

MICHIGAN FARMER

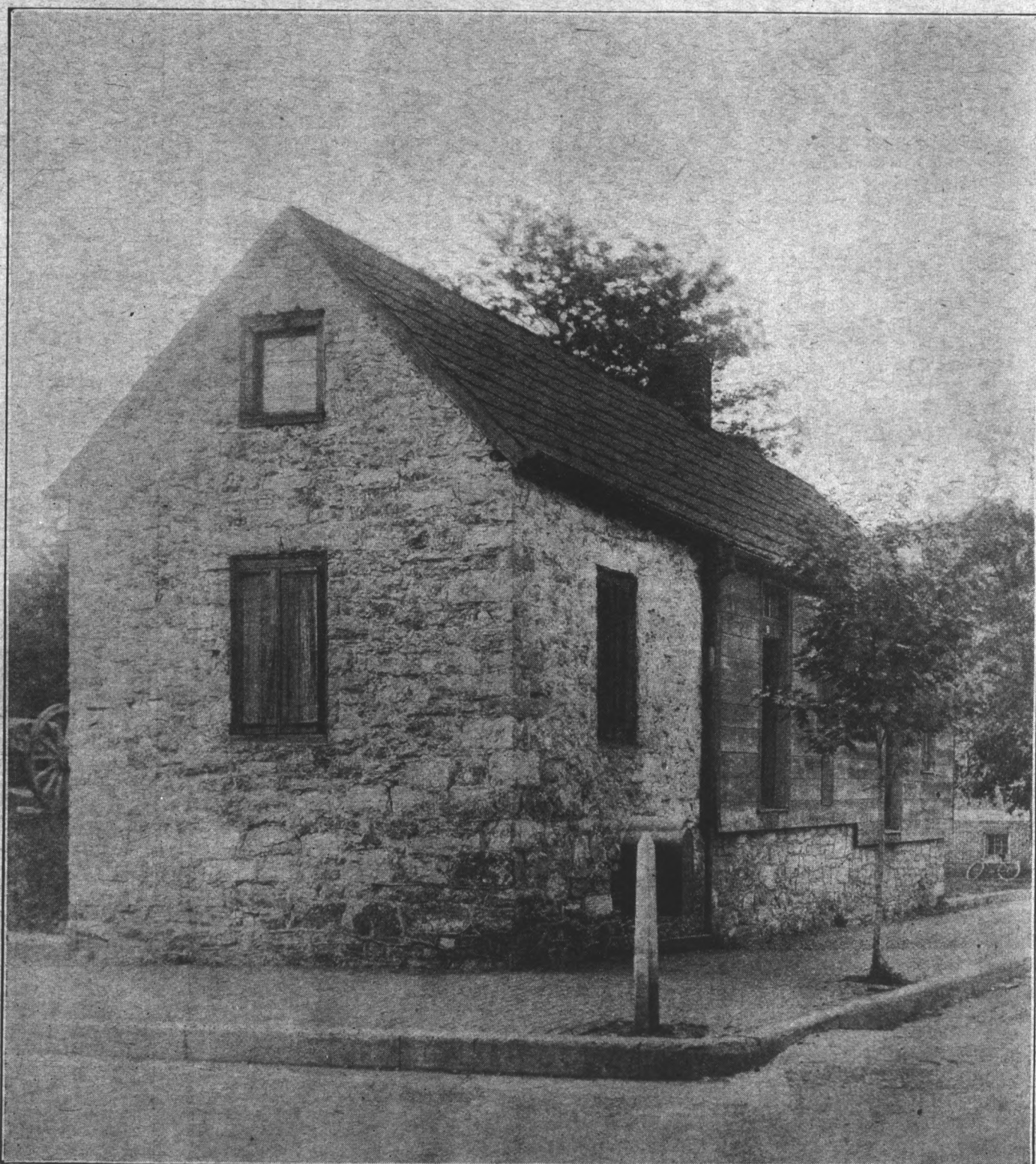
AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CXLIX No. 18

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1927

Whole No. [4784



Washington's Headquarters at Winchester, Va, While Building Fort Loudoun in 1755

Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebrich, freshmen, flew from Paris to St. Louis, Senegal, South America, in one hop of 2,000 miles. They averaged one hundred miles an hour.

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 XVIII

Miner Becomes Leading Farmer

High Honors in Northern Michigan County are Awarded to Valentine Mankowski

A GOOD law abiding citizen, a good officer in public service, one of the best boosters for everything that means good farming, good roads, good schools, churches, and everything that spells progress—these are the words of a neighbor who knows intimately the progress made in farming, and the influence in the community by Valentine Mankowski, of Otsego county. This neighbor further states that Mr. Mankowski has a model farm and a fine herd of cows, for which he was awarded recently the honors of Champion Farmer of his county.

Mr. Mankowski came to Pennsylvania from Poland when twenty-five years of age where for twelve years he was a miner. He then moved to his present location in northern Michigan twenty-four years ago. Both he and his wife received a common school education in Poland. They have seven children, the youngest of which is twenty.

The farm consists of 302 acres of sandy loam soil of which 108 acres are under cultivation and the balance in permanent pasture and woodlot. The land has been cultivated for a period of about forty years. On this farm, Mr. Mankowski maintains dairy cows, seven other cattle, four horses, eleven hogs, and some fifty head of poultry. He hires one man by the year and four or five additional hands during the potato digging season. Four horses are used for the farm work.

He has given special attention to his soil. The farm manure is spread directly on the field during the summer. In winter time, it is piled and then hauled as early in the spring as weather conditions permit. Some thirty acres of legumes are grown in

his rotation. About ten acres of alfalfa is plowed under each year for his potato crop. He also uses fertilizers. On grain he adds 250 pounds of 3-12-4 per acre. His potatoes get 500 pounds of 2-16-8. Lime at the rate of one ton per acre is added to the land when needed. The soil is drained naturally.

He raises a variety of crops of which oats, barley, corn, potatoes, hay, and apples are the most important ones. Potatoes are his chief cash

used in harvesting and the crop is stored in the local warehouse. Last year's crop yielded 298 bushels per acre and the average for the past five years has been 250 bushels. He produces certified seed and markets this either through the local co-operative association or direct to users.

Another major crop is alfalfa of which he grows about 20 or more acres. Grimm and Ontario variegated varieties are used. Inoculated seed is

The small grains are produced in the usual way. Wolverine oats follow cultivated crops. His yield has been forty-five bushels for the past five years. The crop is fed to the live stock and the straw is used for bedding. Wisconsin pedigreed barley follows in the same rotation. This is harvested with the binder. Last year's crop yielded fifty bushels. This grain is also fed on the farm. Corn follows alfalfa or sweet clover. The crop is cultivated about five times and is put into the silo.

Mr. Mankowski takes an active part in community and public affairs. He has been a supervisor for eleven years, school officer for fifteen years and a highway commissioner for two years. He is a director in the local creamery and co-operative association and is active in the cow testing association.

His herd of Holstein cattle are T. B. tested, two of these are pure-bred cows and eleven are grades. He also keeps a pure-bred sire. His dairy stables have cement floors and steel stanchions. He has a manure carrier, milking machine, water fountains, and a cream separator. The milk is handled in a milk room in the house. Cream and milk are sold in the summer to resort trade.

In conducting the Champion Farmer Contest in which Mr. Mankowski was selected, the local weekly took an active part. The Otsego Fair Association, local business men and the agricultural agent of the Michigan Central Railroad co-operated in carrying on this event. Mr. Mankowski gives much credit for his success to the county agricultural agent, Mr. Lytle, and to the help he has received from reading bulletins and current agricultural literature.



The Production of Quality Potatoes Is One of the Major Branches of This Man's Farming Business

crop. This past year he grew ten acres. This crop usually follows sweet clover or alfalfa in his rotation. The field is spring plowed and disced. The crop is fertilized with manure and commercial fertilizer. About June 1 he plants certified Russet Rural seed, treated for scab, scurf, and other diseases. The crop is cultivated four or more times and given at least six spray treatments of Bordeaux and arsenate of lead. A potato digger is

sown in May after the potato or corn field has been fitted by discing, harrowing, and rolling and treated with lime where needed and commercial fertilizer. Hay is made with the side delivery rake and loader. It is fed on the farm. Alfalfa fields are pastured in the fall only. The stands remain for three or more years before plowing. His yields have averaged for the past five years about two and a half tons per acre.

Uses Incubator to Dry Corn

Livingston County Farmers are Being Served by Local Hatchery

By L. D. Kurtz

A NEW use for incubators, other than that of hatching chicks, was discovered by H. W. Stensell of Howell, Michigan, when he put his to work drying seed corn. This discovery makes available in practically every county of the southern half of the lower Peninsula at least one large capacity incubator that can be put into use for drying seed corn during the fall months.

Many farmers who wish to save seed, for their own use as well as those with perhaps a little surplus to sell, are handicapped by not having proper equipment so that their corn with its high moisture content in the fall can be dried satisfactorily before cold weather sets in. These large size incubators which are often conveniently located furnish a practical drying equipment for these men.

This means of drying seed corn was first called to Mr. Stensell's attention by James Catrell of Gregory upon suggestion made by a member of the Extension staff of the Michigan State College. Mr. Catrell had grown four acres of Clement's White Cap corn

that had passed field inspection of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. When picking time came he discovered that he had no satisfactory place to dry this amount of seed corn, and with the incubator idle at Howell, made arrangements with Stensell to dry his seed corn.

This incubator is a Smith, type 40-47, that has a 47,000 egg capacity and will hold about one hundred baskets of corn. It contains two hundred eighty-eight trays which are one by three feet with a screen bottom. Each tray will hold twenty ears weighing eight or ten ounces laid side by side when they contain from forty to forty-five per cent moisture. No ears were piled on top of each other because of the danger of mold.

There are several factors to consider when one dries seed corn. Heat, circulation and ventilation are the principle ones to consider, if one is to secure seed that will germinate ninety per cent or better at corn

planting time. These principles are well taken care of in the construction of this incubator.

The heat is supplied by a small steam plant which aided by a thermostat keeps the heat at whatever temperature is desired. The first lot of one hundred bushels had a temperature of ninety degrees given it during the eleven days required to dry the corn from forty per cent to thirteen per cent moisture. Mr. M. E. Walker, the manager of the plant, plans to start the next lot off at ninety degrees for a couple of days and then run the heat up to one hundred degrees. With this temperature it is expected that the corn will dry in a week's time down to 14%. College experiments show that a temperature of one-hundred-twelve degrees will kill germination if corn contains a large amount of moisture.

The circulation is created by four large fans that are placed in the center of the incubator at the top. This

keeps the hot air moving downward as well as distributing the fresh air as it enters the incubator. It is necessary to keep the fans going the entire twenty-four hours of the day as they are the only means of distributing the air evenly through the corn and at the same time keeping the moisture laden air moving so that it will not condense on the corn. A hole in each of the four corners allows this moist air outlet to escape outside of the incubator, any condensation of moisture on the corn causing mold which is always dangerous to germination.

The operating cost of these fans is the most expensive part of the whole drying operation, as the electricity charge was about \$2.00 per day. Some idea of the effectiveness of the work done, however, by these fans in distributing the heat through the corn can be gained through moisture samples taken of the corn in the top and bottom trays which showed very little variation in the moisture content.

Continued to page 404)

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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VOLUME CLXIX NUMBER EIGHTEEN

DETROIT, OCT. 29, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

A Life of Service

THE chief entomologist of the federal department of agriculture, Dr. O. L. Howard, retires from active administrative duties after fifty years of service in that branch of the government. Although he has passed his seventieth birthday he will continue to devote his energies to the field of entomological research in which he has long been recognized as one of the world's most distinguished investigators.

Two campaigns in which Dr. Howard took a leading part have probably brought benefits to the nation that will never be fully appreciated. One of these was his crusade against mosquitos, certain species of which were found to be disease carriers, and the other an anti-housefly crusade started by Dr. Howard in 1896.

It is in the services of such men as Dr. Howard that life is made more worth while and that civilization itself is able to advance. His devotion to duty should be an inspiration to a generation of younger men anxious to render service to humanity.

Protect the Children

ALTHOUGH milk is our best food, its consumption is attended with danger. Unless the supply of milk is carefully protected, those who consume it may be exposed to serious communicable diseases.

This is particularly true of tuberculosis. According to Dr. Park of New York City, the bovine type of tuberculosis was found in sixty-one per cent of tubercular children under five years of age. Of abdominal tuberculosis fifty-seven per cent of the cases were due to the bovine bacillus. An Edinburgh physician declares that ninety per cent of tubercular gland disease in that community is due to the bovine type. In England seventy-

two per cent of the tuberculous gland conditions are charged against tuberculosis from cattle.

Fundamentally the protection of children against the possibilities of contracting this wasting disease is the chief reason why our cows should be healthy and kept under sanitary conditions. This protection can be given by using clean milk, by pasturizing that which may be contaminated, and by eliminating the tubercular cow from production. As a state, we have chosen to use the latter method to give increased insurance against the spread of bovine tuberculosis among humans.

Probable Tariff Changes

A CHANGE of sentiment apparently has taken place in recent years among farmers in respect to the tariff. Indications now are that changes will be in the direction of higher tariff rates on farm products, rather than any downward revision. There is, of course, quite a general opinion that substantial reductions in duties should be made on some commodities which farmers buy. However, there likely is to be little urging in this direction since farmers and farm organization leaders do not wish to risk losing the tariff on farm products for the sake of obtaining reduction in tariff rates on other commodities. On this subject, it is interesting to observe that, contrary to long-existing opinion, representatives of a large group of southern farmers are asking for increases in tariff rates on a number of crops they produce.

Know Your School

NO one will dispute the statement that our schools are the first and biggest enterprise in the nation, state, county or city. The school aids the child to adapt himself to the difficult life of our time. To teach children how to learn, to think, to develop vision, to weigh, and to judge—these are the great problems of our educational forces today. The solution of these problems requires an intelligent and appreciative public support in spirit as well as in fact.

To stimulate this spirit, the week of November 7-13 is set aside as American Education Week. It should be the aim of every parent to visit the local school at least once during this week, for the American home and the American school must work together to develop a finer and richer human life. That school is best where all teachers take an honest pride in serving the community and building up its home life. That community is best when parents appreciate the teachers and the work of the schools.

The Prohibition Situation

THERE has been considerable news regarding the wet and dry matter brought to public attention recently which shows the tendency of the times generally rather than relating to the specific influence of the much discussed and cursed Volstead act.

A report comes from Germany, the home of beer, that the annual per capita consumption of that beverage has decreased seven gallons since 1913, or about one-fourth.

From Canada comes an official's report that the American tourist brings more money to that country than even its wheat crop, but he spends very little for booze. An unusually small percentage get permits to buy liquor and even less use the permits to any extent. The American tourist is a temperate law abiding individual, this official says.

The U. S. Department of Justice has just announced that its records show a notable decrease in the criminal business for the year ending June

30th as compared with the year 1919 before prohibition became effective. Even federal law breakers show a tendency to dryness. In the Federal prisons only 31% were dry in 1919, while in 1927, 44% were non-drinkers.

In view of these facts it looks as if the wets would have to "dry up" for eventually they will have nothing to talk about, despite their unfounded statements that the dry law produces hypocrites and law violators.

More and Better Seeds

MICHIGAN has been fortunate in the men directing her crop improvement work. This leadership has placed her in the front rank in the production of commercial quantities of farm grains and seeds.

Yet, despite this progress, there remains much room for expansion. Relatively, but a small percentage of our crops are grown from these quality seeds. More good seed growers are needed. Not all farmers are qualified by training and temperament to successfully take up this line of farming. But there are many who could do it if they but understood the requirements.

A book, noticed elsewhere in this issue, which has just come from the press, promises help along this line. The well-illustrated volume entitled "Seed Production And Marketing," by Professor J. F. Cox, head of the farm crops section of the Michigan State College, and George E. Starr, research extension specialist in horticulture, of the same institution, gives the best practices of growers in the production, harvesting, curing, and storing of more than a score of important farm seeds.

Pioneer seed growers made many mistakes, but, after years of experience, these have been largely eliminated. This book describes the accumulated experiences of hundreds of successful growers operating under widely different conditions. The farmer who expects to expand his seed production business or who plans to start this kind of agricultural program, will find a storehouse of valuable information in these twenty and more chapters.

When Oats Pay

A CAREFUL study has been made of the costs of producing oats. According to our rural economists the average farmer must produce 37 bushels per acre before making a profit. The average cost is \$15.50 per acre, with the range from \$12.32 to \$24.20 an acre. It costs some farmers twice as much as others to produce an acre of oats. For the average, however, it will require 37 bushels of oats at forty-two cents a bushel to pay production expenses. On twenty farms the yield varied from 26 to 68 bushels per acre. Some of these farmers lost money while others had margins of profit as high as 30 bushels per acre.

Know Your Varieties

IN the parlance of slang-land, "She knows her groceries" is an indication that the lady in question is wise. However, even in slang we do not hear "she knows her apples."

There is more truth than poetry in this, for women will go to the store and buy certain brands of disguised cereals for the breakfast, salt for the seasoning, soaps for the washing, canned vegetables for the vitamins, and jams and jellies for the sweet tooth. But when it comes to apples, potatoes, or onions, she just buys apples, potatoes or onions.

The average city housewife would believe you if you said that Northern Spy related in some way to the civil war, McIntosh was a rain coat, Jonathan did not set well on the whale's

stomach, and Duchess belonged to the royal family. She probably brings a shoe repairer to mind when Irish Cobbler is mentioned, and Green Mountain is something to climb.

An investigation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in New York shows that out of 3,000 women only 750, or one fourth, bought apples by name. The others know little of varieties. It is to the credit of the Jewish people to have this survey reveal that 58% of them bought apples by variety name, the preference being the McIntosh.

Fraud is often attempted on city people because of their ignorance of varieties. Wealthies have often been sold as McIntosh, and Ben Davis have brought higher prices as Jonathans. And it is common for any yellow sweet corn to be sold as Golden Bantam.

It really is too bad that the great consuming public does not know more about the food they eat. Advertisement makes commercial products known but there is no financial reason to advertise varieties, for farmers grow all the kinds. However, if consumers "knew better their varieties," it would encourage the growing of quality products. Consumer education is apparently one of the problems of agriculture.

Exit

THIS word means the way out and that's why I'm using it this week—'cause its shown me the way out for something to talk about this week.

You know, lots of times I gotta think and think of something to say. That's what I get fer being a man. Now if I could go to some of these women's meetings, I sure would have something to talk about. At those places they don't run out of subjects but out of time to talk about them. The woman even get home late fer supper and the men is gotta set around to wait or start the fire, get



the water to cooking and set the table, etc. Settin' tables don't hatch nothin' fer me. I like settin' at them better.

Well, exit means to pass out. When you

exit you ain't present no more—you're somewhere else. Some folkses' exits is liked better than their entrances, and there is others whose entrances bring cheers and exits tears. I think the latter's mostly when you're just to be married or just was. But after you're married a generation or so, your goings and comings ain't noticed so much. It's a good thing, too, 'cause its a awful strain to love all the time with the love that loves love.

Now, they say our words come from some root word or something like that. Well, exit is made up of "ex" and "it." "Ex" means "was," so the word exit means "was it." There's times in all our lives when we are it to somebody and when we feel like we're "it" with a big I. But the time comes when all of us get to be ex-its. We kinda pass out of our bein' of importance to somebody else. Even famous men get to be ex-its. The man what said "Every dog has his day" wasn't thinkin' of dogs at all.

I kin look back to my emotion days when some girls was very much "it" with me. I just kinda felt like I couldn't live without them. But they're all ex-its now. But when Sofie come in, she just kinda locked the exit door and stayed. I guess I was some "it" with her once but I don't mind tellin' you I'm sure I ain't as big a "it" with her now as I used to be. I guess she found out I ain't as big a fellow as she thought I was. I must a been awful good at courtin' to have her think that.

HY SYCKLE, Ex-it.

A Hike Around the World

On Board the West Humhaw the Mysterious Lady Passenger is Denounced

By Francis Flood

JIM and I were to sail next day on the freighter, "West Humhaw" bound for the Azores, Canary Islands, and tropical Africa. We had spent the afternoon in New York City getting advice, and from the warnings given us by people who had recently returned from Africa, this is the beginning of the story of my death and will probably be published posthumously.

"Instead of just starting on the first leg of our year's trip around the world we must be on our very last legs right now, from what they've told us today," mourned Jim as we shuddered over the terrors of the tropics that evening in our hotel room. "We'd better write our will and quit worrying about writing articles. Instead of planning our 'round-the-world itinerary from Africa on, we'd better figure out how to get our bodies back from there."

Now I had spent two years in Wyoming fighting scorpions, rattlesnakes, nose flies and fellow homesteaders, to say nothing of blizzards, poverty, and Mormons, and I lived through it, but those things apparently are nothing compared to west Africa.

Only one faint ray of hope filtered through all the stories of instant and lingering death that lurks on every hand in the African jungle and that was the fact that we saw people in the flesh, who had returned, living proof that it is possible—even if not probable—that one can visit equatorial Africa and live to tell the tale. I'm not taking any chances however; I'm starting the story before I get there. I'm in the middle of the ocean now, on my way.

"You have to wear a cork sun helmet every minute or the deadly rays of the tropical sun will kill you," Jim reminded me. "If you even sit under an awning without your helmet on, the fatal rays will come right through the canvas and get you. And yet the blacks run around in the sun all day, bareheaded."

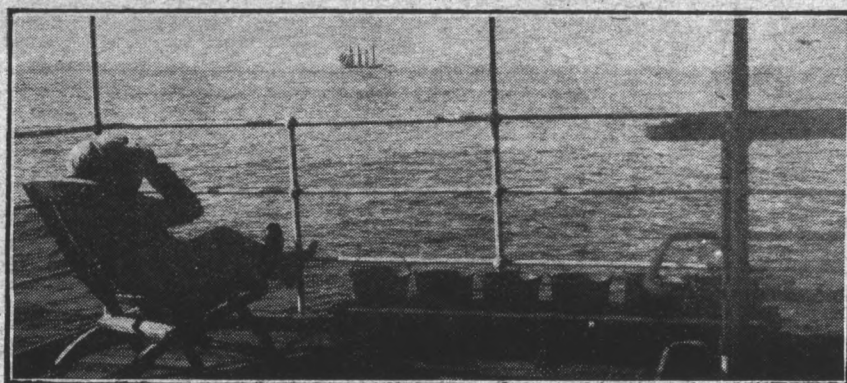
"But you are an Occidental, and you've got a different kind of a skull—or at least I have," I told him. "You

from those that carry the fatal yellow fever and the bubonic plague. Boots are some protection also against the many poisonous snakes, but if a snake bites through the boot, we are supposed to slash the bite with a knife and then pour into the wound some potassium permanganate which we must always carry with us."

"If we do that just right we may live, I understand," Jim rejoined optimistically. "We must remember to take these boots off, in the jungles, once or twice a day and wash our feet and look for that tiny little borer that gets under the toe nails. If he once gets a foothold—"

"You mean a toehold, don't you" trying to be gay.

"—He slowly eats your toes away, just like leprosy."



A Four-Master Sailing by the West Humhaw in Midocean

"Yes, and clear up to your ears, too.

And by the way, they told us to be careful about drying between our toes when we wash our feet or we'll get those sand cracks that are not only painful, but sometimes result in fatal infection."

Then Jim recalled that we had been told never to drink water unless it had been boiled and never to eat fresh vegetables or we will get a dysentery which, if we pull through, will bother us as long as we live—which probably won't be long. We must never stop in the rest houses along the way because they are usually infested with the tsetse fly that causes the fatal sleeping sickness. Our advisors had also described in a quaintly interesting manner a variety of parasite which specializes in white men walking through the mangrove jungle and eats the meat off their legs. We must get heavy, double-backed shirts as a protection against the sun, a flannel band to wrap about our waist when sleeping to guard against dysentery—and a tuxedo!

All this was vitally interesting to us because for the next three months at least—if we lived—we would be in the tropics, on both sides of the equator, from Cancer to Capricorn, and on both coasts as well as in the interior of Africa, the dark continent.

WE had each packed one suitcase at home, shipped it to New York, and considered that ample baggage for our year's trip. But it was very patent now that more equipment was needed, for our information was reliable and we appreciated the seriousness of the undertaking. We would be prepared and take everything that was absolutely necessary. And so we each bought 200 grains of quinine and a pair of two dollar cotton pants and are ready to face the tropics. We have everything. Not too much, but enough.

That afternoon we rode the subway train under the East River to Brooklyn and then carried our cotton pants and quinine in our one suitcase apiece, to Pier 37 where lay our home for a few months, the "West Humhaw."

She was longer than I'd expected, 425 feet as I afterward learned when I lost a bet on the question, but lying so low in the water that only the white superstructure amidships inspired confidence in her as a deep sea sailor. The Phillipino crew was already battening down the two forward hatches and lashing the booms in place, but astern, the winches and stevedores alike were still sputtering and puffing, stowing away the last of the cargo of American-milled flour, American gasoline, and American automobiles to be bartered for the raw resources of the dark continent.

A BRISTLING little giant-killer with the down of youth on his lip and a "Steward" sign on his cap smiled at us out of one corner of his mouth and growled curses out of the other, threatening a sailor twice his

size with all manner of personal misfortune if he didn't stow our suitcase into stateroom No. 1 at once.

"Has the lady passenger come aboard yet?" Jim asked the steward even before I could ask him when we would eat.

"Yes, sir, she's forward, sir."

"That's the way I like 'em," Jim grinned.

"We had to put her in the third mate's cabin," continued the steward, and then he added as an afterthought, "He'll bunk with the second mate until the lady gets off at the Canary Islands."

"How old is she? What's she like?" The ladies fever Jim.

"I'd judge she's about forty-five or fifty, sir—a missionary going to Tenerife."

Poor Jim's sun had set. "A prim old maid of a missionary and the only woman on board," he mourned. "Tropical Africa, where is thy sting?"

A few minutes later the steward announced that supper was served and the boat would sail in about two hours. He led us into the trig little dining saloon forward and sat me in the big arm chair at the head of the single long table, set for ten places.

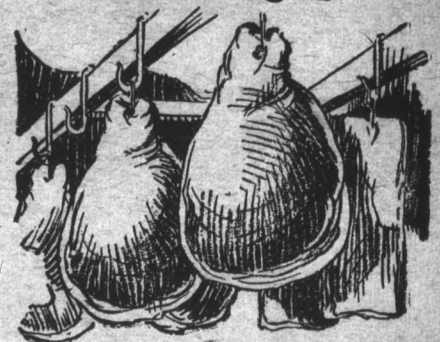
A fleeting odor of baking bread drifted through a row of brass-bound portholes along one side of the room. On the other side, a clear-toned cabinet phonograph was playing an organ overture so softly that one could hear the ship's clock ticking away in its brass case above the oak buffet.

THE four other men passengers and the first mate were seated at the table when Jim and I arrived, but through the whole salad course, the seven of us sat there in stony silence like so many British gentlemen, no one willing to trade his self-consciousness for an ice-breaking introduction. All were lowering at the vacant chair beside Jim, reserved for the deadly lady missionary. If this stifling, stiff-necked dignity on board ship was the rule, the tropics held no terrors for me.

(Continued on page 415)



Fine-flavored meats



sell well and keep well when you use Diamond Crystal

FARMERS who are increasing their incomes each fall by marketing home-cured meats have learned that the demand for their products depends largely upon the flavor.

A sweet, fine-flavored meat sells readily and at a profitable price. But to be fine-flavored and appealing to the palate, it must be properly salted.

Diamond Crystal Salt does that—and more. It protects against spoilage. You can rest assured that the cure will be successful with Diamond Crystal. It penetrates the meat to the very bone, bringing out the natural flavor to the fullest. And because it is pure and mild, it leaves no strong, salty taste to obscure the flavor. Use it this fall and see the difference it makes.

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

"The Salt that's all Salt."

Diamond Crystal Salt

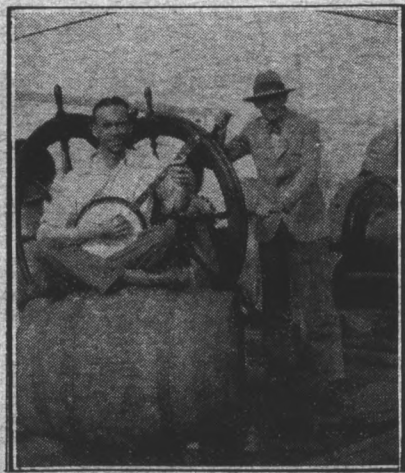


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Flood Plays Captain While Wilson Strums His Banjo.

can't even take off your helmet to scratch your head, or tip your hat to a lady down there without getting sunstroke."

ONE must take at least five grains of quinine every morning in the tropics to ward off the fever which, if not fatal, will sometimes stay in one's system for years. And if one does not have the quinine in his system before taking the fever it will turn into the black water fever—and that's certain death.

"We'll have to get some mosquito boots," I said to Jim, referring to the list of absolute necessities our advisors had given us, "not only to protect us from the malaria mosquito, but

Get the Best Galvanized Roofing & Siding



NOTHING so long lasting, so durable and so easily handled for covering buildings as good Galvanized Roofing and Siding. And you certainly can afford the best when GLOBE, the old reliable—offers you its products on a direct mill-to-user basis.

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

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IMPROVING

BUSINESS conditions, including farming and industrial, are improving, according to advisers of the President. This is indicated by a larger volume of buying, the mail order houses showing increased sales over last year. Secretary of Commerce Hoover reports that our exports and imports are larger than last year, and general trade conditions are good.

SCHOOLS AID IN SPUD HARVEST

THE second week in October in Missaukee county was generally observed by town and rural schools alike as "potato digging vacation." The lowly spud is so important as a source of revenue in this northern county that, when digging time begins, young and old pitch in to help save the crop. The potato acreage in the county this year is well over 5,000, and the quality of the crop is unusually good. Dry weather cut the yield to some extent in the case of early plantings, but late planting will produce nearly a normal crop. The August frost did some damage to the crop on low ground, but it has been estimated that ten per cent would cover the frost damage over the whole county. The first real killing frost occurred on October 9, and it was welcomed as a blessing by growers, who could not begin the potato harvest earlier on account of green vines.

SOME CORN BORER MONEY LEFT

DR. A. F. WOODS, director of scientific work in the Department of Agriculture, says that about \$1,200,

000 remains of the \$10,000,000 appropriated for the 1927 corn borer control campaign, and no estimates have been made for proposed expenditures for continuing the corn borer control campaign next season. It is expected that these estimates will be prepared when all data on the results of this year's campaign have been received and studied, and presented to Congress in time for action during the coming session.

GRAPE GROWERS COMPLAIN

ORGANIZATIONS of grape growers in the Lake Erie grape belt have filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking for a reduction in freight rates on grapes from producing points in New York and Pennsylvania to the various consuming markets. The complaint was filed by the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Growers' Co-operative Association, the South Shore Co-operative Association and Keystone Co-opera-

tive Grape Association, the Chautauqua Grape Company, and several individuals, also by the New York State Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture.

It is stated in the complaint that the rates charged from California to the same destinations are relatively lower than those contemporaneously charged on shipments of grapes in carloads from points in the Lake Erie grape belt. The second-class rating is also declared to be unjust and in violation of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce act.

The grape growers also assert that a depression now exists and has existed for a period of years in the grape producing industry of New York and Pennsylvania, and that the present rates prevent the free movement of the crop.

OBJECT TO INCREASED TARIFF ON HAY.

OBJECTIONS to the tariff increase on hay are said to be the result of propaganda by dealers in cities who find it easier to make a profit selling cheap Canadian hay than in handling the better and higher priced domestic product.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Untraced Letters

SELLING MILK AT ROADSIDE MARKET

I have been told anyone selling milk is required to have everything up to date. Is this true? Is it necessary for one to have a license to sell milk? Does one have to meet all requirements of law the same as a licensed milk man delivering milk from house to house? I believe there are no restrictions on a farmer selling a gallon of milk or a pound of butter to anyone who comes to the door and asks for same. Am I right or not? Please advise.—A. Farmer.

Compiled Laws 1915 Section 6,376 provides, any person, persons, or corporation who shall sell milk or cream from a wagon or other conveyance, depot or store, or who shall sell or deliver milk or cream to a hotel, restaurant, boarding house or any public place, shall be considered a milk dealer; and every milk dealer who shall sell milk or cream from a wagon or other conveyance, depot or store, or who shall sell or deliver milk or cream to a hotel, restaurant, boarding house or other public place, in any city, town or village of this state, must first obtain a license from the Dairy & Food Commissioner, to sell such milk or cream. License might be required by city ordinance. Otherwise no further license is required.—Rood.

THE WIFE'S SHARE

A husband and wife live together on a farm but have no joint deed and no children. What part of the property can the wife hold after the death of her husband? Has she a right to will her share to whomsoever she wants or does it go back to her husband's people when she is through with it? Please advise.—H. H.

If the wife survives the husband she would inherit one-half interest in his property, there being no children, and could dispose of it to whom she pleases. If she does not survive him her rights in his property would terminate upon her death.

IMMATURE POTATO SEED

Would potatoes, which were frosted when in full bloom, be as good for seed as any? Are small potatoes as good as larger ones for seed?—L. H.

Potatoes which are frosted when in full bloom will make good seed. These potatoes, of course, are not fully matured and for eating purposes

would be inferior, but experiments have shown that for seed purposes immature potatoes are as good, if not better than fully matured potatoes. If the potatoes are stored properly there is no reason why they should not be used as seed next year.

Small potatoes, as a rule, are not as good as larger ones for seed for the reason that they are more likely to be from poor hills in the field. The small potato in a good hill is as good for seed as the large potato in the same hill provided it has equal chances when planted.

Do not make it a practice of planting small potatoes year in and year out. If you have a very good strain of late potatoes, the small potatoes may be used once in three years as a source of seed with fair results. However, as a general rule, it is advisable not to use small potatoes for seed. The price of seed potatoes and the scarcity of the seed will, of course, influence the use of these small potatoes.—C. E. Cormany.

USES INCUBATOR TO DRY CORN

(Continued from page 401.)

tent of the corn in these two locations. The only adjustments necessary to change the incubator over from hatching chicks to drying seed corn was that of shutting off the steam injector or humidifier. All incubators have some means of supplying moisture to the air so that the eggs do not become too dry to hatch well. This moisture supply of course must be eliminated.

At this season of the year when farmers are selecting and storing their seed corn the incubator offers a means of safely drying their seed before there can be any damage from frosts or freezing weather. Custom drying of seed corn can be as practically accomplished as with hatching eggs.

Southern producers of phosphate rock are asking for a tariff on their product, and have also asked the government to apply the anti-dumping law to the importation of phosphate rock from Morocco, which is being imported in considerable quantities. Claims are made for the Morocco phosphate rock that it is of a much higher quality than that produced in the South.

Hog Down Corn

Save Fallen Grain

Rotate Crops

Protect Live Stock

Increase Farm Value

J. E. Rush, Bonilla, S. D., says: "I have 160 acres cross fenced into 5 fields. Turning stock from field to field, as crops are taken off, saves more feed each year than the original cost of the fence." A. B. Reif, DeQueen, Arkansas, writes: "It was a good fence that sold my eighty in Langdale County, Wisconsin, at a good price in 1922 when it was almost impossible to sell any farm."

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

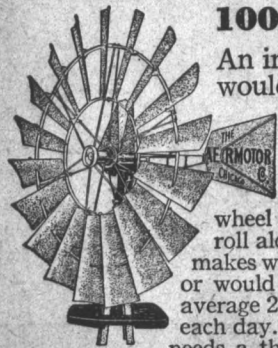
does all these things, and more. Pays for itself in 1 to 3 years from extra profits alone. Can't help but last for many years. Extra heavy "Galvannealed" zinc coating keeps rust out. Copper in the steel keeps long life in. Full length stays, wavy line wires and the Square Deal can't slip knot help make this trim looking, hog-tight, bull-proof farm fence cost less by lasting longer. Ask your dealer to show you RED BRAND FENCE.

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

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 4915 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)

4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING 100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an airplane which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling and keep it up for 25 or 30 years?

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after many years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all-moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil. Aermotors and Aermotor Towers withstand the storms.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

A PRACTICAL MACHINE SHED PLAN

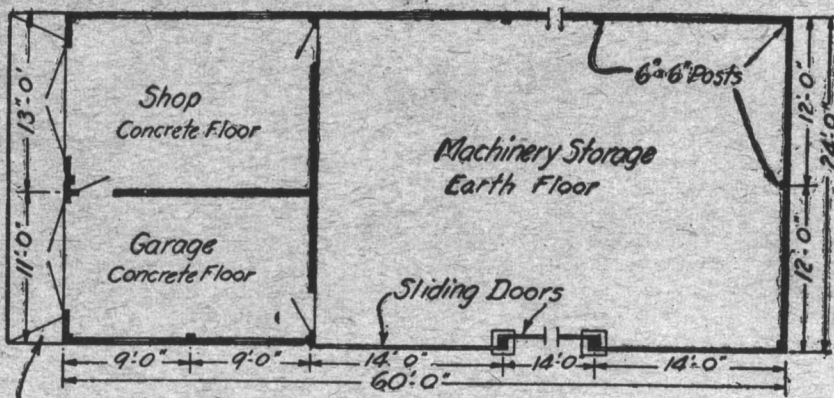
THE accompanying plan of machine shed, adapted from the Minnesota College of Agriculture, has one end partitioned off into a garage and shop with concrete floor; while the main floor is shown of tamped earth. Having at least six inches elevation above the surrounding surface will keep the floor reasonably dry.

The length of the garage is 18 feet

WHAT MATERIAL FOR WORK TABLE TOP?

Is there a galvanized material for work table tops that will not turn dark? Or do you know of something else for this use that is better, but not very much more expensive? I believe I have read somewhere of galvanized iron or zinc which does not turn dark.—E. C.

A number of satisfactory materials are available for tops of working tables. Probably the best is porcelain

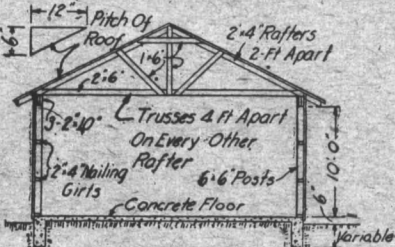


Concrete Incline

The Ground Floor Plan of a Well-Arranged Farm Tool Shed

which is sufficient for almost any car or tractor, and the repair shop is large enough for working on practically any farm machine, except large separator or tractor. The total length shown is 60 feet, giving a space 24 by 42 (approximately 1,000 square feet) for implement storage, about right for the average farm. By having part of the doors slide on the inside of the posts, the whole of one side is made available.

The roof has a one-fourth pitch, al-



Cross Section of Shed

lowing the use of any desired roofing. The rafters are two feet apart on centers, every other rafter being trussed. Because of the rather wide doors, it is necessary to make the plates extra strong, and three 2 by 10's are therefore specified. Roof and rafters and plates should be tied together as thoroughly as possible and doors should not be left open unnecessarily to give strong winds a chance to whip under the roof.

The long narrow type of shed is most convenient about moving machines in and out. Square sheds waste space, especially if a driveway must be kept open. Round sheds are even less desirable. Long narrow sheds can be started small and added to as needed.

Size of Shed Needed

This will depend on number and size of implements which will require the space given below. These figures are from a Minnesota Bulletin:

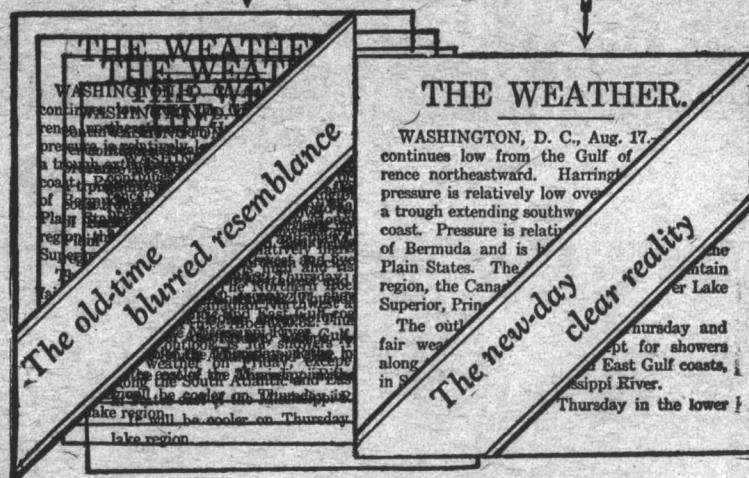
Automobile	7 x 10
Binder	8 x 15
Buggy	7 x 10
Corn binder	7 x 10
Corn cultivator (one row)	5 x 6
Corn cultivator (two row)	6 x 10
Corn planter	6 x 6
Disk harrow	5 x 9
Gang plow	6 x 8
Grain drill	6 x 12
Harrow	4 x 6
Hay loader	10 x 12
Manure spreader	7 x 12
Mower	5 x 8
Potato digger	5 x 8
Rake	6 x 12
Side-delivery rake	8 x 12
Silage cutter	7 x 8
Sulky plow	5 x 7
Tedder	6 x 10
Tractor	7 x 14
Wagon	7 x 14

AN account of the scarcity of good northern grown seed corn last spring, and in view of another season of high seed prices, Missaukee county farmers, in larger numbers than ever before, are picking their seed ears early and drying them by the fire. Ripe corn was plentiful last fall, but wet and freezing weather spoiled most of it for seed purposes. Not to be caught again without home grown seed, Missaukee corn growers, at the suggestion of County Agent H. L. Barnum, are making corn drying devices of various sorts and installing them in the farm house kitchens, or in attics, near a source of heat. To encourage the saving of home grown seed, the Falmouth marketing association has agreed not to bring in seed corn next spring if the corn growing members will pick, cure and safely store a sufficient supply for local needs.—B.

When going to a rural fire it should be the practice of every person to take with him some kind of a vessel for handling water.

FADA Radio

You decide yourself



The big thing that makes Fada so different from ordinary radio is the exclusive Fada principle of Harmonated Reception. Because of this master stroke of radio engineering, Fada gives you the whole range of both the musical and vocal scale without "defaulting" on the very high or very low notes. Everything comes through, clear as the chime of a brand new bell, even to the delicate overtones which elude most radio sets and speakers. The Fada receiver and the Fada speaker have been harmonized and synchronized to a degree of perfection which experts did not believe possible. When used together, they are electrically and musically one instrument, giving you a reality you have never dreamed possible. Remember, however, that only the Fada receiver with Fada speaker give you real Harmonated Reception. Hear this finest modern radio at any Fada dealer's before you decide. Then enjoy the pleasure and profit of hearing the world's best music, the big sports events and news items, the latest market, weather and crop reports every day at your fireside.

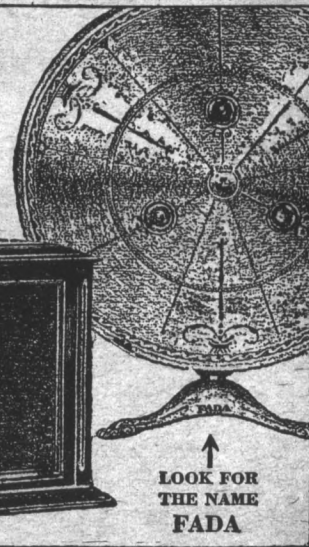
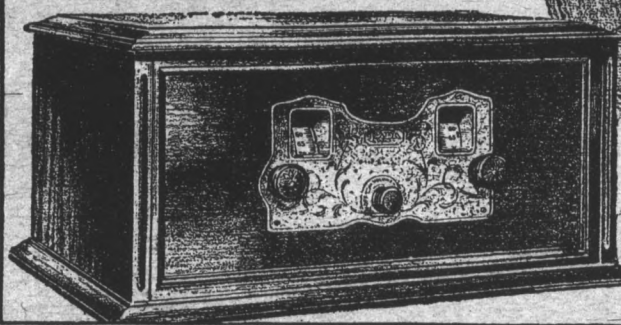
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There are five Fada models—all Neutrodyne receivers—priced from \$95 to \$400

The Fada Special
6 tube—3 radio frequency stages—detector—2 audio amplification stages. Shielded. Equalized amplification.
\$95 (For battery, or A. C. operation direct from light socket.)

The Fada 17" Cone
17-in. free-floating cone—permanent Parkerized magnet. Antique bronze-finished tri-foot.
\$25



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TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING SLICKERS, SUITS AND HATS

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TRAPPERS TRADE NAMES for BAIT

SURE-CATCH

GET ENORMOUS CATCH OF FURS. Make this season the largest you ever have had by using SURE CATCH BAIT—most powerful lure for trapping fur bearing animals. Send us the names of five or more persons who trap furs in your locality and in return we will send you a FULL SIZE package of SURE CATCH, postpaid, in payment for your trouble. Mail names today. SURE CATCH sent upon receipt of your letter.

MINNER & CO., INC.
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"THE TRAPPER'S FUR HOUSE"

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

IT is little short of a tragedy if any of us have failed to drink deeply of the beauty of the autumn landscape which has been spread so wonderfully and so lavishly all about us during the past few days. Fabulous fortunes could not purchase any pictures to compare with the scenery amid which we Michigan farmers have labored at our daily tasks.

This forenoon, while picking up undersized potatoes from muddy ground, I might have been in an ugly mood had it not been for the panorama of gorgeous coloring presented by our woods a quarter of a mile to the east. Golden and scarlet and russet and yellow and amber and brown blended and contrasted with every conceivable shade of green to form a picture of inspiring and intoxicating loveliness. Often I looked up from the muddy spuds and gazed away toward where the sky seemed to meet the multi-colored woodland. I thought especially of the second of Alice Freeman Palmer's three rules for a happy life which are:

1. Commit to memory, each day, some worthy thought that another has written.
2. Look for, find, and observe carefully, each day, one thing that is beautiful.
3. Every day, do one thing, no matter how small, that will benefit somebody.

By the time this appears in print, I suppose these now peaceful woods toward which I gaze with such soul-satisfying pleasure will be resounding to the baying of hounds, the crack of rifles and the boom of guns.

Hunter Respects Property Rights

That the provisions of the new hunting law are not unknown to those who pursue the feathered and four-footed inhabitants of our woodlots was illustrated today when a hunter from our county seat made a special trip out from town to ask my permission to hunt in our woods as soon as the season opens. I had quite a talk with him and after assuring myself that he was a reasonable and dependable sportsman, I granted him permission to hunt with the understanding that he was to come to the house and let us know each time before he went into the woods.

Today's mail brought the twenty posters referred to in my last week's article. They are headed "No Hunting Without Permission. Read The Law." Then in smaller type is given the full text of the new anti-trespass law enacted by the 1927 legislature largely as a result of the insistent demand of this paper that Michigan farmers should be granted decent protection from irresponsible and unwelcome trespassers.

Of course under this law it is not

necessary for me or any other Michigan farmer to post our property in order to make it legally necessary for the hunter to secure our permission before invading our premises. However, these posters will acquaint the hunters with the new statute and will show them that we know what the law is and expect it to be taken in earnest.

Rent Orchard to Specialist

The apple pickers came to Ingleside yesterday and are busy with ladders and sorting tables. A small fleet of trucks is hauling the fruit and placing it in storage. Strange as it may seem, all the activity in our orchards means no added responsibility or extra work for the wife and me.

The explanation of this rather unusual situation is that our orchards are rented on a share basis to a man who specializes in this sort of business. He prunes the trees, keeps them properly sprayed, picks the fruit, grades it and tends to its storage and sale. Perhaps when our orchards are older we may reassume the actual

management of them, but for the present we find the share rental arrangement works out quite satisfactorily.

Proper handling of an orchard involves not only special technical training and experience, but expensive equipment and a lot of labor. In the old days we tried spraying with a small outfit of our own. This was tedious work at best and the trees soon outgrew it. Later we rented a spray rig from a neighboring orchardist. The chief drawbacks to this arrangement were that he probably wanted to use the sprayer at the same time we did and we usually had hay to make, potatoes to spray or corn to cultivate at the same time, so something was likely to be neglected.

The man who is now renting our orchards has charge of several others. Some he cares for by the hour and some he operates for a share of the crop. He has adequate equipment, buys spray material in large quantities and throughout the spraying season spends a large portion of his time going around the circuit from farm to farm. I have no idea how often he sprayed our apple trees this past summer, but it seems as though I saw his outfit here every few days. In the fall he gets a crew of pickers, graders and truckers together and goes from orchard to orchard harvesting the fruit.

Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folks

SELLING FRUIT PRODUCTS

A VERY excellent article in a recent number of the Michigan Farmer regarding the cherry and Duchess apple situation in the Traverse City and Old Mission regions contains some suggestions on the marketing proposition that need emphasizing. An estimated production of cherries amounting to 20 million pounds can be readily marketed at profitable prices, while a much smaller apple crop cannot be sold at a profit and Duchess apple trees are being chopped down.

There are ten canning factories to take the immense cherry crop, but no such provision for disposing of the apples. There are three noteworthy features obtaining in selling the cherries: they are canned or frozen so that they are preserved and can be held until the market calls for them; they are held by business concerns who are too keen to indulge in ruinous competition and who will practically agree on prices, the same as business concerns in any other line of production; and they are marketed by men of experience who are skilled in selling the goods.

On the other hand, no provision exists for preserving the apples, but they must all be disposed of in a short time regardless of the demand that might exist for them throughout the

year provided they are available, and there is always the sharpest competition in the market for them. For although there may be co-operative exchanges in the several apple-growing districts, yet there are enough growers belonging to no organization to supply buyers and commission houses so that these men fix prices and the exchanges cannot go much above the figures they make.

If there were some strong financial concerns to take the Duchess apples and can or dry them and hold them for a time, and the public were educated to their value in these forms they might be sold at remunerative prices. For they certainly have merits when preserved in either of these ways equal to those of cherries. To my taste there is no more delicious fruit for sauce in spring than dried Duchess apples and I much prefer a pie made of them than of cherries.

But the public is not educated to the merits of preserved Duchess apples, so it is futile to argue this point, more than to call attention to the fact that the large cherry crop is marketed through a strong and efficient organization and the apples are not. And this makes all the difference in the world. Fortunately for those cherry growers there are men operating those canning factories who are willing to pay them remunerative

prices, so they can exercise their "independence" and sell to them. Except for that outlet the "independence" which so many farmers esteem so highly would profit them nothing and the cherry outlook would be as flat and hopeless as the Duchess apple prospect.

And this is only an instance of successful marketing where competition is eliminated and the sale of the goods is under organized control. Were a considerable proportion of those cherries consigned to commission merchants or sold to indiscriminate buyers, as is done with fruits and other farm products generally, those canning factories would have the fixing of prices taken entirely out of their hands and no such remunerative prices would be possible.

Three things we learn from this situation, then: first, the necessity of the control of the entire output; second, putting it in such shape that it can be held and marketed gradually as consumption demands, and, third, selling by men who are experienced and skilled in marketing.

Selling goods is an art and requires special qualification, which most farmers lack, and the sooner farmers come to a realization of their limitations the sooner the marketing problem will be solved. This country is filled with tens of thousands of salesmen whose sole occupation is traveling up and down the country selling goods. The large business concerns could not run a week without them. The proprietor seldom goes on the road selling his wares, nor the superintendent nor the foreman nor engineer, much less the roustabout, but the farmer has to be all of these and salesman besides. No man is sufficiently versatile to be successful in all of these lines.

The sooner farmers come to a comprehension of these facts and quit putting their produce up in competition with their neighbors' the more rapid will progress be made towards a solution of the marketing problem.—Edward Hutchins.

KEEPING ONION SETS

Please tell me how to keep Bermuda onion sets over the winter.—J. C.

Essentials of successful storage of onion sets are:

Thorough ventilation, uniform comparatively low temperatures, dry atmospheres and actual protection from freezing.

Ventilation is provided by openings in the top and bottom of the storage room and by separating the containers used.

A temperature of 32 degrees F. is considered ideal. Since it is impossible to maintain this temperature during a period of warm weather, ventilators should be opened during the coolest part of the day.

To maintain a low degree of humidity the onions should be stored in a place above the ground. The ventilator should be closed during periods of cloudy and rainy weather.—J. B. Edmond.

Frank R. Leet.

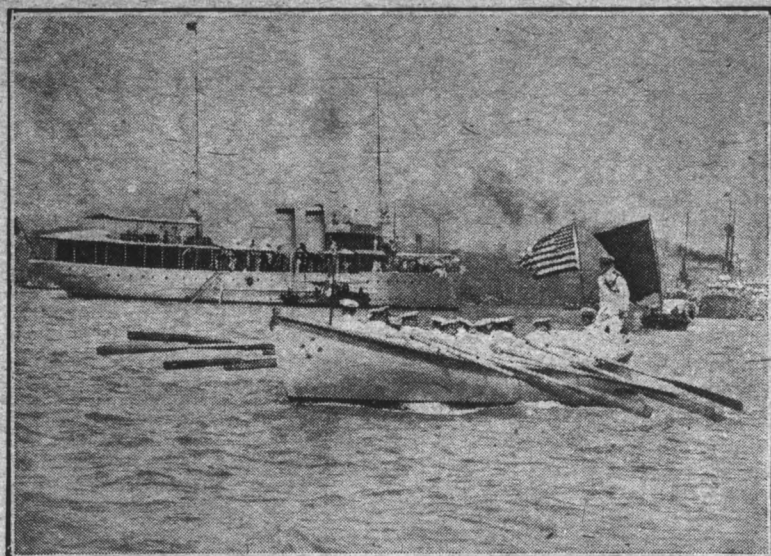
Activities of Al Acres—Nothing Like Preparedness



WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



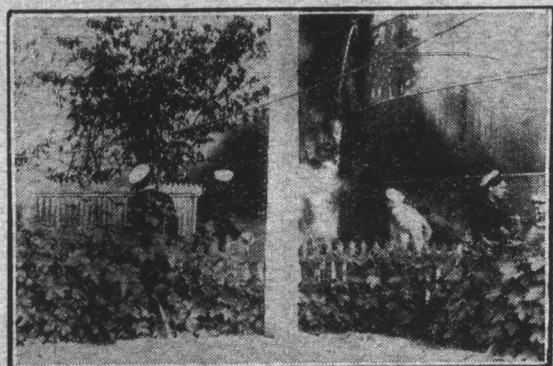
The pilot escaped by parachute from this balloon explosion at New Jersey Fair.



Admiral Williams of the U. S. Navy was relieved as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet guarding the coast of China by Admiral Mark Bristol.



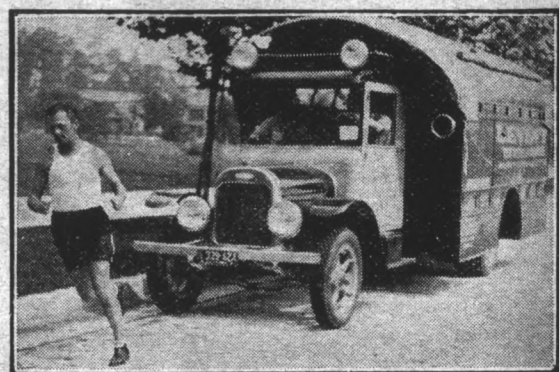
A centenarian and still going strong is Mrs. Miller of Tonawanda Indian reservation.



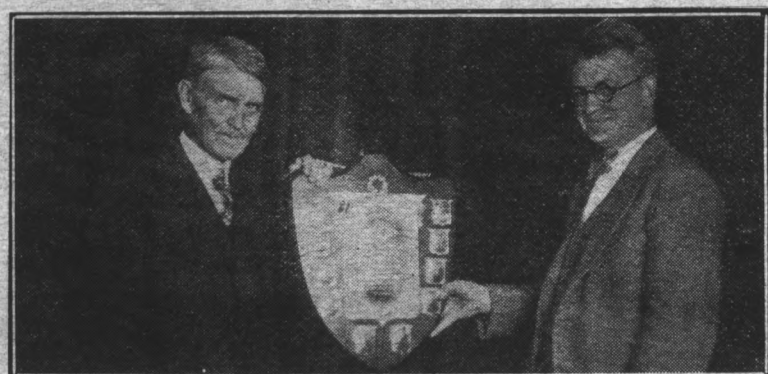
American and British bluejackets united to save American property that was menaced in Chinese fighting.



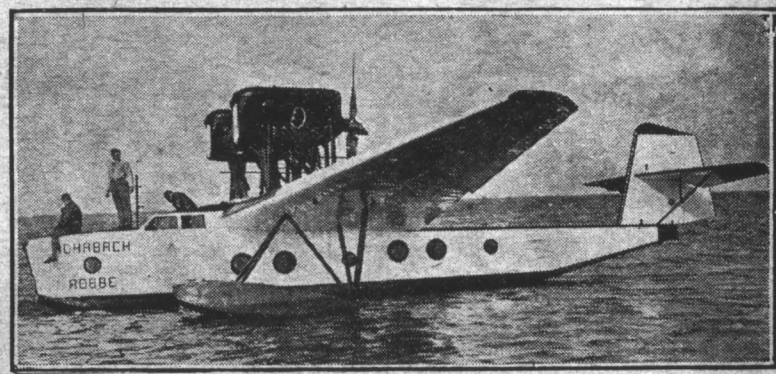
Execution of General Gomez in the Mexican revolt against Calles Government is reported.



Levette, the human dynamo, is training in preparation for cross country run of 3,157 miles in sixty days.



Senator Arthur Capper presented this memorial shield to the department of industrial journalism at Kansas State Agricultural College.



Dr. Rohrbach, aviator and designer, plans to cross Atlantic in this plane from which wings and pontoons can be detached from fuselage, making it a non-sinkable boat.



From New York to New Orleans by auto in 5 days, these men return by airplane in 13 hours.



"Old Glory" in a British setting. Women Legionnaires of the U. S. participated in several important public functions in London during their trip to the American Legion Convention in Paris.



By motion of hand over this ether wave instrument, music is produced.

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Choose Cranberries to Add Zest

Served in Novel Way They Make Unusually Tempting Desserts

By Mrs. L. H. Funk

FEW of us realize the variety of delicious dishes that can be made with cranberries. They afford both a delicious and appetizing dish. They have become very popular on winter menus though now they can be procured most of the year round. It pays the resourceful cook to get better acquainted with this delicious fruit and the many ways of serving it. The following recipes offer a few novelties. Try them and see if you don't find them delicious and appetizing.

Deep Dish Cranberry Pie

2 cups cranberries
1 cupful sugar
2-3 cupful soaked prunes
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1/4 cupful prune juice
1/4 cupful walnut meats
2-3 cupful apples sliced thin
2 tablespoons butter

Chop the cranberries fine and add the soaked and pitted prunes, cut in pieces. Add the lemon juice. Put in a deep pie plate in alternate layers with the very thinly sliced apples, sprinkling each layer with the walnut meats and sugar. Pour the prune juice over all. Dot with bits of butter and cover with pie crust. Make several slits in top for the steam to escape. Bake in a moderately hot oven about thirty minutes.

Cranberry Surprise

2 cups cranberries
1/4 cupful water
1/4 cupful sugar
2 egg whites
1/4 teaspoon gelatin
3 tablespoons cold water
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Put the cranberries and water into a saucepan and cook until the cranberries are tender. Strain and add the sugar. Bring to a boil and when the sugar is melted add the gelatin softened in the cold water. Stir in the lemon juice and when it begins to cool, slightly fold in the egg whites beaten stiff. Pour into molds and chill. Serve with any desired sauce.

Cranberry Roly-Poly

1/2 cupful cold cranberry
1/4 cupful cold water
2 cupfuls flour
1/2 cupful milk
1/4 cupful sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 tablespoons butter
Grated nutmeg

Mix and sift the flour, baking powder and salt together. Cut the butter into this and add the milk gradually. Roll out onto a floured board in oblong shape. Spread with the cranberry sauce and sprinkle with the sugar, and nutmeg. Then roll like a jelly roll and press edges together and put in buttered pan. Bake in a moderately hot oven. Make a syrup of 1/2 cup of brown sugar and 2-3 cupful water. Pour in the pan and baste with the syrup several times during the baking. When done cut in slices and serve hot with the syrup.

Cranberry Muffins

2-3 cup cranberry sauce
4 teaspoonful baking powder
1/4 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 cup milk
1/2 teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoon butter

Cream the butter and sugar and add the egg well beaten. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the milk and flour alternately to the above mixture. Then stir in lightly the cranberries. Bake about fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

Cranberry Tart Pie

3 cups cranberries
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 cup water

Boil all together ten minutes. Cool. Line a pie tin with pastry and proceed to bake the same as any other pie, baking in a hot oven about twenty minutes.

PIE WEIGHS A TON

HERALDED as the world's biggest, an apple pie weighing more than a ton was recently baked out in Washington. It took four bakers wielding

rolling pins fifteen feet long to roll the crust and a specially constructed oven for baking.

For those who favor apple pie to get a chance at such a pie as that would be like "seventh heaven." But if you favor friend husband with an "open face" apple pie made like this, it will chase all grouches away.

Apple Pie A La Open Face

Stew ten tart apples in a very little water until tender. Press through a sieve and add one and one-quarter cups sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, four beaten egg yolks, one and one-half

cups cream and one teaspoon vanilla. Pour into two pastry shells and bake in a hot oven for ten minutes and then reduce the heat for twenty minutes. Cover with meringue made from the four egg whites beaten with eight tablespoons sugar, and brown in a moderate oven.

Two tablespoons of cold tea makes an unusual variation for the regular recipe for apple pie.

When making apple pie with apple sauce, add one beaten egg, three tablespoons of lemon juice, two teaspoons grated lemon rind and one-half

cup cracker crumbs to two cups apple sauce. This is unusually good.

MAKE NEW DRESSES FOR YOUR WINDOWS

THERE'S always a bit of a thrill in dressing up our windows with new curtains, but we should give especial attention to our individual drapery problems, if we would have our windows look their best.

Glass curtains first of all may be scrim, marquisette, dress voile, or other thin material of which gauze is perhaps the newest. They may be in white or color, and some decorators are using two thicknesses of material of different hues through which light filters with a delightful effect.

When cutting figured material, make certain to have the pattern in the material come exactly in the same place. Remember that machine stitching will pucker the hems and that the



best draperies are made by hand.

In planning your draperies do not allow them to give a "bobbed off" appearance to your windows. The narrow val is apt to do this. If you wish to have a bit of color around your windows and yet allow plenty of sunshine to creep in, the curtain design illustrated above is very effective. With material more than forty inches wide, you will need but the length of your windows, for the material may be split. Make a double heading of the contrasting material and slip the rod through the center of this. The side drapes are attached to this, at each end. A hem of the contrasting material should finish the bottom.

Usually a selvedge edge is finish enough for the outer edge of curtains, depending of course on the sheerness of the material.

CUNNING COLONIAL QUILT

CHILDREN know and love the characters shown on this quilt, for they tell the story of our country. Each block is 8 inches square, and



comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design on a square of white muslin. The blocks are then embroidered in outline stitch, and

the 20 set together with plain color make a complete quilt.

The 20 hot-iron transfer patterns in one package, with complete instructions for making will be mailed post-paid upon receipt of 50 cents.

Send orders to The Quilt Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Fun for the Hallowe'en Frolic

By Clara W. Gage

SOME people tell us that the lighted Jack-O-Lantern, with candles gleaming through slitted eyes and grinning mouth, was first invented as a bogie man to frighten away evil spirits from the parties; others aver that it was intended to portray the jolly occasion of Hallowe'en, combining with it a touch of the harvest season. Whichever it was, there will always be Jack-O-Lanterns at every Hallowe'en party; there will always be pyramids of fruit; there will always be shining chestnuts, ripe snow apples and autumn leaves in the lovely soft colors of gold and scarlet. But above all there will always be trick and fortune games galore.

It doesn't make any difference how old or young the people who attend the party are, Hallowe'en games are always interesting because they are jolly. To keep up the interest in the party make the games short and have lots of different stunts.

Snatch Your Fate

"Snatching fate" is an interesting stunt. Spread across a doorway six stout cords, to which are fastened an apple, an orange, a lemon, a bunch of grapes, a piece of candy and a cake of soap. Blindfold the players, turn them around three times, and tell them to reach for their fate. If they grab a lemon it signifies bachelorhood; grapes mean gaiety; apple, health; orange, wealth; the cake of soap, hard work, while candy, means a life of ease.

Welcome Guests Through a Spider Web

If you wish to give the guests a real thrill as they arrive, then make a spider's web in the doorway which they enter. There will be fun from the very start. To make the web, hang some tree branches above the door frame and from these festoon finely cut stripes of yellow and black tissue paper. Make the web of string and the spider of black paper and wire. Suspend the spider by a long piece of elastic. Or, this stunt may be played in the middle of the evening, if it is possible to have the doorway off to one side, by inviting the guests to pass through it, as they go to the refreshment table.

Fortune in a Roll

A new way of "bobbling for apples" will make a decided change and prove

of interest. In the tub place at least a dozen red apples. In four of these conceal a ring, a thimble, a button and a coin. The ring means marriage within a year, but the thimble brings no such luck. The one getting it will enjoy single blessedness. The coin means wealth and the button means that fame comes after hard work.

Another unique trick is to blindfold the guests, one after another, whirl them around three or four times, and ask them to walk some ten feet to a table and blow out the candle. The number of puffs it takes to extinguish the candle tells the number of years of waiting for marriage. The efforts of the guests to do this trick will make much fun, while the number of years they must wait, because of their failure to quickly blow out the light, makes even more fun.

To carve letters on a pumpkin is great fun. Set a pumpkin on the table, blindfold a guest, give him a hat pin and lead him to the pumpkin. The letter in which he (or she) sticks the hat pin will be the initial of his future wife (or her future husband). Carve the letters of the alphabet around the pumpkin before starting.

Midnight Mysteries

No game is too ridiculous and childish for the Hallowe'en party. In fact, anything savoring of dignity is out of place on this fun-making occasion. An entertaining feature suitable for a party either young or old is "Midnight Mysteries." One person, dressed as a witch, sits in a darkened room awaiting the arrival of the guests. They enter the room in silence. When all are seated, the witch tells them, in weird tones, that she has six insoluble mysteries for them to solve. Each person is told to put his left hand behind his back and to pass with his right hand the object given him. The objects are started from the head of the line.

A piece of uncooked sausage in the skins, a huge grape fruit, a stocking stuffed, a wet kid glove stuffed with cotton—in short any object that will have a queer "feel" should be passed. Afterward, in the lighted room, after the objects passed have been removed out of sight, the guests write down the names of the things in the order passed. The one having the greatest number of correct answers is the prize winner.

My Three Best Time-savers

By Prize Winners

I HAVE two faucets on my range which I turn a number of times each day. One faucet sends rain water into my reservoir, while the other fills the tea-kettle with hard water. The latter is especially handy in winter when we wish to heat a boiler of water for out-of-door use. We did the installing ourselves, the pipe costing about \$2.50. I have a short piece of hose which I attach to the hot soft water and hard water to fill my washing machine and tubs. I also attach this hose to my machine after washing to drain off the water. We found a second hand piece of hose for this purpose at a cost of fifty cents.

Combination Stool and Step Ladder

I can turn my kitchen stool upside down and instantly I have a strong step ladder. There are no hooks or adjustments to make and it does not have to lean against anything for support. It is light in weight, takes up very little room, and saves time in hunting up a suitable chair and a paper to put on it. The cost of this stool was ninety-five cents.

I have found my steam pressure cooker invaluable in speeding up cooking. I can cook a four-year old chicken in two hours so tender that it falls apart. It is very easy to keep clean, and saves many minutes of dishwashing. I have the twenty-five quart size since I use it in canning and jelly making, but if one wished to use it for meats and ordinary cooking only, I should recommend a smaller size. This cooker works better on a gas, gasoline, or kerosene stove, but I use it to good advantage on my coal range. —Mrs. L. H. M.

When we were first married, we started light housekeeping—and it was light. For cupboard space, I had four eighteen-inch shelves for food, dishes, and all cooking utensils.

So my first investment was a kitchen cabinet. When I saw a salesman of 180 pounds stand on the bottom of the draws and they didn't give, I knew my troubles with warped boards were ended, or rather they would never begin. After five and a half years of hard service, it is like

new, with all parts in fine working order.

My second important investment was a power washing machine which runs with a gasoline engine. I have used it three years now and it works fine. My washing machine came first before dining room or living room furniture. We purchased an engine large enough to run washer, wringer, churn, separator, and pump water at a cost of \$110.00 complete.

With my ten quart waterless cooker I have prepared better meals with less work, and nothing ever burns which is a blessing to a new bride. I have cold packed all kinds of fruit and vegetables with it and find it is far ahead of a boiler method.

It has more than paid for itself in the oil it has saved for I have cooked as many as five different foods in it at once. —Mrs. M. M.

SMART LINES FOR FALL



No. 3165—Beautiful Lines. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/4 yards of 40-inch plain material and 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch figured material with 3/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting and 1 1/2 yard of binding.

No. 885—Trim and Slender. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46

Sleep with the Windows Wide Open

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN the cool crisp winds of autumn sweep along you need warmer bedding. But don't shut tight your windows! You remember the old way of our grandmothers. They opened the windows every morning to "air the room" from that bedroom odor. At night they closed them tight. Nowadays we keep our rooms fresh all night and shut our windows in the morning. One of the reasons why we now average fifty-six years of life instead of the forty-five that folks averaged in Grandma's day is because we are learning to like fresh air, the most vitalizing influence in nature. When winter comes have a good warm mattress beneath you, and dress in warm night clothes rather than pile on a great mass of heavy bedding to tire you out with its weight. If you want to keep well and defy "colds" don't shut out God's greatest gift to man—fresh air.

Fresh air does not necessarily mean cold air, yet it is very hard to make your skin believe that super-heated air is fresh. It rebels against it. It cries "I want to throw off some of this surplus heat that my body is making. How can I do it with an indoor temperature in the eighties?"

Really fresh air is outdoor air. There are times of the year when this is much too cold for the health of those not actively at work. Then we must use artificial heat to bring it up to 68 degrees and perhaps for older people as high as 72 degrees. Even when heating is a necessity it is wise to let a considerable volume of outside air come in because it replenishes the moisture. Furthermore, its ingress keeps air in motion and this is a great help in carrying away from our bodies the invisible blanket of stale air which will make us uncomfortable and heavy if allowed to remain.

In a nutshell: ventilation means moving air at decent temperatures, and good health demands properly ventilated rooms.

and 48 inches but measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 5/8 yard of 18-inch contrasting.

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

I have a motto on my dresser by Goethe, the famous German writer and philosopher, that reads, "It is not doing the things we like to do, but liking the things we have to do, that makes life blessed."

Women in Monroe county who have taken extension courses in clothing for the past three years have decided to study problems of nutrition this year. Specialists from Michigan State College will work with the study groups.

For Our Little Folks

Stories From Bugville

THE TIGER BEETLES' TRICK

WAR had been declared among the beetles. It was all on account of the big June Bugs, for they had boasted that they were the biggest and strongest of all the beetles. The rest of the beetles agreed that perhaps they were the biggest and strongest, but they did not propose to let the June Bugs rule them for that reason alone. So they had decided to have a war. The beetle family who was successful in this war would be their ruler.

First came the Carrion Beetles. They were just medium-sized with dull, yellowish bodies, and black wings. They always hunted around until they found a dead bird or a mouse and made that their favorite feeding ground.

The Rose Beetles were there, too, in their brownish, yellow coats and with their reddish, prickly legs. They have a more delicate appetite than all the rest of the beetles for they choose the petals of a rose for their breakfast.

Then along came the Potato Beetles, with their shining black and yellow striped wings. They outnumbered all the rest, for each mother Potato



When All Were Assembled, the Fracas Began

Beetle lays from five hundred to one thousand eggs, two to four times a year. They had just finished their breakfast of potato plant leaves.

The Lady Bugs came next with their sleek, orange wings dotted here and there with black. They were smaller than all the other beetles but very brave.

The Click Beetles were there, too, with their brownish, black coat-of-arms. Each had two make-believe eyes on the back of their heads. Click Beetles are very fond of tricks and their favorite one, when someone comes near to them, is to lie very still as if dead. Then, if you turn them on their backs, they will give a click, spring up in the air several inches, land on their feet and run away before you can catch them.

And last of all to arrive were the Tiger Beetles all dressed up in their glistening blue-green coat of mail. They were small, too, much smaller than the June bugs.

When all were assembled the fracas began, but it wasn't long before the Tiger Beetles began to disappear one by one.

"The Tiger Beetles are frightened away," laughed the June Bugs.

But this was not so, for they were pulling their favorite trick. Each little Tiger Beetle had burrowed into little holes in the ground and crawled into it backwards, leaving only their heads sticking out. Here they waited until the unsuspecting beetles came near. Then they grabbed them in their jaws and forced them into the hole behind them. Soon the Tiger Beetles had captured all of the other beetles in this way. Thus the Tiger Beetles were declared the winners and ruled all the other beetles ever after.

Our school houses are our republican lines of fortification.—H. Mann.



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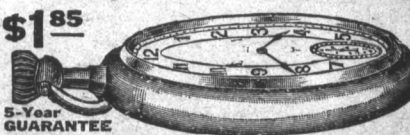
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P. O. Box 617 Green Bay, Wis.

OUR PAGE

From the Home-Comers

Messages from Old Favorites

I NOTICED the announcement of Home-Coming in the Michigan Farmer a week ago, but I didn't find time to write last week. To those of my cousins who may wonder at my whereabouts, I am teaching in a rural school at Eaton County. I have twenty fine pupils and I enjoy my work immensely.

The other day I noticed a list of capacities which a teacher must fill and I shall pass them on to you at this time. She must be advisor, council, judge, jury, prosecuting-attor-

I have three girl correspondents now, although Frances Hollewinske, of Gaylord, Michigan, and Mary Brable, of Ithaca, N. Y., will think I have forgotten them, but such is not the case. I have been corresponding with these girls for a year and with Anna Milkovich, of Gagetown for three years. I certainly enjoy the letters of all three.

The fountain pen I won three years ago in a contest is still working and is being used to write this.

I believe I had better close and leave room for someone else. Good luck to each and all of you and to the Merry Circle.—Joycie E. Purdy, Fowlerville, Mich.

So, you are an operator. I suppose you feel fine when you get a splash, when the metal pot "freezes" or when you get feathers on the slugs. That fountain pen is better than I thought it would be.

It doesn't seem that another year had passed since the last Home-Coming, but nevertheless it must be true. I hardly know what to say that will be different from last year. I will make an effort though for the benefit of Uncle Frank and my old friends that stood on my side of "No Man's Land." (I don't suppose there are many flappers who care where I am.)

Well, anyway, I am still sane and alright, not much difference between me at present and myself last year. I am reminded often of the "old days" when I suddenly get a scent of powder on the breeze, but on looking around I find that it's being blown from the face of some sweet young flapper on the other side of the street.

As to my present occupation there isn't much change. I'm still spending the most of my time on the farm. My art career has not grown much in the past year, but because I haven't had the chance to work at it. I've tried to get city work this summer where I would have a better chance, but it has been impossible.

Although I'm through with school work I am not through with learning for someday I hope to be able to climb the remaining steps to success. It takes time for any of us to reach it, but it can be done. Rome was built but not in a day.

I will close until another year passes by, wishing you all happiness and success—Harold Coles, Montgomery, Michigan.

I am glad that you keep the remaining steps of the success ladder in mind. So many forget them too easily. Apparently those bobbed powder-scented flappers won't let you forget them.

Am I late for Home-Coming Week? I hadn't noticed any announcements of it and just the past week I looked up the last few papers, and in the October 1st paper I saw something about Home-Coming Week, so I concluded I had better hurry.

Is it possible that another year has gone this quickly? Last year I was in Cleveland at the Bible Institute when I wrote, and expected to be again this year but am not going back till second semester. I did so enjoy my work there and had a wonderful time except for my health being so poor. In March I had to come home for an appendicitis operation. I recovered in a short time so that three weeks from the day I was operated on I started out in evangelistic work and have been in that work most of all summer. The next meeting in

which I am to assist begins October 30 and after that I think I will have a good rest. I can hardly wait until time to return to school.

I have had such a busy summer that I haven't kept in very close touch with our Merry Circle page. I suppose most of those who used to be so active will, like myself, come back for the Home-Coming. I began to wonder if Uncle Frank wasn't planning for it this year and was about ready to write him a letter to remind him it must be time and here it is myself that's forgetting to keep watch.

I hope we have a large crowd again this year. There must be new ones joining us every year, isn't there? But I suppose others are dropping out.

I will close for this time, hoping to write from Cleveland next year. Most sincerely—Ferne A. Bishop.

I hope your health will remain good from now on so that you may carry on the good work you are starting. If you go through Detroit on the way to school, come and see me.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

You'll know we like your paper very much, as I'm the fourth generation reading (the Michigan Farmer. My great grandfather subscribed for it long before there were any mail routes through here, or such a thing was thought of.

Uncle Frank, how many Merry Circles are there? Say, Uncle Frank, why don't you have your picture put in the paper sometime? I am sure we would all like to see it very much.

I like the Read-and-Win Contests, because you have to hunt for the answers, and that is a lot of fun.—Just a Merry Circler.

That is a fine record for Michigan Farmer reading. There are over 15,000 M. C.'s now. I have used up all the suitable pictures of myself, therefore, have no printable ones.

Dear Merry Circlers:

I surely enjoy the discussions on drinking, smoking, rouge, etc. I abhor drinking. Smoking isn't so bad for adults. Rouge and powder are all right if used in moderation.

My hobby is reading. I like anything, from novels to Mother Goose stories. At present I am reading "The Americanization of Edward Bok." I am enjoying it very much.

I enjoy all outdoor sports. I was on our first team in foot ball last year, also on first team in basket ball last winter.

I belong to a calf club and have a fine Jersey heifer. I won a prize on her sister at the fair last fall, and am going to take this one to the fair this fall.—"Stogey."

Why should a wholesome and ambitious boy like you take the name "Stogey?" Why didn't you take a name which referred to healthful activities? You have a good hobby, and are reading a good book.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I got a free trip to Detroit and Chicago for demonstrating the best in poultry so I'm going to tell you and the cousins about it. I stayed at the fair ground in the Boys' and Girls' Club Department Building. I saw the best cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry there that I had even seen. There was a duck about three and a half feet high. I saw some very little people. Some are nineteen inches high and thirty-seven years old. I went to theatres in both Chicago and Detroit. At Lincoln Park in Chicago I saw every different kind of stuffed animals and birds and Indian pottery and dresses, and everything you could think of.

I guess I'll close to leave room for someone else.—Anna Anesi.

You had fine trips to Detroit and Chicago. You missed one curiosity in Detroit and that was me. I congratulate you on winning these trips.

THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND

THE secret code contest stimulated contributions to the fund, so that recently money has been coming in a little better. I want to thank all who have sent in money, and wish to give extra thanks to those who sent in more than the usual five or ten cents. A few have been constant contributors, sending in quite regularly moderate amounts. I appreciate their unselfishness and I am sure that similar appreciation will come ten fold from the crippled children who will listen in by means of the M. C. radio.

Some of the contributors are: Elizabeth Rawley, Violet French, Ermina Cote, Jamelio Abraham, Robert Mann, Helen Morse, Beatrice McGillioray, Edith Kingdon, John Vloch, Lily Hansen, Lucille Green, Marion Schirner, Tehersa Ulrich, Reuben Johnson, Etta Crick, Maxine Moon, Martha Kaarlela, Onalee Stoerck, Mary Vloch, Adrian DeVisser, Evelyn Papple, Rama Gray, Grace Binding, Spencer Vanderveer, Dora Ramsdill, Leona Ayers, Catherine Strumberger, Mary Crandell, Eva Simmons.

Little Nature Studies

The Black Tern

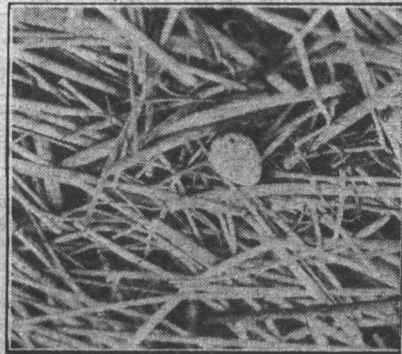
ONE could hardly say that this is the nest of the black tern, for there doesn't seem to be any nest in the picture. Yet it is as much of a nest as the black tern ever builds, and here she lays her blue eggs, splotted with black or brown, usually two to

material at hand. Many of her cousins build no more of a nest than she, but they have an excuse for they nest on bare rocks or gravel beaches, where there are no reeds or rushes with which to build a real bird home.

The black tern, however, nests on sandy bars, just above the water, where there is a thick growth of green rushes and always enough dead material lying around to make a nest. Frequently this tern will seek out a great raft or window of rushes, heaped up on the bar the previous autumn or spring, and lay her eggs there. That is what the mother bird whose nest is shown here has done.

The black tern is the only member of the tern family that regularly deserts the ocean and the largest of the fresh water seas to nest along the shores of small inland lakes, and a pair or two of these birds may be frequently found nesting here in Michigan near a body of water that covers only a few acres.

Ordinarily this tern nests in colonies, though not in as large groups as do the common and Caspian tern.



The Egg of the Black Tern

four in number, and does her patient brooding.

There is really no excuse for her laziness, either. In the places where she nests there is plenty of nesting



Reva McComb, to the Left, is An Active M. C. Ailah Hale is Her Friend

ney, doctor, and a nurse. I find that the list is fairly complete but two or three others might be added. As the days go by I find myself feeling more and more responsible for the things I do. I wonder if we are not more or less responsible for the behavior of children. All, or perhaps I should say, most of our psychologists claim that children learn by imitation. If this is true, are we not doing them a great injustice if we set a poor example before them? This is one of the two big lessons I hope to teach this year. The other is learning to think.

I think this letter fully sounds the "school ma'am" so let's change to a lighter vein. I do wish M. C.'s would stop drawing such ridiculous cartoons of Uncle Frank. He's neither old nor young, nor fat or slim, but just our Uncle Frank. It is certainly a shame that so few of us have ever called upon him. He told me about two months ago that only five M. C.'s had ever come to see him.

Oh, happy, merry friend of mine

Please do not dub me "preacher"

For where I live and where I work

I'm only called the teacher.

Adieu till twelve-months more.—Bernice M. Ball.

You take the responsibilities of a teacher in the proper spirit, I think. Therefore, you will be successful in it. I was glad of your visit and will be glad to have others come. But, I do not feel badly because they do not, for I do not want to spoil the mental picture they may have of Uncle Frank. I really like the cartoons.

Seeing in the Michigan Farmer that Home-Coming Week was again approaching, I'll venture to write a few lines. Well, anyway, I never joined the nursing squad, and probably never will now. I have a good job as a linotype operator in the Review office at Fowlerville. It is a weekly newspaper and we send one to the Michigan Farmer every week. Now, Uncle Frank, you want to locate one some week and see how many mistakes you can find in the reading matter as I set up nearly all of that. Enough about myself!

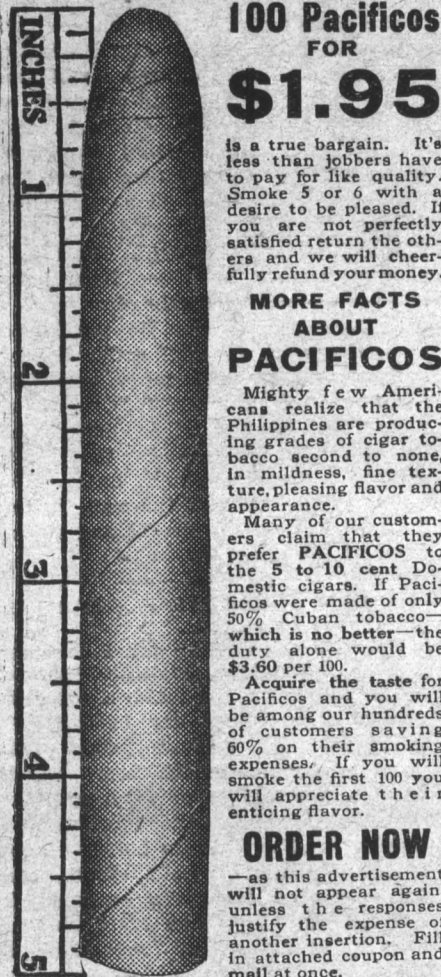
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M. C. SCISSORS CONTEST

IN practically all of the contests we have had, the use of a pen or pencil was necessary but this time the scissors will be the tools with which the contest will be won. The best cut-out designs from paper will win the prizes. I know that many boys and girls are quite handy in folding over paper and then making cut-out designs. Write your name and address on the design somewhere; if you are a Merry Circler put M. C. after your name. Don't be afraid to try this new contest as you may be a winner. All who send good designs

will be given M. C. buttons and cards if not now members. Fountain pens, loose-leaf note books, and knives will be the prizes given to the ten best scissor users. This contest will close November 4th. Send your designs to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before November 4th.

Other Fund Contributors: Laurene Thelen, Meta Lick, Ronald Auble, Lena Vanderjagt, Gertrude Morris, Madeline Witt, Mary Selka, Norma Pickett, Enid Walker, Geraldine Glupper, Herman Gieseler, Doreen Hier, Barbara Vloch, Beatrice Shaw, Harriet Graiken, Lottie Caldwell, John Strange, Mary Bajo, Erma Hildner, Florence Hay.

The Late J. Barleycorn

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

HERE we come again to our old friend Prohibition. I am referring to J. Barleycorn as the late J. Barleycorn because I believe this title, if not wholly justified now, will be, in time. Old John is still with us, but he will not continue to be forever. Of that I am sure. The federal administrator of prohibition said the other day that if in fifty years we could bring about a really dry America we would be doing good business, and I think he is right. When the profits are as vast as they are in booze, and while the fools are as numerous as they seem to be, the fight



will be slow. But if we keep on fighting, we must win in time. We have made a magnificent start, failures though there be. We are the only large nation on earth that has had the social vision, the courage, the nerve to step out and try it. When you read about drunkenness and law violation don't forget that. When your neighbor comes home and beats up his wife, take a good look at him next time you see him. You are looking at a species that is becoming extinct, and will be extinct within the life of your children, as extinct as the great auk or the dinosaur.

Think of slavery. The negroes were emancipated in 1863. But as a matter of fact thousands of them are still slaves to ignorance, superstition, indolence. It takes time, time, and still more time to bring about a great reform. The negroes will be indeed emancipated some time. It is easier to take people out of slavery than it is to take slavery out of people. It is easier to legislate liquor out of the law than it is to remove the appetite for it from people's throats.

Any good law has to be continually watched and guarded, else it will be violated or gradually over run and ignored. Murder seems to be almost an industry in the United States now. But I have heard of no one who is agitating for the repeal of the laws forbidding murder.

Herewith I want to reproduce one or two letters of prominent people, as to the way in which they regard prohibition. The Anti-Saloon League of New York made public the following of Mr. E. S. Ryder, president of the Harder Refrigerator Corporation, of Coblesville, N. Y. He has been closely observing the influence of alcohol and its prohibition on business for many years. This letter is a reply to a representative of the "wets" of New York, who asked him for funds. The date is March 29th, 1927. The letter follows:

Dear Sir:
I have your favor of recent date requesting contributions toward pay of officers of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. In answer to your question,—yes, I'm satisfied with prohibition, but not with its en-

forcement. Had as much time, wind and money been spent in enforcing the law as there has been in trying to defeat it, it would by this time have been accepted as one of the most beneficial statutes in any country.

I have only to call your attention to the savings deposits in seven years from eleven to twenty-five Billions,—big B. In our own little village of 2,600, two banks have nearly five millions of assets, an enormous gain in seven years. A savings and loan association of which I am president has loaned in six years to people of moderate means \$200,000, largely to home builders in this village.

Your idea seems to be to go back to old conditions, have a large part of these savings drawn from these savings accounts and be "spilled" over the bar of the beer and wine stores. No, thank you! Business is too good to monkey with at this time.

Thus reads Mr. Ryder's letter, and it talks as though he knew his facts and figures.

Here are extracts from an interview with a New York society woman, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, which was first printed in the Hostess Magazine, February, 1927, and was afterward printed as a leaflet and widely scattered. "I was born and brought up in New York. My people were known as one of New York's old, conservative families. At our home in Washington Square, which my family occupied for fifty years, considerable entertaining was done. At our table cocktails and highballs were served, during dinner there was wine, two or three kinds, perhaps. In the drawing room afterwards a liqueur was served, and later brandy and sodas for those who wanted them. I thought nothing about it because I was accustomed to it. Then prohibition became a much mooted question. Finally it was borne in upon my consciousness that the majority of young men I had grown up with were wrecks, or fast becoming so, from too much drink. It was not a pleasant awakening.

"Since prohibition we hear it frequently said that trying to keep drink from people makes drunkards of them—that if they were allowed to drink if they wanted to they would not care nearly so much about it. My early experience taught me that this is not true." She then speaks of the numbers who became drunkards in the old days, and goes on, "We fought 100 years for prohibition. We obtained it. Now its enforcement is the great problem. Instead of rallying to its support, thousands of people, hitherto law-abiding citizens, are daily breaking a law that was made for the good of the people—all of them. I believe that America can be made dry," etc. How do the "wets" like talk of this kind?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 30

SUBJECT: Amos Denounces Sin—World's Temperance Sunday. Amos 2, 4 to 12.

GOLDEN TEXT: Amos 5:14.

Special Sale!

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An \$8.00 Value



WIND PROOF
WEAR PROOF
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All these excellent qualities are embodied in this wonder breech because it is made of a ten ounce double filled duck, and is lined with a 20 ounce OD all wool worsted serge material. They are strongly sewed, and bartacked at all strain points for extra strength. For the hunter, or outdoor workman they cannot be surpassed. Were they to be made today they would sell for at least \$8.00 a pair. They were made for the Army and have passed their rigid inspection. Sizes 30 to 42. State size. No. 1220 Price..... \$2.98 Plus Postage



2 in 1 Cap

\$2.00 Value

Made of pure O. D. wool cloth inside, with waterproof duck top same materials as the breeches are made of. Ear and chin protectors. A wonderful cap in cold weather. Worth \$2. Sizes 6 1/2-7 1/4. No. 709. Sale price. Plus Postage... 79¢

SEND NO MONEY Don't send a penny in advance. Just your order by letter or postal. We'll send at once by parcel post ON APPROVAL. Pay postman only Price marked and a few cents postage. If you don't say it's the biggest, best bargain in breeches and cap you ever saw, we will send every penny back at once. The supply is limited, so order quick.

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Raise 2-pound broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.
Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 percent."
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Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.
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Let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a lifetime. Write for illustrated folder and price.
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POULTRY

THE SCRATCH GRAIN RATION

THE Purdue Station advises feeding the light breeds 9-10 lbs. of grain per 100 birds per day. The heavy breeds require 10-12 lbs. per 100 birds per day. At the Michigan Station they have a general rule of feeding 3 to 4 lbs. of scratch grain per 100 birds in the morning and 8 to 9 lbs. in the evening. The light grain feeding in the morning encourages mash consumption during the day.

Some poultrymen are having good success in hopper feeding the grain ration. It keeps the scratch grain from becoming contaminated with dropping and helps to prevent the spread of disease. It takes less time than broadcasting the grain over the range and insures a supply before the birds at all times.

When the scratch grain is fed by hand I think it gives the poultryman a good chance to observe the general condition of the flock both morning and evening and any lack of appetite or sluggishness can be promptly detected. The quantity of grain required can often be estimated from studying the birds as well as the scales. Nothing is gained by scattering more grain over a poultry range than the birds will eat in a short time. It attracts sparrows and may become sour and mouldy in rainy weather.—K.

TRANSFERRING BEES.

I have five colonies of bees, four of which are cross-combed. The inspector has been here and inspected the one which was free from disease, and said he would be back in ten days. He informed me that I would have to have the other four removed in new hives or he would destroy them. Have I got to move them? Can he destroy them if I don't do as he tells me?

The inspector is entirely within the law in requiring that the bees be transferred to movable frame hives. In fact, the law permits the inspector at his discretion, to destroy them when found, without giving the owner time for transfer. Send to your congressman for a government bulletin on transferring bees. This is free and is issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—B. F. Kindig.

WINTER GRIT SUPPLY

A FARM poultry flock needs plenty of grit during the winter and if the caretaker does not wish to buy commercial grit, fine gravel makes an

excellent substitute and it is the bird's natural source of grit. On many farms there is a lack of fine gravel and a farmer with a car can often haul four or five hundred pounds of fine gravel from a neighbor's pit. The gravel can be loaded into old feed sacks holding about 100 pounds per sack and hauled in the back of a touring car.

This should be done before the gravel is soaked with the fall rains. It must be fairly dry when placed in the hoppers. Wet gravel soon freezes into a solid block which can hardly be pecked apart by the hens. If the gravel supply is neglected until snow time, it is almost necessary to buy commercial grit. While hens may survive for many weeks without grit, it is especially needed to grind the whole corn usually included in the farm hen's ration and flocks without grit do not have a fair chance to use their feed to the best advantage.

BEANS FOR HENS

Are beans good for chickens, the beans being cooked with potatoes or beets? How much should be fed to fifty chickens?—Mrs. C. C. H.

Beans do not seem to rank very high as a poultry feed. Some poultrymen use boiled cull beans as a supplement to the regular ration but not as a substitute for the laying mash or scratch grain. Potatoes are not a very desirable poultry feed especially when they are high in price. Cull potatoes are sometimes boiled and mixed with a little bran and fed to the hens to supplement the regular ration. I think the best way to use cull beans and potatoes is to feed at noon the amount that will be readily eaten by the hens. Keep the laying mash before them so they will eat plenty of egg making material. Feed the regular scratch grain ration morning and night. The use of the beans and potatoes will reduce the amount of mash the hens will eat but will not cut down mash consumption enough to seriously curtail egg production.

SELLING TURKEY BREEDING STOCK

When should turkeys be sold that are kept for breeding stock, old hens and toms? We have Bourbon Reds that are fine birds.—Mrs. W. R.

Turkeys that are to be sold for breeding stock should be advertised during the fall before the Thanksgiving and Christmas market. At that time the best of the birds can be picked out for breeders and the remainder of the surplus sold for meat. When the best and largest of the turkeys are marketed for meat at Thanksgiving and the breeding stock selected from the remainder there will be a tendency to reduce the vigor of the flock.

If, for any reason, the market for turkey breeding stock is limited, the breeder who advertises early, can still sell his surplus stock on the holiday market and save the expense of wintering them.

POULTS MAY HAVE BLACKHEAD.

Am trying to raise some turkeys this year. My early ones all died, and now my later ones are acting the same way. They droop around a few days, wings hang, don't eat much toward the last. Their droppings are yellow and watery.—C. H.

The fact that the early hatched turkeys all died, and now the late hatches show symptoms of drooping and bowel trouble, might indicate that they have blackhead. In cases of blackhead, the head may or may not turn dark. Perform a postmortem on the poults that die, and note the condition of the liver. If this is covered with

ulcers, the trouble is apt to be blackhead.

There has been no medicine discovered which will cure or prevent blackhead. When poults range with the chickens the danger from blackhead is increased. Raising the poults on clean soil, and feeding plenty of sour milk seems to help in preventing infection.

ANOTHER EARLY LAYER

I have a Barred Rock Pullet hatched April 18th that laid her first egg August 26th and has laid nearly every day since.—Ruby B. Hudson.

REMEDIES FOR LICE

Can you tell me what to do to get rid of chicken lice. I have big yellow lice on my chickens. I dusted them twice with louse killer and dipped them in a disinfectant. They are not in the house; just on chickens.—O. S.

A good louse remedy can be made of equal parts blue ointment and low grade vaseline. The blue ointment is the same as mercurial ointment and can be purchased of local druggists. Place a bit of the mixture about the size of a pea under each wing and beneath the vent. It should be rubbed thoroughly into the skin. This will usually keep a hen free from body lice for about six months.

Sodium fluoride can be purchased from druggists or mail order houses and is probably the most generally recommended powder for removing lice from hens. It is distributed through the feathers by the pinch method. Place a pinch under each wing, at the base of the nail, in the feathers around the breast and at the back of the neck.

DRY CONCRETE FLOORS

How should a damp proof concrete poultry house floor be made?—A. W.

The latest way to make a concrete poultry house floor dry is to cover the floor with asphalt paint. This paint makes a smooth floor that is easy to sweep clean or wash with disinfectant. Building the floor up on a foot of sand or cinders helps to keep it dry. Heaps of field stone from fence corners can often be used in making the fill. Then level the surface by filling in with loose sand followed by the concrete floor which is later painted with the asphalt paint.

The old method of making floors dry consisted in laying roofing paper between two layers of cement. The seams of the paper were sealed and this served to keep down the soil moisture. The asphalt paint is a cheaper method and probably just as good.

CHICK CONTEST WINNERS

The baby chick contest relating to methods of raising chicks, which was announced last July, has been concluded and the winners selected. The winners are as follows:

Mrs. Ivan Shantz, R. 1, Mio, Mich., \$5.00.
Mrs. R. L. Beckwith, Ovid, Mich., \$3.00.
Mrs. Lenore Waugh, Cloverdale, Mich., \$2.00.

The interesting baby chick methods, received as the result of this contest, will be related in these columns during the winter, starting in December.

EGG CO-OP READY

THE Ottawa Poultry and Eggs association, which has been formed to handle poultry and eggs for the farmers in southern Ottawa and northern Allegan counties, is ready for business. More than 400 farmers have signed three year contracts to sell all their poultry and eggs through the association. Their flocks total about 120,000 hens. As stock is sold in the association for twenty cents a hen, the association is assured of a \$24,000 working capital to start with.

Zeeland will be headquarters for the association, and operations will start as soon as a warehouse is leased and a competent manager hired. The eggs will be candied, packed, and sold under the association's brands. A car lot business in both poultry and eggs will be established.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

CAREFUL FEEDING MEANS LARGER DAIRY PRODUCTS

AFTER one of the longest and severest dry periods in the history of this county, it rains and rains, and now and then we have a day that reminds us that we are in the middle of October, and that snow may fall at any time.

If cows are to do their best in the winter, they should freshen in the fall. However, cows have ways of their own and here and there their ways run contrary to ours. So far, the writer has never been able to make every cow come to his schedule. Probably many who chance to read this, are having the same experience. We have learned to simply do our best to have the cows freshen at the right time, and then keep on doing our best when they refuse to do so.

If the cows are ready for winter, it is possible to make them pay at least a small profit even if they come fresh in the following spring. Any good cow will produce profitably up to three months before she drops her calf, and many cows will do better than this. What they do, depends largely upon how they are fed. In a protracted period of storms, serious losses will often occur if the herd is not sheltered from the rain.

In this part of the state there are few pastures that will furnish sufficient feed after August first, to supply enough roughage in the ration. Grain is as important as roughage, but it will not take its place. I fear many of us have thought too much about grain, and too little of the need of plenty of good roughage. A good sweet clover pasture will fit the cows for winter. The writer has no sweet clover pasture this fall and is feeling the loss of it. Without it, some substitute feed must be found to add flesh to the cows while they give milk, if we expect them to keep on giving a large flow of milk during the winter.

Alfalfa hay is the very best hay the writer knows of, but one can get along with any sort of hay the cows like, if he makes the grain ration fit the needs of the herd. The thought is, we must make the grain ration supplement the roughage ration. In fall and winter alike, our grain should be chosen with reference to the available roughage. To illustrate further, if protein is lacking in roughage it should be made up in the grain, and if plenty in the roughage, as in the case of alfalfa and sweet clover, less of it is required in the grain. Often we hear someone say, "This feed is all right. You do not have to do a thing to it. Just feed it, and you will get the milk. It is a balanced ration." All such talk is misleading. It is always dangerous to let others do our thinking altogether, and it is as bad a practice for the dairyman as for any one else. There are good prepared feeds on the market, but they should be fed wisely.

If our herd enters the winter in good flesh, and if we are giving sufficient attention to our business so that we know why the herd is in such condition, we may expect profitable production right along through the cold weather.

Often we will discover a cow in the herd that does not respond to our feeding. Sometimes we fail to find the cause. The writer has a heifer

that freshened last February for the first time. She was but two years old, and she has already given around five thousand pounds of milk. She will freshen next February, and she is likely to give another thousand pounds before that time. Now she has not always had enough to eat. We make the mistakes of which we write sometimes and frankly confess it. However, this heifer is now getting all the feed she will handle without digestive troubles, and will continue to get it. She is coming up now, and if we can keep her coming, there is no guess about the wisdom of feeding her liberally. The man who feeds at a loss is usually the one who feeds only enough to keep the animals alive, and little on which to make a profit.

Our last thought is, that the great need of the hour in the business of dairying, is for men who will think while they work. This is an age when men are so ready to let others do their thinking for them. It is easier, but it does not pay. We should strive to know why we feed what we feed, in kind, or quality, or amount. The dairyman who keeps right on working and thinking is pretty sure of success. —W. F. Taylor.

HEAVY LOSSES IN MARKETING HOGS

RECORDS show that from eighty-five thousand to a hundred and five thousand hogs die annually in transit from loading points to terminal markets in this country and the number of hogs crippled approximates 140,000 to 170,000 head annually. Losses from these two sources average around \$5.00 for every carload of seventy hogs shipped to markets, when figuring dead hogs at \$25.00 per head and cripples at six dollars. This would give a total annual loss on the country's hog crop of about 3,500,000.

ROUND WORMS GREATEST CAUSES OF RUNTY PIGS

WHERE no precautions are made against the infection of round worms, the per cent of wormy, runt pigs will be from 30 to 60. However, in cases where modern methods are used, the per cent of runts is negligible. Poor breeding and inadequate feed cause runts, but the per cent from this source is small.

The ease of having the young pigs free from worms removes all excuses for having wormy pigs. Just before the pigs are due, one should place the sows on clean ground in a good disinfected hog house. The udders should be washed with warm water to which has been added any of the standard disinfectants. After the pigs are farrowed, they should be kept on ground that has not been contaminated. If the lot has not been used for hog pasture the past six months, there is little danger of the land being infested.

If conditions are such that it is impossible to provide fresh pasture for the growing pigs, then when the pigs are four or five weeks old have the veterinary to worm them. This practice is done by keeping the pigs from feed a few hours and then giving them the worm tablets. After treating put the pigs in a lot away from other hogs for ten days, then remove to clean quarters. —H. H.



Wm. Price, Milford, Michigan, found that his ten cows, when fed on Cow Chow made an extra net profit of \$38.10 per month, over the old ration.

Echo Lodge Farm, at Water-vliet, Michigan, gets \$2.48 back in milk produced, for every \$1.00 spent on alfalfa hay, ensilage, Bulky-Las and Cow Chow.

Mule Piper, Alamo, Michigan, realized an extra net profit of \$57.25 in one month on his nine cows, after he put them on Cow Chow.

Don't fool yourself! Purina is not too high. When men like these—your neighbors under ordinary farm conditions—can make more money by feeding Cow Chow, you can too.

Thornwood Farm, at Ada, Michigan, breed some real Guernseys and they take no chances on the feed. Cow Chow and Bulky-Las have been the ration here for some time.

Carl Hansen, of Carbondale, Michigan, made \$890.00 extra profit on the same cows last year on Cow Chow over what he made the previous year on home mix, according to the Menominee County Cow Testing Association.

These men are saying a feed which lowers the cost of production cannot be too high. They say the feed which pays the most profit is the cheapest you can buy. All of them are feeding Purina today.

Thousands of dairymen say—



Let Bulky-Las work with Cow Chow in increasing your milk production.

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Eight Busy Mills Located for Service
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With Cars who can devote full time to saleswork. Salary and expenses paid weekly to full time men. For complete information address

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Get the most for your limestone dollar

Here's how—when you buy lime you are really buying lime oxide (its active chemical property), and this is what you get:

For \$125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station, 25 tons Solvay Pulverized Limestone containing 12½ tons of lime oxide, or 9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide, or 10 tons Hydrated Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide.

You obtain 66% more actual lime for your money when you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone.]

Spread Solvay this year—note the bumper crops—and you'll spread Solvay every year!

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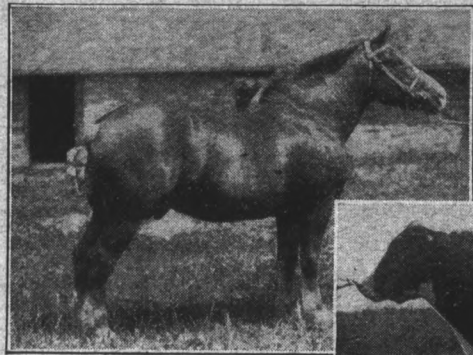
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150 PURE-BBED HOLSTEINS

130 FEMALES

—MANY COWS AND HEIFERS with records from 800 to 1,278 lbs. butter in a year and 36 daughters of cows with records over 800 lbs.

—OVER 100 DAUGHTERS of the three famous herd sires, Sir P. O. M. 40th, Sir Ormsby Karen and Carnation Mutual Matador.

—ALL AGES REPRESENTED. Included are fresh cows, springers, bred heifers and heifer calves.

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—A WONDERFUL OFFERING of high record bulls. All grandsons of Sir P. O. M., Sir P. O. M. 37th or Matador Segis Walker.

—FIVE BULLS FROM 1,000 to 1,278-lb. cows and several others from 800 to 1,000-lb. cows. Two of them from the 35,000-lb milk producer.

—INCLUDED ARE BULLS to meet every requirement from a grade herd to the choicest pure-bred herd.

14 PURE-BRED BELGIANS

A very choice offering including stallions, mares and a few colts. Headed by Russel 7575, a blue ribbon winner at most of the Michigan shows. A real opportunity if you need a stallion or choice brood mares.

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40 Head of BIG TYPE POLANDS

Outstanding individuals representing the greatest blood lines in the breed. A litter by Night Hawk, World's Grand Champion 1927. A litter by The Redeemer, the Dr. Stewart boar that weighted 1,130 pounds as Grand Champion of Nebraska. A Senior Pig litter of 2 boars, 2 gilts by The Robber, sire of Miss Robber, the dam of the 13 Night Hawks selling for \$3,775.00. Outstanding litters by Emancipation 2nd, and Achievement, our noted herd boars. Catalog gives details. Write now for it. Sale at farm 8½ miles due north of Lake Odessa, at 1 o'clock.

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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.

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.

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.

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

Stockers & Feeders

Calves, Yearl & Two's; Hereford Steers & Heifers. Beef Type, dark reds, good grass flesh, most all bunches deboned, 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 1,000 lbs.

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

A YEARLING SHOW BULL

Light colored and well grown. A bull of real quality and excellent breeding. Born May 20, 1926.

His sire is by a 37-lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs and out of a 33-lb. cow. His dam is a 20-lb. Jr. 2-year-old daughter of a 31-lb. cow with 1,018 lbs. butter in 365 days.

Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 468.

"The Michigan State Herd"

**Bureau of
Animal Industry**
Department C,
Lansing, Michigan

Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 468.

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 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

FOR SALE Young Holstein bull by our Carnation sire. World's record breeding on both sides, sire and dam. HILL-CREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS GOOD HERD?

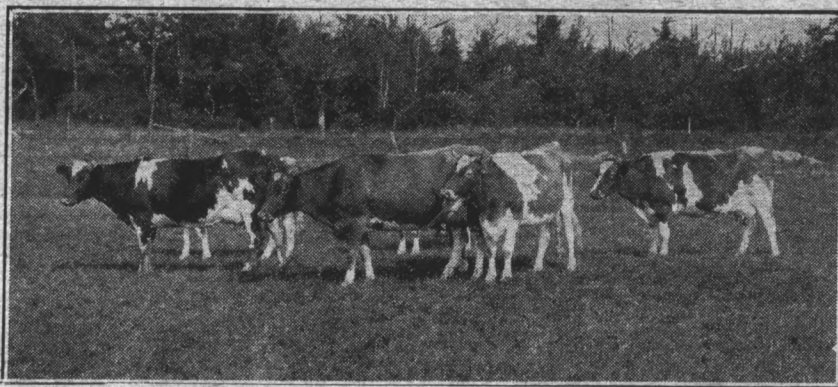
WHEN the grade Guernsey herd of Sam Hagadorn, Johannesburg, Michigan, placed first for the year in the Otsego County Cow Test Association, many folks began to figure on who should have the credit for this outstanding performance. Some said it was Sam who did it all and surely he does deserve a great deal of credit. Starting six years ago with the "better Guernsey" idea, he has stuck to it through thick and thin, enduring the daily grind and the seasonal reverses with quiet determination.

But folks who know the family soon began to talk about Mrs. Hagadorn and what she means to this success in dairying, and well we may wonder whose herd would have topped the Association if she had not been on hand with her inspiration, assistance and keen understanding of the dairy

cent of all the farmers in the county. This percentage, it is said by members of the State College dairy department, is not exceeded by any other county in Michigan. Dairy products constitute one of two major sources of farm income in Missaukee county. The other is potatoes. Last season each brought in a cash income of approximately \$500,000.—B.

CLEAN MILK REQUIRES CARE

AS our cities become larger and more numerous, their milk supply must of necessity be transported from greater distances and handled in larger volume. To withstand this treatment, milk must be produced with a great deal of care. Certain precautions need to be observed in insuring clean milk. These include a herd of healthy cows housed in stables made of materials that can be kept clean and properly ventilated. Clean



This Herd of Guernseys Was Developed on an Otsego Farm Through the Influence of a Superior Sire

business. Even her son, ten years old, when he learned that his older sister had placed first in a dairy judging contest, was inclined to give all the credit to the mother's ability along those lines.

Then there are some who maintained that Sam and his wife would not be very far along if it were not for his good cows and that it surely true. "When a herd of ten cows, seven of which are heifers, will produce an average of 393 pounds of fat in one year under very ordinary conditions, it should be given due credit. "Yes, but," someone objects,—"Those cows are not responsible for that—it was the sire of those cows which made it possible for them to be such good producers." And it is true that seven of the nine cows were sired by a pure-bred Guernsey bull, Brookwood Enchanter, which the Michigan Central Railroad Company leased, free of charge, to Mr. Hagadorn and his neighbors five years ago. All of these heifers are far superior to their dams.

Now, we have traced the credit back as far as a railroad company—the Michigan Central Railroad, which should be far enough, but still some folks are not satisfied but insist that Sam and his herd would not have been heard from but for County Agent Lytle. He, it was, they maintain, who encouraged Mr. Hagadorn in his "breeding" idea; he it was who interested the railroad in leasing pure-bred sires to worthy farmers, and he it was who kept Sam supplied with the proper information and the inspiration.

—L.

milkers should wipe the udders of animals with a damp cloth to remove the dust and draw milk in pails that keep out dirt. The milk should be removed from the stables and cooled quickly.

CLEAN LIVE STOCK OF LICE

LICE on horses, cattle, and other farm animals are generally most troublesome in winter. But effective treatment during cold months is difficult to give. Treatment for lice before cold weather sets in is therefore, very important. Treat all of the animals in the herd even though some may appear not to be infested. Even a few lice on an unexpected animal may reinfest the entire herd. For cattle and horses, government specialists recommend arsenical dips, cold tar cresote dips, or nicotine solutions. For dipping hogs, crude petroleum and cold tar cresote dips are effective.

SMOKE MEAT THOROUGHLY

THE object in smoking meat is to improve the flavor and to deposit certain preservatives contained in the smoke on the meat. A low smoldering fire should be maintained at all times. Hickory is the best wood, with maple and oak ranking next. Corn cobs are also excellent. The meat should be smoked at least 30 to 35 hours or until it gets a good straw color. Much time may be saved through the use of special commercial preparations.

HOGS HAVE GOOD SENSE

IN experiments conducted in Indiana during the past summer, it was found that hogs could balance their rations better than man can do. In every case, they made faster and cheaper gains when the grains and tankage were fed free choice than where ground and mixed together.

Feed the dry cows some grain now to prepare them to do their best when they freshen and also to save grain later when producing milk. These dry cows should receive equal parts of corn, oats, and bran.

HAS HIGH PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS IN C. T. A. WORK

LELAND VAN DYKE, of Beaverton, has been hired as tester for the new Missaukee-Osceola cow testing association which began operations on October 1. The members of this association are evenly divided between Missaukee and Osceola counties. This is the second testing association organized this season in the vicinity of McBain. With the organization of this testing group, Missaukee county has 115 dairymen engaged in regular cow testing, or 11½ per

CATTLE

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

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

HOGS

TALCOA FARM BERKSHIRES
Young boars and gilts. Buy a pair or trio and start a pure-bred herd. Write TALCOA FARM, R. No. 5, Box 49, Lansing, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Duroc Spring Pigs, also their sire, litter mate to Grand Champion of Michigan. Cholera immune, smooth and tidy. GIBSON BROS., Fowlerville, Mich.

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

DUROCS big husky March boars. Sensations and Cols. S. V. PHILLIPS & SON, Charlotte, 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.

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

POLAND CHINAS

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

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

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

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

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 Shropshire of the East. I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Felled-Delaines. PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R2

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 and Rambouillet Rams Michigan Premier flock at the State Fair. Thirty head to select from. Come and see them. CALHOON 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, Pottersville, Mich., (Eaton Co.)

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

FOR SALE 280 choice two year old Delaine breeding ewes. 10 fine wool ram lambs. See Henry Whidby, Delton, Mich., or write Glenn Whidby, Mio, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE Oxford rams and ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. T. ABOTT, Palms, Mich. Telephone Deekerville 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.

A HIKE AROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from page 403)

Then, Presto! Enters the lady missionary. With a sparkling invasion that won her the field she breezed into her chair beside Jim and apologized: "Sorry I'm late, boys, but that last act was too good to miss, especially since I won't have a chance to see another Follies matinee until my next furlough in 1929." And this female Friar Tuck launched into a fanfare of animated chatter that cleared the saloon at once of all that painful reserve that was as asinine as it was masculine.

Then, "By the way, Mr. Armchair," said the diplomat of the supper table to me, "if you want to introduce me to your friends you can tell them I'm Miss Field--and I'm a missionary, going to Teneriffe in the Canary Islands."

I had secretly gloried in my exalted position at the head of a steamship table and yet had done nothing to justify the steward's choice. The missionary had risen from the ranks and the ice was broken.

"My name is Bradshaw," said the young man on my left, a bouncing boy with a pretty moustache and a giggle. "Mr. Stump here," jogging his wrist watch toward a silent statue in clothes who sat next to him, "and I are going down for Firestone on his rubber plantation in Liberia. I'm a medical man, and Stump is an accountant."

"My name is Thomas," responded a little gray-haired man next to the sphinx. He claimed to be a machinist enroute to Secondee to operate a fleet of caterpillar tractors for an American mahogany logging company, but we made him a professor because he proved to be a perfect dynamo of information who could discuss almost any subject, with great willingness and sometimes with intelligence.

"Gubernick is my name and I'm going to Nigeria for an American company." The topography of his proboscis betrayed that he was a buyer for an importing company, probably in New York.

"That's all of us now, except the captain," said the lady missionary. "Where's he?"

"I've got his chair and he's afraid to come in," I boasted. "I'm at the head of the table and I'll stay here even if he comes."

JIM kicked my shin, in the same old place, too. I looked around and there stood the Captain, blue coat, brass buttons, gold stripes and all.

The captain strode to the other end of the table, seated himself in another arm chair, that was a little bigger than mine, and said, with a twinkle in his voice, "Now, you're at the foot of the table!" And I felt like it, too. Then the Captain laughed to reassure the other passengers and scowled to frighten me, and his masterstroke was made. We knew that he "belonged." He and the lady missionary had won us all, and I was steeped in disgrace.

An hour later, the whistle snorted, the "West Humhaw" shuddered down deep inside, the pier began to move away from our bow and we were off--for the tropics of Africa.

Our visit in the Azores Islands will be described next week.

CROP PROSPECTS IMPROVE.

THE crop prospects in the United States improved nearly two per cent during September, the improvement being due chiefly to the great improvement in the corn crop, which resulted from the unusually hot weather during the first three weeks of September. When all crops are combined the average condition and yield estimates is only .2 of one per cent below the October average during the last ten years. This represents a marked change from the very unpromising crop prospects of the early summer.

Corn--The corn crop is estimated from October 1 condition, at 2,603,437,

000 bushels, which is an increase of 146,876,000 bushels over the estimate of September 1. Last year's crop was 2,646,853,000 bushels, and the five-year average production 2,767,000,000 bushels.

Wheat--The total wheat crop of the United States is now estimated at 867,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year's crop of 833,000,000 bushels, and a five-year average of 808,000,000 bushels.

Oats--The production of oats is estimated at 1,205,639,000 bushels, a decrease of about three and one-half per cent from last year's production, and eleven per cent lower than the five-year average. The outlook improved somewhat during September, due quite largely to favorable weather conditions for harvesting and threshing in the north central group of states. Quality of oats is reported at 80.3 per cent. During the past ten years the quality of the crop on October 1 has averaged 87.9 per cent.

Barley--Barley is reported to yield on the average, twenty-eight bushels per acre, which is .4 bushels higher than was estimated from condition on September 1. This yield on the preliminary estimate of acreage would produce a total of approximately 265,000,000 bushels, exceeding all previous records. There has been a tendency to increase barley acreage in recent years, and in 1927 the increase was material.

Potatoes--The potato crop is now estimated at 395,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 5,000,000 bushels from the forecast of a month ago. Yields are running substantially below expectations in New York and New England, but decreases there are partially offset by small increases in other states.

For the country as a whole, the potato crop is about the same as the average production during the last five years, but the crop is substantially below the five-year average in the North Central and Northeastern States, and far above the five-year average in nearly all of the western states.

This year blight and rot have caused losses from Pennsylvania to Maine, but in some sections dry weather during September checked growth. In Michigan and Wisconsin the crop has been reduced by dry weather, the rains of September being too late to help many fields.

In Washington prospects have been improved by the September rains and there has been some improvement in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Colorado, but frost has reduced prospects in Idaho, and dry weather has hurt the late potato crop in the south.

Beans--Bean prospects improved during September in New York, Michigan, and Montana, but declined in Idaho and California. A production of 18,434,000 bushels is indicated by reported yields on October 1. This is about 1,300,000 bushels more than produced in 1926, and about 2,000,000 above the five-year average. 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.

Hay--The tame hay crop of 1927 exceeded 100,000,000 tons for the first time in history. Generally good yields of last cuttings of alfalfa and of sudan, millet, and other late hay crops increased the outturn by 2,000,000 tons above the September 1 forecast. The preliminary estimate of 103,773,000 tons is about 13,000,000 tons above the five-year average production. Alfalfa, clover, timothy, and legume hays all made good yields this year, due largely to cool weather and timely rainfall during the early summer growing season. No new estimate of wild hay is made as of October 1, but the preliminary estimate of yield per acre indicated a very large crop of this hay also.

Cloverseed--Cloverseed yields per acre will be uneven in the main sections, with reports indicating a larger crop than last year. A condition of 78.9 per cent is shown, being slightly higher than the condition on September 1, and 6.5 points higher than the ten-year average. The average condition is above last year, and the acreage is materially larger. Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin report larger acreages and better conditions than last year. Wet weather has interfered with the crop in parts of Michigan.

Apples--Prospects for apples have changed but little since last month. The crop is estimated at 123,115,000 bushels, or almost exactly half of the very large crop of last year. The commercial apple crop for the United States is estimated from the October 1 condition reports at 24,330,000 barrels, which compares with 39,411,000 barrels for last year.

Forecasts for other fruit crops are 45,963,000 bushels of peaches, 17,831,000 bushels of pears, 2,552,000 tons of grapes. The peach forecast has been increased in California, and also in some northern states where rains have helped to increase the size of the fruit.

"I've discovered a new feeding wrinkle!"



On thousands of farms where real milk profits are being made during the winter months the old order of depending solely on the food ration for milking results has passed. Besides providing good feed dairymen now give equal thought to what happens to their expensive feed after it is consumed.

The systematic conditioning of the dairy herd to keep assimilation at top notch is the new way of realizing regular, uniform profits. Kow-Kare is a highly concentrated regulator and conditioner of the milk-making organs. It enables cows to stand unusual forcing strains without breakdowns or milking slumps.

The regular use of Kow-Kare costs only a few cents a month per cow. A tablespoonful in the feed one to two weeks each month is all the average cow needs to keep her healthy, vigorous, productive.

Freshening Cows need Kow-Kare

To insure a healthy, vigorous cow and calf--and freedom from disorders that sap your profits, feed Kow-Kare for two or three weeks before and after freshening. It costs little--pays big.

Kow-Kare is your reliable home aid in such cow troubles as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever. Never be without it. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores have Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25, six cans \$6.25. Small size 65c. We mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied. Write us for our valuable free book, "More Milk from the Cows you Have."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont



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. Myrkle, Mgr., Cressy, Mich.

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

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

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

Registered Shropshire Ram for sale. Write CHARLES BROOKS, Midland, Mich., R. No. 3, Box 73.

FOR SALE 20 Delaine rams, good size, big bone, long Delaine wool. Price right. E. E. NYE & SON, Jonesville, Mich.

OXFORD RAMS Pure-bred for sale at reasonable price. OTTO WIRTH, Ewart, Mich.

A FEW extra good registered yearling Shropshire Rams, priced right. Flock Est. 1890. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ram Lambs. 10 Ewes. The wooly type. DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Mich., R. 4.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, October 25

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.35½; No. 2 white \$1.34; No. 2 mixed \$1.33.

Chicago.—December \$1.24½; March \$1.27½; May \$1.29½.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.35 @ \$1.36.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 91c; No. 3 yellow 89c; No. 4 yellow 87c.

Chicago.—December 83½c; March 87½c; May 90½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 53½c; No. 3 white 51½c.

Chicago.—December 46½; March 48½c; May 49½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.08.

Chicago.—December 98½c; March \$1.00½; May \$1.01½.

Toledo.—\$1.08½.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.10 f. o. b. shipping points.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$6.00 @ \$6.60; 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 83c; feeding 74c.

Seeds.

Detroit domestic seeds:—October \$17.25; December \$17.35; March \$17.25; cash alsike \$14.25; December alsike at \$15.10; January alsike \$15.30; February \$15.50; timothy at \$1.90; December \$1.95; March \$2.10.

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, \$16 @ 27.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$34; spring wheat bran at \$33; standard middlings at \$36; fancy middling at \$41; cracked corn at \$42; coarse corn meal \$41; chops \$39 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

After moving sidewise for a month, fresh weakness appeared in the wheat market in the last few days and prices dropped to a new low point for the crop year. Improvement in Canadian weather and listless export demand were the chief weakening factors. Liverpool has held up better than American markets, suggesting the possibility that European buying will become more energetic at this level.

In view of the large surplus in North America, it seems probable that anxiety of exporters to sell will be fully as great as the willingness of importers to purchase and that no special strength in prices can be expected for a while. If weather should turn unfavorable in Canada again, however, preventing the Canadian wheat from reaching the seaboard or lake ports and causing extensive field damage, firmness is likely to rule.

RYE.

Rye has had the benefit of liberal exports for two months and a substantial part of the exportable surplus has already been placed. In spite of the fact that the main crop moving season has been in progress, the visible supply has declined, owing to the large exports. The course of prices will depend on whether the large exports continue. It is possible that native supplies in Europe will be larger from this time on and that the American rye market will run into a period of dullness.

CORN.

Corn prices have been declining for nearly two and one-half months, but there are signs that a turning point is near at hand. Prices have dropped about 35 cents, and most of the advance in the bull market of last spring and summer has been wiped out. Counting the new crop and the carryover, the corn supply will be smaller than last year, so that a somewhat higher price level than last year seems justified. Values are down to an export basis, whereas during the summer, small imports occurred. The fact that the Argentine surplus is being depleted rapidly and that the new crop will not be ready for harvest for four or five months may favor exports of corn from the United States. Do-

mestic prices are back to a profitable feeding level once more. Finally, receipts are likely to be moderate in the next month or two, owing to the lateness of the crop in the sections which furnish the bulk of the crop entering commerce.

OATS.

Demand for oats is slow, but is a match for the receipts, with the result that the visible supply has changed but little in the last five weeks. With one exception, the visible supply is the smallest at this season in seven years. The basic situation looks strong, but prices already are somewhat higher than last year, so that any further gains may be delayed until considerably later in the season.

SEEDS.

Harvesting of the sweet clover seed crop which began later than last year has been further delayed by rain, particularly in Kansas and South Dakota. Prices are lower than at this time last season and seed is being sold less freely. Only 20 to 25 per cent of the crop had left the hands of growers by October 4, according to the Department of Agriculture, compared with 45 per cent last year.

Red clover seed was marked a little higher last week as farmers continue to hold on to their supplies. Reports from abroad indicate that the surplus of foreign clover seed will not be as large as in recent years.

FEEDS.

The feed market eased off last week. Offerings on the whole were moderate, but fully equal to current needs. Lower feed grain prices were reflected in the weaker market. Cottonseed meal was firmly held although trade is slow. Stocks are not large and holders are not sufficiently anxious to make sales to offer any concession.

Chicago.—Bran, \$28.25; standard middlings, \$29.25; hominy feed, \$33.50; gluten feed, \$35.20; old process oil meal, \$48; tankage, \$65.

HAY.

Strength in the hay market is still confined to top qualities which were marked a little higher last week. The scarcity of this good hay has widened the outlet for the abundant offerings of undergrades which have accumulated during recent weeks. Country

loadings of timothy, particularly, have been light and all classes of sound hay were readily taken last week. Pastures still furnishing a fair amount of feed in some sections, but indoor feeding is general. The record hay crop harvested this year will prevent any marked improvement from present prices.

EGGS.

Continued light receipts of fresh eggs and the steady decline in storage stocks made possible by the maintained consumptive demand have succeeded in pushing prices higher. Some increase in the lay has been noticed in the northern Pacific Coast states and a larger proportion of pullet eggs is found in shipments, but advices from the country still indicate light collections of fresh eggs in most sections of the central west. So far, the market has responded favorably to increased costs and prices are likely to climb some higher during the next month.

Chicago.—Eggs: fresh firsts, 35 @ 43c; extras, 50 @ 51c; ordinary firsts, 28 @ 32c; dirties 20 @ 26c; checks, 20 @ 24c. Live poultry: Hens 22½c; springers 23c; roosters, 17c; ducks 21c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 35 @ 43c. Live poultry, broilers, 24c; heavy hens, 25c; light hens, 14 @ 15c; roosters, 16c; geese, 20c; ducks, 23c.

BUTTER.

Following a brief spell of unsettled prices, the butter market turned about and advanced to a new high level for the season. Production conditions generally are reported to have improved, but receipts at the leading distributing markets failed to equal those of the preceding week. Consumptive demand has continued good in spite of the higher prices and the scarcity of fresh butter permitted a continued free use of storage stock. Foreign markets are firm and there is little chance of any large amount of foreign butter coming our way this winter. So far, there is no indication that the market is top-heavy and the trade generally anticipates higher prices before any big reaction sets in.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 46½c; New York 43½c; Detroit, in tubs, 41½ @ 44½c per lb.

POTATOES.

The potato market has developed more strength and prices have advanced again although supplies continue large. The crop in the 19 important late shipping states which was reduced about 7 million bushels during September is only 17 million bushels larger than last year's yield and is below the average production for these states. Carlot shipments from this section have been increasing and are now only a thousand cars below the corresponding period a year ago. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.55 to \$1.80 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Idaho Russets, U. S. No. 1, bring \$1.40 to \$2.

APPLES.

The apple market has continued to advance, particularly for the best basket stock. Much of the northwestern fruit is smaller in size than usual. Michigan, Illinois and Kansas were active shippers along with the Virginias, Pennsylvania and New York. All classes of apples in storage on October 1 were lighter than usual at this time of year, adding to the firmness of the market. Holdings of barrels were 10 per cent and boxes 52 per cent smaller than on the same date a year ago, although stocks of apples in bushel baskets were 80 per cent larger. Washington extra fancy Jonathans, medium to very large size, are quoted at \$3 to \$3.25 per box at Chicago.

WOOL.

Prices for raw wool continue firm, although demand appears to be less active as a result of the advance in prices asked by dealers. Also, the failure of severe weather to appear has not given the market for heavy-weight goods the stimulus which it usually receives at this season. Foreign markets continue strong, with the Continent and Japan doing most of the buying in Australian auctions. All grades of Ohio and similar wools are on a 46-cent level, grease basis, with quarter-blood and delaine wools held at 47 cents. Territory quarter-blood wool, scoured basis, is quoted at 85 cents for best Montana clips, with three-eighths at 90 to 93 cents, half blood at \$1 to \$1.05, and fine staple held at \$1.15.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples, 80c @ \$4.00 bu; bagas, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 bu; wax beans, \$1.25 @ 3.00 bu; beets, 75c @ \$1.25 bu; cabbage, 50 @ 65c bu; red, 60 @ 90c bu; cantaloupes, 75c @ \$2.50 bu; carrots, 60c @ \$1.00 bu; cauliflower, \$1.00 @ \$2.00 bu; celery, Kalamazob, 35 @ 60c doz; local, 40 @ 70c doz; cucumbers, \$1.50 @ 2.50 bu; pickles, \$4.50 @ 9.00 bu; eggs, wholesale, white, 45 @ 50c doz; brown, 42 @ 45c doz; retail, 50 @ 60c doz; green corn, 75c @ \$1.25 5-doz; head lettuce, 50c @ \$1.00 bu; leaf lettuce, 50 @ 75c bu; green onions, 50 @ 75c doz. bchs; dry onions, \$1.00 @ 1.50 bu; root parsley, 50 @ 75c doz. bchs; curly, 35 @ 50c doz. bchs; parsnips, \$1.50 @ 2.00 bu; peppers, 50 @ 75c bu; hot \$1.00 @ 1.50 bu; red, \$1.00 @ 1.25 bu; potatoes, 50c @ \$1.35 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale, 22 @ 27c lb; retail 28 @ 30c lb; broilers, wholesale, leghorns, 22 @ 26c lb; rocks, 26 @ 30c lb; retail, 35c lb; ducks, 28 @ 30c lb; geese, 25c lb; dressed poultry, 35 @ 40c lb; ducks, 45c lb; radishes, 75c @ \$1.25 bu; long, 50 @ 75c doz. bchs; horseradish, \$5.50 @ 6.00 bu; spinach, 75c @ \$1.25 bu; squash, Italian, \$1.00 @ 3.00 bu; Hubbard, 75c @ \$1.00 bu; turnips, 90c @ \$1.25 bu; tomatoes, pinks, \$2.00 @ 3.00 bu; green, tomatoes, 50c bu; grapes, \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; lima beans, 50c qt; \$2.50 bu; butter, 65c lb; honey, \$2.40 doz. case; watermelons, \$1.00 @ 1.25 bu; turnip greens, 50 @ 75c bu; pumpkins, 75c @ \$1.00 bu.

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.

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.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 25

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 196. Market steady.

Good to choice yearlings

dry-fed \$10.00 @ 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 @ 7.25

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 389. Market steady.

Best \$16.50 @ 17.00

Others 8.00 @ 16.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,401. Market steady.

Best lambs \$13.50 @ 13.75

Fair lambs 11.00 @ 12.00

Light to common lambs.. 6.00 @ 9.75

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 3,583. Market very dull;

25 @ 35c lower.

Mixed hogs \$10.65 @ 10.75

Pigs 9.50

Light Lights 9.75

Roughs 9.00

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 31,000. Market uneven;

general market about 25c lower; light

lights, pigs and packing sows 25 @ 50c

lower than Monday's average; tops

\$11.40; limited supply above \$11.25; bulk 250-300-lb. average \$10.90 @ 11.25; 170-200-lb. \$10.00 @ 10.75; most packing sows \$8.00 @ 9.25; pigs and light weights up to \$9.40 or better; most pigs \$8.50 @ 9.00; few strong weights up to \$9.50.

Cattle

Receipts 10,000. Market on all killing classes strong; grain fed steers scarce; best fed yearlings \$17.35; few loads \$17.25; corn fed steers \$16.50 @ \$17.00; fairly active on she stock; bulls scarce \$6.75 @ 7.50; largely \$13.50 on active grassers to packers; outsiders \$14.00 @ 14.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 12,000. Market fat lambs fairly active 15 @ 25c higher than Monday; most natives \$13.75; several loads down to \$13.50; 14.00 received for sorted offerings; few buck lambs 100-130-lb. \$11.50; culls 10.25 @ 10.75; few good comebacks around \$13.50; choice rangers held above \$14.25; fat ewes \$5.75 @ 6.50; feeding lambs very active, 25c higher; bulk \$14.00 @ 14.50 \$14.75 refused for best.

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 1,600. Hold over 4,981; market 25c lower; weights above 220-lb. not sold; bulk 180-210-lb. \$11.00 @ \$11.10; pigs and light lights largely \$10.50; packing sows \$9.75 @ 10.25.

Cattle

Receipts 150. Market on cows steady, slow; canners and cutters \$3.50 @ 5.00.

Calves

Receipts 200. Market steady; tops 17.50; culls and common \$11.00 @ \$14.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 2,000. Market steady to weak; good and choice fat lambs \$13.75 @ 14.00; culls and common mostly \$10.00 @ 11.00; fat ewes \$6.00 @ 7.00.

FAT YEARLINGS REACH \$17.35

THE shortage of long-fed steers became still more acute as October progressed, forcing top price at Chicago to a new high point for the year at \$17.35 for fat yearlings with best weighty steers at \$17.25. All grain-fed steers shared in this fresh burst of prosperity and prices of grassers have held steady in spite of an increase in arrivals of rangers to the largest volume of the season.

Good feeder steers suitable for quick turn sold at the year's best prices during the past week, but lower grades declined 25 to 50 cents. With corn prices back to a profitable feeding level, demand for weighty feeders has increased, indicating the probability of a liberal supply of short-feds before many weeks. Current prices of feeders are about \$2 higher than last year, and the fat cattle market must be on a high level next winter and spring if long-feeding operations are to prove profitable. Doubt as to the outcome at that time stimulates demand for feeders which can make use of corn and get back to market before fat cattle prices have changed materially.

MILD BREAK IN HOG PRICES

HOG prices dropped 35 to 50 cents below the early October peak, but are showing stability again. Receipts have increased moderately, but are below last year's volume at the corresponding season. Shipping demand at midwestern points has fallen off, indicating that eastern markets are better supplied locally. Receipts contain an increasing percentage of light hogs.

Storage stocks of hog products have been sharply reduced in the last month. Receipts of hogs are likely to increase rapidly from this time on until they are large enough to take care of consumptive requirements and exports and supply a surplus for storage. Only mild rallies in prices can be expected from time to time until a winter basis is reached. In the last five years, this autumn decline in prices has averaged nearly \$2 per hundred pounds.

WESTERN LAMB FEEDING INCREASED

A MATERIAL decrease in lamb feeding in the corn belt states and a decided increase in the western states this fall and winter compared with a year ago is indicated by a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is not yet clear whether the increase in the west will offset the decrease in the corn belt. Shipments of feeder lambs from central markets into the corn belt from July to September inclusive were the smallest since 1922 and about 30 per cent less than last year. Shipments direct from the range to corn belt feed lots, not passing through central markets, also are reported to be somewhat smaller than last year with the exception of some western Nebraska feeding districts where operations will be on a much larger scale than in 1926. The principal gain in western lamb feeding will be in Colorado where an increase of 500,000 to 600,000 head is indicated. Some increase in Wyoming, Montana and Texas also is in prospect, with decreases in nearly all states west of the continental divide.

BOOK NOTICE

"Seed Production and Marketing," by Professor J. F. Cox and George E. Starr, both of Michigan State College. The twenty-three chapters in this well-illustrated book deal with a subject of highest importance to our agriculture. These chapters describe the breeding and cultural practices of growers in improving varieties of corn, small grains, clovers, alfalfa, grass seeds, potatoes, beans, and other legumes, cucurbits, cabbage and other crucifers, tomatoes, beets, carrots, and a host of other garden crops. The book contains 450 pages, is published as one of the Wiley farm series by the John Wiley & Sons, Inc., at \$4.00 per volume. Orders may be sent to the Editorial Department of Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Sanilac County—Most of the corn here was put into silos. The bean crop is fair and of good quality. Potatoes vary, some fields being good and some poor. Wheat and rye fields sown early are looking fine. Farmers are building milk houses and doing some repair work. Farmers are also co-operating in the corn borer control work. Milk is selling at the farm at \$2.30 for 3.5 milk.—B. R.

Genesee County—Most of the beans

were harvested here in good shape. Many have been sold from \$4.90 to \$5.20 per cwt. Wheat seedling-looks good, particularly the early sown fields. Farmers are making arrangements to clean up more cornfields this fall than they did a year ago. Not many corn borers are found in this locality yet. Recent rains knocked the corn down, making a hard job of harvesting. Potatoes are not a big crop and are being troubled with grubs.—L. R.

COMING AGRICULTURAL EVENTS

Nov. 1, 2, 3—Top O'Michigan Potato Show, Greenville, Mich.

Nov. 10-12—Greenville Potato Show, Greenville, Mich.

Nov. 15-19—Third Annual Live Stock Show and Agricultural Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nov. 26-Dec. 3—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

TESTED DAIRY HERD FOR SALE

I wish to dispose of my Dairy Herd of twelve registered Holsteins which I have been building for six years, consisting of two aged cows, three five-year old and one three-year old. These six have shown on two milkings a day over a two year period (1926 and 1927) an average record per cow in Macomb Cow Testing Association of 12,080 pounds of milk and 420 pounds of butterfat which they will beat in 1928.

In addition there are two two-year-old heifers fresh in February, 1928, and four heifer calves whose sire is a son of the Great Count Veeman Segis Peebe, Grand Champion of the Michigan State Fair, 1923.

This is a wonderful opportunity for someone to start or add to his herd. These cows are free from tuberculosis and abortion. Prices reasonable.

H. J. SEWELL

Farm—Washington, Mich.

Office, 6468 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

HIGH GRADE MID-WEST FARM—100 Acres. Auto Truck, 3 Horses, 8 cows, 3 calves, bull, poultry, harnesses, wagons, grain drill, blinder, hay loader, manure spreader, potato digger, full line implements and interest in other costly machinery, crops included; 1½ miles R R town and top markets, close river; excellent crop land, good pasturage, plenty wood and fruit; prettily situated 8-room house, large barn, 60 foot machine shed, 10x30 granary, etc., insured for \$3,000. Unable handle longer, low price, \$9,000 takes all, part cash. Details page 23 illus. fall bargain Catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

\$500 GETS BUMPER CROP FARM—Stock, Machinery, Crops, 50 acres on state reward road, children carried grade and high schools, convenient markets and town advantages; 45 acres level tillage, great corn, oats, wheat, beans, cabbage, potato, alfalfa soil; excellent 8-room house, big main barn, cow barn, milk and poultry houses. Everything included—horses, cows, poultry, machinery, corn, fodder, straw, hay, wheat, etc. Only \$4,200 with \$500 cash needed. Mason E. Reynolds Strout Agency, Mason, Mich.

ALL YEAR CROPS in Sunny Stanislaus County, California where the land owns the water and power. Cheap electricity right on your farm. Abundance of water for irrigation; diversified farming; close to good markets; wonderful climate; paved roads; good schools; land priced low. Write for new booklet describing this Empire of Natural Wealth. Address Dept. F, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce), Modesto, California.

TO SATISFY MORTGAGE—6 room house, 78 North Free, lights, water and gas. This property was taken to satisfy a mortgage and can be bought at a real savings. Communicate with L. T. West, Sec. 931 Kansas, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—268 acre farm, clay loam; fine buildings; electric plant; 20 acres maple timber. An excellent stock farm, \$50 per acre. Terms, Dr. G. D. Rowe, Ewart, 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. Grosto, 511 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE—350 acres good land, good buildings, stock and tools. Must be sold to settle estate. Bargain price \$10,000. Terms, Write A. Miller, 1373 Pine St., Muskegon, Mich.

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 Travers, 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.

Become Auto Expert

McSweeney Schools quickly train men to become auto and tractor repair experts. Only 8 weeks required. Most successful and practical shop methods used. Graduates go into business for themselves or accept big pay jobs. Get big auto book FREE, and special low tuition offer, including Railroad Fare and Board, and Free General Electrical Training. McSweeney Auto, Tractor and Electrical Schools, Dept. 31-R-1, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOV'T. JOBS

Pay \$35 to \$70 weekly. Men, Women, 18-55. Home or elsewhere. Big List and "How to Qualify" mailed Free. Ozment's Instruction Bureau, 373 St. Louis, Mo.

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.

Three Cars of FEEDER CATTLE

Two cars average 800 lbs., one car 600 lbs. SCOTT CAMPBELL, Merritt, Mich.

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FEW CHOICE FERRETS FOR HUNTING. November price \$5.00 each. Thos. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

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

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

FOR SALE—One finished coon hood prepaid to you on trial. Fred Harmon, Box 264-D, Calhoun, Ga.

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, shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS

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

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—Guaranteed good flavor. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking 5 pounds 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

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

TOBACCO USERS: Write for free sample and prices. Answer this ad, it means something to you. Trout & Son, Dept. P-4, Hickory, Ky.

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

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special prices 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, Zealand, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S REDS FOR FLOCK IMPROVEMENT. Both Combs. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Trapped under record of performance rules. Cockerel price list free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Michigan.

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., Zealand, Michigan.

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

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 332-eggs. Catalog. Harlen Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

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.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, May hatch, tons \$8, hens \$6. Mrs. A. H. Sivier, R. 2, Standish, Mich.

BOURBON RED TOMS, \$6. W. G. Rodgers, Lowell, Mich., R. 2.

HELP WANTED

WE REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY one state jobber and three salesmen for our guaranteed sheep products in each of the following states: Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Oklahoma, Indiana, Texas, and West Virginia. A high grade proposition with a corresponding remuneration that should attract men desiring a permanent and profitable business connection. Write us if you believe you are the man qualified to do this work. Union Mineral & Supply Co., First National Bank Building, North East, Pa.

WANTED—Single man, must be steady and of good habits, to work in dairy barn feeding cows and calves, milking with DeLaval milker. Man who has experience feeding and milking test cows preferred. Give references and state wages expected in first letter. Farm modern and up to date. Coldwater Jersey Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

WANTED—Good man for farm work and wood-cutting. Box 120, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son to sell staple line of household necessities to rural trade. Experience unnecessary. We furnish capital, you furnish labor. Good profits. If interested in business of your own, write for particulars. J. W. Witte, 109 E. Williams St., Owosso, Michigan.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED COOK wants cooking in farm boarding-house. Middle-aged widow, steady and reliable, references. Box 121, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

WANTED POSITION as dairyman, wife will board extra help. Best references. Write Box 122, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.



"I Know It's Good Because It's Advertised in Michigan Farmer"

RESULTS count in radio. When you buy a receiving set you have a right to expect that it will respond quickly and accurately to your touch. No adjusting or tinkering. No shrieks and howls. Just quick and faithful service when you want it, whether you tune for a near-by station or one hundreds of miles away. This holds true whether it is an inexpensive set or a big high-priced one that will bring in stations from coast to coast.

The service you get from the radio depends on the quality that is built into it. Put together the finest materials, utilize designs worked out through years of careful research, enlist the skill of the most accomplished engineers, and you have a known product that is bound to give results. The manufacturer is not taking any chance at all when he tells you what such a set will do. He knows what's in it.

There are receiving sets on the market that do not and cannot deliver satisfactory service. Some concerns, taking advantage of great interest in radio, have thrown together outfits which are built only to sell. Like mongrel livestock, no matter how little you pay for them they are not worth having.

You never need doubt the quality of any radio set you see advertised in Michigan Farmer. The rules of this publication are strict. We guarantee every advertisement, and on account of that guarantee every advertiser must pass the closest scrutiny. On a radio set advertised in these columns the trademark is the personal signature of a manufacturer worthy of your confidence, who is proud to stand back of his product. When you buy through Michigan Farmer advertising you have this manufacturer's guarantee, and also Michigan Farmer's assurance of good faith.

Michigan Farmer Advertisements Are Guaranteed

