

MICHIGAN FARMER

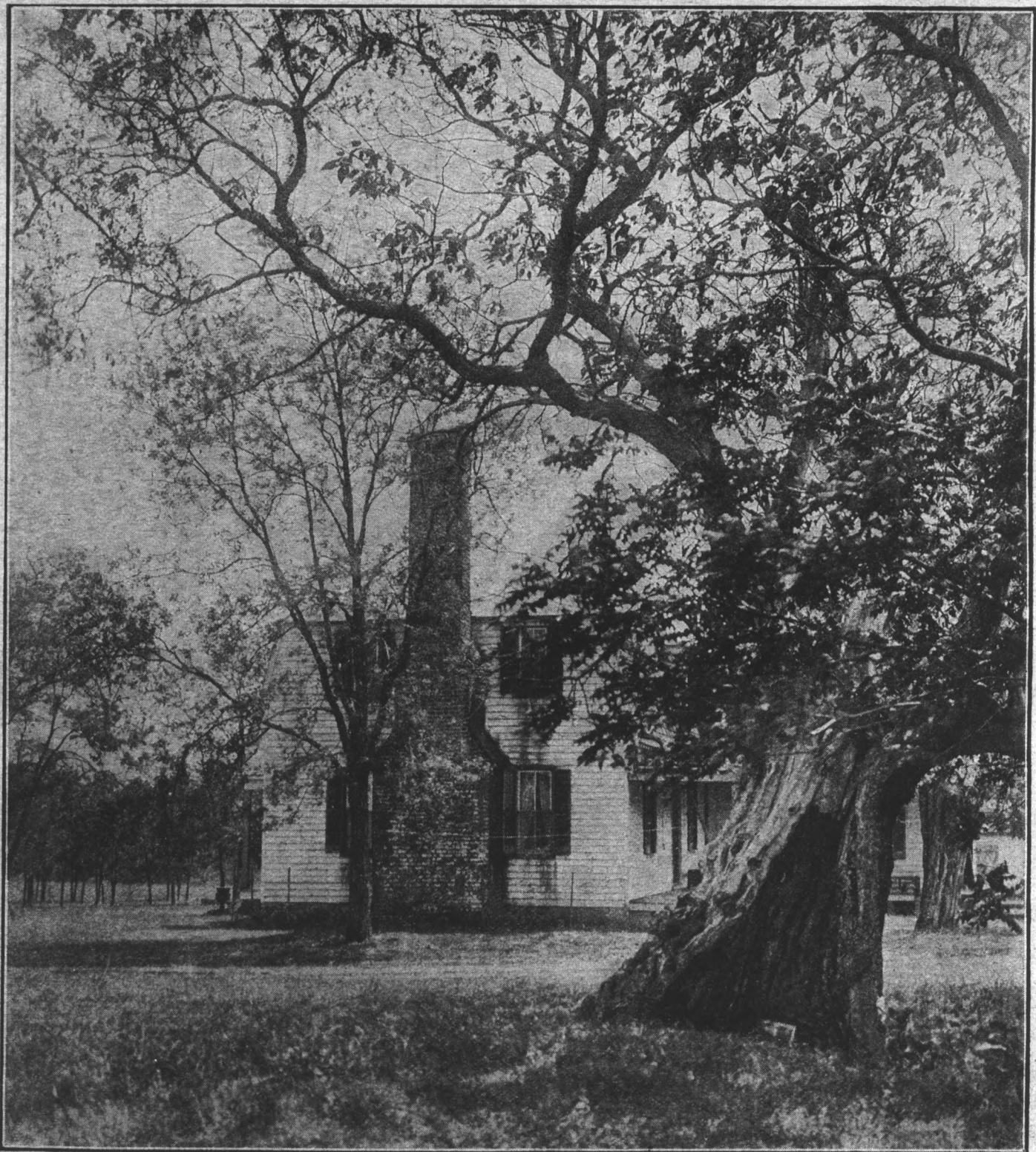
AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CXLIX No. 17

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1927

Whole No. [4783]

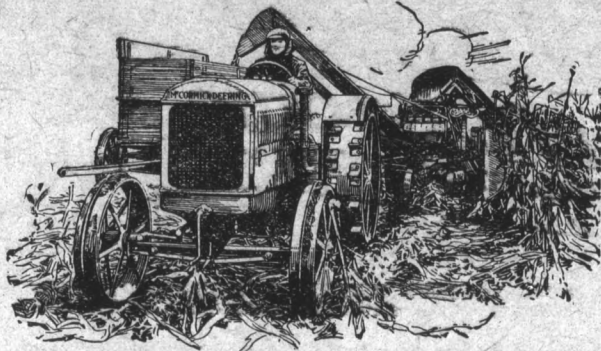


The Moore House at Yorktown, Va, Where Cornwallis Surrendered to Washington

Great Servants of Agriculture

These 4-Cylinder Tractors

McCormick-Deering
15-30
10-20
Farmall



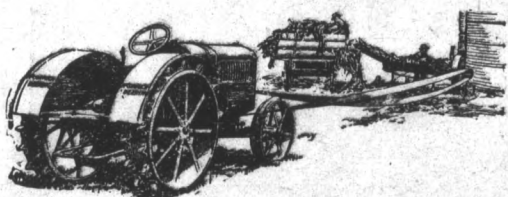
McCormick-Deering 15-30. Three-plow power and capacity. Showing also the McCormick-Deering Corn Picker which goes into the standing corn and does the work of six hand huskers.

THE years of experience of the Harvester Company in the building of power farming equipment has produced the finely developed McCormick-Deering Tractors shown in these three views. One is a 3-plow tractor with power to spare. The others are 2-plow tractors, also with a liberal surplus of power.

Where any member of this trio of tractors is on the job, power farming is at its best, easiest and most profitable level. So popular have the 15-30 and 10-20 been for several years that you can now find them plugging away any day in any farming community in the land. The FARMALL is younger, but already old in service on thou-

sands of corn and cotton farms. It meets the demand for a true general-purpose tractor that will replace animal power for plowing, disking, planting, cultivating, mowing, raking, and all other farm power work.

Put a 15-30, a 10-20 or a Farmall at work—or use the special features of the new Farmall in combination with the 15-30 or 10-20 tractor—and settle your farm power problem for years to come. Hundreds of farms are being handled much more efficiently by the use of two tractors. Write for a catalog, and see the tractors themselves at the McCormick-Deering dealer's.



Above: McCormick-Deering 10-20. Liberal Power for Belt, Drawbar and Power Take-Off.

At right: McCormick-Deering Farmall. It plows, plants, cultivates, mows and rakes—it "does it all."



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

WILL CONSIDER RATES ON AIR CARRIED PARCELS.

A CONFERENCE between officials of the Post Office Department and air mail contractors will be held at Chicago on October 22, with a view to determining what change in the rate on parcel post packages now carried by air mail is necessary. The present rate on parcel post packages is ten cents per half ounce, the same as first-class mail matter transported by air mail. It is known that parcels are carried in Europe by airplane at a much lower rate, but Postmaster General New says that the Post Office Department does not wish to fix any rate of postage on this class of mail matter which will conflict with the express business now handled by private contractors. It will be necessary for Congress to sanction any change in the existing air mail law before a new parcel post rate can be promulgated by the Post Office Department.

Karlograph wireless transmission of photographs will probably soon be an established service between Berlin and Vienna. Already 100 pictures have been sent by this system to Rio de Janeiro, Rome, and other cities.

News of the Week

Ruth Elder, and Capt. George Halderman, both of Florida, started from Roosevelt Field, New York to fly to Paris, but landed beside a Dutch freighter eight hundred miles short of their destination. A broken oil line was responsible for the failure.

Jacob, Henry and Robert Fry, triplets, recently celebrated their 81st birthdays at Pana, Ill. They claim to be the oldest triplets in the United States.

Poland has warned Lithuania to discontinue its provocative methods in confiscating Polish estates and closing Polish schools in Vilna which has recently been made capital of Lithuania although in Polish possession.

Police Magistrate William E. Grundy, of Windsor, Canada, has asked a leave of absence because of the government's investigation of the lack of enforcement of the liquor laws.

Thousands of people struggled to hear Billy Sunday who preached one of his old time hell-fire sermons at the Masonic Temple, Detroit, last week.

Statements from the Mexican government report that the rebellion is well under control. But other information indicates that General Gomez is mobilizing his forces for the capture of the old fields north of Tuxpam.

The United States has dropped from fifth place in the world's ship building to seventh. Denmark and France having surpassed us in the three months ending September 30th.

There has been a notable increase in infantile paralysis cases in New York, Massachusetts, and other northeastern states. Some increases are also noted in Michigan and some states in the west.

Russel Scott, former Detroit-Windsor bridge promoter, and sentenced several times to hang for murder of a drug clerk, hanged himself in his cell in the Chicago prison.

John C. Lodge, uncle of Lindbergh, received a big majority in the primary election in Detroit for the office of mayor, almost receiving double the votes cast for Mayor Smith.

The principality of Liechtenstein, the world's smallest independent state, has asked American assistance to relieve the misery caused by floods which nearly wiped the principality out.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the American hens lay 24,000,000,000 eggs a year.

The Teapot Dome oil lease was lost to Harry Sinclair when the U. S. supreme court decided that the oil fields should be handed back to the navy department. Sinclair and Albert Fall, former secretary of interior, were bitterly scored by the court.

A mysterious fire in the shops of Jackson, Mich., prison occurred last week, a week after the attempt at jail breaking.

A bowl of gold fish caused a fire in a house in Spokane, Wash. The sunlight shining through the bowl, which acted as a magnifying glass, set fire to the curtains.

Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time!

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this \$15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only \$6.00.

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

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

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

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Cedar Rapids Foundry & Machine Co., Foundry St., No. 921, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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Increase Horse Power

Winter holds no fear for you if your horses are shod sharp—if they have on Giant Grip shoes and calks. Safe footing and sure tractive power increases their capacity for work. Calks can be changed easily without removing the shoes. Calks are interchangeable in all Giant Grip shoes. Your horses can always be shod sharp. Giant Grip calks stay in—wear sharp and wear longest. They are your sure protection on icy hills, and your guarantee that your horses will not be working under strain.

Your blacksmith has Giant Grip shoes and calks. Have him put on a set now when sure footing is needed most.

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OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.
THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

STOPS LAMENESS

from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, \$2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

Pleased user says: "Had a very lame horse with bone spavin. Now sound as a dollar; not a lame step in months. Working daily."

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DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXIX

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER XVII

Fire Protection for Lenawee Farmers

Modern Equipment Helps to Emancipate these Folks from the Fire Menace

FIRE both serves and consumes. It is a remarkable servant, but a terrible master. In recent years farm folks in particular, have suffered altogether too much from uncontrolled fires. So heavy has their burden become in this respect, that many old line insurance companies have found rural business unprofitable, and refused to write new contracts on farm buildings.

This attitude of insurance companies has brought no little embarrassment to the farmer. Much study, therefore, has been given to the problem of making farm property more safe from this devouring element. We wish particularly to mention the work done in Lenawee county, where a Rural Protective Association has been formed, that other communities may know of the advantages of such an association.

The whole field was carefully surveyed by both fire experts and laymen, before any plan was proposed. From this study it seemed obvious that with modern good roads, fire equipment could be run from some central point into the surrounding country to fight fires. It was also realized that experienced firemen can subdue fires more effectually than can inexperienced laymen. The Rural Fire Protective Association of Lenawee county was organized to put into effect these two ideas.

Naturally, it took some work to sell

the plan to individuals. But when the farmers of that county understood what could be done, they were more than willing to cooperate. There are now 700 farmer members in the association. These members contributed from \$20 to \$200 to finance the organization. With the funds thus procured they purchased the \$9,000 chemical fire truck shown in the illustration, and also chemical materials to be used therein.

An arrangement was made with the city of Adrian to house, care for, and man this truck. It is kept in the fire station of that city, and is manned by their regular full-time firemen. The

city does this in return for the use of this chemical truck in fighting fires within the city limits.

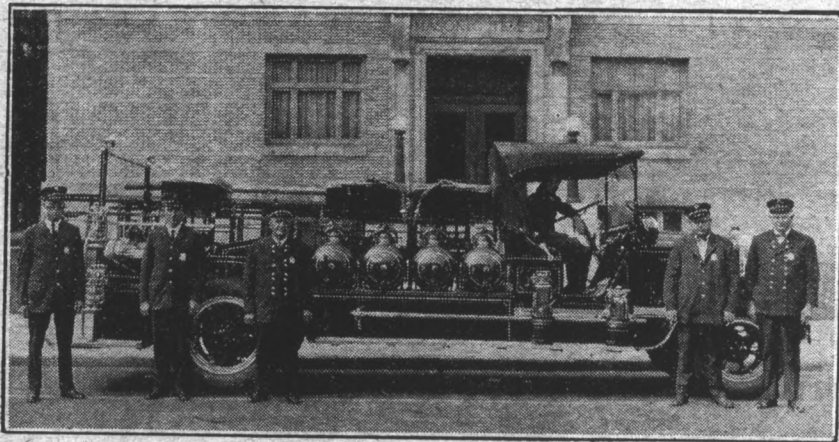
This is how the system works. A farmer discovers a fire. He immediately goes to his home and calls the fire department at Adrian. He gives the department directions for reaching the fire, and he remains at the 'phone until he is certain that the truck is on its way. Recently a fire started nine and four tenths miles from the city of Adrian. In thirteen minutes from the time the call was received at the fire department, the fire truck had arrived on the scene and was ready to extinguish the

flames. This was quicker than the majority of the neighbors could get to the fire. And time is the most important factor in the work.

Further, with this plan, experienced firemen are on the ground to take charge of the work. They know best how to extinguish the flames quickest and, at the same time, how to do the least possible damage to the property. Axes, picks, and other fire-fighting equipment are carried on the truck.

The service of the truck is free to members of the Rural Fire Protective Association. All others are charged according to the distance run and the time required at the fire. No run is made, however, for less than \$100 for each call.

Does it pay? That is the question which most communities would ask. During the year 1926, this fire truck made thirty-two rural calls. It has been carefully estimated that as a result of these calls, \$42,000 worth of property was saved. Since the only expense to the member was the original cost of the truck, plus interest and depreciation, it certainly is evident that no better financial investment could be made by a community. Any community interested should write A. E. Illenden, president of this association, at Adrian, or better, send a committee to discuss the feasibility of such an institution, with H. A. Whitney, chief of the fire department of that city.



Professional Firemen Man this Chemical Truck when it is Taken to the Country to Save Farm Property.

New Corn Dryer a Labor Saver

Does Away with Much Equipment Now Necessary to Fit Corn for Seed

OVER a year ago A. H. Wright and F. W. Duffee, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, started work on a method of drying seed corn which would do away with the time and effort necessarily spent in drying corn on racks, hangers, or various other common methods, all of which required much handling of the ears, even to the slip-shod, trust-to-luck practice of stringing them on the windmill or front porch to dry out as the weather might favor, in the hope of having some of the kernels live over to sprout the next year's crop. This dryer may be operated by electrical, gas, or steam power.

Is Simply Constructed.

The dryer has the appearance of an ordinary, covered grain bin, sectioned off into four small bins of equal size. Each of these bins measures four feet square, and is seven feet high, and each of these individual compartments will hold one ordinary wagon load of ear corn, a quantity which, when dry, will shell out twenty-five bushels. Thus four bins will dry 100 bushels of corn at a time. Since the time for adequate drying is around seventy-two hours, the capacity of such a dryer is 200 bushels a week, or about 1,000 bushels a season.

The mechanical and physical principles involved in drying the corn are as simple as the construction of the container itself. The bins are so built that an aperture one foot in width,

and extending the full height of the bins, divides the center of the dryer, thus separating the dryer into a pair of bins, one on either side of the central aperture. This is, of course, sealed from the outside, but on one end is connected with a blower which sends a great volume of air into the central duct at a pressure sufficient to force the air through the five-foot depth of corn ears. The temperature of the air, as it enters the bins, is kept at as near 100 degrees F. as possible, though the variation may be all the way from ninety to 110 degrees without damaging the corn. However, Wright considers 100 degrees as the best drying temperature.

Each bin, then, is supplied with warm air under pressure, each having a false slatted bottom twelve inches above the floor. There are four openings to each bin—one above and below, opening into the central duct through which the warm air can be forced, and one above and below, at the outside of the dryer, which, when open allows the air to escape.

Now then, actual functioning of the device may be explained. When the vent, from the central duct above a bin is opened, the bottom opening on the same side is left closed, but the bottom opening on the outer side of the bin is left open, and the top one, on the outside, closed. Thus the warm air, forced by the blower through the central passage, enters the bin from the top, passes downward through the

corn, and out into the room through the lower outside vent.

After twenty-four to thirty-six hours of a top to bottom flow of air, the circulation may be reversed simply by reversing the function of the inlets and outlets. Open up the bottom inside one, close the one above on the same side, open the top outside outlet, and close the bottom one, and the current of warm air is reversed through the bin, and passes in at the bottom, upward through the corn, and out at the top of the bin. Thus the corn may be uniformly dried throughout the bins by this method.

The corn is put in the bin in bulk to a depth of five to six feet—just like it is put into a crib. With the present experimental arrangement it takes approximately seventy-two hours to dry a full bin of corn—that is, to reduce it from the ordinary field moisture content of forty per cent, down to the desired amount for storage, of twelve to thirteen per cent. The dryer is completing the job now in that length of time, and with corn containing, when husked, forty-five per cent moisture.

Corn dried rapidly in the dryer is not as susceptible to molds as when dried by ordinary methods.

Although the dryer may not be practical for the general farmer, who saves just enough seed corn for his own use, yet a group of farmers, such as the patrons of a local elevator or creamery, might join together in constructing a dryer in their elevator or cream-

ery, and operate it by power. With a dryer having a capacity of 1,000 bushels of shelled corn a season, quite a number of farmers could be adequately served in this manner.

BEAN RUST.

Please tell me what troubles my garden beans. They look shriveled and spotty.—Subscriber.

There are a number of diseases which attack the pods of beans, and each of these is sometimes known locally as bean rust. The two most serious diseases of the garden bean are the bacterial blight and anthracnose. The organisms which cause these diseases are often carried in the seed, or they may winter over on bean trash left in the field from the preceding year's crop.

The best way to avoid either of these diseases is to plant clean seed on clean ground. The true bean rust attacks the leaves, and if the disease is severe the leaves may shrivel and drop, and the crop may be seriously damaged. There is no method of treating the seed which will be effective against this disease, and spraying or dusting has not proved satisfactory for its control. There are a number of rust proof varieties listed in seed catalogs, but as a rule these varieties are not entirely rust proof, although without doubt there is some difference as to degree of susceptibility in the various varieties.—George E. Starr.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1927

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

 Editors and Proprietors
 1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
 Telephone Randolph 1530.

 NEW YORK OFFICE, 420 Lexington Ave.
 CHICAGO OFFICE, 608 South Dearborn St.
 CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
 PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 261-263 South Third St.

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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXIX NUMBER SEVENTEEN

DETROIT, OCT. 22, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Watch the
Seed
Corn

WE wish again to call attention to the necessity of carefully saving a supply of seed corn for the 1928 crop. Although weather conditions have been most favorable for the ripening of corn, an unusually large number of fields have failed to mature. Furthermore, recent rains have aided in giving the corn a high percentage of moisture which, if not promptly removed, will, by hard freezing, reduce the vitality of the kernels.

While the seed-corn-drying equipment mentioned in this issue can hardly be made available this fall, the article suggests the feasibility of placing seed corn where it will rapidly dry down until the moisture content is around twelve per cent. Often this can be accomplished in a small way by storing the corn near artificial heat, either in the home, or wherever it can be provided. Moulds often develop on corn, but these are prevented where the ears are quickly dried with artificial heat or by placing the ears on a drying rack in some well-ventilated place.

The important thing is that the seed corn problem be given immediate attention by every farmer. A day devoted to this matter now may mean hundreds of dollars difference in the value of next year's crop.

The Rural
Fire
Truck

ON another page of this issue is a story of the co-operative arrangement for fire protection between the city of Adrian and the farmers of Lenawee County. This is not the only place in Michigan where rural people have provided modern fire protection. Among the towns operating fire trucks is the city of Albion where for several years a satisfactory co-operative arrangement has been in operation. A

short time ago the towns people of Pigeon, who were too far removed from the larger cities to secure the service of fire departments, joined the farmers in the surrounding territory to purchase a fire truck. Marlette and Lexington, two other towns in the Thumb district, are now considering similar plans. The citizens of Addison, in the southern part of the state, have arranged to buy a fire truck, the cost of which will be shared with the nearby farming community. The apparatus will be kept in town under an arrangement similar to that explained in the above mentioned article.

All this goes to show that this serious farm problem is gradually being worked out, not only through the co-operation of farmers as a group, but also by extending that co-operation to include the citizens of some conveniently located municipality. The movement has only started, however, and to secure the greatest efficiency in reducing fire losses on farms, the entire public must be educated to respond promptly to fire calls and work together under the leadership of a trained fire chief.

Federal
Farm Leg-
islation

A NUMBER of informal conferences are being held by senators and congressmen from the various agricultural states to formulate, if possible, a farm relief program acceptable to the farm organizations and a majority in both houses of Congress, and at the same time, one that the President will be willing to give his approval.

This naturally is a difficult program. There is, however, a strong sentiment developing against the equalization fee provision of the previous farm relief bills. An attempt undoubtedly will be made to develop a measure that will circumvent this objectionable feature, and at the same time, be made effective in handling the agricultural surplus problem.

It now appears that the farm bloc will be even more powerful in the coming Congress than it was in the sixty-ninth. The attitude of this group of senators and congressmen on other major issues will go far in forcing Congress to give consideration to farm legislation. The tax reduction movement, the public debt problem, flood control legislation, the merger of railway systems, the stabilization of the dollar through the enactment of the Strong bill, or other similar measures—these cannot be successful this coming session without the support of the farm bloc.

With this situation before Congress and the administration and a general election one year ahead, a most earnest effort will be made to formulate a program that will be satisfactory to the mass of producers of farm products.

Is Another
War
Near?

TRAVELERS from abroad report that war clouds are again hanging heavy over Europe. They declare that the nations across the Atlantic are feverishly preparing for an outbreak of hostilities. The Balkan disturbance is said to be only a symptom of an impending conflict.

Italy, at the present time appears to be the most aggressive nation in Europe with an army of 750,000 men ready for action. Germany is reported to be coming back with a large army regardless of the limitations placed upon her military forces. France has 600,000 well-trained men and is said to be spending vast sums for war equipment. Russia seems to be working in the dark, but both Great Britain and France are said to be afraid of what she is doing. In the advent of war what the line-up of nations will be is a matter of conjecture, but in all probability every

European country will become involved in the next struggle.

If this situation develops, it will undoubtedly have its effect on American trade. The future planning of our American agricultural program possibly should be predicated on the possibility of such a conflict in the near future. But, be this as it may, we are wondering if another holocaust of war is necessary to impress upon Europe that saner means exist for settling differences.

Fight Corn
Borer
Now

THE best time to fight the corn borer from the farmer's standpoint is in the fall. The corn borer seals itself in the corn stalk or weed where it is able to pass the severest winter in a most comfortable fashion. If the pest's winter home is destroyed by some of the methods now available to farmers, the chances of the borer's survival are reduced to zero. If a thorough clean-up job is done this fall by putting the corn remnants into the silo, shredding, or burning them, the pest will have difficulty in passing through the winter in condition to reproduce its kind another year. Further, the farmer will find his program of spring work simplified by doing the necessary clean-up work this fall.

Grades
Sell
High

UNUSUALLY good prices are now paid for grade dairy cattle. In many cases the prices for grades are so satisfactory that ordinary pure-breds are being sold as grades. One Holstein shipper states that hardly a carload of dairy cattle leaves his district without carrying some pure-breds with the "papers torn up." One man near Wayland recently sold a pair of grades for \$375. One of these was two years old and the other eight years old. One reliable dealer in grade and pure-bred Holsteins came home one night with a cow buyer to find another buyer camped on his porch. While entertaining these two, his telephone rang, informing him that another buyer was in town. These three were all out-of-state men. This urgent demand for dairy cattle seems to be prevalent throughout the state, but particularly in those counties free of tuberculosis.

Hunting
Season is
Here

WITH fear and trembling the farmers of Michigan will watch the opening of the hunting season for 1927. For most game, Tuesday, October 25, is the day set for this event. We wish to call the attention of farmers to the law passed by the last Michigan legislature making it necessary for hunters to obtain the consent of a farmer before going upon his farm, or woodlot connected therewith, to hunt. It is not necessary for the farmer to post his land under this new law. However, many farmers are putting up "No hunting" signs on which is printed the full text of this new law. This brings the law to the attention of those who should know its provisions. We shall be pleased to have reported any cases that reach the courts through the provisions of this measure.

Borrow
For
Health

DEBT is like any other trap, it is easy to get in but hard to get out of. Nevertheless we Americans spring that trap regularly, for one reason or another. According to an investigation made by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of an eastern city, the most common reason why laboring men borrowed money was to meet expenses incurred during

illness. The records of four-thousand loans extended by eight credit companies showed that 18.7 per cent of the loans to men and 37 per cent of those to women were for this purpose. These figures also included dental bills.

There is no better investment than spending money for improving health, even if one must borrow the money. The most practical and economical road to better health is to set aside a small amount to be invested regularly in promoting and protecting health. By having a periodical examination by the family physician and dentist, by practicing preventative measures, and by observing rules of hygiene, we can be assured of better health at a cost within the means of the average family.

Work

LAST week I was just gettin' ready to write on the Value of Work when Sofie says she already wrote something and sent it in. Sofie is just one of them kind that thinks you've gotta have things ready about a month ahead of time to get it there in time, that's why she wrote 'cause I waited a half day later than usual.

Well, I'm awful glad she wrote somethin' 'cause it was awful hard for me to find anything valuable about work to write about. For inst., work wears out your clothes, makes you eat more, wears your disposition and makes you tired. The more you work the more food you gotta buy and clothes too, so you ain't a bit further ahead than before except maybe a new pair of overalls you got to wear out.



I'd like to be a member of the conservation department of this state. They spend lot of time conserving skunks and minks and etc. to eat our chickens so we'll have to buy more chickens. If the skunk smell was good for anything, it would be O. K. to conserve skunks, but now all they conserve skunks for is to make coats for women to wear who don't work.

Instead of conservin' all these insects and animals, I'd see that energy was conserved. There's a heap o' human energy wasted flippin' and floppin' around doin' things what ain't necessary and doing them before they are necessary. I got cured of doing things before they're necessary by eating apples before they're ripe.

There's some folkses what say they'd rather wear out than rust out. Well, fer them folkses I recommend cradlein' wheat, cuttin' wood with the ax instead of the buzz saw, grindin' you own wheat, makin' your own clothes, etc. If they do all them things and etc., they ain't goin' ta rust out.

I'm in favor of modern conveniences 'cause they conserve human energy. The auto fer goin', the wash machine fer washin', the combine fer harvestin' etc.—they're articles of conservation. I kinda like to go through life ten miles a hour instead of fifty. Goin' ten miles you kin see the scenery in life as you go. But goin' fifty you don't even see what you've knocked over. It takes longer to get to your destination goin' ten miles, but I ain't in no hurry to get to my destination in life. With all the preachin' and scientific stuff, the next world ain't no sure thing. I know what I got here, so I wanta hang on to it as long as I kin. I'm gettin' along pretty good so long as folkses don't bother me with their false prides and ambitions, their hates and envies, and their bills. I don't care to have a fellow present me a bill 'cause it might spoil our friendship and friendship is worth more'n a bill anytime.

HY SYCKLE.

Arenac's Champion Farmer

Alex Shambleau is Selected to this Place of Honor

By B. Wermuth

CHAMPION Farmer Contests were conducted in four Michigan counties the past year. These contests were to determine the farmer in each of these counties who best measured up to a certain standard of excellence in his methods of tillage and live stock husbandry, in the type of home provided for his family, and in his activities as a community builder.

These Champion Farmer programs for counties have been sponsored by the Michigan Farmer, and are conducted in the same manner as the Master Farmer contests for the state of Michigan as a whole. The same score card is used, and the method of choosing the winners is practically identical. The four counties selecting Champion Farmers this year are Arenac, Otsego, Huron and Jackson. This week we wish to give our readers a statement of the methods used by Arenac's Champion Farmer.

Mr. Shambleau, who lives west of Twining, has been farming for twenty years. Previous to that he was a sailor on the Great Lakes. After settling on his farm at Maple Ridge he continued work on the lakes for three years, after which he devoted his entire time to farming. He now owns 240 acres of clay and sandy loam soil, of which 150 acres are cultivated. His good wife and three children have participated in his success.

He would be classed as a book farmer, since his knowledge of agriculture was gained largely through the reading of college and federal government bulletins and the farm press. This naturally has led him to make the best use of stable manures, to plow under green manure crops, and to apply commercial fertilizers, together with lime, where the soil has been found acid. He often plows under clover and then buys hay to feed. By following an intelligent combination of these methods of building up and maintaining the soil fertility of his farm, Mr. Shambleau has made an outstanding success of his farming.

He keeps from eight to sixteen purebred and grade cows, two high-grade sows, about twenty-five ewes, and six horses. Although he does not pretend to specialize in dairying, a considerable portion of his income is derived from this source. He also buys a considerable number of young cattle from less progressive farmers, finishes them and then sells to the local dealers.

His largest cash crop is beans, of which he grows about twenty-five acres. Certified Robust seed is used. Clover sod or new ground is fitted by fall-plowing about six inches deep, top-dressing in the early spring with barnyard manure, and then disking and harrowing frequently until planting time. About 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer is added. Last year the crop yielded twenty-four and one-half bushels per acre. The crop is harvested when about one-half of the pods have turned yellow. Mr. Shambleau states that in twenty years his beans have not picked over five pounds, although last year the crop lay in the field forty days. The beans are cleaned before marketing, and the culls are cooked and fed to the hogs and milch cows, while the pods are used as roughage.

He also grows potatoes after beans or clover. For this crop he spring-plows after spreading about fifteen loads of barnyard manure per acre. Following the first harrowing, about 600 pounds of acid phosphate is broadcast, when the field is further harrowed. Between May 10 and 20, he plants from sixteen to twenty bushels of carefully selected Russet Rural seed per acre. The field then is harrowed frequently with the spring-tooth until the potatoes are coming up, and then

with the spike-tooth until the crop is about four inches high. The crop is cultivated twice with a two-row cultivator, and sprayed at least twice with arsenate of lead. After harvesting with a digger, the crop is either stored in the basement or sold, depending upon market conditions. For the past five years, his potatoes have yielded an average of 200 bushels per acre.

About twenty-five acres are devoted to wheat and rye. A white variety of wheat and Rosen rye are used. These crops follow beans or legume hay. The bean ground is disced, while the clover ground is plowed. Where the land is sandy, 200 pounds of phosphate is applied. On clay loam soil, 200 pounds of 2-12-2 is used. Wheat seed is treated. The average yield for wheat for the past five years has been twenty



Mr. Shambleau Receives the Shield of the Fair Association.

bushels, and for rye eighteen bushels. The crops are sold through the local elevator, or fed on the farm. Straw is used for bedding or spread in the barnyard.

About twenty acres of Worthy oats are grown. The crop follows corn, potatoes, or beans in the rotation. He fits the field by disking. About 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer are used. Average yield for the past five years has been thirty-five bushels. The grain is fed on the farm and the horses pick over the straw during the winter.

About fifteen acres of dent corn are grown each year. The crop follows clover or beans. The field is plowed about six inches deep in the spring, carefully worked down, and fertilized with barnyard manure and phosphate. The seed corn is tested. A two-row cultivator is used. The crop is harvested with a binder. The average yield for the past five years has been sixty-five bushels. The crop is fed on the farm. The fodder is shredded and fed as roughage.

The Shambleau's home has a full basement with an inside entrance. The laundry work is done on the first floor. There is a bathroom on the second floor. Among the conveniences provided are furnace, electricity, power washing machine, ironer, laundry tubs, bathroom, fifty-barrel cistern, force pump, septic tank. A piano, radio and phonograph furnish entertainment. The two daughters have had musical training. Mr. Shambleau belongs to a number of local organizations.

The Arenac County Independent took a leading part in promoting this Champion Farmer program. Local business men, bankers, the county fair association, and O. B. Price, the agricultural agent of the Michigan Central Railway, all backed the enterprise from start to finish.

An extension course in the brooding of chicks will be given in Tuscola

county this winter. Specialists from State College, and County Agent Don B. Jewel, will cooperate in organizing and giving instructions to the groups that sign for the course.

IF THE RECEIVING SET MUST BE INEXPENSIVE.

I HAVE warned our readers repeatedly not to try to build their own radio sets if their idea is to get satisfactory reception at the lowest possible cost. If the chief purpose is to get all the information possible about the principles and construction of receiving sets, and the matter of reception is of secondary importance, go ahead and build a set—and then tear it up and build it another way—it is good experience and a good way to study radio. But if you are inexperienced, and your main object is to get satisfactory reception, do not try to build your own set.

Much better values can be obtained by going to a reliable dealer and buying a standard make. Perhaps you can find one which has been turned in on a more up-to-date model. Aside from tubes and batteries, there is very little about a radio set to wear out, and often wonderful values can be secured in some of these used standard sets. The other day I dropped into a friend's home and noticed he had a different radio from his former one, although I could see it was not a late model. On inquiry I found that he had picked up this six-tube set during his trip to a neighboring city. He volunteered the information that the set, which sold, without accessories, at \$75 three years ago, he bought for \$7.00. Think of it—a three-control, six-tube set without tubes and batteries, for \$7.00. This set had a nice walnut case, which alone would cost him almost \$7.00 if he started in to build a set. He turned it on for me, and so far as I could see, its sharpness and clarity were all that one could ask. Of course, this dealer evidently was anxious to sell, and gave my friend an extra good bargain, but many dealers have standard sets which they have taken in on trades, and which they will dispose of at very low prices.—I. W. D.

RADIO BRIEFS.

HAVING failed to apply for renewal licenses, as specified by the Federal Radio Commission, seventeen broadcasting stations have been put out of business. Two of these stations were Michigan station, WREO at Lansing, and WTHO at Detroit. This reduces the total number of surviving broadcasting stations to 670.

The latest figures available show that there are approximately 1,100 broadcasting stations in the world, and over half of them are in the United States. Of the 13,500,000 receiving sets scattered over the world, about 6,000,000 are in the United States.

On the golden anniversary of the invention of the phonograph, Thomas A. Edison broadcast over the radio for the first time. He recited "Mary Had a Little Lamb," which was the first thing to be recorded on a phonograph fifty years ago.

A new device developed by the U. S. Bureau of Standards makes it possible to distinguish the sound of an airplane from any other sound when the plane is twenty miles away. It also tells the direction of sound, that is, from eight to ten miles away. The device consists of a radio amplifier, a large horn, a perforated brass plate, and an aluminum diaphragm.



Ask your Neighbor

What kind of spark plugs he finds most dependable in engine-driven farm equipment and it is two to one that he will say, "Champions!"

For Champions are known the world over as the better spark plugs.

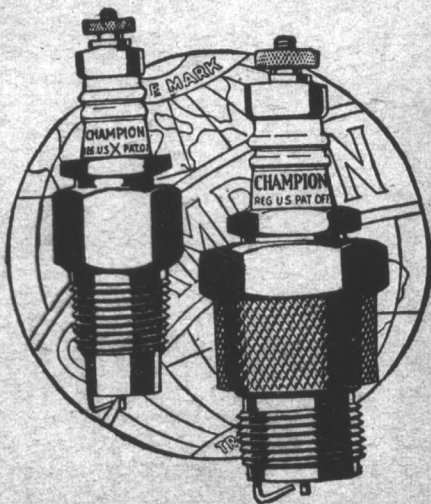
Their exclusive sillimanite insulators which are practically unbreakable and strongly resist carbon formation—their two-piece, gas-tight construction making cleaning easy—and their special analysis electrodes which do not corrode assure greater dependability; better engine performance; longer life; and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

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

Listen to the Champion Sparkers every Wednesday evening, 8:00 to 8:30 Eastern Standard Time, over stations WJZ, WBZ, WBZD, KDKA, WJR, WLW, KYW, KSD, WCCO.

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Exclusively for
Ford cars, trucks
and tractors—
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Red Box

60¢

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

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Here's a radiogram Brown has received from the "Bowdoin": "Ran from warm weather into field of icebergs and Arctic atmosphere in Strait of Belle Isle. Everyone on Bowdoin thoroughly enjoying the warm comfort of their Brown's Beach Jackets. They are wonderful garments; mailing pictures from Labrador coast."

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

HOW TO PUT THE POP IN POP CORN.

POP corn fails to pop well because it is either too wet or too dry, usually the latter. With a little attention to storage conditions, pop corn may be kept in ideal popping condition for months at a time, while pop corn that has been allowed to dry out until it will not pop satisfactorily, can be brought back to a good popping state by the simple process of adding the right amount of water.

Storage in an outside shed where the air can circulate freely about the corn, is recommended as an ideal place to store pop corn throughout the winter months. Pop corn stored outside will be ready for popping usually about Christmas time, and will remain in almost perfect popping condition. Almost invariably, pop corn stored in the house dries out rapidly and soon becomes too dry for good popping. Pop corn needs about fourteen per cent moisture to do its best, but when stored in a heated building it usually drops to eight per cent or less of moisture.

Pop corn that becomes too dry may be restored to good popping condition by putting some of the shelled corn in a fruit jar, adding a little water, sealing up the jar, shaking thoroughly, and allowing the corn to stand two days. The amount of water required varies with the dryness of the corn, but quantities

ranging from two to five table-spoonsful for each two pounds of shelled pop corn are recommended.

GLADIOLUS FAIL TO BLOOM.

Will gladiolus bulbs, which do not blossom one season, blossom the next year? Two years ago I had wonderful blooms, and last year I had only a few blooms, although the plants were big and thrifty-looking. This year I haven't had a blossom, though the plants are big and healthy. I have given them good care.—H. A.

There is a possibility that the failure of these plants to produce bloom is due to some fungous or bacterial disease. I would suggest that the corms be treated at the time they are dug this fall. I would also suggest soaking them in a solution of one part commercial formaldehyde to 120 parts of water for two hours, as soon as they are dug and cured. The bulbs should be dried thoroughly after treating, and should be stored in a dry, cool place over winter. They should be planted in the spring at a depth of about three or four inches and fertilized with a complete fertilizer which is high in phosphate. A fertilizer of the formula 4-16-4, if it can be obtained, is to be recommended; in any case, the fertilizer should be rather low in nitrogen and high in phosphate content.—Ray Nelson.

GREEN RYE VS. BARNYARD MANURE.

On light soil for gardening, which is best, barnyard manure or green rye to plow under?—M. G.

Barnyard manure, if it can be had, is always better than green rye for any kind of soil. Where barnyard manure can not be obtained, then the land can be improved by using green rye, lime and commercial fertilizer.

A ton of green rye contains 8.4 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid, and 14.2 pounds of potash, but bear in mind that this is not added to the soil. This fertility was in the soil and the rye, in developing, utilized it and when the rye is plowed down this plant food is simply returned to the soil. The rye adds vegetable matter, a good lot of it, which the land needs, but no plant food. On the other hand, a ton of stable manure (average) contains twelve pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid, and eleven pounds of potash, and this plant food is actually added to the land, taken from some other land.

Besides, the barnyard manure adds vegetable matter of the highest quality. The green rye must be rotted in the soil and worked over by bacteria before it is in the class of the organic matter in stable manure. Barnyard manure is already impregnated with bacteria ready to make available other plant food in the soil, and besides, it is alkaline in reaction, tends to sweeten the soil, while green rye tends to make the soil acid.

Of course, the barnyard manure costs more, and it costs more to apply it than it does to turn under green rye, but by the time you apply lime and commercial fertilizers to make the rye equal to barnyard manure, and take into consideration the time necessary to get equal results, the cost is pretty well evened up, if it is not entirely obliterated.

Service Department

MOW SHRINKAGE OF ALFALFA.

How much will alfalfa hay shrink in the mow?—A. J. W.

The writer knows of no careful, official experiments that have been made to determine the shrinkage of alfalfa

hay after being put into the mow. Indeed, it all depends upon the amount of moisture that the hay contains when put into the mow, and that will vary with almost every hay maker. One man will put it in much greener than another. Some good hay makers cock all their alfalfa and let it cure or sweat in the cock. This hay will shrink very little. Others cut and store it just as soon as it will possibly do, in their opinion, and not mow burn. That kind of hay shrinks considerably.

Green alfalfa contains from sixty-five to seventy per cent moisture, but after it is well cured in the mow it contains only about seven to nine per cent moisture. Now it all depends on how much of this seventy per cent moisture is eliminated before it is put in the mow. Some claim that hay can be stored containing twenty per cent moisture and keep perfectly in a mow, providing it has no external moisture, that is, just the juice of the plant. Others want it down to fifteen per cent before they store it. But as a matter of fact, this is largely guess work, this per cent of moisture, when the hay is stored.

The consensus of opinion is that hay will shrink about ten per cent in the mow. But one would have to know the conditions in each instance to form any accurate estimate.

MONTH TO MONTH LEASE.

I am renting a small farm building on a month to month lease. I am getting notice to vacate. I have my home garden growing. Am I entitled to crops? Must I vacate in thirty days?

On a lease with rent payable monthly and nothing definite more than from month to month the lessor or lessee may terminate the lease entirely on a month's notice. The lessee must take such of his crops as he can or his right to them will be lost by the expiration of the 30 days.—Rood.

DAMAGE FROM STRAYING ANIMALS.

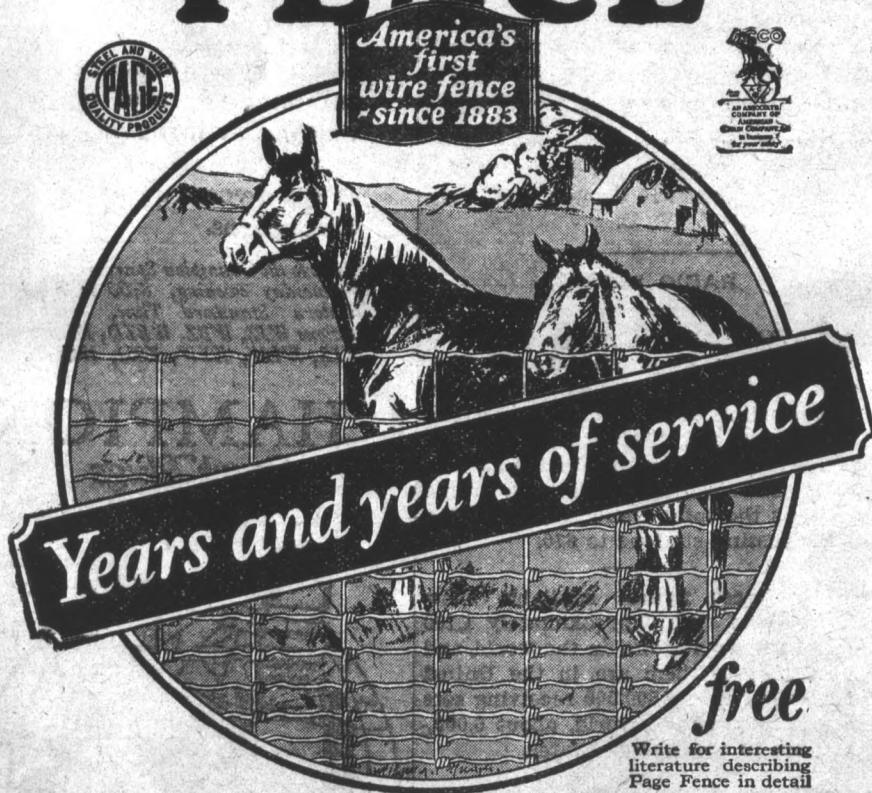
One of my neighbor's hogs got in my cornfield and ate about twenty-five bushels of corn. I shut it up, informing my neighbor of same. I have also put an advertisement in the paper. Am I doing right? How long and often must I advertise it, as he doesn't pay any attention to it?—Subscriber.

The rights of a person seizing animals trespassing on his land, and his method of foreclosure, are governed by Compiled Laws 1915 Section 14,779 to 14,795, inclusive, which point out the various steps the person claiming the lien must take in foreclosure of the lien, each of which should be carefully followed to avoid being liable for conversion. In substance these require notice to be posted in three public places in the township within forty-eight hours after the beasts are taken, and if no one appears to claim the animals within seven days thereafter, notice is to be published for three successive weeks in some newspaper published within twenty miles from the impounding, the first publication to be within fifteen days after the impounding. If the beasts are not claimed by the owner within fourteen days after notice of the impounding is given, or after the last publication of notice, the person impounding may apply to a justice of the peace to have the animals appraised and his damages assessed, and if the sum so found is not paid forthwith, the person impounding may cause the animals to be sold, first advertising the sale by notice posted in three public places in the township for five days. The proceeds of the sale will be used, first, to pay the costs and expenses and the damages, and the balance deposited with the town treasurer for the benefit of the owner.—Rood.

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Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folks

THOSE PHEASANTS.

WHY does a farmer have to be bothered by the birds called pheasants? Our statesmen say they cannot be killed, and have a big fine upon us for so doing. They say they do us good, and we say they do us a lot of harm. Last spring we had to replant corn, and so did our neighbor. He saw the birds right at work, eating row after row.

Does not a farmer have enough to do in the spring, without having to be bothered by such pests? If it hadn't been for them we would have had a few strawberries to sell and, as to currants, we could not get a ripe one, so did not get any at all. A lot of young pheasants did very nicely upon them and upon our red raspberries.

This fall I cannot get a ripe tomato, and they have eaten into twenty-one watermelons; and this morning I watched an old bird working into the potato patch. She can get what she is after, too. A man came in while I was writing and he said he knew a man who had nearly all his melons eaten into, and another man who had some young chickens hurt by an old pheasant getting into a chicken house and fighting chickens. It seems they pick at the head of chickens.

By and by our government will be asking us to sign a paper as to what we will do to help feed our city man, and we will all sign up and smile in their faces. At the same time they will put fines upon us and let things eat up our farm stuff. Is it a right deal to us, farmer friend?—Mrs. Mabelle Schlaffley.

MAKE LAKE FRONT AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC.

AS the lake front of our beloved Lake Michigan is rapidly passing into the hands of strangers of other states, and who have no care for the wants or needs of the people living several miles or more inland, we feel the need of a right-of-way to the water, and we are very desirous that all highways which run east and west shall end at the water's edge. Cannot our farm paper lend a hand by agitating this subject through its columns?

We are often refused the privilege of passing through private grounds, and we feel the rebuff most keenly, for some of us have always used the old lake beach as our playground. Let us hear from others.—Mrs. Alf Seward.

ON CATS.

I HAVE been interested in the discussion of cats on the Boys' and Girls' Page and, if you wish to use it, here is my opinion. The annual loss of crops from insect life is placed at \$844,000,000. This shows an increase in their ravages. Bird life is on the decrease, which accounts for it.

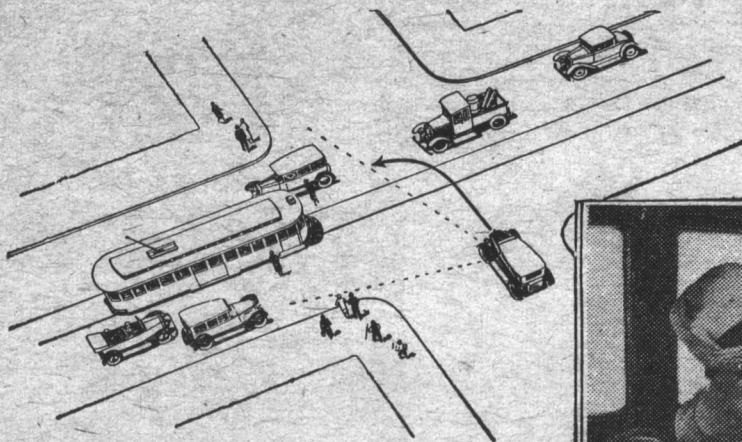
All naturalists agree that the world would starve if there were no birds. This being a fact, they are our best friends.

In a careful estimate, made after years of close observation, I find that if a cat lives her eight or ten years (her usual age) she will destroy over one hundred birds. Each one more valuable to the world than herself. I say herself, for it is a cat with her litter that is the most destructive. The excuse for keeping cats are rats and mice, and it is surely a poor one, for the little cheap flat traps are far more efficient. They are on duty all the time. Tabby sleeps half her life.

Specialists in poultry raising know that cats catch more chickens than all their other enemies combined. A cat's fur is one of the best germ carriers, and is a menace to health.—M. H. Hunt.

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A million farmers have proved that Old Hickory does away with all the

fire risk, dirt, work and excessive shrink of the smoke-house method. It gives a better cure at less cost and a rare old country flavor that fairly makes your mouth water.

You, too, can get that flavor by using the original and genuine smoked salt. Your dealer can supply it. You will know that it is the original and genuine when you see the yellow and blue label on every drum—with the Old Hickory Trade-Mark exactly as it appears here.

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News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

WE have had a real decent day for a change—one of those bright, mellow October days which are a joy to all who love the out-of-doors. We have been using it to pick seed ears from the standing corn remaining after silo filling.

Saving the Seed Corn.

When I select seed corn I am always impressed with the fact that although a lot of ears may look pretty good, ideal specimens are indeed few and far between. Just as in breeding pure-bred live stock, an individual will have many good points, but they will be offset by some regrettable fault.

Although the gathering of any respectable quantity of seed corn is quite a task this fall, at least in our community, we were able to make a showing far better than had been feared a few months ago. We wish that some of those kill-joys who told us in midsummer that our corn wouldn't amount to anything, on account of the drought, could have seen the crates of seed ears which we finally collected.

We shall re-sort these ears in a day or two and that which passes final examination will be stored in crates behind the furnace in the cellar on swinging shelves suspended by wires from the ceiling. If we have too much seed for this space, we may string some of it with binder twine and hang it from the ceiling of the carriage barn. We also have some wide boards thickly studded with nails driven clear through and arranged so that an ear of corn can be stuck onto each nail, the nail going into the pith of the stalk end of the ear.

A slow drizzling rain is falling this evening. If it clears in the night, we expect to get out the corn binder in the morning and start cutting the rest of the corn. The bundles will be shocked and probably husked with a machine. We could do the husking all right by hand, but we would much prefer to have the stalks shredded as it makes them easier to feed and more palatable and, what is possibly more important, it makes the handling of manure much less difficult.

Mating the Breeding Ewes.

Sunday we welcomed back to Ingleside our show Shropshires which had been making a tour of the leading Michigan fairs. While we were gratified at all of their winnings, we were especially pleased with the fact that our stud ram was five times a blue ribbon winner and Champion Shropshire Ram in the face of very formidable competition. There is a great deal of genuine satisfaction in turning such a splendid sire in with a bunch of pure-bred breeding ewes.

Possibly this is too early in the fall for the average farmer to mate his breeding ewes, but for a person who exhibits at the fairs it is certainly none too early. In years past we have put the ram with the ewes as early as August, but rarely would any of the ewes breed that early in the season. The period of gestation for ewes is from 145 to 155 days. Hence if a ewe were bred on October 20, the lamb might be expected between March 18 and 28.

Many successful flock-masters regard it as a wise practice to keep the breeding ewes fairly thin until a little while before mating and then place them on good feed. Then they would be in a thrifty condition and gaining flesh when the ram was turned with them and would breed more promptly and uniformly. This practice is termed "flushing."

If there are more than twenty-five or thirty ewes in a flock, it is well to give the ram a little grain each day.

Another good practice is to keep him by himself or with one ewe for a companion several hours each day. This gives him an opportunity to eat properly and rest. In the case of a large grade flock where no attention is being paid to pedigrees it is a good practice to alternate rams, keeping one with the flock in the daytime and another at night or one one day and another the next.

No More Bloating.

We are happy to be able to report that we have not suffered any casualties from bloating among our sheep during the past two weeks. We have kept close watch of them and have administered many doses of soda and ginger with successful results.

Our ewe lambs are still on an alfalfa pasture twenty-four hours a day. However, we take the rams from the alfalfa field late in the afternoon and place them on an old June grass sod until after breakfast the following morning. In our experience, rain and dew on the alfalfa make favorable conditions for bloat.

We were pleasantly surprised a few days ago to receive a check in final settlement of our 1927 wool clip which was sold co-operatively through the wool-pool. We like to have our wool sold on grade and are confident that the wool pool has acted as price insurance and boosted the returns even to wool growers who did not patronize it but who sold to local old-line dealers. Probably it is true with the wool pool, as with most farmers' co-operative business ventures, that the indirect benefits may mean more in dollars and cents than the direct benefits which are immediate and apparent.

Of course by pooling our wool we did not receive the final returns from our clip until about five months after it was shipped. However, we could have had a liberal cash advance on our wool at the time of pooling and paid only 5% interest on it.

Do Hunters Worry You?

Are you looking forward with pleasant anticipation or with dread to the hunting season which opens on most game on October 25? Do the farmers and hunters in your locality understand the provisions of the new farm trespass law passed by the 1927 legislature? The Michigan Farmer battled long and valiantly for this statute or something even stronger, and now that it has become a law we feel that farmers should show their interest in it and profit by the protection which it affords.

A few days ago we received an advertising letter from an enterprising printer who is making a business of supplying "No Hunting" signs. These signs come in two styles, one "No Hunting" and one "No Hunting Without Permission." Both of these signs quote the entire new law in full.

Of course under the provisions of the new law the farmer does not have to post his property in order to make trespassing illegal. It is up to the hunter to obtain permission before entering upon any farm lands or farm woodlots connected therewith. However, signs such as those referred to above will do much to acquaint hunters with the provisions of the new statute and will demonstrate that farmers mean business and expect to have the law regarded seriously.

We have ordered twenty of these signs and expect to post them liberally around our woods.

Clinton county farmers have signed contracts for a supply of marl which is being dug from a bed on the Arthur Plunkett farm in Victor township.

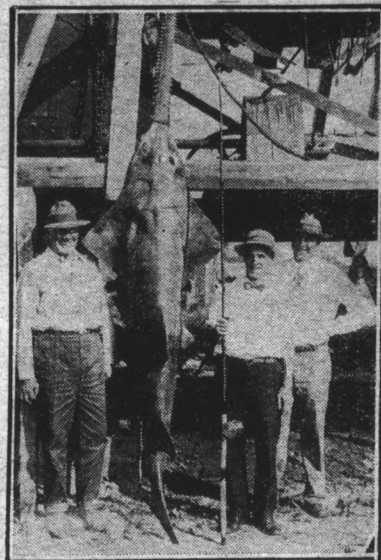
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



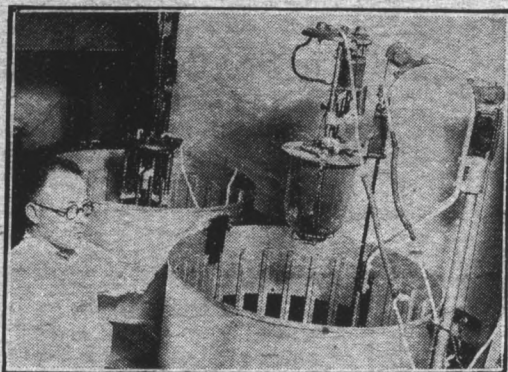
Latest model in trouser skirts, which Paris experts declare is both modish and comfortable.



It is quite likely that Colonel Lindbergh enjoyed lunch with the boys who built his plane, "Spirit of St. Louis," more than he did the big official banquets in his honor.



This giant sawfish, weighing 225 pounds, was caught with a rod and reel off Florida coast.



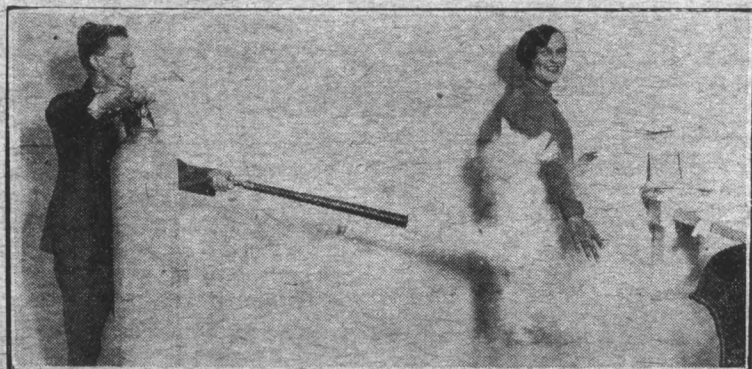
With this device, the U. S. Weather Bureau of Standards can determine in one month the effect of year's weathering on paints.



Susanne David, of Budapest, is judged the most beautiful girl in all Hungary.



In three years Hon. Francis Everleigh-de-Molyns increased his fortune from \$25 to \$80,000 by breeding Wessex pigs.



This device for throwing carbonic snow at one-hundred-fourteen degrees below zero, was demonstrated at the Eleventh Annual Chemical Industries Exposition in New York City.



This fireman from Berlin is fighting a fire kindled to demonstrate the use of the latest fire equipment, a new fire helmet from which water is thrown on the blaze.



Members of the American Legion, during their visit to Brussels, Belgium, saluted the remains of their dead comrade-in-arms, "The Unknown Soldier," of Belgium.



Although the side walls of her house collapsed during the St. Louis tornado, this housewife is calmly preparing a meal. The schoolhouse on the right was a wreck, but no lives were lost.

A Hike Around the World

Our Gasoline Can Helps Us Get to New York and We Board the "West Humhaw"

By Francis Flood

BEFORE Jim and I complete our year of wandering around the world we will probably experience many times the sensation known as a "supreme moment." The trip has only just begun, but two of those moments have already registered.

The first happened before we started. I was a stolid and solid citizen at home and had just joined the Rotary club to prove it, thereby disappointing my wife, who didn't want me to live and die a tired business man. As a vaccination against this stodgy future which she feared threatened me in my later twenties, she prescribed, in desperation, that I throw the office keys down the well and spend a year romancing around the world. The next day she laid two books on my table, "Babbit" and the "Royal Road to Romance"—and challenged me to take my choice. She didn't urge me any more than my mother did in 1918 when I went romancing off to war, but I knew what they both thought to be best.



Flood Looking Through The Porthole.

The second great moment occurred when Jim and I splayed out our feet in the dusty road just outside the city limits, turned our backs toward Rotary and our faces toward Romance—and the decision had been made. We were on our way, and on foot, with only Jim's banjo, an empty gasoline can, youth, and a year.

"Well, Pop, we're off," said my partner Jim. And from the enthusiasm of this young zealot, who is really only a sublimated variety of tramp, I believe he was, at least.

We must have cut a pretty figure there in the dusty highway that first hour of our year of romance. There sat Jim, bareheaded, on a two-gallon gasoline can, in the middle of the road, playing a banjo. The August sun fairly singed those brown curls which are destined to break hearts in many a foreign land before the year is over, but Jim produced from somewhere in the dusty depths of his flannel shirt the bowling basso of that national anthem of his ilk, "The Gypsy Trail."

"Come on, Jim, swallow it down," I urged, "and let's be getting on."

I'm not geared quite so high as my irrepressible partner, but I like to keep moving. Besides, I may as well admit that if he had sung "Home Again" he would probably have struck a more responsive chord in me just then.

"Here comes a car. Let's try our gasoline can on him. Quick!" And we slapped the banjo into the case and started briskly down the road, I on

the inside, carrying the gas can and swinging it just a trifle—not too much, but enough.

"Yes. And there it goes, too," answered Jim as the car passed us in a cloud of dust. "Wonder if he didn't see our car?"

FOUR cars passed, and with our bustling, enterprising gait we were rapidly overhauling a genuine weary Willie, a quarter of a mile ahead, carrying an ordinary tin can tied to his pack, instead of a shiny, red gasoline can like ours.

Brakes ground behind us and a truck slowed down at our side. "Outta gas?" yelled the driver, with a suspicious glance at the banjo case and my camera which we couldn't crowd into the gas can.

"Yes, we're out of gas all right, old man," I smiled, and took off the lid of the can to prove it. There, inside, lay our shaving tackle, a pair of socks, Jim's little camera—and incidentally a few copies of the Lincoln Sunday papers which carried the full story of our projected trip, together with our photographs.

"We're not after gasoline, you see. We're just a couple of fakes, and this gas can is only our suitcase. Here's what we are doing"—and I let him read the opening paragraph out of the newspaper—"and here's who we are"—and we produced our passports and letters of introduction from the White House, the Governor and on down. "And if you want to give us a lift, we'll appreciate it, and if you don't want to carry a pair of flat tires like us, we wouldn't blame you a bit and it'll be all right with us."

The big truck driver was already moving his dinner bucket and coat from the seat beside him to make room for us, and he bade us climb in, with a welcoming smile that we knew was genuine. A few minutes later when we whizzed past our professional competitor, weary Willie, our driver grinned at us: "That bird has been on the road longer than you boys, but he doesn't know his cans." Our friendly chauffeur carried us thirty miles and almost apologized for having to let us out when he came to the end of his run.

THE next man who fell for our red can bait was a middle aged battery salesman with a mania for chewing gum and trimming his nails while driving. He took us all the way to Omaha and selected a restaurant where we blew him to the best meal on the card, and ourselves to the next best. He wanted our first foreign address so that he could send us a little

present as a reminder of the part he had played in our trip. I gave him Johannesburg, South Africa, and can hardly wait to get there to find out what he sent. We're on our way, and I'll tell you about it when we get there.

We rode a street car to the city limits east of Council Bluffs Iowa, and then continued our game. Sometimes we'd have to walk a mile or more before anyone picked us up, but after having stopped, no one ever refused to carry us or seemed to resent the idea of our fake can. They all appeared to enjoy the deception as much as we, and so instead of victimizing the motorist we really provided an interesting diversion for all who were sympathetic enough to stop and thereby deserve it.

We made one enemy, though, I'm afraid. One hot afternoon we had walked nearly two miles before anyone seemed to notice us. We were beginning to wish that we had brought a fire extinguisher or a stretcher to hurry down the road with as bait instead of our gasoline can.

"That driver seems interested in our can," said Jim finally, glancing over his shoulder. He was carrying the can—and I believe that is why no one had picked us up. "Two men in the front seat and they're looking at our can." But the car sped by, in spite of the fact that the entire back seat was empty. Well, whether it was our unspoken curse upon his hurry, or the justice of Kismet, we came upon these same two men a half-mile farther on—and out of gas.

THIS time, the driver was even more interested in our red can, but the devil in Jim—prompted him to explain that we needed all the gasoline we had for our own car, which was stranded just over the next hill.

"Let me ride to the first filling station with you," the driver asked, "so I can get some gasoline for my car."

"I'm sorry," Jim shook his head, "but you didn't have room in your car for us when we were walking, and we haven't got as big a car as yours here, mister, so I guess we can't help you any."

And Jim was right at that. I hope that disappointed driver reads this so he'll know that we really couldn't have helped him after all.

Eventually we reached New York and our first concern was the S. S. "West Humhaw." We called at the

offices of A. H. Bull & Co., operators of this U. S. Shipping Board freighter which would be our home for the next two months, if we lived.

We learned that the sailing date had been delayed one day, that our first stop would be in the Azores after ten days at sea, that our second would be the Canary Islands, that the boat was only about one sixth the size of the Leviathan on which I had crossed before, that there would be only seven passengers including one woman—and then we learned no more, for Jim became too excited.

Unfortunately—or fortunately, as the case may be—no one seemed to be able to inform my young partner about this particular passenger, the only female on the boat except the second mate's chimpanzee, and that evening poor Jim was restless in speculation. Would she be a trig, well-favored, nimble-witted maiden to add spice to ship-board life, or would she—not?

"It'd be a good joke on you, with all your fever, if she turns out to be a fat, sleek negress going to Liberia or some such place," I told Jim.

"Well, that'd be worse for her than for me," he answered, always refusing to see the dark side of life.

Our embarkation on the West Humhaw, and the denouncement of the mysterious lady passenger will be described next week.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

McGuinness had been posted to keep guard over the entrance to a road which led to an old and unsafe bridge. Presently a car came along and he held up his hand.

"What's the matter?" growled the driver. At that moment McGuinness recognized him as the county magistrate.

"O, it's yourself, yer honor," he said genially.

"Yes, it is," was the snappy reply.

"Tis all right then," said McGuinness as he stepped politely out of the way. "I got orders to let no traffic through because of the rotten bridge, but seeing it's you, yer honor, 'tis a pleasure—go right ahead, sur."

SO TO SPEAK.

Tommy: "Is it correct to say you 'water a horse' when he's thirsty?"

Father: "Yes."

Tommy: "Then I'm going to milk the cat."

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

"Aren't you nearly ready, dear?"

"I wish you wouldn't keep asking that question, John. I've been telling you for the last hour that I'll be ready in a minute."

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—Tin Henry Gets Them, Roots and All



Prophets

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. McCune

THE prophet was not a foreteller, entirely. He was a forth-teller. That is, he spoke right out, as he believed God Almighty wanted him to speak. He was a truth teller. He risked his life sometimes, in speaking his message. And sometimes he lost his life. Along with the real prophets, there were false prophets, who spoke to please the king or the ruling classes, and to insure their own necks. The true prophets had much trouble with the false prophets, and could not find language, scarcely, to express their scorn of them.

Do you like political sermons? I mean, do you like to have your preacher preach once in a while on politics? On such a subject as whether such a man is fit for public office; or whether the United States should interfere in Nicaragua, and so forth? No? Well,



I'm sorry, because that is exactly what the prophets did. They preached on politics. They told the people what they believed to be the will of God about this king and that, and whether Israel or Judah should form an alliance with the government of Egypt or Assyria.

These prophets were real men, don't forget that. They were radicals. They were reds. They were called all kinds of names by our timid, pussy-footing age. They would be considered dangerous men, and maybe some of them would be deported. I reckon some of them were deported. Yes, they certainly were bad ones. They made the profiteers and the grafters, and the so-called hundred per cent patriots look like five-year-old Fords. And their speeches are read by us today, three thousand years afterward. That is more than you can say about the folks who criticised them.

And if I were your preacher I would speak up in meeting and say my say, whether the pillars in the front seats liked it or not. I'd preach political sermons now and then, if I felt I ought to. If the preachers have to kow tow to the man with the pocket book, of what use is the church?

"O, but preach the simple gospel." Well, what is the simple gospel? Jesus preached the simple gospel, and He got all the politicians and office holders down on Him. Paul preached the simple gospel and he was mobbed. Wesley preached the simple gospel and had to preach in the streets. What people mean by the simple gospel is anything that does not interfere with their sins, and which tells about the beautiful home in heaven. The beautiful home in heaven ought to be preached on, every once in a while. But unrighteousness and shielded privilege, and fortified greed, and the oppression of the poor, ought to be preached on, too. Don't forget that if the church fails to sound the trumpet of truth, other agencies will take it up, and will not give it a religious impetus. If the church does not speak out, the magazines will, and various organizations will evince more courage for righteousness than the church.

Amos saw wrongs in his day, that stirred his soul. Isaiah was the counselor of kings and warned them against some practices that he believed were utterly at variance with the will of God. The book of Isaiah is largely a collection of his public addresses. If you would be stirred, get a book that gives you the historical setting of the book of Amos or Hosea or Micah or Isaiah, so you will know what the conditions were, and then sit down and read it.

Now the prophet is frequently the most unpopular man around. It is not surprising that people consider him a dangerous man and want to shut him up. After he is dead we begin to see what a great man he was, and we name a city after him, or build him a handsome monument. It takes the wise, however, to recognize the prophet while he is still living, and to give him his due support. Who are some of the prophets of America? Take Wendell Phillips. A young man of aristocratic family in Boston, he joined the ranks of the abolitionists. We can hardly sense the meaning of that now, but it was a fearful blow to family pride. He went everywhere, at his own expense, agitating for the liberation of the negroes. Hissing, eggs, threats, he knew them all, and went right on. He was a prophet. How we laud him now! How people hated him then!

His friend was William Lloyd Garrison, who was dragged through the streets of Boston by a mob, who threatened him with a bit of rope. But the old man went straight ahead. Said he, "I will not equivocate, I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard." An uncomfortable man to have around! Most real prophets are. Maybe we would not admire Amos and the rest of them much if we had lived then, and they had showed us our selfishness and our double dealing. It is interesting to know that the grandson of hero Garrison is the editor of an American weekly magazine, and is considered by many to be a very dangerous man! He is only doing, in a much milder way, what his grandfather did in his day.

Let us not be afraid of prophets. If they are messengers of God, it may be embarrassing sometime to be pointed out as one who fought the bringer of truth. At the same time, not all who claim to be prophets really are. False prophets are not extinct.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 23.

SUBJECT:—The Call of the Prophet. I Kings 19-19; Amos 7-14, 15 and Isa. 6-1-8.



FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS

Stories From Bugville

The Bumble Bee and the Honey Bee

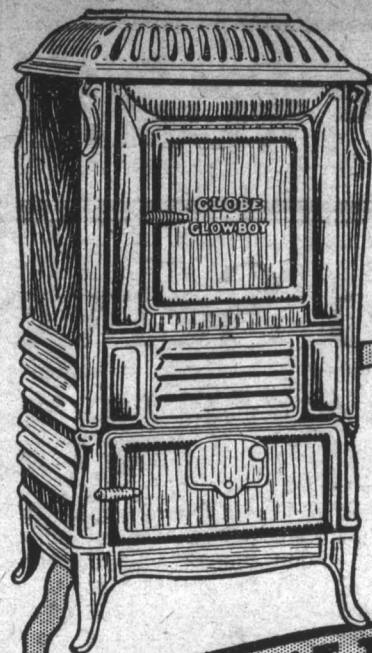
THE warm rays of the morning sun had just chased away the last of the sparkling dew drops, when the burly Bumble Bee flew out of his house down in the hayfield. It really wasn't his house at all though. The year before, the Meadow Mouse had built it for his family of Meadow Mice. Then one day early in spring, the Meadow Mouse took his



It Happened That The Honey Bee Was Starting for the Daisy, Too.

family of young ones to call on the Chipmunks who lived in a tunnel house over in the cornfield.

While they were away, along came the Bumble Bee. She found the Meadow Mouse's house empty so she moved right in. When the Mouse Family returned from their call, they heard a "buzz, buzz" inside.



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Glow-Boy is more than a parlor furnace—he's a complete warm air heating and ventilating system. He'll heat your house from bottom to top, evenly, cleanly, and cut your fuel bill 25% while doing it. Feed

him hard or soft coal, coke or wood and he'll circulate all the healthfully moist heat you need, regardless of outside temperatures. He's doing it in thousands of homes. He's willing to do it in yours. Ask for a show down. He'll come through a certain winner.

See Glow-Boy at Your Dealer's

The demand for Glow-Boy has been so great that he may not have reached your dealer's floor yet. But a line to us on the coupon below will fix that and bring you Glow-Boy's history besides. For the utmost in heating comfort at a price that is "just right," mail that coupon right now. You will thank us for the suggestion.



GLOBE
STOVE & RANGE CO.
KOKOMO, INDIANA

For GLOW-BOYS Record Mail This

GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO., Kokomo, Ind.: I'm interested in Glow-Boy's record as an efficient and economical home heater.

Name _____

Address _____

My Dealer's Name is _____

"I Win In Every Heat"—G.B.

MICHIGAN FARMER PATTERNS, Smart Styles for Fall.

No. 3155—For Smart Afternoons. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch figured material and 1 1/8 yards of 40-inch plain material.



No. 3163—Cleverly Designed. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

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



What to Serve on Hallowe'en

Plan Menu that Will be as Surprising and Mysterious as Your Stunts and Games

By Mrs. L. H. Funk

HALLOWE'EN—the eve of fate, is always welcomed with new zest and a touch of surprise. Mystery can make the festivities on that day always new and diverting. If you are entertaining, the following recipes will suggest some unusual dishes to serve at your party.

Sardine Rarebit.

1 tb. butter
1/2 lb. American cheese, grated
3/4 tsp. salt
1-3 tsp. cooking sauce
1/4 tsp. mustard
3/4 cupful milk
1 tsp. lemon juice
Sardines

Have a sardine ready on each piece of the toasted bread or cracker. Sprinkle the fish with two or three drops of lemon juice. Melt the butter and add the cheese, grated, then the seasonings. As the cheese melts add the milk, stirring constantly. When smooth and creamy pour over the toast or crackers. Sprinkle the top with paprika.

Dream Cookies.

3/4 cupful butter
1 cupful brown sugar
1 egg
3/4 cupful rolled oats
2 tsp. baking powder
3/4 tsp. salt
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. nutmeg
1 1/2 cups flour
1-3 cupful milk
2-3 cupful chopped dates

Cream the butter and sugar. Add the well beaten egg, then the rolled oats and dates, then the milk and sifted dry ingredients. Drop from a spoon on a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven about fifteen minutes.

Cranberry Sherbet.

1 qt. cranberries
1-3 cupfuls water
2 cupfuls sugar
3 tb. lemon juice
1 egg white

Cook the cranberries until tender. Force through a sieve. Add the sugar and cook until the sugar is dissolved. Cool. Add the lemon juice, and when half frozen add the egg white.

Fruit Punch.

2 cupfuls sugar
1 cupful water
2-3 cupful lemon juice
1 cupful orange juice
1 pint ginger ale
2-3 cupful pineapple juice
juice
2 cupfuls chopped pineapple pulp
1/2 cupful Maraschino cherries

Make a syrup of the sugar and water by boiling together about fifteen minutes. Cool and add the fruit juices. Strain. Add the pineapple pulp and Maraschino cherries. Just before serving add the ginger ale. Pour over a large piece of ice.

Hermits.

2 cups light brown sugar
2-3 cup butter
3 eggs
1/2 cup of sweet milk
4 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 tsp. each of cloves, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon and allspice
1-8 tsp. salt
1 cup chopped raisins

Cream, butter and sugar. Add eggs beaten until light with milk. Mix and sift flour, salt, spices, baking powder and soda. Add with raisins to first mixture. Mix thoroughly and drop from teaspoon onto oiled and floured cookie sheet. Bake 12 to 15 minutes.

Yum Yum Gems.

3/4 lb. prunes, uncooked
1 cupful white flour
1 cupful milk
1-3 cupful molasses
1 tsp. soda
1/2 tsp. salt
1 1/4 cupfuls graham flour

Mix and sift the flour, soda, and salt together. Add the prunes, cut in small pieces. Then stir in the graham flour and remaining ingredients. Pour into buttered muffin tins and bake in a moderate oven about twenty minutes.

Hallowe'en Salad.

4 cups cooked chicken
4 cups mayonnaise
2 cups minced celery
3 cups chicken stock
4 cups lobster meat
4 tb. gelatin
2 quarts raw tomatoes

Cover gelatin with cold water, and dissolve in hot chicken stock, which has been seasoned with pepper, salt, celery, and a tablespoon of onion juice. Beat well to keep gelatin from settling, then add minced celery and three cups of the mayonnaise. Wet mold with cold water and turn in a shallow layer of the prepared salad.

When this has set, arrange thick rings of tomatoes upright around the edge of the mold, and fill with the remainder of the salad. When ready to serve turn the salad out on a bed of celery leaves, pour over the rest of the mayonnaise and cover the top with slices of tomato.

CHIC SIMPLICITY FOR FALL.



No. 3117—For Stout Figures. Pattern in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 845—Ultra New. Pattern in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

Send 13 cents for each pattern to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

FARM WOMEN KNOW HOW TO USE HAMMER.

WHEN I needed a drain board for my kitchen sink, I hunted around until I found a board just the width

of the sink. This I sawed off to the desired length, and nailed a molding to the top of the two outside edges. Next I nailed a board, long enough to reach lengthwise back of both sink and drain board, to the wall, making a sinkback.

The drain board was then fastened in place, with one end resting on the sink, and the other, which was slightly higher to allow the water to run off, supported by an iron bracket. I covered both sinkback and drain board with white oilcloth, pasting it to the boards. Now, at the cost of fifty cents I have a neat and handy sink.—Mrs. R. M. C.

Bread Board Does Double Duty.

I place a kitchen stool, box or chair near the dining table as the first step in preparing a meal. Then I place my bread board on the kitchen table and on this pile all the dishes needed for the table. The board is then carried to the stool in the dining room and unloaded. The food is carried in the same way, and when the meal is finished, I use the board for clearing the table. If you try this, you will be surprised at the number of steps it saves.—Mrs. D. A. V.

NEWS FROM OTHER KITCHENS.

I WOULD like to pass along my quick way for preserving fresh grapes. Pick the grapes from the stem and wash. Fill sterilized can, cover with boiling water, and place covers. Drain off water and cover with boiling water again. If one is doing many cans at once, the first ones are ready to drain by the time the last ones have the first water on them. Drain again and fill the jars with a syrup made of white sugar the same as for other fruit. Pour the boiling hot syrup over the grapes and seal. When grapes are opened, they are fresh as when picked from the vines, and one does not need to eat the skins or seeds any

more than when eating them from the vines.—Mrs. L. O.

I noticed that Mrs. K. asked recently for a recipe for nine-day pickles. This is the recipe I use and think it is fine.

Flint Pickles.

Select cucumbers from two to three inches long and pack in a stone crock. Scald a weak brine and pour over them while hot. Drain off and repeat process for nine mornings. On the tenth day heat sufficient strong vinegar, which has been seasoned with black or red pepper and root of horseradish, to cover. Pour over the pickles while hot. Cover with grape leaves and weight down. These pickles are always crisp.—Mrs. N.

I never was able to keep my meringue from shrivelling until I tried this new way. I think it is all in beating the eggs after the sugar is added. I spread the meringue over the pie while it is hot, as this helps to cook it from the bottom. The fire should not be too hot.

I use one level tablespoon of sugar to each egg white, and beat five minutes after adding the sugar.—Mrs. J. B.

A piece of sandpaper about six inches square is a great help in closing and opening fruit jars. Place over the cover and the hand will not slip.

When grinding up dry bread with a food chopper, place a two-quart jar over the chopper to catch the crumbs and they will not fly around, as when an open dish is used.

Try using a pint measure, with a funnel-shaped snout, to melt and pour your paraffin over your jellies and preserves. It is convenient and saves cleaning a dish, for the paraffin can be kept in it the year around and is ready to heat at any time.—Mrs. W. H.

Household Service

TO USE THE GREEN TOMATOES.

I have so many green tomatoes this fall that will not ripen, that I would appreciate very much if you could send me recipes for green tomato mincemeat and green tomato catsup.—Mrs. B. R.

This is good for sandwiches and pies and also as a sweet relish.

Green Tomato Mincemeat.

2 tb. salt
2 tb. cinnamon
2 tb. nutmeg
2 tb. allspice
1 tb. cloves
1 cup boiled cider or fruit juice
1 cup vinegar
30 apples, chopped medium fine
1 peck of green tomatoes, chopped very fine
5 lbs. brown or white sugar
2 lbs. raisins, chopped slightly

Boil until the consistency of pie filling. Can in sterilized jars.

Green Tomato Catsup.

Remove the skins from eight pounds of green tomatoes and chop fine. Add four pounds of brown sugar and boil three hours. Put through a sieve and add one quart of vinegar and one teaspoon each of mace, cloves, and cinnamon. Boil fifteen minutes and seal in jars or bottles.

HOT STUFF.

Brown: "It's strange to see you going around in that light top-coat in this chilly weather while your wife is wearing swell new furs."

Black: "My dear chap, all I have to do is to think of those furs and immediately I start perspiring."

Make Roast Pork Popular

With Your Family by Serving this New Way

IF you are tired of fried or broiled pork chops, try roasting them, allowing one for each serving when cut apart after roasting. Place roast in uncovered pan, and sear in hot oven. 450 degrees F.—the same temperature as you use for a fruit pie

or baking powder biscuits. When well seared to keep in the rich juices and flavor, let the fire die down until the oven is quite slow, 275 degrees F., and the meal will be finished in three hours.

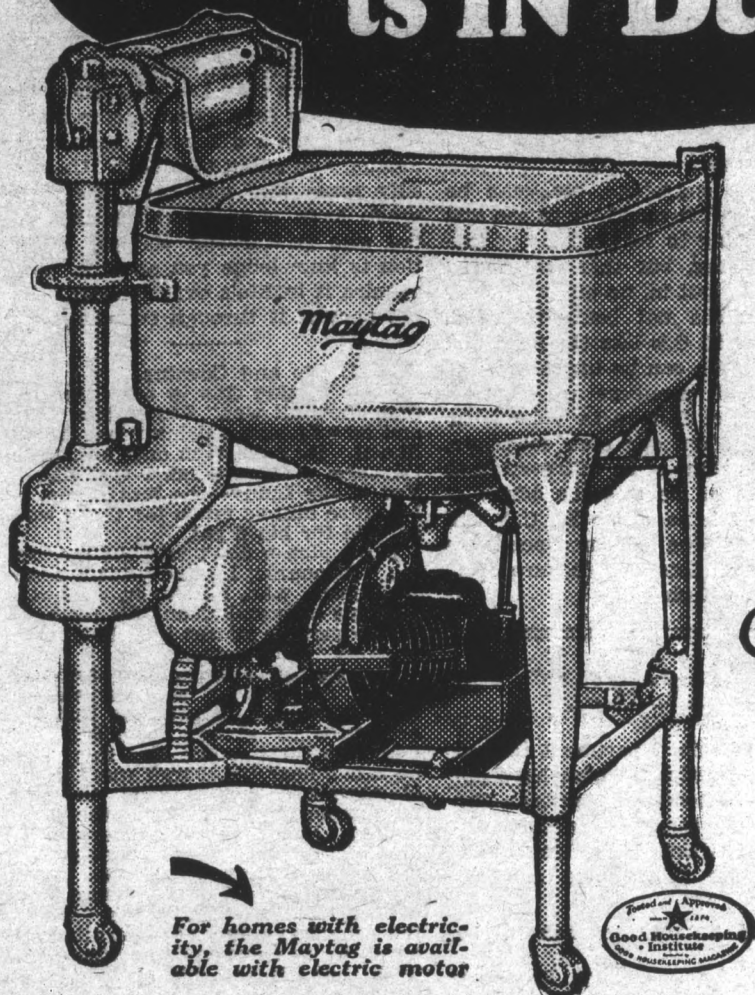
While the pork is searing, a pan of peeled sweet potatoes may be put into the oven, with a tablespoon of butter, half a cupful of brown sugar and half a cupful of water. Or the sweet potatoes may be baked in their skins. Baked apples are good with pork. Their skins will be tender if the pan is kept covered, and a little water is placed in the pan, also cinnamon candies, raisins and sugar in each apple where the core is removed. Onions covered with a can of tomatoes are good baked, and may be served with pork. Keep each of these pans covered while baking, be sure the oven is not too hot, and no pot-watching is required.

A rice custard requires a slow oven, too, and needs no watching. Place in a pan of hot water to prevent curdling.—Doris McCray.



Carve Each Chop as Individual Serving.

The MAYTAG Gasoline Multi-Motor is IN-BUILT



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Write or phone
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Maytag

Aluminum Washer

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

OUR PAGE

My "Scramble" Experiences

By Two M. C. Correspondents

BEING very fond of writing and receiving letters from various M. C.'s, I have entered several Correspondence Scrambles, with the result that I have corresponded with ten girls and one boy from different parts of the state. Very pleasing correspondences have followed.

I received pictures of two, and an airplane view of the home of one. At present I am corresponding with six, and am looking for another letter from the last scramble. I have corresponded with one girl since 1922, and with



Fern Hagadorn, a Merry Circler, and the Calf She Won at the Gaylord Fair for Judging Dairy Cattle.

another since 1923, very regularly with the first, and this spring received an invitation to her graduation exercises. Both of these girls and myself hope to see each other some time. Can anyone beat this record of having corresponded with one person for five years?

I, too, think these scrambles are very helpful and enlightening. In addition to promoting better letter-writing, and applying the principles of letter-writing learned in school, many interesting facts concerning crops, tilling of soil, raising of fruit, berries, and vegetables, raising of cattle, hogs, sheep, and numerous facts concerning our wonderful state are learned. Powers of description, story-telling, etc., I think are improved through these informal messages. I think interest in different parts of the state is aroused. I know this from personal experience because, when I receive a letter I look up the address of the girl on the map. Thus my state geography is improved.

And, in conclusion, may I offer a suggestion? I wish that those who enter the scrambles have a real desire to correspond. Some write once or twice, some not at all. I think a livelier interest in the scramble would result if each would use the slogan of writing regularly if at all, or to retain only as many correspondents as they find time to answer.—Elsa Herman.

I suppose I should have something interesting to say for myself in regard to the Correspondence Scramble Contest, but alas, poor myself cannot compete with such rivals as Unc suggests. "A romance in scrambles"—faith, that is truth stranger than fiction.

Say, cousins, don't you think Unc is a little too hard on us, to hand us a job like this? I honestly am stumped this time. I can't guess of what I should write, unless—oh, I have it, and all about correspondence, too.

The fact is, Unc, that I've had a secret for some time. I was going to write you about it some time in the future, but as it will come in handy in this contest, I have no objections to having this printed. In fact, I

should like to see it in print soon. I organized a correspondence club as a branch club of the Merry Circle. That is, all members are either M. C.'s or ex-M. C.'s. There are to be five boys and five girls, including myself. The club is an organized railroad route for letter writing.

Some time ago I wrote to my corrie, Florence Sisson. I sent her a note with a letter. The letter I had addressed to "Dear M. C. Friends," in which I explained just what kind of a club I wanted to organize. All members must be, or must have been, Merry Circle members. Only ten members allowed in a group (five boys and five girls), etc.

It is only necessary for a member to write one letter. For instance, A writes a letter, sends it to B. B writes a letter, encloses that of A and B in an envelope, sending it on to C. C like-

wise writes a note of her own, adding this to A's and B's letters, sends A's, B's and C's to D.

By the time the envelope comes back to the first member, it contains ten letters, one of which is his own, which is taken out and replaced by another, and all sent to the second member, who has as yet not read any of them, for the one letter she has read has been exchanged.

Any jokes, snapshots, etc., can be included for other members to see and read, but owing to restrictions of taking out nothing, but that which you have yourself put in, no one need fear of such articles not being returned. I hope other M. C.'s like the idea, and that other clubs can be organized.

Even though members are from all over the state, I have in view a future meeting for our club members, and perhaps some of us will even have the pleasure of meeting the editor of our page. I hope other M. C.'s will take up this idea of correspondence club and gets lots of pleasure from it.—Christine Zech.

The Golden Circle

EVERY once in a while I look over the pages of this department to find what seems to me to be outstanding letters or articles which have appeared. When I find one I send a Golden Circle button to the writer. For a while there was nothing especially good, but lately better letters have appeared, I think. The following are due the Golden Circle honor, in my estimation, and will be sent the buttons. I would like the names and addresses of those pen names which appear below:

"A Modern Farmer's Daughter," for her good list of ten men in the July 16 issue.

Ellen Walters, Route 5, Hastings, Michigan, for her poem, "A Prophecy and a Desire," in July 16 issue.

"Sweet Sixteen" for her letter on education in July 30 issue.

"Lorins," for her letter on the "Mystery of the Universe," in August 13 issue.

Chester Lattin, Holton, Michigan, for his "Farewell Song," in August 27 issue.

Iola Hardy, Mayville, Michigan, for her poem, "Carrying On," in September 17 issue.

Florence Frederick, Route 4, Osseo, Michigan, for her poem, "I Took it Just the Same," in September 17 issue.

Elsie Collins, Fenton, Michigan, for her answer to "Question Mark's" letter in September 24 issue.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

Oh, how I miss good old Michigan and the farm. I left Michigan about three years ago and am now a New Yorker. I hope this winter comes and goes quickly, as I am coming to Michigan next summer.—Mary Kanka, 6948 Elizabeth Avenue, Arverne, N. Y.

I remember you and your picture while doing athletic stunts. I hope you will stay when you come to Michigan again.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I wish to thank you for the membership card and pin. To say I am very pleased is putting it mild. I don't know just when I received the pin, as I was away to a Girl Reserve Camp at Newaygo. Did we have fun at camp? Well, let me tell you we did.

What sort of people do most of you cousins like? I like an all around good sport. One who likes to do things, and isn't prudish. But allow me to say that I positively don't like tin-horn sports.

It certainly seems great to sign myself "your niece."—Your niece, Juanita Wilkinson.

Though we do not like tin-horn sports or prudes, we must remember that everybody has good qualities as well as poor ones. None are perfect, even though some may think they are.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I, too, read the letter written by "A Mother," who said that her sons were successful threshers but hadn't gone past the sixth grade. Well, in one

sense of the matter, I agree with her. Education is not everything, but there is a time coming, and that very soon, when people who have none, or little,

education will not be able to obtain employment. How about it, Uncle?

I am fourteen years old and am entering high school this fall. I expect to go through high school and normal, and would like to go farther into the depths of knowledge if possible.

Well, I must close and leave room for others who can write more interesting letters than I.—A Michigan Girl.

Education is a great factor in life. But, there is a difference between education and going to school. Undoubtedly some who quit after the eighth grade have more education than others who go through college. Education is knowledge you acquire. Some acquire it in life's experiences; others get part of it through schooling.

Dear Unkie and Cousins:

I am writing this to tell Clara Cole that she's all wet." Lindy does smoke and he will take a drink when he feels like it. He said, "I'm only human and I'll take a drink when I feel like it." Yes, that's Lindy—the Real Lindy, and I admire him as much for those words as I do for his flight.

Now, please don't mistake me, cousins. Of course, Lindbergh is a perfect gentleman, who, I'll wager, washes behind his ears and cleans his teeth, and whose mother adores him, but he isn't a saint! He's human.

I certainly admire him for those words, for had not a larger share of the educational institutions told their graduates to always consider Lindbergh as their model and they would be safe? That Lindbergh was the model American youth? Had not every newspaper featured him as the perfect youth? But Lindy has courage. He didn't care what people thought. He did smoke and he will drink! And he is as near perfection as human beings ever get. He remains the model of the American younger generation looked up to by everyone, and who doesn't wish that his son, his brother, or his friend will grow up into a Lindbergh?

By the way, Lindy has the top place of my list of ten who did most for our civilization. The rest move down one place.—Yours for more Lindberghs, a Modern Farmer's Daughter.

I am glad you admire Lindbergh but you try to make us believe you like him better because of the reported bad habits. I presume Lindy thought people were making too much of a hero out of him. He doesn't like idolatry, so he dared to say what he did, according to reports. But, the fact remains that he is a non-smoker and non-drinker. I really think you are the one who is "all wet" trying to

Little Nature Studies

The Young Woodchuck

THE young woodchuck shown in this picture is like a lot of the boys looking at the picture. He is very fond of doughnuts. And like a lot of the boys, he is not satisfied to eat all in one place, but must take a bite out first on one side, then on the other, to see if it tastes the same all the way around. He turned it in his front paws as skillfully as if they were hands, while he ate.

In their native haunts, woodchucks are strictly vegetarians, feeding for the most part on clover. They come forth in the early morning, and again in late afternoon, for their meals, and are seldom found outside the den at any other time. Sometimes they come out during the heat of the day and sun themselves on the heap of sand at the den opening.

In captivity they take readily to a mixed diet, although they still avoid meats. They will eat almost any kind of vegetables, apples and other fruit, bread and butter, and are fond of cake and cookies and other sweets, as well as doughnuts.

The woodchuck is supposed to be a

weather prophet. He is the groundhog that comes forth from his den on Candlemas Day, February 2, to look for his shadow. Everyone knows the old legend.

However, it is to be suspected that



Young Woodchucks Make Good Pets.

he makes a better pet than weather oracle. If taken young he becomes tame, learns to know his master, and is almost as full of interesting tricks as a pet raccoon.—Ben East.

make us think you like people better because of their bad habits. If you really do, I feel sorry for you. I don't think time will place Lindy in the Big Ten list, despite his present popularity.

READ AND WIN.

THIS is one of the first types of contests we had when this department started several years ago. It is still popular. Really it should be more popular now, as the "Ask Me Another" question lists, which are now the rage, are similar to our Read and Win.

Most all M. C.'s know how to work this contest but for the sake of new readers the following suggestions are made. The answers to the questions below will be found in the reading columns of this paper. When you find the information make your answers as short as possible. Do not write them in complete sentences. Do not rewrite the questions but number your answers the same as the questions. Also, give the number of the page upon which you found the answer. Please put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper, and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

Ten prizes will be given:—the first two, fountain pens; the next three, loose leaf note books; and the next five, pocket knives. All the correct papers will be mixed together and ten lucky ones pulled out. Those who are not M. C.'s that have correct papers will be made Merry Circlers. The contest closes October 28th. Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank.

Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Here are the questions:

1. How many pounds of butter did every man, woman and child in this country use last year?
2. What should one do to prevent rice custard from curdling while baking?
3. What does Wright think is the best temperature for drying seed corn?
4. About how many radio receiving sets are there in the United States?
5. What do woodchucks feed on mostly?
6. What did the Prophets preach on?
7. What is the value of the annual crop losses due to insects?
8. What is the book of Isaiah?

SECRET CODE WINNERS.

THE winners of this contest were selected by drawing. Many boys had the code right but somehow this was the girl's lucky day, for all the prizes were won by them. We got a lot of replies, many right, but some fell down on the word "needs" by making it "sends" which, of course showed carelessness. The prize winners are:

Fountain Pens

Uldene E. Rudd, LesCheneaux Club, Cedarville, Mich.
Grace Binding, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

Note Books

Armin Grueber, R. 2, Frankenmuth, Mich.
Mattie Fishel, A. 1, Pentwater, Mich.
Jennie Johnson, Ewen, Mich.

Knives

Grace Walsh, Port Austin, Mich.
Irene McComb, R. 2, Bad Axe, Mich.
Ily Haarala, R. 1, Chassell, Mich.
Estella Metrak, Omer, Mich.
Alice Kenerson, Dodgeville, Mich.

The Secret Code

Merry Circle fund needs more money in order to buy the radio for the crippled children's hospital.

stead of ground corn. It consists of 100 pounds each of bran, middlings, yellow cornmeal, ground barley and meat scrap, plus three pounds of salt.

In Ration 3, given in Farmers' Bulletin 287, of the department of agriculture, the mash is composed of 100 pounds of barley meal, fifty pounds of wheat bran, fifty pounds of middlings and fifty pounds of meat scrap. The mash contains no corn, but in the scratch grain to go with that mash they recommend 100 pounds of cracked corn, fifty pounds of oats and fifty pounds of wheat or barley.

While you might get along without corn in the poultry ration, the improved weather has increased the corn crop and reduced the price, and it may pay the best to buy corn and feed the hens according to the commonly recommended formulas which are giving such good results. About three or four pounds of scratch grain per 100 birds in the morning, and eight or nine pounds in the evening, seems to give good results.

PULLETS STOP LAYING.

I have a nice bunch of pullets that commenced laying about August 1. Were doing fine until about two weeks ago, when they stopped laying suddenly. They acted sick, and a few died. The old hens acted the same. Upon opening them I could find nothing wrong except an enlargement of the gall sack and a sort of white film over things. I have been wondering if too much new barley could have caused the trouble. As we have no corn this year I have been substituting barley for corn in the mash and in scratch feed. The chickens are on open range. Before they died the chickens' combs would turn dark, and they would get weak.—E. A.

You do not give the age of the pullets which started laying about August first. But possibly they were laying before reaching maturity, and when you took the corn from the ration and substituted barley, the pullets did not take readily to the changed ration and this checked egg production. A change in ration sometimes throws a flock into a moult. If the pullets ate little of the grain, they may have reduced rapidly in weight, and this halts egg production.

Pullets that are accustomed to corn in their ration may not take readily to barley. And the change should be made gradually. All of the standard poultry rations used in this section include some corn. Some of the pullets may have had coccidiosis.

POULTRY

GROUND WHEAT IN LAYING MASH.

POULTRYMEN with home-grown wheat can often use ground wheat in the laying mash with good results. It saves buying both bran and middlings. The best results come from substituting 150 pounds of ground wheat and fifty pounds of bran for the 100 pounds of bran, plus 100 pounds of middlings. A good home-grown laying mash can be made of 100 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of ground oats, 150 pounds of ground wheat, fifty pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of meat scrap.

When plenty of skim-milk or butter-milk is available, the amount of meat scrap in the mash can be reduced one-half. In that way the farmer raising wheat, corn, oats and milk, can make up 500 pounds of laying mash by purchasing fifty pounds of meat scrap and fifty pounds of bran.

The home-grown mash is greatly improved by adding minerals in the form of two per cent ground limestone, two per cent bone meal, and one per cent fine table salt. The use of minerals tends to improve the strength and quality of the egg shells, thus avoiding the egg-eating habit in the flock, as well as the production of soft-shelled eggs. Some poultrymen believe that more minerals and less meat scrap will be the tendency in making egg mashes within a few years. Their cost per pound is so small, considering their value, that they should not be omitted from the home-made mashes.—K.

RANGE PARALYSIS.

Could you tell me what would cause young poultry, both pullets and roosters, about five months old, to be apparently well one day, and the next they are paralyzed in their legs, unable to walk? They are fed wheat as a grain, and have free range. The chickens are not poor, and droppings do not look like cholera.—Subscriber.

Range paralysis, often called leg weakness, is now considered a disease

of the nervous system, and the symptoms depend on the part of the nervous system invaded by the disease. When the wing nerve is attacked it will cause the wing nerve to droop or hang limp. If the spinal cord becomes diseased the bird will lie on its side.

When the nerves of the legs are diseased with range paralysis, the bird falls down and the legs become entirely useless. A peculiar type of blindness, in which the eyes of the bird become glassy, is sometimes associated with range paralysis.

Other causes of leg weakness may be tuberculosis, coccidiosis, worm infestation or malnutrition. Sometimes a postmortem examination, and study of the internal organs may reveal the cause of the trouble. At the present writing there is no medicine, or definite treatment that can be given to apply to all cases. Practical poultrymen try to keep the soil on their poultry ranges as free from contamination as possible by plowing and growing crops, and usually escape any serious losses.

SOME CORN IN MOST RATIIONS.

We mix our own mash for our pullets, now beginning to lay, viz: Cornmeal, 200 lbs.; middlings, 100 lbs.; bran, 100 lbs.; meat scrap, 75 lbs.; steamed bone meal, 25 lbs.; salt, five lbs. This is fed in self-feeders. We have no corn, so wonder if we could feed a balanced ration of wheat, barley and oats, and if so, how many pounds per day per 100 birds?—H. D.

In some sections of Europe, barley is fed exclusively to hens with good results. In this country, a ration without corn has not been recommended by feeding experts. According to the Michigan Station, ground barley can be used in place of one-half of the corn in the laying mash.

The Cornell Station has successfully used a scratch grain ration consisting of 500 pounds of cracked corn, 200 pounds of barley, 200 pounds of wheat, and 100 pounds of heavy oats. In their laying mash the ground barley is substituted for ground oats in

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\$5.00 brings big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide. (Covers scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after 10 days' use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," and catalog, showing uses, on request. If your dealer does not have it order direct from us.

Bladen, Nehr. Turner Bros. Wellington, Ohio Dept. 429

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

Last of May Hatched Pullets

S. C. W. Leghorns at 85c. We sell our own stock only from 3 year blood tested birds. Use pedigreed males only. SIMON HARKEMA & SON, Holland, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

Bigger Egg Yields!

Thousands of poultrymen are now getting more eggs—eggs with harder shells—less loss by breakage—and healthier flocks—and at less expense by the simple means of feeding

FOS-FOR-US POULTRY MINERALS

When you feed FOS-FOR-US you can eliminate bone meal, oyster shell and ordinary grit. You thus supply your hens with a balanced mineral ration in the most economical way. The feeding of FOS-FOR-US will reduce your egg breakage at least 50%—which means you'll send more eggs to market and realize a greater profit.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS: FOS-FOR-US Grit should be kept before the hens at all times in wall hoppers. FOS-FOR-US Mineral Meal should be mixed with the mash, 5 lbs. to 100 lbs. of the mash.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION

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How many Cows do You Need

— to make a good living?

That's a live question today. And more than ever before, the answer depends on feeding for highest profits per head.

A dairyman in Jones County, Iowa, cut his herd from 20 cows to 13 and made 50% more money the third year! You too can make more money with less work and worry, by following modern feeding methods. Improve your stock — but first learn how to feed better animals profitably. Mail the coupon for big free booklet containing practical, tested rations for dairy cows and other farm animals.

The Universal Protein Feed

Mail the coupon for free booklet of tested rations.

Linseed MEAL

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE Fine Arts Bldg. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Send free booklet No. D-10 "How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal."

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Address _____

L.M.E.C. 1927

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

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DAVID B. MILLER & SONS, Owners

Eaton Rapids, Michigan

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

I have for sale a number of well-bred young bulls ranging from calves to serviceable age. Any one of these should exert an improving influence on most pure-bred herds. JOHN ENDICOTT, Birmingham, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

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

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

GUERNSEYS popular blood lines, cows, heifers, serviceable bulls and calves. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

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

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

Registered Guernsey Bull Calves For sale. THORNWOOD FARMS, Ada, Michigan.

FOR SALE Four Registered Guernseys, heifers and one cow. W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Michigan.

10 Reg'ter'd Guernsey Cows and Heifers soon to freshen. E. A. BLACK, Howard City, Mich.

SERVICEABLE AGE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

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

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

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

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

Stockers & Feeders

Calves, Yearl & 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.

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

FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn bull calf, 8 mos. old. CLAIR - I. BROWN, R. No. 10, Kalamazoo, Mich.

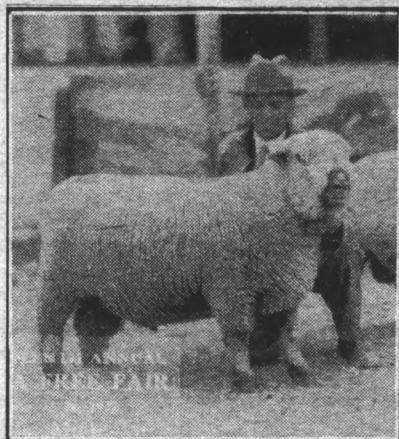
Live stock AND DAIRYING

A RECORD OF WHICH TO BE PROUD.

FIVE times blue ribbon winner and champion Shropshire ram is the proud record which this splendid imported flock header brought back to Ingleside Farm from his tour of the 1927 show circuit. His championship triumphs were achieved in the face of strong competition at the following leading Michigan fairs: Bay City, Saginaw, West Michigan (Grand Rapids), Hillsdale and Marshall.

That this ram is not only a show ring victor, but a real sire as well, is attested by the Ingleside Farm 1927 lamb crop, all of which are his progeny. He is mated with the same flock of breeding ewes again this fall.

Ingleside Farm, famous for many years for its pure-bred Shropshires, is located near Ionia, Michigan, and is



Takes Many Blue Ribbons

owned and operated by Herbert E. Powell & Son. The senior partner is the state commissioner of agriculture, and the junior partner, who is in active charge, is Stanley M. Powell. Stanley is, as most readers know, the author of the News and Views articles which appear each week in the Michigan Farmer.

SHEEP FOR U. P. FARMS.

BERT BOND, a Chippewa farmer, imported four carloads of sheep from Lower Michigan, last week, to place on his farm and establish another sheep ranch in the Upper Peninsula. Included in this shipment were 250 pure-bred breeding ewes and 250 pure-bred lambs, which will give Mr. Bond an ideal foundation to build on.

It is believed that this is a safe venture, since the Experiment Station at Chatham has found that the flock there is a real paying investment. They have topped the market several years with their lambs, and the wool has been of superior quality.

A few years back, the sheep business in the Upper Peninsula received a serious setback due to lack of careful selection of ranges and other factors. Since that time, however, there has been a steady growth and many farmers are becoming interested in sheep for their farms and upland cutovers.

CLOVERLAND DAIRYMEN TOUR WISCONSIN.

FORTY-EIGHT farmers and extension workers left Iron Mountain, Monday, October 3, for a four-day tour of dairy counties of Wisconsin, to study the dairy business as it is done in the Badger State. The tour covered about 400 miles, and many farms and manufacturing plants were visited.

The special features brought out were dairy production through herd improvement associations, feeding and care of dairy cattle for high production, dairy barns and milk house construction, and the results of using good

bulls. The farmers attending were very enthusiastic over the trip, and desire to make it an annual affair.

The following places were visited: Brown County Asylum Holstein Farm; Ferndell Guernsey Farm; Fairmount Creamery; Denmark Condensary; Denmark Herd Improvement Association; Laurence Larson Holstein Farm; Henry Hanson Holstein Farm; Manitowoc County Farms; Corium Farm, Fund du Lac; Shaffer Holstein Farm, Appleton.

BUTTER TRADE EXPANDS.

A GRADUAL upward trend since 1919 in the volume of the international trade in butter and cheese is reported by the department of commerce. Preliminary figures indicate that the quantity of butter entering world trade in 1926 was the largest on record.

The quantity of butter entering world trade rose from an annual average of 700,000,000 pounds during the five years preceding the World War, to over 930,000,000 pounds in 1926. World cheese trade increased from an annual average of 535,000,000 pounds in the pre-war period, to 725,000,000 pounds in 1926.

One of the outstanding features of the world trade in butter in 1926, says M. A. Wulfert, foodstuffs specialist in the commerce department, was the operation of the New Zealand Dairy Produce Control Board in its effort to control the price of New Zealand dairy products on the British market, which resulted in the accumulation of large stocks of unsold New Zealand butter and cheese in England, and finally to a change in the policy of the board.

On the other hand, the stabilization scheme in operation in Australia, by which a voluntary levy of three cents a pound was made on all butter manufactured, and a bonus of six cents a pound was granted on all butter exported, proved a success and brought a return of \$9,000,000 to producers in Australia through the higher prices paid for butter in that country.

CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SHOULD DOUBLE.

THE government's figures of increased consumption during the past twenty years tell a very interesting story. According to this information, there was used last year in the United States for every man, woman, and child about as follows: Fifty-five gallons of fluid milk; seventeen and one-half pounds of butter; two and three-fourths gallons of ice cream; four pounds of cheese, and in addition to all of this, there was consumed large quantities of condensed milk, powdered milk, malted milk, etc.

In order to acquaint the public with reliable information concerning the healthful qualities of milk and its products, the National Dairy Council was organized a few years ago. The Council from its beginning, realized and fully appreciated, the very vital and tremendous importance of dairy products to national health. Food and nutrition scientists told us that for the proper growth and development of children, both mentally and physically, and for adult health and efficiency, dairy products are absolutely essential. We were informed by the same unbiased source that, for maximum health and efficiency, as well as economy in food buying, the American people should consume twice as much dairy products as they were consuming.

Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)

SHEEP and SOY BEANS

J. L. Fleshner, Allenville, Illinois, plants 2 or 3 soy beans in each hill of corn. A carload of Fall lambs get fat on the beans, lower blades of corn and stray weeds.

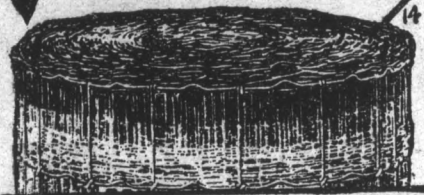
Soy beans planted with corn and rye drilled between the corn rows gives R. V. Disharoon, Villa Ridge, Mo., a live stock profit out of his corn field.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing makes extra profits possible for many years to come. More than this, it keeps the children on the farm. "For what boy or girl will learn to love the farm if they are continually worn out running after breechy stock or chasing neighbors' pigs?" asks Mrs. Grace Frey, Abilene, Kansas. Fence for greater profits with RED BRAND. Copper in the steel keeps long life in; extra heavy zinc "galvannealed" coating keeps rust out; picket-like stay wires, wavy line wires, can't-slip knots help keep it straight, trim, hog-tight, bull-proof.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
4914 INDUSTRIAL ST., PEORIA, ILL.

What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fence.



Send for Free Silo Book

TELLS YOU IN PICTURES ABOUT THE ROT PROOF STORM PROOF PERMANENT ATTRACTIVE NATCO HOLLOW TILE SILO

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FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kafira, and all small grains. Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime. **LIGHT RUNNING — LONG LIFE — EXTRA CAPACITY** **CONE-SHAPED BURRS** 10 sizes—2 to 24 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE. **The D.N.P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.**



A Sweet Milk Insurance

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

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

Sterilac is also invaluable to poultry raisers.

The Sterilac Company

Dept. H North Chicago, Illinois

TEN OF MICHIGAN'S LEADING HOLSTEIN HERDS.

A SUMMARY of the ten leading herds in Michigan for the year July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, discloses the high producing ability of Holsteins. 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 the Holstein herds indicate their worth as efficient butter-fat producers. The first three herds listed in the following group table ranked among the leading ten herds in Michigan's associations. In addition there are seven other Holstein herds listed which would compose the group of ten leading Holstein herds under test in Michigan during 1926-1927.

First: Arthur Fislter, of Richmond, Michigan, member in the Macomb No. 3 Association, is owner of the highest producing herd in the state. His fifteen pure-bred and grade Holsteins and one grade Jersey averaged 564.1 pounds butter-fat for 12.5 cow years. In 1925-26 this herd averaged 482 pounds butter-fat. This herd is now being tested for the third year.

Not alone is this herd the leading butter-fat producing herd for the state but it is also the leading milk producing herd. The average milk production per cow for the year was 15,412 pounds milk testing 3.66%. For each dollar expended for feed this herd returned \$2.63 and the butter-fat cost was 25c per pound. Determination on the part of the Fislter family in wanting to have their herd produce well combined with care in selection and feeding of the herd throughout the years that they have been in testing work have resulted in bringing to this herd highest honors to be gained in Michigan dairy herd improvement associations.

Second: The herd ranking fourth among the ten leading herds and second in the Holstein group is owned by the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia, Michigan. This herd of 51.7 pure-bred Holstein cows produced 501.4 pounds butter-fat and 15,023 pounds milk testing 3.34% for the year. This large herd under three and four times a day milking and under semi-official testing conditions has produced a remarkable amount of milk and butter-fat per cow. This herd is now being tested for the fourth year in the Ionia Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Third: William E. Hill, member in the Genesee No. 4 Association, is the owner of six pure-bred and grade Holsteins which averaged 474.6 pounds butter-fat and 14,252 pounds milk testing 3.3%. This herd has been on test for three years.

Fourth: Arthur Shepard, member in the Charlevoix County Association for three years, is the owner of a herd of 6.5 Holsteins which averaged 12,308 pounds milk and 465.5 pounds butter-fat.

Fifth: The 37.5 cows owned by the Michigan Sanitarium, member of the Livingston Association, produced 459.8 pounds butter-fat and 14,144 pounds milk. This herd has completed three years of testing work.

Sixth: Harris Brothers, for four years members in the Genesee County Association, are owners of 20 pure-bred and grade Holsteins which produced 458.8 pounds butter-fat and 13,391 pounds milk.

Seventh: John Meyer, member in the Newaygo South Association, has a herd of 4.6 pure-bred and grade Holsteins which averaged 458.8 pounds butter-fat and 11,518 pounds milk.

Eighth: John Butth, for three years a member in the Kent County Association, owns the 8th highest Holstein herd. The 17 pure-bred Holsteins in this herd averaged 14,416 pounds milk and 456.4 pounds butter-fat.

Ninth: Otto Mietz, member in the Macomb No. 1 Association, rank ninth.

(Continued to page 39)

Champion ROUND HOG HOUSE

Pen and nursery arrangement's 4-pen house

Also Made With Four Pens

Give Your HOGS A Real Home

GIVE YOUR POULTRY A CHANCE

Profits from Hogs and Poultry depend upon the number you raise. Dead ones are dead loss. To avoid these losses use modern methods which means modern housing.

CHAMPION HOG HOUSES, these round, black, creosoted houses heated for early farrowing, are the BEST built, from best material. Most modern improvements of any house made, either 4 or 6 pen, easy to erect, easy to move—at prices that will permit every hog raiser to adopt this new method.

CHAMPION POULTRY HOUSES—creosoted or painted. Made EXACTLY right to enable you to raise all chicks you hatch, increase egg production because houses are properly ventilated, well built, plenty sunshine. **HOGS POULTRY HOUSES** VALUED in the world for the money.

COMPLETE CATALOG FREE

Don't buy ordinary houses, investigate, compare Champion Houses! Note improvements, construction, special features and you will never be satisfied with anything BUT CHAMPIONS. Get free catalog, prices, full particulars now. Today. Address: **WESTERN SILO COMPANY**, 405 7th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

POULTRY HOUSES

Made round to avoid cold, damp corners. **Brooder House**, low as \$49.95. Poultry houses in 3 sizes. Painted or creosoted. Come in sections. Easy to erect or move. Most modern of all. Get our low prices on these modern houses before you buy or build.

CATTLE

Stockers, Feeders and Dairy Cattle

30 Guernsey and Jersey Heifers, some springing.

40 Holstein Heifers, some springing.

50 Stocker Heifers, Grade Short-horns.

200 Grade Shorthorn Steers, 500 to 800 lbs.

500 Choice Feeding Lambs.

GRAY'S RANCH, MERRITT, MICH.

8 miles west of Houghton Lake on M-55

Stockers, Feeders and Dairy Cattle

30 Guernsey and Jersey Heifers, some springing.

40 Holstein Heifers, some springing.

50 Stocker Heifers, Grade Short-horns.

200 Grade Shorthorn Steers, 500 to 800 lbs.

500 Choice Feeding Lambs.

GRAY'S RANCH, MERRITT, MICH.

8 miles west of Houghton Lake on M-55

AUCTION SALE

25 Head of Registered Jersey Cattle
Tuesday, October 25, 1927
on the Murphy Farm, 1 1/2 Miles South of Gaines.
Frank Murphy & O. J. Lare, Props, Gaines, 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.**

DUROCS

Spring and yearling boars. Open gilts. Premier Michigan Breeder at State Fair.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Boars and Gilts of spring farrow with size, type and quality. Write for particulars, or better, come and see them. **F. J. DROTT, Monroe, Mich.**

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

FOR SALE Duroc Jersey breeding stock, all ages, both sex. **CHAS. A. BRAY, Danville, Mich.**

O. I. C. HOGS on time

Write for 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.**

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

O. I. C's. Good last spring pigs, not akin also fall pigs, recorded free. **OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.**

O. I. C. Spring Boars and Gilts for sale. **EDWIN STILSON, Williamsburg, 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.**

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

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS Spring Pigs, either sex for sale. Also Brown Swiss Bulls. **A. A. Feldkamp, R. No. 2, Manchester, Mich.**

Poland Chinas Extra large spring boars and gilts. Also weanling pigs. **JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.**

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

Registered Tamworths Bred sows and gilts. Best of Breeding. **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 truly 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." Teal and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshires and Felled-Delaines. **PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R2**

Breeding Ewes For Sale—Hampshire, Shropshire grades. All yearlings. Car lots. **V. B. FURNISS, 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 yearlings and 2-year-olds. Big, husky fellows from good shearing stock. Write for prices or call and see them. **FRED J. HOUSEMAN, R. 4, Albion, Mich.**

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.

SHEEP FOR SALE—Several hundred head choice breeding ewes. Will give time where references are good. **CORNWELL RANCH, Elare, Mich.**

500 Choice Feeding Lambs

see them at once. **E. E. EVERETT, Hale, Mich.**

For Shropshire Rams including the first prize lamb at Michigan State Fair and five other fairs, 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 3718, 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, Danville, 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.**

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

FOR SALE—Two Reg. Shropshire rams, also ram lambs, at reasonable prices. Write for prices, or call and see them. **ROY HOBART, Danville, 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 Figs. **E. S. CARR, Homer, Michigan.**

FOR SALE Von Homeyer Rambouillet, 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.**



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, October 18

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.36; No. 2 white \$1.35; No. 2 mixed \$1.34.
Chicago.—December \$1.27½; March \$1.30½; May \$1.32½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.37½ @ \$1.38½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 94c; No. 3 yellow 92c; No. 4 yellow 90c.
Chicago.—December 84½c; March 88½c; May 90½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 54c; No. 3 white 52c.
Chicago.—December 45½c; March 48c; May 49½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.06.
Chicago.—December 96½c; March 98½c; May \$1.01½.
Toledo.—\$1.06.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.35 f. o. b. shipping points.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$6.75; 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 \$14.25; October \$17.10; December imported \$14.25; December domestic \$17.10; March \$17.15; cash alsike \$14.90; December alsike at \$15.10; January alsike \$15.30; February \$15.50; timothy at \$1.85; December \$1.90; March \$2.05.

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 \$43; coarse corn meal \$41; chops \$39 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices have fluctuated for a month over a three or four-cent range at the lowest level of the year. Stormy weather in Canada and drought reports from Australia were strengthening influences in the last week, while the increase in the forecast of the domestic spring wheat yield was an adverse factor. The apparent excess of world supply over demand is already discounted in part by the fact that prices are somewhat lower than last year or two years ago.

Merchandising conditions may stabilize wheat prices near the present level for a while longer, but any sustained upturn of consequence will require some unfavorable turn in the supply outlook. This might take the form of prolonged stormy weather in Canada, or drought in the southern hemisphere. There is an equal chance that conditions in those countries will become more favorable.

RYE.

Rye prices have been well maintained recently, as the liberal exports have offset the new crop movement, preventing any large accumulation at terminals. Nearly 7 million bushels have been cleared in the last seven weeks compared with 2 million bushels last year. Commercial stocks of rye probably will remain light throughout the year.

OATS.

The October estimate of the oats crop showed a small increase over the indication of a month ago. The total is 1,206,000,000 bushels against 1,250, bushels last year and a five-year average of 1,352,000,000 bushels. Oats prices were weak along with corn in the last few days. Receipts have been fairly liberal and moderate additions are being made to the visible supply.

CORN.

The corn crop forecast was raised 146 million bushels in the October returns, making a total of 2,603,000,000 bushels against 2,647,000,000 bushels last year and an average crop of 2,767,000,000 bushels in the last five years. This forecast is 14 per cent larger than was indicated three months ago.

This betterment in the corn crop

prospect carried prices to a new low point in the autumn slump. Further declines are not likely to be severe. The crop includes much soft corn, and its low feeding value will mean rapid winter disappearance on farms. Primary receipts have declined about 65 per cent in the last three weeks and the last visible supply report showed a substantial reduction. It is probable that the new crop movement will start later than usual.

HAY.

The tame hay crop is now estimated at 104 million tons, an increase of 3 million as compared with a month ago and of nearly 20 million tons as compared with the 1926 yield. This year's harvest will exceed by a wide margin any other crop on record.

Country loadings continue moderate and distributing markets have been able to maintain a steady tone in spite of the quiet trade. Pastures are still furnishing considerable feed as far north as Minnesota. Premiums are reported on sales of good quality hay.

FEEDS.

Production of wheatfeeds last week was larger than for any week this season, but offerings were well taken and prices held fairly steady. The decline in middling prices apparently has been checked. Prices of standard middlings are now about \$9 lower than early in August, but are still about \$4 higher than last year. Linseed meal held fairly steady as demand is active and the increased production has been absorbed. Corn feeds were unsettled with hominy feed reduced about \$1 per ton in most central markets. Condition of pastures on October 1 was estimated at 80.1 per cent of normal, which is better than the ten-year average on that date although somewhat below the corresponding time a year ago.

SEEDS.

The alfalfa seed crop is estimated at 42 to 45 million pounds of country-run seed, which is 20 to 25 per cent smaller than a year ago. Losses have been particularly heavy in Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, South Dakota and Ne-

braska. Prices paid to growers at the end of September averaged about \$13.80 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, or approximately the same as a year ago.

The red and alsike clover seed crops are being sold by producers at about the normal rate. Prices for red clover seed which on September 27 averaged \$22.55 per 100 pounds, compared with \$24.30 a month ago and \$28.50 in 1926, are not wholly satisfactory to growers who sell reluctantly. Alsike seed also is lower than last year. Prices paid to growers on September 28 averaged \$21.20 per 100 pounds compared with \$24.15 in 1926.

EGGS.

The general scarcity of strictly fine fresh eggs has not been relieved as yet, and prices soared again last week. Unless stock contains enough full fresh eggs to satisfy the best trade, however, it is difficult to move. Some concern has been expressed over the ability of the egg market to hold its recent advances, particularly if consumptive demand should begin to shrink. Statistically, however, the market is in good shape. Receipts are smaller than in the corresponding period of any of the past five years. The short supply of fancy stock has opened up an outlet for a large fraction of the eggs held in storage.

Receipts of dressed poultry at the four leading markets since the last of September have been smaller than a year ago but live poultry has been equally plentiful. Prices have held fairly steady on a level several cents cheaper than at this time last season.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts, 37@43c; extras, 49@50c; ordinary firsts, 28@34c; dirties, 20@26c; checks, 20@22c. Live poultry, hens 24c; springers, 23c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 23c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candied and graded, 35@43c. Live poultry, broilers, 27c; heavy hens, 26c; light hens, 15@16c; roosters, 16c; geese, 20c; ducks, 23c.

BUTTER.

Supplies of butter were a little more plentiful last week and prices were

marked fractionally lower although the loss was fully recovered at the close. More favorable weather, better feeding and freshening of some cows are affecting production and the October make is expected by many in the trade to be somewhat larger than a year ago. A record hay crop and abundant supplies of feed generally give some assurance of a good winter milk production.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago, 46½c; New York, 48¼. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs, 41@43½c per lb.

POTATOES.

The potato market is finally stiffening and a stronger tone is expected. Prices at shipping points which range from 70 cents to \$1.75 per 100 pounds average around 50c lower than at this time last year. In many states, potatoes are being stored to await a more favorable price. The crop, based on the condition on October 1, is now estimated at 395 million bushels, a reduction of 5 million bushels from the September 1 forecast, which is practically the same as the average for the past five years.

BEANS.

Prospects for the bean crop improved during September, according to the United States Department of Agriculture which raised its official estimate from 17,300,000 bushels on September 1 to 18,400,000 bushels based on the condition of the crop on October 1. This is about 1,300,000 bushels more than were harvested in 1926 and nearly 2 million bushels larger than the average of the past five years. The crop was only partly harvested on October 1 and is still subject to possible late field damage which often cuts the production very seriously.

The Michigan bean market was firm last week with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$5.60 per 100 pounds, sacked, f. o. b. shipping points. Rains have delayed field work and interfered with deliveries.

WOOL.

Wool prices remain buoyant, with all reported changes against the buyer. Mills are taking fair quantities right along, and dealers' stocks have been reduced until holdings of some grades, notably half and quarter-blood combing, are distinctly small. Stocks of foreign wool in bond in the Massachusetts customs district are only about a third as large as last year. Goods trade is fairly healthy, the increase in mill consumption of wool is being maintained and foreign markets remain strong on a level too high to permit free imports.

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.

Jerseys.

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

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 3—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Holsteins.

Nov. 9—M. Carter, pure-bred Holstein Dispersal, Flint, Mich. Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mich., sales manager.

TEN LEADING HOLSTEIN HERDS.

(Continued from page 395)

This herd produced 450.9 pounds butterfat and 13,393 pounds milk. Mr. Mietz has been testing for three years in the Macomb Association.

Tenth: Producing 445.3 pounds butterfat and 12,969 pounds milk per cow in the first year under cow testing association conditions is the record of the 13 grade Holsteins owned by Charles Mildren, member in the Dickinson County Association. This herd was the high herd in the Dickinson County Association and is one of the leading herds in the Upper Peninsula.

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

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 18

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 26,000. Early market mostly 10@15c lower; majority good; hogs 190-lb. up sold early to late trading 15@25c lower than Monday's average; tops \$11.75; bulk good 160-200-lb. \$11.60; 210-300-lb. \$11.45@11.70; heavier butchers \$11.00@11.50; packing sows \$9.85@10.15, few loads \$10.25@10.50; pigs fully 25c lower; bulk \$9.75@12.25.

Cattle

Receipts 10,000. Market fat steers strong; stots higher; she stock steady to strong; bulls weak; bidding low on vealers; not much beef in steers; stockers fairly active at steady prices; better grades \$9.00@10.25; best fat steers early \$15.50, some held around \$17.00; yearlings \$16.00; topping \$14.00 on vealers.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 21,000. Market fat lambs very slow, 15@25c lower than Monday; early sales on most native lambs \$13.00@13.25, asking around \$13.65; choice range lambs \$13.50@13.75; choice westerners held above \$14.00; few 100-125-lb. buck lambs \$11.00@11.50; culls \$10.00@10.50; sheep steady; fat ewes \$5.50@6.25; feeding lambs fairly active, steady; good \$13.30@14.00; choice medium weights \$14.25.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 83. Market slow but steady.
Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50@12.75
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 10.25@12.00
Handy weight butchers... 8.25@ 9.75
Mixed steers and heifers. 8.00@ 9.25
Handy light butchers 7.25@ 7.75
Light butchers 6.00@ 7.25
Best cows 7.00@ 8.00
Butcher cows 6.00@ 6.25
Cutters 4.50@ 5.00
Canners 4.00@ 4.50
Choice light bulls 6.00@ 7.75
Bologna bulls 6.00@ 7.50

Stock bulls 5.00@ 6.25
Feeders 6.50@ 8.25
Stockers 6.25@ 7.75
Milkers and springers... \$65.00@125.00

Calves.

Receipts 338. Market steady.
Best \$17.00@17.50
Others 8.00@15.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,945. Market steady but slow.
Best lambs \$13.50@13.75
Fair lambs 11.00@12.00
Light to common lambs... 6.00@ 9.50
Fair to good sheep 5.50@ 6.50
Buck lambs 7.00@12.00
Culls and common 2.00@ 3.00
Yearlings 8.00@10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 3,104. Market 25c lower; others steady.
Mixed 180-lb. up..... \$ 11.85
Roughs 9.55@ 9.90
Light lights 10.75
Light yorkers 10.50@11.00
Yorkers, 150-180 lb. average 11.00
Pigs and lights, 150-lb. down 10.55
Lights 11.00@11.25
Heavy yorkers 11.50
Stags 7.50@ 8.00
Extreme heavies 10.50@11.50

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 1,600. Hold over 1,950; market steady 10c lower; pigs 170-210-lb \$12.00@12.10; few 220-lb. \$12.25; heavy pigs and light lights \$7.25@10.50; packing sows \$10.00@10.50; light Canadians \$11.75.

Cattle

Receipts 120. Market steady.

Calves

Receipts 250. Market steady; tops \$17.50; culls and common \$11.00@14.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 600. Market steady; fat lambs \$14.00; culls and common \$10.00@11.00.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Oakland County—Corn nearly all in shock, about thirty per cent has matured. The bean crop is very short, bad weather doing damage during last of harvest. Potatoes are yielding about seventy-five per cent of the crop which is better than expected. The apple crop is light. A good acreage of wheat was sown and looks very good. Clover came through the drought and looks fine.—I. G.

St. Clair County—Corn crop poor. Silos are about half filled. The bean crop is short but of fair quality. Potatoes are poor. Sugar beets little below an average crop. There is a great scarcity of fruits. Cloverseed is very poor; wheat good; and rye fair. Oats sell for 40c, and hay for \$10.00. Farmers have very little to market. Not much repair work done because of no income. Milk is the main means of income. Farmers are doing good work cleaning up their corn borer fields.—G. S. Q.

Jackson County—About fifty per cent of the corn crop has matured, although the yield is small. Beans are threshing out about 8 to 10 bushels per acre. The quality is good. Potato crops range from total failures to a fair crop. Cloverseed seems well filled and there is a good acreage. Some building and repair work is being done. Few farmers have plowed under any corn stubble as silo filling is still in progress and much corn uncut. Farmers are marketing swine, butter-fat and milk. Prices are profitable.—I. J. G.

Iosco County—Wet weather has interfered with corn cutting, filling silos, and digging potatoes. About 40% of the corn crop will mature. Bean crop is poor, and the potato and apple yields light. Sweet clover seed crop is light but the heads are well filled. Not much to sell. Cream brings 43c; butter 45c; potatoes \$1.50; apples \$1.00@1.50; carrots \$1.00; hens 25c; broilers 30c. There is no great demand for any produce. No building done and just imperative repair work is being taken care of. Wet weather has prevented plowing except for wheat and rye which both look good. Pasture is fine.—G. C. A.

FISH

FALL PRICE LIST

Strictly fresh fish. Packed alive in ice same day caught. For smoked and salt fish write for complete price list.

	Per Lb.	100 lbs.
Yellow Perch, Round, Good Size.....	\$.07	\$ 6.00
Yellow Perch, Sealed, Dressed.....	.10	9.00
Yellow Perch, Round, Large.....	.08	8.00
Carp, Round, Medium Size.....	.05	4.50
Carp, Round, Large.....	.07	6.00
Sticks, Dressed (Bayfish).....	.05	4.50
Trout, Dressed, any size.....	.20	19.00
Whitefish, Dressed.....	.20	19.00
Bull Heads, Skinned, Large.....	.18	17.00
Burbot, Skinned, Dressed, Headless.....	.08	7.00
Pickering or Grass Pike.....	.14	13.00
Herring, Dressed, Large.....	.08	7.00
After October 25th price on Herring will be.....	.06	5.50
FROZEN Yellow Pike, Fancy.....	.13	12.00
FROZEN Sheephead of White Perch.....	.07	6.00

Yours for Business,
GREEN BAY FISH COMPANY,
P. O. Box 617 Green Bay, Wis.

Dispersion Sale
of Registered Holstein
COWS and HEIFERS

17 Head of Holstein cows and heifers of best blood lines. One of the best C. T. A. herd records in this section. Annual herd average 1926 and 1927 average over 400 lbs. fat and over 13,000 lbs. milk. Herd T. B. tested five times without reactors. Sale one mile south of Sandusky, Mich., on M-19.

Wednesday, October 26, 1927

Entire herd will go in this sale.
CHRIS M. EVANS, Owner.

CORN ROSSMETAL GRAIN CRIBS
(COPPER-CONTENT--GALVANIZED)
ROSS METAL CORN CRIB for ideal curing and economical handling of crop. Large and rapid circulation of air; strong convenient port-holes in sides and roof; rigid construction. Easily erected. Special inducements for orders now. Write today.
ROSS CUTTER & SLO CO.
13 Warder St.
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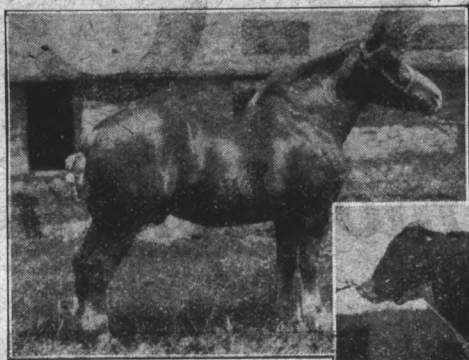
NEWTON'S Compound
Hooves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Hooves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

CATTLE

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

COMPLETE DISPERSAL AT AUCTION
OF THE FAMOUS LOEB FARMS

(of Charlevoix, Mich.)

Holsteins
and
Belgians

RUSSEL 7575
Senior stallion. A Blue Ribbon winner and a grandson of the famous Brin d'Or. A number of his get also selling.

SIR P. O. M. 40th
One of the greatest sons of Sir P. O. M. Three-fourths brother to "37th." Fifty of his daughters selling.
Nothing Reserved

150 PURE BRED HOLSTEINS Including:

THE HIGHEST YEARLY MILK PRODUCER ever offered at auction. MANY COWS AND HEIFERS with records from 800 to 1,278 lbs. butter. FIFTY DAUGHTERS of Sir P. O. M. 40th, three-fourths brother to "37th."

35 GRANDDAUGHTERS OF "37TH"—by Sir Ormsby Karen, one of his best bred sons. A WONDERFUL OFFERING OF BULLS, including five from 1,000 to 1,278-lb dams and others from 800 to 990-lb. dams.

16 REGISTERED BELGIANS

A very choice lot of sorrels headed by the prize-winning stallion, *Russel 7575*, a grandson of the marvel of Belgian horses, *Brin d'Or*. Included are two other young stallions from show dams. A number of prize-winning mares and their offspring. Several mares in foal to *Russel* and *Tarzan of Charlevoix*. If you need a stallion or mares, plan to attend this sale.

Beginning at 10 a. m. each day **NOV. 1st & 2nd** Belgians will be sold afternoon of the 2nd
AT WEST MICHIGAN FAIR GROUNDS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

For Catalog and other Information, Write
MELIN-PETERSEN CO., Sale Managers
306-K Gorham Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rate 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.	One time.	Four times.
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16
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13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28

REAL ESTATE

\$1,000 GETS EASTERN FARM—252 Acres, Stock, Furniture, Crops, Full machinery, vehicles, tools including sprayer, gas engine, separator, etc., horses, 8 cattle, hog, hens, hay, oats, potatoes, fruit, vegetables for winter; buildings, worth price, splendid 8-room house, running spring water, telephone, good painted barn, hay forks and spring water horse and hay barns, granary, ice house, 4 poultry houses; valuable woodland, pasture for 25 head and fields producing bumper crops with markets at door and all advantages handy. Owner has other farm sacrifices at \$6,000 complete, only \$1,000 cash. Details page 14 illustrated fall bargain catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FARMING IN THE SUPER-SOIL of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, furnishes an opportunity for profit that is unparalleled in American Agricultural development. The soil is deep and highly fertile and produces bumper crops of cotton, corn, wheat, and live stock prosper. The nearby markets of St. Louis and Memphis insure quick delivery and good prices. Fine schools, hard surfaced roads, prosperous growing communities make the life of the general farmer pleasant in the Super-Soil territory. General farmers write and get the facts about Super-Soil. Frisco Railway, 329 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CONCRETE HIGHWAY FRUIT FARM—80 acres. Lovely modern home. On elevation, beautiful views for miles, near fine town of 3,000; 70 acres fertile tillage, 5 acres mint planted this spring; 260 apple trees, about 100 others; 1 1/2 acre grapes, 9 acres berries; home like new, 6 rooms, bath, furnace and wide porch; good barn, other buildings. Called away, \$13,500 takes it, part cash and team, 9 cows, 6 hogs, 400 chickens, machinery, vehicles, tools, all hay, grain fodder, fruit included. Wm. Kitron, Strout Agency, 1105 Nowlen St., Benton Harbor, Mich.

GRAB THIS BARGAIN—45 acre farm with good 4-room house, flowing well, out buildings, 90 rods high bank river front, 1 1/2 miles to beautiful Ross Lake, good fishing, and City of Beaverton, Mich. Price, \$1,000. U. G. Reynolds, sells farms, Gladwin, Mich.

BUY 20 ACRES selected land for \$500. Antrim Co., growing seed potatoes will make you independently wealthy in a few years. Will Take Crops for payment, and buy all you raise. Groste, 511 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit.

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

240 ACRES fine farm land for sale, twenty miles south of Traverse City, elevation high, clay loam. J. J. Johnson, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

BEST FARM IN CALHOUN COUNTY. Must sacrifice 120 acres cheap. Write Joseph Blaskie, Tekonsha, Michigan.

FOR TRADE—97-acre lake border farm near Traverse City, for larger farm. Prefer heavy land. R. 6, Box 44, Traverse City, Mich.

FOR SALE OR RENT 210 acre farm near St. Johns. Levi H. Sibley, DeWitt, Mich.

180-ACRE FARM CHEAP. Liberal terms. Calhoun State Bank, Homer, Mich.

IF INTERESTED in standing timber or well drained muok soil, write Charley Voss, Otsego, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

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

FARMS FOR RENT

WANTED—share renter for good 100-acre dairy farm; owner will furnish all the cows. For full particulars write Box 119, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

MSCELLANEOUS

300 FULL SIZE, unduled Letter Heads and 300 good white Envelopes, all neatly printed with name, address and business, Two Dollars, postpaid. Suitable for Farmer, Business Men and all others. Money back quick if wanted. Shipping Tags, Statements, Cards, etc., equally low prices. The Braytons, Freeport Herald, Freeport, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE—Small threshing outfit, fully equipped with kerosene tractor, 12-20 H. P. Showalter Bros., Onekama, Mich.

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

FISTULA HORSES Cured \$5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

PURE HONEY, 5 lb. pail, \$1. postpaid. Homer Buzzard, Fenton, Mich.

EARN \$5 DAY gathering evergreens, roots, herbs. Booklet free. Botanical 77, New Haven, Conn.

MOTORCYCLES

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

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.

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

RABBITS—Make Big Profits with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 892 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Drum, one of Kentucky's Brag Coonhounds. Good treer and water worker. Money back guarantee. Trial. Chas. Hicks, Mayfield, Ky., B13.

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

FOR SALE—Registered Silver Black Fox, also ranch bred mink, real dark. Half'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, Owaso, 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—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, \$1.05. 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. Deneen, Inlay City, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 250 egg males. Egg bred 25 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.

HUNDERMAN'S yearling hens and pullets, single comb White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Some pullets will soon be ready to lay. Write us for price. We are Michigan Accredited. Hunderman Bros., Zeeland, Michigan.

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

WHITAKER'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.

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.

BREEDING COCKERELS and pullets, six varieties. Order Baby Chicks now and get big discounts. Free catalog. Beckman Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

S. C. BROWN and White Leghorns 392-eggs. Catalog. Harlan Fulton, Gallopis, Ohio.

FOR SALE. Large full blood Toulouse geese at \$4.50 each. Order direct from this ad. Mrs. P. Peterson, Grant, Mich., R. 3.

WHITE EMBDEN GEESE of standard type and size, \$4.50 each. Edward Klever, Grant, Michigan.

TURKEYS

PUREBRED May hatched White Holland toms, \$10 till December 15, also pullets. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Both utility and fancy. The birds that always give satisfaction. N. Evelyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

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. No manager or herdsman wanted. Albert Betty, R. No. 6, 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.

PAN-A-CE-A

helps your moulters moult

MOULTING throws hens out of production.
Egg laying stops—egg prices soar.

The amount of profit you will make out of your poultry the next six months depends on the help you give your hens in the six weeks during the moult.

Are you going to get your hens promptly back on the egg job? Or are you going to let nature bide its own time?

Remember—the hens that pay are the fall and winter layers.

But forcing out the old quills and growing a new plumage of thousands of feathers is serious business.

It requires just so much feed converted into nutrition to do that job. The more you get your flock to eat and assimilate each day, the quicker your hens will get back to laying.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does not take the place of feed—and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

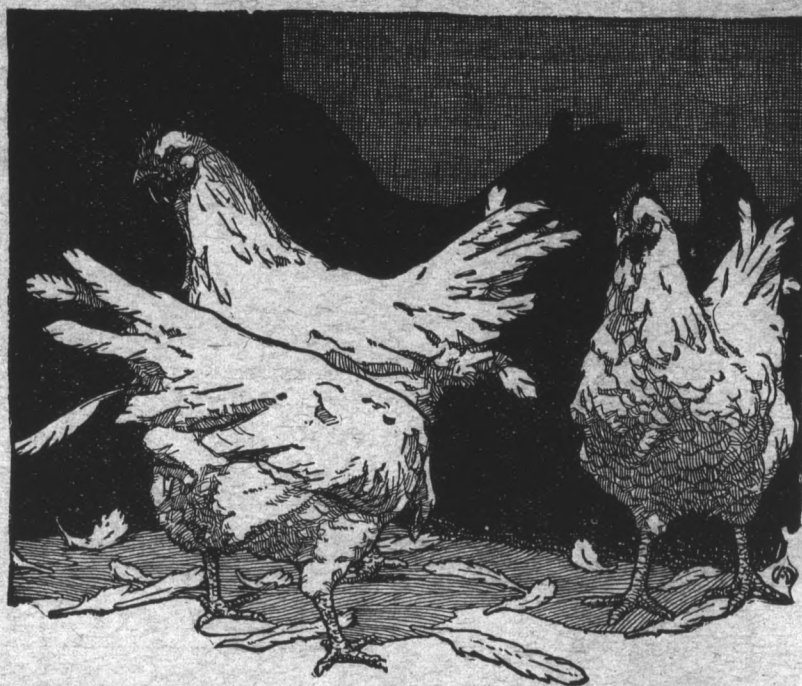
The first and one of the best things that Pan-a-ce-a does for a moulting flock is to whet the appetite. That means a larger food consumption.

Next, it improves the digestion so that your hens get the good out of the feed they eat.

Pan-a-ce-a also contains iron, so essential to a moulting hen. Iron—that keeps the paleness away.

It contains minerals, among which are calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate, so necessary for egg-shell formation, and for growing feathers.

Pan-a-ce-a keeps your flock from getting into that run-down condition.



Pan-a-ce-a helps get your hens through the moult, back into production—egg laying, during the early fall when eggs are eggs.

Is your flock getting their Pan-a-ce-a now?

Pan-a-ce-a your hens. Then see them begin to eat more. See the old feathers let loose. See the new plumage come.

It costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a. The price of one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs in six months. Always buy it according to the size of your flock. Tell the dealer how many hens you have. He has a package to suit.

You have no chances to take in feeding Pan-a-ce-a. Use it at our risk. It is sold everywhere with the express understanding that if you do not find it profitable, you simply return the empty containers to the dealer and get your money back. We reimburse the dealer.

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

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice