crop.

In viewing the corn situation, let us look to the experiences of other lands. Massachusetts has succeeded after three years of effort, in so reducing the corn borer infestation, that the state is raising a good crop of corn this year. Hungary has for more than half a century, succeeded in holding back the corn borer by the very methods which were employed in Michigan this spring.

I refuse to admit that a Michigander is unable to accomplish whatever is thrust upon him. Michigan farmers can do as well as farmers have in the Bay State, and furthermore, I believe that they are able to do as well as the natives of Hungary.

Perhaps we are licked, but I refuse to feel licked. I believe that Michigan has accomplished just what she started out to do. I believe that under more favorable weather conditions, and in the light of more knowledge and experience, she can do a whole lot better job of corn borer control.

To put it briefly, and in spite of some published opinions of others, I believe that the clean-up was a success in Michigan, and an achievement of which we may well be proud.

United States' Crop Conditions

With Special Reference to Crops in Which Michigan Farmers are Interested

DURING August crop prospects declined in the corn belt west to Iowa and Minnesota, but farther west the generally good crop prospects show farther substantial improvement. For the country as a whole, the composite of crop condition and yields is now 1.9 per cent below the September 1 average during the last ten years.

With generally good growing conditions in the west, abundant to excessive rain in much of the south, and with drought and some scattered frosts in the lake states, prospects have improved for corn, spring wheat, barley, flaxseed, sweet potatoes, tobacco, grain sorghums, peanuts and broomcorn. Decreases are indicated for cotton, oats, white potatoes, beans, hay, and some fruits.

Corn.

The indicated production of corn in-

creased 73,000,000 bushels during August in the central states west of the Mississippi; 36,000,000 bushels in the south central states; but in the corn belt, east of the Mississippi, a decrease of 46,000,000 bushels were shown between August 1 and September 1. Slight increases were indicated in other sections of the country.

Compared with the 1926 crop, the 1927 corn crop shows a decrease of 278,000,000 bushels, or thirty-seven per cent in the central states east of the Mississippi river. An increase of about thirteen per cent, or 133,000,000 bushels, is indicated in the west central states. The southern states will produce almost as much corn as the very large crop grown there last year.

In the important central and northern states, corn conditions remain low. The necessity for long-continued and favorable fall weather to enable any-

thing like the usual percentage of the crop to mature in the corn belt as a whole is becoming more apparent.

The lateness and poor condition of much of the crop suggests that more than the customary percentage of the acreage in the corn-for-grain states will be cut for silage, and that a much greater share than usual will need to be hogged off. A shortage of silage corn may occur in some northern dairy sections.

Killing frosts have already been reported in the northwestern counties of Minnesota, but the extent of frost damage is as yet unimportant. In Iowa corn made fair progress, due to more favorable weather late in the month, and temperatures since September 1 have been unusually favorable. A special survey in Iowa indicates that, with favorable weather, twenty-eight per cent of the crop will be safe by Sep-

tember 20, and not more than sixty-eight per cent will be safe by October 15.

Wheat.

The 1927 wheat crop of the United States indicated on September 1, is 861,000,000 bushels, which is 10,000,000 bushels greater than indicated on August 1, and is seven per cent above the average of the past five years.

Spring wheat is now forecast at 308,000,000 bushels, no new estimate for winter wheat being made this month.

The increase in spring wheat was general in the main spring wheat area from Minnesota west. For the most part, the increase is attributable to the fact that, while some damage occurred from rust, the damage was less than feared a month ago. In the mountain states, lower temperatures and more

(Continued on page 273).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1848 Copyright 1927

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

Editors and Proprietors
1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Randolph 1530.NEW YORK OFFICE, 420 Lexington Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 608 South Dearborn St.
CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 201-203 South Third St.ARTHUR CAPPER President
MARCO MORROW Vice-President
PAUL LAWRENCE Vice-President
F. H. NANCE SecretaryI. R. WATERBURY Associate Editors
BURT WERMUTH
FRANK A. WILKEN
ILA A. LEONARD
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo Advisory Staff
John R. Root
Dr. Samuel Burrows
Gilbert Gusler
Frank H. Meckel
I. R. WATERBURY Business ManagerTERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—One Year, 52 issues,
50c, sent postpaid. Canadian subscription 50c a year
extra for postage.CHANGING ADDRESS.—It is absolutely necessary
that you give the name of your Old Post Office, as
well as your New Post Office, in asking for a change
of address.RATES OF ADVERTISING.
55 cents per line, agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per
inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No ad-
vertisement inserted for less than \$1.65 each insertion.
No objectionable advertisements inserted at any price.
Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at
Detroit, Michigan. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Free Service to Subscribers

GENERAL:—Aid in the adjustment of unsat-
isfactory business transactions.VETERINARY:—Prompt advice from expert
veterinarian.LEGAL:—Opinions on all points, from a
prominent lawyer.HEALTH:—Practical personal advice from an
experienced doctor.FARM:—Answers to all kinds of farm ques-
tions, by competent specialists.HOME:—Aid in the solution of all kinds of
home problems.

VOLUME CLXIX NUMBER THIRTEEN

DETROIT, SEPT. 24, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Keep
Memory
Day

SEVERAL years ago the Michigan Legislature enacted a law designating September 30 as Memory Day. The purpose of this day, as set forth in this act is to extend the sentiment expressed toward our soldier dead on Decoration Day to all loved ones. It furnishes opportunity for the whole community to turn out and clean up the local cemeteries before winter sets in, and for the decoration of the graves.

But for the fine devotion and unceasing efforts of a Clinton county farmer, J. T. Daniells, our state likely would not have been the first to take the lead in offering annual tribute to that ever-increasing number whom we can cherish only in memory.

While many communities in the state have already formed the habit of expressing the spirit of Memory Day on each succeeding September, the program should be universally recognized. To pay tribute to those who have worked and suffered that we may live larger and more useful lives, is the exercise of that fine spiritual quality of love that makes for human brotherhood and greater happiness.

The idea of Memory Day grew out of the sincere devotion of Mr. Daniells to a beloved wife. It was in beautifying her final resting place that he became interested in the general movement.

Have you some loved one lying in a more or less neglected cemetery? If so, send to J. T. Daniells, R. F. D. 39, St. Johns, Michigan, for literature on improving cemeteries which will be sent gratis. Then lay out a simple program and get your neighbors interested. If the attention of but a few can be secured, the interest will gradually grow from year to year until a worth-while Memorial Day program will become an annual event. The whole community will not only feel better for having extended this consideration to those who have gone

before, but all will be better for having worked together under the urge of this fine spiritual devotion.

The Fight
Must
Go On!

ON another page of this issue appears an article on the corn borer situation by Professor Pettit, entomologist of the Michigan State College. In this article Professor Pettit declares as absurd, the thought of ever exterminating the European corn borer from American soil. But he holds out the hope that with proper control work we can continue to grow corn as a major crop in this country.

Naturally, the clean-up campaign, undertaken last spring, has come in for a great deal of criticism. Nevertheless, it seems that the only course whereby American farmers can expect to continue the production of corn, will be along the lines of this campaign.

At the State Fair, an Austrian approached the corn borer exhibit put on by the Michigan State College, and remarked that, to him, the exhibit was very familiar. When asked what he meant, he said that for years his people in Austria had been contending with the corn borer. In reply to the question as to how the borer was dealt with, he answered, "in the same manner that you are recommending here." This foreigner stated that they could continue growing corn as long as their clean-up methods were carefully followed. But any carelessness was certain to be followed by an increase in the borer infestation.

So, in spite of faults with methods and personnel in our first general attempt to clean-up as a means of fighting the corn borer, it would appear, from our present information, that our only hope in this struggle is along the line we have started. The sooner farmers can forget any unfriendly relations with inspectors, or criticism of plans, and insist upon a thorough clean-up program, the quicker will the corn borer be listed as a defeated enemy, like the potato bug and San Jose scale.

The
Diminishing
Farmer

THE statisticians tell us that nearly 650,000 persons left the farm last year for the city, and that the next census will likely show a rural population of 25,000,000 instead of 32,000,000 as in 1910. These figures offer alarmists food for agitation. They see agriculture, the bedrock of all industry, dwindling into a weak minority with the inevitable result that we will, in the future, face starvation.

However, straight-thinking people do not feel that way about the matter. It is true that we need to maintain the food supplies of the country, but if it can be maintained with half the people needed to maintain it in the past, all well and good.

There are untold economies in food production which yet have to be made popular; many methods of increasing yields probably yet remain undiscovered, and there are many sources of food and clothing supply which are yet untouched. Plants now considered weed pests will be put to useful purposes. Our food habits will change, as they have in the past, to make use of things unrecognized as food now.

In the past it took more than half the population to maintain its food supply, but the methods were crude the supplementary wants were few, and little labor was needed to supply them. But now, our complex, but less laborious life has a thousand needs which are not primal, but require human labor to supply them. Each new comfort, each new labor-saving device creates a new demand for labor. The farm must necessarily supply some of it, and with the mechanical helps continually being developed, it can afford

to release human energy for other purposes. Even modern farming needs considerable urban labor to provide its comfort and conveniences.

Farming is not going to the bows. It is just adjusting itself to the new status of affairs. It is getting stronger, rather than weaker.

Women
Try Co-op
Marketing

MUCH time, effort and money are being expended these days to help the farmer solve some of his marketing problems. But two groups of Ohio farm women, convinced that their husbands were not alone in having marketing problems, this summer initiated cooperative marketing of their farm produce at roadside stands.

Guided by local committees, elected from their own number, and with the help of their home demonstration agent, they established two of these stands on a cooperative basis. Heeding some of the pitfalls that they had observed in their husband's cooperative efforts, they emphasized the standardization of quality in all products sold, and used one color scheme on all advertising material and wrappers. Home-baked goods, fruit, vegetables, foods canned on the farm, cheese, and poultry and eggs, were sold. By paying a nominal membership fee and a small commission to the cooperative organization, any woman in the county could sell her produce through these two roadside stands.

This is another opportunity where farm women have dared and won, and another proof that the attitude of both men and women on money matters have changed. Time was, and not so long ago at that, when the average woman never thought of handling her own money. Today she is finding many ways of earning it right in her own home. In view of Michigan's growing tourist trade, it would seem that Michigan farm women might adopt this plan of their Ohio sisters with profit.

Deport
Alien
Reds

THERE is a growing sentiment among the senators and representatives, that aliens who are in open rebellion against our government and institutions should be deported, according to reports from Washington.

Regardless of all the faults we can find with this government, nowhere in the world can the individual enjoy the freedom and the pleasure he can here. However, there are always people who wish to tear down existing institutions to build some to suit themselves. Some of these have come here and are spreading discontent. They should be sent back to the place from whence they came. We can perfect our government only with the help of the constructive, helpful attitude of its populace.

Speed
Increases
Risks

ACCORDING to the Michigan law, there is now no limit to the speed of motor vehicles. But the old rule, "the faster they go the harder they light," is still true. Undoubtedly it is perfectly safe to drive a car at its greatest speed if nothing happens. It is a good deal like aviation. If nothing unexpected happens, you are all right. The motor car driven at a reasonable rate of speed seems to stand the best show of remaining upright when the unexpected happens.

Many farmers hesitate about driving their automobiles in the city of Detroit. But usually the congestion is great enough to prevent much speed. One sees a lot of fenders dented in the city of Detroit. But he seldom sees the terrible accidents that often occur on country roads when machines at high speed run into soft gravel, or fail to make the curve at the end of

the road, or skid off from a straight concrete road because of the uncontrollable speed at which they are going.

Looking back over the lists of one's friends and acquaintances, he finds several who have been killed in auto accidents during the last ten years. Looking ahead, it does not seem possible that any will not be killed during the next ten years. The drivers with good judgment will have the best chance of being with us in 1937. Too much speed and no speed law, mean greater danger on our highways. It is a time to use good judgment. Let's keep down the death rate by being careful, courteous drivers, and by keeping our cars under control by driving at a reasonable speed. It's the surest way of avoiding accidents.

Dote

I WAS just lookin' through the dictionary again, 'cause I find it's lots of fun. Each word almost seems like a story by itself, and they're the shortest stories you kin read.

Well, I came on to the word dote, and it says it means to exhibit the weakness of age; to bestow excessive love.

Now, that's funny—it don't say the weakness of any certain age, but I suppose it means old age, 'cause old age is the only one what is supposed to have weakness. The weaknesses of other ages ain't weaknesses; they're failings.

What gets me is their meaning of "dote" is weakness of age, and to bestow excessive love. Seems like when a fellow gets old he's got his love pretty near under control, but according to "dote" it ain't so. And I guess the word is right. They say when a man is past forty he is likely to make forty kinds of a fool of himself, and when he does get to liking anybody he kinda overdoes it.

I don't know what I dote on, unless it's rest and high school girls. Ain't it funny how, after a fellow passes middle age, nice looking girls look nice to him, even nicer than when he is young? To the human race there shouldn't be nothing more beautiful than the wholesome beauty of young womanhood. That is the blossom time of life, and nature wants blossoms beautiful and attractive.

I dote on beautiful scenery, too, and like to go in my old bus hunting fer it. You come onto nice scenery lots o' times when you don't expect it, and there's something about nice scenery that makes you feel good—you ferget all about taxes, crops, bills and enemies while you're looking at it.

I dote on good music, too. Good music is good scenery in sound. It even beats language for beauty. It makes you forget things, just like good scenery does. Only with scenery you feel like you was in it—kinda in paradise—but with good music, you feel it in you. Sometimes it makes you feel sad—but you feel kinda glad to feel sad like that.

Maybe, in the weakness of age, I might be bestowin' excessive love on this subject, so I'll quit.

HY SYCKLE.

GRAIN EXPORTS DECLINE.

EXPORTS of grain from the United States to foreign countries are running far below last year's exports. From July 1 to September 3, a total of 36,897,000 bushels were exported, as against 62,028,000 bushels during the same period last year. Wheat exports from July 1 to September 3 totaled 27,670,000 bushels, as against 51,536,000 bushels during the same period of last year. No wheat has been imported for consumption in this country since July 1.



The Corn Crop

How About Next Year's Seed?

By Arthur W. Jewett, Jr.

IT is not unusual to hear at this time of the year, the complaint of the farmer that his corn crop is far below former years. He calls attention to the past dry summer—the August frost, etc. You never hear of a farmer tell of the weeds in his cornfield.

Every year, as you pass through the state and look over the million and a half acres of corn growing, you will always find good fields and poor fields. It always happens that the good fields are found on the same farms year after year. Some people call this luck, but if the facts of good cornfields were brought to light, it could be shown that luck was a minor portion, and that brains was the dominating factor.

Now is the time of the year to prepare for the 1928 corn crop. If this matter is neglected by the poor corn growers, they will be still in that class next year. Every kernel of corn has life—every kernel by nature grew for the sole purpose of reproducing itself. If left in the field to freeze before nature intended, it cannot accomplish its mission. There are more poor cornfields in the state today caused from using poor seed, than all other factors combined—including dry weather, weeds, and early frosts.

The matter of collecting seed corn seems to be a hard job for the average farmer. The main reason for this is because he has no appropriate place for storing same, except with the rest of the corn—in the corn crib. In the barn the sparrows like to chew on it, and there are mice in a granary, and if taken in the house, the lady of the farm kindly informs that the corn crib is the place made for such articles.

Even though the poor corn grower has the incentive to collect same, and has an appropriate place for storage, he is confronted with the problem of distributing same for proper curing. No two ears of corn should touch each other until they are thoroughly dry. The cheapest and most satisfactory method of doing this is to place the corn on an upright rack made by nailing on two 2x4's eight feet long, with four-foot lath directly opposite on each of the narrow sides of the 2x4's. The lath are placed far enough apart to receive the ears of corn and hold them until dry. A rack of this sort will hold five bushel crates of corn, and can be made by any farmer. The cost of the material will be about one dollar. The rack can be placed in any convenient place until the corn is absolutely dry. The rack can then be stored and the corn shelled, ready for planting. When you figure that five bushel crates of corn will plant fifteen acres, and the same can be saved with very little trouble and investment, you often wonder why some farmers will spend their good time preparing the corn ground and planting poor seed. Whether you plant good seed or poor

seed, the cost is the same, except the harvesting.

With the exception of tame hay, the corn crop of Michigan is at the top as far as acreage is concerned. The great variety of adapted strains now available for every section of the state, makes it relatively easy for the farmer

AUTO COLLISION WITH STOCK IN HIGHWAY LIABILITY.

QUESTIONS with reference to the liability for damages resulting from collision with live stock running in the highway, frequently are asked nowadays because such collisions are common occurrences.

First, as to the liability of the owner of the stock for injury to the car and passengers. Careful driving requires that the driver at all times keeps his car under such control that he can stop within the distance that he can see ahead; and therefore, under most circumstances, if injury results, his negligence has contributed to the injury and this contributory negligence would be a defense to any suit by him to the resulting damages. There might be circumstances under which he might be injured without contributory negligence on his part by reason of the stock suddenly running upon the highway in front of him. In which case, if the stock was on the highway through the negligence of the owner of the stock, he would be liable for the damage resulting.

As to the liability of the owner of the stock to the passengers in the car, there are different rules in different states. In Michigan it is settled that the negligence of the driver of a private conveyance in which a person of mature years is riding as a voluntary rider is imputable to the passenger, as between him and the driver. But in the case of a passenger riding for hire, it is settled that the negligence of the driver cannot be imputed to the passenger, who had, and exercised, no control over the car. In this case the owner of the stock negligently in the highway is liable to the passengers in the car, although the negligence of the driver contributed to the injury. *Rogers vs. Weber*, 235 Michigan 180.

Now, as to the liability of the driver for injuries to the stock. It is common knowledge that highways upon which automobiles are liable to pass is a dangerous place for live stock to be without guard; and to any action for injury to the stock in the highway, the plea of contributory negligence would be a complete defense.

It is not the negligence to drive live stock upon the highway, accompanied by sufficient guards to keep it under control. The use of the highway for this purpose is a legitimate use of the highway. If injury results to the stock from such use through the negligence of other persons using the highway, they are liable for the resulting damage.—Rood.



If you want extra traction and long tread wear in addition to balloon tire comfort, be sure you get this quiet-running new-type Goodyear All-Weather Tread

You can see it before you buy

The right size and type of tire for your car is carried in stock by your local Goodyear dealer; *you can see it before you buy.*

And after you buy, that dealer will back up the tire's superior quality with a service designed to *insure* you the lowest cost per mile.

He sells the world's finest tires at a range of prices to fit any pocketbook; the values he offers are dependable and real.

He puts the tire you buy on the rim for you, fills it with air, and throughout its life helps you give it the care it should have to deliver maximum results.

The Goodyear dealer's service will cut your tire bills down. Save you time and trouble. Make your tire money pay bigger returns.

It is part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products, and to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced standard quality Goodyear Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR
Copyright 1927, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.



A Whole Lot of Community Spirit is Generated in Rural Neighborhoods at Feeds and Get-togethers Like This.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

MORE RECLAMATION.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has been asked by a group of northwestern land boomers, headed by Senator Jones, of Washington state, to lend his support for the development of the Columbia Basin irrigation project, which is described as the largest and costliest enterprise of its kind in the world.

The President was told that there are 1,883,000 acres in the basin, which can be irrigated. A financial plan has been worked out whereby a loan from the United States government of \$120,000,000 would build the main canal 134 miles long, to be repaid in fifty years. When this canal is completed another loan from the government treasury will be needed to construct lateral canals.

Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation, will ask additional appropriations by Congress to cover the preliminary surveys for the Columbia River Basin reclamation project.

RURAL BANKING DEVELOPMENTS.

THE interest rates borne by the bonds of the Federal Land Banks, marketed in 1926, were four and a quarter and four and a half per cent, which makes the maximum interest rates chargeable to borrowers, five and a quarter per cent and five and a half per cent. It has been demonstrated that when a bank has loans exceeding \$100,000,000, and is in good condition in respect to delinquencies and probable foreclosures, it can operate on a spread of less than one per cent. Some of the banks have already reduced their rates. Louisville, New Orleans, Wichita and Houston reduced the rate from five and a half to five per cent.

The Intermediate Credit Banks, operating in connection with the twelve Federal Land Banks, have rediscounted agricultural paper amounting to \$169,726,235.24, since the date of their organization. These banks afford excellent agencies for rediscounting live stock paper, since loans of this character are easily adjusted to the needs of stockmen, says the report. The element of time is most important to these producers. With their provision for making loans which may extend for three years, in the case of breeding herds, they afford the stockmen or the dairymen opportunity to mature his stock or to carry it until he can get satisfactory returns.

WANT FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX REPEALED.

THE business interests are demanding the repeal of the federal inheritance tax. Unlike the farm organizations, they already have reached an agreement on a single concrete program of action. They know exactly what they want, and are going after it with a single unified voice.

SPECIAL SESSION IN QUESTION.

THE extra session proposition is giving President Coolidge and the administration as a whole, much concern. There is a wide difference of opinion among the President's advisers in regard to the matter. A powerful move is being made by an influential group to induce the President to call an early session of Congress for the purpose of disposing of the Vane-Smith contests, and consideration of flood control legislation. Congressional leaders oppose the extra session. One hundred and fifty army engineers are at work on the flood problem, and they hope to reach some conclusion by December 1, when Congress is scheduled to reconvene in regular session. General Jadwin, in charge of

the army engineers, says that the levees could be raised to handle flood waters such as inundated the Mississippi Valley this year, for one-tenth of the amount necessary for the construction of a system of reservoirs, which has been suggested as a possible means of flood control.

INVESTIGATE CORN PRODUCTION COSTS.

IN compliance with the request of American corn growers for an increase in duty on corn from fifteen to twenty-two and one-half cents a bushel, the United States Tariff Commission will send four investigators to Buenos Aires on September 24, to investigate production costs of corn in Argentina. Investigators for the tariff commission have completed a survey of the cost of producing corn in Ohio and Indiana and are working in Illinois. Prices of corn in Chicago are from thirty to thirty-five cents higher than in Buenos Aires. As shipping costs are around twelve cents, the fifteen-cent tariff still leaves the advantage with the Argentina corn.

AIRPLANES BATTLE MOSQUITOES.

NAVY airplanes are being put into practical use for the benefit of humanity, in distributing dust over swamplands to eradicate mosquitoes. The excellent results obtained by dusting marshy areas during the past year have given the public health officials confidence in this method of eradication. A mixture of Paris green and powdered soapstone is used. This mixture will penetrate the most dense foliage and kill all mosquito larvae lodged in the water beneath.

TAXATION METHODS HOLD UP REFORESTATION.

REFORESTATION is making slow progress because of the problem of taxation. The owners are not inclined to plant forests when they are required to pay taxes on the increasing valuation of the young forest while it is growing.

Wisconsin has a new law which provides for the levying of a forest tax by the state when the timber is cut,

and the tax is fixed at ten per cent of the value of the logs. This law provides further that the land entered under it shall pay a district tax of ten cents an acre annually, which shall go to the local taxing district, and in addition the state will pay to the district ten cents per acre, to be reimbursed from the severance tax on the timber when it is removed. Representatives of the organized lumber industry say that this act will stimulate replanting of forest trees on cut-over lands, and ultimately will yield the state a substantial income.

SMOKERS START MANY FIRES.

SMOKERS are blamed for starting sixteen per cent of all the forest fires, according to the Forest Service. Of the 91,793 fires in forests in 1926, seventy-two per cent were due to man-made causes. These forest fires caused a direct loss amounting to \$26,900,000 in the United States. Last year 24,300,000 acres were burned over, an area equal in size to the farm land area of the state of Ohio. The greatest area burned over, and the greatest damage done was in the southeastern states.

SUGAR CROP IS REDUCED.

A SMALLER sugar production this year is indicated by reports to the department of agriculture. Revised estimates of sugar production in foreign countries bring the estimated world sugar crop for the 1926-27 season to 26,200,000 short tons of raw sugar, as compared with 27,724,000 produced in 1925-26. The beet sugar crop, amounting to 8,434,000 short tons, is 6.7 per cent below that of 1925-26.

NEBRASKA HOME MARKET.

NEARLY seventy per cent of the food consumed by Nebraska farm families is produced on Nebraska farms, according to a survey just completed by the bureau of agricultural economics in cooperation with the University of Nebraska.

The value of the food consumed was about \$735 per family on Nebraska farms. Of this, \$230 was spent at the stores, but the remaining \$505, or

about seventy per cent, is the value of the food raised on the farm on which it was consumed.

The bureau of economists say that from pioneer days until now, we have shifted from the self-sufficing economy, under which each farm largely met its own needs, to the commercial economy under which it produces one or a few things for sale, and buys much of what it uses. Nebraska farm households are still self-sufficing to a large extent as far as food is concerned.

News of the Week

Bobbie Mack, a twenty-one-year-old Los Angeles girl, is the world's champion flag pole sitter. She sat on a three-story flag pole for twenty-one days.

Contracts have been let for the construction of a new school at Bath, Michigan, to replace the one wrecked by the blast last May. The cost will be \$75,000, which will be paid by Senator James Cousins.

An elephant in the Philadelphia Zoo blew water on the orchestra when it played a jazz selection.

Charles Sligh, president of the Sligh Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, and one-time nominee for governor, died suddenly on a steamer returning from Europe. He was seventy-seven years old.

A movement has been started to erect a monument to Jesse James, the famous Missouri bandit, in the Mt. Olivet Cemetery at Kearney, Missouri. Jesse James, Jr., is a prominent lawyer in California.

Miss Lois Eleanor Delander, of Joliet, Ill., won the Miss America contest at Atlantic City for 1927. She is an unbobbed girl, sixteen years old, and was picked as the most beautiful of all the contestants.

Rev. Mark Penoyer, of Port Huron, took the milk route of a friend in order that the friend might have a vacation.

Schlee and Brock, who have been flying on an around-the-world trip, abandoned their attempt to fly across the Pacific in the Pride of Detroit, because of the hazards it presents.

Henry Ford has bought a vast tract of land in Brazil to develop into a rubber plantation.

Infantile paralysis is spreading in Ohio, Massachusetts, California, and New Jersey. In some places there has been a delay in opening the schools on account of it.

The heat wave last week caused several deaths in the mid-west, and the closing of schools. Tidal waves and hurricanes have wrought havoc in Mexico and Japan.

Negotiations to end the coal strike in Illinois have failed.

Dr. Sidney Rawson, famous English scientist, died in London, as the result of experiments on himself with an anesthetic of his own origin.

A report at the annual convention of city managers shows that an average of fifteen cities annually are added to the list having city managers.

The French reply to America's protest on the tariff shows that France is willing to enter a commercial pact with this country.

Henry Romaine, an Indiana state prisoner, serving a life sentence, gets an annual ten-day parole to attend the G. A. R. Reunion. His good behavior earns him this kindness.

The Wisconsin University lists six vices which students should beware of. They are loafing, smoking, profanity, gambling, drinking, and lewdness.

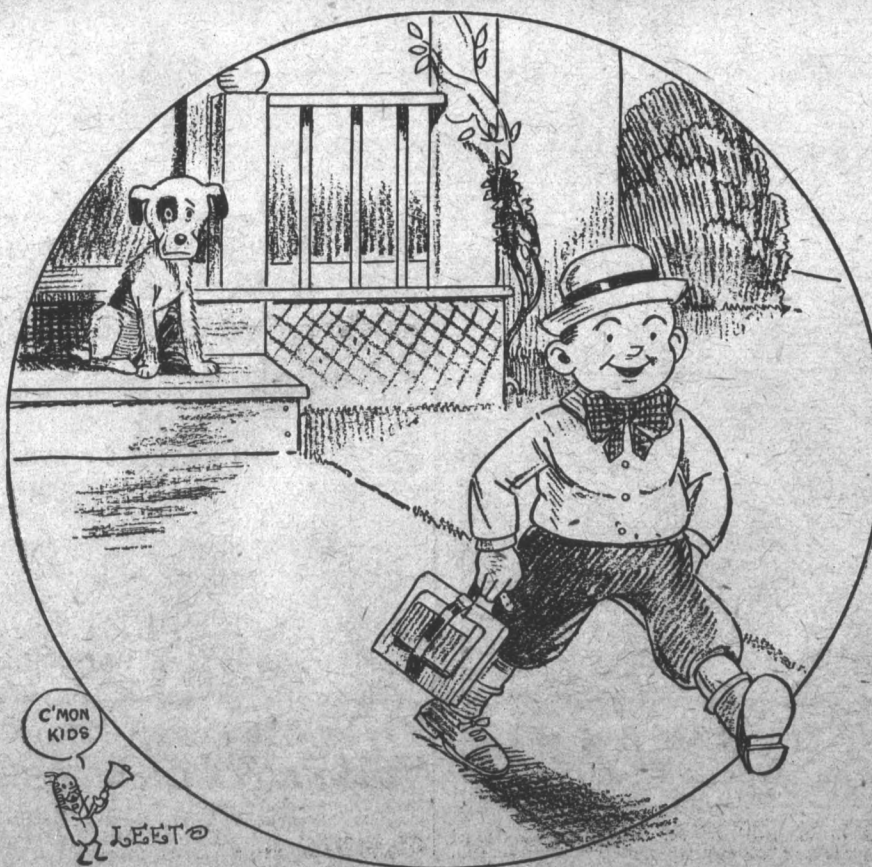
Gene Tunney is to get \$1,000,000 for his share in the Dempsey-Tunney fight and Jack Dempsey will receive \$450,000. The fight occurs September 22.

The cholera epidemic among the troops and citizens near Yangtze, China, is spreading.

Wreckage of Old Glory, the airplane which started from New York to fly to Rome, was found floating 750 miles northeast of St. John's, Newfoundland. No signs of the aviators were found.

The "Detroit" won the International Gordon Bennett balloon race, which started from the Ford airport. It landed at Baxley, Georgia, 725 miles away.

The Best Pals Must Part



HIGH QUALITY INCREASES CONSUMPTION.

THE value of maintaining a high standard of quality in farm products is emphasized by T. R. Pirtle, of the dairy and poultry division of the bureau of agricultural economics, in a statement that his investigations have shown that every increase in consumption of a certain product is preceded by an improvement in quality. He says you cannot increase consumption by propaganda, unless a high quality is maintained.

The cheese manufacturers have injured their industry to a large extent by failure to improve the quality of their product, according to Mr. Pirtle. The reputation of American cheese has been damaged and the demand cut by the practice of selling everything that is high-class as foreign cheese. Filled cheese has also been a menace to the industry.

UNITED STATES' CROP CONDITIONS.

(Continued from page 269).
rainfall than usual during August augmented the out-turn.

Oats.

The indicated production of oats is 1,191,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 87,000,000 bushels since August 1. The decrease was general in the north central states, except in Nebraska and Kansas. The indicated crop is seventeen per cent below the five-year average production.

Reports on probable yield indicate fair to excellent returns in the northern tier of states from Michigan westward, except in Minnesota and North Dakota, where rust damaged the crop. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois yields indicated by early threshing returns are disappointingly low and the grain light in weight. In Iowa early crops yielded exceptionally well, while late crops are running light, and many fields in the southern part of the state were not harvested. Oats in South Dakota suffered from rust; in Nebraska, in spite of drying winds, a good yield is indicated.

Potatoes.

The white potato crop is now estimated at 400,000,000 bushels. This is substantially above the short crops of the last two seasons, but it is 11,000,000 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 in prospects for potatoes, have occurred in Maine, where prospects have declined by 5,500,000 bushels, and in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where prospects have declined by 13,000,000 bushels.

In Maine, wet, sultry weather resulted in serious damage from blight. The Green Mountain variety, representing seventy-five per cent of the acreage had just finished blossoming when the blight set in, and the crop has gone down rapidly. Irish Cobblers, representing twenty-five per cent of the acreage are, however, showing good yields.

In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the potato crop has been hurt by drought and in some sections by frost. In Michigan, prospects have declined twenty-two per cent, or approximately 7,000,000 bushels.

For the last thirteen years Baby Hoot, a horned owl has raised a brood of chickens for the family of R. G. Walters, of Monmouth, Ill. Each year when the owl's two eggs were laid the Walters substituted hen's eggs. The owl was found in 1907 and has ever since lived in her screened pen.

Eight thousand homes in Germany have been financed by a New York financial company.



Fall is the best time to repair old fences -and build new ones

THE only reason that you ever figured to do all your fence work in the Spring is because, in the old wood post days, it was easier then to dig post holes. But with the RED TOP Steel Fence Post any time at any season of the year is fence-building time. Now you can do your fence work in the Fall and take this job out of your busy Spring season. Regardless of the hardness of the soil, one man with a RED TOP One-Man-Driver can easily drive 200 to 300 posts a day—and align them perfectly.

Drive in a RED TOP Post alongside each broken or rotten wood post, attach the same fencing to it with the RED TOP handy fastener. The work is done quickly, the useful life of the fence is lengthened and in a few years you will have entirely rebuilt your fence line with no more annual work to do on that fence.

And your fences will pay for themselves.

Any 40 acres that isn't fenced hog tight, can be fenced hog tight and the grain the harvesters overlooked the hogs will salvage. That will pay for the fence in two years. And every year thereafter this same 40 acres will bring in an extra \$80.00 or more.

If you do it now you make this saving this year. If you wait until Spring you lose the saving until next Fall.



RED TOP Steel Fence Posts Are Guaranteed

Red Top

GUARANTEED

Steel Fence Posts

Take this idea to your RED TOP dealer

He will give you more detailed information. The fact that he handles RED TOP Steel Fence Posts indicates that he is not only an authority on fencing materials but also on how the proper and timely use of fencing will help you turn waste into profits.

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

COAL

Kentucky and West Virginia shaker screened block coal of the highest quality and preparation at attractive low price. Farmer Agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for circular and prices delivered to your nearest railroad station. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 175, Melrose, Ohio.

Try a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. for Results

POTATO CRATES

Standard bushel crates f.o.b. cars 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.

Lillie's Improved STRANSKY VAPORIZER

saves gas, prevents carbon. Worth its weight in gold. Money-back guarantee. Fits any car, truck or tractor. Price \$3.00. Colon C. Lillie, Cooperville, Mich.

MIRACLE WASHING CREAM

Introductory Offer

Added to soapy water, Miracle washes clothes clean without rubbing. It makes soap do better work.

Miracle loosens all the dirt—the soap cleanses—result is whiter, cleaner linen. Equally good for colored clothes, blankets, lace curtains, lingerie.

Miracle works wonders; is harmless—does not injure finest fabrics; saves time, labor and hands; clothes last longer—iron easier and smoother. Simple to use—just add 3 table-spoons of Miracle to the soapy water (in washing machine, boiler or tub) and wash as you always do.

Miracle Products Co.
2179 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich.



MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners get results. Try one.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

AUTUMN WORK IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

AUTUMN should be a busy time in the flower garden. Many things usually left for spring may be done at this time when the gardener is not harassed by the rush of spring work.

First of all, peonies should be planted this month. There is no good reason for leaving this work until spring. It is true that, if properly handled, the peony can be moved at any time, but the best results are had by early fall planting. Do not plant the peony roots too deeply if you want plenty of bloom. Two inches of soil over the crown of the plants is plenty deep enough.

Many other herbaceous perennials may be divided and transplanted now, and, most of the hardy subjects may be successfully started from seed planted in a cold frame. If you neglected to sow pansy seed in July or August, there is still time to make cold frame plantings. Cover the seed with burlap until the plants start to come up, but do not try to transplant this fall. Winter the plants in the cold frame. Plants from September sowing will not bloom as quickly in the spring as those from July plantings, but they make excellent subjects for second early blooming.

The plants which you have been growing on outdoors for winter bloom-

ing inside will need potting early this month so they may become established before winter. Disturb them as little as possible in the potting operation, water thoroughly, and put them away in a shady place for a few days. Equal portions of garden soil, compost material and sand makes a good potting soil. Give special care to the carnations intended for winter blooming. Trim the plants into symmetrical shape and enrich the soil with bone meal or one of the pulverized animal manures. Callas, Oxalis and Amaryllis which have been resting should be potted up now.

Preparations should be made at this time to take care of the Dutch bulbs when they arrive. Narcissus should be planted early enough for them to become established before the ground freezes. Many excellent new varieties will be available in both narcissus and tulips this fall. Watch your bulb catalogues closely for these new ones.

Climbing roses should have the old growth cut out now if it was not done earlier in the season. Do this early enough for the young canes to mature before severe weather comes. If your climber is of questionable hardiness, it might be well to lay it down and cover with earth or straw. Do not prune bush roses this fall, but, beginning in September, gradually hill them up so that when winter arrives there will be a mound of earth about eight inches high around each plant. Some half-hardy roses may be wintered over in quite severe climates if given this treatment.—Wood.

CATALPA TROUBLE.

I have a nice shade tree in front of my house that is about 16 years old. On one side of it are three limbs on which the leaves are withering and falling off. There is nothing on the outside that would give a clue as to the cause of the withered leaves. I am enclosing a leaf and seed pod. Can you tell me what the trouble is and how to avoid it? Please advise.—J. R.

The catalpa is very subject to leaf spots which attack the leaves and often cause them to become brown, wither and fall off. Wet seasons are particularly favorable for leaf spot diseases owing to the fact that abundant moisture is necessary to disseminate the spores and to induce germination. In this way several generations of spores are produced until the leaves are so generally affected that defoliation may result. It does not necessarily or usually kill the trees, however, unless defoliation occurs in several successive years. The leaves usually come out all right the following year.

The only method of control which I would suggest is raking up the leaves which fall from the affected trees and burning them in the fall. If this is done for some distance around the tree much of the infection may be avoided. In case the twigs are also affected, the dead twigs should be pruned off before the buds burst in the spring and burned.—A. K. Chittenden, Prof. of Forestry.

DOES SUCKERING SWEET CORN PAY?

RECENTLY I have talked with several farmers about the value of suckering sweet corn. Some believe that the removal of the suckers seems to improve the size and quality of the ears. Others think it is a waste of time and does not improve the size or quality of the crop.

According to the latest theory on corn growth it does not pay to remove the suckers. The leaves are the manufacturing center of the plant and it follows that the greater the amount of foliage the greater the chances of

manufacturing large ears, and lots of them.

Aside from the cost of suckering in time and labor, there is also more or less loss of fodder. You cannot obtain the sugars and starch in the grain on the ear until these materials are digested in the green leaves and stalks. In our own experience in suckering both sweet corn and pop corn, the rows have appeared a little more neat and trim, but no increase in the crop has been apparent, and the job has been discontinued.—K.

OUR APPLES PLEASE BRITISH.

BRITISH imports of apples from the United States are steadily increasing in volume. This is largely due to the "Eat More Fruit" advertising campaigns conducted throughout the United Kingdom by the dealers during the past few years, according to the department of commerce. American-grown apples to the amount of 3,939,000 bushels were marketed in the British Isles in 1921; 3,461,000 bushels in 1922; 6,762,000 bushels in 1923; 8,394,000 bushels in 1924, and 6,443,000 bushels in 1925. United States statistics show approximately 10,583,000 bushels of American apples were exported to the United Kingdom in 1926, but in that year there was a poor apple crop in Europe and a bumper crop in the United States.

BEAUTIFYING HOME GROUNDS.

I am a farmer's wife with very little money to spend in beautifying my home and grounds. Could you tell me how to start new bridal wreath from old bushes? Do you slip them? If so, how and when? Also, how should one take care of dahlia roots? Should they be divided this fall or next spring?—H. E. R.

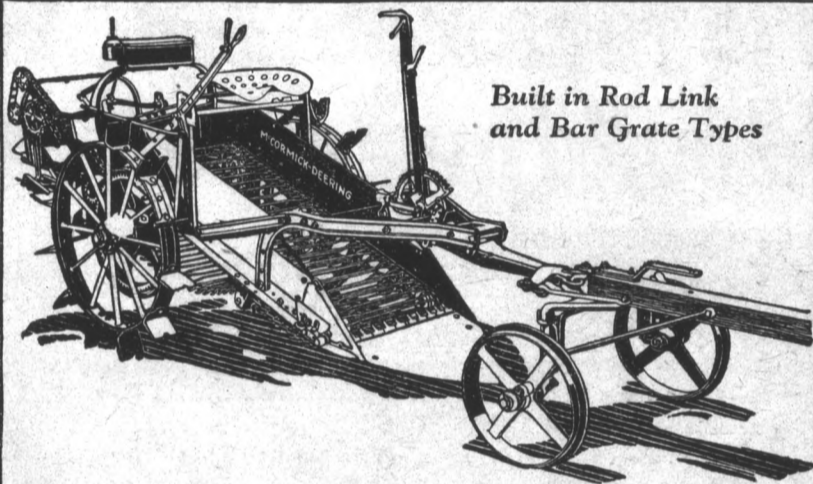
Bridal Wreath Spiraea may be propagated easily by taking hardwood cuttings of this year's growth some time in October. These cuttings should be end shoots about eight inches long. They are cut at the node, tied in bundles of twenty-five, and buried in sand outdoors, with the bottoms up. A covering of three or four inches is sufficient. During the winter some calousing will take place and in the spring these calloused cuttings should be set out in rows and cultivated for the season. In the fall they will make large enough plants to set out.

Another method involves the use of a hot bed during June, when cuttings of semi-hard wood are taken about four inches long and inserted into sand which has some heat under it in the form of decaying manure—in other words, hot bed. It usually takes about two weeks to root. Then the cuttings should be potted and kept shaded until well established. They will be ready to set out in their permanent location the same fall.

Dahlias should be dug right after the first frost, the roots stored in a cool, fairly moist cellar, leaving some of the soil on to prevent drying out during the winter. Divide in the spring before setting out. Since it is essential that each division contain at least one bud, fall division is not advisable, as it is hard to determine just where the buds will come. In dividing, a piece of the crown must be left with the root, since new buds form on the crown and not on the bulbous roots.—Alex. Laurie.

CANNING CLUB OUTLOOK.

THERE will be no over-production of cannery crops or the cannery pack this year, according to the National Canners' Association. The pea pack this year is estimated by reliable authorities to be at least one-third less than a year ago. The sweet corn crop is estimated by the government crop reporters at 450,400 tons, as compared with 803,000 tons the last year.



Built in Rod Link
and Bar Grate Types

Let This Digger Root 'em Out for You

USERS of McCormick-Deering Potato Diggers tell us that it is easier to pick up behind our digger than any other digger they have ever used. This is due to the fact that the McCormick-Deering shakes all the soil free from the potatoes and deposits them on top of the ground in compact rows, making it easy to get them. This feature is a great time and labor saver, and makes friends everywhere.

Another point in favor of the McCormick-Deering is its ability to lift potatoes out of the soil without bruising them. Everything else being equal, potatoes dug with a McCormick-Deering digger should bring a higher price on the market than those dug any other way.

The McCormick-Deering is designed to operate with light draft. This makes it possible to operate the digger at sufficient depth to make sure of getting all of the potatoes without overstraining the team or the machine.

McCormick-Deering Potato Diggers are available in types and sizes for the needs of every locality. Make it a point to see your favorite type and size at the store of the local McCormick-Deering dealer.

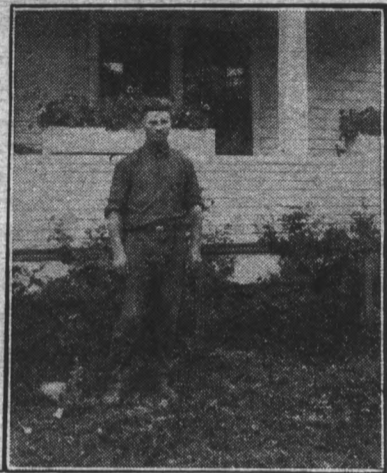
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)

93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw.

McCORMICK-DEERING POTATO DIGGERS

DELTA BOY REPRESENTS MICHIGAN.

DICK JOHNSON, of Ogontz, Delta County, has been selected as one of two club leaders to represent the state of Michigan at Camp Vail in September, a club leaders' training camp at Springfield, Mass. All of Dick's expenses will be paid by a wealthy philanthropist in the east who believes in 4-H Club Work for boys and girls. Young men and women are selected each year to attend this camp and thus fit themselves for better leaders in their respective communities. Dick entered club work about five years ago



Dick Johnson is Making a Success as a Club Leader and a Dairyman.

as a calf club member, with a Jersey heifer calf. Today the Johnson herd consists of one pure-bred Jersey bull, nine milch cows, and fifteen heifer calves, ranging in age from four months to two years. This herd has been in the cow testing association for two years. The first year, its average was 269 pounds of butter-fat, and last year it averaged 303 pounds of butter-fat. Dick's original heifer produced 309 pounds and he points to her with pride.

"That cow next to her was a grand champion in the Jersey class last year at the Delta County Fair, and that one has had three heifer calves in a row," stated Dick, and down the line he went, giving the accomplishments of the different mouse-colored Jersey beauties.

Dick organizes and leads his own calf club in the Ogontz community each year, and takes them to Camp Shaw, at Chatham.

He has won various other trips to the State Fair, National Dairy Shows, and Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago.

Dick is an unassuming young man who gives his widowed mother credit for encouragement in entering club work and helping smooth out the rough spots in running the farm and caring for the herd of cows.—E. G. Amos.

STATE FAIR NEWS.

THE late potato sweepstakes went to R. C. Gehrke, of Ossineke, with Rural Russets. Early potato sweepstakes, Ray Warner, a club boy, of Gaylord, with Irish Cobblers; corn sweepstakes, A. P. Shankel, of Wheeler, Yellow Dent; rye championship, George Hutzler, of South Manitou Island; oats sweepstakes, John C. Wilk, of St. Louis.

Edward Squire, sixty-six, of Muskegon Heights, won the first prize in the fiddlers' contest.

Ed Walls retained the state championship in horseshoe pitching by taking first in the professional contest at the fair. John Coombs, of Detroit, was second, and Joseph Latzko, third. Don Walls, brother of Ed, won the amateur championship.

C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, was crowned wheat king of Michigan because he won the I. H. Butterfield special event at the fair. His winning yield was 48.6 bushels per acre. Second place was taken by P. A. Smith, of Mulliken; third by Elmer Stockwell,

and fourth by Elmer Lundburg, of Dimondale.

Oceana county again won the first place in county fruit exhibits; Calhoun came second; Kent, third; Ottawa, fourth; Washtenaw, fifth.

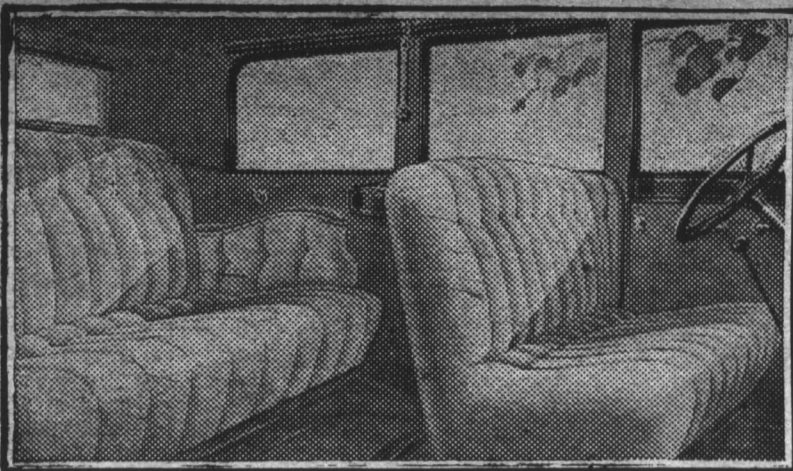
Norman Holben, of Kent City, and Kenneth Klein, of Casnovia, club boys who represented Kent county, won the dairy demonstration contest at the fair, and will represent Michigan at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee, to compete against other club boys.

Walter Ross, of Muskegon, took the honor among the boys for poultry judging. He will represent Michigan in the national contest in Chicago.

One of the youngest exhibitors, Geo. Needham, a Washtenaw county club boy, made a clean-up of the prizes in the general Poland China swine class.

The Eaton county club team took high place in judging grains. Gratiot county team got second rank. G. K. Dine, of Eaton county, became the individual champion in grain judging, while J. Wheeler, of Washtenaw county, took second.

In the potato exhibit for young folks only, Saginaw county took the prize. This county also won out in the egg exhibition classes, while Gratiot county won in exhibits of beans and corn.



The One-Room Home Of Every Closed Car Owner

A closed car is virtually a one-room home—a home in which the average motorist spends more waking hours than in any room in his house. When the body is by Fisher, your one-room house on wheels is sure to possess not only many outstanding advantages in comfort, in convenience, and in beauty, but also an extreme degree of durability which assures that the interior of your Fisher Body, including the upholstery, will retain its charm of appearance during the long life of the car. When you select a new car be sure that it brings you the important superlatives which Fisher Bodies provide.

Interior Features of Body by Fisher

Upholstery Cloth—Fisher uses mohair, velour and broadcloth, carefully tested for long wear and color fastness, of pleasing and harmonious color design and pattern.

Cushions and Backs—Fisher designs seat cushions and backs with utmost attention to comfort and durability. Saddle-back type springs are used in order to fit the contours of the human body and thus provide the maximum in riding comfort. Seat cushions and the back cushions each contain 50 flexible, resilient springs.

Hardware—Fisher door handles, window regulator handles, dome lights, and other appointments are all of pleasing design, and lasting finish, constructed for long service.



CADILLAC • LASALLE • BUICK • CHEVROLET • OAKLAND • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE

FISHER BODIES

GENERAL MOTORS

The One-Profit WITTE Log and Tree Saw



LOW PRICE EASY TERMS
COMPLETE OUTFITS—everything you need for working in timber. Saws 15 to 40 cords a day! Change to tree saw in 5 minutes.
FREE Simply send name for NEW CATALOGUE, new Lower Prices and offers, 8 Hours Shipping Service.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
5196 Witte Building
5196 Empire Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time!
For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this \$15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only \$6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range
Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit
vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
932 Acorn Building
Chicago, Illinois



NEWTON'S Compound
For Stock
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

KITSELMAN FENCE

NEW LOW PRICES on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barbed Wire, Paints and Roofing. **Factory to You. We Pay the Freight. "I saved \$22.40"** says Geo. E. Walrod, Huron County, Mich. Don't delay, write today for FREE Catalog. **KITSELMAN BROS., Box 278 Muncie, Ind.**

WRITE for FREE CATALOG

OTTAWA LOG SAW

ONLY \$39

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE
Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., Room 1501-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

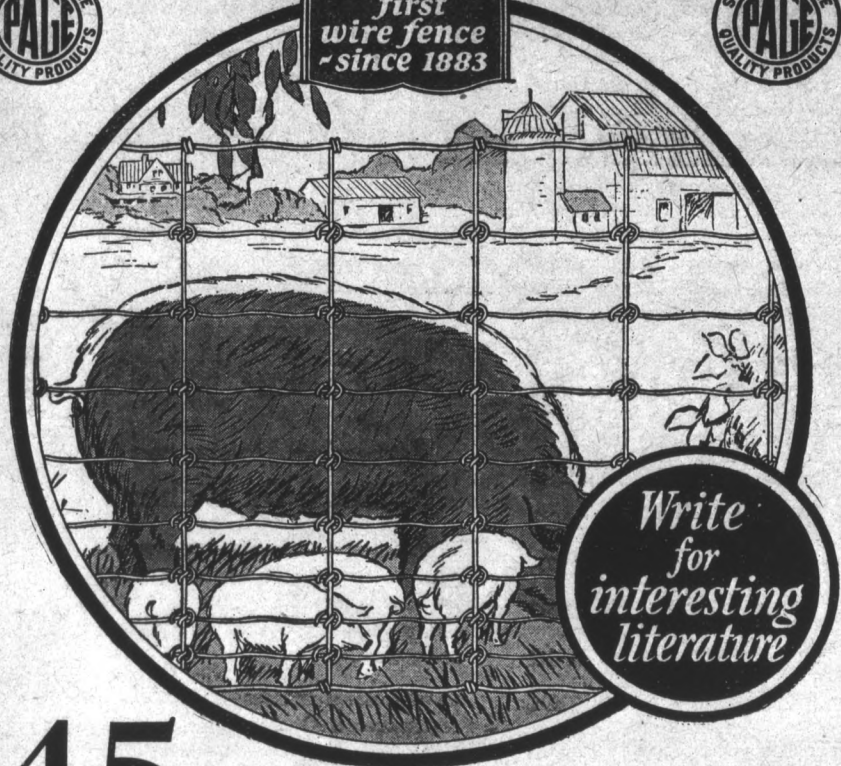


\$1.85
5-Year GUARANTEE
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of Elgin watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). Dust proof case, stem wind and stem set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.85 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address **CHICAGO WATCH AND JEWELRY CO., 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.**

PAGE FENCE



America's
first
wire fence
-since 1883



45 years

For 45 years Page Fence has rendered economical, lasting protection.

It was America's first wire fence—and it is still first for quality and proven service.

Page Fence is constructed of the best and most uniform of wire. It is covered with a heavy

coat of galvanizing to resist rust and may be obtained either in the staple tie or hinge joint type of knot.

Ask your dealer to show you—he carries the pattern you need.

PAGE STEEL and WIRE COMPANY

An Associate Company of the American Chain Co., Inc.

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

Fence Department

District Sales Offices: Chicago New York Pittsburgh San Francisco
In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario

PUBLIC SALE of BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Monday, September 26, 1927

40 HEAD 40

This is a hand picked offering of the leading blood lines. Will sell a Jr. yearling boar by Masterpiece 165195 Sire Armistice Boy, Dam by Citation. This boar is full of champion blood. (5) Five tried sows containing blood of Armistice, Monarch, Liberator, Pathfinder, Smooth Checkers, Emancipator 2nd, The Yankee and others. These sows have all good udders and are the dams of most of the offering.

Sale will be held 4 miles east, 1/2 mile south of St. Louis, Mich., on Monday, Sept. 26, 1927.

ELMER E. GARDHOUSE of Palmyra, Mo., and
COL. RASMUSSEN of Urbana, Ill., Auctioneers

CLARK & GILES, Owners, Breckenridge, Michigan
E. A. CLARK, Mgr.

LEARN AUTO MECHANICS

The Arhelger System of practical, personal instructions in automobile mechanics and electricity fits you for big pay jobs or successful management of garages, service stations and sales agencies. Write for catalog and Special Tuition Offer.

MILWAUKEE MOTOR SCHOOL

555 Downer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Not a Correspondence School

BUY COAL

DIRECT FROM THE MINE

We sell to farmers' clubs or groups at wholesale prices.

Save on your winter coal—buy a car.

THE CAMBRIA COAL COMPANY
1160 UNION TRUST BLDG., CLEVELAND, O.

HUSK AND SHRED IN ONE DAY 500 to 700 BUSHELS

Clean, fast husking guaranteed with stalks dry, wet or frozen; 500 to 700 bushels per day with our wonderful "Steel 4" husker and a Fordson or equal power. Do it in your spare time. Real money in custom work. Shredding of all stalks recommended by U. S. Government to destroy the Corn Borer.

Sold on Trial!

Operate it yourself—with your own corn, on your premises and at our risk. Liberal trial and money-back guarantee. 5 sizes, 6 to 20 H.P. Write for catalog and prices; also useful souvenir free! State H.P. of your engine.

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



Established
1889

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

THE editor took advantage of our defenseless condition, and put our last weekly letter, telling about the State Fair at Detroit, on the front page under one of his own headlines. That's the reason why there wasn't any "News and Views" in the last issue. We're naturally modest and bashful, and feel more at home hid away back here in the middle of the paper.

Yesterday afternoon we cleaned all the poultry houses. Now there should not be anything so unusual about that as to deserve special mention. However, we must confess that we never neglected our poultry quite as much as we have this summer. A backward spring and dry summer conspired with the ever more serious labor shortage, to make this a season which has found us about one jump behind most of the time. Here at Ingleside Farm, "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." Our ideals are all right, but a person just naturally can't be in more than six or seven places at the same time.

We hadn't proceeded very far with cleaning the coops before we realized that the spraying which was to follow would be more than a mere formality. Lice and mites were evident at the ends of the roosts, on the under-side of the perches, and in various other cracks and crevices. As soon as we had finished with the cleaning we mixed up a solution of a reliable stock dip according to directions and gave all of the poultry buildings a thorough spraying. The cleaning and spraying took the two of us only about a couple of hours of leisurely work. It was a good job, well done, and certainly removed a heavy burden from my conscience. For some time I have been almost literally "itching" to tend to this neglected task.

I couldn't help but think how typical it is of life, that I should work myself up to fever-heat writing an article in condemnation of farmers who let their hogs get lousy, while at the same time I have been neglecting my poultry. It is always a lot easier to see someone else's short-comings than to recognize and confess our own laziness, stupidity or mismanagement.

Others' Faults More Visible.

Thinking along this line, I meditated on the fact that it is natural and easy for most of us to go onto the farm of a neighbor or a stranger and almost immediately think to ourselves, or tell aloud, just what we would do if we were running that place. We can see no end of things which should have immediate attention.

But how different it is on our own farms! Many of us become so burdened down with habit and inertia, and blinded by narrowing precedent, that we keep on stumbling along in the same old ruts and fail to study our farm business from a broadly intelligent and efficient, business-like angle. The best thing that could happen to some of us would be for circumstances to force us to be away from our farms for a while. If, during our absence we could visit the homesteads of some of the Master Farmers, that would help. Then when we came home, possibly we might see a lot of things that we could do to make our own acres and farmsteads more convenient, pleasant and profitable.

But I am straying quite a ways from the poultry coops and the spray tank. After we had finished our fragrant task of disinfecting, I thought we might as well tackle another job that I knew would involve a rare and penetrating odor. One of our silos is made of vitrified tile and extends about three feet below the ground lev-

el. For some reason there always seems to be a considerable quantity of powerful liquid (I almost said liquor) in this pit each summer after all the ensilage has been removed. Possibly some of this liquid is the original juice of the corn, but I am inclined to believe that a good deal of it seeps in through the joints between the blocks.

Thinking that another kind of smell wouldn't make much difference after our stock-dip fragrance, I donned rubber boots and took a scoop and big pail and cleaned out this unsavory mess. It was four or five inches deep in the middle and was covered with a heavy white scum. Well, I got the silo cleaned out all right, but "the memory lingers." My wife has me hanging part of my clothes in the woodshed and turns up her nose every time I appear on the horizon. But time cures many ills, and I am living in hopes that the sweetness of our domestic atmosphere may eventually be restored.

Was Your Corn Dented?

In throwing this old stuff out of the silo, I couldn't help but notice the large proportion of well ripened kernels of corn mingled with the refuse. I wondered how many Michigan silos would have ripe corn in them this year. Most of our neighbors have already filled their silos, but I am flirting with the weather man, hoping for a little more maturity before starting our corn-binder.

It is a fortunate thing for Michigan farmers that we have so many silos ready to utilize our immature 1927 corn crop. If it were not for our silos, much of this soft corn would be very largely wasted.

It is encouraging for us to remember that Michigan stands third among all the states in the Union in number of silos, having over 50,000. New York just noses us out of second place. Wisconsin is, of course, first, with more than 112,000 silos.

It certainly was no small disappointment to return from the State Fair, where the rain fell plentifully, and find the dust still flying at Ingleside. Some of our neighbors say that our community must be especially wicked as it rains abundantly all around us, but hasn't wet down to the bottom of our plow furrows for months. However, I remember that the Scripture says, "The rain falls on the just and on the unjust," so perhaps our local drought isn't any particular reflection upon our morality.

It is not only dry with us, but the atmosphere has been oppressively muggy, which has made the days trying indeed, on man and beast. Working in a cloud of dust while ringing wet makes a combination that means that each night our horses require long, tedious cleaning. However, we are still plowing, and hope to plant most of the wheat acreage which we had planned.

A neighbor who was rolling for me this afternoon, quit an hour early to go home and perform an operation on his male shoats. He wanted to do it before it got dark, and said, "Probably you think I am foolish, and perhaps it doesn't matter, but my father always watched the almanac and had good luck."

If things go wrong here at Ingleside, probably it will be because we fail to farm by the almanac, and undertake important tasks when "the sign isn't right."

Large asphalt beds have lately been discovered in the Philippines.

The first plant cultivated exclusively as a forage crop was alfalfa.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

Successful Farms Use CHAMPION Spark Plugs

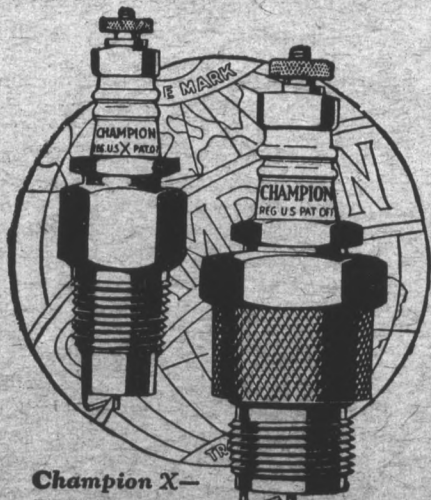
SUCCESSFUL farm owners will tell you that one of the important things to watch in engine-driven farm equipment is spark plugs.

That's why two out of three farms use Champions—known the world over as the better spark plugs.

For Champions with their exclusive sillimanite insulators which are practically unbreakable and strongly resist carbon formation—their two-piece, gas-tight construction making cleaning easy—and their special analysis electrodes which do not corrode assure greater dependability; better engine performance; longer life; and a saving in gas and oil.

Try Champions in your truck, tractor, stationary engine or your own personal car and learn why the majority of farm owners as well as millions of car owners always buy Champions.

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO



Champion X—
Exclusively for
Ford cars, trucks
and tractors—
packed in the
Red Box
60¢

Champion—
for trucks, tractors
and cars other than
Fords—and for all
stationary engines
—packed in the
Blue Box
75¢

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

OIL FOR WASHING MACHINE.

I have a small gasoline engine that runs my washing machine. The cylinder oil is mixed with gasoline. Would it be advisable to use a high-grade automobile cylinder oil in the gasoline for this engine?—O. W.

It would be my opinion that the best oil should be used in this outfit. In a washing machine engine the amount of oil used would be so small and the difference in cost so little between the good and poor oil that, in the matter of satisfaction alone in using good oil, the small additional expense would be justified. It would also seem reasonable that the less trouble would be experienced in carbonization, and this fact alone would be quite annoying and troublesome in an engine of this size.

SEPTIC TANK VS. CHEMICAL TOILET.

I would like some advice in regard to a sanitary outside toilet. I would also like advice on a septic tank. What do you think of a chemical toilet? Where can a person buy one? What is the cost?—E. M.

For general use a septic tank has

this should be added the loss in pressure due to friction in the pipe.

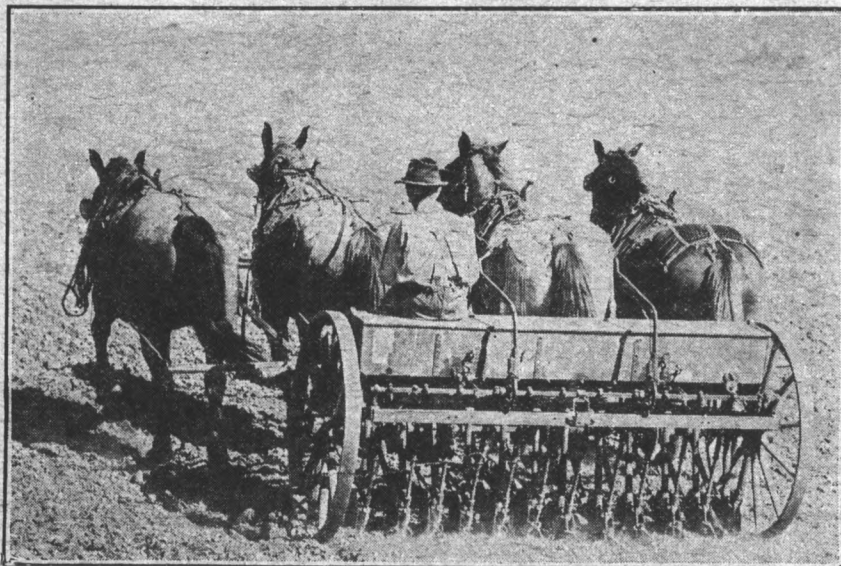
You will note that the larger the pipe, not only will it carry more water, but with less friction.

In case the spring would supply two gallons of water per minute, with a fall of three feet, it would be possible to install an hydraulic ram. In case this amount of water would not supply your needs, it would be possible to put in a storage tank into which the hydraulic ram could deliver water continuously. In case your conditions would permit the hydraulic ram, we would be pleased to give you further particulars.—F. E. Fogle.

SOFTENING WATER IN WELL.

I have dug a well that has very hard water. Is there anything that could be placed in this well at regular intervals to keep the water soft?—E. S.

I do not believe it would be practical to try to soften the well water by mixing softening materials in it at regular intervals. Unless enough material were put in to make the water entirely too strong in alkali to use at that particular place, the softening would grad-



By Means of the Fertilizer Wheat Drill the Grain Can be Sown and the Fertilizer Applied at the Same Time.

the main advantage over any scheme of chemical toilet, in that it makes possible the use of water in kitchen, bathroom and wherever desired. Properly constructed and installed, it is a safe means of disposing of sewage which does not require frequent attention.

Cost of chemical toilets vary from \$10 up in price. Names of manufacturers of this equipment can be found in farm paper advertisements, or will be sent upon request.—Musselman.

WATER FOR HOUSE.

I would like some information on pumping water from a spring about 300 feet from the house, and twenty-five feet lower. Would like to use as small a pipe as I can that would be practical. We have a cistern, so we will not use a great deal of spring water. Would say spring does not flow enough water for a ram.—G. B.

The size of pipe that would be necessary to use to carry water 300 feet would depend upon the quantity of water that it was necessary to pump per minute. A three-quarter-inch pipe would supply two gallons of water per minute, with a loss of 2.46 pounds pressure, due to friction in the pipe. A one-inch pipe would supply three gallons at a loss in pressure of 1.62 pounds. A one and one-quarter-inch pipe would supply four gallons per minute, with a loss of .75 pounds in pressure.

It would require ten and one-half pounds pressure per square inch to force water twenty-five feet high. To

usually fall off until it would no longer be effective.

It seems to me that your best solution to your problem is either to put in a pressure water system and a water softener to soften the water as it comes through, or to pump it up and soften it a barrel or so at a time. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, can furnish you bulletins explaining how to purify and soften hard water.—I. W. Dickerson.

HOW MUCH DOES GASOLINE EXPAND?

Kindly tell me how much gasoline expands in volume from a cool to a warm temperature, say on a 100-gallon tank.—P. T. O.

The expansion of gasoline in a fuel tank with a vent, will vary somewhat with the grade of the fuel, and how much evaporates and escapes as gas. A rule which will give approximately correct results is to allow one per cent increase in volume for each twenty degrees increase in temperature. Thus, if a 100-gallon tank were completely filled at sixty degrees F., which is usually taken as a standard testing temperature, its volume would increase one gallon at eighty degrees, two gallons at 100 degrees, and so on.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine recently made the statement that the crop forecasts of his department are about 95 per cent right.

Don't gamble with Your meat



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

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

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

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

"The Salt that's all Salt."

Diamond Crystal Salt



Free!

We should like to send you the interesting booklet, "How to Butcher Hogs and Cure Pork." No cost or obligation. Write today.

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.,
Dept. 482 St. Clair, Michigan
Please send, free, booklet, "How to Butcher Hogs and Cure Pork."

Name _____
Town _____
R. F. D. _____ State _____

Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

Black Neb Reveals the Mystery

DISCOVERED in his hiding place by Big Judd, the mountaineer friend of the Brown's, Black Neb, the old companion of Captain Pettibone, had been visited by members of the Brown family. Steadfastly refusing to talk to anyone except Beth, because he considered her a friend of Jack Miller, who he referred to as "Young Marse," Beth was left alone with the old Negro, who began a strange tale.

"You see it was this way," said Black Neb, as Beth encouraged him to go on. "The old Captain was a good friend to me. He was a seafarin' man as you may know, an' I was his cook. We sailed all over the world, Miss. Them were great days for Neb." The old man relaxed and smiled reminiscently.

"Yes, yes," said Beth softly, "I know you loved the old Captain. Go on and tell me how you came to come back to the farm."

"We sailed all over the world," went on the Negro, "seein' strange sights an' strange people. Captain Pettibone war a trader, he'd swap anything on earth, even his ship ef he thought it war a good thing to do. I was with him Miss, for more as fifty years. He was a good man, he never done nobody wrong, and he didn't aim to do you wrong."

"Do you mean," asked Beth quickly, "that the Captain still is living and that he was with you in the cave?"

"No, Miss," replied Neb earnestly, "the old Captain died that night when Neb watched over him, an' Jack Miller came to help me. He lies buried just as you all believe. But his work was not done, Miss. He left us a work to do and no man but Marse Jack and Neb and one other knows what that was."

GO on," cried Beth, "tell me what it was."

"Give me time, Miss," said Black Neb. "It's a long story."

"When we was a tradin' in foreign waters," went on Neb, "the Captain met a likely woman. She was Spanish and he married her."

"What?" cried Beth, rising in her excitement, "Everyone says that the old Captain was unmarried."

"They don't know," said Black Neb. "I know for I was thar. She was a beauty and she sailed with us for a year. Then she died, leavin' a little daughter. The Captain took her back to his wife's folks in Spain."

"And the Fernandez family is Spanish," breathed Beth to herself, "I begin to see things more clearly."

"It was many years before I seen Little Marie again," went on Black Neb, "and then she was a grown woman an' had a little girl of her own.

She would be about your age, Miss, and as pretty as a picture. The Captain was close-mouthed, he never told his folks but that he still was an old bachelor. He loved that little girl, though, Miss. He thought the world of her. But the Captain didn't know whether she was alive or dead, Miss. Her folks took her away and he came back to the old home."

"She'd have been older than I am," said Beth, "for I have heard that the Captain lived here twenty years."

"Not so long," answered Black Neb, "and she would be about nineteen."



A Foreign Ship with a Queer Outlandish Crew Had Originally Borne the Treasure.

But he never heard any more of her. He wanted her to have his money if she was found."

"The Captain was a trader," went on Neb, "and one day he met up with the captain of another ship, a foreign ship with a queer, outlandish crew. They was a drinkin' and a carousin'—yes, Miss, the Captain would take his likker—when they got to talkin' trade. The upshot of it was that they traded ships, cargo and every doggone thing they had!" Black Neb had roused in his excitement and his faded eyes shone.

"We got the best of the bargain," continued Neb, "for in the foreign ship we found a brass box filled with old gold pieces. It weren't the Captain's box, Miss, but belonged to one of the seamen who had smuggled it aboard. After he found it Captain Pettibone told me an' his mate, Jed Carpenter. We sailed away with the man who owned the box ravin' in irons for, he'd swum back to our ship and climbed on board. The Captain found

him hidin' and threatened to kill him ef he ever told anyone of the gold we had.

MY Captain swore that he'd traded for all that was on the ship and the gold was his and he'd keep it by fair means or foul. He sold his ship and come back here to the old farm. It warn't long until Pedro Gonzalez and two of his mates that he'd told about the gold, was hot on our trail. It was then, Miss, that we put up the lookout, dug the tunnel an' put the chest of gold in the steel room. The old Captain was a bit queer, Miss. He had money but he wouldn't spend it. Once in a while he'd get Jack Miller to trade one of the gold coins for silver or paper money. He was a savin' it all for that little granddaughter of his.

"Not so very long before the old

that he thought she'd been found. What's that, Miss? Who's thar?"

Excited voices were heard outside the door of the little house and Beth threw it open to witness a strange spectacle. Gathered there was the Fernandez family, Jack Miller, and with him an old gray-bearded man and a young girl whose dark beauty made Beth gasp. Never before had she seen a girl so beautiful and the stranger clung to Jack's arm as if she had a right to him. Surely now the drama would unfold. With a bow Jack Miller ushered all those outside in, to crowd the little room.

(Continued next week.)

"By the Way"

A HANDICAP.

Two small boys were puzzling their brains to invent a new game. At last one of them said eagerly, "I know, Billy, let's see who can make the ugliest face."

"Aw, go on," was the reply, "look what a start you got."

IMPATIENT.

The old lady in the confectionery store was growing impatient at the lack of service. Finally she rapped sharply on the counter. "Here, young lady," she cried, "who waits on the nuts?"

NAMES AND NAMES.

"What is your name?" asked teacher of a boy.

"My name is Juili," was the reply; whereupon the teacher impressively said: "You should have said Julius. And now, my lad," turning to another boy, "what is your name?"

"Billous, sir."

MARK TWAIN'S REPLY.

A subscriber to a paper once edited by Mark Twain wrote him, stating that he had found a spider in his paper, and wanted to know if it meant good or bad luck.

Mark replied: "Old subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across his door, and live a life of undisturbed peace afterward."

TRAINED NURSE.

Walter—"Are you the trained nurse ma said was coming?"

Nurse—"Yes, dear, I'm the trained nurse."

Walter—"Well, come on, then, let's see you do some of your tricks."

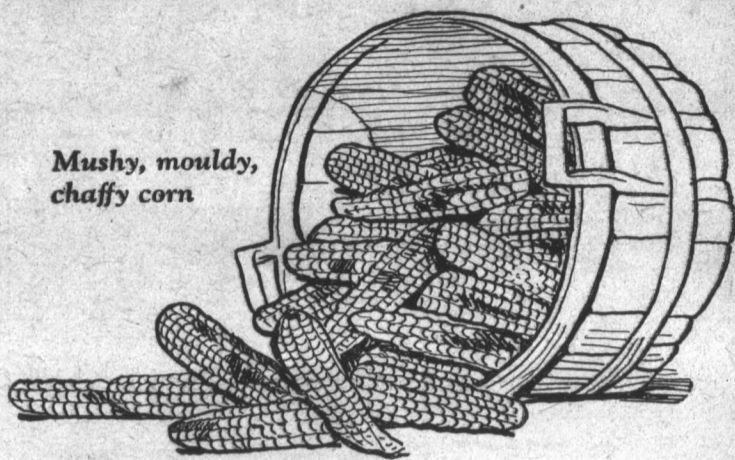
Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—But Oh, What a Difference in the Morning!





Sound, bright,
healthy corn



Mushy, mouldy,
chaffy corn

Two Bushels of Corn, but What a Difference in Feeding Value. There's the Same Difference in Lubricating Oils.

There's as Much Difference in Lubricating Oil as in Corn

TAKE a bushel of good, bright No. 2 corn and a bushel of inferior grade that has been caught by an early frost. Each is a bushel of corn, but one will be worth twice as much as the other in feeding value to make pork or beef or milk.

Oils are like that. Two different quarts of oil may show just as great a difference in lubricating quality. That is the purpose of oil—to lubricate. Your automobile and your tractor live on it. The rapidly moving parts, where metal slides on metal, must always be separated by a thin film of oil, so that the actual metal surfaces never touch. You know what would happen if you tried to drive either your car or your tractor with the crankcase dry. You wouldn't travel a hundred feet before the engine would jam, and probably be ruined.

The same thing happens, but in a slower way, when you use an oil that is lacking in lubricating quality. Gradually, insidiously, such an oil permits friction to do its deadly work and although you may not be stopped so suddenly, you find eventually that the life of the machine has been eaten out.

And the tragic thing about using unknown oils is that you save only a few dollars in an entire year, not one-tenth of what you are likely to pay out in repair bills as a result of using them.

But you can't look at oil or feel of it, and tell the difference. It takes the skillful examination of trained chemists to tell which is which. You can tell by experience, but why experiment with your good car or your expensive tractor?

There is a better way to tell good oils—by known trade-marks. We encourage the use of good, trade-marked oils, put out by manufacturers who are proud of their good name and are willing to stand back of their products. We warn against using unknown oils, with no name and no reputation, which may be cheap to buy, but much too expensive to use. Only reliable oil companies are permitted to use our columns. The oils and greases you see advertised here are not produced by accident. They are the result of years of study and research, development of special machinery and special processes of refining.

When you buy a quart or a gallon or a barrel of oil advertised in our columns, you buy not only the substance that you can see and feel, but also the skill of chemists, the painstaking care of inspectors, the faithfulness of workmen who have been trained to watch every detail for the production of a quality product.

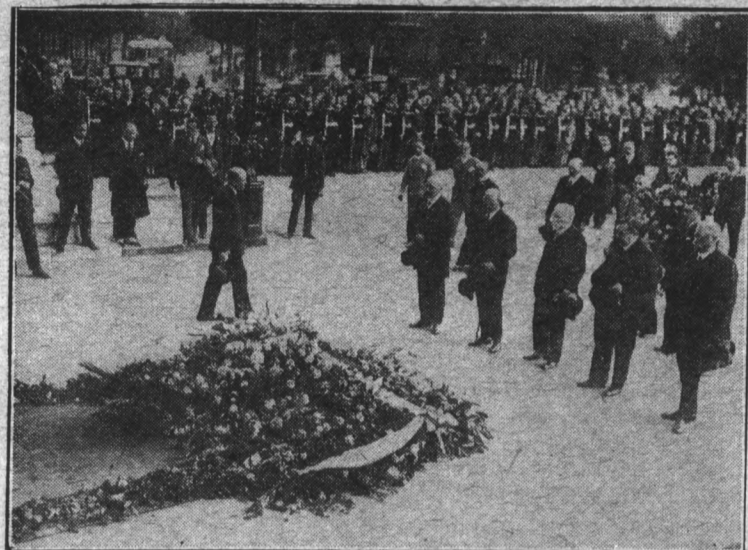
The advertisements in this paper are your guides to merchandise of known value. We stand back of them.

Michigan Farmer Advertisers Are Guaranteed

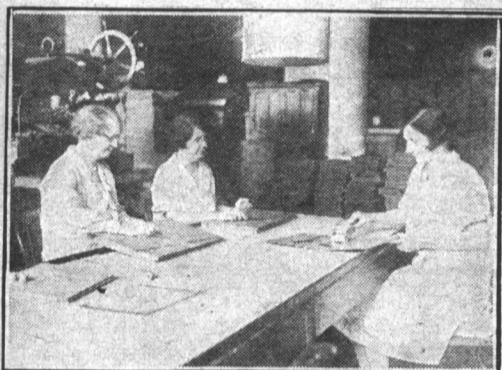
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



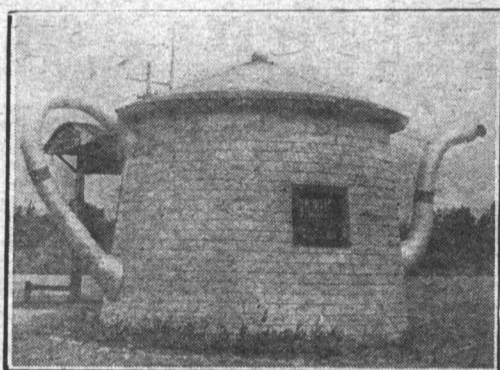
Mary Crocker is shown making a purchase from the first flying store in the world. This store will make commercial flights to most of the large cities in the country.



Protests to the Sacco and Vanzetti executions ended by the desecration of the Unknown Soldier's tomb in Paris. To atone for this, the French ministry laid wreaths on the tomb.



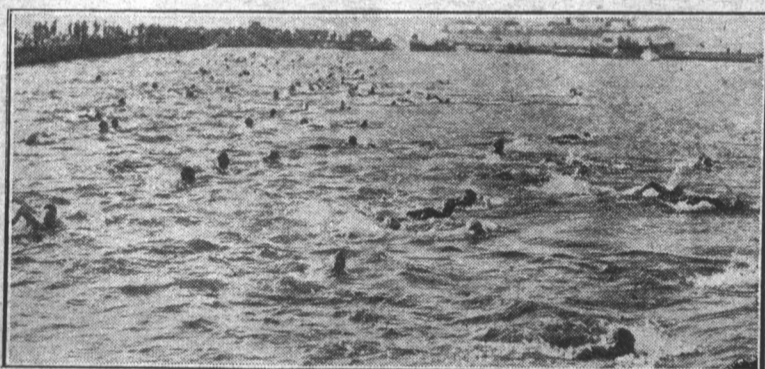
Many of the thousand of books printed in the government printing office needs gold leaf work. Employees applying the leaf.



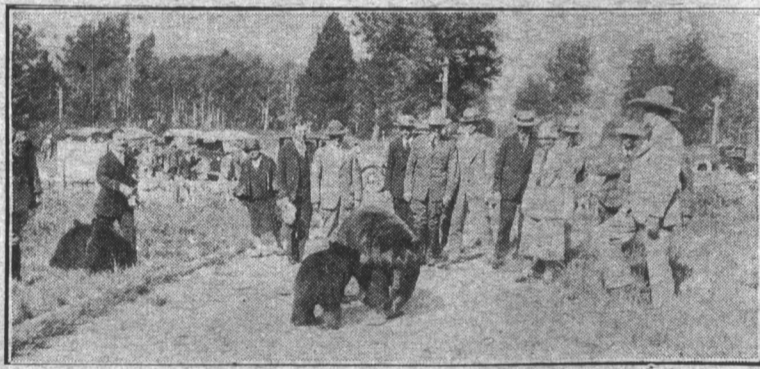
An auto service station in design of a tea pot. The spout serves as a chimney in the winter time.



U. S. Coast Guardsmen test rubber inflated boats used by the missing Dole fliers, and find them seaworthy.



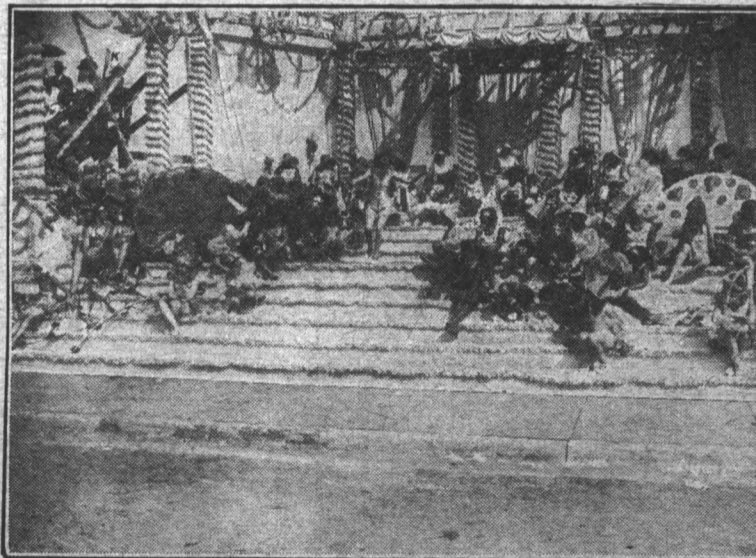
Showing the start of the Canadian national twenty-one-mile marathon at Toronto swim in which two hundred and fifty participated, and which Ernest Vierkoetter, a German baker, won.



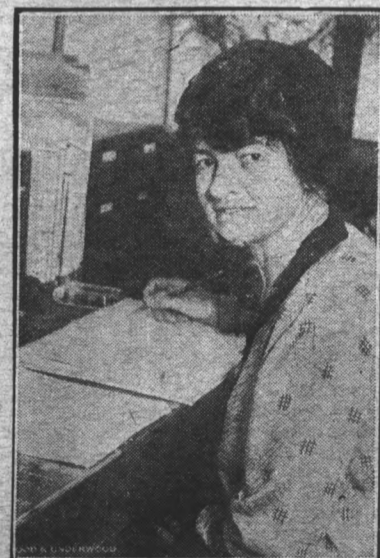
The President, Mrs. Coolidge, and their son, John, motored to Camp Roosevelt in Yellowstone Park as their first stop on a sight-seeing trip. Two bears are entertaining them.



Miss Evelyn Poat, of Memphis, Tenn., wins first 14-mile marathon held in Gulf of Mexico.



It took the police forces of twelve New Jersey shore towns to handle the crowds at the annual baby parade. Queen Titiana is shown being entertained by a dancer.



Caroline Sherman corrects all Bureau of Agr'l Economic manuscripts before publication.

A Backward Glance

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

ONCE again we have traveled three months on the way, and now we are to look back a moment, and see what kind of a road we have traveled. I have been going over the roads of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan for the past two weeks, and have run up several hundred miles on the speedometer. The excellence of these roads up here in the north has surprised me. On runs along for miles at times, through heavy timber, with no farms on either hand, and over as smooth roads as will be found anywhere in the state. But what is wanting in tilled land is made up, at least for the stranger, in the scenery. The country is its own reward to those who have eyes to see. And, of course, in other parts of the peninsula, the farming is extensive. The loyal residents have styled it "Cloverland," a name highly justified.



This is a good deal like these chapters in the Old Testament we have been traversing the past ninety days. In prospect it did not look any too promising, but when traveled, how rewarding! Here is human nature, in all its nobility and its weakness, its beauty and its ugliness. Here are folk who need God, but who seem not to know how to get at Him, and others who light up the pages with their heroic faith. Here are hero stories, tales of adventure, love, fear, peril, death. Just to be read aloud, what can surpass many of these chapters? Add to this the fact that it is an out-of-doors religion, or mostly so. The stale, musty odors of the unventilated church are not here. The worship of God is mainly under the open sky, with the wind blowing in from the sea, or across Galilee. Can we not restore some of the beauty and strength of an out-door religion? Margaret Widemer, in "A Country Carol," says in the last verse:

"Where the jewelled minsters are,
where the censors sway,
There they kneel to Christ on this, His
hearing-day:
But I shall stay to greet Him where
the bonny fields begin,
Like the fields that once my good Lord
wandered in,
Where His thorn-tree flowered once,
where His sparrows soared,
In the open country of my good Lord!"
Some of the chief points of the lessons seem to me to be:

1. Saul Chosen King. The unexpected man is often the best man for a high and hard place. Formal schooling is necessary. Yet the school of experience must also be attended. Israel's first king was of this class. Note also, that he was successful so long as he was humble, teachable. Becoming great in his own eyes, he fell into error, weakness, violence.

2. Samuel's farewell. It is a goodly scene, this of the old man bidding good-bye to the people for whom he had lived from childhood. What is more inspiring than a well-earned and God-fearing old age? Nothing, but God-fearing youth. Observe also, that Samuel began in childhood. In this he was like King Josiah, with whom he may be profitably compared. Of Goliath we are told that he was a man of war from his youth. David was a shepherd from his youth, Samuel a servant of Jehovah from his youth. It pays to begin young.

3. Samuel anoints David. Man looketh on the outward appearance, the Lord looketh on the heart. No one would have picked out the little shepherd lad for great things. Yet events showed the choice to have been a right one. And they had no Binet tests, or psycho-analysis, either. Perhaps you,

who have a class of wriggling, paper-wad throwing boys in Sunday School next Sunday have a David in your class. They spring up in unexpected places.

4. David and Goliath. "Thou comest unto me with a sword and a spear and a shield, but I come unto thee in the name of the Lord of hosts." Faith will do wonders, then, as now. The old song is right: "Faith is the victory that overcomes the world."

5. David and Jonathan. A love match between two young men! Did you ever hear the like? And the love match held, through storm and calm, unto death. Have you the faculty of making friends? What is this quality? To have friends, said Emerson, one must show himself friendly. "I have called you friends," said the great Friend. Christians ought to be friendly folk. The church is the last place on earth to work up a quarrel. One would as soon expect to find snakes or poison ivy in heaven.

6. David spares Saul. Was David "soft?" As a man and a soldier, should he have struck his mean and jealous foe, when he had a chance? Would the story read as well today, and make the same impression on us?

7. The Ark brought up to Jerusalem. We cannot quite understand the enthusiasm this engendered. But the Ark stood for God, and these Hebrews wanted to be sure God was with them. If they had God, they were not afraid of anything or anyone. When everything is going against you, and you can say, I have God, I am sure of God. You are on a foundation of stone and cement.

8. Skipping this, as not containing as much for us as some other lessons, and coming to nine. Nathan leads David to repentance. Which was the nobler character, in this scene? The man who had the courage to go into the king (who had the power of life and death) and tell him hideous sin to his face, or the man who sat on the throne and who manfully confessed his sin, and begged forgiveness?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 25.

SUBJECT:—The Early Kings of Israel—Review.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Psalms 103-19.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

MODERATE EXERCISE FOR WEAK HEART.

Should a person with a weak heart take exercise, and what kind?—A. R.

Moderate exercise is good treatment for a heart that is weak in the ordinary sense of the word. In taking such exercise as ordinary housework, without any exertion, strain or fatigue, the muscles of the body are kept in good condition, and this is favorable to the heart muscle. Exercise must never be violent, jerky or tiring.

ULCER OF THE STOMACH.

Can a doctor tell for sure if a person has ulcer of the stomach? What can be done to cure it besides having a surgical operation?—V. S.

A doctor may diagnose ulcer of the stomach with fair accuracy from the symptoms and by examining the stomach contents. He may confirm this by X-Ray examination, but this should be done by a specialist, as it is difficult for anyone but an expert to interpret the X-Ray findings of ulcer. Dietetic and medicinal treatment is often successful and in most cases it should be considered in preference to surgical treatment.



This is something your men-folks often neglect

You simply can't depend upon men to take care of their health. You have to do it for them . . . make them dress warm enough . . . and especially make them wear warm underwear.

Wright's Health Underwear will keep your family warm and healthy. It keeps the cold out. It keeps the body warmth in. It prevents the body from chilling. It is made of wool, which is highly absorbent, and knitted with a patented loop-stitch to increase its absorbency. You know how hot a man gets working, even in winter. Then he stops and begins to cool off. He would chill with ordinary underwear. But when he wears Wright's Health Underwear the body moisture is absorbed. His skin is warm and dry. And he isn't so liable to take cold.

This underwear has special features your family will like. There's plenty of chest room. It

doesn't bunch or bind. It is soft at the neck and doesn't chafe.

Wright's Health Underwear means less work for you. You won't have to spend your evenings sewing and patching it, because it is made strong and lasts well. When it comes out of the wringer, the buttons are all on. They're especially sewed to stay on. The buttonholes are strongly made and don't tear easily.

Go to your store today and lay in the family's winter supply. Moderately priced. All-wool or wool-and-cotton. Three weights, medium, heavy and light. Union suits or separate garments. Ask for Wright's Health Underwear. Wright's Underwear Co., Inc., 74 Leonard Street, New York City.

FREE—Write for booklet, "Comfort," which gives you many interesting facts about Wright's Health Underwear. Please mention your dealer's name.

WRIGHT'S
HEALTH UNDERWEAR
for Men and Boys

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS, THE FINEST OF UNDERWEAR
(Copyright 1926, Wright's Underwear Co., Inc.)

Ravine Farm Jerseys First Public Sale

At Prairie View, Lake County, Illinois, on
Saturday, October 8, 1927
55 HEAD—55

Heavy producing "Raleigh Bred" JERSEYS, including a number of REGISTER OF MERIT cows.

COWS recently fresh. BRED HEIFERS, OPEN HEIFERS, HEIFER CALVES and a few "Raleigh Bred" bulls of serviceable age.

Your OPPORTUNITY to buy at your own price, cows in calf and their offspring by "Raleigh Bred" bulls out of prize winning sires and heavy producing Register of Merit dams.

For Jerseys, bred for production, attend this sale. Send for catalog to RAVINE FARM, LAKE COUNTY, PRAIRIE VIEW, ILLINOIS or to A. F. Block, Sale Manager Route 6, Waukesha, Wis.

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

New Kitchens for Old

Plan to Have a Good Outlook from Your Working Center to Enjoy Surroundings

By Floris Culver Thompson

FEW kitchens are perfect. We compromise between convenience and beauty, or between sanitation and convenience, and so on, according to our sense of values. There is one compromise that is decidedly worth while, and that is between the outlook from our kitchen window and the location of the working center of the kitchen. In other words, most of us are willing to take a few extra steps in order to stand by the window while doing the dishes, so that we may see the "goings-on" of the world outside. Much of our housework is mechanical and often permits the weary worker to rest her eyes on the gloriously alluring country.

In the kitchens of the newer houses, sinks are usually placed on outside walls, with two windows just above the sink and drain boards. Formerly, we thought we must put the sink on an inside wall to keep the waterpipes from freezing. But nowadays that danger is done away with by the weather-proof interlinings used between the outer and inner walls.

Outside Your Kitchen Window.

Not only should we have a window by our working center, but a pleasant outlook as well! Never the broad side of a barn! Wooded hills, fertile fields, green meadows—even lakes and sunsets are occasionally available! Let's cut a hole in the wall if we have no



At Eight Months, Clara Rutkofske Gets Her Ultra-Violet Rays, and Incidentally Keeps Cool.

window near the business center of the kitchen, so that nothing hinders our best chance to enjoy our natural surroundings.

Artists tell us that we should make the kitchen our most attractive room because the housewife spends more time there than in any other room in the house. Furthermore, artists state that we need the sparkle of color in the kitchen, as well as "dignity of good arrangement." Evidently the day of the white food laboratory is gone! Whether we wake up our monotonous color scheme with red tea pots or yellow calico curtains, we may as well have a gay and jolly kitchen as well as a sanitary and practical one.

Cover Dull Walls with Paint.

How may we attain an attractive effect in our kitchens without too great an expenditure of time and money? Not difficult, if we want to spend a few hours with a few cans of paint—that magic covering of shabbiness and ugliness—and a few yards of inexpensive material that harmonizes with those cans of paint.

In the first place, we want a finish on floor, walls, and woodwork that is not only durable and washable, but also interesting. Modern washable paints include not only the neutral and tasteful grays and buffs or tans (we never want brown, which is drab and sordid), but also lovely shades of peach, apricot, apple-green, primrose, and so on. In general, let us say that

a north, or rather dark kitchen, demands warm colors, buff or yellow to reflect light, while a bright, warm kitchen needs soft grays, green, or other cool colors. Of course, the floor would need to be a neutral color, whether painted, oiled, varnished, or covered with linoleum.

Put Color in Kitchen Accessories.

If we prefer a peaceful background, we may wish to add cheer by painting bright stencil flower designs or borders on cupboard knobs or doors, on tables, chairs, and cabinet. One woman painted the inside of her cupboard doors a bright red and carried out the Spanish effect by putting red washable oilcloth on the shelf by the sink! Another decorated with vivid color the smaller furnishings of the kitchen, such as garbage can, waste basket, flower pots, cracker boxes, cookie jars, and even the handle of her dish mop. And all, or any of us can save our uniformly-sized empty coffee cans for awhile until we paint them into a stately row of bright cereal and sugar containers.

Of course, we can buy gay utensils if we wish to so spend the money—from peacock trays and vivid tie-backs for our curtains, to a Dutch blue series of dry food jars and fascinatingly colored bread cans. But thereby you part with your money and forego the satisfaction of seeing such miracles as that large-sized lard can you begged from your grocer, being transformed by not much more than a nickel's

worth of paint, into a willow green, banded-in-black, bread box.

PUNGENT PICKLE POINTS.

IN making pickles one should always use sound vegetables. They should be wiped off with a damp cloth, unless they are badly soiled. Always wipe dry, as damp foods produce a pickle that spoils easily.

When available, use pure cider vinegar, as other varieties contain chemicals that soften pickles. Over-cooking pickles also makes them flabby. A little powdered alum may be added to provide crispness, but it is to be used in very small amounts.

In making and storing pickles, I do not use metal containers. Granite or enamelware, glass and stone jars are satisfactory. Too strong a brine makes pickles flabby. If the spices are tied in a thin piece of muslin during the cooking, they will not darken the pickles so much as otherwise.

Here are my four favorites that I store regularly in my supply cupboard:

Pepper Relish.

12 green sweet peppers	Small amount of sharp
12 red sweet peppers	red pepper (pod or
12 cooking onions	ground)
4 tb. salt	2 cups sugar
Vinegar	

Run the peppers and onions through your food chopper, or chop fine. Cover the mixture with boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain well. Add salt and sugar, and barely cover with good vinegar of the desired strength. Cook five minutes and seal in fruit

jars. The bright colors of the ingredients make it attractive to serve, either as a relish or a garnish.

Watermelon Sweet Pickle.

Use the rind of ripe melon cut in strips one and one-half inches wide and three inches long. Soak overnight in weak salt water. Drain and boil in water until clear and tender. Drain again and boil slowly for one-half hour in the following pickle preparation:

2 cups granulated sugar	1 tsp. cloves
2 cups vinegar	1 tsp. cinnamon

When boiling add one quart of the cooked melon.

Green Tomato Pickle.

1 peck green tomatoes	cloves and ground
1/4 peck onions	mace
4 green peppers	1 small stick cinnamon
1 cup salt	3 lbs. brown sugar
1 lb. ground mustard	Vinegar to cover
1/2 tsp. each of ground	

Slice the tomatoes and onions, sprinkle with salt and let stand overnight, or at least six hours. Drain and place in a kettle with the peppers, from which the seeds have been removed. Then add the spices, sugar, mustard, and vinegar. Cook one hour and seal.

Sliced Pickles.

1 qt. sliced cucumbers	1 green pepper, finely
1 large onion, sliced	chopped

Sprinkle with salt and let stand two hours, then drain. Add the pickles to the following mixture:

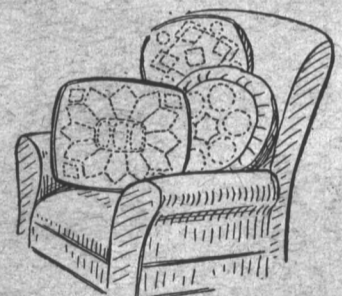
1 cup brown sugar	1/2 tsp. turmeric
20 cloves	1 lb. horseradish

Heat, but do not boil. Seal while hot.

NEWEST PILLOWS ARE QUILTED.

THERE is a charm to the old-fashioned needlework that few can resist. Whether it be a hand-woven counterpane made a century ago by a great great grandmother, or a quilt but half that old quilted in intricate patterns and with even, seed-like stitches, it captivates us and, if we are fortunate to possess one or both, we count them among our family treasures.

Perhaps one of the most charming, and also practical things that the revival of old-fashioned needlecraft brought to us, is the quilted pillow. They can be developed in many shapes according to the designs one selects. It is quite simple to draft the designs, but there would be a double charm in a quilted pillow if one copied the



design from their favorite quilted quilt.

Satin, sateen, taffeta, or other soft silks, in colors to harmonize with the color scheme of the room, make attractive pillows. Even black, quilted in bright colors, is most effective. The design should be stamped on cheesecloth or thin muslin. A thin sheet of padding is then placed between the cheesecloth and the cover material and basted in place. The design is then quilted through from the wrong side. If contrasting colors of thread are used, many charming combinations can be worked out. Ordinary silk thread is best for quilting.

Going Halfway

—By Hilda Richmond

THE wife of one tenant farmer met the wife of another tenant and stopped to inquire how she liked her new home. "I'm interested because I once lived in that house myself," said the first woman. "A more selfish, hard to get acquainted with set of neighbors I never saw. Are the Browns and the Smiths and the Goldens still your nearest neighbors?"

Being assured that the three families still lived near, and that they were good friends and neighbors, the woman who had nothing good to say for the old neighborhood held up both hands. "They must have had a change of heart since I left four years ago," she remarked, and then added, "How did you ever get acquainted with them?"

The other woman gave her plan in few words. She had started in at Sunday school, church services, a school picnic on the last day in spring, and had helped with a public sale dinner given by the grange. "I met them halfway by showing them that I wished to know them," she said. And this woman holds no patent right on the process of getting acquainted.

There are always public occasions where the new family may go and meet prospective friends. A cheery word, a smile, a good word for the new home, and a promise to come back to a social or other public gathering, paves the way, and the rest is easy.

A woman who received an invitation to attend a social in the new neighborhood before the goods were all unpacked, surprised her husband by baking a cake and preparing some other food ready to go, busy as she was. "We started wrong in the other neighborhood, and we'll do better here," was her explanation. And better they did do, in every way, because of the right attitude toward the place and its people.

Of course, the older people should make the advances, and usually they are willing to go more than halfway, unless they be elderly people who get out but little, and in such cases the newcomers must have a welcome for them when they do come. Often illness or absence from home causes neighbors some delay in calling, but no sane family would think of holding a grudge on that account. Accept the apologies for the delay, and find common ground on which to build a friendship.

It is too bad that our country has not a more stable plan for holding tenants, but as long as so many farms are for sale, permanency of residence is out of the question. But, by meeting folks halfway, it is altogether possible for a progressive, ambitious people looking forward to owning their own farms some day, to make new friends wherever they go, and to hold on to many of them when forced to move to the next tenant place.



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

BUTTERMILK SALAD DRESSING.

I have heard that you can make salad dressing with buttermilk. Will you please send me a recipe?—Miss C. T.

To make buttermilk salad dressing,
 1½ tb. sugar
 1 tsp. mustard
 1 tsp. salt
 ¼ tsp. paprika
 2 tb. flour
 ¼ tsp. onion salt
 Few grains cayenne pepper
 2 eggs
 1 cupful buttermilk
 2 tb. butter
 1 cupful vinegar

Mix dry ingredients in the top of a double-boiler and moisten with two tablespoonfuls of the buttermilk. Add the eggs, beaten slightly, and the remainder of the buttermilk. Stir well together and cook over hot water until it begins to thicken. Add the butter and the vinegar, a little at a time. If it curdles, beat well with an egg-beater during cooking. This salad dressing is especially good with all kinds of vegetable and fish salads.

SPICED TOMATO PRESERVES.

Can you give me a recipe for tomato preserves that contain spices?—J. O.

For tomato preserves have ready:
 5 lbs. ripe tomatoes
 4 lbs. sugar
 2 lemons
 Salt
 Scald the tomatoes and slip off the skins. Place the tomatoes in a crock or enamel bowl and add the sugar. Let them stand overnight. Drain off the juice and boil it rapidly until it threads, with two teaspoons of ground

ginger root and one teaspoon of cinnamon. Add the tomatoes and lemons, sliced thin, and cook the preserves until they are thick and clear. They should be a rich, red color. Seal them in clean, hot jars.

ANOTHER WAY WITH MERINGUE.

If Mrs. B. S. will put her meringue on pie after the pie is cold, and not make it too rich with sugar, I think she will have no trouble with its shriveling. One teaspoon of sugar to one egg white is sufficient. Brown in a moderate oven.—Mrs. F. R. C.

TO WAX A FLOOR.

I would like to wax my kitchen floor. Can you tell me how to do it?—Mrs. D. O.

To begin with, the floor should be clean and dry. If necessary, stand the wax can in a dish of hot water in order to keep it soft. Put a small amount of the wax on a flannel and rub over a small portion of the floor. Continue like this until all of the floor is covered. It is best to rub with the grain of the wood. Start in the far corner of the room and do not step on any portion that has been waxed. Let the wax stand about three hours, then polish with a piece of weighted flannel until it shines.

A careful check by the federal specialists shows that every rat on the farm costs the farm two dollars a year in damage done.



Stories From Bugville

Granddaddy Gray-beard to the Rescue

JUST where or why Granddaddy Gray-beard got his queer name, no one seems to be able to tell, and even if he could talk to us, I don't believe he would know himself. He doesn't have a gray beard like a real grandfather, but his whole body is of a grayish color. His eight legs are slim and wobbly but they carry him fast and far. Granddaddy Gray-beard and his family do many good things for us, and we should know more about them. They often help us to fight our enemies.

One day, Granddaddy Gray-beard, Grandmother Gray-beard, and the two little Gray-beards were invited over to

"Help, help," called a far away voice.

"Someone at the top of the hill is in danger," said Granddaddy Gray-beard. "Come, we must hurry, perhaps we can help." The four Gray-beards went swishing through the grass as fast as their hair-like legs could carry them.

At the top of the knoll, they found a Plant whose lower leaves were drooping. The Plant still faintly called for help.

"What is the trouble and why do you look so sad?" asked Granddaddy Gray-beard.

"Oh, dearie me," sighed the Plant, "all summer long I have gathered food and water from the soil and air. I have grown tall and strong. With the help of the sunshine, I have made my pretty green dress. Now these naughty little white bugs are sucking the sap from my leaves. Soon I will wither and die." The little white bugs were so busy that they did not notice the Gray-beards were near.

"That's fine, fine," said Granddaddy Gray-beard cheerfully.

"Oh, you cruel fellow," sobbed the Plant. "I thought—"

"But wait until I explain," said Granddaddy Gray-beard. "You see, we Gray-beards are hungry and we like little white bugs for our supper." Then without another word Granddaddy Gray-beard and Grandmother Gray-beard and the two little Gray-beards began to gobble up the tiny white bugs.

When the last little white bug had disappeared, the Plant thanked the Gray-beards for their kindness. The Gray-beards said that they were very happy that they had found such a nice supper, and to call them again if the little white bugs ever came back. Then they hurried off to see the new web house that their cousin, The Spider, had made.



"These Naughty White Bugs Are Sucking the Sap from my Leaves," Sighed the Plant.

see the new web house that their cousin, the Spider, had just finished.

As they were nearing the top of the knoll that separated the Gray-beards' house from that of the Spider's, Granddaddy thought he heard someone calling in distress. He stopped to listen.

"What do you hear?" asked Grandmother Gray-beard.

"Someone calling, I think," answered Granddaddy. "Listen children, so we can hear."

Most Sweater per Dollar



NOTHING skimpy about a Wigwam Sweater Coat. Extra large collar, full length bodies and doubly re-enforced elbow. They are full of real comfort for work or lounging around. Best worsted yarn. Special manufacturing makes them more elastic. There is a Wigwam dealer near you. Look him up.

Watch for the Wigwam Label.

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



Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Lines That Slenderize—Try One of These Smart Fall Models and See How Much More Slender You Appear



No. 3018—Flattering Square Neck-line. Pattern in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 44 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with 1½ yards of 18-inch contrasting.

No. 2955—Good Taste. Pattern in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 3135—Charmingly Simple Lines. Pattern comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Pattern size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with 3½ yards of binding, 1½ yards of ribbon, 1¼ inches for tie.

No. 870—New Drape Movement. Pat-

tern is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 11-inch contrasting and 3½ yards of ribbon.

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

OUR PAGE

What I Get Out of the Fairs

Some M. C. Impressions

I GO to our county fair for several reasons. The first is, for the pleasure of spending an afternoon or evening at some different place. A fair is on only once a year in each place, and it affords clean fun for children and grown-ups.

My second reason is: We see at the fair many interesting and educational things, all the finest sorts of vegetables, fruits and flowers; all the paintings, drawings, sewing, baking, preserves, and many kinds of handi-



This Must be George Reinink and His Girl—He Didn't Say.

work. Then we learn about the different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and fowl.

The fair also promotes the desire to learn more about these things, and where they all come from.

After all, every day I spend at the fair is an interesting day of helpful learning and pleasure different than we are accustomed to all the year round.—Beata Kaarlela.

I think a county or state fair is a great thing to have. This year at our county fair at Charlotte, Michigan, I expect to take my calf, which I have in our calf club and, of course, if my calf is good enough I will get a prize of some kind, and that is one thing that is the best to me in getting things out of the fair.

Another thing that boys and myself get out of the fair is the grain judging, which is a great thing for all boys.

As I glanced through the Michigan Farmer I noticed the State Fair ad, and I see they are going to have the Fall of Troy in their fireworks. That surely will be great, after studying about it in history. When you go to the State Fair you will see a lot of nice stock and poultry.

At our county fair they had school exhibits, and our school won third place and earned about ten dollars. The money came in very handy, and also it was good practice for us making and drawing all these different things.

When you go to the fair there is a lot of side shows, but most of them are something just to spend your money on.

Also, you see horse races and auto races at some fairs, and usually they have a balloon ascension at the fairs.—John F. Strange.

The first time I was taken to the fair by my parents, I was thrilled at the many things I saw. The things that took my delight were horse racing, merry-go-round, etc. But since I have grown older, educational things have taken my interest.

The fair gives us more knowledge of animals, such as seals, and fur-bearing animals whereas, in the city or on the farm we do not see these animals.

Another thing I like is the amusements, merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, and the beautiful fireworks. You sure get your money's worth, don't you?

Sewing exhibits are also good. They

give many a girl the feeling that she would like to learn to sew well.

Other exhibits are also wonderful, school, state, sewing, handicraft, etc.

All this shows that Michigan has improved in every way.

Michigan is the home of good fairs, good schools, and good circles. Michigan is my state, and shall always be.—Lilly Puschel.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, how do you get a pin? Do you have to win a contest? If you do, I'm afraid I can't get one, for I'm not good at contests. Wouldn't it be nice if all the M. C.'s could see each other?—Meadow Lark.

The only way in which you can become a Merry Circler is by working the contests. You ought to be scolded for saying that you might not be able to become an M. C. because you are not good at contests.

Dear Cousins and Uncle Frank:

I certainly agree with Dagmar Thomsen concerning the most important men which help to build the world and make it what it is today.

About education, I think it is the most necessary thing in life. The mother who says education isn't necessary, doesn't know what she is talking about. Just because her sons didn't get an education is no sign that everyone without an education would be as successful as her sons.

Hoping to hear from some of the M. C.'s, I am Esther Dumaw, R. 1, Pentwater, Mich.

I would like more comments on the



Ida Dahlstrom and Her Cousins Enjoying a Dip.

ten important men. You are right about education, but there are many who have gone to school and have not gotten an education. An education is sometimes obtained through experience.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Received the pencil and am writing to thank you very much for it. It sure is a dandy!

Again the country vs. city—well, here are my ideas. By the country, dear city folks and upholders of the city, we do not mean some of the tumble-down and neglected farms one sometimes sees. No more than by the city you mean your poorest quarters. For, on the whole, there are more well-kept farms than neglected ones. And on these one certainly can enjoy himself. Most farms have their own tennis courts, croquet sets, or whatever in the line of recreation appeals. Then, too, in the country everyone is neighborly, while in the city, people living in the same buildings do not speak. I am giving authentic facts, for I have friends living in Chicago and other cities who know. Taken as a whole, the country for mine!—Grace Cramer.

Yes, you gave facts, but in the city you can have good friends and sociable times, too, even though you may not know your neighbors. But, just the same, a nice country place for mine.

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:

The people who say that a high school education does not benefit a

person are sure mistaken. It really is unfortunate that everyone has not the opportunity to get one. In my estimate, such an education broadens us in every way. Although we do not really begin to learn the ways and duties of life until we graduate from high school, this education is one of the elementary steps that is very essential.

Listen, Uncle Frank, give us one of those contests in which we exchange photos, similar to a correspondence scramble. I have been waiting for one.

Hoping that dear old W. B. is on his vacation, I remain your M. C. niece and cousin, Sylvia Tikkanen.

We had a photo contest some time ago and it did not pull as well as it might, probably because not everybody has a suitable photo of himself. You are right about high school education.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Since you ask it, I'm going to try and write on evolution. Some time ago I received as a prize from the M. C. a very useful dictionary. Now, in this very book are two words which I have looked up and pondered over time and time again, only to come to the same conclusion. I do believe in evolution. The two words, by the way, are evolve and evolution. Evolve—to develop. Evolution—development of forms of life.

Must that simple word, evolution, bring to mind monkeys? Not in my estimation. I believe evolution has been going on from the beginning of time. Evolution is just another word for progress, or gradual change. I shall not meddle with Darwin and his theories. God made man! God made monkeys! God also made all things!

Be I narrow-minded or not, all the wise men in the world can't shake my stubborn faith in divine creation. I shall always firmly believe God made man in an image of himself, soul and body—always. I can only shake my dumb black head and say, "Don't monkey with the monkey when the monkey doesn't monkey!" Anyway, I hope my greatest great grandfather, if he be a monkey, won't ever find out I am related to him, for I make a very poor monkey, lacking the spring, grasp, and tail of one. My, how ashamed he would have to be of me.—Christine Zech.

It looks as though Christine is as good at this monkey business as at prohibition, and she seems quite sensible about it, too.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I read the splendid letter written by "Question Mark" which appeared in a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer, and I would like to give my humble opinion in answer.

I think studying during vacation is a fine thing, but I would advise taking up an entirely different subject from the regular school work. I find it very interesting to look over my school books of earlier grades. I think young students under the ninth grade do not appreciate the value of their studies, and study hard to get a good mark, and to make their grades, without realizing of how much use it is going to be to them in every-day life later on. I can go back and review some of the studies which I took up long ago, and get more benefit from them now than I did then.

As to the second question, I, for one, am interested in Sunday School and missionary work.

You asked, "Question Mark" why we are interested in such work? I

am interested in Junior Missionary Circle, first, of course, because it is an organization giving help to missionaries on the field, but also because such a society has great influence on young lives, and makes for more Christian boys and girls in the home-land, because such a society would cause parents to realize the importance of their little folks in a community, and because Sunday School and Missionary Circle should go hand in hand.

As to question three—if I were married and wished to engage in community work, it would probably be for one of two reasons—first, because I thought it a religious duty, or felt called to do that especial work—or because I liked it, wanted to do it for the sake of a name in church, wanted it for a mere avocation, or some other personal reason. If I felt called to do that especial work, and my husband objected, I should go calmly ahead just the same, and feel that he had little to say in the matter, so long as I did not neglect my home. On the other hand, if I wished to engage in the work for some personal reason, and he objected, I would do about as he wished, in order to avoid a strain on the family tie; feeling thankful that he had an interest in my work, and relying a little, at least, upon his judgment.

I might say, in closing my voluminous letter, that I have come to two conclusions, firstly, that individual cases alter matters greatly, and secondly, that we all know as little as possible what we would do—until after we are married.

Because there are so many punctuations of this kind in my letter, I will sign, Comma.

Another sensible letter on the questions "Question Mark" brought up. The next to the last paragraph is especially good.

THE QUILTING PARTY.

THE following girls would like white muslin blocks, twelve inches square, embroidered in your favorite color, with your name and address, and M. C. after your name, if you are a Merry Circler. They will send similar squares to all who send to them. I think this M. C. quilting party a fine thing.

Mary L. Walbridge, R. 1, Paw Paw, Michigan.

Maybelle Evans, R. 1, Brimley, Mich.
Eleanor Johnston, Elmore, Mich.
Minnie Mulligan, R. 6, Defiance, Ohio.

CARTOON CONTEST.

IT is some time since we have given our cartoonists a chance. When we do they usually come across with something good. So, here goes.

This time we will ask our M. C.



The Cross-word Puzzle Answer.

artists to use some farm subject for their efforts. We don't care what it is as long as it relates to farming or the folks who live on the farm.

The prizes this time will be fountain pens for the two best cartoons; loose-leaf note books for the next three; and two Michigan Farmer pencils for the next five. The contest closes September 30. Send your drawings to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

CROSS-WORD WINNERS.

THE cross-word puzzle was a puzzle to most of the contestants. No. 12 horizontal, and No. 24 vertical, were the ones which caused the trouble. Both were "an arithmetical number," and most young folks used VI or XI as answers. In cross-word puzzles figures are not allowable, so those answers were not right. The right one was PI, which, in mathematics, means 3.1416 which is to denote the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. Only eight got the right answer, so the two last ones were picked from those who used the incorrect answers mentioned above.

Story Books.

Iva Traver, R. 3, Quincy, Mich.
Dwight E. Price, R. 1, Malta, Ohio.
Loose-leaf Note Books.
Julia Antkowski, New Haven, Mich.
Hermine Kendgor, R. 2, Box 26, Washington, Mich.
Ruth Johnson, R. 3, Clio, Mich.
Clutch Pencils.
Madeline Witt, Reed City, Mich.
Ila Warden, Orleans, Mich.
Lucille St. Crois, Bancroft, Mich.

Marian Pung, Portland, Mich.
Dora M. Bingham, R. 5, Albion.

CHAMPION MILKERS.

MATILDA RINKE, of Warren, was crowned champion milker in the milking contest conducted by the management of the Michigan State Fair. This sixteen-year-old girl won the championship by drawing 3.2 pounds of milk per minute from a large Holstein cow.

Milton Stewart, a boy club member from Tuscola county, won second place when he drew 2.9 pounds of milk per minute. The night before the championship contest, young Stewart won first in the boys' preliminary contest.

Third honors were won by Elizabeth Priess, Utica, Michigan. Miss Priess won first place in the girls' preliminary contest.

Others who placed in the championship milking contest were: Cyril Spike, of Ypsilanti, fourth; Catherine Schoenkerr, of Utica, fifth, and J. C. Blade, of Cass City, sixth.

Fair Poultry Observations

By R. G. Kirby

THE production poultry show at the State Fair brought out 391 birds, which was more than double the entry last year. There were thirteen pens entered. One poultryman who showed production bred Barred Rocks at the fair had never brought birds there before. He entered nineteen Rocks and won \$50 in cash prizes.

In the State Fair laying contest, the breeders entered five birds for six days. The places won, and number of eggs produced, were as follows: Harry Burns, of Millington, 19; Ralph Wenig, of Hudson, 18; Warren Finkbeiner, of Clinton, 18; Polk Brothers, of Paris, 17; Walnut Hill Farm, of Milford, 17 each for two pens; E. G. Shepherd, of Rochester, 16; C. H. Dykeman, of Port Huron, 16; Mrs. Ruth Laurie, of Manchester, 15; W. S. Hannah & Son, of Grand Rapids, 13. Wenig and Finkbeiner tied for second and third place. Polk Brothers, and the two pens from Walnut Hill Farm tied for fourth, fifth and sixth. Shepherd and Dykeman tied for seventh and eighth.

In a short laying contest of this type, it is evident to poultrymen that the element of good luck is something of a factor, but the contest is an interesting sporting event, especially for city observers at the fair who do not have the opportunity of visiting a big contest, and have never seen an event of that kind.

The old reliable exhibition of Barred Rocks was still much in evidence at the fair, and made a fine appearance. The exhibition males, with their beautiful color and lacy barring, are very attractive. They are built on sturdy yellow legs and have qualities as producers of poultry meat which many farmers admire.

The production-bred Barred Rocks also brought out birds averaging very good in color. Most of the hens and pullets had neat, alert heads and enough size to make them persistent layers, the type of birds that can stand up under the strain of heavy production. The bred-to-lay Barred Rocks at the fair seemed to me to average much better in size, color and general type than the production Rocks entered a few years ago. The demand for Barred Rock broilers has encouraged the Rock breeders to hatch from birds of good size and vigor. Such birds are profitable producers of both eggs and meat, and that is the service expected of the Rock.

The White Leghorn is securely holding its place as the great commercial egg producer. The exhibition Leghorn of the old type is becoming more scarce. The best Leghorns in the fair exhibit were birds with lippy combs,

deep bodies and more size than the old exhibition Leghorn. These production Leghorns are not awkward, ugly appearing birds by any means. They have considerable style and attractive heads, and are really beautiful birds, with the ability to lay.

Other breeds, such as the Rhode Island Reds, Speckled Sussex and Brahmas, have many friends and are filling an important place in the poultry shows. The Red is one of the most popular breeds in the general farm flock, and the quality of the production Reds seems to be improving every year.

The boys and girls from both the farms and the cities never fail to appreciate the display of many varieties of bantams at the State Fair. It is natural for children to love pets, and the beautiful ornamental bantams which they own, are often the means of developing poultry men and women at a later date. I sometimes think it would often pay to forget the money side of the transaction and allow children to own bantams just for the pleasure. Even then the value of the small eggs, compared with their small feed bill, might make them of some value as food producers.

The White Holland turkeys displayed at the fair attracted much attention. They are not as large as the Bronze, but fill the needs of the farm family and are a very satisfactory market breed. The Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, and other water fowl in the court of the poultry building, always furnish a fine sight to poultrymen and city visitors, who do not often see so many breeds of water fowl together.

The birds entered by the string men are often of rare and ornamental breeds not usually seen on the farms of the state. For that reason they are interesting, and add to the fair. As one poultryman said to me, "Where would we get the Cochins, Houdans, Game Bantams, and other rare breeds if the string men did not enter them?"

However, he did suggest that it would be better to confine the entries of string men to the number of exhibition coops available. Then they would have to move their birds from the narrow, undersized coops and place them along with the other entries. When the supply of wire exhibition coops were exhausted, no more entries would be accepted. Then the visitor hunting for the prize winners in any class, would not find first and third side by side, and have to hunt all through the boxes of a string man to find the second prize winner.

It is considerable strain on poultry to coop them for long periods in the little coops used by some of the string men. Some of the birds showed bad

Two Crops a Year --Every Year

In a climate which produces but one harvest a year, and that one often spare, two crops a year is certainly a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

There is a planting, shorn of uncertainties, which produces two harvests every 12 months—sowing dollars with National Loan & Investment Company.

When you have savings invested here, each January 1st and July 1st your funds produce, on an annual basis,

5% and 6%

And when once planted, every dollar continues to produce without further cultivation, care or worry, and is available when wanted.

Send for Booklet

Resources Over \$12,500,000

Established 1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

1148 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

SEND FOR
CIRCULAR

45 Reg. Guernseys at AUCTION 45

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

East Lansing, Thursday, October 6, '27

Commencing Promptly at 12:30 (E. S. T.)

12 Fresh and Springing Cows. 16 Heifers bred for fall freshening.

12 Heifer Calves, up to a year old. 5 Young Bulls, from profitable dams.

Included are daughters or granddaughters of the following well known sires: Ladysmith's Cherub 30760 A. R.; Langwater Africander 57121 A. R.; Royal's Prince of Maple Hill 60548 A. R.; May Rose King of the Ridge 48256 A. R.; Norman of Chesney Farms 39657 A. R.; Brookmead's Secret King 55816 A. R., and others.

For catalogs address

W. D. BURRINGTON, Box 1018, East Lansing, Michigan

condition, with colds and roup appearing. No diseased birds should be retained in a poultry show because of the danger to other exhibits. They are not attractive, and do a poultry show considerable harm.

It has been suggested that the string men be limited to entering three breeds at the fair. Of course, this would cut out a lot of the rare breeds which help to attract visitors to the show. It would seem better to give the birds a health inspection and then compel the exhibitors to place them in wire exhibition coops where they have room to scratch. If that was done, the more rare birds in the entries, the greater the interest of the general public. A poultry show largely confined to three or four major breeds would be of interest to specialty breeders, but lack in interest for the general public. The State Fair is not entirely a breeders' show, but a great exhibition in which all citizens of the state have the privilege and opportunity once a year of looking over the products of the farm.



Saves Losses

ROSS BROODER HOUSE
ROSSMETAL Galvanized.
Near round — no corners
for crowding — vermin and
rat proof. Diameter 12
ft. Combination Ventilator
and stove flue. Glass win-
dows. Capacity 500 chicks.
Special concession for
orders now—write today.
Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
402 Warder St.,
Springfield, Ohio.
Makers of Ross Metal Silos, Ensilage Cutters,
Cribs, Bins, Feed Grinders, Metal Garages.

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 pedigree males only. **SIMON HARK.** EMA, 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.

SELL your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.

this hole costs millions



Swine killed on highways; dairy cattle dead from bloat; pure breeds mixed with scrub sires; bad blood between neighbors—these are only a few of the many penalties a poorly fenced farm must bear.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

Can't be rooted up from the bottom, or broken down from the top, when properly erected. Full length, picket-like stays, wavy strands and can't-slip knots keep it hog-tight and bull-proof.

No other fence can match "RED BRAND." We put copper in the steel, like old-time fence. This adds years of extra wear. Our patented "Galvannealing" process welds on an extra heavy coating of zinc. This keeps rust out and long life in.

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

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
4910 Industrial St.
Peoria, Illinois



Send for Free Silo Book

TELLS YOU IN PICTURES ABOUT THE ROT PROOF STORM PROOF PERMANENT ATTRACTIVE NATCO HOLLOW TILE SILO
NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
FULTON BLDG. PITTSBURGH PA.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CATTLE

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

FOREST HILLS GUERNSEYS

Herd sire for sale, prize-winning bull, 8 yrs. old. Dam's record 634 lbs. fat, class EE. Also heifer for sale, 12 mos. old, and five bull calves from 1 to 12 months old, three from A. R. dams. All carry the blood of world champions. M. HOMPE, Forest Hills Farm, R. No. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Superior breeding. Two cows to freshen soon, one bull 18 months, one six months. Come and see them. G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

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

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

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

Registered Guernseys for sale. One serviceable bull. LOCKSHORE FARM, L. O. MYRKLE, Mgr., Cressy, Mich.

SERVICEABLE AGE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

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

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

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

MICHIGAN COW BREAKS BUTTER RECORD.

DAISY Aaggie Ormsby 3rd, a seven-year-old Holstein cow owned by the Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Michigan, has just completed a butter production record which makes her the United States butter champion over all ages and all breeds. In 365 days she produced 33,140 pounds of milk containing 1,286.23 pounds of butter-fat, or 1,607.78 pounds of butter.

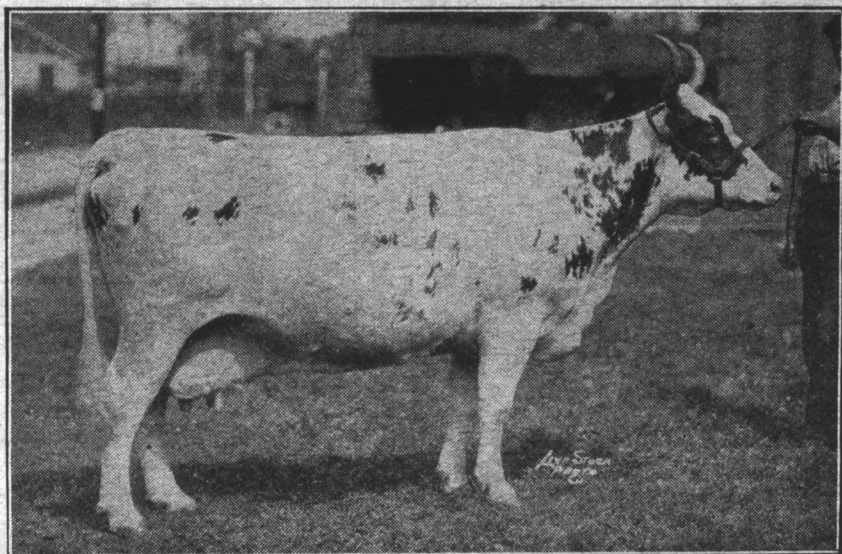
For this honor she displaces another Holstein, May Walker Ollie Home-

stead, who has held the championship since 1922, with a butter production of 1,523.24 pounds. May, now thirteen years old, recently sold in a public sale for \$4,000.

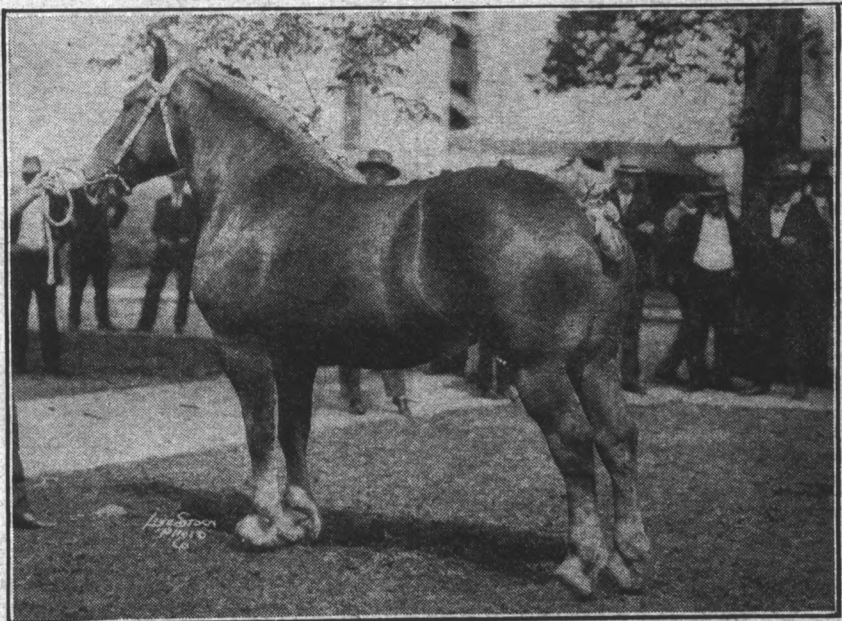
This performance of the new champion makes her not only the only cow in the United States to produce that amount of butter, but also gives her a world's record over all breeds for total butter-fat production in three lactations. She has twice produced more than 1,000 pounds of butter-fat in a year.

The yearly test just ended, during

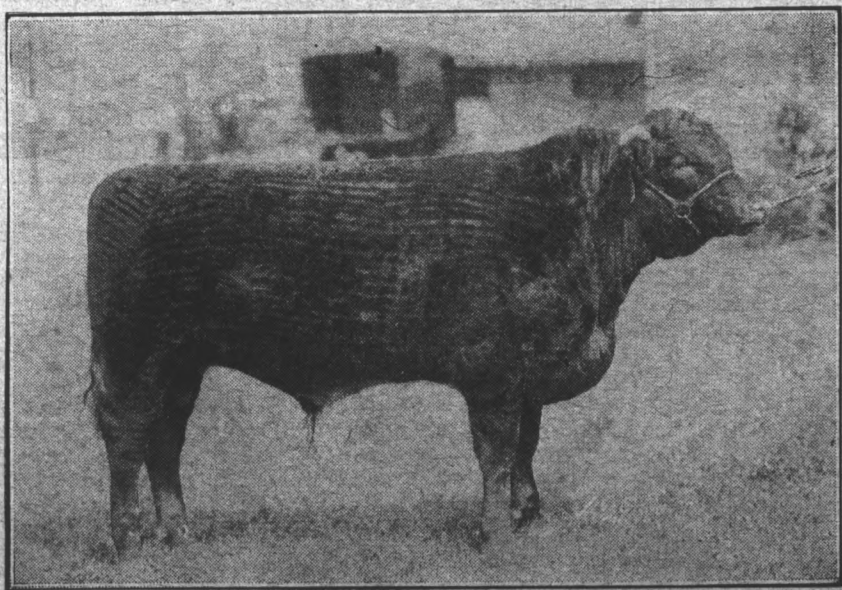
Some State Fair Winners



Baron's Daisy, Senior and Grand Champion Ayrshire Cow, Balmoral Farms.



Manitta De Rubis, Grand Champion Mare, Owned by Michigan State College.



Lorne's Last, Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, C. H. Prescott & Sons.

Use Sterilac

A Sweet Milk Insurance

Whether your milk is going into bottles, or to a cheese factory or creamery, you want it clean, sweet, and safe to keep overnight. Milk cans, pails and milking machines sterilized the Sterilac way will prevent sour milk.

Sterilac is a handy powder that will keep its strength indefinitely and is very easily dissolved in water.

Send \$1 for Money Back Trial Enough for 60 gallons of Ordinary Disinfectant

Sterilac is also invaluable to poultry raisers.

The Sterilac Company

Dept. H

North Chicago, Illinois

Before You Build a SILO or Any Other Building

Send for our FREE Book on Modern Farm Buildings and learn how thousands of far-sighted farmers are getting up permanent, fire-safe, Kalamazoo Glazed Tile buildings at no greater first cost than good frame construction.

THE OLD RELIABLE KALAMAZOO SILO Wood stave or glazed tile. Kalamazoo tile silos are fire-safe, frost-proof, moisture-proof, and acid-proof—the biggest profit-paying opportunity for your farm offered anywhere today. Pays for itself in one year. Don't wait. Prices are low—right now. Save money. This FREE Silo Book Tells How. Write for it.

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. Dept. Q-3 Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR INFLAMED JOINTS

Absorbine will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, sprains, bruises, soft bunches. Quickly heals boils, poll evil, quittor, fistula and infected sores. Will not blister or remove hair. You can work horse while using. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Send for book 7-S free.

From our files: "Fistula ready to burst. Never saw anything yield to treatment so quickly. Will not be without Absorbine."



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

AT THE TOP

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

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

McPHERSON FARM CO., Howell, Michigan

High Grade HOLSTEINS Overstocked. Fresh soon. Tuberculin tested—clean herd. Raise all calves. Association Performance Records. QUALITY STOCK FARM, Remus, Mich.

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

Jersey Bulls For Sale Blonde Golden Oxford breeding, R. of M. and C. T. A. dams. NOTTEN FARM, Grass Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE Car load Hereford steers, yearlings. JOHN KELLER, Reed City, Mich.

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,

8 miles west of Houghton Lake on M-55

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.

which Daisy made her U. S. record, was her fourth consecutive yearly record which she has made. In each of the four tests she has shown a demonstration of consistent production throughout the year, and in no month of the last twelve did she average less than eighty pounds of milk per day, and in no one of these months did she average less than three pounds of butter-fat per day. The first ninety-seven days of her test, and the last forty, were under full official supervision.

During her record-breaking year she was under general charge of O. F. Foster, manager of Lakefield Farms, which are owned by J. E. Lambert and Oscar Webber, of Clarkston.

Her ration during the recent test was composed of a combination of twenty-four per cent test ration, and a fitting ration of corn, oats, oil meal and bran, showing an average of nineteen per cent protein. She was fed liberally on alfalfa and one-half a bushel of silage, with a liberal quantity of wet beet pulp at each feeding.

"Daisy Aaggie Ormsby," says O. F. Foster, "has not yet reached the limit of her capacity of production."

State Fair Awards

BELGIAN HORSES.

Exhibitors—Wm. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich.; Owosso Sugar Co., Albia, Mich.; C. E. Jones, Livermore, Iowa; Hylmede Farms, Beaver, Pa.; Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Stallion 5 years or over: 1. George Henry—Scripps; 2. Marcus—Jones; 3. Garibaldi—Owosso Sugar Co.

Stallion 4 years: 1. Vidas De Ergot—Jones; 2. Joe De Capelle—Owosso Sugar Co.

Stallion 3 years: 1. Range Line Phoenix, Jr.—Hylmede Farm; 2. Jarnac—Owosso Sugar Co.; 3. Marie De Ergot—Jones; 4. Garibaldi's Marinus—Owosso Sugar Co.

Stallion 2 years: 1. Garibaldi's Bolleau—Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Neron De Ergot—Jones; 3. Woodrow Wilson Supreme—Owosso Sugar Co.; 4. Mariner—Scripps.

Stallion 1 year: 1. Rubis De Hamal—Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Gaston De Ergot—Jones; 3. George Far—Scripps; 4. Jean De Ergot—Jones.

Stallion Foal: 1. St. Marc Phoenix—Scripps; 2. Entry—Hylmede Farm; 3. Entry—Jones.

Senior Champion Stallion: George Henry—Scripps; reserve: Range Line Phoenix, Jr.—Hylmede.

Junior Champion Stallion: Rubis De Hamal—Owosso Sugar Co.; reserve: Garibaldi's Bolleau—Owosso Sugar Co.

Grand Champion: George Henry; reserve: Range Line Phoenix, Jr.

Mare 5 years or over: 1. Beulah—Jones; 2. Easter Lily of Wildwood—Scripps; 3. Callista—Owosso Sugar Co.; 4. Laura—Jones.

Mare 4 years: 1. Albine Farceur—Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Range Line Jeanette—Hylmede Farm; 3. Marcotte—Owosso Sugar Co.

Mare 3 years: 1. and 2. Manitta De Rubis and Naome De Rubis—Michigan State College; 3. Ruth de Camille—Scripps; 4. Successor Finette—Jones; 5. Zoe—Owosso Sugar Co.

Mare 2 years: 1. Belle Phoenix—Michigan State College; 2. Leona—Ergot—Jones; 3. Georgina—Scripps; 4. Charmette de Petit—Owosso Sugar Co.

Mare 1 year: 1. Synopation—Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Vergina Belle—Scripps; 3. Livenche—Michigan State College; 4. Marmotte—Owosso Sugar Co.

Mare Foal: 1. Ravenche—Michigan State College; 2. Michigan Belle—Scripps; 3. Entry—Jones.

Mare and foal under 1 year: 1. Pervenche and foal—Michigan State College; 2. Beulah and foal—Jones; 3. Easter Lily of Wildwood and foal—Scripps; 4. B. L. Jeanette and foal—Jones.

Mare and produce: 1. Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Owosso Sugar Co.; 3. Michigan State College; 4. Jones.

Stallion and 3 mares: 1. Michigan State College; 2. Scripps; 3. Owosso Sugar Co.; 4. Jones.

Get of Sire: 1. Get of Rubis—Michigan State College; 2. Get of Range Line Phoenix—Michigan State College; 3. Get of Geo. Henry—Scripps; 4. Owosso Sugar Co.

Best 3 mares: 1. Michigan State College; 2. Owosso Sugar Co.; 3. Scripps; 4. Jones.

Grand Premier Prize of the Royal Belgian Society won by Manetta de Rubis, owned by Michigan State College.

Senior Champion Mare: Manetta de Rubis—Michigan State College; reserve: Albine Farceur—Owosso Sugar Co.

Junior Champion Mare: Belle Phoenix—Michigan State College; reserve: Synopation—Owosso Sugar Co.

Grand Champion: Manetta de Rubis—Michigan State College; reserve: Albine Farceur—Owosso Sugar Co.

PERCHERONS.

Exhibitors—Great Rock Farm, Viroqua, Wis.; J. O. Singmaster, San Jacinto, Ia.; Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Stallion 5 years and over: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Fenelo, Seducteur, Equality, Victory, shown by Great Rock Farm.

Stallion 4 years: 1. Bronze—Singmaster; 2. M. G. Crocker—Singmaster; 3. M. G. Caesar—Singmaster.

Stallion 3 years: 1. M. G. Leo—Singmaster; 2. Besique—Great Rock Farm; 3. Beacon—Great Rock Farm.

Stallion 2 years: 1. M. G. Belle—Singmaster; 2. Corvial—Michigan State College; 3. Rockwood Justice—Singmaster.

Stallion 1 year: 1. M. G. Jr. Lago—Singmaster.

Sr. Champion Stallion: Bronze—Singmaster; reserve: M. G. Crocker—Singmaster.

Jr. and Reserve: M. G. Belle and M. G. Lago—Singmaster.

Gr. and Reserve: Bronze and M. G. Belle—Singmaster.

Mare 5 years or over: 1. M. G. Maggie—Singmaster; 2. Corinne—Great Rock Farm.

Mare 4 years: 1. Utelem—Michigan State College; 2. M. G. Muletto—Singmaster; 3. Cyrene—Great Rock Farm.

Mare 3 years: 1. Highland Marie—Singmaster.

Mare 2 years: 1. and 3. Della and Grace Anna C—Michigan State College; 2. M. G. Lagaco—Singmaster; 4. Victorene—Great Rock Farm.

Mare 1 year: 1. M. G. Helen—Singmaster; 2. and 3. Colene and Leola—Michigan State College.

Filly Foal: Colo—Michigan State College.

Sr. Champion: M. G. Maggie—Singmaster; reserve: Utelem—Michigan State College.

Mare and produce: 1. Michigan State College; 2. and 3. Great Rock Farm.

Stallion and 3 mares: 1. Singmaster; 2. Michigan State College; 3. Great Rock Farm.

Get of Sire: 1. Singmaster; 2. Michigan State College; 3. Singmaster.

Best 3 mares: 1. Singmaster; 2. Michigan State College.

Best 5 stallions: 1. Singmaster; 2. Great Rock Farm.

Best display: 1. Singmaster; 2. Michigan State College.

Jr. Champion Mare: M. G. Helen—Singmaster; reserve: Della—Michigan State College.

Sr. Champion Mare: M. G. Maggie; reserve: Utelem—Michigan State College.

Gr. Champion Mare: M. S. Maggie; reserve: Utelem.

SHORTHORNS.

Judge: C. A. Bronson, Cadiz, Ohio.

Exhibitors—C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.; Davison, Est. Farms, Davison, Mich.; Gotfredson Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Brockett Bros., Copley, Ohio; Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.; Worrall & Theron Wagner, Fremont, Ohio.

Bulls calved between June 1, 1924, and May 31, 1925: 1. Golden Arrow—Prescott; 2. Maxwalton Rambutan—Davison; 3. Edgebrook Gloryford—Brockett; 4. Edglink Victor—Gotfredson.

Bulls calved between June 1 and December 31, 1925: 1. Royal Cumberland—Worrall & Theron Wagner.

Bulls calved between June 1 and September 30, 1926: 1. Lorne's Last—Prescott; 2. Anoka Golden Master—Anoka Farms; 3. Golden Ring Gopher—Prescott; 4. Richfield Marquis—Davison.

Bulls calved after October 1, 1926: 1. Anoka Champion Master—Anoka Farms; 2. Golden Footprint—Prescott; 3. Richfield Rambutan—Davison; 4. Non-Pariel Wonder—Gotfredson.

Three Bulls: 1. Anoka; 2. Prescott; 3. Davison; 4. Brockett.

Two Bulls bred and owned by exhibitor: 1. Anoka.

Sr. Champion Bull: Golden Arrow—Prescott; reserve: Royal Cumberland—Worrall & Theron Wagner.

Jr. Champion: Lorne's Last—Prescott; Anoka Champion Master—Anoka.

Gr. Champion: Lorne's Last—Prescott; Anoka Champion Master—Anoka.

Cows calved before June 1, 1924: 1. Gipsy Cumberland—Wagner; 2. Rose 8th—Gotfredson; 3. Village Girl 3rd—Wagner.

Cows calved between June 1, 1924, and May 31, 1925: 1. Edgewood Lilac 2nd—Brockett; 2. Golden Missie—Prescott; 3. Rosewood 97th—Davison; 4. Elmhurst Rosewood—Gotfredson.

Heifers calved between June 1 and December 31, 1925: 1. Richland Golden Kate—Prescott; 2. Winmoor Avenue 4th—Davison; 3. Dorothy Dale—Gotfredson; 4. Edgewood Lilac 3rd—Brockett.

Heifers calved between January 1 and May 31, 1926: 1. Richfield Marigold—Davison; 2. Raven Princess—Anoka; 3. Edgewood Rose Marie—Brockett; 4. Richfield Broadhorns—Davison.

Heifers calved between June 1 and September 30, 1926: 1. Augusta Rosewood—Anoka; 2. Gloryford Lovely—Brockett; 3. and 4. Richfield Graceful and Richfield Clipper—Davison.

Heifers calved after October 1, 1926: 1. Augusta Lady—Prescott; 2. Golden Augusta—Anoka; 3. Richfield Village Maid—Davison.

Sr. Champion Cow: Edgewood Lilac 2nd—Brockett; reserve: Gipsy Cumberland 4th—Wagner.

Jr. Champion Cow: Augusta Lady—Prescott; reserve: Augusta Rosewood—Anoka.

Gr. Champion Cow: Edgewood Lilac 2nd; reserve: Augusta Lady.

Aged Heifer: 1. Davison; 2. Brockett; 3. Wagner; 4. Gotfredson.

Yearling Heifer: 1. Anoka; 2. Davison; 3. Prescott; 4. Gotfredson.

Pair of Calves: 1. Anoka; 2. Prescott; 3. Davison; 4. Gotfredson.

Get of Sire: 1. Gotfredson; 2. Anoka; 3. Davison.

HEREFORDS.

Judge—John Fitch, Lake City, Iowa.

Exhibitors—Fenner Stock Farm, Decatur, Ind.; Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.; Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky.; H. P. & E. Glenn Ash, Harrisburg, Ill.; Katherine and Thos. McCarthy, Bad Axe, Mich.

Aged Bull: 1. Donald Fairfax—Ash; 2. Fairfax Lad—Fenner; 3. Quaker—Michigan State College.

Bulls 2 years old: 1. Lord Woodford—Woodburn; 2. Ashbrookchen—Ash; 3. Woodburn 35th—Woodburn.

Sr. Yr. Bull: 1. Lipton Hartland—Woodburn; 2. Fenner Lad—Fenner.

Jr. Yr. Bull: 1. Melvin Hartland—Woodburn; 2. Steven Fairfax—Fenner; 3. Ashbrook Itay—Ash.

Sr. Calf: 1. Perry Woodford—Woodburn; 2. Lord Paragon 12th—Woodburn.

Jr. Calf: 1. Woodburn 55th—Woodburn; 2. Beau Donald—Fenner; 3. Marsh Fairfax—Ash.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Donald Fairfax—Ash; reserve: Sr. Lord Woodford—Woodburn.

Jr. and Res. Gr. Champion: Woodburn 56th—Woodburn; Melvin Hartland.

Three Bulls: 1. Woodburn; 2. Ash; 3. Fenner.

Two Bulls bred and owned by exhibitor: 1. Fenner.

Aged Cow: 1. Lady Woodburn 21st—Woodburn; 2. Donald Lass—Fenner; 3. Belle Woodford 127—Ash.

Two-year-old Cow: Louise Fairfax—Ash; 2. Belle Freeblo—Woodburn; 3. Lady Disturber—Katherine McCarthy.

Sr. Yr. Calf: 1. Lady Woodburn 54—Woodburn; 2. Belle Woodford—Ash; 3. Alda Donald—Fenner.

Jr. Yr. Calf: 1. Standard Lass—Fenner; 2. U. S. Gay Lass—Ash; 3. Lady Woodburn 70—Woodburn.

Summer Calf: 1. Lady Woodburn 79th; 2. Martha Donald—Fenner; 3. Ashbrook Bess—Ash; 4. Hawthorne Fair 10—Thos. McCarthy.

Calves: 1. Lillian Donald—Fenner; 2. Lady Woodburn 81—Woodburn; 3. Lady Woodburn—Woodburn.

Two Females, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1. Woodburn; 2. Fenner; 3. Woodburn.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Lady Woodburn 54—Woodburn; reserve: Lady Woodburn 21st.

Jr. and Res. Gr. Champion: Lillian Donald—Fenner; reserve: Lady Woodburn 79.

Aged Heifer: 1. Woodburn; 2. Fenner; 3. Ash.

Yearling Heifer: 1. Woodburn; 2. Fenner.

Pair of Calves: 1. Woodburn; 2. Fenner.

Get of Sire: 1. Woodburn; 2. Fenner; 3. Woodburn.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Exhibitors—James Curry, Marlette, Mich.; W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich.; Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich.; John A. Brown, Detroit, Mich.; Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Bulls calved before June 1, 1924: 1. Quality Marshall—Scripps; 2. Barbantian 2nd—Curry.

Bulls calved between June 1, 1924, and May 31, 1925: 1. Benedict of Woodcote 2nd—Woodcote; 2. and 3. Ethon of Fair Lea and Blackcap Marshall; 2. Brown; 4. Earl Moir—Curry.

Bulls calved between June 1 and December 31, 1925: 1. Baron Burgess of Blackcap—Woodcote; 2. Glenn Moir—Curry; 3. Bob Blackcap—Scripps.

Bulls calved between January 1 and May 31, 1926: 1. Prince 3 of Quality—Michigan State College; 2. Paul of Fair Lea—Brown; 3. Baron Moir—Curry.

Bulls calved between June 1 and September 30, 1926: 1. Blackcap Barnard of Woodcote—Woodcote; 2. Royal Quality—Scripps; 3. Archer Moir—Curry.

Bulls calved after October 1, 1926: 1. and 3. Bellcap Quality and Perfection Quality—Scripps; 2. Benedict of Woodcote 3rd—Woodcote; 4. Sir Blackcap Quality 2nd—Scripps.

Three Bulls: 1. Woodcote; 2. Scripps; 3. Brown; 4. Curry.

Two Bulls bred and owned by exhibitor: 1. Woodcote; 2. Scripps; 3. Curry.

Sr. Champion Bull: Quality Marshall—Scripps; reserve: Baron Burgess of Woodcote—Woodcote.

Jr. Champion Bull: Blackcap Barnard of Woodcote—Woodcote; reserve: Bellcap of Quality—Scripps.

Gr. Champion: Quality Marshall; reserve: Blackcap Barnard of Woodcote.

Cows calved before June 1, 1924: 1. Equity of Woodcote—Woodcote; 2. Barbara Mac 30th—Scripps; 3. Pride Pauline C—Curry; 4. Blackcap Bulah—Brown.

Cows calved between June 1, 1924, and May 31, 1925: 1. Even Glow—Scripps; 2. Excell of Woodcote—Woodcote; 3. Modern Queen—Curry; 4. Evergreen 2 of Fair Lea—Brown.

Heifers calved between June 1 and December 31, 1925: 1. and 2. Eloquent Louise and Majesty Queen 2nd—Scripps; 3. Blackcap of Woodcote 32nd—Woodcote; 4. Electra Maid—Curry.

Heifers calved between January 1 and May 31, 1926: 1. Blackcap of Woodcote 40th—Woodcote; 2. Blackcap Glow—Scripps; 3. Queen Moir 8th—Curry.

Heifers calved between June 1 and September 30, 1926: 1. Blackcap Quality 5 S—Scripps; 2. Blackcap of Woodcote 42nd—Woodcote; 3. Blackbird Edell—Curry.

Heifers calved after October 1, 1926: 1. and 3.

(Continued on page 289).

These Rations Mean More Profits per Cow

—the secret of successful dairying

Feed records on thousands of herds in the cow testing associations prove this: Success depends on your profit per head, which can be improved by better feeding. The only way to beat market conditions is by cheaper production through tested, successful rations.

The rations included in this big, free booklet—"How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal"—have brought farmers thousands of dollars in increased profits. Sent upon request. Mail the coupon.

Nine out of ten successful dairy rations include Linseed Meal.



FREE BOOKLET!

Includes money-making rations for dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep.



MAIL THE COUPON

HOGS

Berkshire Gilts Buy a gilt now and grow a pure-bred sow. Large English type. Prices reasonable. Address TALCOA FARM, R. 7, Lansing, Michigan.

Berkshires Spring boars ready for service. Also choice Jr. yearling show boar. W. H. EVERY, Manchester, Mich.

Duroc Spring Pigs Either sex, pairs or trios unrelated. Bred sows and service boars. All are registered, cholera immune and type.

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 spring pigs, not akin, recorded free.

OTTO B. SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

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

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. Bred sows all ages, and 1 yearling and 1 three-year-old boar. CLAIR I. BROWN, R. No. 10, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

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

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

Registered Tamworths Bred sows and gilts. Best of Breeding. 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.

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, Shropshires and Felled-Delaines. PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R. 2.

SHROPSHIRE

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 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.

For Shropshire Rams including the first prize lamb at Michigan State Fair and five other Fairs, write or call ARMSTRONG BROS., Fowlerville, 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, Pains, Mich. Telephone Deckerville 78-3.

Registered Shropshire yearling rams. Also ram lambs from imported foundation stock. Nixon & Russell, R. 3, Howell, Mich.

Oxford Ram Lambs and O. I. C. Boars For Sale. H. W. MANN, Dansville, 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, Karakules 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. FURNESS, Nashville, Mich.

Now Offering a few choice loads of Delaine breeding 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. G. R. LELAND, R. 2, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, September 20

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.31; No. 2 white \$1.30; No. 2 mixed at \$1.29.
Chicago.—September at \$1.27½; December \$1.31; March \$1.34½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.32@ \$1.33.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.06; No. 3 yellow; \$1.04; No. 4 yellow \$1.02.
Chicago.—September at \$1.00½; December \$1.02½; March \$1.06.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 53c; No. 3 white 51c.

Chicago.—September 46½c; December 48½c; March 51½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.05.
Chicago.—September 95½c; December 97½c; March \$1.00½.
Toledo.—\$1.03.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.40 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 \$16.00; December imported \$14.50; December domestic at \$16.00; March at \$16.15; cash alsike \$14.80; December alsike \$14.90; January alsike \$15.05; timothy \$1.60; December \$1.65; March \$1.82½.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$15.00@ 16.00; standard \$14@14.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$14.50@15.50; No. 2 timothy \$13@14; No. 1 clover \$14.50@ 15.50; oat straw \$11@12; rye straw at \$12@13; 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 \$45; coarse corn meal \$43; chops \$40 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices declined to a new low level for the season during the past week as a result of unexpectedly large forecasts of the domestic spring wheat crop and the Canadian yield. The market has shown stability in the last day or two, however, probably because of a feeling that the decline of about 25 cents from the high point of the season discounts much of the change in the situation.

The estimate for the Canadian crop was placed at 459 million bushels, or an increase of 102 million bushels compared with a month ago. This would be the second largest crop on record in Canada and nearly 60 million bushels more than last year. If this forecast and the domestic crop estimates are correct, North America will have a surplus of 600 million bushels or more for export.

RYE.

Rye prices have shown more strength than wheat. Reports from abroad have indicated that a good deal of import rye will be needed this year. In the two weeks ending September 10, 2 million bushels were exported from the United States, the largest for any like interval since late in May. These exports have absorbed the new crop movement so that the rate of increase in the visible supply has been quite slow. The visible now holds 2,444,000 bushels compared with 9,957,000 bushels last year and is the smallest at this season in more than a half a dozen years.

CORN.

Corn prices declined sharply during the early part of the last week but the market shows signs of having finished this downward movement. At the low point, prices were about 25 cents below the peak reached only a little over a month ago and three-fourths of the advance from the low point of last spring had been wiped out. Speculative liquidation coupled with forcing weather and large sales of cash corn by producers featured the decline.

It is probable that the advantage from the recent hot weather has been overemphasized, owing to the absence of rain over some important corn producing areas. Also, a part of the crop is three or four weeks late and will still require a late frost date to mature. The selling movement by producers

probably is about over, and the recent decline has improved the demand in some directions.

OATS.

Oats prices have been relatively firmer than corn. Since both the new crop and the carryover are small, the oats situation looks fairly strong. Receipts of oats have been moderate. About 12,000,000 bushels have been added to the visible supply in the last five weeks compared with 14,000,000 bushels in the same period last year and 33,000,000 bushels two years ago. The visible at present is smaller than usual at this season.

BEANS.

Bean prices were slightly lower during the past week, with new crop quoted at \$5.80 to \$5.90 per 100 pounds, f. o. b., Michigan shipping points on C. H. P. Whites. Weather has been excellent for harvesting the crop, but too hot for an active demand.

The Michigan yield was estimated at 5,279,000 bushels of which nearly all will be merchantable compared with 6,624,000 bushels last year of which only 5,300,000 bushels were merchantable. California production of all varieties is forecast at 4,662,000 bushels against 5,740,000 bushels last year. Colorado and New Mexico will have big crops with 2,161,000 and 1,386,000 bushels respectively against 1,086,000 and 838,000 bushels last year.

SEEDS.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the red clover seed crop will be 80 to 100 per cent greater than the unusually small crop in 1926. Prices offered to growers as of August 31 averaged \$24.15 per 100 pounds for clean seed compared with an average of \$21 on that date in the last four years.

Alsike clover seed production is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at about one-third larger than last year when the crop was about 25 per cent greater than the very small 1925 crop. Prices paid to growers at the start of the crop season averaged \$21.60 per 100 pounds for clover seed, or about the same as a

year ago when they were highest since 1920. Movement of timothy seed has been slower than usual, and only 40 per cent of the crop had left growers' hands by September 6 against 45 per cent last year and 70 per cent two years ago. Prices to growers averaged \$2.65 per 100 pounds on September 6 against \$4.60 a year ago.

Unless killing frosts hold off longer than usual, alfalfa seed production will fall considerably below that of last year. The crop is late in the important northern and central producing sections. The movement of alfalfa seed has been slow thus far, with prices in the far southwest ranging from \$10 to \$13.75 per 100 pounds, which is somewhat lower than last year.

EGGS.

Egg prices continued their seasonal advance in the last week. Small receipts, large withdrawals from storage and active demand were the strengthening factors. In the last two months, the receipts of eggs at the four leading cities were the smallest at the corresponding period since 1922. As a result, storage holdings have been reduced much more than usual in that period. On September 1, stocks in storage were only 79,000 cases more than last year, whereas on July 1, there was an excess of more than 1,400,000 cases. In other words, besides the current receipts, 1,300,000 cases more storage eggs had been consumed than in 1926.

Chicago.—Eggs: fresh firsts, 34-35c; extras 42-43c; ordinary firsts, 25-31c; dirties, 20-23½c; checks, 20-21½c. Live poultry: Hens, 24c; springers, 24c; roosters, 14c; ducks, 21-22c; geese 14c; turkeys, 25c.

Detroit.—Eggs: Fresh firsts, 30-34c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 26-27c; light springers, 23-25c; broilers, 22-23c; heavy hens, 25-26c; light hens, 16c; roosters, 16c; geese, 18c; ducks, 18-22c.

BUTTER.

Declining production, coupled with active consumptive demand, have given butter prices a firm tone recently. Receipts at the four principal cities have been declining gradually

since mid-June. In the last two weeks, they remained somewhat larger than a year ago but smaller than in 1924 and 1925. In spite of larger receipts than last year, storage holdings in the last week were reduced fully as much as last year. While the storage situation appears somewhat bearish, it is possible that the large consumption coupled with weather conditions unfavorable for production during the fall months will result in absorption of these holdings without much difficulty.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 45c; New York, 46c; Detroit, 39½@42c per lb.

WOOL.

Wool dealers are selling a fair volume of raw wool to mills right along and prices on most grades are firm. Ohio quarter blood wools have sold recently at 44 cents, grease basis, on the Boston market, with 45 cents quotable for three-eighths blood, 45½ cents for half-blood and 46 cents for delaine wool. Three-eighths blood territory wool has sold at 90 to 92 cents, scoured basis, with quarter-blood combing at 80 to 82 cents. Mills are receiving a fairly large volume of orders for goods.

POTATOES.

The white potato crop forecast was reduced to 400,000,000 bushels in the September returns compared with 356,000,000 bushels last year and a five-year average crop of 394,000,000 bushels. The reduction compared with a month ago was principally in the important shipping states such as Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Maine. Prices strengthened recently as the deterioration in the crop became evident. In the last few days, however, extremely hot weather slowed down the demand. Wisconsin round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.75 and Minnesota Red River Ohio's at \$1.40 to \$1.55 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES.

The commercial apple crop forecast was reduced about half a million barrels in the September report. The present estimate is for a yield of 24,198,000 barrels compared with 39,400,000 barrels last year and an average crop of 33,700,000 barrels in the last five years. Carlot shipments of apples have been extremely light recently, with prices on midwestern A 2½-inch Jonathans at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel basket on city markets.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples, \$1.50@3.50 bu; bagas, \$1.00 @1.50 bu; beans, wax, \$1.50@2.50 bu; green, \$1.25@2.75 bu; beets, 75c@1.00 bu; cabbage, 60@90c bu; curley, \$1.00 @1.25 bu; cabbage, red, \$1.00@1.50 bu; cantaloupes, \$2.00@3.50 bu; carrots, 60@90c bu; cauliflower, \$1.00@ 3.00 bu; Kalamazoo celery, 35@45c doz; local celery, 40@50c doz; cucumbers, 75c@1.25 bu; pickles, \$1.50@4 bu; eggs, wholesale, 30@32c doz; retail, 40@45c doz; white, 42c doz; egg plant, \$1.50@2.25 bu; endive, 50c @1.50 bu; green corn, \$1.00@1.50 5-doz; lettuce, head, 75c@1.25 bu; leaf lettuce, 40@60c bu; green onions, 40@ 60c doz. bchs; dry, \$1.00@1.50 bu; pickling onions, \$2.00@5.00 bu; parsley, curly, 40@50c doz. bchs; root parsley, 60@75c doz. bchs; parsnips, \$1.50@2.00 bu; peaches, \$1.00@5.00 bu; pears, \$1.00@3.00 bu; peas, \$2.50 bu; plums, \$1.75@4.00 bu; potatoes, \$1.25@1.50 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale, 24@27c lb.; retail, 28@30c lb.; broilers, wholesale, leghorns, 28@30c lb.; Plymouth Rocks, 31@33c lb.; ducks, wholesale, 24@25c lb.; poultry, dressed, retail, 35@38c lb.; ducks, 40c lb.; radishes, 75c@1.25 bu; long, 75c doz. bchs; spinach, \$1.00@1.50 bu; Summer squash, 50@75c bu.; Hubbard, \$1.00@1.50 bu.; turnips, 50@75c doz. bchs; tomatoes, 75c@1.25 bu.; grapes, \$2.25@3.00 bu; lima beans, \$2.50 bu; live pigs, \$6.00 each; elderberries, 75c@1.00 bu; watermelons, 35@50c each; \$1.50 bu; leeks, 50@90c doz. bchs; crabapples, \$1.00@1.50 bu; turnip greens, 50@75c bu; butter, 60c lb; mustard, 50@60c bu.

COMING LIVESTOCK SALES

Poland Chinas
Sept. 26—Clark and Giles, Breckenridge, Mich. (See ad on page 276).
Jerseys
Oct. 8—Ravine Farm, Prairie View, Ill. (See ad. on page 281.)
Guernseys
Oct. 6—Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Assn., East Lansing, Mich. (See ad. on page 285.)

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 20

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 24,000. Market slow, uneven; better grade hogs mostly 10@ 2c lower; 180-250-lb. 40c lower; pigs 5c lower; little demand at the decline; packing sows weak to 10c lower, bidding 25c lower on tops; \$11.80 paid for strictly choice 225-lb. average; bulk desirable 150-170-lb. \$11.00@11.50; 185-210-lb. \$11.50@11.75; 240-300-lb. butchers \$10.85@11.50; bulk packing sows \$9.65@10.00; most pigs \$8.75@9.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market choice fat steers 15c higher; others and western grassers fully steady; strictly grain fed very scarce; better grade she stock, cutters and bulls unevenly higher; vealers 25@50c higher; weighty fed steers \$15.90; most fat offerings \$13.50@15.50; westerners \$9.50@10.50 on early rounds; fed yearlings held above \$15.75; weighty bulls \$6.50@6.25; few \$6.85; vealers \$16.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 16,000. Market fat lambs active 25@35c higher; tops 50c up, sorted considered; natives, lightly sorted, \$13.25@13.50; most sales at outside price; good natives \$13.75; culls \$9.50@10.50; good range lambs \$13.75@14.00; some down to \$13.50; choice Washington lambs held above \$13.25; sheep fully steady; bulk fat ewes \$6.50@6.75; light weight range ewes up to \$6.50, in light supply; few good yearlings \$12.25; yearling lambs \$13.00@13.75; choice 64-lb. \$13.90; weighty kind down to \$12.50.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 127. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings.
dry-fed \$10.00@12.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.75@12.00
Handy weight butchers... 9.75
Mixed steers and heifers 9.00
Handy light butchers 7.00@ 8.00
Light butchers 6.00@ 7.00

Best cows 6.75@ 7.25
Butcher cows 5.25@ 6.25
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 6.50@ 7.75
Milkers and springers... \$65.00@120.00

Calves.

Receipts 246. Market steady.
Best \$17.00@17.50
Others 8.00@16.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,463. Market 25c higher.
Best lambs \$14.00@14.25
Fair lambs 11.00@12.00
Light to common lambs... 6.50@ 9.75
Fair to good sheep 5.50@ 6.50
Buck lambs 6.75@11.75
Culls and common 2.00@ 3.00
Yearlings 8.00@10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,528. Market very dull.
Mixed 12.00@12.10
Roughs 9.15
Light lights 10.50@11.00
Light yorkers 10.50@11.00
Good yorkers 11.50
Pigs 10.25@10.75
Heavy yorkers 11.75@12.00
Stags 7.00
Extreme heavies 9.75@10.75

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 800. Market weak to 15c lower; pigs up; bulk 170-220-lb \$12.25 @ \$12.40; few \$12.50; 260-270-lb. \$12.00 @ \$12.10; pigs \$10.75@11.25; hogs \$9.50@10.00.

Cattle.

Receipts 25. Market steady.
Receipts 300. Market steady; top vealers \$18.00; culls and common \$12.00@13.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 500. Quality plain; market on good fat lambs about 50c lower; others slow and weak; good lambs \$13.50@14.00; culls and common \$9.50@10.50; fat ewes \$5.50@6.50.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Isabella County.—Plowing for wheat and pulling beans are progressing slowly. Lack of moisture makes plowing difficult. If September is free from frost there will be some ripe corn and potatoes here. Clover seed is making a good crop. Due to dry weather, seedlings of all kinds have been very poor. The attendance of eighth grade graduates in high schools is 100 per cent in this community.—W. H.

Sanilac County.—It has been too dry to fit wheat ground economically. Corn, beans, and potatoes are suffering because of the dry weather. The acreage of sweet clover is about the same as for previous years. The alfalfa acreage is somewhat less. Live stock is in fine condition. Farmers are selling wheat at \$1.15 per bushel, and some hay at \$8.00.—B. R.

Calhoun County.—Farmers are busy plowing which, on account of the severe drouth, is not more than half done, on September 15. Corn is about 50 per cent of normal crop. Beans are looking good. Late potatoes will be a fair crop. Live stock is a little thin. Wheat brings \$1.20; rye 88c. Nearly all the boys and girls, who passed the eighth grade, are attending high school.

Clare County.—Farmers are busy threshing. Potatoes, beans, and corn are suffering for lack of moisture. Hay was an extra good crop with us. The dairy business is improving. Cattle and sheep are looking fine. Quite a few of our boys and girls are attending city high schools. Milk \$2 per cwt; cream 45c; butter 45c; eggs 28c; oats 45c; wheat \$1.20.—F. B.

Iosco County.—The drouth, under which fall crops suffered, was broken on September 7. Corn has improved and there is a chance for some fields to ripen. Potatoes are a light crop. Pastures are again greening up. Stock is in fair condition. Cattle are being tested for TB, and most of the reactors are cows that have been imported. About the usual acreage of wheat and rye will be sown. New seeding is poor. Wheat \$1.20; rye 90c; oats 50c; potatoes \$1.25@1.40; apples \$1@1.25; butter 45c; eggs 30c.—G. C. A.

Alpena County.—Corn crop is backward. Beans are fairly good. Potatoes will be about half the crop. Fruit is fairly good. More alfalfa and sweet clover is being grown. Live stock is a little off condition on account of pasture being poor. Lambs bring 11c; butter-fat 43c; eggs 30c; alsike clover is being sold at \$9@10 per bushel.—R. W.

MICHIGAN SCORES AT OHIO STATE FAIR.

MICHIGAN State College, of East Lansing, Michigan, was one of the leading winners in the Belgian horse classes at the Ohio State Fair, August 29 to September 3. In the mare classes in particular, it was nip and tuck with Ohio State University entries all the way. M. S. C. finally coming off with the grand champion mare and losing to Ohio State in the filly futurity class, and to Chas. A. Wentz, of Kirby, Ohio, in the stallion futurity.

Michigan State College mare entry, Manitta de Rubis, was first made the leading three-year-old mare, then senior champion mare, and finally grand champion mare. In the group classes Pervenche, shown by M. S. C., won first in mare foal class, first in produce of mare class and helped with Manitta de Rubis in bringing firsts in the senior get of sire, and best three mare classes. Michigan also showed the first filly foal, Ravenche.

In the stallion classes Michigan did not show so many animals and had to bow to the Ohio entries. The Belgian show at the Ohio State Fair, according to the secretary of the national association, was the greatest Belgian show ever held in America from the standpoint of quality and entries.

Michigan had other entries in the sheep and cattle shows, Michigan State College showing the first aged ewe in the C-type Rambouillet class, and the Detroit Creamery Farms winning the junior championship in the Holstein bull classes.—W. H. L.

STATE FAIR AWARDS

(Continued from page 287)

Miss Burgess Equal and Blackcap Quality 2nd—Scripps; 2, Elba of Woodcote 13th—Woodcote; 4, Ellen of Fair Lea—Brown.
Two females: 1, Woodcote; 2, Scripps; 3, Curry.
Sr. Champion Female: Equity of Woodcote—Woodcote; reserve: Even Glow—Scripps.
Jr. Champion Female: Blackcap of Woodcote—Woodcote.
Gr. Champion: Equity of Woodcote; reserve: Blackcap of Woodcote.
Aged Herd: 1, Scripps; 2, Woodcote; 3, Curry.
Yearling Herd: 1, Woodcote; 2, Scripps; 3, Curry.
Pair Calves: 1, Scripps; 2, Woodcote; 3, Curry.
Get of Sire: 1, Woodcote; 2 and 3, Scripps; 4, Curry.
Quality Marshall 309886.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

L. C. Kelly & Son, Marshall, Mich., was the only

exhibitor, showing a well-fitted herd of Shorthorns.

MILKING SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors—Highland Farm, St. Johnsburg, Va.; S. J. Gardner, Crosswell, Mich.; W. S. Wood & Sons, Rives Junction, Mich.; W. Knight, Providence, R. I.
Bulls calved before August 1, 1924: 1, Mayflowers Model—Highland; 2, Prince Valiant—Wood; 3, Tippecanoe Model—Gardner.
Bulls calved August 1, 1924, to July 31, 1925: 1, Clay Belle Hero—Knight; 2, Avarro Viking—Highland.
Bulls calved August 1, 1925, to July 31, 1926: 1, Natick Squire—Knight; 2, Wood, Peri Duke—Wood.

Bulls calved August 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927: 1, Darlington's Clyde Boy—Gardner; 2, Highland Model—Highland; 3, Natick Rover—Knight.
Sr. Champion Bull: Mayflower Model—Knight; reserve: Clay Belle Hero—Knight.
Jr. Champion Bull: Natick Squire—Knight; reserve: Darlington's Clyde Boy—Gardner.

Grand Champion Bull: Natick Squire—Knight; reserve: Clay Belle Hero—Knight.
Cow in milk calved before August 1, 1922: 1, Walgrove Spring Rose—Knight; 2, Golden Lady—Highland; 3, Peri Grand—Wood.

Cows in milk calved between August 1, 1922, and July 31, 1924: 1, Sophia Lee—Knight; 2, Wampatuck Butterfly—Highland; 3, Peri Susie—Wood.
Heifers calved between August 1, 1924, and July 31, 1925: 1, Duchess Belle—Wood; 2, Highland Auluma—Highland; 3, Fillpail Rose—Gardner.

Heifers calved between August 1, 1925, and December 31, 1925: 1, Peri 103rd—Wood; 2, Waterloo Ruby—Knight; 3, Christmas Fairy—Gardner.
Heifers calved between January 1, 1926, and July 31, 1926: 1, Wood Peri Bay—Wood; 2, Highland Rose Maiden—Highland; 3, Matlick Roan Belle—Knight.

Heifers calved between August 1, 1926, and March 31, 1927: 1 and 3, Natick Princess and Models Maid; 2, Woodlyn Duchess—Wood.
Three cows in milk: 1, Knight; 2, Wood; 3, Highland; 4, Gardner.

Two cows in milk: 1, Wood; 2, Highland; 3, Gardner.

Sr. Champion Cow: Walgrove Spring Rose—reserve: Duchess Belle.

Jr. Champion Cow: Peri 103rd; reserve: Model Maid.

Gr. Champion Cow: Walgrove Spring Rose; reserve: Peri 103rd.

Graded Herd: 1, Knight; 2, Wood; 3, Highland; 4, Gardner.

Yearling Herd: 1, Knight; 2, Wood.
Pair of Calves: 1, Gardner; 2, Highland; 3, Knight.

Get of Sire: 1, Knight; 2, Wood; 3, Gardner; 4, Highland.

COMMERCIAL CATTLE.

Grade or pure-bred steer, any breed.
Jr. Yearling: 1, Top Quality—Scripps; 2, Commander—Michigan State College; 3, Elatson of Woodcote—Woodcote; 4, Evendale of Woodcote—Woodcote.
Summer Yr.: 1, Quality—Scripps; 2, Hawthorn Donald—Michigan State College; 3, Buster—Elm Grove; 4, College Quality Marshall—Michigan State College.

Jr. Calf: 1, Quality—Scripps; 2, Richmond Prince—Davison; 3, Wildwoods Choice—Tuscola Co. Boys and Girls; 4, Wildwoods Pride—Scripps; 5, Sultan's King—Michigan State College.

Champion Steer: Quality—Scripps.

MICHIGAN BEEF PRODUCERS' PRIZE.

For the best pure-bred or grade steer under two years old, bred, fed and exhibited by a Michigan resident.

1, Quality—Scripps; 2, Bert Schairer C. F.—Crapo Farms; 3, Top Quality—Scripps; 4, Stockhouse Bros. C. F.—Crapo Farms; 5, Evendale of Woodcote—Woodcote.

DUROCS.

Exhibitors—R. C. Watt & Son, Cedarville, Ohio; J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.; F. W. Havens, Burgeon, Ohio; Houch & Rousa, Morenci, Mich.; Gibson Bros., Fowlerville, Mich.; Miller & Dickinson, Montpelier, Ohio; H. P. Nowlin, Homer, Mich.; E. O. Heller, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.; W. H. Schray, Prattsville, Mich.

Aged Boar: 1, Houch; 2, Havens; 3, Williams; 4, Watt.

Sr. Yearling Boar: 1, Miller; 2, Houch; 3, Williams.

Jr. Yearling Boar: 1, Miller; 2, Heller; 3, Williams.

Sr. Boar Pig: 1 and 2, Lakefield Farms; 3, Williams; 4, Watt.

Jr. Boar Pig: 1 and 2, Miller; 3, Watt; 4, Schray.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Miller; reserve senior—Houch.

Jr. and Reserve Gr.: Lakefield; reserve: Miller.

Aged Sow: 1, Williams; 2 and 4, Miller; 3, Watt.

Sr. Yearling Sow: 1 and 3, Miller; 2, Houch.

Jr. Yearling Sow: 1 and 2, Miller; 3, Houch.

Sr. Sow Pig: 1 and 3, Lakefield Farms; 2, Miller.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1 and 2, Miller; 3, Watt.

Exhibitors' Herd: 1, Miller; 2, Williams; 3, Houch.

Gr. and Sr. Champion Sow: Williams; reserve gr. and reserve sr.: Miller.

Jr. Champion: Miller; reserve: Lakefield Farms.

Breeders' Young Herd: 1, Miller; 2, Lakefield; 3, Watt.

Get of Sire: 1, Miller; 2, Lakefield; 3, Houch; 4, Watt.

Produce of Dam: 1, Miller; 2, Lakefield; 3, Williams; 4, Houch.

CHESTER WHITES.

Exhibitors—G. W. Rogers & Son, Fredericksburg, Ohio; H. D. Wetzel, Ithaca, Mich.; Geo. Bench, Armada, Mich.; Albert Newman, Marquette, Mich.; Thos. Hile & Son, Caro, Mich.; Chas. McCalla, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.; J. T. Hickman, Marion, Ohio.

Aged Boar: 1, Newman; 2, Hickman; 3, Wetzel; 4, Adams.

Sr. Yr. Boar: 1, Hickman; 2, McCalla; 3, Hile.

Jr. Yr. Boar: 1, Hickman; 2, Bench; 3, Adams.

Sr. Boar Pig: 1, Newman; 2, Rogers; 3, Rogers; 4, Hickman.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Newman; reserve sr. and gr.: Hickman.

Jr. Champion and Reserve: Newman.

Aged Sow: 1, Rogers; 3 and 4, Bench; 2, Hickman.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1, Newman; 2, Bench; 3, Rogers.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1, Tuscola; 2, Rogers; 3, Rogers.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Rogers; reserve sr. and gr.: Newman.

Sr. Boar Pig: 1, Newman; 2, McCalla; 3, Newman; 4, Hickman.

Jr. Boar Pig: 1, Newman; 2, Rogers; 3, Rogers; 4, Hickman.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Newman; reserve sr. and gr.: Hickman.

Jr. Champion and Reserve: Newman.

Aged Sow: 1, Rogers; 3 and 4, Bench; 2, Hickman.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1, Newman; 2, Bench; 3, Rogers.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1, Tuscola; 2, Rogers; 3, Rogers.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Rogers; reserve sr. and gr.: Newman.

Jr. Champion: Tuscola; reserve: Hickman.

Exhibitors' Herd: 1, Newman; 2, Rogers; 3, Bench.

Breeders' Young Herd: 1, Hickman; 2, Rogers; 3, Newman.

Get of Sire: 1, Hickman; 2, Rogers; 3, Newman; 4, McCalla.

Produce of Dam: 1, Rogers; 2, Hickman; 3, Newman.

BERKSHIRES.

Exhibitors—Corey Farms, New Haven, Mich.; Farnwood Farms, Decatur, Ind.; Gibson Bros., Fowlerville, Mich.; R. K. Beam & Son, Rossburg, Ohio; Tuscola Boys' and Girls' Club, Cass City, Mich.; H. D. Wetzel, Ithaca, Mich.

Aged Boar: 1, Corey; 2, Farnwood; 3, Gibson; 4, Wetzel.

Sr. Yearling Boar: 1, Beam; 2, Wetzel; 3, Gibson.

Jr. Yr. Boar: 1 and 3, Corey; 2, Farnwood.

Sr. Boar Pig: 1 and 3, Farnwood; 2, Corey.

Jr. Boar Pig: 1 and 2, Farnwood; 3, Wetzel; 4, Corey.

Gr. and Sr. Champion: Corey; reserve sr. and reserve gr.: Tuscola.

Jr. Champion and Reserve: Farnwood.

Aged Sow: 1 and 2, Farnwood; 3, Corey; 4, Wetzel.

Jr. Yr. Sow: 1, Gibson; 2, Corey; 3, Wetzel; 4, Corey.

Jr. Yr. Sow: 1 and 2, Farnwood; 3, Gibson; 4, Tuscola.

Sr. Sow Pig: 1 and 3, Corey; 2 and 4, Corey.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1 and 2, Farnwood; 3, Tuscola.

Gr. and Sr. Champion and Reserve, Sr.: Farnwood.

Jr. Champion: Corey; reserve: Farnwood.

Exhibitors' Herd: 1, Wetzel; 2, Corey; 3, Gibson.

Breeders' Young Herd: 1, Farnwood; 2, Corey; 3, Wetzel.

Get of Sire: 1, Tuscola; 2, Corey; 3, Tuscola.

Produce of Dam: 1, Farnwood; 2, Tuscola; 3, Corey.

SPOTTED POLANDS.

Exhibitors—R. K. Beam & Son, Rossburg, Ohio; George Roulson & Son, Tecumseh, Mich.; V. A. Ritter, Fremont, Ohio; H. D. Wetzel, Ithaca, Mich.; I. C. Lister, Pulaski, Iowa; Glen Lister, Pulaski, Iowa.

Aged Boar: 1, Beam; 2, Roulson; 3, Wetzel; 4, Ritter.

Sr. Yearling Boar: 1, Lister; 2, Beam; 3, Roulson; 4, Ritter.

Jr. Yearling Boar: 1, Beam; 2, Roulson; 3, Lister; 4, Ritter.

Sr. Boar Pig: 1, Ritter; 2, Ritter; 3, Lister; 4, Beam.

Jr. Boar Pig: 1, Beam; 2, Lister; 3, Beam; 4, Lister; 5, Ritter.

Sr. and Grand Champion: 1, Lister; junior, Beam.

Aged Sow: 1, Lister; 2, Roulson; 3, Beam; 4, Ritter.

Sr. Yearling: 1 and 2, Ritter; 3, Beam; 4, Roulson.

Jr. Yearling: 1, Ritter; 2, Roulson; 3, I. Lister; 4, Beam.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1, Glen Lister; 2 and 4, Ritter; 3, Beam.

Exhibitors' Herd: 1, I. Lister; 2, Beam; 3, Lister; 4, Roulson.

Breeders' Young Herd: 1, Ritter; 2, Beam; 3, Lister; 4, Roulson.

Get of Sire: 1, Ritter; 2, Beam; 3, Glen Lister; 4, Lister.

Produce of Dam: 1, Beam; 2, Glen Lister; 3, I. Lister.

Get of Sire: 1, Miller; 2, Lakefield; 3, Houch; 4, Watt.

Produce of Dam: 1, Miller; 2, Lakefield; 3, Williams; 4, Houch.

Exhibitors—G. W. Rogers & Son, Fredericksburg, Ohio; H. D. Wetzel, Ithaca, Mich.; Geo. Bench, Armada, Mich.; Albert Newman, Marquette, Mich.; Thos. Hile & Son, Caro, Mich.; Chas. McCalla, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.; J. T. Hickman, Marion, Ohio.

Aged Boar: 1, Newman; 2, Hickman; 3, Wetzel; 4, Adams.

Sr. Yr. Boar: 1, Hickman; 2, McCalla; 3, Hile.

Jr. Yr. Boar: 1, Hickman; 2, Bench; 3, Adams.

Sr. Boar Pig: 1, Newman; 2, Rogers; 3, Rogers; 4, Hickman.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Newman; reserve sr. and gr.: Hickman.

Jr. Champion and Reserve: Newman.

Aged Sow: 1, Rogers; 3 and 4, Bench; 2, Hickman.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1, Newman; 2, Bench; 3, Rogers.

Jr. Sow Pig: 1, Tuscola; 2, Rogers; 3, Rogers.

Sr. and Gr. Champion: Rogers; reserve sr. and gr.: Newman.

WANTED—by October 1st, farm to work on shares, everything to be furnished by owner; or job as foreman. Nine years on present farm. H. M. Reynolds, Marion, Mich.

MSCELLA NEOUS

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.

FOR SALE—Small threshing outfit, fully equipped with kerosene tractor, 12-20 H. P. Showalter Bros., Onkama, Mich.

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

WANTED

WANTED—to buy sound working herd of 20 or more Holstein cows in good producing condition, registered or grades. T. B. tested. Address Harvey F. Rhodes, R. No. 1, Ypsilanti, Mich.

MOTORCYCLES

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

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.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—from real heel working stock. Cheap for quality. Albert Herrmann, Norwood, Minn.

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

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

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

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

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER—poor man's price, only \$25, with bundle tying attachment, easily shipped by express. Illustrated catalog free. Process Mfg. 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, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS

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

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

SEED WHEAT—Certified and inspected. American Banner, \$1.05 per bu. Lockshore Farm, L. O. Myrtle, Mgr., Cressey, Mich.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or chewing, 4 lbs., \$1; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, 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. Trapped, 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, 85c; 12 to 14 wks., \$1.00; laying pullets, \$1.25; yearling hens, 90c. A fine male bird free with every order of 50 pullets. Village View Poultry Farm, R. No. 3, Zealand, 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, Zealand, Mich.

PULLETS, WHITE LEGHORNS—10 weeks 75c. Brown Leghorns 12 weeks, 85c. White Leghorns, laying pul

The Guide To Good Tractor Lubrication

If you want full time work out of your tractor—at the least possible expense—follow this chart. It tells you exactly what grade of Polarine your tractor requires.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has manufactured a grade of Polarine for each type of engine.

Polarine lubricates every part of the engine—cushions it with oil—protects it from friction. A tractor lubricated with Polarine

will last long and wear well. Day after day always ready, never sick, never tired—a machine you can depend upon to get your work done when you want it done! Working away, week in and week out, with steady strength and powerful pull!

Polarine is the faithful "standby" of many thousands of farmers in the Middle West. They have found that it gives maximum lubrication at minimum cost.

Polarine Special Heavy is recommended for Fordsons

KEY TO CHART	
H—Polarine	Heavy
SH—Polarine	Special Heavy
EH—Polarine	Extra Heavy
F(S)—Polarine F	(Summer)

CHART OF Polarine THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL LUBRICATING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR

TRACTORS

Grade Recommended for Engine (In Winter use next lighter grade)						Grade Recommended for Engine (In Winter use next lighter grade)						Grade Recommended for Engine (In Winter use next lighter grade)					
Make of Tractor	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	Make of Tractor	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	Make of Tractor	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Advance-Rumley Oil Pull	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	Cletrac-Coleman Cultor	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	Monarch Nichols & Shepard Nilson	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH
Allis Chalmers 6-12			H	H	H		F(S)	F(S)	F(S)	F(S)			EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35 Allwork	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	Eagle E. B. Farm Horse	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	Pioneer Rock Island, 5-10 Rock Island, Others	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Andrews-Kinkade Appleton Aro		SH	SH	EH	EH	Fitch Four Drive Fordson Fox	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	Russell, Giant Russell, Others Shawnee	SH	SH	SH	EH	EH
		H	H	H	H		SH	SH	SH	SH	SH			H	H	H	H
Aultman Taylor Avery, Road Razer Avery, Track Runner			H	H	SH	Frick Gray Hart Parr	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	Stinson Tioga Titan	H	H	H	H	SH
			SH	SH	SH		SH	SH	SH	SH	SH					SH	SH
Avery, Others Bailor Bates	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	Huber J. T. John Deere	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	Topp-Stewart Toro Townsend	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH
	H	H	H	SH	SH		SH	SH	SH	SH	SH		H	H	H	H	H
Bear Beeman Best			H	EH	EH	Keck Gonnerman LaCrosse Lauson	EH	EH	SH	EH	SH	Traylor Twin City, 40-65 Twin City, Others	SH	SH	EH	EH	EH
			EH	EH	EH		SH	SH	SH	SH	SH		SH	SH	SH	SH	SH
Big Farmer Capital Case	SH	EH	EH	EH	EH	Leader Little Giant McCormick-Deering	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	Uncle Sam Wallis Waterloo Boy	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH
		SH	SH	SH	SH		H	H	H	H	H		SH	SH	SH	SH	SH
Caterpillar, 2 Ton Caterpillar, Others Centaur	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	Mead Morrison Minneapolis Moline	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	Wetmore Yuba	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH
	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH		EH	EH	EH	EH	EH		SH	SH	SH	SH	SH

Standard Oil Company, (Indiana)

910 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS