

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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Whole No. 4782



The Rough Rider

Wright engineers examine Lindbergh's engine!

What their findings tell you about lubrication

In a few days of actual flying Col. Lindbergh's engine did harder work than your car or tractor will probably do in the next 6 months.

In these flights his engine usually ran with wide-open throttle under a heavy load, much as your tractor engine operates. But the load was many times greater than your tractor ever carries.

And on his famous New York to Paris flight his engine ran without stopping for 33 1/2 hours, where your tractor seldom runs continuously more than 6 or 8 hours.

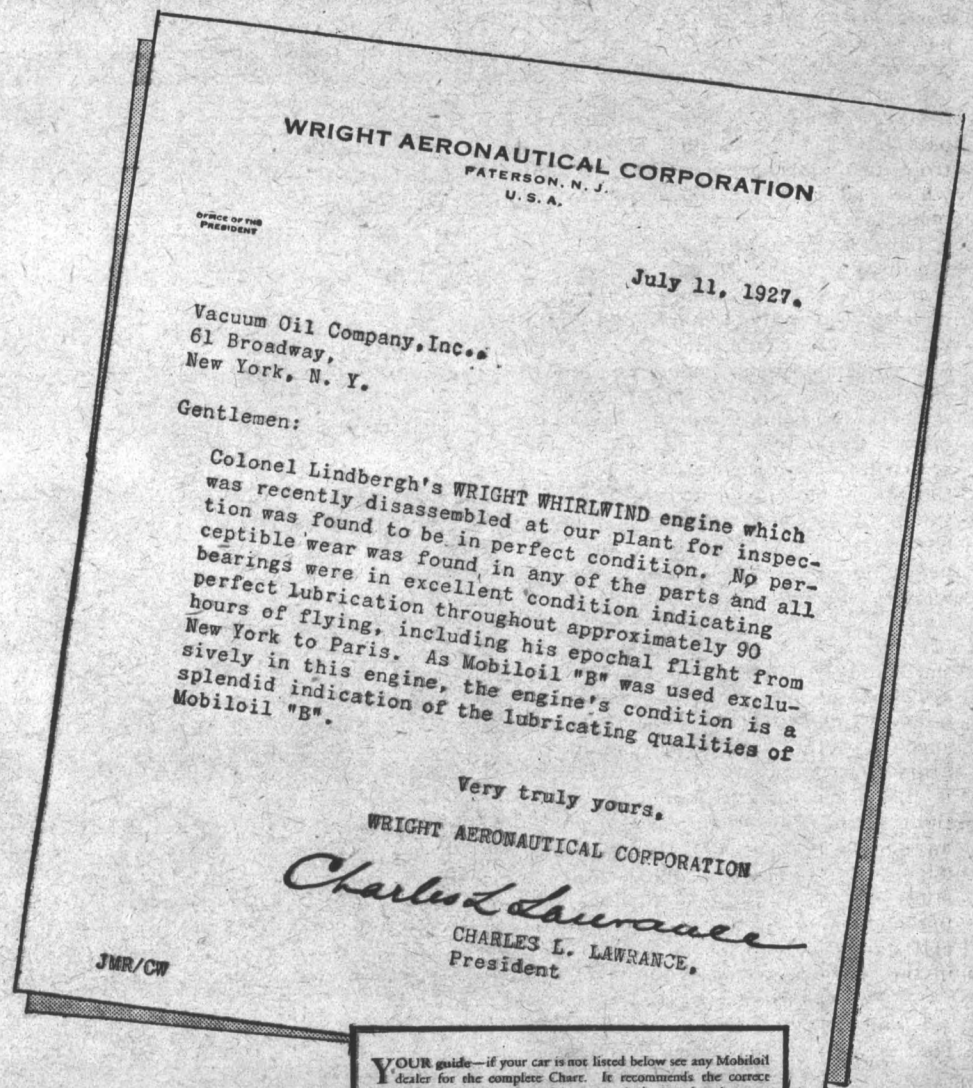
Shortly before Col. Lindbergh took off again for his nation-wide tour of this country, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation examined his engine.

The letter at the right explains their findings.

Col. Lindbergh uses our regular stock Mobiloil "B" — the same oil that is recommended for many farm tractors. The grade recommended for the Fordson and many others is Mobiloil "BB" which is made from the same stocks but is somewhat lighter in body. A nearby Mobiloil dealer has these oils. His Mobiloil Chart will tell you exactly which grade of Mobiloil to use in each of your engines.

The best way to buy Mobiloil is in 30- and 55-gallon steel drums with faucets. Your dealer will give you a substantial discount on these quantity purchases. He also has the 10-gallon drum with faucet and the 5-gallon tipper box.

Mobiloil may cost you a little more by the gallon but it is cheaper in the long run. Let Mobiloil banish wear in all your automotive engines just as it did in Col. Lindbergh's engine.



YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that . . .

609 automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32°F (freezing) to 0°F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Scar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velle	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willy-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

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—
VOLUME CLXIX

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER XVI

The Pooling of Wheat in Canada

Prairie Farmers Now Sell Cooperatively More Than Half the Crop

By Berry H. Akers

THE Canadian Wheat Pool is now the largest producers' cooperative marketing association in the world. It is the central selling organization for the three provincial pools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and last year it handled 187,361,244 bushels, a fraction over fifty-three per cent of the wheat shipments of the 1925 crop from the three provinces, besides about 30,000,000 bushels of oats, barley, flax and rye. It now controls over sixty per cent of the total wheat acreage of the prairie provinces.

This bit of information may be familiar to many of our readers, as stories of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool have had very general circulation in the United States during recent months. These stories have caused many of our farmers to wonder whether all they hear is actually true, and have aroused their curiosity as to how the Canadians have been able to do something in four years that wheat farmers in the United States, who originated the pooling idea, have not been able to do in double that length of time.

In August, I went to Canada for the Michigan Farmer and other Standard Farm Papers with this purpose in mind: to check up the reports of the success of the Pool in merchandising grain for its members; to determine if there are any fundamental conditions in the United States which may have made it easier for the wheat producers of Canada to organize, and to study the relationship of this marketing movement to the improved financial and social status of the farmers in the three prairie provinces.

Pool Sentiment Favorable.

I talked with pool officials, non-pool as well as pool farmers, business

men and bankers, and representatives of the old established grain trade. I found business men and bankers friendly, pool farmers generally satisfied, non-pool farmers becoming more and more interested, and the government sympathetic. Naturally, it is thoroughly disliked by the grain trade.

The change that has taken place in the marketing of wheat in Western Canada since the compulsory wheat pool of the Canada Wheat Board, (a governmental agency organized in 1919), was abandoned in 1920, has been nothing short of phenomenal. The Wheat Board, organized as a post-war emergency, paid an initial payment to the farmer on delivery and gave him a realization certificate which he realized on when

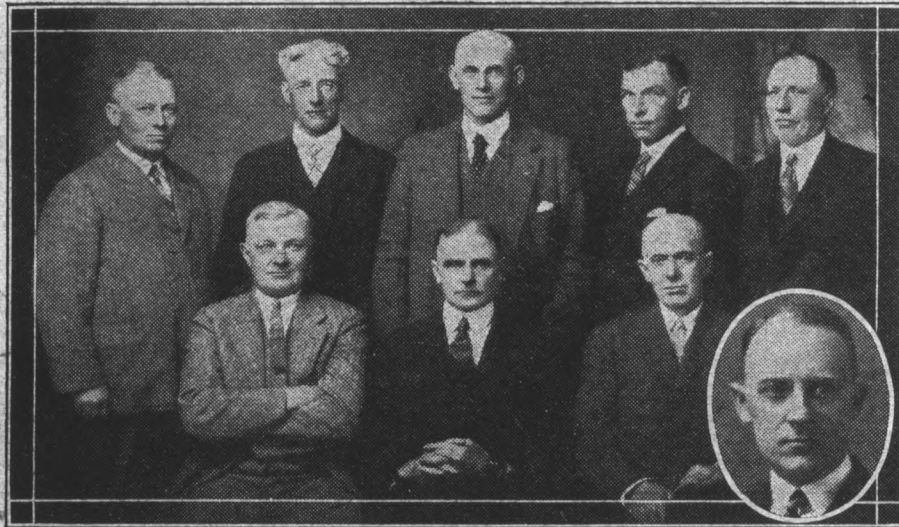
the grain was sold. Prices received under this system were so satisfactory that farmers asked that the Board continue to function in peace times, but the emergency was over and the government refused that request.

That experience sowed the seeds of the pooling movement. If a government-operated compulsory pool would work, why not a voluntary pool? Prices in the intervening years of 1920-1922 were so unsatisfactory to the farmers that they began to leave the land and conditions were growing desperate when, in 1923, the present pooling movement started in Alberta, aided by the evangelistic utterances of Aaron Sapiro. Almost overnight the pooling idea took hold and began to spread like wildfire.

Alberta was organizing when the 1923 crop was threshed, and it handled twenty-six per cent of the wheat shipped out of that province that year. Saskatchewan and Manitoba effected their organizations the following summer, using the five-year binding contract as a basis. This contract was adapted from that used in the state of Oregon, where the wheat pooling movement on this continent really originated. In August, 1924, the three provincial pools joined to sell their grain through the central sales agency, known officially as the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, but better known as the Canadian Wheat Pool. It handled nearly thirty-nine per cent of the grain shipments of the 1924 crop from the three provinces, fifty-three per cent of the total shipments of the 1925 crop, and about the same percentage of the 1926 crop.

The three pools now have about 140,000 farmers under contract, growing more than 15,000,000 acres of wheat. Saskatchewan, the largest wheat producer of the three provinces, has the largest membership and about seventy-five per cent of the wheat acreage under contract. Alberta has about sixty per cent of its acreage under contract, and Manitoba about fifty-two per cent. Since the five-year contracts will expire next year in the three provinces, re-sign-up membership campaigns are now in progress, with every indication of an increased membership and an increased acreage. In Saskatchewan the necessary fifty per cent for the new contract was secured several months ago.

These provincial pools are all non-profit organizations and without capital stock, except for the \$1 per share capital required by the province. (Continued on page 363).



The Governing Board of the Canadian Wheat Pool, and D. L. Smith, General Sales Manager.

Fall Plowing Worries Corn Borer

It Gives the Farmer Many Other Worth While Advantages

By H.C. Rather

THE fall plowing of corn stubble will give the European corn borer one of his worst jolts, will pay for itself in the added yield it encourages in crops planted on corn ground, and will leave the Michigan farmer who practices it in better humor the next spring than most any other corn borer control measure he may practice.

The simple operation of plowing doesn't kill corn borers, according to entomologists; it merely buries them. Many of them come up again, and when they find a perfectly clean surface, the weather, birds and predators continue the job of destruction. Professor R. H. Pettit, Michigan State College Entomologist, believes that the borer which has to face these adversities from October or November on to the next June, is a whole lot more "out of luck" than the one who has to shuffle for it for just a few warm days in May, when he may have lost his hiding place by spring plowing.

Mr. D. J. Caffrey, research entomologist of the United States Department

of Agriculture, who has been battling borers, one way or another for several years, also states that fall plowing is a big help in checking the corn borer. A paragraph from his bulletin, The European Corn Borer and its Control, reads:

"It has been determined that, by thoroughly plowing under infested material during the fall, a large proportion of the borers contained in such material are destroyed. This measure alone will probably prove ineffective. In order that it may be rendered even partly effective, practically all of the infested material in infested fields must be plowed down to a depth of at least six inches in soils of ordinary texture. Deeper plowing increases the effectiveness of this operation and should be adopted when practicable, whenever the character of the soil will permit. Breaking down the cornstalks, stubble or other standing plant material with a heavy roller, or by dragging with a heavy pole or iron rod

before plowing them under, greatly increases the effectiveness of the work. Disc harrowing immediately after plowing serves to break up large clods of soil and aids in burying the plant material where the soil is in a condition that will allow this treatment.

"The practice of plowing down infested material in the fall must be regarded as only an aid, or 'finishing touch,' to other repressive or clean-up measures. In ordinary farm plowing operations, considerable quantities of plant remnants are left on the surface of the soil, or are only partially buried. It is possible, however, under favorable conditions, by exercising proper care, to cover the infested material sufficiently to cause the destruction of many of the contained borers. Any loose plant material left on the surface of the soil should be raked into piles and burned."

Any operation which will kill corn borers at not too great a cost, is well warranted in every county in which

the borer has been found. If that operation is desirable because of the good it does, regardless of the corn borer, all the more reason for putting it into practice.

Fall plowing is just such a job. It is a piece of work that pays for itself on the great majority of Michigan soils, and always has.

On the credit side of fall plowing, we list these benefits:

1. It conserves moisture.
2. It distributes labor, lessening the spring load of work just prior to planting time.
3. It kills many weeds.
4. Freezing and thawing of fall plowed land leaves it in better tilth.

All of these advantages make for bigger and more profitable crops. In 1920, land on which the corn stubble was fall plowed at the Michigan Experiment Station gave five bushels more oats per acre than land which was merely disced. The spring was wet and the full advantage of better moisture conditions in the plowed land, (Continued on page 357).

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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXIX

NUMBER SIXTEEN

DETROIT, OCT. 15, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Canada's
Wheat
Pool

IN publishing the leading article in this issue, it is not our purpose to sell the methods employed by the wheat farmers of the Canadian provinces to any person or group of persons. The volume of business being done by these wheat growers has attracted world-wide attention. It was to acquaint Michigan Farmer readers, and the subscribers of other Standard Farm Papers with the work done, that a representative of this group of publications was sent to Canada to make a careful study of the whole program and report. This article is the first on the Canadian wheat pool movement. More will be run at some later date.

The readers of the Michigan Farmer should know of this movement, and the circumstances under which it has succeeded. While the system of pooling described may work well in Canada with her heavy export trade, it may not be suited to conditions in the United States. We do not know.

Last summer a Dane, well versed in agricultural activities in his own country, made the statement that, while the Danes had been successful in selling dairy and pork products to the export trade, they had failed miserably in their attempt to sell fruit and vegetables cooperatively to their own people.

Sale
Called
Off

WORD has just been received from the secretary of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association stating that the annual sale planned for October has been called off, for the very simple reason that a suitable bunch of cattle could not be rounded up for the event. That does not mean that Michigan dairymen are not producing good stock of this breed, but it does mean the demand is so great

that the surplus has been sold at private sale.

This condition is pretty much true of the whole cattle business, both in dairy and beef circles. Good beef prices have enabled many dairymen to sell the poor end of their dairy herds to the butcher. One man is reported to have sold an old cow for beef for \$110. This is doing much to place our whole dairy business on a more efficient basis, and is bound to increase the interest in the production of better beef animals.

A factor in improving the pure-bred cattle business in this state is the progress made in tuberculin testing. Whether all men in the state believe in this work or not, the fact remains that outsiders do, and they are willing to come here and pay us good money for animals that do not react to the tuberculin test. If, through the TB clean-up work, we can protect the health of our own people and, at the same time, create such a demand for cattle as to encourage increased production, we are indeed short-sighted not to go the limit in carrying out that sanitary work.

This also helps our whole agricultural program. If more farmers become interested in producing good cattle, more roughage and grain will be needed, and the pressure on other lines of farming will be reduced, which is the very thing politicians have been orating about.

The fact that there is no better place in the world to grow quality cattle than here in Michigan, gives added reason for farmers showing a united front in pushing the cattle business.

On
Editorial
Comment

ONE of the most effective information gathering institutions in America is the Federal Council of Churches, which endeavors to gather actual facts on anything which may affect our social and religious life. Naturally, rural life and thought have been given their share of attention.

The research department of this Council recently made an analysis of the contents of the editorial pages of some twenty-five farm papers. This investigation showed that in 1926 these papers carried 272 editorials on legislation and government, out of a total of 1,146. Editorials on production problems numbered 235, while economic conditions received attention in 162 editorials. Community life was considered in ninety-six editorials; economic cooperation in seventy-one; education in fifty-six; international issues in forty-eight; distribution (not cooperative) in forty; home life in thirty-six; and transportation in twenty-seven.

The large number of editorials on legislation undoubtedly is due to the agitation for farm relief. When this is settled, or settles down, production probably will hold first place. In the Michigan Farmer, the figures put production comments in first place, because farm relief has not been taken as seriously in this state as in some, and because we believe that production problems are the basic ones in agricultural success. Our observation with the Master Farmer movement substantiates this belief.

Perhaps, from the reader's standpoint, we have given too much space editorially to certain subjects. If you think the editorial rations we are feeding the public are not well balanced, please let us know.

Are the
Pullets
Laying?

THE answer to this question will indicate your success in poultry this year. The pullet that is not laying now will probably be a star boarder until spring.

Successful poultrymen deem it essential to get the pullets in working trim before "the frost is on the pumpkin." They know that the highest

prices for eggs prevail during October, November and December. In January the drop usually starts with the increase in the southern production, and continues into spring, when every old hen is laying her clutch of eggs.

All pullets are not now laying. If they were, much lower prices would prevail. One may contend that, if all poultrymen adopt this idea of fall laying, the profit will be cut. One might as well argue that if all were rich it would be hard to get someone to dig ditches. The fact remains that all do not become wealthy, nor will all pullets start laying in September.

It is only the progressive poultryman who will condition his poultry to have the pullets in prime condition when eggs bring the most money. There will always be an assured income in the poultry business for those who use judgment in their pursuit of it.

Michigan's
Health
Position

MICHIGAN appears to be somewhat lacking in the enforcement of some of our necessary health regulations, especially with regard to the control of our most dreaded contagious diseases. From a recent report of the American Association of Medical Progress, covering a period of five years, we gather that states requiring the vaccination of school children are better protected against smallpox than those which place restrictions on the operation of compulsory vaccination regulations.

The group of states in which compulsory vaccination is held to be legal for at least a portion of the population, comprises thirty-one per cent of the total population of the country. Yet, only seven per cent of all the smallpox cases are found within these states, and five per cent of all the deaths from the disease.

In contrast to this is the record of the group of states in which compulsory vaccination is in some way restricted. The states include ten per cent of the total population, but have twenty-four per cent of the smallpox cases and thirty per cent of the deaths. For every 100,000 people there are fifty-seven cases of smallpox in the first group, and 614 in the second.

Michigan belongs to the group of thirteen states which have compulsory vaccination only when smallpox is present. Of that group we had more cases and deaths from smallpox than any state except one. This position is not an enviable one; but it can be changed through the active cooperation of every individual, and especially of parents of school children, by practicing the proverbial ounce of prevention.

The
Water
Lane

A WATERWAY for the middle west has been a subject of discussion for several years and will probably be one for some years to come for there are many prejudices and obstacles to overcome.

From a strictly economic standpoint there is no reason why a convenient waterway should not be established for it virtually will make ocean ports of prominent cities of the great middle west. Such a water freight way will be of great benefit to the grain growing sections of the United States and Canada, perhaps the greatest food producing areas in the world, for it will reduce considerably the freight rates to the consuming centers of the east and to foreign countries, and would give the farmer more of the consumer's dollar.

Objections to the waterway come from the industrial centers and ports of the east, both in Canada and the United States, and from the railroads. Especially in Quebec and Montreal is there fear that the waterway will take from them their importance as ocean ports. Recently the Canadian railroads cut the freight rates on wheat

in two although they had difficulty meeting expenses at the old rates. It is understood that this was done to kill the urge for the waterway which would take from the railroads the business of carrying wheat to eastern ports.

Such broad-minded men as Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, strongly favor waterway development. He visions the Mississippi with its tributaries and supplementary canals as great freight lanes. This with the vast water roadway on the St. Lawrence to the ocean would be worth untold millions to the midwest agriculture and industry and the tax burden on the public would hardly be noticeable, he says.

An appreciation of the economic advantages of these water lanes would develop a public sentiment that would persist until the water highway system becomes an actuality.

The Mr.

Mr. Editor:

I wish to inform you that Mr. Hiram Syckle is obviously occupied with one of the non-essentials of life, so he can not, at this time, fulfill his obligation to make some remarks for you this week.

He has seriously involved his interest in what he calls the world's series of this so-called base ball game. All he talks about is strikes, home runs, two-baggers, flies and liners, and he tunes in on the radio a half hour ahead of time to be sure that he doesn't miss anything. Sometimes he cheers, and sometimes he yells "throw him out." After one game he said that, "if they'd only thrum him out earlier, they woulda won."

Why do people, especially men and unlady-like women, become so interested in these professional sports, where people are paid many times more than what we, who are doing something useful, get for our work? A little game in which one takes part is healthful enjoyment, but when men are paid to amuse a crowd of people by playing because the people themselves are too lazy to play; it is going to extremes.

It seems that in these days people are really lazy. They want everything by proxy. They want to get their thrills sitting in a theater seat, or pay forty dollars to see a prize fight to get their brute force, or fighting instinct, stimulated.

Hy agrees to all this regarding commercialized sport, but he simply can't keep away from the radio when there are sporting events on. He says that "the trouble with you women is, you like to set around in sewing circles, getting the thrill of your lives expounding gossip. A interest in sport is wholesome, and while you swear at the umpire, it don't hurt, 'cause he's used to it. But, if you swear at your neighbors you are hurting the community spirit, even if you got "God Bless Our Home" on the wall and "Welcome" on the door mat.

Of course, I can't agree with such biased viewpoints of a radical by proxy sport. Naturally, women are not perfect, and some may gossip too much. But the trouble is, that people are lazy—even the gossiping women are, for they could do much more good if they tried to help those they gossip about. But, in the meantime, Mr. Editor, don't expect anything from Hy while this so-called world series is on, and the radio in working order. It would be too bad to put it out of order because Hy is just like a boy now—in spirit, not in flesh. He is too fat and lazy—for that reason, perhaps, he is a proxy-sport.

SOPHIA ABIGAIL SYCKLE.



Timely Poultry Observations

Of An Experienced Poultry Keeper

By R. G. Kirby

PAPER sacks make good containers in which to sell poultry live weight. Use sacks a little larger than the birds to be sold. Tear a hole in the bottom of the sack, a little larger than a silver dollar, and tie the feet of the bird securely. Then place the bird in the sack with its head sticking out the hole. Use a second string to tie the opening of the sack around the bird's feet. In this manner a live broiler can be carried comfortably under the arm of the buyer without soiling the clothes, and it can be placed in the bottom of the motor car without danger from dirt. This method of selling broilers in clean paper sacks is a help in disposing of poultry live weight.

Fire Risk.

Recently a visitor to the farm dropped a lighted cigarette about twenty

feet from the barn. The grass has been very dry, and I make a specialty of watching visitors with cigarettes around my buildings. A watchful Leghorn pullet picked it from the ground and ran directly toward the large open doors at the middle of the barn. She was chased by another pullet, and the barn was covered with chaff and straw which the pullets used as a scratching place.

By moving much faster than usual I headed off the pullet and she dropped the burning paper and tobacco, and it was crushed into the dust and extinguished. About ten years ago I saw a pullet pick up a discarded cigarette butt which was still burning, and carry it to the edge of a straw stack, where it was dropped. This might have caused a serious fire if the act had gone unnoticed. It is a well-known fact that poultry are attracted to any article flying through the air, and will often grab and run with such an object until they have time to test its value as food. If a bird which is carrying a strange article is chased by other members of the flock, it will run and retain the object if possible, until the other birds stop chasing it. I wonder if any mysterious barn fires have ever resulted from the fact that lighted cigarettes have been picked up by poultry and carried near inflammable material, though the smoker thought he had dropped the fire in a safe place.

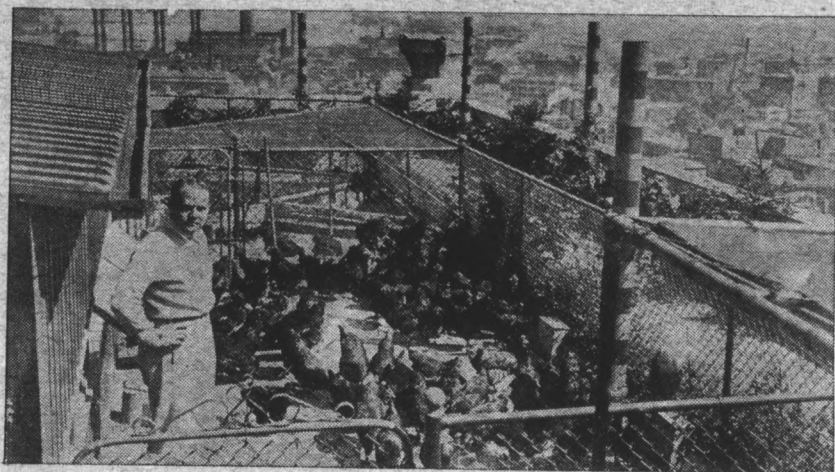
The practical remedy is to watch all visitors that carelessly smoke on poultry ranges, and be sure that all butts are stepped upon and ground into the dust and extinguished before they are left. In many sections of Michigan, at this date, September 6, the poultry ranges will burn like celluloid because of the dead grass. Poultry buildings have their floors covered with straw litter, and this increases the fire risk. Some smokers are so careless that it is only good luck that the losses are not greater.

According to an eastern farm jour-

nal, New York City had a Jewish population of 400,000 in 1900; 975,000 in 1910; 1,643,000 in 1920; and 1,750,000 in 1925. It is also estimated that this Jewish population consumes eighty-five per cent of the live poultry sent to New York City.

Considering the rate of increase in population, it is evident that the market for poultry will undoubtedly increase in that city. Such items are encouraging to the commercial poultryman, as they are evidence of the fact that increased population will surely help to take care of a lot of the increased poultry production.

Poultrymen of the north are also benefited by the large number of consumers from the south which move into our northern industrial cities. They are natural lovers of poultry meat, and that is a point favorable to



One Thousand Chickens and 275 Ducks Are Kept on a Providence, R. I., Hotel Roof "Farm," Four Hundred Feet from the Ground.

the poultry business in a state like Michigan.

Glass Eyes.

According to L. P. Doyle, of the Purdue Station Veterinary Department, the "glass eyes" sometimes found in mature hens may be due to the presence of range paralysis in the flock. In this peculiar type of blindness the colored part of the eye turns nearly white and the pupil grows smaller. Range paralysis is a nerve disease, and a poultry trouble that breeders have not thoroughly understood.

Blindness in hens has sometimes been blamed on intestinal parasites, and worm medicine has been used in such flocks without any great improvement resulting. The range paralysis may have been to blame, rather than the worms. This disease may strike other parts of the body. An attack on the nerve of the wing will cause the wing to droop. The leg may become useless when the nerve of the leg is attacked by the range paralysis.

Fortunately, the common methods of raising and feeding poultry seem to give them sufficient vigor to fight and avoid many kinds of disease. A poultry farm is a "chicken village," and sanitary precautions and careful feeding methods keep most of the inmates in a fair state of health in the same manner that the health officer, backed by the law, keeps the people in a town in a fair state of health and contentment.

Value of Carrots.

Experiments at the California Station have proven that carrots are equal to other forms of green feed as a means of supplying vitamins to poultry. They also found that white turnips and the mangels with white flesh had little value as a substitute for green feed. The writer has fed quite a few carrots to hens, and believes that they help in producing rich yellow yolks in the eggs. Eggs of the type seem to produce the most livable chicks. It must be that the vitamins

(Continued on page 369).



Mishko shoes are made in toe cap, plain toe and moccasin styles, and in various heights. The soles are of a special Ball-Band material and the tops are grain leather.



"Four times as much wear"

"I get four times as much wear out of Mishko shoes as I ever got out of any other shoes I ever wore," says Francis P. Chaffee, milk wagon driver for Bryant & Chapman Dairy Co., Hartford, Connecticut. "They are the first shoes I ever wore that never had to be resoled, and boy, that's saying something, because any shoe sole that can stand the kind of punishment a milkman gives his footwear as long as the uppers can, is some sole!"

*Delivering milk . . .
working in the garden*
**They save money
on work shoes
as well as on their rubbers**

MILLIONS of men like those whose photographs are shown here, know that the Red Ball trade-mark on any kind of footwear means real comfort, sure fit, and more days wear.

In Mishko work shoes, for example—such as both Mr. Chaffee and Mr. Powell have on—comfort is built-in. The sole is a special Ball-Band product and is used only on Mishko shoes. It is amazingly tough, yet it is flexible and waterproof.

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And Mishko shoes, like every Ball-Band article, are shaped to fit the foot—not simply to contain the foot like a bag. Good fit means comfort, too, and longer wear as well.

Your guarantee of fit, comfort and more days wear in the rubbers and shoes you buy, is the Red Ball trade-mark. Ask your dealer for Ball-Band and see that it has that Red Ball.

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"I am harder on footwear," says G. L. Powell, a prominent truck farmer near Erie, Pennsylvania, "than I was when my farm was bigger, because truck farming requires a great deal of footwork. But I've found Ball-Band rubber footwear equal to anything."

"I get two years wear out of a pair of Ball-Band boots, which I think is good considering my size and weight and the fact that I am constantly tramping in manure and other fertilizers. When the Mishko shoe came out and I saw it had the Red Ball trade-mark, too, I tried a pair and have been wearing Mishkos ever since."

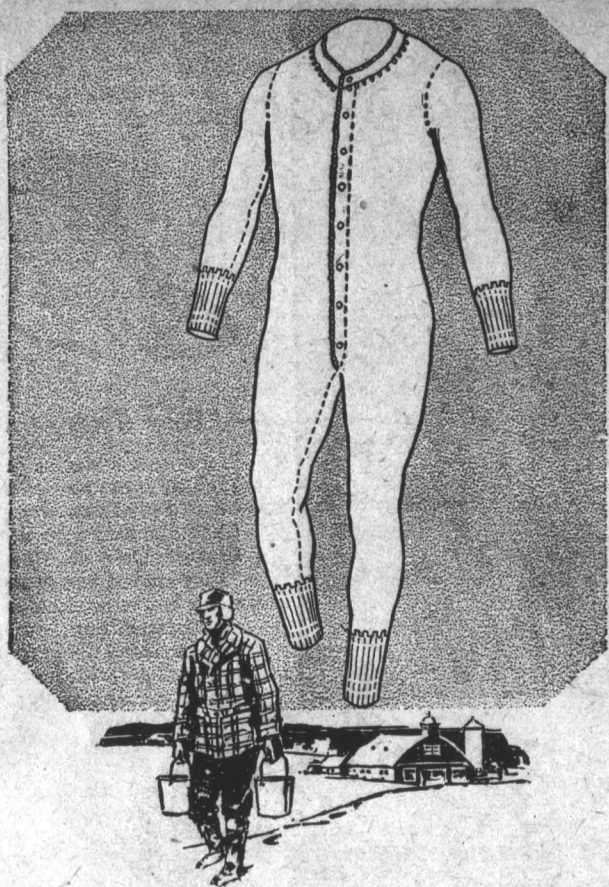


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HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS
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WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

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"change the underwear often"**

It is a scientific fact that the oftener underwear is changed, especially in winter, the better chance a person has of avoiding colds and sickness.

The reason for changing underwear often, the authorities say, is because clean underwear is highly absorbent. It takes up body moisture. It keeps the skin warm and dry. It prevents sudden chilling.

These facts make it very apparent that Wright's Health Underwear is the safest and best you can buy. It is even more absorbent than ordinary underwear. It is made of wool, a very absorbent material. It is knitted with a patented loop-stitch which actually increases the natural absorbency. It is soft about the neck and doesn't chafe. It is well tailored and fits snugly about the ankles and wrists. There is plenty of leg and chest

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

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WASHINGTON NEWS

FRENCH TARIFF LAW STUDIED.

THE effect of the new French tariff law is now being studied by the United States Tariff Commission. It is indicated in Washington official circles that President Coolidge may find it necessary to place an embargo against French exports to the United States, which amount to upwards of \$100,000,000 annually. American manufacturers have declared their readiness to supply the products now imported from France, without increasing prices to the American consumer. The United States is only asking for equal treatment with other nations, as regards the French tariff.

MAY BOOST 1928 ONION PRICES.

THE United States Tariff Commission is planning to complete its investigations covering the production costs of onions in this country and abroad, and submit a report to the President some time next February. This may not help producers in disposing of the 1927 onion crop, but if the tariff is increased fifty per cent as a result of this investigation, it should be of considerable help to the onion growers in marketing their next year's crop.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION JUMPS.

THE heavy drop in prices of vegetables is largely due to the vast increase in vegetable production over demand in recent years. The department of agriculture market specialists say that production of vegetables has been increasing from three to four times as fast as the growth of population. This is particularly evident in statistics of carload-shipment of vegetables which increased from 345,572 in 1920, to 494,691 in 1924. Lettuce is an extreme case, with a five-year increase for the same period from 13,788 carloads to 41,960 carloads. California alone shipped about twice as many cars in 1926 as were shipped in the entire country in 1920.

WOOL CONSUMPTION INCREASES.

THE announcement that the consumption of wool is increasing will be encouraging news to the wool producers. The total amount of wool consumed by manufacturers in the United States in August, according to the department of commerce, was 46,503,784 pounds, as compared with 39,832,925 pounds for July, and 40,858,854 pounds during August, 1926.

Reports coming from England say that prices of English wool on the Bradford market are too high for the local trade, and the tendency is against the buyer.

Plans for the collection of international wool statistics have been unanimously endorsed by the United States wool trade at conferences between members of the trade, and George T. Willingmyre, wool standardization expert of the department of agriculture; L. C. Conner, of the United States Tariff Commission, and Frank E. Fitzpatrick, of the department of commerce.

PRIVATE COMPANIES TO CARRY MAIL.

GOVERNMENT operation of the air mail service has ended. Airplanes valued at several million dollars have been sold to private mail contractors at auction. Other airplanes have been turned over to various government departments. The airports have been

turned over to the municipalities nearest to them.

Postmaster-General New says the government looks forward to the time when privately operated air mail lines will insure a permanent body of skilled flyers in private life, who will always be ready to come to the defense of the country in time of war.

News of the Week

The Jugoslavs have sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria on account of the assassination of General Kovachevitch. Martial law has been declared in the districts next to Bulgaria.

The five-state coal strike, involving Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, was ended by an agreement by the workers and mine operators.

The main bodies of the north and south armies in China are within 150 miles of Peking, with the Nationalists endeavoring to capture the city.

Mrs. M. B. McPherson has been appointed supervisor of Vergennes township, Kent county, to succeed her husband, who recently was appointed as a member of the state tax commission by Governor Green. She is the first woman supervisor on the Kent county board.

France has decided to renew her provisional war debt agreements with the United States and Great Britain, instead of endeavoring to open new negotiations.

Sir John Bland-Sutton, famous English surgeon, says that birth control is gaining in England because of the disastrous unemployment situation.

President Coolidge will defy the traditional objections to a President leaving this country during his term, when he goes to Cuba for the Pan-American Congress at Havana.

The United States will open its first international air mail route October 19, from Key West, Florida, to Cuba.

School boys found 122 pounds of dynamite in the part of the Bath, Michigan, school building which was not blown down last spring.

The joint Canadian-American waterway engineering board disclosed that it would take seven years to complete the project after the work had actually been started.

President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said at the annual convention at Los Angeles last week, that unions are beginning an era of cooperation with industry, instead of centering upon strikes and strife.

The Junker plane D-1230, which started from Berlin to fly to New York, crashed in the ocean off Cape Roca, north of Lisbon. Fritz Loose was the pilot, and Lilli Dillenz, a German actress, was the passenger. They were rescued.

The value of the automobile exports from this country has increased one-fourth for the first eight months this year as compared with last year.

Revolt is reported in ten Mexican states, and President Calles is using drastic measures to subdue it. General Serrano and thirteen of his backers were executed and their bodies exhibited as a warning. The execution of General Gomez, a rebel leader, is also reported.

Leigh J. Young, director of conservation in this state, has resigned to return as professor of forestry at the University of Michigan.

Mrs. Caren Hartwick, of Ann Arbor, has donated to the state a tract of 8,236 acres of wooded land near Grayling. The tract includes eighty-five acres of virgin white pine, the only acreage left in the Lower Peninsula.

Eight thousand carpenters are on strike in Toronto, Canada, to obtain control of the union.

Ten men have been picked as official drinkers by the dry forces in New York to get liquor evidence. They will be known as the "padlock squad."

Blind Boone, the famous negro pianist, died last week at Warrensburg, Mo., at the age of sixty-three, from heart dilation.

Turkey has sent a war-like note to Persia, demanding the immediate release of the Turkish officers captured recently by bandits on the Turco-Persian border.



The Shell tank truck is a welcome visitor

Bright and attractive in its yellow-red colors, rolling busily over concrete highways and country lanes. At every stop on the route the driver receives a friendly greeting, for his service is alert and appreciated. . . . the Shell Petroleum Products he brings keep things running smoothly on the farm.

Hail the Shell truck next time it comes your way. See for yourself how your tractors and mechanical equipment, your lamps and stoves thrive on Shell. Remember, too, that it costs no more to "Change to Shell." You pay not a cent extra for the extra power, flexibility and wear-resistance that Shell delivers.

SHELL TRACTOR OILS

Shell Tractor oils are specially refined to meet the severe lubricating demands of this service. Hour after hour of steady grind does not reduce their stubborn ability to provide a cushion of protection for all moving parts. Select the correct grade for your tractor from the free booklet "The Lubrication of Farm Machinery." The Shell driver will gladly give you a copy.

Shell Gasoline [400 "Extra Dry"]

Refined by an improved process which takes only the finer grade of gasoline from the crude oil. Costs more to make but no more to buy. Gives greater mileage because every drop vaporizes. . . . no waste.

Shell Kerosene [Water White]

The ideal kerosene for farm use. Made in one grade only. . . . sells at the regular price. So high in quality that you can use it with complete satisfaction for incubators and lamps as well as for tractors.

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MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE REACHES MICHIGAN.

THE old nursery song, "Ladybug, ladybug fly away home," will have the approval of Michigan farmers as they become better acquainted with the latest member of the ladybug family that has found a home in this state. The Mexican bean beetle, one of the two black sheep in the ladybug family, has been found in Monroe, Oakland, and Macomb counties.

The first specimen found in Michigan was identified by R. H. Pettit, professor of entomology at Michigan State College, and later by a member of the entomology section in the United States Department of Agriculture. Following the identification, scouts found the beetles in the three counties mentioned.

The infestation is not at all severe, and no commercial damage to Michigan's bean crop is to be expected in the near future. It is hoped that climatic conditions in Michigan will not permit the rapid spread of the pest.

The Mexican bean beetle resembles the ordinary ladybug in size and shape, but this beetle is a dead grass color and the wing covers are decorated with round black dots. The dots may vary in number, but usually there are sixteen or seventeen dots on the two wing covers.

The beetle winters over as an adult in the ground or under trash, and lays its eggs on bean plants the next spring. The larvae of the insect bear some resemblance to the larvae of the Colorado potato beetle. Most of the damage is done by the larvae, which eat the fleshy portions of the plants and leave a skeleton of the ribs and veins of the leaves.

INCREASED NUMBER OF POTATO SEED GROWERS.

THE number of farmers in Michigan devoting their attention to the production of certified potato seed, is on the increase. According to the report from the college, the potato fields of 345 farmers have been inspected this year, as compared to 325 such farms a year ago. The production of seed from this large number of farms is not likely to exceed that from the smaller number last year, due to the less favorable crop conditions.

Four fields of corn and two of beans raised by club boys in Eaton county in their club work, were so excellent that they will be used as sources of seed for next year.

NEED BETTER POTATO SEED.

FIELD meetings held in Tuscola county showed that the potato growers there would have to use a better grade of seed, and more thorough spraying methods before they can expect to compete with northern growers of certified seed potatoes. Leaf hopper injury was very prevalent and the knowledge of proper spray practices to control the insects were not understood by many farmers. Two machine sprayers were purchased by farmers after the series of meetings.

DEALERS CONFER ON FERTILIZER PROGRAM.

TWENTY-TWO dealers and representatives of fertilizer companies attended the meeting in Macomb county at which an attempt was made to agree upon grades and analyses of fertilizers that would return Macomb county farmers the largest profit from

their use. The dealers believe that the day is past for selling any fertilizer that happens to be in stock, to a farmer, regardless of whether the available analysis is suitable or not. The new attitude will result in a wider use of commercial fertilizers and a minimum of unprofitable applications.

IT GROWS AND GROWS.

THE Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show, which, as usual, will be held at Gaylord, November 2 to 4, is attaining large proportions each season. In 1922, when the show started, a half dozen tables held the displays of inferior potato stock. Last year there were 350 entries of the finest potatoes and apples. This year the outlook demands, for the first time, that a superintendent preside over each department. Mr. A. C. Lytle, the efficient secretary, who is very optimistic over the response this year, predicts former attendance and entry records will be broken if weather conditions are normal.

This is an outstanding example of what a good show can do for an industry. Five years ago the farmers of the eight tip counties of Michigan had no common ideas on what a good potato should be. Now, after four successful shows, it will be difficult to find in the country a group of potato growers distributed over eight counties, who have so thoroughly standardized their potato ideals on so high a level as have the farmers of this territory. It has been largely through the agency of this show that this improvement has been brought to pass.

Eight counties contribute to the show. They are: Emmet, Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Charlevoix, Antrim, Otsego, Montmorency, and Alpena. Other contributing agencies are the State Department of Agriculture, the Michigan State College, and the Michigan Central Railroad. The premium list this year will be over \$1,300.

Preliminary comparison of the test plots of fertilizers used on sugar beets in Tuscola county indicate that nitrate fertilizers are a source of profit on this type of soil.

HOME TRUCK HELPS SAGINAW WOMEN.

EXHIBITS shown on the home convenience truck as it passed through Saginaw county enabled twenty-one farmers to increase the attractiveness of their homes, or to install conveniences that lightened household tasks. The improvements installed included septic tanks, water systems, and the rearrangements of kitchen equipment. County Agricultural Agent A. B. Love expects that further improvements will follow the visit of the truck.

ARRANGE SEED CORN DRIER FOR FARMERS.

FACILITIES for preparing corn for use as seed next spring, are already in operation in Saginaw county. The county agricultural agent has assisted in the building of an up-to-date seed corn drier that has a capacity of 3,000 ears every twenty-four hours.

This year's corn crop runs high in moisture, and a freeze before the corn is dried will reduce the germination of undried ears to a point where they will be unfit for seed.

The annual grange rally and farmers' picnic in Midland county drew a crowd of 1,500 people.

Fifty-three rural women spent the entire week at their annual summer encampment in Washtenaw county. The youngest person at the camp was twenty years old and a mere youngster of eighty summers took the honors for seniority.

O. I. Gregg, specialist in landscape gardening, completed the demonstration plantings at the Lovejoy school in Ingham county.

While the weather conditions have been very bad, the fields of Hardigan alfalfa in Bay county are expected to produce a fair yield of seed.



REMOVING BUCKHORN FROM CLOVERSEED.

What kind of material is used to remove buckhorn from cloverseed?—C. C. E.

The most effective way of removing buckhorn from cloverseed is at a seed elevator equipped with buckhorn cleaning machinery.

It is possible to remove buckhorn from small lots of seed by mixing the seed with wet sawdust. The mucilaginous coat of buckhorn would adhere to a greater extent than the cloverseed coats. When the seed and sawdust mixture is run through a fanning mill with scalping screens, nearly all of the buckhorn will be removed, but also a considerable amount of good cloverseed.

A fair separation can also be secured with salt solution, pouring the buckhorn and cloverseed mixture into a twenty per cent solution and adding salt or water to the point where the cloverseed sinks and the buckhorn floats. The buckhorn can then be skimmed off. There is not a wide range between the specific gravities of

clover and buckhorn, and this method is not practical for other than small amounts of seed.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

BALING STRAW DIRECT FROM THRESHER.

ONE of the newest ideas for saving labor costs and speeding up threshing operations is a new straw baling device which takes the straw direct from the separator and bales it ready for storage or market, requiring only one man to tie and pile the bales.

The blower is removed when the baler is used, the straw being carried to it by an extension shaker. The baler is driven by a belt operated from the same pulley that would operate the blower if it were used. The present machines are made for use with the smaller sizes of separators.

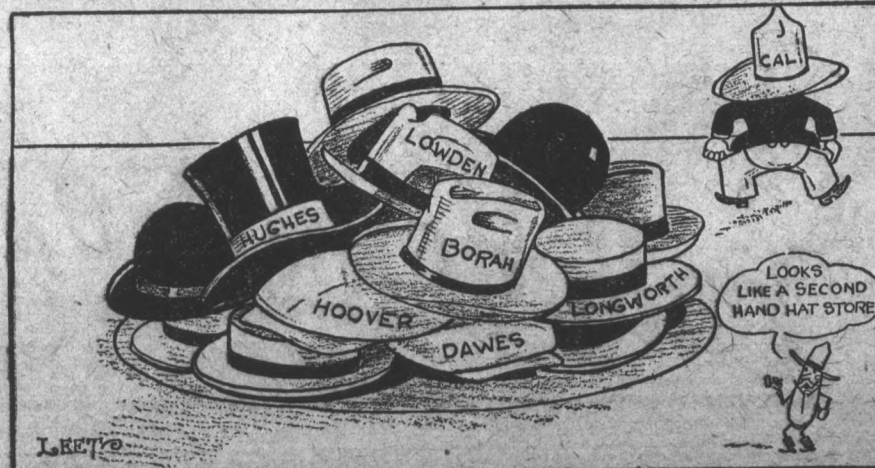
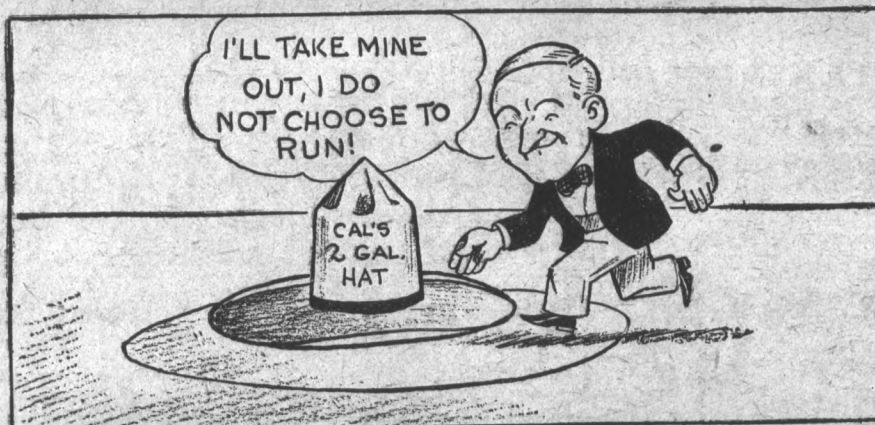
Years ago straw could hardly be sold at any price, but with its more extensive use for bedding, poultry house litter, packing for dishes and crockery, strawboard and paper, insulating board, and so on, straw has rapidly increased in price until now it is sometimes worth more than hay. Besides this, many farmers claim that they can handle and store baled straw enough cheaper than when loose that they easily save the small baling cost. Also, by baling direct from the thresher there is no loss from deterioration through rainy weather.

MILK HOUSE DRAIN CHOKES UP.

We are having trouble with the drain from our milk house. This is a three-barrel arrangement and gets plugged up quite frequently. Would you recommend the septic tank for such a drain, or have you some other plan for taking care of a milk house drain?—I. D.

In general, the use of a septic tank will take care nicely of wastes from washing milk bottles, utensils, tanks, floors and so on. The tank should be of fairly good size, but built in the same manner as recommended for household use. In fact, the same tank can be used for both if of good size. The sludge formed has a tendency to get rather solid, and it may be necessary to remove some sludge every year or so. Apparently a reasonable use of washing powders does not seriously interfere with the action of the septic tank. Large quantities of skim-milk, whey, or buttermilk will seriously interfere with the action of the septic tank. Milk wastes will quickly clog up any cesspool, even in gravel soil.—I. W. Dickerson.

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It will be the week when the farmer and the members of his household will renew their acquaintance with our standard qual-



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ity clothing, hats, furnishings, shoes and home needs at prices made possible only by our extensive co-operative buying resources.

This is our suggestion: Take advantage of the good roads while they are good and visit our Store nearest you during Farm Home Week. Come prepared to take time to look around the Store, inspect our goods, make comparisons of quality and price, and then, if you are pleased, make such selections as you and your family think advisable. It will be a pleasure to us to serve you when you call.



No. 1641—The sturdy work shoe. Tan elk lined army blucher . . . \$3.49



Keeping ahead of the wood-box

"WHEN is it most convenient to cut wood?" *Never*, you may say. But you are thinking of the days of the old bucksaw, when the wood-box always seemed empty. On the electrified farm a motor belted to a saw cuts the winter's supply of wood in a few hours.



On motors—large and small—Wiring System, vacuum cleaners, MAZDA lamps, and refrigerators, the G-E monogram means endurance and service to the millions of people who are living better with the help of electricity. Look for it when you buy anything electrical for the farm.

The same motor can be used for grinding feed and hoisting hay. Other motors run the milking machines, the cooler, and the water pump, and yet the cost is but a few dollars a month.

"Back-work" disappears when electric power comes to the farm.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

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News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

HAS Hy Syckle ever written an article on Time? If not, I suggest that he do so, as this is one of the most interesting subjects in the world. Time is both just and relentless. You and I, and every other person, each have just as much time as Calvin Coolidge or Henry Ford. To say "we haven't time" for this or that may or may not be true. One of the great secrets of a successful life is to learn "to put first things first," and make time our servant and partner, rather than our master.

It is surprising how fast seven days roll around. I start one article on its trip to the editor, and in an unbelievably short time another installment is due. The day for sending in my copy for this column rolls heartlessly on, whether anything of importance has happened here at Ingleside or not, and regardless of whether or not I have seen or thought of anything of interest to pass on to you.

Belated rains that are as slow in stopping as they were in starting, have recently been upon us. For a week or so there was almost no field work done in our community. Yesterday it refrained from raining during the daylight hours, and I made good use of this welcome day of decent weather. Up at four-thirty, I was in the field and at work at a quarter to seven, and stayed there until ten minutes to seven at night, with only forty-five minutes nooning. It was a strenuous day for me and for my four-horse team.

Theoretically, I don't believe in such long hours under any condition, but possibly there are circumstances that make them excusable. A farmer who labored in the field from sunup 'til sundown, and did chores by lantern light before breakfast and after supper, and kept it up day after day, would be a poor citizen of his community, and a liability rather than an asset to agriculture and rural life.

Rainy-day Jobs.

There's no rest for the wicked, including the boss and the hired man, here at Ingleside, even though it rains by the week. I never knew of such a long spell of undesirable weather that we completed all the jobs that we could do in spite of the rain or snow or drought, or whatever it was that was keeping us from the more important farm operations. Furthermore, I never knew a spell of good weather to come and find us so well set for the work at hand that we didn't have to take some time in a day or so to do something that we might just as well have done before, no matter what the weather.

I have a growing conviction that the right use of days when the weather is unfavorable is one of the most important steps that can be taken toward the solution of the farm labor problem.

One of the recent rainy days we tackled a job that has been hanging over us for some time. The barn where we keep our horses was built probably thirty-five years ago. It contains wonderful hardwood timber, planks and boards, but time and usage bring the need of repairs to even the most substantial of construction. For instance, the grain boxes in the horse mangers were the worse for wear. Gnawing teeth of horses and mice had brought about costly leaks.

Any of you who have ever repaired a row of grain boxes that were in the condition of those here at Ingleside can sympathize with our difficulties. Some had to have new bottoms, others new sides, and still others required a moulding in the corners. When the job was done there was no little satisfaction in throwing in a measure of grain and knowing that no portion of

it was trickling down a crack or mouse hole. Stopping the leaks, big and little, is one form of "Farm Relief."

Some Interesting Arithmetic.

While fixing these boxes I fell to wondering how many meals had been served in them. They have been in almost constant use since the barn was built, and usually our horses are grained three times a day. Three times 365 would be 1,095 feeds a year. Let us be conservative and say a thousand feeds of grain pass through one of those boxes per year. For thirty-five years that would total 35,000 feeds of grain per box.

Now, our usual feed of grain is four quarts of oats. At this rate one bushel of oats would make eight feeds of grain for one horse. But again let us be conservative. Suppose each bushel of oats were stretched out to make ten feeds. Then, to find the number of bushels of grain that had passed through each grain box in the last thirty-five years, we would divide the 35,000 feeds by the ten feeds per bushel. This would give us the staggering result of 3,500 bushels of oats that have gone in and out of each of these grain boxes.

Figuring one hundred bushels to the load, it would take a fleet or caravan of thirty-five wagons or trucks to haul at one time the quantity of oats that has passed through each one of these little grain boxes. Again we see what an interesting thing Time is, and how silently persistent and relentless it is.

So much for statistics. It is said that figures can't lie, but that liars can figure. A little diversion with the lead pencil is all right now and then, but it is a habit in which one should indulge with moderation.

Conquering a Swamp.

Two forenoons when it was not actually raining, but was too wet for ordinary field operations, we hauled sand from a nearby hill into a swamp hole that we have plowed this summer for the first time. We have spent an unbelievable amount of time on this little spot, cutting the swamp grass and bushes with a brush hook, gathering roots, stumps and all sorts of debris and burning them, plowing, discing, etc. The plowing was certainly a tedious job. A walking plow was used. Every few feet it would be necessary to stop and remove the accumulated roots and sods. Besides many smaller things, two large logs, one eighteen feet in length, were removed in the course of the plowing.

But I started out to tell how we hauled sand into this hole. We used a two-wheel dump scraper—a relic of the memorable year that father and two neighbors took the contract and built five and a half miles of Covert Act road by Ingleside. These scrapers move a lot of dirt, but are hard on man and beast.

We were anxious to subdue this swamp, not that we wanted more acres to farm, but because it was out in the middle of the field and was a nuisance, no matter whether we were working north and south or east and west. A field having a spot which must be dodged with every tool is far more difficult and unpleasant to farm than one of the same size in which you can go straight through from fence to fence without interruption.

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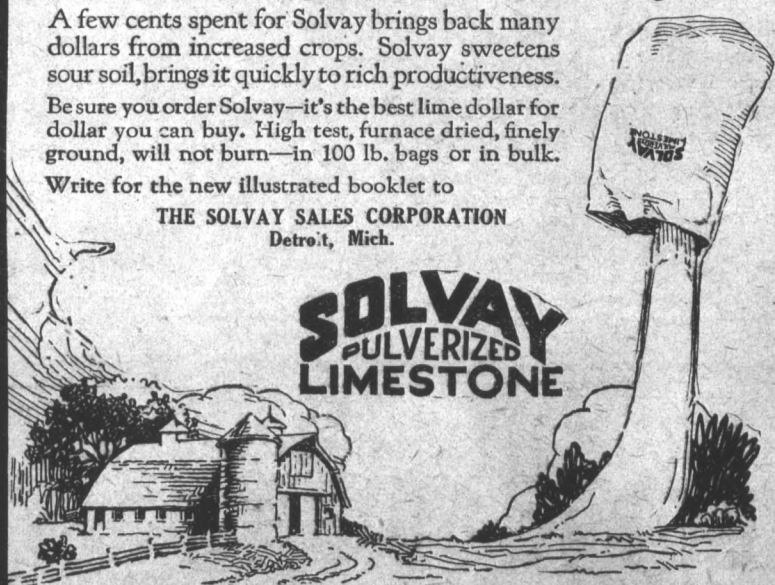
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

FALL GARDEN REMINDERS.

IF parsnip roots are allowed to dry out, they soon shrivel and are of little value. Storing them in moist sand in a cool cellar, helps to keep them in condition. The flavor is improved if they are frozen before being lifted.

The parsnip is a valuable vegetable for spring use when other root crops are gone, or poor in quality. So leave a part of the parsnips in the garden rows to be dug next spring when the ground starts to thaw. Mark the remaining rows with stakes and they are easier to locate the following spring.

Garden crops, such as lettuce, peas, radishes and spinach, can be planted in the fall, and with good luck this may produce vegetables for the home table two weeks earlier than usual next spring. The seed must not be planted until along in November when the ground is cold enough to prevent sprouting. If the seed are planted too early, sunshine and warm rains may cause them to sprout and the early spring garden will not appear.

Rhubarb roots can be lifted after a freeze and placed in the cellar in a bushel basket full of earth. If the cellar is above freezing and the basket is watered enough to keep the soil moist, the stalks will grow and produce an appetizing sauce. In the spring the same roots can be transplanted back into the garden.

Many farmers live in sections where almost everybody has a garden in the summer, and the market for truck is limited. But often the vegetables from an early garden in the spring, as well as the late crops in the fall, have so little competition that the local market will take them at a profitable price. It takes considerable care and planning to produce crops out of their normal season.

Don't watch the young fruit trees all winter to see if the mice and rabbits are going to injure them. Some day there will be a heavy snow storm and you will pass up the orchard inspection for a few days. Then the mice and rabbits will girdle the trees, and that's the end of the young orchard. Better protect the trees now with cylinders of fine mesh hardware cloth. Work them an inch into the ground so they will not blow against the tree and scratch the bark.

Barnyard manure often adds a great collection of weed seed to the garden soil. This can be prevented by spreading manure from the poultry house dropping boards over the garden soil. Occasionally clean wheat straw can be added to the garden soil to increase the humus. The straw litter from a poultry house floor is usually quite free from weed seed, due to the foraging of the hens, and such litter makes a useful fertilizer for the garden.

Winter squash will keep the best if they are removed from the vines with short stems. This should be done before the arrival of severe frosts and freezes. If they are stored on racks where the temperature is above fifty degrees, they will keep better than in cool, moist cellars, which are conducive to the molding of the squashes.

"When the frost is on the pumpkin," sounds very nice in the poem, but we have found that pumpkins keep better when they are stored before being nipped by hard frosts, or partially frozen. They will last a long time in a dry air that is from fifty to sixty degrees, but often go down rapidly in a cool, damp cellar. If pumpkins are to be stored for winter use, it is best to harvest them with the stems attached, before the vines are killed by frost.

When the asparagus tops have been

killed by frost, they should be cut and burned. Then they are not in the way to hinder the growth of the crop in the spring, and the burning destroys rust spores, and also the seed, thus helping to keep seedling plants out of the patch.—R. G. Kirby.

HOW TO ROOT SHRUBS.

Please tell me how to root spiraea and bridal wreath.—Mrs. J. C.

Spiraea or bridal wreath may be propagated by hardwood cuttings inserted in a mixture of two-thirds sand and one-third soil. They strike root better under glass where a slight bottom heat can be given. The soil should not be kept too wet or the cuttings will decay. The bushes can also be propagated by dividing them so that the mass of roots is cut into a number of pieces with stems attached.—H. L. R. Chapman.

LOOSE BARK.

Please tell me what causes the bark around the base of the tree to come loose and what shall I do for it?—C. J. C.

The loosening of the bark on your trees near the ground may be due to several causes but most likely the trouble was caused by winter injury to the crown of the tree.

Perhaps the soil is moist and the cold weather caused injury to the cambium layer which caused the loosening of the bark. The only thing we can suggest is that you take off all the bark that is loose. If it has completely girdled the trees, you might bridge graft to save the trees if they are valuable ones. After you have taken off all of the loose and dead bark and cleaned the wounds thoroughly, paint the wounds with pure white lead and oil. Do not use ordinary paint as that might cause injury to the trees.

A TERRACE AROUND THE HOUSE.

I wish to terrace around my house but do not understand how to hold the bank in place until the sod is placed. Which is the best way to sod? Can I turn the sod upside down and plant seed on it?—J. S. D.

It is best not to make a terrace about a home, especially a farm home, unless it is absolutely necessary, for there are but few types of house architecture that look especially well with a terrace.

If this is necessary, however, due to the contour of the land, then bring it out almost on a level so that it will not wash, then slant it at an angle of about thirty to forty-five degrees. If only one is necessary, it is often better, instead of making abrupt drops, to make a rounding curve at the point of terrace, with a reverse curve at the bottom of terrace that will join the edge of a driveway or roadway. In this instance it would be better to have a gradual slope from within ten feet of the house, rather than have so abrupt a drop making a bank. However, the gradual slope generally means much more labor and expense. With either the terrace or the bank it is far better to sod the abrupt slope, even though the sod does not seem to be very good, using at least a foot of very good top dirt beneath the sod in order to insure its rapid growth, and so that it will not be as apt to dry out during drouth such as is prevalent this year.

If the sod now present is not very good, and it is necessary to bring in outside sod, or to seed the slope, turn over the sod now and put manure beneath, which will make a satisfactory seed bed, as the sod contains a large amount of fibrous roots which will tend to prevent washing, as well as add humus.—O. I. Gregg.

FINDS LOW DOWN WAGON A LABOR SAVER.

FOR the last fifteen years I have used low racks for my hay handling, grain in the bundle, green corn, and dry fodder hauling. They are made by getting four iron wheels about 24 inches in diameter. The local blacksmith put a four-foot axle in one pair of wheels and a six-foot axle in the other. Two white ash trees about eight inches in diameter and nineteen feet long were placed backs up and the small ends about four and one-half feet apart, while the butt ends were cut to fit together in a nice thin V-joint. Bolts held them together. A one-inch hole for kingbolt was bored about six inches back from thin end of V. A kingbolt long enough to go through axle and this hole holds V-joint under front axle where it is secured by a large washer and nut. This completed the front end. The long axle was laid across the wide end of the timbers and the timbers were hung under it with half-inch U-bolts. Good one inch boards 8 feet long were nailed across the bed timbers.

Now you have a wagon that will carry one or two tons of hay, grain bundles, or anything else. A 14-year old boy can load it as easy as a man can a high wagon. There are a great many worn out manure spreaders with good wheels and axles that can be made into this kind of a wagon at very little expense. A two by four along each side under the ends of the cross boards to keep them from springing or breaking when a man steps on the end with a heavy load is advisable. We hope other readers will send in any suggestions they may have for labor-saving equipment.—G. B.

RADIO BRIEFS.

TWO simple methods for determining battery or power supply polarity, the difference between positive and negative poles, are recommended by radio engineers. These tests are designated as the Irish potato test and the salt water test.

For the Irish potato test, slice an ordinary Irish potato in half and insert two bare wires about half an inch into the raw potato about an inch apart. The negative wire will discolor the potato but the positive wire will not.

For the salt water test, make a saturated solution of salt water in a drinking glass. Insert in the fluid the bare ends of the two wires about an inch apart. The current flowing between the two wires will set up an action known as electrolysis and bubbles will rise from the negative wire.

Some teachers have eyes in the back of their heads (according to their pupils) but down at the Central Junior High School in Marion, Ohio, the principal has a voice in every room in the school simultaneously. Through a specially devised microphone he can communicate with any of the rooms instantly.

Two powerful radio broadcasting stations have been completed at Chapultepec, Mexico, by the government and will give Mexico world communication.

A radio tube large enough to hold a man operates in the station of WJZ. It weighs one hundred pounds, is seven and one-half feet high and has a power of one-hundred kilowatts.

According to the latest radio log compiled by a leading radio magazine, Nevada is the only state in the Union that does not have a radio broadcasting station.

A lamp which casts no shadows has been devised for the use of surgeons.

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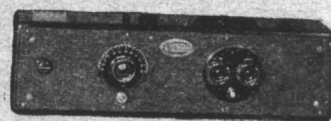
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Try a Michigan Farmer Liner for Good Results

Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folks

THE FIRST COMBINE.

THE story about the combined harvester and thresher in the September issue of the Michigan Farmer was very interesting to me, especially as the very first combine in history was invented, built and operated, in my own farm neighborhood, near Climax, Michigan. I wrote the first story about it a third of a century ago, and it was published in the Michigan Farmer at the time.

It hardly seems possible in these days of wonderful inventions and accomplishments, that a combine was built and operated in 1838; that it cut, elevated, threshed, cleaned and sacked, thirty acres of dead ripe wheat that yielded almost thirty-seven bushels per acre; and that the job was accomplished in a single day's work. That was eighty-nine years ago last July.

We often hear the old saying, "There's nothing new under the sun." But it was something new that Sunday in July, 1838, on the Hiram Moore farm, one mile north of Climax and ten miles southwest of Battle Creek. Battle Creek had been in existence but seven years, and Climax Corners was but a cross road with a "Farmers' Exchange" grocery and general store, and a few houses.

Hiram Moore was a good farmer for those days, and he was a better inventor. He had a level farm of rich and black prairie soil, and a thirty-acre field on the east side of the road leading from the pioneer Methodist Church to the Corners. He had a thick

and heavy growth of white wheat that was called the Diehl. The straw was short and the grain had begun to shell so badly that it could not be cradled and bound by hand.

A strange Sunday program was the appearance of a great and clumsy machine of wood and some cast iron, at the edge of the field about the time that the pioneer farmers and their families were gathering at the church nearby. There were twenty horses hitched to the machine, and it cut a swath fifteen feet wide. Before sundown the entire field of thirty acres was cut, and 1,100 bushels of clean wheat had been carried to the big log granary. After the preacher had delivered a short sermon, the entire audience started for the wheat field nearby. Those pioneer Methodists followed that first combine round the field hour after hour and wondered how the big machine held together and "did everything under the sun that everybody declared couldn't be done, nohow!" Hiram Moore was called a wonderful man, and far ahead of the times by some. Others said he was in league with the devil, and breaking the Sabbath, besides.

Hiram Moore invented the first combine, and it cut, elevated and threshed, cleaned and put into sacks, almost as much wheat in one day, about ninety years ago, as the latest combine does today. Moore had seven different devices that he originated and tested out repeatedly before this big day's work was started. He originated the finger guard, with ledger plate and serrated sections to the sickle, after trying out a dozen other schemes to cut off the heads and gather them onto the elevator apron. The reel and grain divider, threshing cylinder, screens and cleaning devices, were all his invention.

Moore applied for a patent on the combined machine, and Senator Lucius Lyon, of Michigan territory, in Congress at the time, was his attorney. He should have applied for a patent on each separate device. Another inventor secured the patents for the same devices and Hiram Moore lost out entirely. The Hiram Moore combine was taken apart, shipped to New York, then by boat around Cape Horn, and up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco. It was set up there and became the progenitor of the big harvesters of the western country.—J. H. Brown.

EARLY COMBINE EFFORTS.

MR. WATERBURY'S vivid description of the combine harvester and thresher found on Michigan farms is very enlightening, and stimulates recollections of other days in 1893 when, as a laborer, your correspondent worked for an Oregon wheat ranch whose neighbor, the Rutledge ranch, had a 28-horse-drawn combine.

The cutting bar on the Rutledge combine was sixteen feet long and the table canvas was twenty inches wide, run direct under the toothed cylinder and concave where a picker and presser fed the cylinder, the canvas still ascending to carry threshed stuff to the separating rattles and riddles, with a fan blast coming from below. The grain was sewed in a sack at tail of sieve and dropped to the ground, the straw never longer than a foot, was dropped in bundles from a set of fingers operated by gravity, the machine was very compact over the master wheel, which was wide, lugged, and heavy, made of wood and iron. The hitch was a stub tongue and the twenty-eight horses were in front, and beside uncut grain. The machine had worked in California, as the teeth showed wear, but the Rutledges were in court to evade payment, owing to waste of grain in operation.

On another ranch we looked over an Australian harvester. This was a small affair, pushed by two large horses. It operated on the principle of the old-time clover stripper. The grain being beat out of the heads while being drawn through the long, narrow comb-slots, with a fan to blow the chaff out. The grain was carried on a short apron back to a box holding about ten bushels, with a door for a scoop to be dipped into bags by hand. It was made largely of wood, was not heavy, and cut but the width of a team, about four, eight flaring a little in front. It was not a success, but no one went bankrupt over it.

One, Joseph Enright, of San Jose, California, boasted of making a combine a success away back in 1867. He was a maker of engines and it sounds like California first in everything!—E. Richardson.

FARMER COMMENTS ON CROPS AND PRICES.

THE ideas and conclusions reached by the writer were formed only after a tour of over twelve hundred miles of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. The greater part of this trip was in Michigan, therefore, I believe that something can be given here of interest to our cash crop farmers, those growing beans, potatoes and possibly those growing pork also.

Taking conditions from the Soo to the Indiana line as regards the potato crop I will say this, in my opinion the average for Michigan is below normal and the yield per acre from the early digging is very low and the farmer estimate from those whom I have talked with, regard the U. S. Department of Agriculture's estimate as fully fifty per cent too high. Those same conditions prevail in our own potato field and the writer believes that he will receive at least two dollars per bushel for his spuds and possibly more before spring. So when the smooth tongued potato buyer comes around offering you seventy cents per bushel for your potatoes, as is being done, just show him the road.

The bean crop average per acre is considerably below normal this season and the writer believes that the farmers who can hold their crop until spring will realize a price figured on a six dollar per hundred basis. Many farmers to whom I have talked have reported a yield of only two or three bushels per acre and this on some of the best soil in Michigan. One section had this strange story to tell, that their beans were planted, grown and harvested without ever receiving a drop of rain upon them. In some sections a yield of twelve or fifteen bushels per acre will be had instead of a normal yield of twenty or twenty-five bushels. Also in some sections of the state some damage was done by the frost and it hit the potatoes and corn also.

The average corn is exceptionally poor in Michigan. Some fields had very short and uneven corn. In Southern Michigan the crop is much better yet the yield there will be below normal. Taking these facts into consideration we should receive a better price for our hogs than that predicted by the government men in July and August. Corn will be higher in price than usual, there will be only a few cull beans available, and the rye crop was only about normal throughout the state. So all in all good pigs should bring hog prices.

The clover seed crop seems to be above normal this year and it now looks as if the price would be a little below normal, but still wet weather may damage it considerably before it is hulled. If I had clover seed to sell I should not be in any hurry to part with it, not at prevailing prices anyway.—S. Hagerman, Montcalm Co.

Some astronomers have believed that Saturn and Uranus are very hot, but measurements show that Saturn's temperature is about 240 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, and Uranus is 275 degrees below.

The saying that if a case of shingles encircles the body of a patient he is sure to die is without foundation, since the disease follows the course of a nerve, and no nerve completely circles the body.

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BURNS WOOD

Large double doors and oval firepot permit the use of wood. All other fuels may be burned with economy.

ALLEN'S heats the whole house with circulating, moist, warm-air. Replaces a number of stoves and eliminates dirt and drudgery. The porcelain, Allenamel finish can be quickly dusted and polished.

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

ALLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Stove Specialists for a Quarter Century
Nashville, Tenn.

ALLEN MFG. CO.,
Nashville, Tenn.
Please send me your Booklet—"Fireside Cheer."

Name
Street or R. R.
City
State

This Free Booklet contains interesting facts about heating. Send for it today.



Cut-away view showing the Fin Construction of the heating unit in Allen's Parlor Furnace. Only in Allen's do you get this big improvement.



THREE PAIRS OF TWINS.

A REGISTERED Jersey, twelve years old, has given birth to twins three times. The most recent two were bull calves, the second pair were heifers, and the first were bulls. These three pairs of twins were born within four years. The cow belongs to A. S. Thomas, who lives near Ada, Michigan.

WARNS AGAINST RABBITS

A WARNING against the importation of southern rabbits has been issued by the state conservation department. It has been the practice of sporting clubs to import these rabbits for hunting purposes. Laboratory tests by the state department of health show that they are affected by tularaemia, a disease which spreads to man upon contact.

MILK DRINKERS BRIGHTEST.

A RECENT survey in Pittsburgh shows that milk makes students brighter. Eighty thousand students were involved in the investigation. Those who drink coffee rank lower in brightness. The investigation shows that the average public school student drinks 1.47 glasses of milk, and .81 cups of coffee in a day at meals. Those who drink milk only, ranked the highest in their studies.

TO TELL FARMERS OF SOIL.

TWELVE years of experimentation has given the Michigan State College Department of Soils a rather complete knowledge of the requirements of Michigan soils. This knowledge will be given to the farmers during the coming winter months. A tour has already been announced, which will start in Alcona county in November, and will end in Newaygo county in March. The schedule is as follows:

Alcona, Nov. 21-23; Oceana, Nov. 28-Dec. 2; Branch, Dec. 5 to 9; Allegan, Dec. 12 to 16; Bay, Dec. 19 to 23; Ingham, Jan. 2-6; Kalamazoo, Jan. 9 to 13; Saginaw, Jan. 16 to 21; Macomb, Jan. 23 to 28; Midland, Feb. 27 to March 3, and Newaygo, March 26 to 31.

LAYING RECORD BROKEN.

A HEN, named Babe Ruth, belonging to A. H. Lander, of Norfolk, Neb., and entered in the American Egg-laying Association contest, laid her 151st egg recently in as many consecutive days. One egg a day for 151 days without stopping, is some laying. The previous record was 149 eggs, which were laid by Lady Lindy, an Arkansas hen.

DAIRY SHOW DATE CHANGED.

THE Reed City Dairy Show, which was scheduled to start September 28, did not open until October 12, as all the cows entered in the show had to be tested for TB. The show was for the benefit of the dairymen around Reed City, but any dairyman could enter.

FALL PLOWING WORRIES CORN BORER.

(Continued from page 345). as compared to the disced, was not entirely realized. A few years earlier, a similar trial gave a nine-bushel-per-acre advantage to fall plowing over discing. The spring that year was drier.

The fall plowing of corn stubble isn't always possible or desirable. Some light lands wash or blow and lose too much fertility over winter. Such lands can always be plowed in the spring and the corn borer control work done then.

On some heavy soils, wet seasons prevent fall plowing, or even spring

plowing. This is true with clay or gumbo type soils which get pasty, run together and bake. Ordinarily, fall plowing is a lot more feasible for such soils than trying to do the job in the spring. The physical condition of such land will be greatly improved by growing sweet clover on it and plowing a good growth of this deep rooted legume under. So, even this practice, because on certain soils it makes plowing easier, is an indirect blow at the farmer's worst insect enemy.

When you sum it up, it is surprising the number of practices one can list which are in themselves desirable and profitable, which also make the going tough for the corn borer.

Silage makes cheaper milk and more economical gains on live stock.

Shredding or grinding stalks makes them more usable as feed and bedding.

Low cutting adds a little to the tonnage of harvested stalks which can be ground or ensiled.

Clean fall plowing distributes labor,

conserves moisture, kills weeds and brings bigger crops.

Acid phosphate fertilizer makes bigger corn yields and speeds up the maturity of the crop.

All of these operations, good, normal farm practices, help lessen the damage which the borer may do to corn, and are aids to the continued production of the crop on a profitable basis.

The belief that bats destroy mosquitoes in large quantities is not demonstrated in actual practice, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Although the great Swedish naturalist, Linnasus, was not a believer in evolution, he placed men and monkeys in the same natural order, which he called the Primates or Foremost Animals.

Tornadoes in 1925 killed 853 people and caused damage amounting to nearly \$25,000,000.

CHEAPER POWER

Sizes 2 to 30 H.P.

Burns Kerosene, Gas-Oil Gasoline, Distillate or Gas

Delivers power far in excess of rating on cheapest fuels. All parts interchangeable. Equipped with WICO Magneto, die cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. Scrap your old engine—pay a little of it down on a New WITTE on my EASY PAYMENT PLAN.

WRITE TODAY FOR MY FREE ENGINE BOOK!

No obligation. And, if interested, ask about Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs or Pump Outfits.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
6197 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
6197 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WRITE TODAY FOR NEW ENGINE BOOK FREE



With the opening bars of the world's greatest orchestras—

...You're there with a Crosley

The greatest radio value the world ever saw. Six-tube Bandbox \$55

To Crosley resources, experience, leadership and mass manufacturing methods comes the big factor that leads to paramount achievement—license to use the best of radio patents—license to work with and to take full advantage of the research and study of the greatest of their kind—The Radio Corporation of America, The General Electric Co., The Westinghouse Co., The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and The Hazeltine and Latour Corporations.

Wonder not then that this "Bandbox" is an amazing radio—and a phenomenal value.

Such resources at his command have resulted in the greatest Crosley triumph—a 6 tube receiver with all elements Completely Shielded—absolutely Balanced in its radio frequency stages and including features and refinements at a price of \$55, which are the chief talking points of sets twice its price and more.

This Bandbox is totally shielded. Copper shields cover coils, cadmium-plated steel covers the condensers. Wiring is completely shielded from both. The Bandbox is completely balanced. It is a genuine neutrodyne.

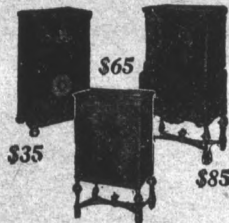
The Bandbox is equipped with Accumulators—secondary adjustments to be used only on weak, distant signals and when cruising for far-away stations that ordinary one dial sets miss entirely.

The Bandbox possesses a volume control by which strong local dancing volume can be reduced to a whisper without distortion of detuning.

The Bandbox operates with a single tuning knob which turns an illuminated dial. This feature for shadowy corners is greatly appreciated.

The Bandbox is easily installed in console cabinets being so designed that a few screws removed from the escutcheon and the bottom releases chassis from the outside metal case. See it at Crosley dealers now!

Approved Consoles



Selected by Powell Crosley, Jr., as ideal, acoustically and mechanically for the installation of the Crosley "Bandbox." Genuine Musicone built-in. Crosley dealers secure them from their jobbers through H. T. ROBERTS CO. Chicago, Ill. 1340 S. Michigan Ave. Sales Agents for Approved Console Factorion Showers Brothers Company The Wolf Mfg. Industries

Write Dept. 143 for descriptive literature.

CROSLEY RADIO

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

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

Naboth's Vineyard

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

AHAB, the king, had a neighbor named Naboth. Naboth owned a bit of vineyard, which had been in the family for generations. Maybe a hardy ancestor wrested it from the Philistines, at the time of the invasion of Joshua. The king wanted that bit of vineyard, because it would just top off the palace yard. The royal grounds were not quite complete without the addition of that five acres, or whatever it was. But, of course, Naboth would not sell. That would be almost sacrilege. Had not the land belonged to his father? Had it not been given by the Lord? To part with it for money would be like selling one's son. It was not to be thought of. But the king could not sleep. He was five acres short, and it made him miserable. Poor little man, he was in hard shape, and was in a fair way to nervous prostration.

But Ahab had a wife whose conscience was not the biggest part of her. She arranged a plot to get Naboth.



Certain polite liars were to swear that they had heard Naboth speak against God and the king. Whereupon they carried him out and stoned him to death. The whole family was involved in the ruin, and probably the sons were stoned with the father. Their remains were eaten by the pariah dogs that infest eastern cities. It was all over. The owner, who was in the way of the royal pleasure, had been neatly gotten out of the way, and all that remained was for his majesty to ride out and take possession.

All that remained? No. There is a lot more to it. The story is only beginning, as a matter of fact. The next morning, bright and early, the king, with his mounted body guard, goes to take formal possession of his newly acquired land. He must have felt good over it. Only three or four murders as the price, together with a few lies. But as he nears the place, he sees a figure that troubles him. Looking ahead, he sees the clear outline of a man, straight and vigorous, though not young. The king begins to imagine things. Coming nearer his worst suspicions are confirmed. It is the man who has spoiled his fun for these years. It is Elijah. Where he had come from they could not guess. Few and short are his words. "Hast thou killed and taken possession? Thus saith the Lord, in the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine." Such words must have fallen like thunderbolts on the royal company. And they were never forgotten. They were repeated in whispers from

mouth to mouth among the people, once they had leaked out.

Three years pass, and the first part of the curse falls. If you would get the dramatic story, read Chapter 22 of First Kings. Two kings, Ahab and the king of Judah, go out to battle with Syria. The enemy had Ahab's number. They were out to get him. "Fight neither with small or great," was the Syrian king's order, "save only with the king of Israel." And by nightfall he had gone to talk things over with Naboth. That night the royal chariot was washed, for it had flowed with the king's blood all day. "The bystanders remembered that the blood, shed as it had been on the distant battle-field, streamed into the same waters which had been polluted by the blood of Naboth and his sons, and was lapped up by the same dogs and swine, still prowling around the spot; and when the abandoned outcasts of the city came, according to their shameless usage, for their morning bath in the pool, they found it red with the blood of the first apostate king of Israel," says Stanley.

This was, of course, only the first part of the curse which was to fall on the house of Ahab. Jezebel, the queen, lived for a number of years afterward, as proud and vengeful as she had been all her life. Then comes the new king, Jehu, and Jezebel meets a death bloody and horrible. Still more followed.

It takes us back to the house of Hapsburg, the ruling family of Austria-Hungary for several centuries. When eighteen, the young emperor, Francis Joseph, was called on to deal

with a rebellion which attempted to set up Hungary as an independent nation. Among those executed was the son of a countess, Karolyi, who pronounced a curse on the royal family for what she believed to be the injustice of executing her son and others. She did a good job of cursing, and it began to look as though what she said might have something to do with the tragedies that, one after another, as the years went by, overtook the house of Hapsburg. The emperor's wife was assassinated. The crown prince committed suicide or was shot while hunting. Another member of the family was burned to death in Paris. The emperor's brother, Maximilian, was shot by a firing squad in Mexico. His wife lost her reason, and for thirty years was in an asylum. A duke fell from his horse and died. Another duke resigned his title and was lost at sea. King Ludwig, the emperor's cousin, committed suicide, and so on through one death after another. Then came the crowning blow of all, the break-up of the empire which has been divided among the nations, and what is left is suffering from the most dire economic distress.

Ahab had a bad dose of covetousness, which the Bible is so emphatic in warning us against. "Thou shalt not covet," is one of the commandments. "Get place and wealth, if possible with grace; if not, by any means get wealth and place," says Pope. And here is another: "Old age brings this vice—that we are all more eager than we should be about acquiring property."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 16.

SUBJECT:—Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard. I Kings 21:5 to 10, and 16 to 20.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Numbers 32:23.



NO VACCINE AGAINST INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

IDREAD this infantile paralysis, doctor. You have vaccine against typhoid fever and diphtheria. Isn't there some protection of that kind you can give my little ones to immunize them against infantile paralysis?"

I am sorry that I must answer in the negative. Perhaps it will come later on, but, so far, vaccines are impossible because the germ that is at the bottom of the disease has not yielded up its mysteries. All that you can do is to watch your children and guard them against the obvious danger of mixing with promiscuous crowds at times when the disease is epidemic, and at all times keep them away from sick people. Remember that grown folks may be "carriers." Never allow

strangers to kiss and fondle your children. This is a good rule on general principles, though one that really ought to be unnecessary. Let the children go to school, but not visit around at homes where there is illness.

Without being nervous about it, or worrying the children, keep your eye on them. Be on the lookout for intestinal and gastric trouble, either vomiting, diarrhea, or unusual constipation. Indications for keeping the child in bed and sending for the doctor are:

1. Any elevation of temperature.
2. Diarrhea or obstinate constipation.
3. Nervous excitement of unusual character.
4. Child dull, drowsy, apathetic.
5. Severe headache, especially if any stiffness or rigidity of nape of neck.
6. Any sign of paralysis.
7. Even sore throat and running nose should have particular attention when infantile par-

alysis is very much in evidence.

The correct name for infantile paralysis is acute poliomyelitis, and doctors quite often speak of it among themselves as "Polio." The term "infantile" is rather misleading, anyway, for it often numbers adults among its victims, though the great majority of those stricken are children. Remember, that the majority of the patients get well. It is only in the very severe cases that paralysis becomes permanent, and wonderful cures have been made by proper treatment in apparently hopeless cases.

CHILBLAINS.

I am bothered with chilblains year after year. I would like to know how to protect myself against them.—Subscriber.

A chilblain means damaged and destroyed tissue. After it has developed, the cure only comes as new tissue is formed, and while that process is going on there is much itching and burning, and many disagreeable symptoms that are hard to control. Shoes must always be both stout and roomy. The circulation has such a struggle that it will never do to allow the least constriction. Woolen hose are helpful, but they must be worn uniformly, not wool one day and cotton the next. When coming into a warm room after a trip in the cold, the sufferer will avoid much unpleasantness by taking the precaution of removing footwear in a cool room and bathing the feet carefully in tepid water and rubbing well with a dry towel before sitting down in the warmth. It must be remembered that chilblains often indicate impaired nutrition. One who has them year after year in spite of reasonable care, should give especial attention to an attempt to build up the body by special diet, the drinking of milk, and addition of butter, cream and fats in larger amounts, more hours of sleep, and every measure possible to build up the strength of the tissues.

TONIC FOR UNDER-WEIGHT BOY.

What would you recommend as a tonic for an under-weight, thirteen-year-old boy? Of course, I know that he should have fresh air and good food.—Aunt Mary.

Plenty of sleep in the fresh air, watchfulness that his play is not exhausting. Boys of thirteen are quite prone to overdo in this respect. Plenty of vegetables and fruit. Spinach, carrots, and apples are very good. No medicine. Lots of milk, butter and eggs.

IS HEART DISEASE INHERITED?

Is heart disease likely to be inherited by the children of one who has it rather badly?—G. M. C.

They will not inherit, and it is not even likely that they will acquire it, for we are learning many things about personal health in the present day that will give the coming generation immunity from many of the ancient ills.

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—Look Out For the Backfire, Slim





for Economical Transportation



The World's Most
Amazing Combination
of Beauty, Performance
and Low Price!



The emblem "Body by Fisher" has long been associated with the world's finest automobile coach-work. You will find this emblem on the body of every Chevrolet enclosed car.

All the beauty, comfort and style that bodies by Fisher assure!

A chassis that is famous the world over for its remarkable performance and economy! The most impressive prices ever placed on a quality car.

Truly, today's Chevrolet provides the world's outstanding combination of beauty, performance and low price!

Go to the display room of your Chevrolet dealer and make your own inspection of this remarkable automobile. Note the sturdy construction of every unit—built to give years of service under all conditions of farm use. Observe the advanced modern design. Go for a ride—and know the thrill of Chevrolet performance.

Here is everything you need in an automobile—at a price that is possible only because of General Motors vast resources and Chevrolet's great volume production.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

The COACH
\$595

The Touring or Roadster	\$525
The Coupe	\$625
The 4-Door Sedan . .	\$695
The Sport Cabriolet . .	\$715
The Imperial Landau	\$745
1/2-Ton Truck (Chassis only)	\$395
1-Ton Truck (Chassis only)	\$495

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Delivered Prices**

They include the lowest
handling and financing
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Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T



Paramount

the whole show!

Now, at all the best theatres, you see Paramount News, and Paramount Short Features as well as Paramount Feature Pictures—two hours of glorious entertainment—all Paramount!

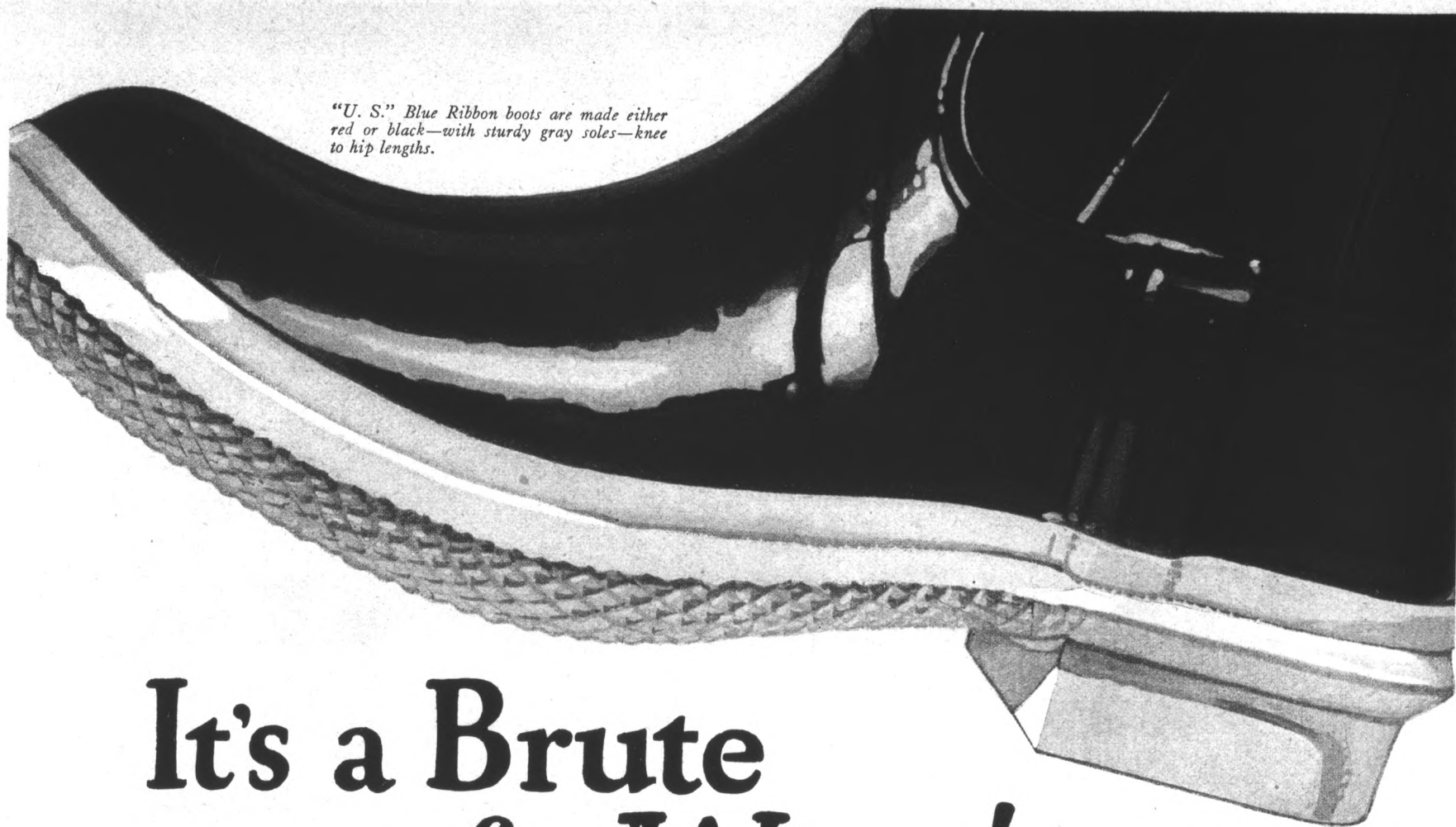
Never before have Paramount fans had so much to look forward to! A complete Paramount program, and a bigger, better program of Paramount Pictures than ever before! 60 new features, with the greatest stars in the world! 20 long run specials—"Beau Geste", "The Rough Riders", "Metropolis", "Chang", "Underworld", "Beau Sabreur"—to name a few! Paramount News, "The Eyes of the World"! Paramount-Christie Comedies! Paramount Comedies starring Edward Everett Horton! Paramount Cartoons and Novelties!

Tell your Theatre Manager that you want to see Paramount Pictures—and you want them in the whole show! That's two hours of the best motion picture entertainment in the world. Paramount is the "whole show" in 1927-28! "If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town."

Paramount Pictures

PARAMOUNT FAMOUS LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., Paramount Bldg., New York

*Produced by Harold Lloyd Corp. Released by Paramount



"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots are made either red or black—with sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths.

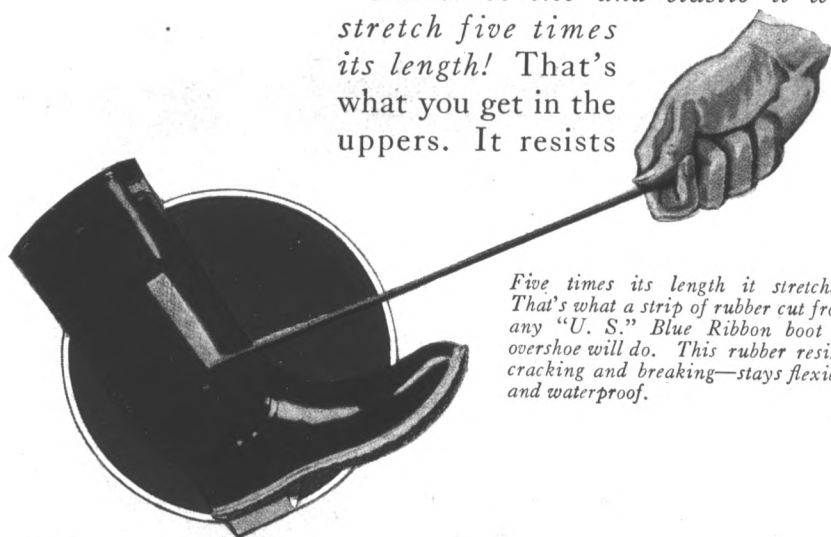
It's a Brute for Wear!

—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

SLIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists



Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.

cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.

These boots have rugged strength—and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

When you get "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes you'll find they've got long wear built all through them! And they are as flexible and as comfortable as you could wish.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon line is the result of 75 years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—and shows it!

Buy a pair. *It will pay you.*

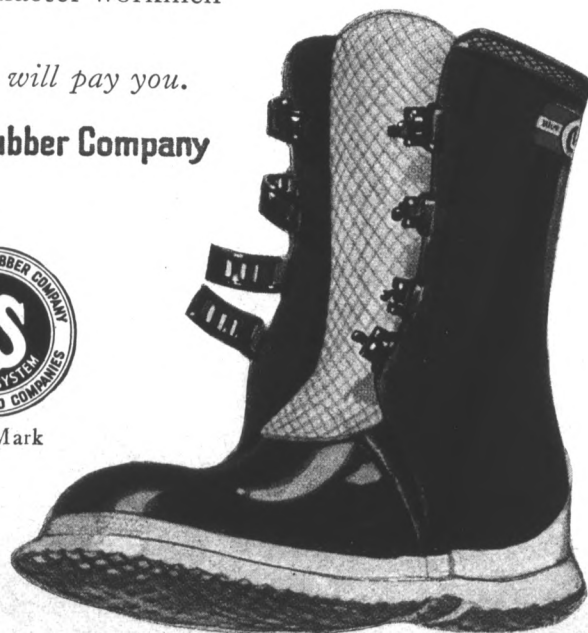
United States Rubber Company

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—an all rubber arctic that slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth surface washes clean like a boot. Red with gray sole, all red, or black—4 or 6 buckles.

**"U.S." Boots
Walrus
Arctics
Rubbers**
BLUE RIBBON



Trade Mark



Harold Lloyd
Clara Bow
Richard Dix
Bebe Daniels
Thomas Meighan
Adolphe Menjou
Wallace Beery
Raymond Hatton
Pola Negri
Fred Thomson
Raymond Griffith
Eddie Cantor
Emil Jannings
Esther Ralston
Gary Cooper
Florence Vidor

PARAMOUNT
the whole show!

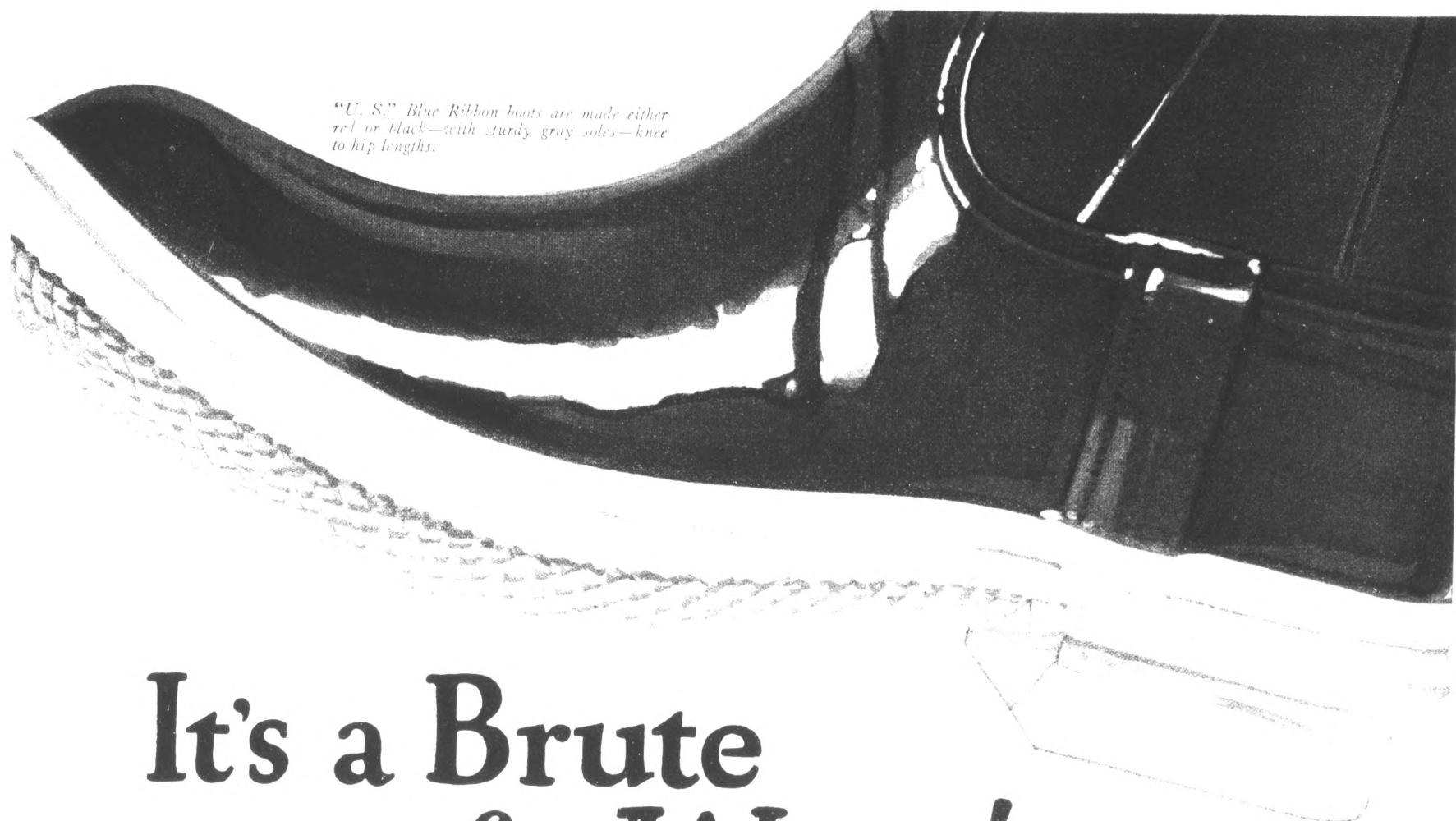
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PARAMOUNT FAMOUS LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., Paramount Bldg., New York

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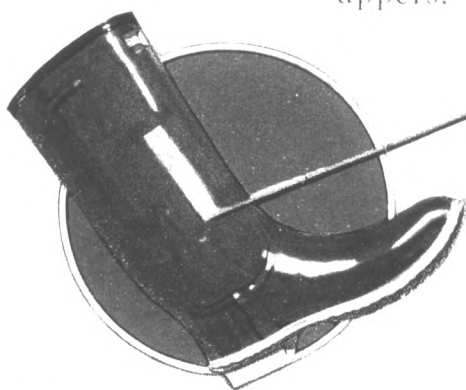
It's a Brute for Wear!

—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

SLIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists



Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.

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United States Rubber Company

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus line are all rubber or rubber with leather uppers. They're smooth, soft and flexible like a boot. Red with gray soles, all red, or black. 4 or 6 buckles.



“**U.S.**” Boots
Walrus
Arctics
Rubbers
BLUE RIBBON



Trade Mark

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW - DIFFERENT - PRETTIER Patterns



ITS pretty patterned surface is as smooth as varnished woodwork. Dirt just simply won't grind in. Grease spots come off as easily as from a smooth china dish. As a covering for that old kitchen floor, it means an end to scrubbing.

Think of having a rug for the kitchen so pretty and colorful, (the pattern illustrated is from an old Japanese design) yet so easy to clean and *keep clean*. It will stand an amazing amount of wear, too, because it is made of genuine linoleum. Given an occasional coat of clear varnish, it will last year after year even on the most "walked-on" floor in the house.

New Jaspé Rugs

For the other rooms, there are the beautiful new Jaspé rugs with the wax finish. If you have not seen this new type of smooth-surface rug, by all means ask for them in the stores. These are made of the very same Jaspé linoleum that has become so popular in Arm-

strong's Linoleum Floors. The Jaspé graining is solid, right through to the burlap back—it can't wear off.

Each of these Jaspé rugs comes with a velvety coat of wax on its surface. It will

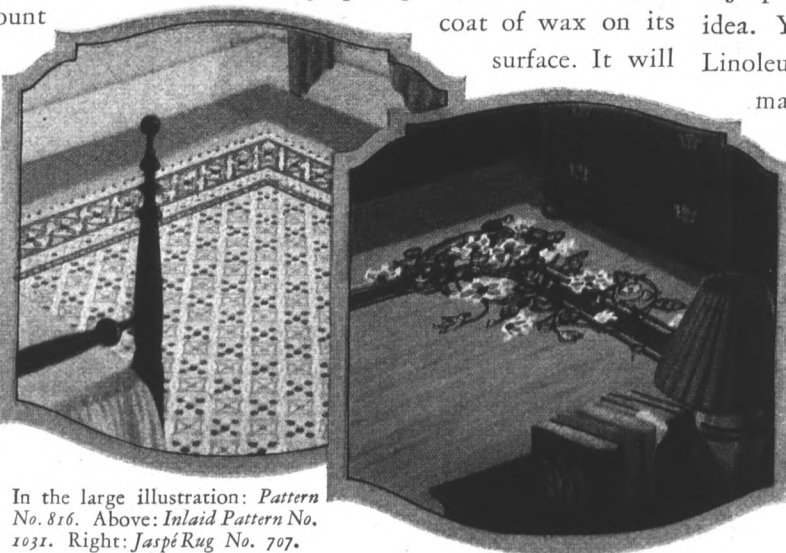
keep its original lustre and freshness indefinitely, if waxed as needed, and polished from time to time with a soft cloth.

Jaspé rugs are distinctly an original Armstrong idea. You will find each genuine Armstrong's Linoleum Rug identified by the Circle A trade-

mark stamped on the gray burlap back. Remember to ask the store clerk for "Armstrong's" by name.

Book of Rug Patterns, Free

"Rugs of Practical Beauty" is a booklet illustrating the new Armstrong Rug patterns in their original colors. You may have a copy simply by writing to Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1020 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



In the large illustration: Pattern No. 816. Above: Inlaid Pattern No. 1031. Right: Jaspé Rug No. 707.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and  wear and wear

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

Pooling of Wheat in Canada

(Continued from page 345).

cial laws. Each new member pays \$2 for organization, which amount has been sufficient to meet all organization expenses, and \$1 membership fee as capital stock. The function of these provincial pools is to do the organization work, get the contracts signed, see that the contracts are lived up to, make arrangements for elevator facilities, and distribute to their members the net returns from grain sold. In short, the provincial pools supply the grain; the central selling agency sells and finances it.

In order to move the crop to best advantage the pools began two years ago to acquire elevators. They will have about 900 local elevators for the handling of the 1927 crop. They are, in conjunction with the central pool, operating six terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, a transfer elevator of 2,000,000 bushels at Buffalo, and two terminal elevators on the Pacific Coast, giving the Pool a terminal elevator capacity exceeding 22,000,000 bushels.

With this brief review of the development of the pools, the natural question is, what have they done for their members?

What the Farmers Received.

For the 1924 crop, members in Alberta received net payment of \$1.63 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at terminal, with adjustments for lower or higher grades, those in Manitoba, \$1.62½, and in Saskatchewan \$1.61½. For the 1925 crop, the net payment in Alberta was \$1.42½, in Manitoba, \$1.43, in Saskatchewan, \$1.41. Final payment has not yet been made for the 1926 crop, but to date \$1.30 has been paid for No. 1 Northern. The difference in net received by the farmers in the different provinces was due principally to the variations in the amount deducted for elevator and commercial reserve, as the pools have not always deducted the full amount allowed for by the contract, and, to the varying cost of operating the provincial pools.

These payments were made in four installments as the grain was sold. The initial payment at time of delivery for all crop years has been \$1.00 per bushel, basis of No. 1 Northern at the terminal, which means that the farmer paid the freight and elevator handling costs out of this payment. The first interim payment was in March; another in July, and the final payment in September. From the final payment was deducted the cost of operating the pools; two cents per bushel for an elevator reserve with which to build or buy elevators, and not over one per cent of the gross selling price of the grain for a commercial reserve which can be used for any purpose, but which is used mainly to finance the storage of grain pending sale.

Freight averages about twelve to thirteen cents per bushel in Manitoba, and about seventeen cents in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Elevator charges are flat, two and one-half cents on carload wheat and five and six cents on wagon-load wheat, except in Manitoba, where it is two and one-half cents for all wheat handled through pool elevators. Since these costs came out of the initial payment a member with carload wheat in Manitoba got an initial payment of about eighty-five cents if he had No. 1 Northern, less if he had wheat of lower grade, and more if he had wheat of a higher grade. As the initial payment included his handling costs to the terminal, his next three payments were all "velvet" except the pool operating expenses and reserve deductions. The same procedure is being followed this fall, with initial payments of \$1.00 per bushel, basis of No. 1 Northern at the terminal for the 1927 crop.

But what does it cost to operate

the pools? It must be enormous, the reader may surmise. But it isn't, as volume is the controlling factor, and the pools have such volume that per bushel costs are fractions of a cent.

The total cost of operating the central agency for the 1924 crop was .33 cents, or less than one-third cent per bushel, and .20 cents, or one-fifth cent for the 1925 crop. The total cost of the Alberta pool for the 1924 crop was .634 cents per bushel, for Saskatchewan .52 cents, for Manitoba, .597 cents. For the 1925 crop the costs were .418 cents in Alberta, .35 cents in Saskatchewan, .61 cents in Manitoba. Including the central agency costs, the highest total cost in any of the provinces was .08 cents, or four-fifths of a cent per bushel. This figure covers cost of administration, publicity and education, field service, statistic bureaus, selling expense, grading and inspection service etc., but does not include freight or local elevator expenses.

Whether the pool farmer in the years cited might have done better through the regular trade channels is open to argument. Pool service is service at actual cost, and prices are the average for which all wheat was sold during the year, less the actual cost of operation. There were no profits for anyone in handling and selling it. The farmer took all the risk, took the profits or losses that otherwise might have gone to someone else, and waited a year for his final settlement.

Some non-pool farmers received more for their wheat in those years than pool farmers. Pool officials admit it, but certainly there were many non-pool farmers who did not get the average price. But pool members do know this much: that they are no longer forced to dump their wheat in the fall, that they are assured of the average price over the entire crop year, and if the initial payment in the fall won't take care of their needs they can use their certificates showing delivery, as collateral with the banks and mortgage companies. They have quit watching the market. They have hired experts to sell their wheat, and they are trusting to their judgement.

All comparisons of prices between what the pool and non-pool farmers receive depend somewhat on who prepares the figures. The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association representing the grain trade, can prove that the open market "average" prices are higher than the Pool's pool price. This "average" is the closing quotation in Winnipeg each day, divided by the number of trading days, regardless of whether a million bushels or five thousand bushels were sold at that closing quotation. Pool officials say such an "average" is absurd, as it assumes that the non-pool farmers sold an equal amount of wheat at the market each day, which, of course, they did not do. A fair comparison could be secured by dividing the total amount of money paid by all grain companies to farmers by the bushels bought, but such figures are not available to the Pool, and if the Trade has them it has not used them.

There are men friendly to the Pool who doubt whether it has increased prices materially over what the farmer would have received in the ordinary channels. But they are convinced that the Pool is a check on the Trade; that it has a wonderful psychological effect. It has given the grain farmer something to which he can hold with the utmost confidence, and in times of unrest that is probably as important as prices.

Orderly Financing.

Ignoring the question of price ad-

(Continued on page 375).

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Which would you rather have?

Vegetables.

Nearby potatoes easier with price lower. Southern sweets irregular on onions not well defined. Beans, eggplants. State lettuce and lima and lower. Rough celery easier, easier. Jersey peppers lower.

The old-time blurred resemblance

Vegetables.

Nearby potatoes easier with price lower. Southern sweets irregular on onions not well defined. Beans, eggplants. State lettuce and lima and lower. Rough celery easier, easier. Jersey peppers lower.

The new-day clear reality

The writer of this was a farm boy. He knows what a great thing radio is for the farm, giving the finest entertainment the big city stations can offer and last-minute market and weather reports. When it comes to choosing a set, why not do as you do with tractors, milking machines or cultivators? Demonstrations are free. But just remember this about the Fada. When you buy a Fada set be sure you buy a Fada speaker. For only a Fada speaker can bring out the fine points of a Fada set. And only the two together can give you the benefit of the exclusive Fada principle of Harmonated Reception. Until you hear a Fada set and speaker you cannot realize how far modern radio has advanced on the road to perfection.

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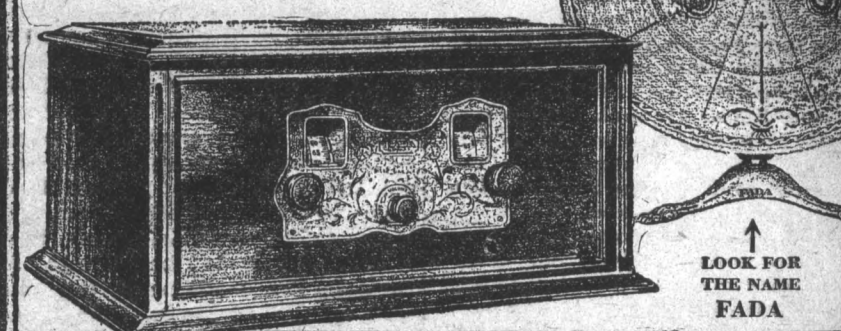
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If properly treated your roofs can be saved for years of service. Leaky roofs can be made water-tight. Worn roofs can be made like new again. Good roofs can be made better. The secret is not paint but *genuine* Ruberoid Roof-coatings. They rebuild the body structure of the roof! Each one of these coatings (according to its thickness) fills a long-felt need on most every type of roof regardless of its condition.

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To help those who are about to make roof repairs, we have prepared a Roof Repair Manual. It gives you full particulars how to find hidden leaks. Also, the right method of repairing each type of roof and the proper material to use.

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A Hike Around the World

The First of a Series of Travel Articles that will Reveal Interesting Facts About
Folks in the Unfrequented Corners of the Two Hemispheres.

By Francis Flood

TODAY, Jim Wilson and I sat on the forward hatch of the S. S. "West Humhaw," freighter bound for the Azores, Canary Islands and West Africa, and watched the swells and swales of the North Atlantic come galloping into our bow. The flying fishes were flashing out of the depths, the sea weed was drifting up from the Gulf, and little birds were cruising about from no one knows what far-off lands. In our wake, the United States, including the Cornbelt, my wife, my home and office, was settling eleven knots farther behind every hour of the day. I was in the



Wilson and Flood Starting on their Globe Trot, with the Gasoline Can and Banjo as Chief Stock in Trade.

mood to wonder, "Why this 'wanderjahr' of mine?"

A swarthy Maori, the ship's cook, walked past in an aroma of onions and chilled fish, enroute from the cooler to his galley on the deck above. We had found that this tobacco-colored giant was a friendly purveyor of a picturesque bush philosophy along with his pies and puddings, and also that he was responsive to patronage.

"How come that Gulf sea weed and those little birds away out here in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean?" Jim asked the cook. The Maori's ability to answer questions was limited only by his vocabulary and not his knowledge—or patience—as was the case with the second mate for instance.

I let the question that had been bothering me go unexpressed.

Four big diamonds set in the Maori's front teeth flashed in his answering smile. "Why not ask me why I left the Australian bush for this? Those lovely birds"—I liked to hear that mystic-miened brown giant say "lovely"—"they can find plenty of food back on land if they want to, and I can make my living in the bush. But there is something more than a living. There is Life. What is that word? Romance! Yes, that's partly it." This time he flashed his diamond-studded smile in my direction, and somehow I believe the old soothsayer had been talking to me all the time instead of simply answering Jim's spoken question.

That thought in the mind of the Maori cook which he lacked the words to express, would reveal the reason for my year's trip around the world, show why I had left the land of the Great Dipper and the Northern Star to sail the seas of the Southern Cross. To those of you who do not already understand, my reasons are forever a mystery; but those of you who have felt the spell of the vanishing horizons, who have heard the call to wander, simply "for to admire an' for to see, for to behold this world so wide"—you need no further explanation. This time it came about in the most ancient way known to man. The woman tempted me.

One Sunday morning a few months

ago, I stayed at home to work while Mrs. Flood went to church. I don't know what the minister talked about that day, but my wife came home fairly bursting with a big idea which she gave me the instant she popped into the house.

"I've got it all figured out for a year's trip around the world for you. Get a leave of absence and then just wander around, anywhere, everywhere, for a year, and—"

"Fine," I responded. "I could wander to the moon; make a short detour through heaven, spend New Year's eve at the North Pole, and drop quietly back to Nebraska for the fall and winter rush season. Did the minister read you a travelogue this morning?"

But the dear girl was actually serious. At first I just laughed, and her mother cried. Then she went into details, her mother went into hysterics, and I went into the other room. My wife immediately sat down and wrote a letter to my old buckarooing partner, Jim Wilson, and told him that I was planning to start about August first on a year's trip around the world, provided he could go along.

Jim is a natural born Nomad. A travel suggestion to him is like a dinner invitation to a poor relation. He had recently disappeared in Seattle enroute to Alaska and the Yukon country which he and I had visited five years before. Whether or not he could go would depend, I knew, entirely upon whether or not he would receive the letter.

Eloquently Mrs. Flood explained to Jim that I was fast settling down as an ordinary tired business man, that I no longer played the pipes of Pan and kicked up my heels and dashed off on picnics without a raincoat. In short, I no longer showed the interesting lack of intelligence that she had married me for in the first place. It seemed, from her letter, that I was getting old and she was offering this drastic measure to keep me young, to renew my interest in Romance that had gone out when Rotary came in.

MRS. FLOOD'S own part in this romancing of a young-man-afraid-of-his-oats is simply to stay in Nebraska and keep the home fires burning. There's martyrdom, whether there is a cause or not! The very nature of the wandering, hoboesque, adventuresome trip that she herself planned would bar her from participation. She couldn't get a job on a tramp steamer, hobo along the highways, trek through the African jungles, and do the many other things that her prescription for me demanded. But even though this story is supposed to be about Jim and me and our trip, the real heroine is my wife, and such she will remain through the entire series.

Fortunately—or perhaps unfortunately, since I don't know yet how this "wanderjahr" will finally work out—Jim received the letter, and he wired right back from Seattle: "When do we start? Keep Pop alive until I arrive. Letter received thirty minutes ago, but couldn't get to telegraph office sooner. Jim."

That settled it. I'd go.

The company agreed, a little too gladly it seemed to me, to give me a year's leave of absence, and then we were ready. We had no plans or preparations to make because it wasn't that kind of a trip. We had only to pack up a suitcase, grab Jim's banjo, and follow the Gypsy trail. No white collar conducted tour this. The man who lives by the side of the road is better company than the megaphoned announcer for a tourist party. There's

more romance and adventure in the glory-hole of a tramp freighter than in a twin bed stateroom on a gilded passenger liner, and I've traveled both ways enough to know.

CAME the middle of July. August first had been set as the beginning of our year of romance and we still didn't know whether we'd trail the sunset out of the Golden Gate of San Francisco or make our adieux to Lady Liberty in New York Harbor. I'd been investigating cargo boats and finally I learned from the U. S. Shipping Board that their freighter S. S. "West Humhaw," would leave New York August 10, bound for the west coast of Africa and that there was room on the boat for a half-dozen passengers. The "West Humhaw!" Was there ever a jollier name for a gypsy craft? And Africa! Already visions lured me—of alligator infested swamps, of dim, mysterious jungles; of cannibals with their teeth filed to knife-sharp points.

"I'm wiring for reservations tonight," I told my boss. "I'd ride anywhere on a ship with a name like that."

"Why, you don't know anything about it," he cautioned. "What will it cost? How long will it take? Where will you be when you get there? The 'west coast of Africa' is about as definite a destination as the west coast of America. Besides, you have never planned on Africa at all."

But we didn't care how long it would take, nor where we were going. We could travel more cheaply by freight than on a passenger liner—but why worry about details the way my boss does, anyhow? The subtle wine of Adventure—Adventure with a capital "A"—was already in our veins. This rollicking name, the "West Humhaw," was enough.

I wired for reservations that night, and for the next two weeks when my friends asked their perennial questions, "When are you leaving? Where do you go first?" I could briskly reply, "We're sailing on the West Humhaw



The Diamond-studded Smile of the Maori Cook of the West Humhaw.

from New York on August 10 for Africa!"

In order to sail from New York one must first get to New York.

IF we should leave home August first as we had planned, there would be ten days to make the boat. Fine! That would allow time for us to hitchhike along the highway from Lincoln, Nebraska, to New York.

We bought a nice, bright, new, two-gallon can, painted red, and revamped it so that the entire top of the can was easily removable. Inside this attractive little tin suitcase we put our camera, shaving tackle, letters of introduction, and an extra pair of socks.

Our theoretical modus operandi was this: We'd go hot-footing it down the highway, swinging our gas can. A passing motorist, seeing us, would say to himself, "Well, there's some poor devil out of gas. I'll give him a lift to the next filling station." As soon as he stopped we would at once honestly explain our stunt, show him the inside of our can-suitcase and a few newspaper clippings and letters of introduction to substantiate our story, and he would, probably be glad to carry us as long as we could keep him entertained.

The story of our highway hoboing expedition and of our embarkation on the "West Humhaw" will be told next week.

Service Department

LICE ON PLANTS.

What is the best way to get rid of lice on cabbage plants, also black lice on cucumber plants.—G. B. V.

The best way to get rid of the lice which are attacking your cabbage plants is to spray the plants thoroughly with nicotine sulphate, commonly known as Black Leaf 40. One part of this concentrated nicotine sulphate to 800 parts of water with the addition of two or three pounds of soap makes an effective spray.

The difficulty is that the spray will not likely reach all of the lice. Thorough spraying is necessary if lice are attacking your cucumbers, the same spray would be effective on them. But if the insect is a small yellow and black striped beetle called the cucumber beetle, a dust made of one pound of calcium arsenate with twenty pounds of burned gypsum is effective.

SECOND WIFE'S SHARE.

My father and mother owned eighty acres of land on which they had a joint deed. Mother died and father married again. The deed was never changed. Father has two children by his first wife. What share of the property does the widow hold?—O. H.

Upon the death of the mother the title passed to the father by survivorship, or more accurately speaking it was held by the entirety of husband and wife and upon the death of the wife his estate became sole. The property being his, it is of no consequence whether he had children by the first wife or not. It is the same as if he had acquired the property in any other way. The second wife surviving him would inherit one-third as his heir or he could dispose of the property entirely by her joining with him in the conveyance.—Rood.

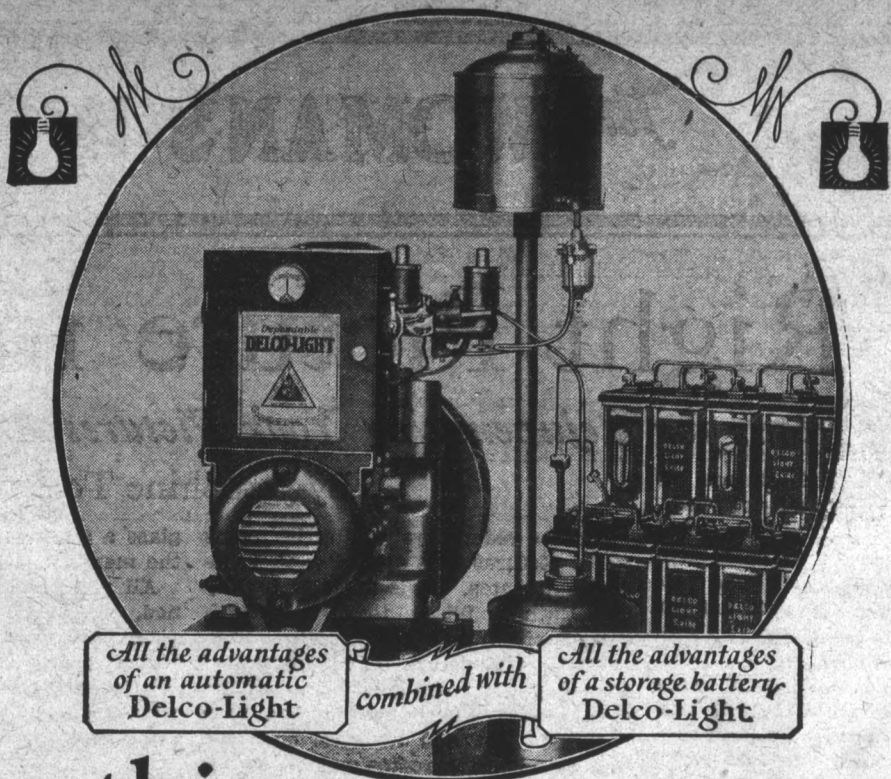
WEEDS IN LAWN.

Please advise as to how to destroy weeds and grass on a large lawn. We have seeded it in timothy and German white flower clover a year ago this spring. The first year it was nice, but this year it is full of buckhorn, dandelions, etc. Is there some way in which grass weeds can be destroyed? What time of the year is best to seed a lawn and what kind of seed mixture should one sow?—E. D.

A good lawn mixture usually consists of about three-fourths Kentucky Blue Grass and one-fourth Red Top. Frequently a small amount of white clover seed is added to this mixture. Timothy is not considered at all desirable in a lawn.

Since you have very little grass and considerable weeds, I would suggest that you plow the lawn, work the seed bed for a few weeks to allow the weed seed to germinate and the weeds to be killed off, and reseed to a typical lawn grass mixture.

Seeding may be made either this fall during the latter part of September or during the early spring, depending upon how soon you are able to get the seed bed prepared.—C. R. Megee.



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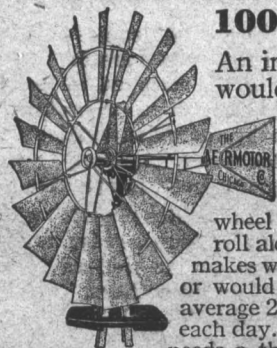
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The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Put Right Picture in Right Place

Make Plans for Rejuvenating Your Pictures During National Picture Week

THE American Art Bureau is again sponsoring national observation of a week in which clubs, schools, and stores are asked to emphasize the importance of good pictures in the home. The date set for this National Picture Week is October 10 to 20.

The picture problem in every home is an important one, and at this season of the year, when the first lull has come in the rush of a busy summer, it is an opportune time for us to consider the pictures on our walls. After housecleaning, how often they go back upon the wall precisely as they were last year and the year before and the year before that; just because, in the general hurly-burly there is not time to make the to-be-desired changes. Some day when we have leisure we will buy that new picture, do the reframing of the old ones, and rearrange the hanging. But the coveted day tarries, and eventually the picture affair is "passed up" for another year.

Some pictures will need nothing more than a careful dusting, and a polishing of the glass. Filligree framework is unsatisfactory on account of the dust it collects. Dust here is hard to get rid of. A small bellows serves best to remove it. Then wipe with an oiled duster.

Often shabby frames may be made to look new by neatly retouching with a small brush and paint. Many a good picture is relegated to the attic on account of an old-fashioned setting, when, in a new frame, it would still be beautiful.

While we cling to certain pictures we enjoy, and do not wish to discard, yet it is well to make a measure of change in each room. We need the inspiration of new scenes now and then, even though the pictures be but inexpensive ones. Good prints, unframed, may be bought for a trifle in the art stores.

Plan definitely the arrangement of pictures for each room, just which ones are to be used, and where they are to hang. Provide picture-hooks enough for all purposes, and avoid as much as possible, nails and push-tacks in the wall to make disfiguring holes. If your picture-rail is close to the ceiling—the present prevailing style—you will need long wires to bring the picture down to a level with the eye. Small pictures are especially unsatisfactory, if hung too high.

For the most part, the largest and finest pictures will have place in the parlor. The living-room must be made bright with cheery and helpful scenes. Reserve the framed sentiment mottoes now so much in vogue, for the library, the den, and bedroom. Family portraits and marriage certificates should not be displayed in the parlor. Keep them for individual bedrooms. Art calendars may find a place in the library, or where there is a writing-desk, but they are out of place in the drawing-room.

The children's rooms must come in for their share of attention. Quaint pictures of sunbonnet babies and Mother Goose characters, prints of animal friends, gay cut-outs, child-life illustrations full of color and activity—these are easily obtainable, and mean much in the child's enjoyment.

By Josephine Toal

For the older boys' and girls' rooms select pictures that appeal to their individual tastes. It is not fair to Ray and Ruth to fill up their walls with discards from downstairs. Along with outing and college and historical scenes, put in some good copies of the old masters. They can be had very cheaply. But add at least one new picture when the rooms are freshened.

It is worth while to give considerable thought to arrangement, in all rooms, making as much of a change in each as possible. The way the light falls on a picture has everything to do with effect. The direct light from an opposite window produces upon

glass a glaring reflection disastrous to the merits of the picture behind it.

All picture renovation may be planned, the new pictures selected, the plan of arrangement for each room jotted down, during National Picture Week. Then, during the first leisure winter afternoons the plan should be scheduled for execution.

PREFERS BONFIRE PICNICS IN AUTUMN.

WHEN the frost is on the pumpkin an' the fodder's in the shock," is the best time for a picnic, at least that is the opinion of our club. We

have sixteen girls and when the leaves start to turn brown, we pull on our sweaters and hike out to make a camp fire.

The dish for such a picnic that is our favorite is squaw stew. To make it we fry slices of bacon in a heavy iron skillet over our campfire, then empty in two cans of corn. Stir occasionally, as it browns around the edges, season with salt and pepper, and add four to six eggs that have been beaten. We usually break the eggs into a pint jar before we leave home, and they are usually beaten by the time we get located on our camp ground. We serve this with sliced tomato or cheese sandwiches.

We also like baked potatoes stuffed with sausages. We remove the center of the potatoes with an apple corer before we leave home. When the fire has burned down to good coals, we fill the cavities with small sausages, place the potatoes in an iron skillet that we use just for this purpose, and bake them over the fire.

We are always looking for other suggestions for our bonfire picnics, and would like to hear about what other groups of girls have tried.—Miss F. I.

NOVEL DISHES FOR HALLOWE'EN PARTIES WILL PLEASE GUESTS.

WHATEVER entertainment is planned for Hallowe'en parties, serving attractive food is one of the ways the hostess can be most sure of making her party successful. A particularly appetizing luncheon which can be served either at the supper hour or in the midst of the evening entertainment, is suggested by Ada L. Lockhart, of National Dairy Council. Either the rarebit or salad can be served as a main course preceding the dessert.

Hallowe'en Baked Rarebit.

Cut one pound of soft mild cheese in thin slices, roll two and one-half cups of stale bread crumbs, sprinkle a layer of bread crumbs in a buttered baking dish, cover with one-third cup of cheese, and season with salt and paprika. Repeat twice, making three separate layers. Beat three eggs, add one and one-half cups of milk and pour over the mixture. Dot with two tablespoons of butter, bake in a moderate oven about one-half hour, and serve at once with toasted crackers or buttered toast cut in triangle shapes.

Magic Ring Salad.

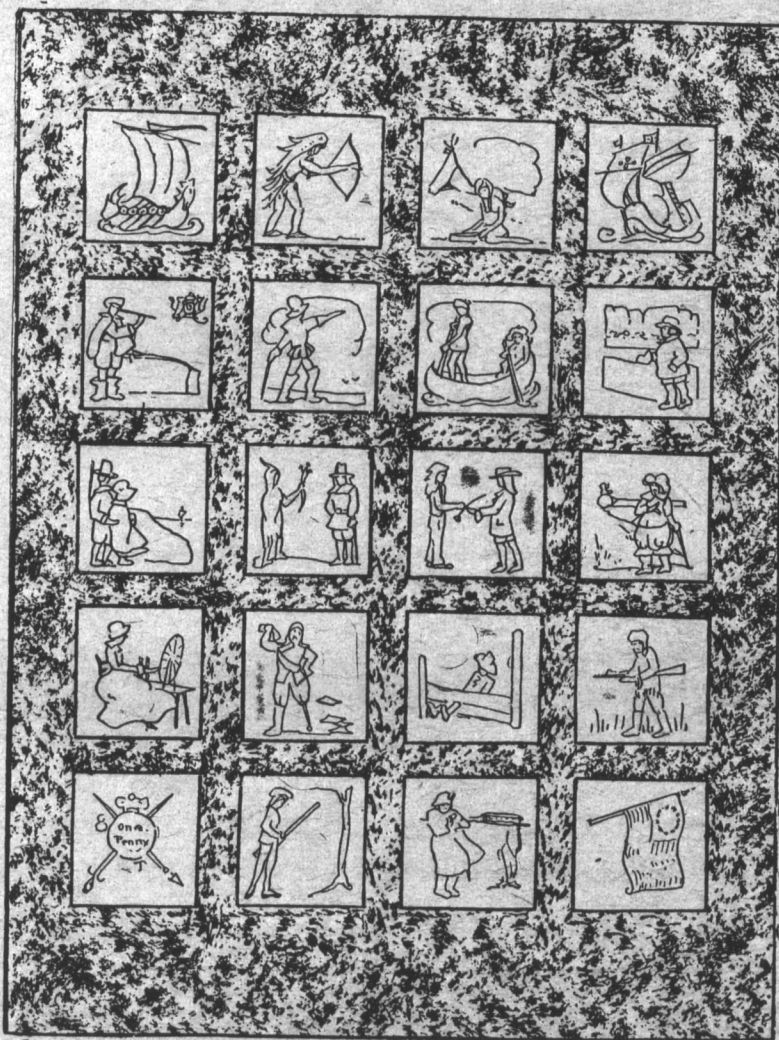
Place lettuce leaves on individual salad plates and make a circle of dates which have been stoned and dotted with mayonnaise. Place a salad combination of cottage cheese and chopped nuts in the center of a pineapple ring inside of the date circle. Hot buttered rolls may be served with this.

Pumpkin Ice Cream.

A clever dessert for a Hallowe'en party is made by placing halves of yellow peaches in a slice of brick ice cream. Use pecan meats for stems and leaves.

Individual cakes iced with orange icing on which peaked witches' caps can be outlined with raisins or dates accompany the ice cream.

Make Colonial History Quilt



INTO hand-made quilts are pieced the traditions of centuries, and quilt blocks in various designs have stitched into them family traditions covering many generations. But in the colonial history quilt, the activities of our forefathers are so graphically illustrated that the younger generation need not puzzle over it to get the story complete.

Above, the colonial history quilt is illustrated in miniature. In actual size, each block is eight inches square, and the twenty set together in "sashwork" as shown, make a quilt just the right size for a crib bed. If you want it for a larger bed, set them together with alternate plain color blocks in check-board fashion.

Twenty blocks are on hot-iron

transfer patterns, all enclosed in one package, with instructions for making, and ready to be stamped on squares of white muslin. Then each character is easily embroidered in outline stitch and the blocks set together to make the most quaint quilt imaginable.

The colonial history quilt will afford pleasant pick-up sewing for girls of eight years up, as well as to their mothers and grandmothers. The quilts make up into delightful gifts for any of the youngsters.

The twenty hot-iron transfer patterns, with complete instructions, will be mailed postpaid on receipt of fifty cents for the complete quilt set.

Send orders to QUILT PATTERN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

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No. 3170—Flattering Lines. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with 1¼ yard of contrasting.

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The price of each pattern is thirteen cents. Just enclose 13 cents extra

My Best Time-Saver

TIME is a premium with every homekeeper, and the one who uses it wisely has a few leisure hours for recreation and companionship with her family. Modern inventions are doing much to shorten the time required for actual housekeeping, but it is often a problem to select the pieces of equipment that will save the most time, and yet keep the expenditure within range of our pocketbooks.

I believe our readers would be glad to know something about the time-saving equipment you have selected for your home, and your reasons for selecting it. By letter, I would like to have you describe your three choice pieces of time-saving equipment. The five best letters will be awarded small kitchen time-savers.

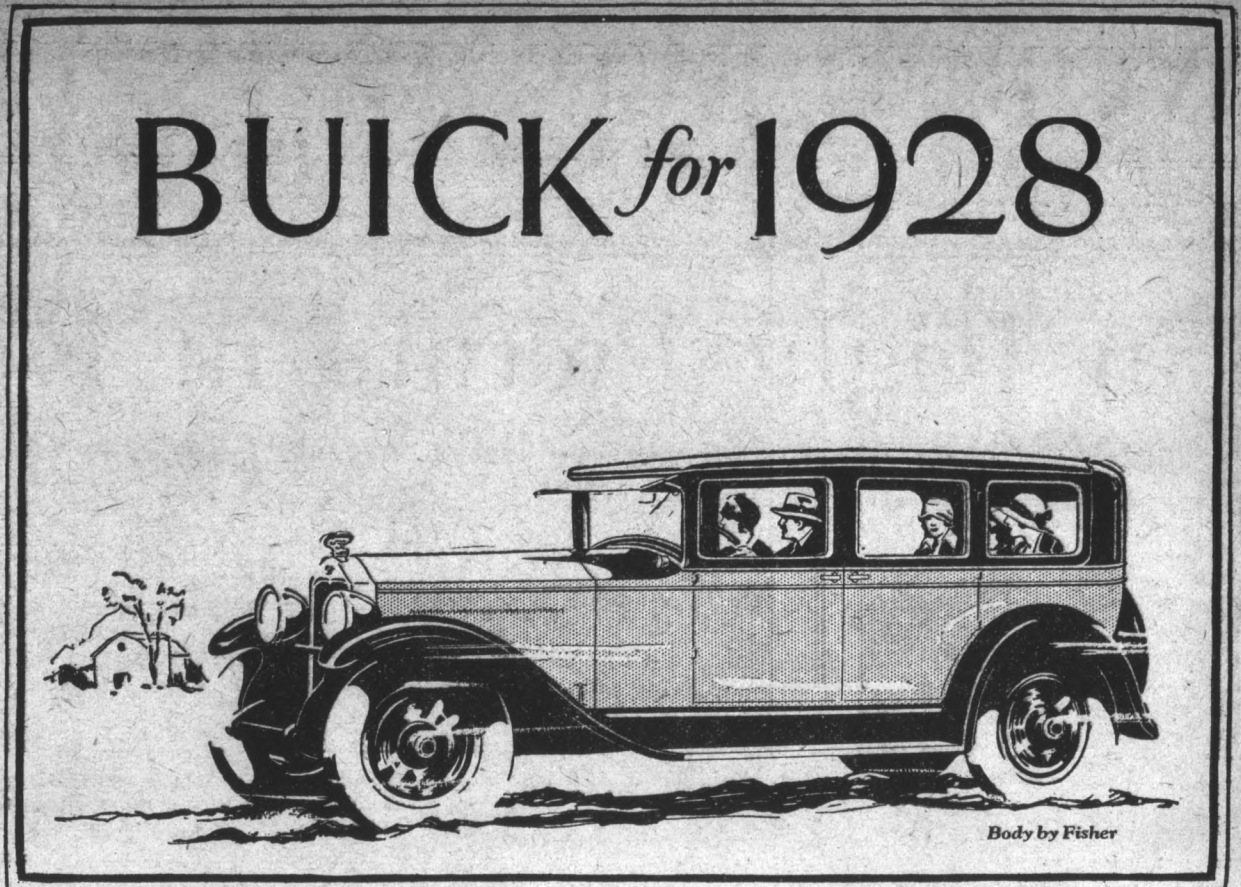
Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before October 21.

when you order your pattern and a copy of our New Fall and Winter Fashion Book will be sent to you. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

WHEN THE CUPBOARD'S BARE.

IF cream of tartar is missing from your spice cabinet, do not give up making an angel food cake. Here is a good recipe, in which baking powder takes its place. It is baked in a greased tin, in a moderate oven.

Nine egg whites, one-eighth teaspoon salt, half teaspoon baking powder, one and one-quarter cups granulated sugar, one cup flour. Beat eggs half light. Add quarter teaspoon baking powder and salt, and continue beating eggs until very stiff. Fold in the sugar, which has been sifted before measuring. Sift flour with one-quarter teaspoon baking powder four times. Fold in, mixing very lightly. Bake in greased tin in a moderate oven. This makes a medium sized cake.—Doris McCray.



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Bumpy, rutty, uneven highways ride like boulevards in a Buick for 1928. Important improvements impart a matchless riding ease—a smoothness over any road in any weather—which assure you a comfortable trip, no matter how far you may drive in a day.

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Bodies swung smartly low by means of the exclusive Buick double-drop frame provide greatly increased roadability due to their lowered center of gravity.

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Send for FREE Sample

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published weekly at Detroit, Michigan, for October 1, 1927.

State of Michigan, ss.
County of Wayne.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared I. R. Waterbury, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Manager of THE MICHIGAN FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, the Lawrence Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Editor, Burt Wermuth, Detroit, Michigan.
Managing Editor, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.
Business Manager, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The Lawrence Publishing Company, 1013 Rockwell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Arthur Capper, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

Paul T. Lawrence, 1231 Superior Avenue, N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

Kate E. Munsell, 180 East Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

F. H. Nance, 17336 Lake Road, Lakewood, Ohio.

Neff Laing, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

I. R. Waterbury, 1632 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Michigan.

The Union Trust Company, Administrator estate of Mrs. C. B. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Union Trust Company, Administrator estate of Lillian Cotton, Cleveland, Ohio.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).

Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only).

I. R. Waterbury, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this Seventh Day of October, 1927.

Marshall W. Mapley, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 10, 1931).

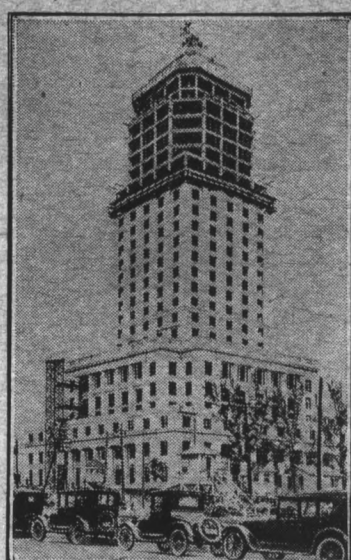
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



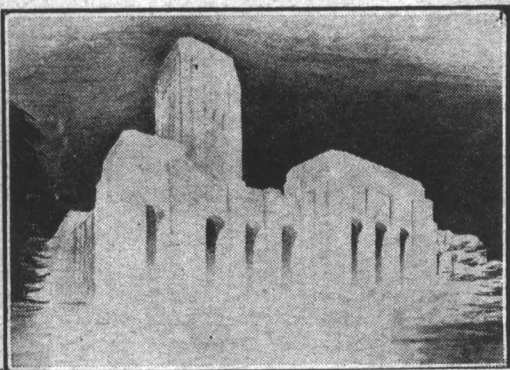
The American Envoy to Britain presents memorial to Edinburgh as gift of Scottish-Americans.



Swedish peasant maids still cling to brightly hued old-fashioned costumes of long ago. These Dalescarlain maids are fishing in Siljan Lake, near Stockholm, Sweden.



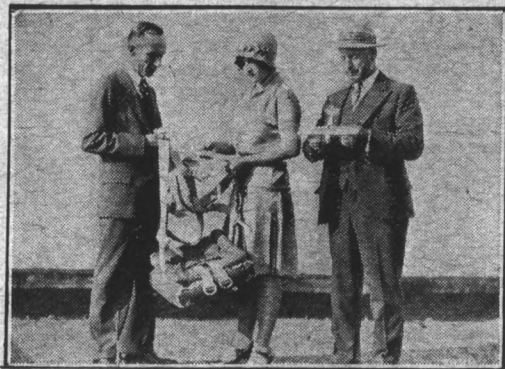
Prisoners will need wings or parachutes to escape from this new jail in Miami, Fla.



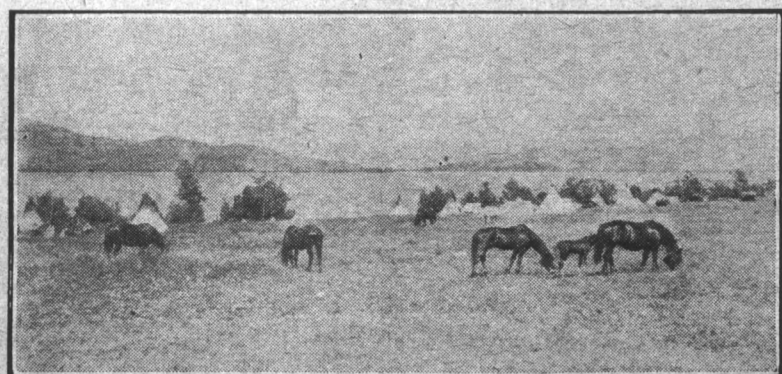
Indiana plans to erect this imposing memorial to Abraham Lincoln at his boyhood home in Spencer County.



Upper classmen of California College inflicts stiff sentences on freshmen for infraction of rules.



A new silk parachute of the "seat pack type" was presented to Colonel Lindbergh in San Diego, California.



A real Indian summer camp on perfect location is this one on the shore of Flathead Lake with the snow-capped mountains of Glacier National Park showing in the distance.



A group of Congressmen on a tour of inspection of Rainier National Park in the state of Washington. The snow-capped Mount Rainier forms the imposing background.



Charles Dickinson, 69 years old, has been flying for seventeen years.



Los Angeles sorority girls sponsor new "Lindy Lids" as official head gear.



Eddie Stinson will pilot his own plane, a Stinson-Detroiter, in the Spokane Air Derby.



Miss New York bids Australian beauty farewell as latter starts on world trip.

Poultry

THE HATCHERY BUSINESS.

IT is said that it takes one and one-fourth billion hatching eggs to produce 568,000,000 chicks raised in the country every year. These hatching eggs are the product of 30,000,000 hens. About half of the chicks hatched each year are produced in commercial hatcheries.

There are over 10,000 hatcheries in the United States, with an estimated capacity of 100,000,000 eggs. Through careful selection of the flocks from which they secure eggs, the better hatcheries have been able to bring about a great increase in egg production on American farms.

USES FOR STALE EGGS.

THE large hatcheries have the infertile eggs taken from the incubators as one of their problems. It is not advisable to feed them back to the chickens on account of disease, but feeding them to the hogs has proven successful.

Stale eggs are also used in dressing leather, especially in giving it a dark brown color, so leather dressing plants and hatcheries ought to get together to dispose of this hatchery by-product.

It is said that some of the finest face powders in the world are made from egg shells. Some of the best foreign cosmetic makers use egg shells extensively. A salad dressing maker said that after getting all of the whites and yolks out of the eggs, he pressed them and sold them to face powder manufacturers.

CANADIAN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

PERHAPS the biggest breeding project in the world is the Record of Performance and registration work as it is being carried on in various states of the Union and Canada. In Canada the egg-laying contest, of which there are thirteen under supervision of the Dominion Government, is the backbone of the Record of Performance work. In these contests all birds which produce more than 200 eggs per year are registered in the Canadian National Poultry Record maintained by the government. This is similar to the live stock registry associations of the United States, only in Canada the records are kept by the government for all forms of live stock.

When the second generation of pullets from these 200-egg hens have also produced 200 eggs, they are registered and their sons can be registered also. Thus a male bird with two generations of 200-egg hens in his pedigree becomes a registered male. Because of the newness of the work, registered parents are required on only one side of the pedigree, but eventually will be required on both sides, with the egg-laying contest as the means of maintaining production, much as official testing in dairy circles maintains the advanced registry in dairy animals.

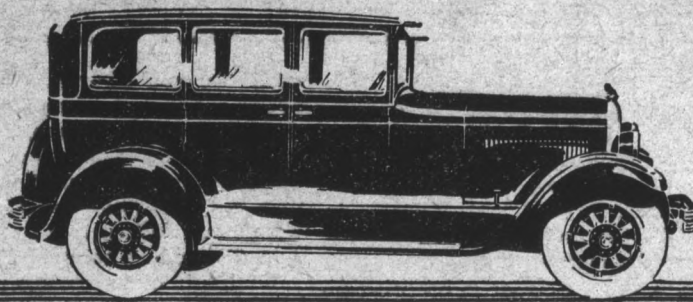
POULTRY OBSERVATIONS.

(Continued from page 347).

in the carrots help to add life-giving qualities to the eggs.

Poultrymen who fear there are not enough codfish in the ocean to keep up with the hen's demand for cod liver oil, will be interested in some more California work. They have found that salmon oil will furnish vitamins for poultry, and has about as much value in the hen's ration as cod liver oil. If continued experimental work along this line proves the value of the salmon oil, it may be very useful to the poultry industry, and also start other lines of endeavor to find cheap substitutes for cod liver oil.

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Great New Chrysler "62"
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4 Great Cars in 4 Great Markets

CHRYSLER cars are designed and built for people who want that extra something which makes all the difference between performance and value that are merely satisfactory and performance and value that are truly distinctive.

Pick-up, power and speed that amaze as much as they exhilarate—instant responsiveness to steering wheel—brakes that positively insure safety—most unusual riding

comfort—marked freedom from mechanical cares—alluring smartness of line and color.

There are four great lines to meet the four great divisions of the market—"52," "62," "72" and the Imperial "80." See them. Among them you are bound to find the car that exactly fits your needs—the car that actually provides that "extra something" at a price unbelievably low.

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Increase Milk Profits This Winter!

Fall is here and the cold winter months will soon follow.

Is your herd in a healthy vigorous condition?

Feed properly now and avoid that slump in production.

Cottonseed Meal furnishes the needed protein to balance the farm grains.

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OUR PAGE

More On Evolution

One Letter is a Farewell

I HAVE been an ex-M. C. for several weeks, and as it seems to be customary on such an occasion to write a farewell letter, I will now send in my reluctant resignation.

The inspiration for this was furnished by a letter, signed "Uncas" in a recent issue, on the subject of evolu-

tion. The human race is still taking place, is evident by the progress which we have made in the last century.

Well, I have written a lot without saying much, for I don't pretend to know a great deal about the subject. However, although the theory of evolution, as it is often explained, may sound acceptable, it seems very disconcerting to think that, to greet every jelly fish properly we should say, "Hello, great-great, (etc.), granddaddy." And when it comes to fishing, I think we might use more consideration in dealing with our ancestors, don't you?—June Nelson.

I have been a silent reader of your club page in the Michigan Farmer for a good many years. Have enjoyed reading and studying it very much. You might ask the question, "studying?" and I would answer, yes, studying. I am a literary student and certainly have found some splendid material to ponder over in your page.

One of your most interesting topics to me is, evolution. I have spent much time studying it. When most people hear the word evolution, they at once



Bertha and Beulah Edinger and the Family Cow.

tion. I considered this explanation of the evolution of man very satisfactory, although I must admit that I am not familiar with those encyclopedic terms. There is only one question I have in regard to that theory: If we are descended from the lower animals, such as frogs and fish, why do these animals still exist? Or will the descendants of the frogs that inhabit our swamps constitute the human race of a future era? And if we assume this to be correct, when, during the process of evolution from frog to man, did the soul come into existence?

As for the earth, Uncas didn't possibly see how it developed from a tiny bit of matter out in the space, but said instead, that it was created by God, yet she willingly admits that man comes from a tiny bit of matter in the ocean, and was he, too, not God's creation? Surely, the planning of the human mind, the masterpiece of God, involved more thinking and complication by the Master mind than did the development of a mass of lifeless clay.

I see no reason why a bit of matter out in the great open space could not have joined numerous other particles of matter to form a large mass, for, according to the law of gravitation, all bodies in the universe have a certain attraction for each other. After several gradual changes wrought by the forces of nature or, in other words, of God, this earth probably became favorable for the existence of life.

Now, if this isn't creation, I don't know what it is, and the fact that it was done by way of evolution shows greater evidence of the Master mind. A fool can press a switch and flood a room with light, but it took a genius to discover and apply electricity to practical use.

This letter also says that God created man in his own likeness, but likeness does not necessarily mean physical similarity. In my opinion, man is supposed to be spiritually like his Maker. By this I don't mean that we humans are divinely perfect, but rather that the result of God's creation, when finished, will equal Him in perfection.

We cannot doubt the fact that the creation of man is as yet unfinished, for evolution is creation by a slow process, and that the evolution of the



The Beach Boys in the Good Old Winter Time.

think of monkeys, and gather the idea that man evolved from them. Must that simple word evolution stir up arguments, cause quarrels, and even hatred? Evolution has been going on for ages and ages! Forever! Evolution means progress, development of forms of life, not necessarily monkeys, but all forms of life. I shall leave Darwin's theories alone. God made man in His likeness and image. God made monkeys. God made everything! The average individual does not know just what evolution is.

Be I narrow or broad-minded, my faith in divine creation shall not be shaken by wise man or fool. I believe in it firmly.

I would hate terribly to have my great grandparents see what a poor monkey I am, lacking most of the characteristics.—M. E. Pauls.

Evolution seems to be the talk of our page. Why do they want to teach such horrible things as this in colleges, for God Himself made man of His image? I know of a little girl who believed she sprung from a monkey, but when she saw one she changed her mind quite suddenly. The Bible says everything came from the same source, and I would rather believe I was made from a piece of mud than a baboon. I have often heard a joke that I think quite interesting. An evangelist was preaching against evolution, and near the close of his sermon a college student rose up and

said, "Do you believe you come from evolution?" The evangelist said, "No, do you?" "Of course," the young man replied. The evangelist said, "Step up here, please." The young man did so. The evangelist took his candle and looked him over. Soon he said, "Friends, I believe this man did."

Well, I'll close, giving my best regards to the M. C.'s.—Bunny.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

I was sure tickled to see my letter printed on Our Page. Uncle Frank, what does G. C. mean?

Christine Zech wrote a very interesting letter about nature. I bet she'd be an interesting person to talk with. She has such good ideas about nature. Uncle Frank, do you look like Andy Gump? Someone told me you did.—Hazel Bradley.

G. C. means Golden Circle, which is a special honor I give for extra good work. Yes, I look exactly like Andy Gump. We both look with our eyes. Christine must be some girl.

Dear Uncle, Cousins and especially that Blessed "Comma:"

Since there have been two replies to my questions, I will venture to ask another one. Why is the Merry Circle page in the Michigan Farmer so much more interesting than similar pages in other papers? Is it because of the sensible editor of the page, or because of the intelligent young folks who write to him? I would like to see comments on this. I began to be more especially interested in Our Page about two years ago, when parents' letters were asked for, and then the young people were asked to comment on the letters of the parents. They were fine.

Then Uncle Frank had the happy thought of the Golden Circle. Bless the man. May I whisper, or is that bad manners? Well, I just wanted to know whether "Comma" is a Golden Circle. If not, won't you please make her one right away? That letter of her's surely deserves it.

Will "Comma" please write me a personal letter, in care of Uncle Frank, who has my address? I want to know more about her junior missionary work. If she would rather write to Our Page about it, all right, but I would dearly love to receive a personal letter.

Little Nature Studies

The Pitcher Plant

ALL of us know that many animals feed on plants, but we seldom trace nature's mysterious processes back far enough to realize that plants, in turn, feed on the remains of animals.

Here, however, is a plant that has turned the tables on the animal kingdom in deadly earnest. The pitcher plant, known, too, as the huntsman's cup, does not wait for the living creatures to die and become part of the earth before it adds them to its diet, but catches them as live prey and actually feeds upon them as a lion devours the zebra it has slain.

This curious plant is a marsh dweller, found only in wet, inaccessible bogs. Its leaves are the traps by which it catches its insect quarry.

These leaves lie in a flat rosette on the marsh ground, all growing outward from the center. They are shaped like pitchers with an open lid, and on the inside of this lid grow short, stiff hairs, all pointing down. The leaves are half filled with water, mixed with a sweet sap which the plant pours out to attract insects.

Flies, ants, spiders and other creatures crawl down into the leaf for this feast. The hairs, like short spikes,

I like Slim Jim's remarks about study in vacation time, and Uncle Frank's comment on the "like it or lump it" question. I cannot improve on "Comma's" remarks. I just keep thinking, "Bless the girl," to myself. I love her so.—Ermine Cote, Benzonia, Mich., R. 2.

The success of the Merry Circle is due to the intelligence of those who write letters. I often marvel at them myself, and wonder if I could do as well if I tried. The only credit I am due is in knowing a good thing when I see it.

Dear Uncle Frank:

My motto will not be unfamiliar to you, as you have seen it many times in the letters from M. C.'s, "If you don't succeed, try, try again." We should start a club having that name. Let all girls and boys who cling unceasingly to that motto join with the promise that it will always be their watchword. Just think, Uncle Frank, what a wonderful world this would be if each individual always succeeded in doing what they started out to do, providing they were all working for the best in life, and not the quickest way to success.

I have been a member of the M. C. Club for several years. I have tried several times to win prizes, but never succeeded. I was never so proud as when I received my M. C. pin and card.—Olga Poggensee, Irons, Mich.

Your watchword is a necessity in life. What a world this would be if all our good intentions worked out. I am proud of the membership we have in the Circle.

Dear Uncle Frank:

This is the first time I have written, because it is the first time I have seen the Michigan Farmer, but it won't be the last.

When I see something that attracts my attention, I always either hate or like it. The M. C. corner attracted my attention with more than the usual amount of interest, and you may be very sure that I like it a great deal.

I'm not exactly a farmer's daughter, though I was almost born on a farm, but even if I had been born, raised, and lived on a farm all my life, I couldn't like it better.

I am quite a nature lover, but I haven't had any time to explore nature's treasures here. When I see an innocent animal dead, a funny lump always rises in my throat. I believe I could almost swear at a person who would kill a bird or animal in cold



An Insect Consumer.

solved and absorbed into the veins of the leaf.

The flowers of this plant, growing singly on a long stem, are dark wine in color, and have a rare, wild fragrance.

blood. I feel that way with wild creatures.

Wishing, with all my heart, to be an M. C., I am, very sincerely, Eleanor Franzen, 1114 Fourth Street, South Escanaba, Michigan.

We are glad the M. C. has attracted you, and I hope you will soon become a Circler. Try some of the contests, as through the contests is the only way in which you can become one.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

Uncas has quite an idea about evolution. It gives you something to think about. Let's discuss, for a change, the value of Sunday School in girls' or boys' early training. I would like to read some of the M. C.'s opinions of it.

My hobby is reading. My favorite authors are Louisa M. Alcott, Mrs. L. T. Mead and Gene Stratton Porter.—Vera Dewell.

That would be a good subject to discuss. Let's have some opinions on it. You have a good hobby.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

It is Saturday evening and I just finished reading the Michigan Farmer, a paper I couldn't get along without. I have been an M. C. for I don't know how long, but have never written a letter yet. I have answered quite a few contests, but I have never won. I guess I'll have to learn patience.

The first thing I do when I get to Our Page is to look at the names who wrote the letters, before I even read them, to see if Guilford, a swell writer, has written, for I have to read his first. He must have gone to China, as I don't see any more letters from him, or is he past the age line?—Billie.

I think you are learning patience. I too, miss Guilford's letters. I don't know if he is past the age limit or not. I hope he, at least, comes in on the Home-coming.

THE SCRAMBLE CONTEST.

THERE is no doubt about this contest being a flop. We did not get enough replies to qualify for all the prizes. I know M. C.'s are interested in scrambles, but perhaps many

thought from what I said, that their scramble experience should include a romance, or something like that. Not at all. All we wanted was the ordinary pleasant experiences one may have had from these scrambles, also the unpleasant ones, if any. I know from the general correspondence, that such experiences exist. The prize winners this time are:

Fountain Pens.

Elsa Herman, R. 2, Caledonia, Mich.
Christine Zech, Algonac, Mich.

Loose-leaf Note Books.

Avis Smith, R. 2, Blanchard, Mich.
Mary Brable, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mary Girard, Masonville, Mich.

Two Michigan Farmer Pencils.
Mildred Lurusua, Chassell, Mich.
Amber May Gilbert, Reese, Mich.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

EVEN though the scramble contest was not very successful, I know that the scrambles themselves are. We have not had one for some time, so it is time for one now. To take part in this scramble you should write a letter to "Dear Friend," or "Dear Merry Circler," address an envelope to yourself, and put a stamp on it; then address an envelope to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Put both the letter and the envelope addressed to you, in the latter envelope. If you are below thirteen years of age, put the letter A in the left-hand corner of the envelope addressed to me; if above thirteen, use the letter B. This scramble will close October 21, at which time your letter will be put into another envelope and one in yours, and sent out. Be sure you follow directions, as that is necessary in order to scramble your letter.

In some European cities there are police who speak the international language, Esperanto, and who wear badges showing that they are Esperanto interpreters.



Stories From Bugville

The Tale of Dilly Dally

DILLY was a grasshopper who lived down in the meadow. During the warm summer days, he played among the fragrant clover blossoms. He nibbled here and there at the fresh clover leaves, and his long legs grew longer and stronger. He could hop farther than any of the other grasshoppers.

But Dilly had a very bad habit. Whenever he was sent on an errand he would play by the way. When Dilly should have been gathering a winter's supply of food into his storehouse, he dallied among the clover blossoms.

"I'll gather some food tomorrow," he promised himself several times. But always when that tomorrow came it found him playing among the clover blossoms as usual. Because of this bad habit, Dilly's bug friends called him Dilly Dally.

Finally the warm summer days began to grow cold, and one night Jack Frost tiptoed over the meadow when all the little bugs were asleep. He breathed a chilly breath to the right and to the left, and then tiptoed on his way again.

In the morning when Dilly Dally awoke, he found the crisp, green clover leaves brown and withered.

"Oh, dear me," complained Dilly Dally, "what will I have for breakfast?" He stretched his long legs that were stiff from the cold night, and limped along through the withered clover plants until he came to the Meadow Mouse's house.

"Tunk, Tunk," Dilly Dally knocked at the Meadow Mouse's door. In answer, the Meadow Mouse poked her head out of her cosy nest.

"May I come in?" asked Dilly Dally. "I want some breakfast."

"No, you lazy fellow, for you dilly dallied all summer in the sunshine, while I worked to gather my food for winter." And with that the Meadow Mouse closed her door and curled up in her cosy nest again.

Before Dilly Dally had hopped much

farther it began to rain, so he climbed up in a Jack-in-the-Pulpit that had been sheltered from Jack Frost's chilly breath the night before. He pulled the umbrella part down around him, all snug and warm. Then the merry winds blew and rocked him to sleep. When Dilly Dally awoke the sun was shining, but he was more hungry than ever.

Hopping out of his snug little bed he hurried on to the ant's house. In



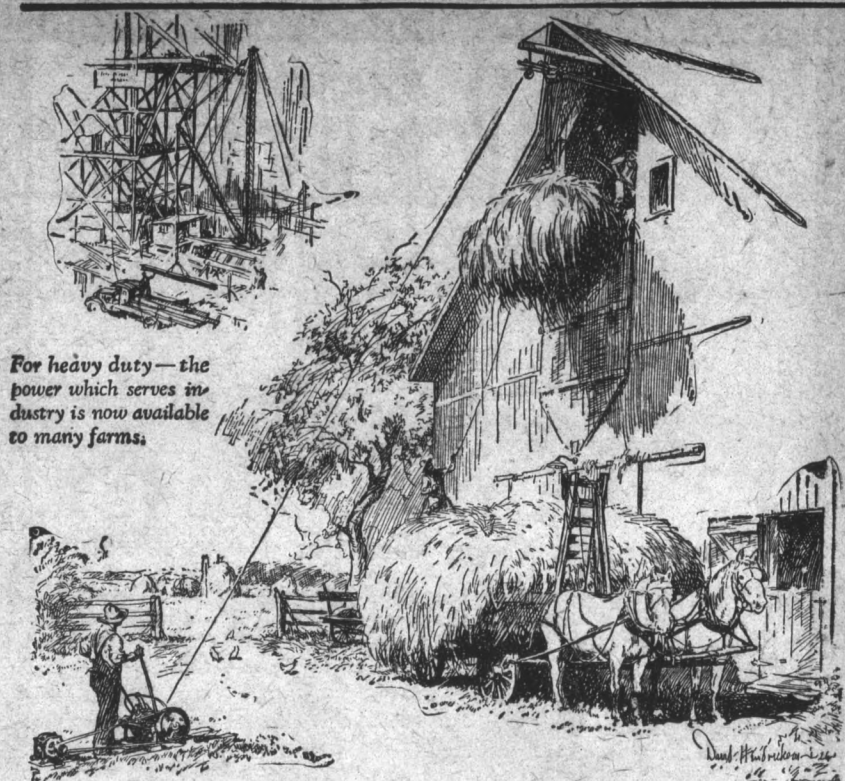
Dilly Dally Pulled the Umbrella Part Down, All Snug and Warm.

answer to his knock, a big, black ant opened the door.

"May I come in?" asked Dilly Dally. "I am hungry and I have no warm house like yours."

"No, sree, sir," replied the Big Black Ant. You dilly dallied all summer, Mr. Grasshopper, while we worked to gather food for the winter. Now you can pay the fiddler for your fun." And he closed the door of his cosy little hill house.

With a sorrowful face, Dilly Dally hopped on his way. That night Jack Frost tiptoed over the meadow again and some of the bugs say that he carried Dilly Dally away with him, for not one of them ever saw him again.



For heavy duty—the power which serves industry is now available to many farms.

Electricity can give the farmer much now—and more later

THE FARMER wants new equipment. His own may be "pretty fair," but a practical sense shows him how much more could be done with better. He wants it; but he first wants to make sure.

Users of farm-electrical equipment today are reporting good results. But the development of electrical machinery for the farm has just begun. Electrical manufacturers, aided by farm organizations and agricultural schools, will continue to make better machinery, improve the old and work out and test new uses for electricity. What discoveries in farm economy may lie ahead!

The electrical industry is bring-

ing all the weight of its industrial experience to the service of the farmer. With its vast system of interconnecting lines, it was never better prepared to serve. The farmer wants not only light but every form of power that will make life on the farm as comfortable and convenient as in the city. A rural civilization will arise, worthy in every way of the farmer's dream.

Groups of farmers who can assure their local power company of a sufficient demand for current to make a new line self-supporting will find the company glad to cooperate. Ask your power company for information.

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

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FREE! BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOG and AMAZING SPECIAL OFFER

6 tube Super 36

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

MIRACO comes completely assembled, rigidly tested and fully guaranteed. 3 yr. guarantee. Operate your Miraco with batteries or FROM ELECTRIC HOUSE CURRENT—as you prefer. Choice of beautiful consoles (with built in orthophonic type speakers) or table cabinets. Insure complete satisfaction and save or make much money on sets, speakers, tubes, batteries or A. B. and C. light socket power units—deal direct with one of America's oldest radio makers of fine radios (8th successful year). (8 Tube \$69.75)

MAIL THE COUPON

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ADDRESS

WEST RADIO CORPORATION, Pioneer Builders of Sets 452-B Miraco Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

WITHOUT OBLIGATION, send me free literature, AMAZING SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE OFFER, testimony of nearby users, etc.

A detailed black and white illustration of a vintage agricultural machine, likely a reaper or mower. The machine is mounted on a four-wheeled carriage. The side of the carriage features the text "OHIO" in large letters, with "1892" below it. Further down, smaller text reads "Manufactured by" and "Patented". The machine has a large, complex cutting mechanism at the rear, including a series of blades or rollers. A person is seated on the carriage, operating the machine. The overall design is characteristic of late 19th-century agricultural equipment.

Black Hawk Planters

A black and white photograph of a vintage motorized agricultural machine, likely a tractor or a specialized plow. The machine features a large, heavy-duty frame with a prominent front wheel and a smaller rear wheel. It has a complex arrangement of mechanical components, including what appears to be a plow or tillage implement at the front, and a steering mechanism with levers and handles. The overall design suggests a rugged, early 20th-century piece of farm equipment.

Disc Harrows

A detailed black and white illustration of a mechanical roller or press machine. The machine features two large, horizontal rollers with a ribbed or corrugated surface. It is mounted on a sturdy frame with four wheels. A hand crank or lever is visible on the right side, and various adjustment mechanisms are present on the left. The machine appears to be designed for processing raw rubber sheets.

Pulverizers



The 1927 International Live Stock premium list is now available to those who request them at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS SCORE AT WATERLOO.

WINNING junior champion bull, and sliding three cows into second, third, and fourth positions in mature classes, gives Michiganders right to be proud of Holsteins representing the Wolverine state at the Annual Dairy Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.

The junior champ was De Cream Co. Calamity Posch, shown by the Detroit Creamery Farms, of Mt. Clemens. He has been going good all season, being junior champion at Ohio State and Michigan State Fairs.

The cow that stood second in mature cow class provided a sensation for the ringside. She had never been shown, except in small fairs in Michigan this season, then to step out in a show claimed by many to be the dairy classic of America, was most unusual. Tulip Beauty, ten-year-old matron owned by the Michigan Reformatory of Ionia, is the cow that won this honor. Next to her was the famous Bell Farm Hattie, owned by Detroit Creamery Farms, and next in line came Bess Ormsby Korndyke Jewel, owned by A. H. Buhl, of Oxford.

Out of sixteen animals shown, thirteen got into the money. Buhl's two-year-old bull landed fourth. The three-year-old bull sent by J. B. Jones, of Romeo, also took a fourth prize. Detroit Creamery's two-year-old heifer grabbed off sixth. Other animals shown by those mentioned, and by E. M. Bayne, of Romeo, lit in seventh, eighth or ninth positions.

The Michigan Holstein herd is going on to the National Dairy Show at Memphis.—J. G. Hays.

SOME OF MICHIGAN'S LEADING JERSEY HERDS.

MICHIGAN Jerseys under test in dairy herd improvement associations are showing their ability at the pail in a striking manner. A summary of the leading herds discloses that the ten highest butter-fat producing herds lists five pure-bred Jersey herds among the leading ten.

There are 2,780 herds of all breeds under test in the 106 Michigan dairy herd improvement associations. Approximately 30,000 cows are tested each month in these organizations, so that the honors won by these herds indicate their worth as efficient butter-fat producers. The first five herds listed in the following group table ranked among the leading ten herds in Michigan's associations. In addition there are five other Jersey herds listed, which would compose the group of ten leading Jersey herds under test in Michigan during 1926 and 1927:

First. H. M. Atwater, of Bravo Michigan, member in the West Allegan Association, is the owner of the highest-producing Jersey herd. His small herd of pure-bred Jerseys averaged 519 pounds of butter-fat and 10,132 pounds of milk testing 5.12 per cent. This herd has been tested for five years in the West Allegan Association. The record was made on twice-a-day milking. In 1926 the Atwater herd ranked twelfth high for all breeds in herd production for the state.

Second. Henry Meyers, of Rothbury, possesses a herd of six pure-bred Jerseys which has excelled in Michigan dairy herd improvement associations for a long number of years. Mr. Meyers has been a member of the Oceana D. H. I. A. for five years. In 1924 this herd of pure-bred Jerseys was second high in butter-fat production for all herds under test. In that year the herd produced 488.8 pounds of butter-fat and 9,198 pounds of milk. In 1925 the six pure-bred Jerseys in this herd averaged 493.3 pounds of butter-fat, and 9,155 pounds of milk ranking fifth high for all herds under test. In 1926 this same herd averaged 499.0 pounds of butter-fat, and 9,571 pounds of milk, ranking eleventh high for all herds under test, and third high for

Jersey herds. For the year just concluded this herd of 5.2 pure-bred Jerseys has averaged 511.4 pounds of butter-fat, and 10,241 pounds of milk testing 4.98 per cent. Retests were conducted in this herd. The remarkable production during the years listed indicates that this herd is one of the really outstanding herds of the state.

Third. D. J. Dinsen & Son, members in the Kent-Alto Association, are the owners of a herd of seven pure-bred Jerseys averaging 490.6 pounds of butter-fat, and 8,961 pounds of milk testing 5.48 per cent. This herd has been in the testing association for two years.

Fourth. L. C. Morse, member in the West Allegan Association, is the owner of five pure-bred Jerseys, which averaged 8,967 pounds of milk and 476.2 pounds of butter-fat, test 5.3 per cent.

Fifth. Edward Coupar, member of the Sanilac No. 2 Association for three years, has a herd which averaged 469.8 pounds of butter-fat, and 8,563 pounds of milk. This herd of pure-bred Jerseys tested 5.48 per cent.

Sixth. R. D. Bancroft, member in the Kent-Alto Association for four years, is the owner of a pure-bred and grade herd of Jerseys, which produced 8,593 pounds of milk, and 467.1 pounds of butter-fat. This herd of 9.5 cows tested 5.44 per cent.

Seventh. G. N. Carman, member in the Allegan-West Association, is the owner of a pure-bred herd of Jerseys which averaged 8,500 pounds of milk, and 465.6 pounds of butter-fat. This herd has been tested for two years in the West Allegan Association.

Eighth. Wayne Kelley, member in the Central Allegan Association, and owner of six cows which averaged 8,361 pounds of milk, and 457.8 pounds of butter-fat, test 5.47 per cent.

Ninth. John K. Worthington, member in the Ingham-Lansing Association for three years, owns the ninth highest producing Jersey herd. This herd of 5.7 pure-bred Jersey cows produced 8,002 pounds of milk, and 455.4 pounds of butter-fat, test 5.69 per cent.

Tenth. F. R. Mosier is the owner of the tenth highest producing Jersey herd and belongs to the Allegan-West Association. This herd averaged 455.1 pounds of butter-fat, and 8,928 pounds of milk testing 5.12 per cent.

Continuous herd production over a period of years has resulted in bringing to these herds, not alone high averages in butter-fat production, but also greater profits through increased yields over cost of feed.

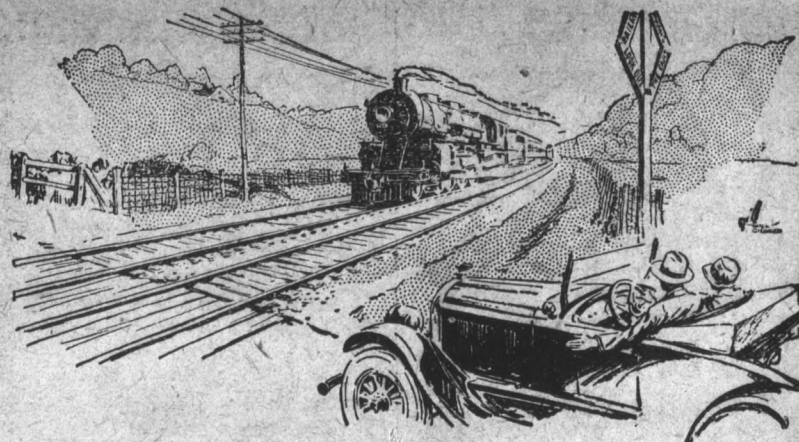
GRADES VS. PURE-BREDS.

MANY times dairymen compare notes regarding how good grade cows are when compared with pure-bred cows. Facts gathered through Michigan herd improvement associations throw light on the question of how profitable pure-breeds are compared with grade cows, considering only milk and butter-fat production.

Occasional individual pure-bred cows have not produced as much butter-fat as the best grade cows. A total of 4,836 pure-bred cows on test for twelve months, show that they produced an average of 8,637 pounds of milk testing 3.8 per cent, and 332 pounds of butter-fat. For the same period of 1926 and 1927, and under similar conditions, 6,956 grade cows show that they averaged 7,722 pounds of milk testing 4.1 per cent, and 315 pounds of butter-fat.

There is no question but what grade cows are culled out more closely and severely than pure-bred cows. Thus these figures are more nearly a comparison of the very best grades against the pure-breeds retained on Michigan farms. The same methods of culling out low-producing pure-breeds are needed in improving Michigan dairy cattle as are now in vogue in culling out low-producing grade cows.

Further, good grade cows get all (Continued on page 377).



CAUTION gets results

70% of the accidents at grade crossings last year occurred in daylight.

63% occurred where there was no obstruction to a clear view of the crossing.

In a large majority of the accidents the automobile drivers were familiar with the crossings.

And 20% of the accidents were caused by the automobile running into the train.

These are the outstanding facts about grade crossing accidents—the growing number of which has become a national problem.

The railroads were the prime movers in the inauguration of organized safety. And for years they have undertaken every measure within their ability to promote it.

Passenger fatalities have been re-

duced by more than 67%, and accidents to railroad employees are less than a third of what they were twenty years ago.

Caution gets results.

Grade crossing accidents can be reduced tremendously if caution will be exercised by the individual, encouraged by the authorities and enforced by public opinion.

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

Howell Sales Company of Livingston County

OCTOBER 20th, 1927, 12:00 O'clock Noon

Sales Pavilion, Fair Grounds, Howell, Michigan

50 Head Registered Holstein Cattle 50

6 young bulls, several from dams with good C. T. A. records, one from a 37 lb. cow with 875 lbs. butter and 22,089 lbs. milk in 305 days.

44 females, 24 cows that will be fresh at sale time or will freshen soon after.

Included in the sale is a consignment of 10 yearling heifers and two young bulls from the Well-known Herd at Traverse City, Mich. They are sired by their best Herd Sires and several of the heifers are bred to their famous Herd Sire, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 50th.

Auctioneer, J. E. MACK.

JAY B. TOOLEY, Secretary, Howell, Michigan.

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

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

\$300.00 BUYS five high grade Holstein heifers six to eight months old, one registered, and one registered bull six months old not akin to heifers. All nicely marked and from good producing dams. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL dropped April 11th, 1926. Dam's R. O. M. Record 5,763 lbs. milk, 345 lbs. fat, age 1 yr. 7 mos. price \$100. H. C. WHIPPLE, Augusta, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM, Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

SIX Bred Heifers, registered Jerseys, herd Federal Accredited; choice individuals, \$150 each. Ira W. Jayne, County Bldg., Detroit. Farm at Eenton, Mich.

Stockers & Feeders

Calves, Yearling & Twos; 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.

Additional Stock Ads. on page 375



MULE-HIDE ROOFS
"NOT A NICK IN A MILLION FEET"

Old Roofs Made New!

Increase the resale value of your home at the same time.

No need to remove present roof if shingles are firm enough to hold new nails.

Homes reroofed with Mule-Hide are more comfortable to live in. Warmer in winter. Cooler in summer.

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See your Mule-Hide Dealer. Get his low cost estimate either for a Mule-Hide Roof applied or just the material.

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SHIP YOUR DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY TO DETROIT BEEF COMPANY

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

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



Heaves
prevent a horse from doing good work
Cure the heaves and you have a horse worth its full value in work or money. Send today for

Fleming's Tonic Heave Powders
\$1.00 per package, postpaid. Successfully used for over 30 years. Not only are results wonderful in treating heaves, but Tonic Heave Powders "tone up" a horse and keep him in tip-top condition all the time. Your money back if it fails. Know how to recognize and treat over 200 diseases of horses and cattle by writing now for FREE copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

FLEMING BROS., 106 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO



K-R-O
Kills Rats Only

This new powder kills rats and mice but nothing else

Get rid of rats without danger to your children, livestock, pets or poultry.

Think what this means to you!

K-R-O may be used freely in the home, barn or poultry house with absolute safety. Actual tests have proved that it kills rats and mice every time but other animals and poultry are not injured by the largest doses.

Not a Poison

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus or barium carbonate. Made of squill bulbs—the new safe way urged by government experts. At your druggist, 75c. Large size (4 times as much) \$2.00. Or sent direct from us postpaid if he cannot supply you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

A Club Family

By E. G. Amos

CHIPPEWA county has been famous for a great many years as a hay producing center. With this market declining, the farmers in that county are turning to other farm practices, chief of which is dairying.

A little north of Rudyard is a group of farmers of Holland descent, who are leaders in the dairy movement. These fellows are natural dairymen and, of course, all keep a herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Art Talsma is one of the leading farmers in this group. He is building a fine herd of real milk producers, and more than that, he is building for permanence by interesting his boys in the farm through club work. He has three sons in calf club work, each building a herd of his own. Egbert Talsma, age sixteen, has been in club work

tober and November. These cows produced \$4.00 above the average of all cows, and as much as \$9.00 more than those cows freshening during the spring and summer months.

The largest amount of butter-fat is also produced by cows in this season. The next most profitable season proved to be the winter months of December, January and February.

The fall group of freshening cows averaged 8,248 pounds of milk and 334 pounds of butter-fat, while those freshening during the winter averaged 8,108 pounds of milk and 321 pounds of butter-fat. Cows freshening during the spring and summer months averaged only 7,650 pounds of milk and 303.5 pounds of butter-fat.

These results are the findings on nearly 12,000 cows under test in Mich-



The Talsma Boys Are Getting a Good Start in Club Work.

four years; John, age twelve, three years, and Raymond, age nine, one year.

Egbert started in club work in 1924 and placed on the first dairy judging team at Chatham, which took him on a free trip to the State Fair. He won another trip to Detroit in 1926, also some sheep that were put up as a prize for sheep judging at Camp Shaw in 1926. Not content with these honors, in 1927 he made the highest individual score in general live stock judging that was made at Camp Shaw.

This year he organized his own club, consisting of twenty-two boys in his own community, and acts in the capacity of leader for this group. This group holds their own meetings without the assistance of the county agent and carries on a very successful program.

John, his brother, won a trip to Detroit this year and is another live wire that will go far in his chosen line. The boys own six head of pure-breds now—Egbert, three; John, two, and Raymond one.

Egbert is going to Michigan State College this winter to study dairy production. All three boys are greatly interested in dairying, and with the encouragement they get from "dad" will make some real leaders in their community.

The Talsma family has been a member of the cow testing association since its inception in Chippewa, and usually have a few cows right near the top each month. Art Talsma is a real individual himself, and would place high were farmers in the Upper Peninsula scored.

FALL FRESHENING COWS PAY BEST.

THE season of freshening of Michigan dairy cows plays an important part in the profitability of Michigan cows. Records tabulated through the Bureau of Dairying, Washington, D. C., and sent to the Dairy Department, Michigan State College, show that all cows on test for twelve months in 1926 and 1927 in Michigan dairy herd improvement associations make the most money when they freshen during the months of September, Oc-

igan, and based from results obtained from cows freshening during the association year.

HOGGING OFF CORN.

IN order to ascertain if it is advisable, when hogging off corn, to purchase the protein needed, in the form of tankage, or grow it in the form of rape or soy beans, a series of experiments is being conducted at the Michigan Station.

Three lots of corn of one acre each were planted, with eight and two-thirds pounds of Post's yellow dent corn per acre. Lot one was sown with Dwarf Essex rape at the rate of eight pounds per acre immediately after the last cultivation of the corn. Lot two was planted with Manchu soy beans at the rate of nine and one-half pounds per acre, immediately after the corn was sown. No other feed except minerals was given the pigs placed in these two lots. The pigs in Lot three had access to sixty per cent tankage in a self-feeder, as well as to the mineral mixture.

The mineral mixture used consisted of forty-five pounds of steamed bone meal, twenty pounds of pulverized limestone, and thirty pounds of common salt placed in self-feeders. Water was available at all times in an automatic waterer placed in each lot.

When the pigs were turned in, the corn on each lot was mature enough to keep if cut and shocked. There was an abundance of rape in Lot one throughout the entire experiment. The soy beans in Lot two were well filled and most of them were ripe enough to pull, although there were many green leaves on them in several parts of the lot, when the pigs were turned in. Practically no leaves, but considerable soy bean grain was left at the close of the experiment.

Each group of pigs was given a shelter, with straw for bedding.

The following conclusions were drawn by the men having this work in charge:

1. Very satisfactory gains were made by all the pigs, especially those in the tankage and rape lots.
2. There was little difference in the feed requirements for 100 pounds of

gain of the different groups of pigs.

3. The value returned per bushel of corn consumed differed but little in the three lots. Although the tankage-fed lot returned a slightly lower value per bushel of corn consumed, these pigs gained more rapidly than did the others, especially those in the soy bean lot, and were therefore finished for market earlier.

4. The values returned by the hogs for the corn consumed, as shown in this experiment, indicates that hogging down corn is a rapid and economical method of converting this crop into pork.

INTERNATIONAL ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 1.

ENTRIES in the individual classes of the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, November 26 to December 3, close on November 1, and in the carload division on November 19, according to Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide. Grain and Hay Show entries may be made up to November 10.

The premium list which Mr. Heide is distributing among prospective exhibitors, offers nearly \$110,000 in cash prizes, as well as many valuable trophies, medals, and other coveted awards. Over forty distinct breeds of beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine, as well as numerous grades and cross-breeds, and twenty-two different crops will compete in nearly 1,050 classes. Roughly, \$45,000 will be distributed among the winners in the cattle classes, \$28,000 in the horse division, \$10,000 each in the sheep and swine departments, and \$15,000 in miscellaneous contests.

SUNLIGHT AND FEED FOR UNWEANED PIGS.

THE first few weeks of a pig's life determine, to a great extent, its usefulness. A thrifty pig overcomes obstacles, while a weak one becomes susceptible to disease. Sunlight and feed are the factors that determine, to a great extent, the thrift of the pigs. Sunlight is a disinfectant, as well as a natural tonic. The pigs that are fed during the winter months where there is an abundance of sunshine, are usually thrifty, healthy, and money-makers.

Pigs often lose considerable weight when weaned, and two or three weeks are required to bring them to a profitable gain. This condition is due to the fact that the pigs have not received sufficient grain before and up to the time of weaning. A "pig fence" where the pigs may readily have a feeder and be able to eat good ground oats at their pleasure, is an assurance against a setback at weaning time. The "pig fence" permits the small pigs to enter while the old sows are kept out. Some farmers also sloop the pigs, which gives them a double feed—since they can eat with old sows and also in the feed lot. A self-feeder filled with ground oats and corn, and a liberal amount of tankage in the pig lot, is a double assurance of profit from the future hog sale.

If the suckling pigs have access to a self-feeder of ground oats and corn and tankage or skim-milk, they will not lose weight, or become stunted when weaned.—H. Holt.

DAIRY BARN WALLS.

TAR paper applied to studding is very likely to sag and leave openings between the joists. There is practically no difference in insulating value in the two methods of applying material. There is some advantage in having a dairy barn smooth on the inside. On the other hand, there is a disadvantage of having a hollow wall to harbor rats and mice.—F. E. Fogle.

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY



For Home Use, Too

Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

Save your corn!



CORN IS MONEY

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

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

DICKELMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
618 Main Street, Forest, Ohio

CATTLE

FOR SALE 160 head of choice feeding steers, Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus, also 625 choice feeding lambs. Address **A. M. WELCH**, Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE One carload feeder steers, weight about 750 lbs. Good color. **A. L. DAVIS & SON**, Merritt, Mich.

FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn bull calf, 6 mos. old. **CLAIR I. BROWN**, R. No. 10, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE 3 Registered Shorthorn Bulls, T. B. tested. **F. M. JONES**, R. 1, Grand Ledge, Mich.

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 typy.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY spring and fall boars of popular blood lines. Write or come and see them. **Jesse Bliss & Son**, Henderson, Mich.

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 also fall pigs, recorded free. **OTTO SCHULZE & SONS**, Nashville, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS

Our 9th Annual Sale, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1927. Twenty-six gilts and fifteen boars sell. Choice individuals, choice breeding, your choice at your price. We like good Poland—so do you! Write now for catalog and plan to attend. Sale at farm. **WESLEY HILE**, Ionia, 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.

POOLING WHEAT IN CANADA.

(Continued from page 363).

vantage, the pool farmers of Western Canada know that they are receiving more money for their crop than they received before and immediately following the war. Admittedly, not all this improvement is due to the Pool, as Canada has had three good wheat crops in succession, and wheat prices have been better than just before or after the war. However, some of the improved financial status of the pool farmers is without question due to the Pool's method of paying for the grain sold by it.

Orderly financing is what the business men and bankers of the prairie provinces term the Pool's methods of payments. Paying for the wheat in four installments has removed the necessity of running a line of credit to the extent farmers once ran. Wheat is the one great cash crop of the prairie provinces, and will remain so for many years to come, and naturally, when the farmer sold all his wheat in the fall he received the bulk of his year's income in those months.

The old practice was to sell the wheat after threshing, pay the banks and stores what they had coming, and if there was anything left the farmer naturally felt flush and had a tendency to "blow" himself. Then in the spring he started borrowing again, at eight per cent or more, and by fall he had to sell his wheat again to meet his obligations. Under that practice the farmer financed this year's crop from what he expected to get for it. Now the pool farmer finances this year's crop on the basis of what he got for last year's crop.

The initial payment in the fall or on delivery, usually takes care of obligations then coming due; the spring payment carries him through threshing; then he still has the final payment coming in September. This distribution of the wheat money has certainly made pool farmers wiser spenders. It has placed them on the same basis as the salaried man, who, if he received his year's wages annually, would probably spend freely for a month or two and then be hard up for the rest of the year.

Reduce Bank Borrowings.

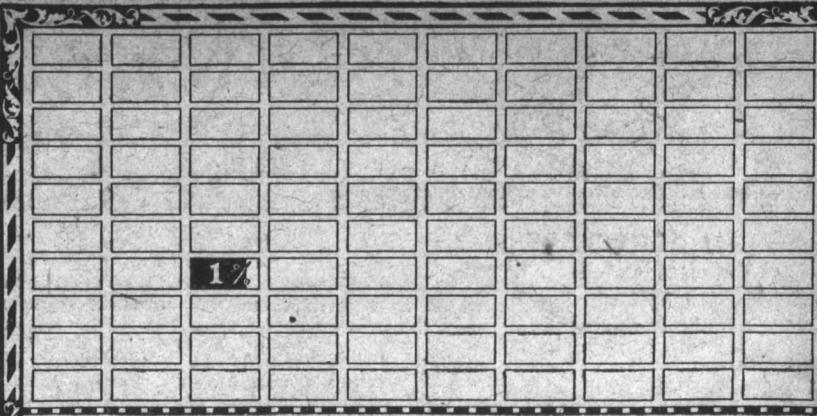
This system of payments has cut down some of the borrowings at the banks, as the pool farmers are adjusting their operations to this new system. This is indicated by the experience of one farmer who had gone to town last July to borrow \$500 to buy some harvesting equipment. Before going to the bank he went to the post office, and there was his pool check for over \$600, representing his third payment. Naturally, he didn't borrow any money. The bank lost that loan, but the bankers feel that what they lose directly has been more than made up by the increased prosperity of their customers.

WANT MICHIGAN MILK.

THE Northwestern Cooperative Sales Company, of Wauseon, Ohio, recently held a series of meetings in Monroe county to find if that territory would supply whole milk for the Toledo market. The Ohio company corresponds in territory to the Michigan Milk Producers' Association in Michigan.

Recent purchases of pure-bred cattle by farmers of Ogemaw county, include five Holsteins bought by Earl Stephens from Frank Withey, and a bull obtained by Jim Shepherd from the Traverse City herd.

The president of the County Jersey Breeders' Association, and Clair Taylor, county agricultural agent of Allegan county, recently went to Kentucky and purchased a carload of grade Jerseys for farmers of Allegan county.



LESS THAN ONE PER CENT

*An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and
Telegraph Company*



No ONE person owns as much as 1% of the capital stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The company is owned by more than 420,000 people, with stockholders in every section of the United States. It, in turn, owns 91% of the common stock of the operating companies of the Bell System which give telephone service in every state in the Union, making a national service nationally owned.

The men and women owners of the American Telephone and Telegraph

Company are the largest single body of stockholders in the

world and they represent every vital activity in the nation's life, from laborer and unskilled worker to wealthy and influential executive. Although the telephone was one of the greatest inventions of an age of large fortunes, no one ever made a great fortune from it—in fact, there are not any "telephone fortunes." The Bell Telephone System is owned by the American people. It is operated in the interest of the telephone users.

The Miller Jersey Farms
Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Fourth Public Sale, Monday, Oct. 24th
50 HEAD OF REGISTERED CATTLE

The blood of Sybil's Gamboge, Oxford Sultan of Oaklands, Jersey Volunteer, Folra's Queen's Raleigh and Golden Tycoon. The first time that Jerseys of this breeding have been offered at public sale in Michigan. Sale under cover, rain or shine. Catalogs on request to

J. E. RUPPERT, Auct.

Perry, Mich.

CHESTER FOLCK, Sales Mgr.

Springfield, Ohio

DAVID B. MILLER & SONS, Owners

Eaton Rapids, Michigan

CHOICE POLAND CHINA boars and gilts of popular blood lines. Come and see them or write. **E. A. CLARK**, Breckenridge, Mich.

Registered Poland China Boar Pigs For sale. **THORNWOOD FARMS**, Ada, Michigan.

Registered Tamworths Bred sows and gilts. **DONALDSON FARMS**, Orion, Mich.

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

SHEEP

Shropshire and Oxford Rams Lambs, yearlings and two year olds. They are a type well grown lot. Some have won at good fairs. We guarantee satisfaction. **LAKEFIELD FARMS**, Clarkston, Mich.

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 Sheepman of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Polled-Delaine. **PARSONS**, Grand Ledge, Mich. R2

Breeding Ewes For Sale—Hampshire, Shropshire grades. All yearlings. Car lots. **V. B. FURNESS**, Nashville, 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.

Delaine RAMS Polled and Horned. 40 olds. Big, husky fellows from good shearing stock. Write for prices or call and see them. **FRED J. HOUSEMAN**, R. 4, Albion, Mich.

Delaine and Rambouillet Rams Michigan Premier flock at the State Fair. Thirty head to select from. Come and see them. **CAL HOON BROS.**, Bronson, Mich., Branch County.

SHROPSHIRE

Offering an extra good heavy-boned lot of yearling and 2-yr.-old rams. Priced right. **D. L. CHAPMAN & SON**, So. Rockwood, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Quality rams at farmer prices, also two tried sires. **H. D. WOODWORTH & SONS**, Potterville, Mich., (Eaton Co.)

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

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 377



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, October 11.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.36; No. 2 white \$1.35; No. 2 mixed \$1.34.
Chicago.—December \$1.30½; March \$1.33¼; May \$1.35½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.37 @1.38.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.01; No. 3 yellow 99c; No. 4 yellow 97c.
Chicago.—December 90½c; March 93¼c; May 95½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 55c; No. 3 white 53c.
Chicago.—December 47¼c; March 49¼c; May 50½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.05.
Chicago.—December 96½c; March \$1.00½; May \$1.01¼.
Toledo.—\$1.06.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.50 f. o. b. shipping points.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$6.00 @ 6.50; red kidneys \$6.75 @ 7.50 to the wholesalers.

Chicago.—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked, in sacks at \$6.30; dark red kidneys \$6.50.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 81c; feeding 70c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed 14; October \$16.20; December imported \$14; December domestic \$16.20; March \$16.35; cash alsike \$14.80; December alsike at \$15; January alsike \$15.20; February \$15.40; timothy at \$1.65; December \$1.70; March \$1.90.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$14.50 @ 15.50; standard \$13.50 @ 14; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$13.50 @ 14.50; No. 2 timothy \$12.50 @ 13.50; No. 1 clover \$12.50 @ 13.50; oat straw \$10.50 @ 11.50; rye straw \$12 @ 13; alfalfa hay, No. 2, at Chicago \$15 @ 23.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$34; spring wheat bran at \$33; standard middlings at \$37; fancy middlings at \$41; cracked corn at \$45; coarse corn meal \$43; chops \$40 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices have been moving sidewise for the last three weeks at around the lowest level of the season. Wet weather in Canada, reports of much damaged grain in Europe, and larger clearances from the United States have stimulated some increase in speculative support, which has offset the growing load of hedging sales. On the basis of available estimates of world production, the wheat situation looks easy and does not justify materially higher prices. The forecasted yields in thirty-two countries of the northern hemisphere total 2,980,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,793,000,000 bushels last year, or an increase of 6.7 per cent. Besides this gain of 187,000,000 bushels, the world carry-over at the start of the crop year was about 50,000,000 bushels greater than a year previous.

RYE.

Rye continues to show more strength than wheat. New export buying has been less active recently, but clearances are large, with nearly 6,000,000 bushels shipped in the last four weeks. This liberal export movement has absorbed the new crop movement so that the accumulation at the terminals thus far has been quite moderate.

OATS.

Oats prices have been relatively stable for the last five weeks. Receipts have been moderate recently and the last two weekly visible supply reports showed moderate decreases. Usually, stocks continue to pile up until much later in the crop year. Of course, the small decreases may have been purely incidental. Private reports point to a further downward revision in the oats crop estimate.

CORN.

The decline in corn prices has been checked for the time being. Private estimates on the crop average about 2,560,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,647,000,000 bushels last year, and an average of 2,767,000,000 bushels a year ago. The area damaged by frost is small thus far, but wet weather recently has prevented ripening, and there is still a goodly acreage subject to injury. Early husking returns have been rather disappointing in some cases, owing to unfilled ears. The total

yield will be larger than seemed possible two months ago, but will still be a small one. Primary receipts of corn have declined recently and probably will be small until new corn begins to move toward the end of the year. The visible supply is large, however, so that no commercial scarcity can occur. Stocks of old corn on farms as of October 1 were estimated unofficially at 160,000,000 bushels, against 270,000,000 bushels last year.

HAY.

Although the marketable surplus of hay this year is larger than usual, receipts at the principal markets since the beginning of the crop year have been about 20 per cent less than last season, explaining part the steady prices this fall in the face of a record crop. Rains have interfered with the movement from the country, and affected adversely the quality of the crop.

BUTTER.

The butter market has been firmly pegged at the high prices of the season, save for a brief flurry last week. Buyers are more conservative as consumptive demand is at last beginning to show the effects of the advanced prices. Production is believed to have reached the low point for the present in the principal sections, and some increase is expected where herds are being fed. Receipts are still relatively small, however, and a large amount of storage butter will have to be used to supplement the supply of fresh.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago, 44½c; New York 49c; Detroit 41 @ 43½c in tubs.

EGGS.

The scarcity of strictly fresh eggs in the principal markets continues to be the prominent factor of strength in maintaining prices. Medium and undergrades move very slowly, as dealers prefer to use storage eggs which are of equal, or better, and more uniform quality. Some accumulation of these lower grade eggs has been reported, but so far the market has shown no effect of pressure to reduce

values. Receipts generally are below the average at this season of the year. Some pullet eggs are already coming to market, and receipts can be expected to show some increase during the next month.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 35 @ 38c; extras at 45 @ 46c; ordinary firsts 25 @ 32c; dirties 20 @ 25c; checks 20 @ 22c. Live poultry, hens 20½c; springers at 22½c; roosters 15c; ducks 23c; geese 14c; turkeys 25c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 25c. Live poultry, broilers at 26c; heavy hens 25c; roosters 16c; geese 18c; ducks 22c.

WOOL.

Wool prices remain strong, although buying has slackened slightly as a result of the moderate advances scored in the last month. The goods situation appears quite healthy, but mills complain of some difficulty in advancing cloth prices to cover the higher cost of raw wool. Consumption of wool by domestic mills in August reached 46,500,000 pounds, grease equivalent weight, largest for that month since 1923. In the first eight months of the year, 230,000,000 pounds of wool, exclusive of carpet wools, were used against 200,000,000 pounds last year. The Argentine and New Zealand clips are expected to be slightly larger than last year, but the increase will make up for only a small part of the loss in the Australian clip. Boston reports sales of quarter and three-eighths blood wools at 45c, grease basis, with most dealers now holding for 46c. For choice delaines, the asking price is now 47c. Quarter-blood territory is quoted at a range of 80 to 85c, and three-eighths at 90 to 93c, scoured basis, depending on quality.

POTATOES.

Potato values continue to be determined largely by market supplies as demand remains on a moderate scale. Rains in southeastern Idaho and Colorado hindered harvesting operations, resulting in some increase in prices. Shipments are increasing rapidly, particularly from Maine and Minnesota. The government estimate for

October is 395,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 5,000,000 from the previous month. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES.

Apple prices have been firmly held as supplies continued scarce. Every state, except New Mexico, is lagging behind in shipments as compared with a year ago. At the beginning of October, eastern states were lagging behind last year by 6,000 cars, and western states had failed to equal the corresponding period in 1926 by nearly 7,000 cars. The apple crop this year will be the smallest in twenty years, with the exception of 1921, if present prospects are fulfilled. Prices should average considerably higher than last year when markets were depressed with heavy offerings. Illinois A-2½-inch Jonathans are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8 per barrel at Chicago.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 80c @ \$3.50 bu; bagas \$1 @ 1.50 bu; wax beans \$1.25 @ 3 bu; beets 75c @ \$1.25 bu; 35 @ 50c dozen bunches; cabbage 50 @ 75c bu; carrots 60c @ \$1 bu; 35 @ 50c dozen bunches; cauliflower \$1 @ 2 bu; celery, Kalamazoo 35 @ 60c dozen; curly 40 @ 70c dozen; cucumbers \$2 @ 4 bu; pickles \$4.50 @ 9 bu; eggs, wholesale, white 45 @ 50c; brown 42 @ 45c; retail 50 @ 60c; head lettuce 50c @ \$1 bu; leaf lettuce 40 @ 60c bu; green onions 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; dry \$1 @ 1.25 bu; pickling onions \$2 @ 5 bu; parsley, root 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; curly 35 @ 50c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.50 @ 2 bu; potatoes 50c @ \$1.50 per bu; poultry, hens, wholesale 28 @ 27c; retail 28 @ 30c lb; broilers, wholesale, Leghorns 25 @ 28c; Rocks 26 @ 30c; retail 33c; ducks 28 @ 30c; geese 25c; dressed poultry 32 @ 35c; ducks 45c; radishes 75c @ \$1.25 bu; horseradish \$5.50 @ 6 bu; squash, Italian \$1 @ 3 bu; summer squash 50 @ 75c bu; Hubbard squash 75c @ \$1 bu; turnips 90c @ \$1.25 bu; 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; green tomatoes 50c per bu; grapes \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; lima beans 30 @ 50c quart, \$2.50 bu; butter 65c; Swiss chard 50 @ 75c bu; honey \$2.40 dozen case; elderberries \$1 @ 1.25 bu; leeks 50 @ 75c doz bunches; crabapples \$1.50 @ 3 bu; celery cabbage \$1 @ 1.25 bu; pumpkins 75c @ \$1 bu; maple syrup at \$3.25 - gallon.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$1 @ 1.10 bu; onions 60 @ 75c bu; celery 10 @ 50c dozen; spinach 75c @ \$1 bu; cabbage, white 65 @ 75c bu; red \$1 @ 1.25 bu; wax beans \$3 @ 4 bu; peppers \$1 @ 2 bu; cauliflower 50 @ 85c flat; turnips, beets, rutabagas and carrots \$1 bu; tomatoes \$2 @ 3 bu; apples \$1 @ 3 bu; peaches \$2 @ 3 bu; grapes \$1 @ 1.50 bu; pears \$1 @ 2 bu; cantaloupes \$1.50 @ 2 bu; pork 12 @ 14c lb; beef 6 @ 14c; veal 15 @ 18c; lamb 17 @ 22c; mutton 12 @ 14c; chickens 18 @ 22c; hens 12 @ 22c; ducks 18c; butter-fat 48c; eggs 40 @ 43c dozen.

CATTLE PRICES IN SETBACK.

PRIME long-fed specialties in the steer trade have moved to new high levels, with \$16.90 paid for heavy weights, and \$16.45 for fat yearlings at Chicago. Kinds selling under \$15.50 have acted rather top-heavy recently, however, losing 50 to 75 cents in the last week, and a similar decline has taken place in the cow and heifer trade.

Feeder cattle buyers are partial to fleshy steers suitable for a short turn on corn, and light steers with quality suitable for long feeds. As usual at this season, plain stockers and feeders are neglected. Average prices are now higher than last spring, and about \$2 higher than a year ago. The movement to the country from the principal markets is considerably below last year.

COMING LIVESTOCK SALES

Dispersal Sale.

November 1-2—Loeb Farm, of Charlevoix, Mich., at Grand Rapids, Mich. 150 pure-bred Holsteins and 16 pure-bred Belgians.

Holsteins.

Oct. 20—Howell Sales Co., of Livingston county, Howell, Mich.

Jerseys.

Oct. 24—Miller Jersey Farms, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 3—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 11.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 20,000. Market fairly active, generally steady to strong; a shade higher on heavy butchers and packing sows; tops \$11.85; bulk good 160-200 lbs. at \$11 @ 11.75; 210-240-lb. weight \$11.65 @ 11.85; 250-300 lbs. at \$11.50 @ 11.80; few butchers 325-350 lbs. \$11 @ 11.25; packing sows \$10 @ 10.35; numerous sales largely \$10.50 @ 10.60; most pigs \$9.75 @ 10.25; strong weights \$10.50 @ 10.65.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Most beef steers and fat she stock strong; cutter cows and weighty sausage bulls strong to shade higher; packers and feeders steady; vealers 25 @ 50c higher; strictly grain-fed steers predominating in run; best steers \$16; yearlings \$15 @ 15.50; bulk of fat steers \$12 @ 14, about \$12; heavy western grassers in run; bulk vealers to big packers \$13.50 @ 14.50, mostly at \$14 @ 14.50; outsiders to \$15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 17,000. Fat lambs fairly active, around 15c higher; asking 25c up on stock; early sales native lambs at \$13.35 @ 13.65; best bid \$13.75; few 110-130-lb. bucks \$11 @ 11.50; culls at \$10 @ 10.50; quality of rangers improved; bulk good \$13.50 @ 13.75; asking up to \$14 for choice sheep; weighty fat ewes \$5.50 @ 6.25; feeding lambs are strong; bulk \$13 @ 13.75; best medium weights bid \$14.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 260. Market is steady but slow.

Good to choice yearlings

dry-fed \$10.00 @ 13.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 10.25 @ 12.25
Handy weight butchers... 8.25 @ 10.00
Mixed steers and heifers 8.00 @ 9.50
Handy light butchers 7.25 @ 8.00
Light butchers 6.00 @ 7.50
Best cows 7.00 @ 8.00
Butcher cows 6.00 @ 6.25
Cutters 4.50 @ 5.00

Canners 4.00 @ 4.75
Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 7.50
Bologna bulls 6.00 @ 7.50
Stock bulls 5.00 @ 6.25
Feeders 6.50 @ 8.50
Stockers 6.25 @ 8.00
Milkers and springers... \$65.00 @ 125.00

Calves.

Receipts 322. Market steady.
Best \$17.50 @ 18.00
Others 8.00 @ 17.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,441. Market steady.
Best lambs \$13.50 @ 13.75
Fair lambs 11.00 @ 12.00
Light to common lambs... 6.50 @ 9.50
Fair to good sheep 5.50 @ 6.50
Buck lambs 7.00 @ 11.50
Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00
Yearlings 8.00 @ 10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 2,380. Market steady and mixed lights a trifle lower.
Mixed \$ 12.00
Roughs 9.25
Light lights 10.75
Light yorkers 10.50 @ 11.00
Good yorkers 11.50
Pigs and lights 10.75
Lights 11.00 @ 11.25
Heavy yorkers 11.60
Stags 7.00
Extreme heavies 10.00 @ 11.00

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,000. Market is steady; bulk 170-200 lbs. \$12 @ 12.15; 230-250 lbs. \$12.25; pigs scarce, around \$11.25 @ 11.50; packing sows \$9.75 @ 10.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady.

Calves.

Receipts 250. Market steady; tops \$18; culls and common \$11.50 @ 14.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Market steady; good and choice fat lambs mostly \$14; buck lambs \$13.50; culls \$9.50 @ 10.50; fat ewes \$6 @ 6.50.

GRADES VS. PURE-BREDS.

(Continued from page 373).

their high-producing qualities from the pure-breds. Thus this is a remarkable tribute to the pure-bred sire, and shows the value clearly in improving the quality of Michigan dairy cattle.

Pure-bred dairy cattle breeders in Michigan, to the extent of thirty-five per cent of the owners of pure-bred cattle, have been testing out the production of their cattle in Michigan dairy herd improvement associations. These men are the pioneers in developing a higher quality of pure-breds in Michigan.

Results are bound to come when this great number of pure-breds are under test, and the figures for 1927 indicate that the pure-breds are widening the gap in butter-fat production when compared with the grades, and when compared with the figures for 1926.

LOWER HOG PRICES DUE SOON.

HOG prices are still close to the summer peak, but the footing is somewhat slippery and a moderate increase in receipts which is inevitable in the next few weeks probably will result in a dollar break. Thus far, the fall movement is not premature. Average weights compare favorably with a year ago, so that light hogs and pigs are not being sacrificed. This means a moderate supply now but will add to tonnage later on. Domestic demand is broad, and export demand is maintained on about the same basis as for several weeks.

The extremely light run of hogs in September gave another opportunity to reduce stocks of product in storage. Holdings of hog meats at seven principal packing points declined 59,000,000 pounds during the month, against 41,000,000 pounds last year, and an average reduction of 52,000,000 pounds. Lard stocks decreased 39,000,000 pounds, against 33,000,000 pounds last year, and an average September shrinkage of 31,000,000 pounds. Remaining holdings are larger than last year, but a fairly complete clean-up is probable before the new accumulation season starts.

LAMB RECEIPTS MAY HAVE REACHED PEAK.

COMBINED receipts of lambs and sheep at seven principal markets in July, August, September were 3,489,000 head, against 3,899,000 head last year, and 3,458,000 head two years ago. These figures indicate that about the usual percentage of the lamb crop has been marketed and that receipts are likely to begin to diminish soon. After a few weeks, a stronger market is probable. Prices are showing no well-defined trend, although the present market is weaker than it has been recently. Choice range lambs are still selling up to \$14 at Chicago. The movement of feeder lambs from principal markets into the chief feeding states up to September 24, was about 25 per cent less than a year ago. This means a lighter supply of fat lambs in late fall and early winter than a year previous, when the market was depressed by heavy receipts from the corn belt.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Huron County.—Most of the corn in this locality is being put in silos. No beans have been threshed as yet, as most of them are still in the fields. Some damage from wet weather is expected. Potatoes and sugar beets are growing fine, and look like fair crops. Fall wheat seeding was late and is now coming up. Fruit is scarce. —T. M.

Osceola County.—About 65 per cent of our corn will mature. Ears are small on account of prolonged dry weather. The bean crop will be of good quality, but the yield will not go above ten or twelve bushels per acre. Potatoes will be light, due to the dry weather. The late planted fields will be benefited by recent rains and continued warm weather, with no killing frosts up to the first of October. Fall sowing of grain is about two weeks later than usual, but the fields are doing well now. Silo filling is in full swing. Potato digging will start in about another week. —A. C.

Mason County.—Most all corn will mature in Mason county. Beans will yield about half a crop. They are, however, well mature. Potatoes will be about seventy-five per cent of a crop. Excessive rains are causing some potatoes to rot. Apples are scarce. Fall seeding has been completed in

fine shape. The wheat acreage was increased about 25 per cent and rye about 25 per cent less than last year. Lamb brings 11@12c; butter-fat 47c; eggs 35c. Some repair work is being done in this locality. —G. T.

Wexford County.—Most of the corn is being placed in silos. Late potatoes will make a 75 per cent crop. More rye is being sown this year than usual. It brings 80c per bushel; butter-fat 47c; eggs 30c; not much building is being done. —G. E.

Charlevoix County.—Beans are of good quality, and about 80 per cent of an average yield. Potatoes will be a fair crop of average quality. Rye and wheat look good. A small amount of early potatoes are being marketed. —F. H.

Tuscola County.—Farmers are busy cutting corn and filling silos. Fully 50 per cent of the corn crop is mature. Fall seeding is completed. On account of the dry weather, plowing was late. The bean crop is of good quality, but the quantity is small. There are some good pieces of potatoes. Recent rains have benefited the crops. Rye 70c; potatoes \$1; butter-fat 43c; eggs 30c. A small amount of building and repairing is being done. Many farmers are planning to fall-plow corn stubs. Recent heavy rains have improved pasture. —J. B.

Marquette County.—The potato crop here is good, and farmers are selling at 90c@1 per bushel. Live stock is in fine condition and pastures are unusually good. —W. P.



Stop Your Baby Chick Losses
Raise 2-pound broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.
Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes: "Raised 97 percent."
A. J. Swineford writes: "Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks."
Mrs. W. Leffler writes: "Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."
Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.
"Cel-O-Glass" Windows
let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chick and up. Ship-ment knocked down—easy to put up. Last a lifetime. Write for illustrated folder and price.
MARTIN CORN CRIBS
save all the corn. Protect against rats, mice, fire and mould. Write for low prices.
The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 218, Mansfield, Ohio

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

SPLENDID FRUIT CROP YOURS—and 78-acre Equipped Farm. In lovely southern Michigan, on state road near village and busy market center; 70 acres tillable, practically level; 900 apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry trees, 6 acres grapes, 5 acres berries for early profits next year; 2 houses of 7 and 5 rooms, good roomy barn, etc.; insured \$5,000. Sacrificing account other business and will leave all crops, including fruit, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, hay, also team, cows, poultry, farm equipment etc. only \$9000 complete, third cash. Clara H. Warren, Strout Agency, Shepard St., Hartford, Mich.

132 ACRES LIVINGSTON CO.—Fully Equipped—A Bargain. So near Detroit, top markets always assured, 90 acres fertile cropping land, spring watered pasture and woodlot; heavy bearing fruit trees, excellent set bldgs., 8-room house, large cement basement barn, garage, etc. Income last year better than \$3,200, and neighboring values \$125 acre, this sacrificed little over \$95 acre, with 3 horses, cattle, sow and pigs, hens, milking machine, equipment and vehicles, \$12,000 complete, part cash. Donald H. Maycock, Strout Agency, Howell, Mich.

120 ACRES—good clay loam soil, level, well-drained, barn 30x50, silo, well, windmill, six-room house, orchard, close to town and school on M-66, price \$4,500, \$1,000 down. Write W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Michigan.

WE PAY 5% ON SAVINGS
—6% ON TIME DEPOSITS—

Write for further information.

Reference any bank in Cleveland.

Established 1916.

GUARANTY STATE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
Euclid at E. 105th St. Cleveland, Ohio

CATTLE

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

SHEEP

For Shropshire Rams including the first prize lamb at Michigan State Fair and five other pairs, write or call ARMSTRONG BROS., Fowlerville, Mich.

FOR SALE 25 registered Shropshire field rams, also 3 stock rams, all sired by McKerron, Warwell and Broughton rams. E. F. GOODFELLOW, Ovid, Mich., Phone 48-5.

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

FOR SALE Oxford rams and ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. T. ABOTT, Palms, Mich. Telephone Deckerville 78-3.

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.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Registered Improved Black Top Delaine Merino rams and ewes. J. H. HAYNER, Stockbridge, Mich., R. W. Hayner, Webberville, Mich.

FOR SALE—Two Reg. Shropshire rams, also ram lambs, at reasonable prices. Write for prices, or call and see them. ROY HOBART, Dansville, Mich.

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWNS. A lot of very good yearling rams, also ram lambs and ewes. HUGH HODGINS, Yale, Mich., Phone 20 J 5.

FOR SALE Oxford and Tunis rams, Red Poll Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. E. S. CARR, Homer, Michigan.

FOR SALE Von Homeyer Rambouillets, rams and ewes. Choice stock. Also a few Delaine rams. E. M. MOORE, Mason, Mich.

For Sale Shropshire rams or ewes. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed on mail order. Come and see. G. W. NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.

Improved Delaine Ewe Lambs For sale. JOHN MEACHAM, Millington, Mich.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—October prices. Yearling females, special rat catchers, \$5.00 each. Young stock, females \$4.50, males \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred English Shepard puppies, 10 weeks old. From strictly heel-driving parents. Males \$8, females \$5. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Earl White, Live Stock Dealer, Arcade, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hunting dogs. My dogs will run any fur-bearing animals. Good open trappers and stay. Donald Anderson, Harrisville, Michigan, RFD No. 3.

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.

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbithounds. Catalogue, photos free, trial. L. J. Adams, Ramsey, Illinois.

OLD FASHIONED black tan Blueticks, Redbone, Coon, Skunk, Opossum, rabbit hounds. Cheap. Trial. C. O. D. Roy Ginger, Herrick, Ill.

FOR SALE—Registered Silver Black Fox, also ranch bred mink, real dark. Hall's Fur Farm, Burt, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS. Dog supplies. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, S. W. 107 Herrick, Ill.

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, Owasco, Mich.

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER—Leaf Chewing or Smoking 5 lbs., \$1; ten, \$1.75. Cigars, \$1.95 for 50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Ky.

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—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1; ten, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers' Union, A5, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF—Mellow, aged, Smoking, 15 pounds, \$1.65. Chewing, \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

POULTRY

MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY 1000 hens, pullets, cockerels bred from special pens and originally intended for my own breeding flock. Large type pure Hollywood strain direct. Sired by high production pedigree males, closely related to high egg record ancestry. Any quantity but prefer to sell in large units and contract for hatching eggs for next spring. Write for prices and description. J. B. Deacon, Imlay City, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George 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, Zeeland, Mich.

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

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

MORE PULLETS than we can winter. Soon lay, same lines as our winners. Heavy laying strains White Rocks, S. C. Red Pullets, \$18 dozen. Faraway Farms, Silver Lake, Ind.

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

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 5 months old. State Accredited, \$1.15 each. H. Knoll, Jr., Holland, Mich., R. No. 1.

S. C. BROWN and White Leghorns 332-eggs. Catalog. Harlem Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

TURKEN COCKERELS—fine stock, over four pounds. Price \$5.00. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, Mich.

TURKEYS

PURE-BRED Bourbon Red Toms \$6.00, also White Rock Pullets. Eva Myers, Ionia, Mich., Star Rt.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced man with small family for general farming. Must be good milker and understand machinery and crops. Everything modern. Located near Ann Arbor. Willing to board men, with pay for same. Permanent place and good wages for right man. No manager or herdsmen wanted. Albert Betky, R. No. 5, Ypsilanti, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

ACTIVE MAN TO BOOK ORDERS, hire sub-agents and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

STRAIGHT SALARY—\$35.00 per week and expenses. Man or woman with rig to introduce Egg Producer. Eureka Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners get results. Try one.

[Double Profits~put the
Winter Sun to Work for You]

FLEX-O-GLASS

PAT. PEND.—T.M. REG.

The World's
Greatest
Authorities
Tested and
Recommend
Genuine
Flex-O-Glass



The large chick was raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. The small chick was raised under glass. Both chicks are from the same hatch and were fed the same.

The American Medical Association Test

The American Medical Association tested Flex-O-Glass for months and found it raised more chicks than any other material. They put 11 chicks under glass and 16 under Flex-O-Glass. After six weeks half those under glass died. Thirteen under Flex-O-Glass were alive and each weighed one-third more than those under glass. This means that with Flex-O-Glass you can raise twice as many chicks with a third more weight per chick at no more feed cost.

The American Medical Association also found that Flex-O-Glass was not affected by months of exposure to wind, sleet, snow and rain. The result of their test with chicks under Flex-O-Glass is the reason why this great scientific authority told 92,500 doctors (members) to recommend our product, not only for poultry house use but for health rooms—enclosed porches, etc. You are safe in accepting the recommendation of the American Medical Association. Order genuine Flex-O-Glass for your whole farm now.

The British Illuminating Society Test

The British Illuminating Society divided a flock of hens for 16 weeks and fed both groups the same. The group that received Ultra-Violet rays laid 497 eggs. The other group laid only 124 eggs. This proves the Ultra-Violet rays alone, which Flex-O-Glass admits from the sun, brought 373 eggs. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

Kansas State Experiment Station Says—

"Some excellent results have been reported by practical poultrymen who have used glass substitutes, which will allow the passage of the health giving portion of sunshine to a considerable greater extent than glass."

Famous Chemist Says—

Dr. Morse, for 45 years Consulting Chemist of Connecticut, says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statements I heartily corroborate. FLEX-O-GLASS makes hens lay, because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate it make hens healthy, chemically active and increases oxygenating power of the blood."



Wonderful For Children

"Enclosed please find a picture of our children taking a sunbath. Showing one most important way we are using the FLEX-O-GLASS besides using for our little chicks."—Mrs. O. T. THOMPSON, Poskin, Wis.

There is Only One FLEX-O-GLASS Guaranteed Most Durable

All glass substitutes are not Flex-O-Glass. The genuine is made on special cloth base having a scientifically calculated mesh that admits the most Ultra-Violet rays and at the same time is doubly strong and durable to resist wind, rain, ice and snow for many seasons. Users find Flex-O-Glass stays bright and new much longer. There is only one Flex-O-Glass and every yard is marked for your protection. Get the genuine and avoid dissatisfaction. Used all over the world.

(Progressive Dealers Wanted)

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.
1451 North Cicero Avenue Dept 651 Chicago, Ill.

your whole farm!
only 3 1/2¢ a square foot—

The Greatest Help Ever Offered the Farmer

Beyond all doubt, Flex-O-Glass has done more to increase the profit in produce and poultry farming than anything else ever offered the agricultural and poultry world. Flex-O-Glass is not just an inexpensive substitute for glass—it is not merely a handy, cheap repair for glass windows. It is a profit earner—it is the practical means of putting the sun to work for you. It

Does What Glass Can't— Admits Ultra-Violet Rays

You have read about Ultra-Violet rays; how they make hens lay in winter; how they make chicks, pigs and plants grow faster and stronger; now they keep children healthy and disease free. Great scientists through their writings in the leading farm magazines urge you to put these wonder rays to work for you. What they mean is—FLEX-O-GLASS your whole farm!

Enclose Your PORCHES

Don't let your porch be a cold, bleak, useless snow trap this winter. Tack a few yards of Flex-O-Glass over the screening or on 1x2 inch wood strips easily. Save fuel, avoid drafts and enjoy a warm, sunlit room flooded with Ultra-Violet rays. Use for work, reading, rest or health room. Also makes a healthful children's playhouse as the Ultra-Violet rays overcome child's aching legs (rickets). The American Medical Association recommends Flex-O-Glass for health rooms. Take their advice. Enclose YOUR porch NOW.



Just Nail Flex-O-Glass On Screen Doors and Window Screens

Why waste money on expensive glass storm doors and windows? Tack Flex-O-Glass—only 3 1/2¢ a square foot—right over screens. Wind-proof, water-tight, won't break, looks neat. And your rooms will be brighter than with glass storm windows and doors.



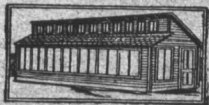
Replace Broken Windows

Quicker, cheaper, better than glass for garage, barn, factory and school-house windows. Poultry and animals do better behind Flex-O-Glass;

men work better in rooms with Flex-O-Glass windows—children do better in school rooms windowed with Flex-O-Glass. Remember! No mill work needed. Just cut with shears and tack on. Stays bright and fresh many seasons.

Makes HOG HOUSES LIGHTER

Hog houses must be light. Flex-O-Glass windows make interior much lighter than glass because sunshine is diffused and sent to every inside corner. Little pigs grow much faster—ready for market earlier—when given Ultra-Violet rays through Flex-O-Glass.



Use in Spring On Your BROODER HOUSE

Put chicks in a Flex-O-Glass brooderhouse. The Ultra-Violet rays will keep them free from rickets. You'll get broilers for market and laying pullets a third earlier. Use 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass for 300 chicks. Read in left column how American Medical Association proved the value of Flex-O-Glass to anyone raising chicks.

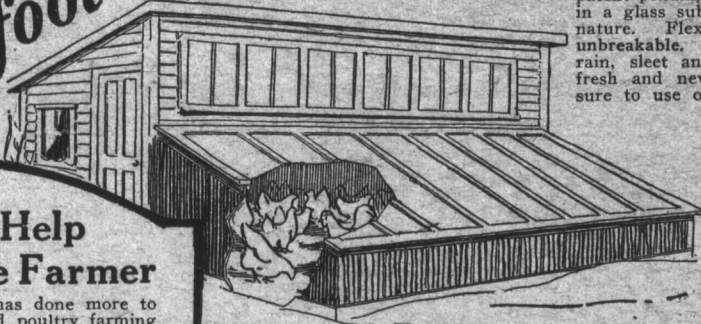
HOT BEDS

Plants grow faster under Flex-O-Glass, and they don't die when transplanted. Flex-O-Glass doesn't chill like glass does and it holds heat longer. Sashes are lighter and easier to handle, too. Use Flex-O-Glass on your hotbeds, cold frames and green-houses.



WEATHERPROOF—UNBREAKABLE

The tremendous success of Flex-O-Glass and the universal endorsement the farm and poultry world has accorded it, has led other manufacturers to claim the same lasting qualities for their products. Hence, to protect you, we want to remind you that Flex-O-Glass is made by an exclusive secret process on which there is a U. S. patent pending, and that this process results in a glass substitute of a far more durable nature. Flex-O-Glass IS waterproof and unbreakable. It DOES withstand wind, rain, sleet and snow. It STAYS bright, fresh and new-looking many seasons. Be sure to use only genuine Flex-O-Glass.



Thousands of Users
PROVE
What
Scientists
Discovered

This Year Gather Eggs All Winter -- Like in Summer

There's a cold storage egg shortage now. Egg prices WILL BE HIGH again THIS winter. Will you have eggs to sell at a big PROFIT, or will you feed your hens for nothing? Invest 5¢ per hen—the winter market price of just one egg—in FLEX-O-GLASS. Put it on a scratch shed, or on your poultry house front, and on windows in place of glass. The Ultra-Violet rays this wonderful material admits will keep your hens healthy and active and they'll lay to the limit in this cozy, warm, sunlit room—even in zero weather. Your hens, under Flex-O-Glass, will pay back the cost of this material in a few days—then they'll pile up a golden harvest of egg profit all through the cold months. Thousands and thousands of poultrymen proved this last year. YOU can do it THIS year. 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass is all you need for 100 hens. Covers scratch shed 9x15 ft. Use same 15 yards in the spring for baby chicks. They'll grow faster and won't get rickets. See Our Special Guarantee Offer on this exact amount below.



Just Cut With Shears and Tack On

You don't need any special mill work; no elaborate frames, no special tools to make a Flex-O-Glass scratch shed or to replace your glass poultry house windows with this wonderful Ultra-Violet ray admitting material. It's very easy to Flex-O-Glass every window on your farm. Just cut Flex-O-Glass to size and nail on. Wind can't tear it off. Rain, snow and sleet does not affect it.

Be Sure to Use Only Genuine Flex-O-Glass

Flex-O-Glass is guaranteed most durable and best. It is guaranteed to admit the most Ultra-Violet rays from sunshine. If it does not make good—we will. If you are not perfectly satisfied, you get your money back without question. We guarantee Flex-O-Glass so unconditionally to protect you. We want you to be sure to obtain only genuine Flex-O-Glass—the only material so rigidly guaranteed. The name appears on every yard—your protection. Read our SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER NOW. See how it permits you to use Flex-O-Glass 15 days at our risk—plenty long enough to start your hens laying like they do in summer—plenty long enough to prove its amazing value as a porch enclosure or on storm doors and windows. Act at once on our Special Offer.

PRICES

All Postage

Prepaid

Per yd. 36 in. wide:
1 yard \$.50
5 yards at 40¢
10 yards at 35¢
15 yards at 30¢
25 yards at 25¢
100 yds. or more at 30¢ per yard, \$30.00

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
Big 15 Yard Roll Postpaid for Only \$5. A large roll of Flex-O-Glass 36 in. wide and 45 ft. long (15 sq. yds.) will be sent you postpaid, for only \$5.00. If a larger roll is wished, send \$8.00 for 25 yds. (3 x 75 ft.) or send \$9.50 for 30 yds. (3 x 90 ft.) Use Flex-O-Glass 15 days at Our Risk. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Return it and you will refund my money without question. Take advantage of our SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER today.

GUARANTEE COUPON!
FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 651
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.
Find enclosed \$..... for which send me.....
yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using Flex-O-Glass for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.
Name.....
Town.....
R. F. D. State.....



A \$5 ROLL OF FLEX-O-GLASS BRINGS \$30 A MONTH.
"I think this glass is very good. On the coldest day when the sun shines, it is just as warm as if I had a stove in there. I sold over \$30 worth of eggs in January. I give all the credit to FLEX-O-GLASS." Yours very truly, HERB. A. ZURBUCHEN, Riley, Wis.



415 PER CENT INCREASED EGG PRODUCTION
"I bought FLEX-O-GLASS about Oct. 1st, 1926, and thereby hangs a tale. Not until January had I any accurate figures on production, so I waited until the end of that month to write you. My FLEX-O-GLASS is still O. K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415 per cent over last year. (One hen laid 25 eggs in January)."—A. A. SHISLER, Macon, Ill.



75 EGGS PER 100 HENS DURING DECEMBER AND JANUARY
"Enclosed find picture of the use I have made of FLEX-O-GLASS in covering a shed 40x16 ft. Three-fourths of my hens were laying in December and January. Now I am using my shed for 1,500 baby chicks, and doing fine."—Mrs. JNO. SHARP, Russellville, Ind.



WARM PORCH
"I used FLEX-O-GLASS to enclose porch with. The porch is just as warm as a little room."—OTTO REPSCHLAGER, Star Shoe Store, Bancroft, Nebraska.

We make the special low price of only \$9.50 for 30 square yards (see Trial Offer above), as many people order 15 yards for a scratch shed and 15 yards for enclosing porches, storm doors, windows, etc. Shipped in one piece.