

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
*LIVE STOCK*  
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Vol. CXLIX No. 19

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1927

Whole No. [4785



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DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIX

# MICHIGAN FARMER

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE

NUMBER XIX

## Michigan Loses a Farm Prophet

*Dr. Diehl Saw Our Agriculture from the Side of Humanity*

By N. A. McCune

WHEN Wilbur William Diehl died the other day, Michigan lost a rare and radiant soul, and the farmers lost a prophet. To get ahead, prophets are as necessary as profits. Very few men of our day have wrought to better purpose in stirring up the thinking of thinking people about the possibilities of American rural life. He did not put all the emphasis where many lecturers and writers of today are putting it, and in that lies his distinction.

Doctor Diehl loved the country. Educated at Michigan Agricultural College (as it then was called), where President Butterfield was one of his college chums, at Garrett Biblical Institute, and in Berlin, Germany, he entered the city pastorate, only to find himself down and out after ten years of strenuous service, a physical wreck. After two years as a traveling man, he entered the rural pastorate, to find his health, his greatest usefulness, and not a small degree of fame.

In 1911 he became pastor of the small and discouraged flock at Hinkley, DeKalb County, Illinois. The town boasted five hundred souls, and the church boasted a building that was falling down on the heads of its members, the roof leaking, the front steps shaky, the carpet with holes for small boys to trip over. Diehl believed that one of the best forms of preaching that the country church does, is to keep its building and grounds in neat condition. The church was fixed up, and a basement dug.

However, even with the improve-

ments, very few farmers came to church.

Next, the new preacher bought ten acres of land, and spent a good deal of time on it. He had been advised to keep out-of-doors as much as possible. With his young son he cleared most of the ten acres, and paid for the land with the sale of the timber. It was largely walnut. At each end of the ten acres there was a slaughterhouse, and the offal from both had been thrown over on Diehl's land. It was not a savory mess, but he spread it over his land, smells and all. The farmers about had never seen such

alfalfa, or such corn; They came to him, asking how he did it. That was his first contact with them. They had to admit that he was a man, even if he was preacher.

Next, they were building a barn or two, and were renting a concrete mixer, at a very high rate per day. Said Diehl, "why don't you form a club and buy a mixer?" "But we haven't any club." "Organize one!" They did, bought a concrete mixer, and did a lot of other things. When this had been done, a member of Diehl's church met him on the street. He was the big man of the town, and

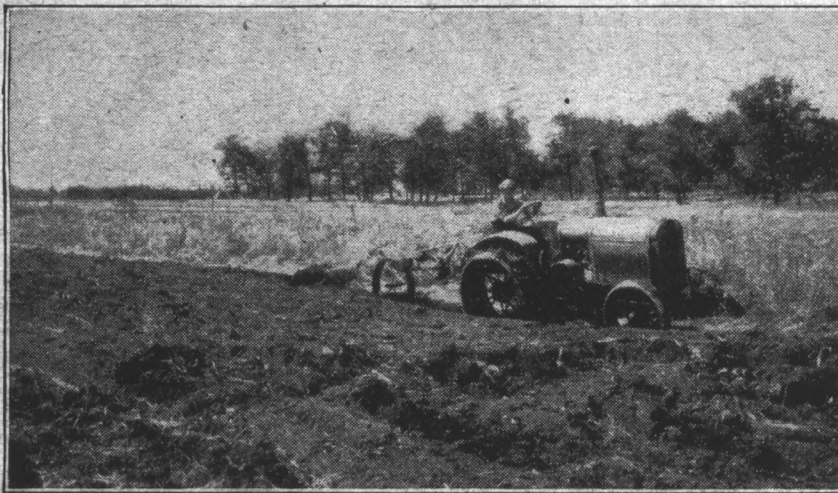
owned the mixer which the farmers on the east side had incidentally ceased to rent. "If you keep on doing that kind of thing, meddling in other people's affairs, we will be getting a new preacher," said the man who owned the town. But the preacher went straight on, as if nothing had happened. He always did that way.

The club they had formed now began doing other things. It met every two weeks, had a program and a supper. Many of them were German, and as Diehl could talk German, he was in solid with them. Then the farmers on the other side of town wanted a club. Then said the women, "We too," and the clubs were flourishing. As long as he was in Hinkley, Dr. Diehl attended one club one week, and the other club the next.

The farmers began coming to church.

They not only came, they kept coming, and they joined. Somehow, the preacher made them think. He took passages from the Bible bearing on agriculture and preached on them. Like the prophets of the Old Testament, he preached on topics that bore directly on the problems that his people were facing such as soil depletion. Not everybody liked him, which was to his credit. One day he visited a farm, where lived a man who claimed he had ceased to sin several years before. He sold milk. In the barn yard Diehl saw a cow that looked very suspicious of tuberculosis—head down, thin, hair standing the wrong way. Yes, said her owner, she was

(Continued to page 435)



Dr. Diehl's Intimate Knowledge of Modern Farming Practices Gained the Confidence of a Host of Farm Folks in His Practical Theology

## Awards that Promote Better Farming

*Cloverland Produces an Unique Program*

By C. E. Skiver

THE common method of placing awards on field crops at fairs has been of inestimable value in stimulating the quality side of production. These fairs have proven excellent teachers of type in our major field crops, but little have they contributed to the factors that make for production efficiency on a field basis.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan is proud of her County Fairs and is not anxious in any way to do away with them. Rather, she has supplemented them this year with a contest that reaches out into the fields. This institution, known as "The Better Crops Contest," has been sponsored by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, leaders of the Extension Staff of Michigan State College, and business interests throughout the territory.

Awards were made on a field basis. The score card was built around the yield of the crops and the skill of the grower, rather than upon the quality of the product, or the skill of the exhibitor to fit the sample. Vigor, uniformity of growth and freedom from disease and mixtures were the deciding factors.

The Bureau started the ball rolling by offering a substantial sum of money for awards to any county that

would put up an equal amount. Each county participating was required to create a committee known as the "Better Crops Committee," whose duty was to take care of the details of the contest.

The unit used for competition was the county. In some cases the county was divided into districts according to the number of farmers. One crop was used for competition in some counties, while in others two or three crops were used.

As dairying is the major farm enterprise in the Peninsula, all districts lay special emphasis upon crops for dairy feeds. Thus barley and legume hays come in for major consideration. Eight of the ten counties contesting competed in barley. This grain, named "The Corn Crop of the North," is produced economically under our conditions. Fifty bushel yields are common in every district, and it is not susceptible to rust which for the past two years have taken a heavy toll upon the oat crop.

The contest has been a valuable factor in switching some of the oat acreage to barley as well as pointing out some of the better cultural meth-

ods. The value of seed treatment for smut was very apparent. Over a hundred of the competing fields were visited by the writer and it is safe to say that the effectiveness of the formaldehyde treatment was 100%.

The leading crop of the Peninsula, namely, hay, came in for consideration in this contest on the basis of new seedlings. Hay has in the past been the leading cash crop of many regions. Chippewa County was once famous for its timothy hay. The little town of Rudyard has the record of shipping over 3,000 carloads a year. But with the passing of the lumber camps and the advent of the motor truck came a declining market. Now, the dairy cow is coming and farmers are turning to legume hay.

Three counties, Chippewa, Gogebic and Ontonagon, entered only clover and alfalfa fields. The four districts of Gogebic entered 83 fields of new alfalfa seeding. Many of these growers were having their first experience with the crop and the lessons they have learned are numerous and valuable. Some made the fatal mistake of a poorly prepared seed bed, others seeded the companion crop too heavy,

while a few tried to get by without lime.

Four counties selected potatoes. One of the most instructive features of the contest was in the judging of these during the late growing season. Diseases, impairing the leading cash crop, could easily be pointed out. Iron County exhibited the largest number of potato fields but Menominee county excelled in quality. In no other crop did quality seed prove itself as valuable as it did in potatoes. Those growers using disease-free seed were at the top in every case. It has been the biggest boost for the use of certified seed the Peninsula has yet had.

Victor Soderman's field topped the list in Iron County, while Albert Kipper was first in Menominee. Both of these men are growers of certified Russet Rurals.

A novel feature of the affair was the "All Crops Contest" in Dickinson County. This resolved itself into the selection of the best crop farmer of the district. It meant an analysis of the farm enterprise as well as the quality and yield of his crops. Five prizes were offered in this class with \$50.00 as first money. A committee of five judges spent two days placing these entries.

(Continued to page 426)



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DETROIT, NOV. 5, 1927

## CURRENT COMMENT

Value of  
Egg Laying  
Contest

THE Michigan State College has maintained egg laying contests for five years, the fifth year ending Nov. 1st this year. During this time it has had in competition 500 pens of hens of all breeds, or five thousand birds in all.

A summary of the records made in these contests shows progress. For instance, the total production up to the last week of the contest in 1922-23 was 154,637 eggs, and in 1926-27, 195,827 eggs. This difference is not a "happenstance" as there has been a constant increase each year, the figures being 1922-23, 154,637; 1923-24, 159,120; 1924-25, 173,452; 1925-26, 190,892; 1926-27, 195,827.

Much has been learned by the manager of the contests in getting results from the birds. This may account for some of the increase, but much of it is due to the contestants using knowledge gained in breeding hens which lay more eggs.

Each year the things which are found to limit egg laying are being eliminated while those which encourage it are being added. The two hundred and fifty egg hen was the limit, but a short time ago, while now three hundred egg mark is frequently reached. We do not know yet the possible limit in egg production, just as we do not know the limit of efficiency to which any animal or human may go.

In these Michigan contests, pens are entered from the flocks of the best breeders on the continent. It is worthy of comment that nearly every year a Michigan pen has led in production. Since the contest averages here are high compared with similar contests held in a few other states, this record speaks well for Michigan poultrymen and for the efficient way in which the Michigan State College is spreading the gospel of better poultry management and breeding.

Keep  
Them  
Busy

IN reducing the cost of horse power on the farm, it is important that the horses be kept employed at productive labor over long periods of the year.

On one farm of eighty acres four horses were kept. During the year each of these horses worked an average of 392 hours. The feed cost in this case was eleven cents per hour for each hour worked. Another farm of 290 acres maintained five horses and a tractor. These horses worked an average of 1,339 hours during the year. As a result of the longer period of employment, the feed cost of each of these five horses amounted to scarcely half that for the horses on the first farm, or six cents per work hour.

The fact that horses eat every day, whether they work or not, makes it advisable to reduce as much as possible their idle hours. Unused horses eat up profits. If four horses can manage the work, why keep more? Good farm management requires that the number be kept at a minimum, unless it be a case where one is producing horses for sale.

Watch  
the  
Bull

A BIG game hunter on returning from Africa said that the most dangerous animal in the world was not the lion or the tiger, but the farmer's domestic bull. An eastern farm journal for many months has been editorially mentioning fatal experiences of farmers with bulls and in nearly every issue the name of some farmer is recorded who has lost his life through placing too much trust in the herd sire.

There are few neighborhoods in which one or more farmers have not been killed by bulls in the last twenty years, and many bearing scars of attacks which through some miracle did not result in death. It is the gentle bull which usually becomes enraged and attacks its owner. A farmer who works around a docile bull for many months may become careless and forget the tremendous power of that animal which with the powerful head and shoulders can easily crush a man in spite of every effort to fight back.

A few months ago we visited a prominent Holstein breeder who entered the box stall of his herd bull with the animal on a stout metal staff. The bull charged the owner but by placing the staff in the corner of the stall he was able to keep the animal braced away until help arrived. It proved the value of keeping the bull on a staff when led.

At the State Colleges and on farms where bulls have metal and concrete staffs and exercise yards there are few fatalities. But herd bulls in pastures and ordinary barnyards are a constant menace. This is true also when feeding them and cleaning their stalls. Every moment one's attention is taken from the animal there is danger of being knocked down and trampled. Farming is a hazardous business if carelessness prevails in looking after the bull.

Neighbor-  
hood Har-  
mony Pays

WHILE fighting may seem necessary at times among nations, the greatest victories among individuals are the result of kindness, diplomacy and a friendly desire to be fair and decent in dealing with our fellowmen. Stone age methods never are successful in neighborhood battles for even the winner may receive more scars than he realizes.

In one farm neighborhood a certain man did not like the phone service. All the neighbors knew the service was bad. So this man circulated a petition which read, "If you don't

make the service better by tomorrow, all of us want our phones taken out right away." Another farmer, who knew the manager to be a good fellow, refused to sign the petition but promised to take up the proposition with the company that day. He told the manager of the farmers' need for their phones but that the confusion due to bad service was very aggravating and that better service would be very much appreciated. The service improved from that day, so that none of the farmers acted on their former desire to have their telephones taken out.

Many a line fence wrangle can be prevented by talking over the problem in a friendly manner. A few inches of soil looks very large if there is danger of a neighbor taking it over. But the cash value of the small amount of land involved is invariably not worth the bitterness it is likely to cause, whereas pleasant methods of solving the problem often brings a just solution and makes better friends.

Harmony in a neighborhood has a cash value. The more jams one keeps out of, the more time he has to earn his living. It is good news that young lawyers do not earn their fees from neighborhood wrangles as easily as thirty years ago, as it indicates that a lot of us are learning that it does not pay to quarrel. Most of us need all our time, thought and nerve power to earn our living. The friendly word avoids a lot of neighborhood friction and causes the signing of many a peace treaty.

President  
Gets a  
Farm

A NEWS item reveals that a 176 acre farm in Indiana has been deeded to President Coolidge with the stipulation that when "a real curative and equitable farm policy" shall be established by an act of Congress the land shall revert to the state of Indiana.

The land was deeded by Luke W. Duffey, former republican senator in the Indiana general assembly, and his wife, because the former senator found that he could not sell, trade it to his creditors, or give it away.

The donor has long been active in efforts to obtain farm relief and says that he is giving the farm to the President "in consideration of an un-rendered service to American agriculture." Duffey admits that he was giving the farm in order "to call public attention to the gravity of farm problems and the condition of Indiana farmers."

However, farm experts say that if the President will follow the farming methods used by his ancestors in Vermont, he can make it pay, which suggests that at least some "farm relief" may be obtained by following efficient agricultural practices.

Rubbing  
the  
Fur

IN a current magazine of somewhat liberal tendencies, a writer has some unusual things to say about farming.

He states that no calling in this country offers greater possibilities to young men of individualistic tendencies than does farming. No business brings more profitable returns or can be started as easily on a shoe string as a farm business. It is the only life which still retains a semblance of independence in solving the bread and butter problem. It offers the best opportunities, he contends, for the person of ordinary abilities and rewards well those who have real ability and an inclination to work. All this, he states, with full knowledge of the present farm relief propaganda, and of the fact that farming is still suffering post war deflation.

Mental and physical laziness are the chief reasons for agricultural failures, he says. The farmer is

arbitor of his own time and therefore is tempted to let things go the easiest way. But those who do not fall into the slump of laziness get rewards equal to those of the city man and under much better conditions. One of the chief curses of farming is that inefficient people can maintain themselves more easily in it than in city life. These, he says, are usually the calamity howlers.

This fellow knows either more about farming than we do, or not as much. Although some of his statements may rub the fur the wrong way, successful farmers will concede many points in this man's arguments.

## Farm Relief

WELL I see the summer is over, so the politicians is gettin' busy again. The way it looks they're goin' ta know just what they wanta do with the Mississippi flood question by the time the spring floods will be floodin' again. I think the farmers is going ta get all wet on that subject, so they sure wanta have their boats ready and have life preservers fer their live stock, or it'll be dead stock.

But one of the important questions they're goin' ta settle is that they're goin' ta relief the farmers all they can—of all they got. I guess that'll

be all right 'cause if they do it the farmers won't have nothing left to worry about. Now if they kin vote a charity fund so we all kin eat, drink and be merry, with nothin' to bother us it'll be O. K. 'cause there ain't nothing so desirable than to eat, drink, be merry and have nothing to worry about. I'm fer any relief that will do that.

Now, I know them politicians is slow about settling things 'cause if they'd settle things quick, they'd soon have nothin' to talk about. After a thing's settled it's a closed subject. So, I ain't settin' around waiting fer this farm relief, but I'm goin' ta relief the farm as much as I kin myself.

Always keepin' right at the farm all the time ain't good fer it, so I like to leave it alone sometimes. For that reason I go fishing sometimes, huntin' sometimes, picnicking sometimes, go to town sometimes and visit around sometimes, and take in the sportin' events sometimes.

Now I want you to know I'm a great sport because I think sport is good fer a fellow. It kinda peps him up and makes him more interested in life. I'm right there fer every kind of sporting event if it don't cost me nothing. Fer that reason I think the radio is one of the greatest means of farm relief there is. You kin go in the house and turn on the button and get relieved right away. In a little while you ain't thinking of crop failures, bills, or nothin' but your wonderin' which fellow is going to get knocked out in the next round or if that football team is going to make another goal or not. There's nothin' so exciting as taking sporting events out of the air. Then too from listening to the radio you get wonderin' what kind of a farmer that tenor would make and what kinda of a lookin' girl would have the nerve to tra la tra la like that.

Sofie just said that my idea of farm relief is no good. If we all believed like that we'd be relieved all right, all right. She says I better think about that mortgage due next year. We've got a goal to make there what beats any foot ball game. Maybe she's right, but mortgages ain't nice things to think about. So, I'm going to quit now and tune in on somethin' else.

HY SYCKLE.





# How the Pool Handles Wheat

## Second Article on the Canadian Wheat Pool

By Berry H. Akers

WHEREVER wheat farmers have organized to sell their grain collectively, little thought has been given at organization time to the elevator end of the business, especially at local points. They are thinking at that time of a single selling agency with the bargaining power of a great number of farmers rather than of the importance of being able to handle the commodity they propose to sell from the very day it is delivered by the farmer.

Even the Canadians, whose wheat pool is now the largest co-operative marketing organization in the world, started out with that idea. Western Canada was dotted with local elevators, some owned jointly by farmers, some by individuals and some by line companies, so pooling enthusiasts figured that these elevators could supply all the necessary facilities to receive pool grain and place it in position to be sold.

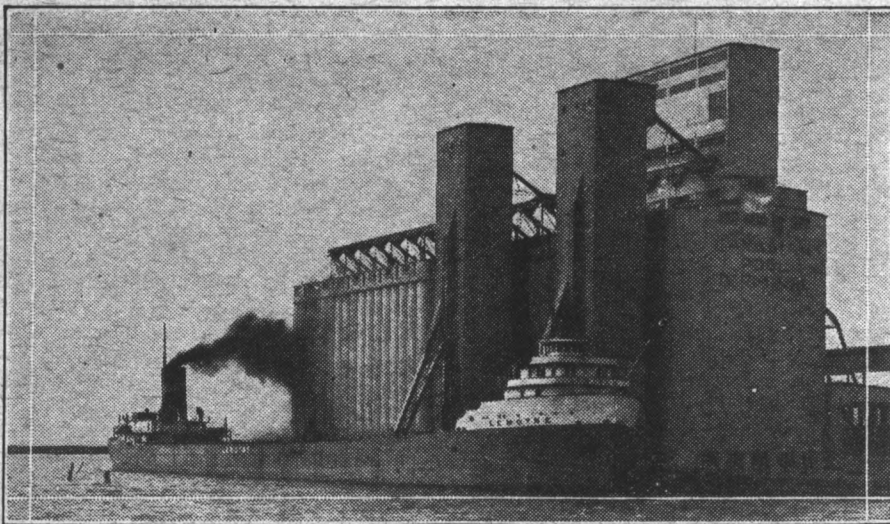
The facilities were adequate but the Pool soon learned that these facilities were under the control of persons unfriendly to the pooling idea or only lukewarm towards the new movement. Frequently when the Pool might want a certain grade of grain shipped forward in order to take advantage of a premium then existing, the private grain buyers would very likely want the same grade of grain so they could get the premium.

So in the second year of their operation, the Canadian pools started out to acquire an elevator system of their own. Their contracts permit the deduction of two cents per bushel for an elevator reserve to buy or build elevators. The total elevator capacity, country and terminal, now under control of the pools is more than 50,000,000 bushels and the total

amount invested in elevators to date is about \$13,000,000.

Some of the local elevators have been leased, some bought, some built. The elevator policies differ in the three provinces but the general plan is to pay for them by deduction of two cents per bushel on all grain handled. This deduction is in reality

manager whose job is to receive the grain, fix its grade, subject to inspection by the official Dominion inspectors, and put it into position for the Pool to sell. He is a local handling agent only; he has nothing whatever to do with the sale of the grain which is the job of the experts at headquarters. He doesn't even have to under-



Mammoth Terminal Elevators Are A Part of the Pool's Equipment

only a loan as each member gets a certificate each year for the total amount of his deductions, bearing six per cent interest, and eventually he will get elevator stock to the total amount of his deduction certificates. This deduction has financed all elevators acquired to date without borrowing a cent from outside sources.

Both local and terminal elevators are under the supervision of the selling agency which hires the elevator

stand hedging, one of the pitfalls of many co-operative elevators, as the Pool doesn't have to hedge its grain as it sells the member's grain and does not buy it. But it is important that he knows how to handle the farmers as he is also the Pool's contact man with the members in his locality.

The new elevators being built by the Pool are being equipped to clean grain and put it in salable condition

before it is shipped to the terminal. If all the grain were cleaned locally, it would reduce the terminal's earnings from sale of screenings, but it saves the farmers freight on the screenings, and leaves them the screenings for wood. Experience has already proven that very substantial savings are possible by conditioning grain at country houses.

At Roblin, Manitoba, for instance, 90,000 of the 230,000 bushels handled last year were cleaned and an average of seven per cent dockage was removed. These farmers got back \$1,890 worth of screenings at \$10 per ton, saved 11 cents freight per bushel, or \$694, and it is figured that this cleaning raised the grade eight cents per bushel or \$7,200. About half the wheat was "street" wheat on which 3½ cents was saved, making a total invisible earning of \$13,803. This elevator's share in the terminal earnings brought its total savings, visible and invisible, up to about \$17,000, which is more than this elevator cost.

Many fear that the elevator program is expanding too rapidly. Naturally, many competing elevators, some of them farmers' elevators, are going to close. The grain trade has long contended that there are too many local elevators in Western Canada, there being about 4,500 of which the Pool now controls about 20 per cent. What is happening at pool points is that the Pool is getting the bulk of the grain at those points and leaving from two to six other elevators to divide the balance. The policy of the Pool is never to build a new elevator where it can take over an existing elevator unless those already operating are not suitable for its purposes. It has no desire to load the

(Continued to page 432)

# Our Farmers Compete Successfully

## Michigan Grain Growers Develop Enviably Reputation at the International

By Howard C. Rather

THE Ninth International Grain and Hay Show, which is held at Chicago as a department of the International Live-Stock Exposition, will take place this fall on November 26th to December 3rd.

Several Michigan farmers are shaping up their best crops and getting entries ready for the great crops classic of North America. Farmers from this state have made an enviable reputation at the International Grain and Hay Show ever since its inception the year following the close of the World War.

Samples of small grains grown and exhibited by Michigan farmers have consistently led the way at each Exposition. The strongest showing by them has been made in the soft red winter wheat and rye classes. Two famous Michigan varieties, Red Rock Wheat and Rosen Rye, have nearly always been at the top.

George and Louis Hutzler, growers of Rosen Rye on South Manitou Island, have won almost a world wide reputation with their repeated rye championships at the International Grain and Hay Show. Only twice since 1920 have the Hutzlers failed to win first honors; one year the championship was taken by Irvin Beck, an Island neighbor of the Hutzlers, and another year it was taken by a Canadian grower. Every other season, the purple ribbon designating the rye championship has adorned the sample submitted by these skilled rye growers in the isolated Lake Michigan island.

C. D. Finkbeiner of Clinton, J. E.

Lindsley of the same place, John Wilk of St. Louis and A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, have kept Red Rock Wheat to the front in the class for soft red winter wheat. They have been ably supported by a dozen or more other Red Rock growers throughout the state, who have at times taken seventy-five per cent of the prizes for soft red winter wheat at the Grain and Hay Show.

Michigan growers also usurp most

of the honors in the soft white wheat class, which gives five prizes, with Michigan growers usually taking four.

While Wolverine crops men have yet to win first in oats or barley classes, they have for several years taken a big percentage of the prizes on down the line. Fritz Mantey and Henry Lane of Fairgrove have usually been there or thereabout when it came to picking the winners in these classes. Leo Wooden of Hanover,

D. E. Turner of Mosherville and Farley Bros. of Albion have made several strong entries in oat classes in past years.

Farmers from the Upper Peninsula have come strong in the classes for field peas for the past four years, first honors in this class having gone to growers from Ontonagon County. Martin Peterson, Charles Konop and Paul Stindt, with entries of Scotch Green Peas, have won prominence for this new agricultural section of Michigan, because of the fine quality of peas which they grew and exhibited at Chicago.

There was a time, too, when Michigan farmers made the best of them from northern Iowa and Ohio and southern Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota hustle in the corn classes.

This is no longer possible, since an edict issued by the Governor of Illinois prevents the shipment of ear corn from Michigan into that state, on account of the European Corn Borer. For a time, at least, such growers as Wortley Bros. of Rushton, P. A. Smith of Mulliken, Paul Clement of Britton and George Kohn of Fenwick, as well as a number of other skilled Michigan corn growers, will have to be content with competing among themselves at state and local shows. Possibly some day in the future they will again be able to stack their best up against that of the farmers from neighboring states, as they did in 1923, when they took twelve of the first fifteen prizes

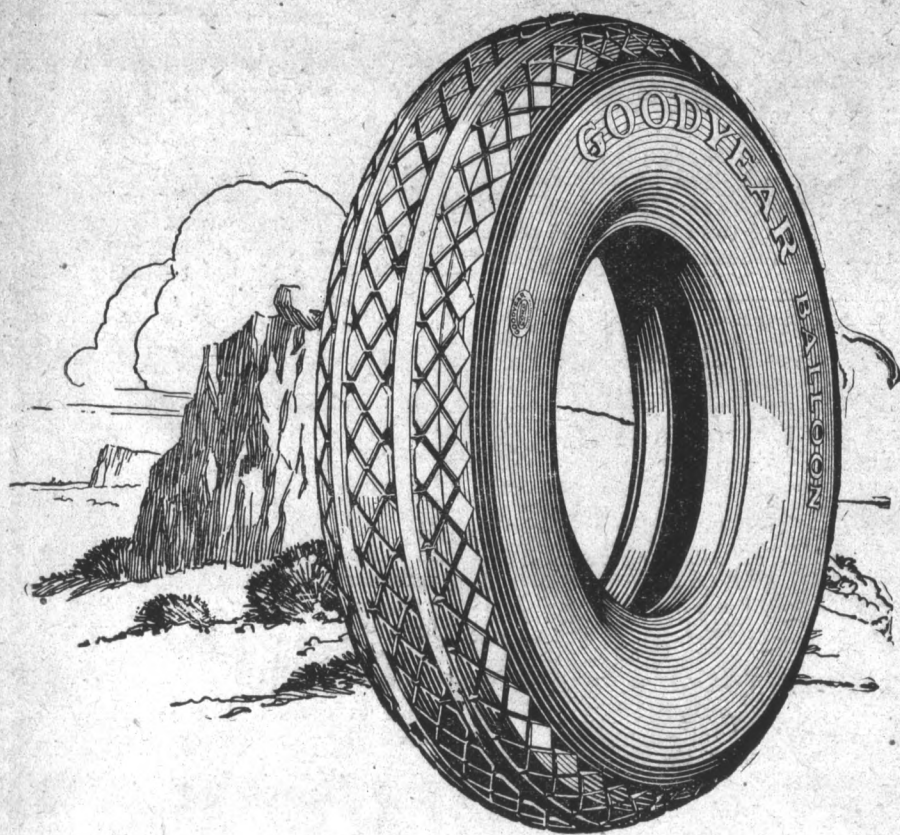
(Continued to page 426)



George and Louis Hutzler of South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, Take First Honors Regularly at the International with Their Superior Rye



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



## "Let's look at it!"

Most of us like to see what we are buying, whether it be tires or anything else.

You can do that when you buy tires of your home town Goodyear dealer; he has your size in stock where it can be examined before you pay.

He will recommend the size and type of Goodyear Tire that is best for your car. He will mount that tire on the rim for you, and fill it with air.

All the time that tire is in your use he will help you give it the care it should have to deliver you the maximum results.

This service of the Goodyear dealer will prove a time-saver and money-saver for you. Test it once and see for yourself.

It is part and parcel of the traditional Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into the product, and to provide facilities so that users will get all that value out.*

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

Goodyear Means Good Wear

# GOODYEAR

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## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### BORER ERADICATION IMPOSSIBLE

THE European corn borer cannot be eradicated, according to Department of Agriculture specialists, but with the active co-operation of farmers the government authorities can do much effective work in keeping the borer under control. The department has issued a bulletin which gives the latest information on corn borer control methods. This new publication is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1548F, "The European Corn Borer; Its Present Status and Methods of Control," by D. J. Caffrey and L. H. Worthley. It is expected that many farmers in and near the corn borer infested area will send to the department of Agriculture for this bulletin.

### TAX REDUCTION

SENATOR WILLIS says the next Congress will do well if it succeeds in making a tax reduction of \$250,000,000. "The demand of the United States Chamber of Commerce for an immediate reduction of \$400,000,000 is impossible of performance and is made without understanding of the facts. Not only must the problem of flood control be met, but likewise the situation which has developed as a result of the failure of the Geneva conference for the limitation of armaments."

### INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

AN international secretary of agriculture is the latest proposition. It is proposed that the farmers' organizations throughout the world unite in supporting an international overhead organization with a paid secretary, whose duty it will be to keep in touch with world affairs as they concern the farmers.

At present the farmers of the world have no collective voice to speak for them in world affairs in which the agricultural forces of the world have a common interest. If the farmers of the world are to get a larger share of the world income they will have to organize on a world basis. It is to the interest of American farmers that the farmers of other countries be educated to demand a higher standard of living for themselves and their families. As their standard of living advances, the competition of foreign farmers will be felt to a lesser degree by American farmers.

### LAND BANK BONDS GO QUICKLY

A NEW \$29,000,000 issue of Federal Land Bank 4 per cent bonds was sold at par in less than an hour's time. This bond issue will supply the Federal Land Banks with new money to extend additional credit to farmers, and if sold at par it will mean a reduction in the rate charged the borrowing farmers.

Since the Farm Loan Board was established, it is estimated that the system has saved the farmers \$100,000,000 a year in lower interest rates. This includes not only the saving on loans from the Farm Loan system banks, but from all sources as a result of the operation of the system.

The total loans closed by the Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks to September 30, 1927, was \$2,230,692,210. About one-fourth of this amount has been loaned to farmers in two states, Iowa and Texas.

It is claimed by the Federal Reserve Board that farmers are depending less

upon bank loans this year than in former years, and their financial condition is better. Liquidation of previous loans and smaller borrowings have reduced the bank indebtedness of the farmers.

### UNEMPLOYMENT LIKELY

A PERIOD of tremendous unemployment in the United States is predicted by Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, as a result of the rapid increase in the use of labor-saving machinery in manufacturing.

"Our great development of machine-made goods," said Mrs. Anderson, "has given us an ability to produce more than we can consume in many lines." Shorter hours and higher wages are given as the remedy.

It is indicated that this increase in industrial production beyond the requirements of demand, as a result of the larger use of machinery, may bring upon industry a similar situation to that which has troubled agriculture during the past six or seven years. This may bring a leveling of prices, but it will not mean a reduction in taxes, either to the farmer or industry.

Through the use of a pedometer it has been determined that the average live stock man walks about 100 miles per month in feeding and caring for his animals.

## News of the Week

Booth Tarkington, the famous author, is becoming blind and is working feverishly to finish several novels before losing his sight.

Two hundred and sixty people were killed when a mountain train plunged over a precipice between Sarajevo and Mastar, Yugoslavia.

The Italian liner, Pribicipessa Mafalda, with a load of 1,000 people from Italy to South America went down off the Brazil coast. All but sixty-eight were saved.

The records in wheat yields in Canada were broken when J. F. Cook, Lethbridge, threshed 176 bushels from two acres of fallowed ground; eighty-eight bushels per acre as compared to the Canadian average of fifteen bushels.

The King of Arabia has ordered two motor cars from English manufacturers, each of which will hold twelve of his twenty-four wives. As other men are not allowed to see these wives, all light and air in the cars will be furnished through the top.

Mutiny on the part of the pilot has indefinitely postponed the flight of Mrs. Frances Grayson in her airplane, Dawn, from Denmark. Starts were made three times but the ship turned back each time after a few hours flight because of some trouble.

Martial law is in effect in Rumania because of the struggle of Prince Carol to gain control of the crown.

Col. Charles Lindbergh has finished his trip around the country and will spend a short time with the Selfridge filers at their annual camp maneuvers at Oscoda, Mich.

Earthquake shocks of considerable intensity rocked southeastern Alaska, October 24th, severing cable connections.

Wm. H. Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, is having the Chicago library searched for pro-British books which he claims will be burned in a high bonfire at the Lake Front Park.

The National Industrial Conference board revealed that it only takes 67 men now in the manufacture of automobiles to do what 100 men did in 1899.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, suddenly cancelled his lecture tour in this country and sailed back to Norway. No reason was given by this famous Arctic explorer.



# for Christmas



## Twenty complete Christmas Stores in your Montgomery Ward Catalogue

You can visit twenty complete Christmas Stores by merely turning the pages of your Ward Catalogue. A jewelry store, a complete toy shop, a dry goods store, everything twenty complete Christmas Stores can offer is to be found in your Ward Catalogue.

You can find gifts for every friend, every member of the family. You can choose at your leisure, and more important you can secure three gifts for the price of two elsewhere. Because—

### There are no Christmas Profits in Montgomery Ward's Prices

Ward's prices on Christmas goods are all-the-year-round prices. There are no Christmas profits added. You can buy your Christmas gifts at Ward's at regular prices.

Thus your Christmas savings are almost doubled if you use your Ward Catalogue

for every Christmas gift. Ward's Catalogue is a Christmas Gift Book. It is a dictionary answering every Christmas question of "What to Give." Merely to study its pages, and to turn through the index will help you solve every Christmas problem.

There are gifts for the children, a big assortment of Christmas toys, articles of jewelry, books, everything you can find anywhere for the boy or girl or infant.

Everything a man uses or wears, everything a woman needs or wants, is offered at regular all-the-year-round prices.

### Remember Christmas is Just Around the Corner

The days slip by quickly. Start today making your Christmas list. Order early. Take full advantage of the big savings Ward's Catalogue offers you at Christmas time.

*Quality is especially important in a Christmas Gift. At Ward's the quality, the reliability of every article is absolutely guaranteed.*

ESTABLISHED 1872  
**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

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## News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

WELL, we had our annual run-away, yesterday. It's an unusual year that passes here at Ingleside without some team going on a rampage. We had just about decided that we were going to get through this season without one when the unexpected happened. It is interesting to observe how runaways start. Usually they are the result of a combination of two causes—human carelessness and too much horse pep.

This latest episode had its genesis out in the corn stubble where we were picking up stones. Cultivation throughout the summer had brought a number of stones to the surface and I thought that now was a good time to remove them before they were covered up again. We were using a flat rack and side boards and one of us was working on each side of the wagon. The lines were wrapped around the standard and the horses were being driven entirely by voice.

When the noon whistles blew we had on a rather large load. The rack was covered nearly to the full depth of the side boards. However, we weren't quite to the end of the field and we thought we would stay on the job and finish out the strip. So we spoke to the team. They started like they thought they were entered in a championship pulling contest. The everer cracked squarely in two in the middle and flew at their heels. The lines came tight. There was another crack and a piece of the standard had broken loose and the horses were off before we fully realized what had happened.

My man and I headed for the gate full speed ahead, hoping to head them off, but it was no use. The single-trees were hitting the horses' heels at every jump and they were in a panic. By the time we reached the gate from the field into the road they had circled the tenant house, narrowly missing two little girls at play, and were out in the road again, past the willing but timid women folks, and were running south at full tilt. I ran and started the car and we took after them in hot pursuit. By the time we were well under way the fleeing horses were lost to sight. They had reached the corner a quarter of a mile down the road and we had to guess which way they had gone.

### Stumble Prevents Bath

We turned east and soon saw a piece of wreckage in the road which assured us we were on the right trail. Crossing two bridges we came to the Village of Nickleplate where an excited little crowd showed us that we had reached the end of the race. One horse was down and it looked as though she might be breathing her last, as she made no effort to get up. We took the harness off from her as fast as we could and it was not long before we had her on her feet again. The blood which we had observed running from her mouth proved to be coming from a cut lip. All four legs and one hip were slightly skinned, but she seemed to have suffered no permanent injuries.

Eye-witnesses told us that the frantic team had circled the general store and then had leaped a wire fence and were headed straight for the mill race and were within two or three rods of the brink when the mare stumbled and fell. If she hadn't it would be hard to predict just how the accident might have terminated.

An inventory of the harness showed less damage than might have been expected. The broken straps included a tug, a line, a quarter strap and a lazy strap. In addition there were a few snaps to be replaced. On

our return trip we found practically all the leather and hardware and I guess now we have collected all the wreckage except one clevis.

To one of thoughtful mind this incident gives much food for reflection. In the first place there is the old lesson that "A stitch in time saves nine." We had noticed some time before that this particular everer wasn't very strong, but had neglected to replace it, although we have plenty of good sturdy eveners on the farm. This neglect caused us an exciting, nerve-racking chase, was responsible for considerable breakage and gave the horses an experience without which they would have been much better off.

A person does not have to be endowed with a very active imagination in order to picture a whole train of calamities which might have resulted from this runaway. I have already said that they narrowly dodged two little girls at play. Suppose in running across or down the road that the frantic team had collided with an automobile. What might the damage have been to life and property? Suppose the mare hadn't stumbled just as she did and they had plunged onward into the mill race. What would have happened to them then, fastened together with the neckyoke as they were?

### New Liberty Always Dangerous

I don't know as anyone has ever fully explained why a dependable team of middle-aged horses will run themselves almost to death when they get started. To me it illustrates that any new and unaccustomed liberty is a dangerous thing. A calf that has been raised in the barn may nearly break his neck running into fences, etc., when he is let out-of-doors. A people that have for years been under a stern autocratic rule, usually commit all sorts of depredations and unreasoning acts of stupidity and violence when through some chance of fate or circumstance they find themselves freed from the restraint which has been holding them in check. This illustrates that genuine progress must be largely a gradual development and

that education can accomplish more lasting benefit than revolution.

You will be glad to know that we repaired the harness and completed the stone picking job, using the same team. We shall watch them closely for a while as their regrettable experience may make them a little nervous. However, they seem to be working peaceably enough again.

I might also mention that since drilling our wheat we have picked the stones from that forty acre field. As we have been gathering stones pretty faithfully here at Ingleside for three generations, we have them fairly well thinned out. The large ones have been sunk and buried or broken with dynamite. Hundreds of loads of the small ones have been drawn away. Late years we throw most of them over the guard rail where our highway passes over a long fill.

Some of the rocks have been made into a stone wall which is an excellent barnyard fence. It is "horse high, hog tight and chicken proof" as they tell about. On a large farm just out of Ionia owned by a wealthy man in Detroit there are a great many rods of such stone wall around the manager's residence, tenant houses and barnyards. Nearly every year a few more sections are added.

This matter of picking up stones is one of the things which illustrates so well the difference between an ancestral homestead and short term tenantry. No man farming a piece of ground for just a year or two would spend much time removing stones, but if he expected to till that soil the rest of his life and then possibly pass it on to his descendants, he would feel more like getting the nerve-racking and tool-wrecking rocks out of the way.

I always take considerable satisfaction in this job, not that I like the work particularly, but when I heave a stone into its final resting place, I feel confident that I won't have to contend with it any more.

## Service Department

### A RENTAL PROPOSITION

I rented my farm three years ago for one half the crop. The renter was to do all work and furnish one-half of the seed and fertilizer. I had ten acres of wheat on the place when I

rented it. That man worked the place two years and left ten acres of wheat on the place as agreed in the contract. Each one paid one-half of the threshing bill. This year I rented it to another party on the same terms, he to leave ten acres of wheat on the place. The last party claims I should pay for one-half of the wheat and fertilizer used in sowing the wheat. I have paid this and now want to know if this is right. If this is the law, then I owe the other man the same. As I wish to do what is right will you please advise what I should do in this case?—Subscriber.

The common practice is for the tenant to leave as many acres of wheat on the farm as there were when he rented the farm.

In your case if there was 10 acres of wheat on the place when you rented to the second renter, he should leave the same number of acres at the expiration of the lease. If you did not charge the tenant for one-half of the seed and fertilizer at the outset, the tenant should bear all seed and fertilizer expense on last crop; providing the amounts of seed and fertilizer did not exceed that of first crop.—F. T. Riddell.

### OUR FARMERS COMPLETE SUCCESSFULLY

(Continued from page 423)

on yellow dent corn for Region No. 2, of which southern Michigan is a part.

New interest is being added to the International Grain and Hay Show this year, because of special prizes which are offered by organizations outside of the International Grain and Hay Show itself. The Union Stock Yards and Transit Company is offering a trophy for the championship samples in the various grain classes. The National Macaroni Manufacturing Association offers a special prize on Durum Wheat, from which its product is made. Bridge and Leonard of Chicago are putting up a special hay trophy, while a dozen Canadian organizations and Provincial Governments are offering exceptionally large cash awards to growers from various parts of Canada who make unusually good records at the Show.

Every year, some new grower comes to the front at the International. The question of who that man will be this fall is arousing considerable interest among farmers who have been exhibiting at or attending the Show.

Paul R. Miller, of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College, has sent out premium lists and preliminary entry blanks to over a thousand prospective exhibitors, while any one not on this mailing list who may desire to enter some crop at the Show may do so by writing to Mr. Miller or by sending his entry directly to the Grain and Hay Show, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, before November 10th.

### AWARDS THAT PROMOTE BETTER FARMING

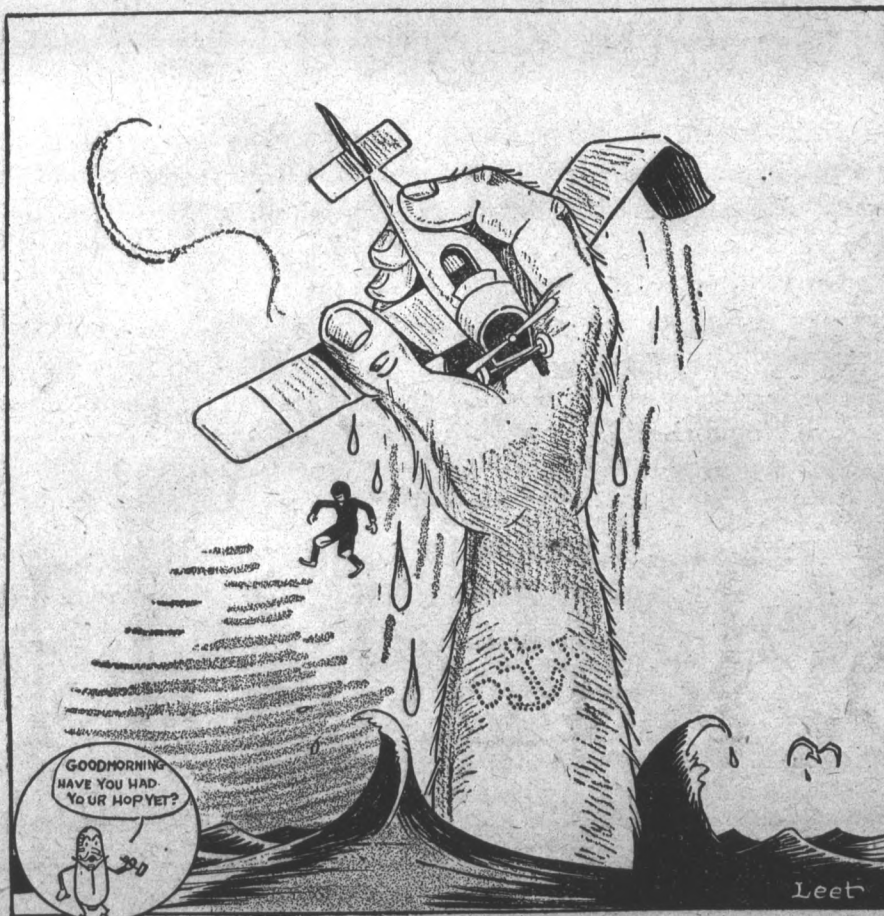
(Continued from page 421)

Just a fair example of the farms found during these two days is the Otto Oelke farm near Norway. This farm had a gross income of \$6,700.00 from sixty acres of tillable land during the year of 1926. The labor was provided by the father, a 16 year old son, and one hired hand. The major returns came from raw milk. The feed for the herd was all produced at home with the exception of a small amount of grain.

Another feature of the Dickinson Contest was the selection of an "Alfalfa King." The honors went to Swan Peterson of Foster City. Mr. Peterson walked the judges out over seven fields of A-1 alfalfa ranging from two months to nine years of age. These fields were all in the very best condition.

Following the contests closely the writer feels that they have contributed in a real way to the advancement of agriculture in Cloverland.

### Another Specimen For Davy Jones' Locker





# Sore throat waits here also



*In the  
THROAT  
and nose  
more than  
50 diseases*

*have their beginning or development. Some, of mild character, yield to an antiseptic. Others, more serious, do not. At the first sign of an irritated throat, gargle frequently with Listerine, and if no improvement is shown, consult a physician.*

**watch your throat!**

## Gargle when you get home

After long exposure to bad weather, after sudden changes of temperature, after mingling with crowds—gargle with Listerine, the safe antiseptic, when you get home.

This pleasant precaution has nipped many a cold and sore throat in the bud, before they became serious.

Listerine, being antiseptic, immediately attacks the countless bacteria that lodge in the mouth

and throat where so many colds start.

It is important, however, that you use it early—and frequently.

Most of the fall and winter months are "sore throat months," and for your own protection use Listerine night and morning. It is a good habit to acquire. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

**SOUNDS LOGICAL**  
The great success of Listerine Tooth Paste has proved that the idea of a scientific dentifrice at 25c (for the large tube) is a popular one.

# LISTERINE

*—the safe antiseptic*



# Notice!

## Starting Next Week

in  
**MICHIGAN FARMER**  
and *LIVE STOCK* JOURNAL

**H**ERE is an announcement of great importance to every farmer and his family. For many years a certain class of retail merchants—there's one or more in your town—have struggled to keep in stock thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of articles that you might need from time to time. They have furnished you a supply service of tremendous value that has never cost you a cent and never will. You have taken it for granted, used it, perhaps occasionally complained of it, yet you probably have never given this man in your town a chance to help you as he can. Now these merchants have banded together to tell you in **THE MICHIGAN FARMER** more about themselves, how they select for you the best of the products of the world's manufacturers, of the service they want you to make use of. This is an invitation for you to get personally acquainted with the dealer (or dealers) nearest you and to learn how you can benefit from the intelligent information and dependable advice he has for you on vital subjects in your everyday life everywhere around the farm. It is

a **Farm Service** of tremendous importance to each and every farm family.

Next week in **THE MICHIGAN FARMER** there will start a series of articles telling you how to get the most from this service. Read each one carefully and learn how you can easily co-operate to find new ways to do your work easily, to live more comfortably, to save expense, and to make more profit from farming. The first message is next week.



*Wait!*

The Stores  
will be  
easily  
known  
and found  
by this "tag"

**Next Week** the "tag" will  
be turned over!

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### KEEPING APPLES

**T**HE following suggestions are given by a Wisconsin horticulturist on keeping apples:

First, properly ripened fruit that is to be kept during the winter should be hand picked. Apples should not be overmature when picked as they keep better if they are firm but still mature.

Second, handle the fruit with care, as bruises and punctures cause decay. Only sound apples, free from disease, should be selected.

Third, apples should not be stored in bins. Bushel baskets and the common apple box are more satisfactory for storage than the larger containers.

Fourth, as soon as the fruit has been picked and placed in baskets, it should be set where it will be shaded and yet protected from the rain. The north side of building is often used. Apples may remain out-doors until time of hard frosts, at which time they should be removed to the cellar for winter storage.

Fifth, the cellar should be cool, kept as near 32 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. It should also be airy and ventilated at night. A false slatted floor should be laid so that air may circulate underneath the apples. If the cellar has a concrete floor, it should be sprinkled frequently so that the apples do not shrivel.

### CHERRY LEAVES CARRY INFECTION

**F**ALLEN leaves in the cherry orchard are the chief source of infection of the destructive leaf spot disease which defoliates so many trees in cherry orchards in the early summer. These leaves should be removed by plowing them under, either in the fall or early spring—before the disease organism can be transmitted to the new leaves.

Removing the chief source of infection by plowing under the leaves is the first step in the successful control of cherry leaf spot. Plans should be made, however, for following this up with a lime-sulfur spray to be applied just as the petals fall in the spring and again about two weeks later. A third application is sometimes made to good advantage shortly after the fruit is harvested.

If the leaves dropped from the trees early in the summer this past season, proper measures should be taken to combat the disease next year. Repeated shedding of the leaves early in the summer for season after season greatly weakens the trees and will eventually kill them.

Sweet and sour cherries are equally susceptible to the disease, but care must be exercised in spraying sweet cherries as they are subject to burning with lime-sulfur. A mixture containing 1 gallon of lime-sulfur to 40 gallons of water will give best results with sour cherries, while for sweet cherries the proportion should be 1 gallon of lime-sulfur to 50 gallons of water.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF FERTILIZING

**T**HAT the decay and loss of the so-called "home orchard" and the destruction of bees by foul brood has had an effect on the commercial orchards of Western Michigan was proven on the Spy Orchard of Oscar Braman in Ionia County. Mr. Braman has been picking crops of Spies from this orchard for a number of years. All this time there has been a yard of bees in the orchard. In the orchard is a lone Talman Sweet and a lone Ben Davis and at one end is an old "home orchard" containing several

varieties of apples. He always noticed around this "home orchard" that the Spies always set well and also around the lone Talman Sweet and Ben Davis trees. He called Don Hottman, extension specialist in horticulture at Michigan State College, in for consultation. They decided to bring down to the Belding orchards, a truck load of Wagner blossoms from Mr. Braman's orchard at Manistee, 175 miles north of Belding orchard. Tubs containing water were placed at intervals over the orchard. Weather conditions were right and the bees had a chance to work. Evidence was a plenty that the Wagner blossoms worked and that a mistake has been made in setting commercial orchards of large blocks of one variety. Mr. Hottman, and assistants, made a count of 3,000 blossoms last spring and found 52% had set.

The set varied from 7 to 20% in the more remote rows to 52% in mid-orchard. And most of this fruit was traceable to the blossoms in the tubs. The set was so heavy around the "home orchard" that props were necessary under the Spies. These results were so outstanding that Mr. Braman is going to graft scions of Talman Sweet, Ben Davis, Wagner, Delicious and Grimes Golden into the south side of all his Spies next spring to get their pollen for fertilizing the Spies. Incidentally it was learned that the pollen of the Rhode Island Greening is unadapted for use in Spy orchards.

Mr. Braman is harvesting a 6,000 bushel crop of Spies which have been sold for \$5.00 a barrel for all fruit grading more than 2 1/4 inches in diameter.—K. K. Vining.

### MILDEW ON ROSES

Please advise what to do for mildew on roses. I have a Japanese rose bush in the house. It has been mildewed all summer but I have been unable to find a successful remedy for it. Would you kindly suggest one as soon as possible as it will be too late if nothing is done in due time?—P. T.

Mildew on roses is readily controlled by dusting with fine sulphur. This should be done early in the season and continued as a precautionary measure every week. The dusting had better be done on sunny days and early enough so that some dew still remains on the plants. It would be quite useless to dust now since the growth has practically matured and no further damage can be done.—Alex Laurie.

### WINTER PROTECTION FOR PERENNIALS

How should one treat perennials such as achilleas, during the winter?

Herbaceous perennials need some protection during the winter. This protection is largely from the excessive moisture and only partially from the cold. In other words the plants need a parasol more than they need an overcoat.

Considering it from that standpoint, only a light mulch need be given and that only after the ground has frozen. The best way is to use a few boughs over the plants and cover these with a two or three inch layer of straw or strawy manure. All the foliage of the plant should be left on until spring. The mulch should be removed as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring.—Alex Laurie.

Boston has a beauty parlor for pets where dogs can be made to look their best in preparation for appearance in dog shows.

The Regent diamond, which was discovered in India in 1701 and weighed 136 carats when cut, was for years the world's finest large diamond.



MICHIGAN FARM PRODUCTS  
ADVERTISED

MICHIGAN companies are advertising Michigan farm products and are noticing the cumulative effect of it. The Michigan Potato Growers Exchange has advertised in trade papers with good results. The results of advertising and personal contact has increased its business in Ohio by 265 cars in nine new cities and thirty more buyers.

The W. R. Roach company, canners of Grand Rapids, has run full page ads in national publications, emphasizing the high quality of Michigan canned fruits and vegetables. This is the first time that Michigan fruit and vegetables have been raised to a parity with California products in the advertising field.

## MONEY FOR EXTENSION WORK

THE state administrative board, at its recent meeting, released a \$75,000 appropriation for extension work at the Michigan State College.

## INCREASE IN CO-OPERATION

THERE has been, generally, a substantial increase in farmers' co-operative efforts. According to the federal bureau of agricultural economics, seventy-five per cent more farmers market their products co-operatively than in 1919. However, Michigan is one of the eight states in which there has been a decrease in co-operation as compared with 1919. The other states showing a decrease are New Jersey, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Delaware.

## COST OF KEEPING FARM HORSE

A GROUP of farmers in Iowa kept record of the costs of keeping their horses with the result that the average cost was found to be \$98.24. These costs include labor in care, housing, interest on investment, and feed. The feed bill was the largest item, \$59.61; care of horses, \$15.58; charge of use of buildings, \$8.13, and interest, \$6.91.

## AN OLD METHOD REVIVED

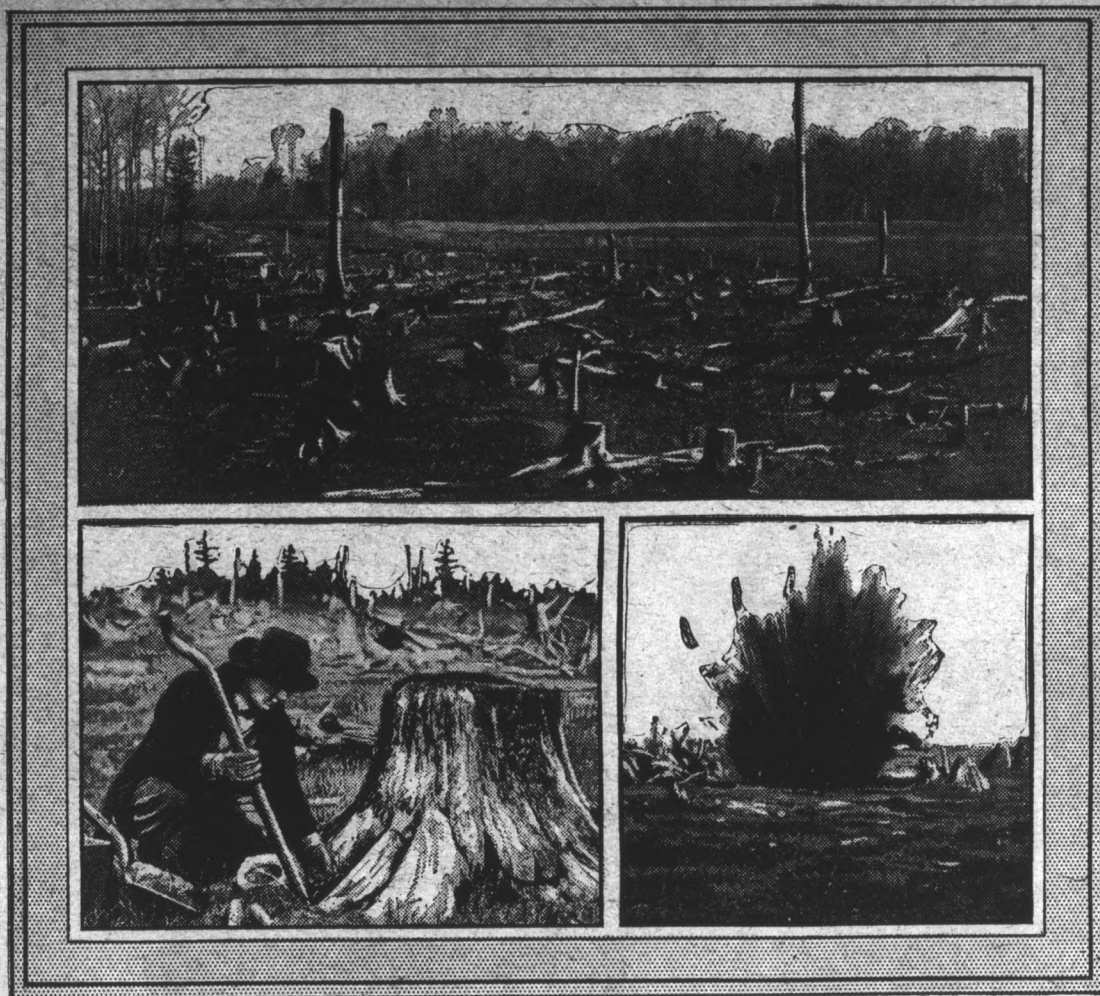
THE McNaughton system of curing beans has been a god-send to many bean growers for it enabled them to keep their beans from spoiling during wet harvest seasons. However, it has recently been revealed that it is not a new method but an old one brought to life again.

A Kansas farmer, W. M. Elwood, said that his father raised beans in northern Ohio sixty years ago. He used large poles, like hoop poles, and set them in the ground, after sharpening one end. He used an iron bar to make the holes. He pulled the beans and stacked them around the poles with the tops out. When thoroughly dried and the green pods were ripened, he would choose a foggy day and haul them to the barn to be threshed when convenient. He said that they never had any spoiled beans.

## TO IMPROVE FERRY SERVICE

AT the recent meeting of the state administrative board, it was voted to add another ferry boat to the service from Mackinaw to St. Ignace. This was done despite the plea of E. J. LaChance, owner of the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, to maintain the state ferry service at its present status in order that a private ferry line may be established.

Many specimens of worms thought by the senders to be European corn borers were received at the Van Buren County Agricultural Agent's office. None have as yet been so identified.

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NEW, rich, virgin acres waiting for the plow and harrow, waiting to bring you big, early-maturing harvests,—right on your present farm. Now they're broken up with deep-rooted stumps, big boulders, and ragged gullies, good only for pasturage.

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learned how to use it. There's a man in your county who knows all about this new kind of pioneering, a man who has helped other farmers to pioneer.

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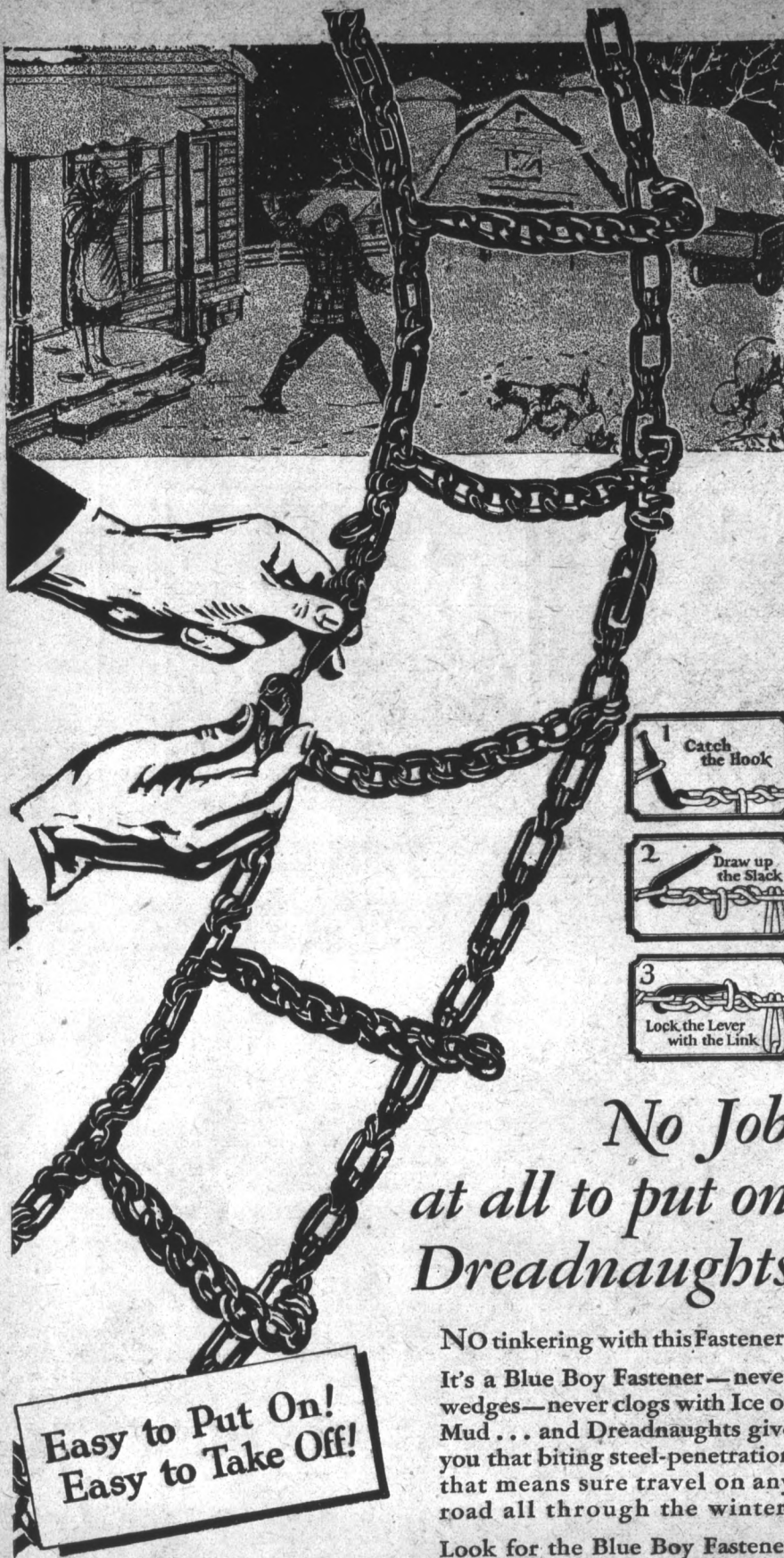
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## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

### BURNING OUT STUMPS AGAIN

Several years ago I saw a formula for making a compound to burn out tree stumps. Can you give me this formula or any information about it?—O. H.

Here is the formula I presume you have in mind: Bore an inch to an inch and a half hole about a foot deep into the stump, put in two ounces of ordinary saltpeter, fill to within about two inches of top of hole with water, and plug tightly. Wait until a dry spell the next year, remove the plug, fill the hole with kerosene, pile a few chips on top of the stump, light the kerosene, and according to the yarn, the stump should burn out clear down to the roots.

It should, but it doesn't—at least in any of the cases I have ever seen or heard about, which, of course, is a serious objection to the method. The same labor and expense put into dynamite would get very much more effective results.—D.

### LAYING HOLLOW TILE FLOOR

I am planning on putting in a hog-house floor of hollow tile with concrete covering. Will it be necessary to have a string of drainage tile laid underneath first? The floor will be up from the ground level three feet at one end and runs about level with the ground at the other. The ground is well drained around it. How should floor be laid? Is it necessary to allow for expansion?—W. M.

If the floor is to be above the general ground level, it will not be necessary to lay drainage tile under it. In laying the floor, first have the apron or retaining wall put down at least 12 and preferably 18 inches in the ground to prevent rats from getting under it and the hogs from undermining it. This wall should be not less than four inches thick and should be well reinforced at the corners. It should be filled up with sand or gravel rolled and tamped while wet to a height so that the thickness of the tile with one inch of concrete on top will make the floor surface at the desired height. The sand or gravel should be graded to one-fourth inch to the foot from the center to the sides to allow water to drain off.

A strip of half-inch insulating material similar to that used for street joints should be placed all around the inside of the foundation, partly to allow for expansion but mainly to prevent the cold from the outside wall striking into the floor. Then lay down hard-burned hollow tiles flat wise as close as you can conveniently, being sure they are thoroughly wet either before or after they are laid. Then spread one inch of cement mortar of a mixture of one bag cement to 2½ cubic feet of sand and enough water to make a rather thin but not a washy mortar. This should be struck to the proper slope and rough floated. Write to the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Ill., for booklets on feeding floors and pavements.—Dickerson.

### A USEFUL PLOW ATTACHMENT

THE standard method of preparing the crop seed bed is to plow the ground, disk it once or twice, harrow it with a drag harrow once or twice, and then compact it with a cultipacker or drag. An attachment for the plow has just been introduced, which is claimed to eliminate much of the labor of the soil preparation.

This device is a set of three knives or slicers fixed at the end of a heavy metal arm which clamps solidly to the plow standard and extending backwards and outward so the knives slice and pulverize the furrow ribbon

as it leaves the moldboard. A spring allows the knives to flip back without breaking in case a stone slides across the moldboard.

In light belt loam soils in good plowing conditions, it is claimed that this attachment will leave the soil ready for immediate planting. In the case of heavier soils, it will eliminate at least one disking and possibly only once over with the drag harrow and once with the cultipacker will be sufficient. By shortening the tillage it goes a long way towards eliminating weather hazards. The increased draft is said to be less than 15 pounds per bottom.—I. W.

### CUTTING GLASS WITH SHEARS

OFTEN in working around the automobile or radio or in home repairing it is desirable to cut glass in a curve or glass that is too thin for ordinary cutting methods. In such cases it is very helpful to put both the glass and the shears under water. Apparently the water absorbs the shocks and vibrations and prevents them from extending into the glass and shattering it. One job on which this will be found useful is in cutting a headlight lens down so it can be used on a smaller headlight. If possible the glass should first be scratched on the proper circle with a cutter or diamond. Be sure to practice on some waste pieces until you get the proper hang of using the shears.—W.

### PREVENTING BAD SMELLING CISTERN WATER

MANY times cisterns give trouble from the water becoming foul-smelling. Often this is so bad that the water cannot be used for laundry purposes because it leaves the disagreeable smell on the clothes. This is worse where the filter has been neglected and where the water was collected during warm weather.

The best remedy for such a trouble seems to be a thorough aeration of the water. An effective way of doing this is to install an old fashioned chain or bucket pump which can be bought through hardware dealers for a small sum. The rubber buckets carry down small amounts of air, and if the water from the pump is allowed to pour back, this also carries considerable air into the water. We used such a pump to aerate the cistern on the old home place. A pitcher sink pump was located in the kitchen with pipe coming into the cistern below the frost. We never had any trouble whatever with the water getting smelly, even though we occasionally had to let in summer rains. Dipping the water up with a bucket and pouring it back is also quite effective in forcing air into the water.

Cistern water can be kept sweet, however, without the use of the chain pump. I once roomed at a private home where the cistern was in the basement, with no pump but an ordinary force pump, and I never tasted sweeter or cleaner water. The cistern was large and had a wall filter and there was also an outside filter. The owner was careful not to let any water in until the slate roof was thoroughly washed off, and then only the late fall or early spring rains. Some people drop a few cakes of artificial ice into their cisterns when filled, so as to be sure that the water will be icy cold.—D.

A Chicago woman pathologist who has experimented with many generations of mice claims that the tendency to cancer is hereditary.



## MEXICAN BEETLE ALSO IN NEW YORK STATE

THE Mexican bean beetle which has been gradually moving north toward the pea bean producing areas, has been located in both Michigan and New York states. This beetle was discovered in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1920. Since then it has spread to the northern tier of states. The beetles, which look much like our ladybug, feed on the under side of the leaves of all varieties of beans.

## A LITTLE COMPARISON

THE Federal Government appropriates fifty-four cents per capita for the promotion of marine transportation and \$4.65 to national defense. For research and extension work of the department of agriculture ten cents for each person is provided, and for research into the various phases



Crossing Varieties of Corn to Develop an Anti-Borer Strain

of soil science, only one-half of one cent per capita is allowed by Congress.

## LIME INCREASED WHEAT YIELD

EXPERIMENTS at Purdue University show that the value of liming in increasing grain yields on sandy soil. Five years ago, two tons of lime were applied per acre on certain plots. This year's wheat yield was three bushels larger per acre on limed plots that were manured and eight bushels more on the limed plots that were fertilized. The affect of the lime was also seen on corn, soy beans, and hay. It appears that lime is essential in the improvement of light sandy soil.

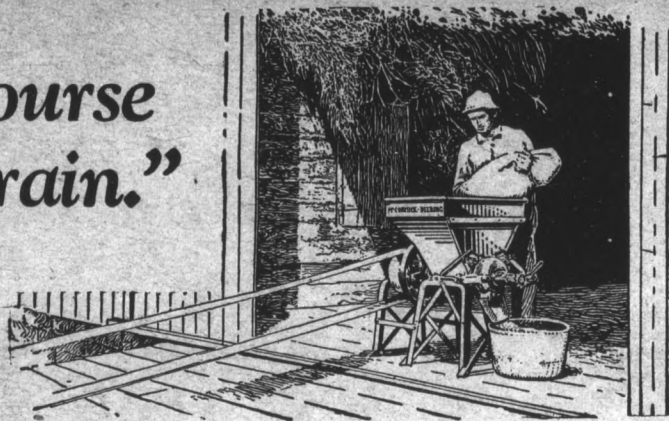
## AUTO EXHAUST FOR WOOD CHUCKS

A FARMER near Escanaba, Helmer Bruce, says that he uses effectively the exhaust from his auto to get rid of woodchucks. Bruce takes the muffler off of the exhaust pipe and in its place attaches a hose. When he finds a woodchuck hole he backs his auto up to it and places the hose in one entrance and blocks up the other. The carbon monoxide gas from the motor soon finishes the woodchucks.

## A RURAL LIBRARY SERVICE

MANISTEE county is successfully maintaining a rural library service which is attracting the attention of the state librarians. This year 69 collections of books were prepared. These collections are sent to rural schools and to branch libraries in small towns. Branches are now established in Brethern, Copemish, Onakama, Pierport, Pleasanton, and Cheif. Each collection consists of 40 to 100

"Oh, yes! Of course  
I grind the grain."  
"Yes, I know,  
so do I."



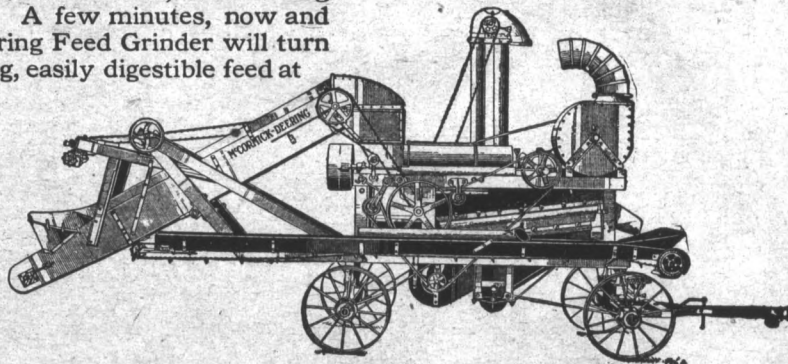
TWO FEEDERS were discussing their feeding methods recently when one broke in with, "Oh yes! Of course I grind the grain." And the other replied in a matter-of-fact tone, "Yes, I know, so do I." No disagreement on that score.

No matter how their methods varied in the matter of roughages and quantities, these successful feeders were fully agreed that *grain must be ground*. Neither would even think of wasting grain by feeding it whole. Both have learned through experience that the difference in digestibility, between whole and ground grain, may easily spell the difference between profit and loss on a year's feeding.

## Save 12% to 26% on your grain bill

Actual tests with whole grain, fed to healthy, full-toothed animals, show an average loss of from 12% to 26%. In other words, out of every 100 bushels of whole corn fed, 26 bushels yield practically no nourishment. The underground oat diet shows a loss of 12 bushels out of every 100.

Even though you feed only a few animals, such feeding losses cannot be overlooked. A few minutes, now and then, with a McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder will turn the whole grain into nourishing, easily digestible feed at low cost. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer can show you the McCormick-Deering Grinder that meets your special requirements. His store is also headquarters for McCormick-Deering Shellers, Engines, and Tractors. Modern equipment for the modern farmer.



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Sturdy 4-cylinder tractors, built in two sizes, 10-20 h. p. and 15-30 h. p. Also, the all-purpose Farmall. Ideal tractors for winter belt work.

## McCormick-Deering Corn Shellers

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TRY a Michigan Farmer Liner to sell Your Poultry, Real Estate, Seeds and Nursery Stock and Miscellaneous Articles. See Rates on Page 449.

books. About fifteen or twenty are fiction books and the balance reference and non-fiction books. Last year 6,000 books were placed in these collections and it is estimated that the rural people read about 40,000 books. This work is being sponsored by the Manistee Carnegie library.

## SHEEP TO RUSSIA

THE Russian Soviet government's desire to improve its sheep has lead it to purchase its sheep in this country. Recently 350 pure-bred sheep were bought at Butte, Montana, for shipment to Russia. This makes a total of 3,200 sheep that have been sent from the United States to Russia this year for breeding purposes.

## CORN RIPENS IN MISSAUKEE

I AM writing a few lines to correct the statement in regard to the ripe seed corn of this year raised in Missaukee county. We raised corn 10 to 12 feet high this year. Have not husked it yet, so do not know how much there will be, but one ear brought in this morning measures 10 inches in length and 7½ inches in circumference. We will have plenty of seed corn to plant next year.—Swan J. Anderson.

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# Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## DO YOU WIPE YOUR TEETH OR BRUSH 'EM?

THE average price of a good toothbrush is thirty-five cents. You can buy one as low as ten cents, or, if you wish, you can get more than average quality, by paying sixty cents. No matter how fastidious, you need pay no more. If you use the toothbrush thoroughly you will wear it out in four months. Remember that you won't get the best good from your toothbrush unless you give it hard use. Its chief value, even above its cleansing power, is the massage that it gives your teeth and gums, the only thing in this day of civilization that is a substitute for the grinding exercise that our ancestors gave their molars by gnawing roots and bark. If you wish to make your natural teeth give you good service through a long life, you must "treat 'em rough." The brush must be firm and well-bristled, and you must brush both teeth and gums vigorously for at least five minutes every morning. The gums may bleed a little at first, but soon will be hardened. You remember the well-known advertisement about four out of five people having pyorrhoea? You will be that fifth one who escapes if you use your toothbrush as suggested.

No person with teeth is so young or so old as to make the toothbrush unnecessary. It should be used after every meal for ordinary cleansing, and once a day there should come the five minute's massage. A toothbrush of moderate size, and one adaptable to the natural curves of the gums is best. Its bristles should be reasonably stiff, but should not irritate the gums. The brush, a willing hand and a good supply of water are the chief requisites, but the operation is improved and encouraged by the addition of a suitable dentifrice. Some people like to use plain, white soap, and it is all right for those who like it. There must be a vigorous brushing of all surfaces of the teeth, not simply brushing across the teeth, as a small boy runs a stick along the fence, but up and down and in and out.

Do this regularly, and go to the dentist for examination every six months, and you need never know the agonies of toothache, nor the discomfort and humiliation of a "false set."

## SOUR STOMACH.

I have a sour stomach which I think may be due to neuralgia of the stomach. Is there any harm in taking baking soda? What else could I do?—N. S.

Baking soda taken in moderate doses is often beneficial, and seldom does it do any damage. However, it will not cure you, and you get no

where by going along day after day palliating the trouble. I doubt the likelihood of neuralgia, and think it more likely that you have hyperchlorhydria, with perhaps a tendency to ulcer. You should take this trouble seriously, have a careful examination as to the condition of the stomach, which should include an analysis of the stomach contents, and also X-Ray pictures. This being done, your doctor will be able to tell you how to get well.

## ANTITOXIN FOR DIPHTHERIA.

One of our relatives has had a boy die of diphtheria, and two others are sick. The doctor did not give antitoxin to the others until after the boy died, and the parents insisted upon it. He said antitoxin caused paralysis and other bad effects. However, the two other sick children did begin to get well after the antitoxin. What shall I do for my own children if they have it?—Mrs. J. J.

It is a terrible mistake that doctors of such ignorance or prejudice should be allowed to decide in matters of life and death. Antitoxin is, as near to a positive cure for diphtheria as any treatment known. When paralysis comes it is not from the antitoxin, but because the treatment is delayed until the diphtheria poison has already overwhelmed the system. If your own children have been exposed to diphtheria, they should be given an "immunizing dose" of antitoxin to protect them.

## RED SPOT ON NECK.

I have a little red spot on my neck that looks like a little blood vessel almost ready to burst. It never pains, but looks bad, as it is terribly bright red, and stands out just a little as a little lump, and seems to be getting larger gradually. Could you tell me what I can do for this?—K. E. M.

This is a little collection of capillaries called a nevus. If it is increasing in size you should have it removed by a surgeon, as it may degenerate into a cancer. The operation is simple, and can be done under a local anesthetic without loss of time and at small expense.

## HOW THE POOL HANDLES WHEAT

(Continued from page 423)

grain industry with any greater surplus of local handling facilities. The only problem is that of keeping up the membership, and consequently the volume.

The Pool makes no attempt to sell an equal amount each week or month. It makes no attempt to get monopoly prices, but it stands ready to sell any amount when prices seem fair. It gets the grain into its terminals or

local elevators and has it cleaned and graded just as quickly after harvest as the farmer will deliver it. For that reason no provision is made for farm storage because the Pool can not sell grain still on the farms. It does not know the quality of that grain. But in the elevators it can be financed, it is in a position to be sold immediately the consumer shows a desire to buy, and the Pool can give the farmer his initial payment.

The central selling agency has its headquarters in Winnipeg with branch sales offices in Calgary, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Fort William, New York and Paris, and agencies in 36 importing countries. Last year it shipped wheat to 70 foreign ports. It deals mainly with the importing countries, and succeeded in selling direct to them 75 per cent of its handlings last year. About 10 per cent was sold direct to the Canadian millers, and the other 15 per cent through the regular trade channels. It holds membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and uses the Board's trading facilities when such course seems advisable.

The bulk of the Canadian wheat crop has always been delivered and sold by the growers in the three fall months, principally because most of the crop is exported and it must be moved to the Head of the Lakes before the close of navigation. It is still delivered as of old, but it is not all sold now by the farmers in those three months. Most of the wheat now sold in the fall is non-pool wheat, and the Pool claims it controlled this year over 70 per cent of the visible supply in Canada after the first of the year. As compared to 72 per cent of the crop being sold in three months, 1917 to 1920, only 41 per cent of the 1925 crop was sold in those three months. Under the old system, for example, only 1.8 per cent was sold in June, July and August. Since the Pool was organized about 20% has been sold in those months. This lengthening of the wheat selling season from three to twelve months, few will deny, has tended to stabilize the market.

The total expense of these selling activities, plus central pool administrative expenses, was as I mentioned in the preceding article, one-fifth cent per bushel for the 1926 crop, or 1.3 cents less than the commission on cash wheat sold in the regular channels. In addition to this saving the Pool's terminal elevators, based on the 1926 crop, showed earnings of 2½ cents on all grain handled and 1½ cents on all grain billed to them, not to mention the economies and advantages of pool-controlled local elevators. Since it does not have to hedge it also saves the hedging expense of regular elevators.

## GREENVILLE POTATO SHOW

REAL co-operation between farmers, merchants, and other business men assures the success of the 1927 Greenville Potato Show, November 9-12th. A carefully worked out pa-

geant, a big banquet, demonstration, and speeches by outstanding persons supplementing the exhibits of potatoes will make this the outstanding show in the list held at Michigan's greatest potato center. The premium books are being distributed by B. J. Dobben, secretary, Greenville, Michigan.

## ASK ME ANOTHER

Try these and see how many you can answer correctly before you turn to the answers that are to be found on another page of this issue.

1. What place does Michigan hold among other states in the Union in the extent of reforestation being done?
2. Estimate the amount of standing timber in Michigan.
3. How many state parks in Michigan?
4. Where is Michigan's largest state park?
5. What was the population of Michigan one-hundred years ago?
6. What are colluvial soils?
7. How long is a kilometer?
8. When was the Erie canal opened?
9. How many pounds in a long ton?
10. What color is commonly supposed to make bees angry?

## "By the Way"

Bim was making his first call on Susie, and was admiring a bouquet in the sunroom. "They're beautiful. They remind me of you," he said.

Susie (softly), "But they're artificial."

Bim: "Ah, yes, but you would never know it."

First Neighbor: "A relative of mine that I had never seen before came to my house last night."

Second Neighbor: "Never seen before, eh! What's his name?"

First Neighbor: "He hasn't any yet but we intend to name him James Jr."

Worried-Farm Wife, shopping: "Can you give me an alarm clock that will wake up the hired girl without disturbing the whole family?"

Salesman: "Sorry, lady, but we only have the usual kind—the clocks that wake up the whole family without disturbing the hired girl."

Jam Hawkins had been bitten by the flying bug, and was seriously considering his first ride. "Is this aeroplane an absolutely safe one?" he asked.

Aviator: "The safest on earth."

The barber was surprised to receive a tip before he began to shave one of his regular customers, Doc Smith. "It's not many customers that tip beforehand," he said.

"That's not a tip," replied Doc, "that's hush money."

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—Quick, Al! The Crutches!





# POULTRY

## HENS NEED MASH IN THE FALL

TO withdraw the mash from the hens in the fall of the year is about as practical and profitable as stopping the clock to save time. Such a practice is likely to throw the entire flock into a late molt and naturally cause the egg production to stop.

One fall I divided two groups of hens and fed one mash throughout the fall and gave the others only corn, wheat and oats. The group receiving no mash dropped to an egg production of 10 per cent, while those receiving mash maintained an egg production throughout the year, around 35 per cent. The mash-supplied flock completed the molt much quicker than the group without mash.

Many farm people believe that the flock can "pick up" sufficient bugs, grasshoppers, and other insects to supply the demand for protein. However, since the hens must have a liberal amount of protein to manufacture eggs, it must be supplied. The grain furnishes some protein but it is not a suitable quality or sufficient quantity to meet the specific demands for high egg production. The fact that the hens are usually replenishing her feathers, make the requirements for protein all the greater. Actual farm experience proves beyond all doubt that animal feeds, such as meat scrap or tankage, milk and range conditions are highly profitable for successful poultry management.—H. Q.

## POULTRY HOUSE PAINT

WHEN using the commercial wall board on inside of poultry houses, many poultrymen have found that the hens will peck at the board until they have broken or roughed up the surface and then large amounts of the wall board may be eaten by the birds. This is neither good for the hens nor the appearance of the house.

A light gray paint can be made on the farm which will give the walls a hard surface like stone and prevent the hens from pecking the wall board. This is composed of 3 parts cement and 1 part fine sand mixed to a plastic state with skim milk. This can be applied with a white wash brush. Two coats are necessary for the best results. The general rule is to apply the second coat about three hours after the first coat.

It is only necessary to apply the paint to a point on the walls and around the dropping platform as far as the hens can reach. A commercial louse paint or any flat paint may be used where the hens will not peck at the surface. When the interior and ceiling of a poultry house are painted white it seems to help in making the house lighter on dark fall and winter days. It also helps to reflect the artificial lights to better advantage if lights are used to stimulate fall and winter egg production.—K.

## MONEY IN CHICKENS

MY husband used to think there was no money in chickens. Two years ago I thought I would prove my point. I hired money of our banker, sent for three hundred chickens (Plymouth Rocks) bought a brooder and some chick food, and when the chickens arrived I was ready for them. I just about lived with them for a week or two, as it was my first experience with so many at once.

In a few weeks they were not so much care and at the age of twelve weeks I began selling the largest roosters for broilers. This was in August; by October fifteenth, I had

sold all of my roosters, paid all my bills, and had one hundred and fifteen pullets left. The pullets began laying in November, and far more than paid for their food all winter.—Mrs. E. P. C.

## POULTRY HOUSE FLOOR

I am building a poultry house 14 x 36. I wish to put in a cement floor, but have been told that unless I covered it with sand it would be injurious to the chickens. I thought perhaps the trouble might be caused by dampness on the cement. I could overcome this by putting a cesspool in the center and build the floor to drain to it. I intend to keep the floor fairly well covered with litter for hens to work in and a cement floor would make it much easier to clean up when replacing litter. Do you consider said cesspool necessary?—E. F. C.

We doubt very much whether the cesspool or drain in the center of your new poultry house would be of much value, as it would likely become filled up with dust and litter. Also, it would not eliminate to any great extent the dampness that might come through the cement from the ground.

The best way to construct a cement floor for a poultry house is to make a good foundation of cinders which would keep the ground moisture from coming through. The reasons why sand is recommended as a covering for cement floors is to prevent this dampness and also to make it easier for the hen's feet.

If you have the floor well covered with litter, the sand will not be as necessary, but where the litter is insufficient, we would advise the use of sand or earth as a floor covering.

## BRICK POULTRY HOUSE

I wish to have a hen house put up and as we live near a brick plant would like to know if it would be all right to use the cull brick in any way. If so, how shall I build it for about 100 hens. Also wish to build one so I can keep some herd, also want a stove in part so I can have early chickens.—C. S.

A brick hen house would be satisfactory if built on a well drained site and properly ventilated. However, the cost of construction seems to make brick hen houses quite prohibitive and much would depend on the price you have to pay for cull brick. Brick layers are high paid men and if you have to pay union rates for the brick laying this will add considerable to the cost. If the work can be done by some member of the family, of course it is different.

In general the experienced poultrymen build their houses of lumber because of the cost and the fact that the lumber houses give good satisfaction and are easier to keep free from dampness than cement, brick or tile houses. Before building a house it will pay you to write the Michigan Experiment Station for the free plans of a desirable laying house which they are distributing. This is called the Michigan Poultry House and it is equipped with ventilators which make it a useful house in our climate.

## LEG WEAKNESS

Have a hen that is hearty, seems bright and lays. But on different occasions find her lying on her side in the poultry house. If I pick her up and put her on her feet she will walk alright for awhile then drop down on her side again.—M. H.

According to Dr. Stafseth of the State College, leg weakness is not a disease but may be a symptom of coccidiosis, worm infestation, malnutrition, fowl cholera, or certain types of tuberculosis.

Probably a laboratory examination



## Help Yourself to More Eggs this Winter

Put your laying hens on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, the economical feed, and you'll get better eggs, and more of them, at the very lowest cost. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash costs less because it goes farther; there are more eggs in every sack than you can get in any other way. The base of this famous mash is fresh, pure oatmeal. To it are added the very things that make eggs, including minerals and proteins, and *Cod Liver Meal* to make every ingredient "go right to the spot." It puts hens in the right condition and spirit for a winter of peak production. And it's actually cheaper to use! See the Quaker Feed dealer in your neighborhood. Get your flock off to a swift start for the winter months.

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Look for the EGG a DAY sign on your dealer's window.

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Coon, Mink, Opossum,  
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Be sure of best prices.  
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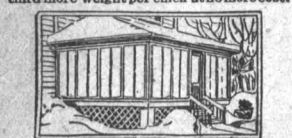
The main advantage of Flex-O-Glass is not its small cost as a glass substitute. You should use Flex-O-Glass in any building, coop or shed where animals, poultry or plants are housed because it

### ADMITTS ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

Your own State Experiment Station has proved that hens lay to the limit in winter if kept indoors and at the same time exposed to Ultra-Violet Rays from the sun. Glass shuts these health-giving, egg-making rays out. Therefore you must use Flex-O-Glass, made on a double strength, cloth base. Other uses listed below.

### What the American Medical Association Found About FLEX-O-GLASS

This great scientific authority tested Flex-O-Glass, found it weather proof and advised 92,500 doctors to recommend it for sun rooms and poultry houses. They put 11 chicks under glass and 16 under Flex-O-Glass. After six weeks half those under glass died. All but three under Flex-O-Glass were alive and each weighed one-third more than those under glass. This means you can raise twice as many chicks with a third more weight per chick at no more cost.



### FLEX-O-GLASS Your whole Farm

Cut with shears, nail on. Lasts for years  
Use it on POULTRY HOUSES  
More Eggs—Stronger Chicks  
Use it on PORCHES  
A Health Room—Cheaply  
Use it on HOTBEDS  
Plants Grow Faster  
Use it on HOG HOUSES  
Pigs Grow Faster  
Use it on WINDOWS  
In factories, garages, school-houses, to diffuse sun glare.  
Makes room lighter

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1451 N. Cicero Ave. Dept. 652 Chicago, Ill.

at the State College would be the surest way of finding the exact cause of the leg weakness. If such losses become prevalent in a flock it may be best to have a veterinarian inspect the birds and give his recommendations.

If you suspect the bird is infected with worms it could be given one of the commercial worm medicines or you can place two per cent tobacco dust in the laying mash.

### ENLARGED LIVER

Would a hen with half her liver very large, no white spots, but very thin, have T. B.?—G. F.

Hens may have fatty infiltration of the liver due to the storage in the liver of an excessive amount of fat. The organ is also large in cases of inflammation of the liver. Liver trouble is a common cause of the death of old hens, especially if they are heavily fed on corn and are not of the heavy laying type. Egg production constantly tends to reduce the fat on the body of a hen.

According to Dr. Stafseth of State College, a laboratory examination is necessary to definitely determine avian tuberculosis. In that case the white spots, although frequently a symptom of tuberculosis, do not tell the entire story. The hen might have tuberculosis although the liver did not show spots although the laboratory examination would be necessary for an accurate diagnosis.

### OVERCROWDING DESTROYS POULTRY PROFITS

TWELVE years with poultry failed to teach me the value of good ventilation until I had lost several of my best hens. Like most farm people, I did not know whether my flocks were laying at their full capacity or not. I gathered a basket of eggs from 200 hens and thought no more about it. One day, however, the bank account was rather low and I decided to sell fifty of the hens to replenish the fast ebbing amount. I did not pay much attention to the pelvis bones, combs and other factors which indicate high egg production. I selected the hens that I thought were in the best condition.

Ordinarily when one removes fifty hens from a flock he would have fifty eggs less when he gathered them.

This condition, however, was not true in my case. The decrease in the number of eggs gathered the rest of the winter was not noticeable. The experience was unexplainable to me and I had a successful commercial poultryman to come and talk the situation over with me. As soon as he saw the small house and heard my story he gave me a satisfactory explanation.

"More profit can be made from a few chickens that are properly housed and fed, than from a large number over crowded into a house that is not suited for more than half that number," he began. After looking around more, he continued, "Overcrowding makes it almost impossible to properly ventilate the building or to keep it in adequate sanitation. These factors," he said "are the corner stones for successful poultry keeping."—H.

### NO VETERINARIAN NEAR

Some time ago I wrote you concerning some hens that were ill and asked your advice. You said I had better have a veterinarian make a thorough examination. Well, veterinarians are far away and as I have always done such work myself, I just did on these hens. I found their livers considerably enlarged and granulated. They appeared all mealy looking. This was all I found.—R. D. C.

As you indicate in your letter, it is often difficult for poultrymen to obtain veterinary service because, in many cases, hens only die one at a time and the value of the bird is not great enough to equal the veterinarian's fee. For this reason practical poultrymen generally find that they have to do their own veterinary work.

The symptoms of an enlarged liver covered with the granulated lumps might indicate tuberculosis. According to Dr. Stafseth of State College, a laboratory examination is necessary to definitely determine avian tuberculosis. By addressing the Veterinary Division, Michigan State College, East Lansing, you can obtain an experiment station circular giving considerable useful information on avian tuberculosis.

### HEN MONEY

THE American hen has produced more than one billion dollars a year in wealth per year, thus giving her third place in the live stock industry of this country. She produced 16% of the total value of the live stock and live stock products. The American hen lays one-third of the eggs produced in the world, laying about 2,000,000,000 eggs a year, or 860 eggs a second.

### A GOOD LAYER

ON the farm of Koenig and Banne, near Holland, Mich., there is a Rhode Island Red hen which laid its first egg a year ago October 18th and has laid 302 eggs in the year. A pretty good record for the first year of laying.

### SUNSTROKE HENS

AN experience in England indicates that it might pay to have hens sunstroke. It is reported that F. Parker, of Marken Rasen, England, had a chick which was sunstroke when a month old. Since it has grown up it has been laying on an average of two eggs a day for four days a week and on two occasions laid three eggs a day. Mr. Parker separated this hen from the rest in order to make sure of this record. She has been laying between eleven and twelve eggs a week since she has been alone.

Chinchilla rabbits are being bred in large numbers because of the good quality of their fur and because they resemble wild chinchilla in color.



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The Only Suspended BROODER Built  
IS BRINGING REAL  
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The "CHARCO" is positively the safest, cleanest, surest and most economical BROODER you can use. The poultryman who invests in a "CHARCO" BROODER KNOWS his baby chicks are healthfully protected in all kinds of weather and SEES HIS PROFITS increase accordingly. He's amazed at the efficiency of the "CHARCO."

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Burns charcoal.  
No coal gas or oil fumes.  
Clear floor space. No chance for injury to chicks.  
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100% circulation, warming entire floor space.  
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## Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter.  
Costs Nothing to Try

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Vernonia, Ore., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 132 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs you nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

**Special Single Cash Trial Bag Offer!**  
100-lb. bag \$3.25  
f.o.b. Factory only.

Try this famous Egg Mash. Judge it by results. If your dealer doesn't have it send \$3.25 to factory for 100-lb. trial bag—today!

**"Fill the Basket"**  
**More Eggs**  
**Less Cost**

**Blatchford's EGG MASH**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1900

Blatchford's 3 Steps to Poultry Success

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2. Growing Mash Low feed cost during growing period of non-production.
3. Egg Mash Recommended by poultrymen everywhere. Top layer. Low cost.

Send for free envelope sample (specify which mash) and valuable poultry information—free.  
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### Enclose Your PORCHES

Makes Ideal Storm Doors and Windows  
Just tack on over screens on porches, screen doors and windows. Transforms porch from a snow trap into a warm sunlit room flooded with invigorating, curative Ultra-Violet Rays. Use as work or health room or children's playhouse. Only 1-8¢ cost of glass and much better glass shuts out Ultra-Violet Rays. No mill work required. Stays new and neat many seasons. Very durable.

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Big 15 yard Roll Postpaid for Only \$5  
A large roll of Flex-O-Glass 3 ft. wide and 45 ft. long (15 sq. yds.) will be sent you postpaid, for only \$5.00. If a larger trial is wished, send \$8.00 for 20 yds. (3 x 15 ft.), or send \$9.50 for 30 yds. (3 x 30 ft.). No money back unless you are not satisfied after using Flex-O-Glass 15 days in every way. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Take advantage of this money back guarantee TRIAL OFFER—today.

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Find enclosed \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which send me \_\_\_\_\_ yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not satisfied after using Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

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### MICHIGAN LOSES A FARM PROPHET

(Continued from page 421)

sick all right, but he didn't know just what the trouble was. Then said his prophet-guest, "You, who profess you have not sinned in five years, are perfectly willing to sell tubercular milk to children and babies, who cannot defend themselves." As I recollect it, he d'd not stay to supper.

This is a good place to tell the main points of Doctor Diehl's philosophy of agriculture. (1) The farmer is a steward of the soil. If he adds to its fertility, he is a good steward. If he raises his crops by lowering the fertility, he is a bad steward. He is working with God, and ought to be extremely careful not to deplete the joint bank-account. Hence his everlasting emphasis on growing alfalfa. The Hinkley farmers' clubs began buying a carload of lime each year, something they had never done before. Every farmer who joined the club promised to do one or more of eight things, each year, namely: Something to improve the soil on his farm; something to improve the live stock; something to improve the seed used; something to improve the buildings; something to improve the landscape about the house and along the road; something to raise the standard of life in the home; something to improve community conditions, such as roads, sanitation, schools; and last, something to encourage the practice of Christian stewardship.

(2) The country must be a good place to "grow a soul." That was Diehl's favorite refrain—a place to grow a soul! Hence, you cannot cure the ills of agriculture by simply getting better prices, closer markets, cheaper transportation as necessary as these are. The problem is deeper than that. To make the country a good place to live in, you must not only have good farmers, but good men and women. Not only experts in soil culture, but experts in soul culture. Without Christian men and women, without a vigorous church and Sunday School, without religion in the home, the better day in American farming is but a dream. Those who were present tell vividly with what power he put this idea before the first national marketing conference in Chicago in 1912. They had been discussing more money, closer markets, and the like, when he was called on. When he had finished they were all cheering for Diehl and his message. The agriculture of tomorrow, he said, must have a soul. It must be religious at its center.

(3) Make rural life attractive in every way possible. When he came to the country, he said, he was struck with the fact that the farmers labored under many unnecessary handicaps. In the city, there were many conveniences—electric lights, running water, bath rooms, furnaces. But in a large percentage of farm homes these were wanting. Don't let them be wanting, he said. Let us make life in the country as easy as life in the city, and then think what we have besides:—broad fields, huge oaks and elms in the front yard, green grass, the fellowship of nature, the distant vistas that make one think of God, and room! room to grow a soul!

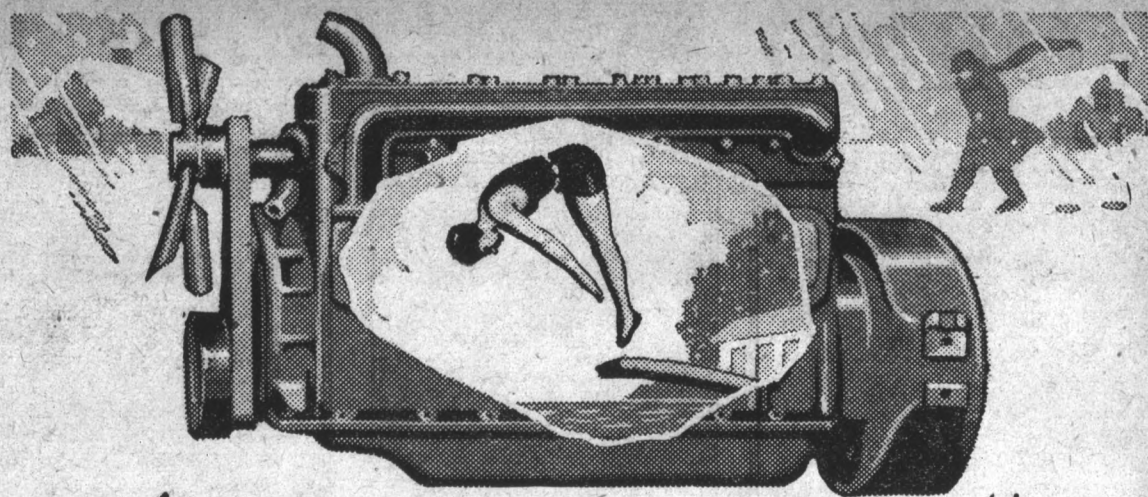
In 1919, Herbert Quick, the author, and a member of the Farm Loan Board, wrote a novel, "The Fairview Idea," in which Doctor and Mrs. Diehl are the hero and the heroine, of course under another name. Dr. Diehl married a trained nurse, and so does the Reverend Frank Wiggins, of Fairview. Judge Quick had been so struck with the efficiency of Dr. and Mrs. Diehl's methods, that he built a book around them.

For three years, from 1918 to 1921, Dr. Diehl was on the staff of Bishop Henderson, and went all over the

state preaching the gospel of a better country life. He left behind him a trail of light and hope and ideas. It will be years and years before these ideas materialize, but that is the mark of a big man. He is ahead of his time. The Michigan Farm Bureau found him one of its most popular and effective speakers. The farmers knew he was speaking from experience, and they felt instinctively that his gospel was sound. While pastor of the large church at Albion for five years, he taught rural sociology in the college, and many of his students will be pastors of rural churches tomorrow. It is a great thing to have an enthusiasm that lasts and that Wilbur William Diehl most surely had. As an old farmer says in "The Fairview Idea," "Reverend Frank Wiggins taught us the abolition of the rural grouch."

#### POTATO SHOW AT MAYVILLE

THE Third Annual Session of the Thumb Potato Show will be held at Mayville, November 8-10 inclusive. Nearly \$700 in cash and other prizes are offered to bring out the best quality of potatoes in the Thumb district. A sale of certified potato seed will be held. To make this show of the highest benefit, potato growers are especially urged to attend.



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I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

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Saw, etc.

**I Guarantee the WITTE Engine**  
to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands and to save YOU one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on your place. Will increase your profits \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 a year. Used the world over. GUARANTEED FOR A LIFETIME!

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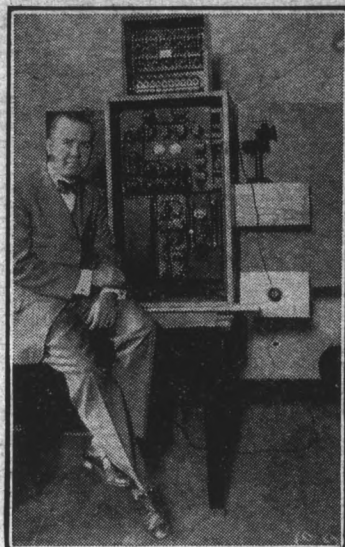
# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



New Legion commander witnesses presentation of flags to oldest gold-star mothers.



Prince Albert de Ligne is appointed new Belgium ambassador to the U. S.



R. J. Wensley invented this machine to control electrical machinery by sound.



Detroit police dog amazes Columbia psychology class by his memory feats.



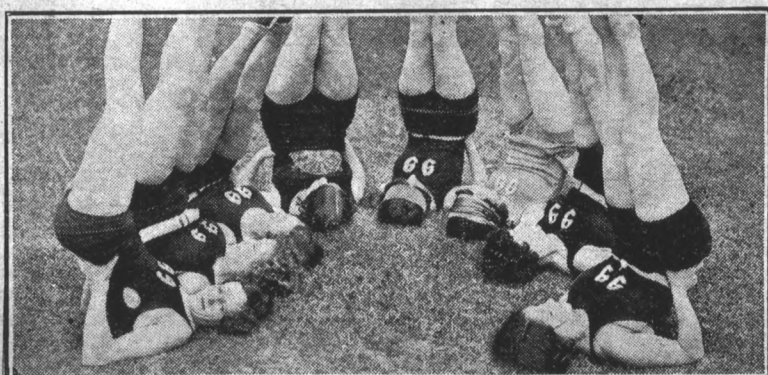
On their four-lap flight from Paris to Buenos Aires, Costes and Le Brix sped 1,200 miles in the first twelve hours.



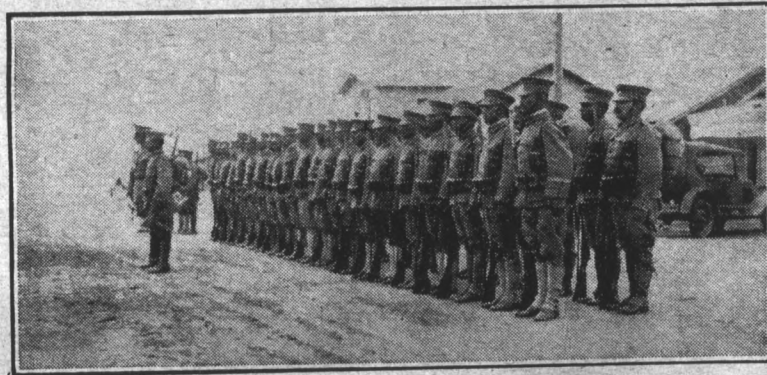
First direct telephone message between Mexico and U. S.—Calles talks with Coolidge.



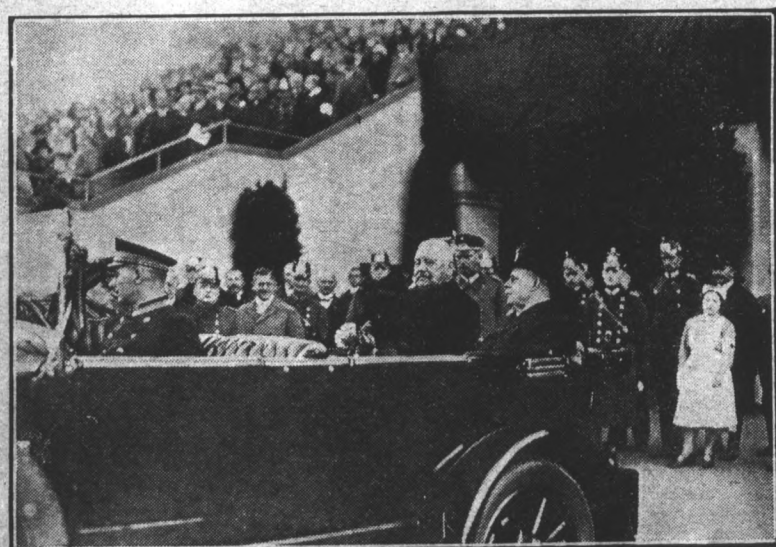
With all the pomp and ceremony that befitted the occasion, Sir Charles Batho was elected new Lord-Mayor of London.



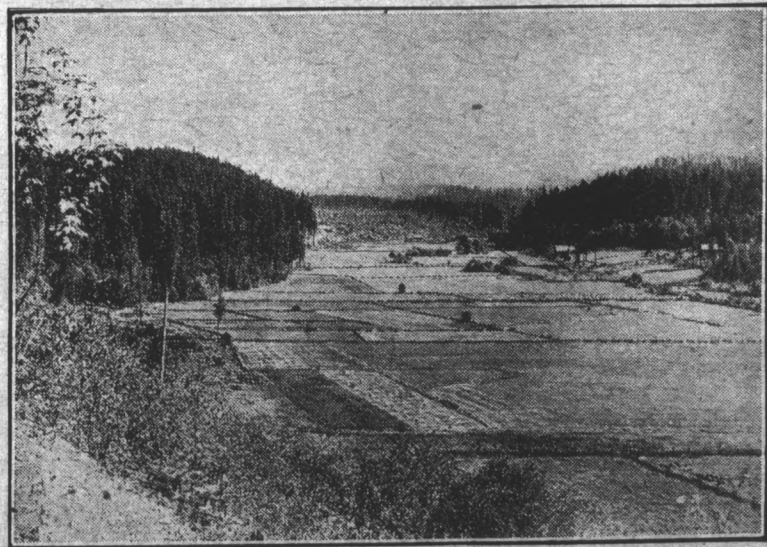
If you have the energy and the stick-to-itiveness to do this stunt every day, any excess tonnage about the waist is certain to disappear.



These smart appearing and well-disciplined troops keep many American sojourners in the turbulent republic south of the Rio Grande free from uneasiness.



All Germany united to celebrate President Paul von Hindenburg's eightieth birthday. He is just entering the stadium where he was greeted by more than 40,000 school children.



Who would not wish to "see America first" after gazing on snow-capped Mt. Rainier in its majestic height and grandeur, looking down on fertile fields between Seattle and Tacoma?



## A Rural Reformer

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE book of Amos is probably read as little as any book of the Bible. Take down your Bible and read it, and it seems decidedly dry, remote, and uninteresting. The trouble is, that we do not have the historical setting or background of it, —unless we take the pains to inform ourselves, and that, I fear, is something that few readers are willing to do. One can do it, however, without any great expenditure of money, and if he does, his Bible and his whole religious life will take on new meaning. If anyone is interested, I suggest Peake's one-volume commentary on the Bible, published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, N. Y. (I am not an agent for the book.)

Amos was a shepherd, living in the eighth century before Christ. He was a fig-pincher. That is, he went about and



pinched figs while they were still green and hanging on the trees, to hurry up the ripening process, which makes us think he must have been fairly poor. A prosperous business man would hardly put in his time pinching green figs, one at a time.

Amos is a rather dim figure even at best. There are many things that we do not know about him. We wish we knew more. But modern scholarship has told us much. Thus, he is said by one famous German scholar to have founded a new type of prophecy. Another describes him as "one of the most marvelous and incomprehensible figures in the history of the human mind."

When he began his teaching, he left the flock and went to the nation's capitol and began speaking in a very plain, direct way, using short words that people could understand. People did not need to bring a dictionary, when Amos preached.

The nation was highly prosperous at the time, and that was the main trouble. There was a bit too much prosperity. The rich robbed the poor, no doubt by what were called legal methods, but it was hardly less than robbery nevertheless. The estates became larger and larger, the wealthy became wealthier, but fewer in numbers, the poor became poorer and in ever greater numbers. Conditions were bad, and getting worse, and some one ought to say so. And some body did say so. The principal answer he received was, to go home and stay there. He was accused of being unpatriotic, whereas he was the most patriotic man in the whole country. He loved his native land and saw where she was headed, and strove to turn her back from the perilous road she was fast traveling. This habit of calling a man unpatriotic who does not join in the shouting when the crowd shouts, is old, old. And we are still doing it.

Is there anything in the U. S. A. that corresponds to the conditions of Amos' day? I wish we might answer, no. But we will have to answer the other way. The matter of income has been carefully studied by professors of economics and by government statisticians. The results of these studies are not wholly reassuring. For instance, Professor King, of the University of Wisconsin in his book, "Wealth and Income," states that two per cent of Americans own sixty per cent of the wealth, while at the other end of the scale, sixty-five per cent of the people—or a majority—possess only five per cent of the wealth. Or in other words, two million people possess more than the remaining one

hundred millions, put together. And H. H. Klein, in his book, "Dynastic America," affirms that about one hundred families control the railways and the fourteen basic industries of the nation. It is true that in America the vote is in the hands of the many, and it is also true that the wealth is fast getting into the hands of the few. Justice Louis Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court reminds us that the Pujo Commission of Congress discovered that one vast financial group was controlling 341 directorates on 112 corporations, with a capital of something like twenty-two billions of dollars. That is twice the value of the thirteen southern states all put together.

These are unpleasant facts, which must be dealt with by just laws, and by legal methods. Where laws do not exist to cope with such inequalities, new laws should be enacted. You will recall that in some of Woodrow Wilson's campaign speeches in 1912, he said that it was a question whether the nation was to be governed by its government or by vast financial interests which resist being controlled.

I fancy I hear some extremely orthodox (Continued on page 443)

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Band and  
the Big 'C'  
on the Sole



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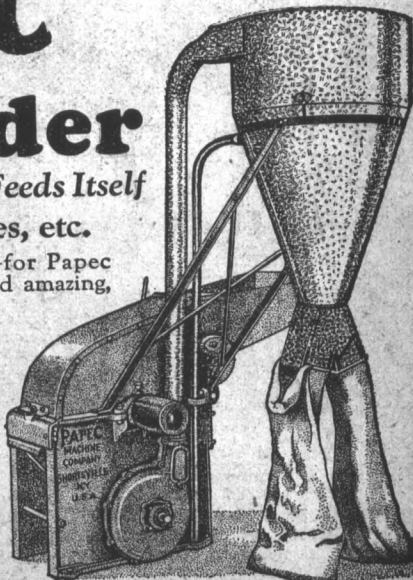
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## A Hike Around the World

*Our First Glimpse of Horta in the Azores Islands*

By Francis Flood

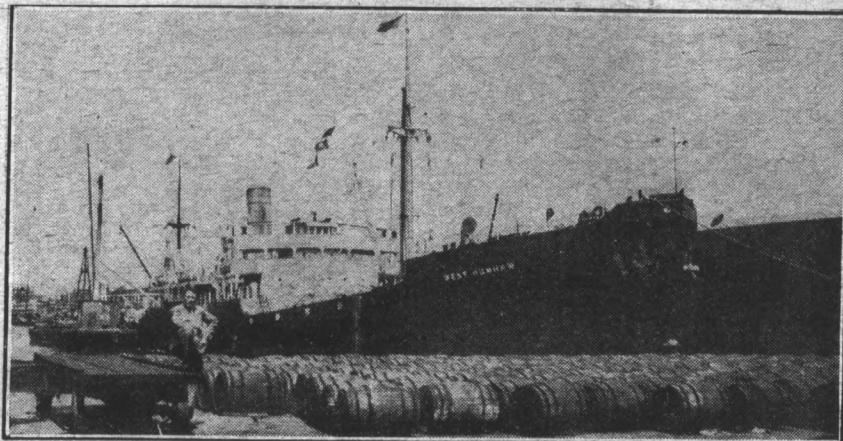
SEASICKNESS is a curse not only to those who go down to the sea in ships but to those who read sea stories. I have always borne it as my cross, suffered through it somehow, and then forced my readers to do the same—for the only pleasure that can come from the terrible visitation of seasickness is in telling about it afterward, like an operation. Jim is an exception. He takes a morbid and barbarous delight in watching an unfortunate in the throes of seasickness, and very severe throws they are sometimes, too.

I am glad to announce that, after three weeks on the ocean, I have not

"West Humhaw" had made 243 miles during the day, the party drawing "3" would win the collection of dimes in the pot.

THIS little sport was so closely akin to gambling that, the first day, the lady missionary refused to join us and even threatened to drive the money changers from the dining saloon. She didn't pay up at breakfast time.

"We'll fix her," said the captain after breakfast when all but the lady missionary had gathered on the bridge deck to watch the flying fishes go skimming over the waves. "The



Part of the Cargo of the West Humhaw for Horta

felt even the faintest tinge of seasickness and therefore will keep these pages free from the same taint. Will my readers now join with me in hoping that I may be as kindly spared during the rest of my year's trip around the world—for if I suffer, you will also.

As a matter of fact, on board the freighter, "West Humhaw," bound for the Azores, Canary Islands, and Africa, we needed no diversions within ourselves, such as seasickness. There was always something coming up for entertainment anyway, besides our three meals a day. For one thing there was the daily ship's pool.

Every morning at breakfast it became my duty as treasurer and conductor general of the ship's pool to collect one dime from each person at the table. These included the genial captain, the sotto-voiced Swedish first mate, the chief engineer when he wasn't sick with the tropical fever, the six men passengers, and the lady missionary. At noon the captain would write on the back of the menu card the number of miles made during the past twenty-four hours and put it under the water carafe and the guard of the first mate. I would then place ten little pieces of motion picture film, numbered from zero to nine, in the cover of the silver butter dish and Jim would pass them around. If the

number will be 246 today. Make every number a six so that, no matter which one she draws, she'll get the winning number, six. She'll take the money because she's won it without risking anything, and that isn't gambling. She's too good a sport to quit when she's ahead of the game and so she'll keep on playing. And then," the captain suggested, "when she gets to her destination we'll give her all of our earnings just to show her that we're not playing for money anyway."

The scheme worked. She won, and gave me her dime for the next day. And then she fooled us. She won that pool every day for the next three days—and won them honestly too—and then quit because she thought we were throwing them to her. She had accomplished her purpose of driving gambling out of the ship, but she'll never know, until she reads this, that we let her win the first day.

Another half-day's entertainment was provided when the passenger list unanimously decided that if I didn't get my hair cut before landing in Africa I'd be shot as a water buffalo or a gorilla. I consented after the captain threatened to put me in irons and throw me into the brig, or to the sharks, I've forgotten which. The chief engineer summoned a Phillipino sailor to perform the operation and



All the Passengers Are Spectators When Flood Gets a Hair Cut and Manicure



the lady missionary gave me a manicure. She held my hand and Jim took our picture, and so I was the winner in spite of my rococo haircut.

Thus the days and the miles rolled by until finally, when the morning and the evening were the ninth day, the captain announced that we would sight the Azores Islands sometime during the night and anchor in the harbor of Horta.

THE next morning when we awoke, before day, we were already parked, waiting for official greeting from the port doctor, the customs officers, and the sun. Great, green hills that were almost mountains rose in the dim morning light above the little town, and silhouetted on the very top, like night angels taking flight before the coming day, stood six great windmills, their sails reefed and the thirty-foot wheels idle in the breeze. Slowly the dusk on the steep hillsides formed into hundreds of tiny green fields, all perfectly square and each one bounded by a hedge that looked like tall corn as we studied them through our glasses.

Even as we watched, one enterprising miller, who could almost have spat upon the town and the crossword puzzle farms as they slept hundreds of feet below him, furled his sails, the great wheel began to turn, and day had begun in the Azores.

We could still taste the salt breeze of the harbor and feel the slow roll of the ship, but a church bell chiming on shore and a launch whistling by the pier promised that we could soon leave the ship and get our feet on solid ground again after ten days on board.

Finally a launch nosed its way across the harbor and a combination of rags, whiskers, and bare feet that had been perched upon the bow of the launch made it fast to the foot of our accommodation ladder. A comic opera general with fierce eyebrows and a sword, followed by the port doctor and a few more Portuguese-colored officials climbed up the ladder. A few minutes later, two huge lighters, towed by a launch, and each one carrying a score of highly patched and barefooted men and boys, came alongside the "West Humhaw." The harbor of Horta is not deep enough for large ships to dock, and the hundreds of tons of flour, gasoline, automobiles, etc., were to be taken ashore in the lighters by these ragged stevedores.

A tobacco-tainted Lon Chaney, who seemed to be the chief herdsman, opened the hatches and sent his tatterdemalions swarming over the flour sacks in the hold.

One debonair ragamuffin in a fancy palm beach suit, patched with cloth of many different fancies, and topped by a homespun straw hat, was operating a winch and whistling Valencia with all the passion of his race. "There's a satisfied citizen," I thought, and approached him to make some talk.

"Big day's work today, eh?" I ventured.

Valencia swooped down for a perfect landing. "Yes, big day. Work all day, get fifteen escudos, not quite one dollar." The barelegged diplomat sized me up appraisingly and then observed, "America got good clothes, got lots money, got good wages. America good place. Got lots good clothes." And he looked me over as though he were proud of me.

THEN he pointed to his fellow long shoremen, some dressed only in a suit of old pajamas, and others with only part of a suit, others clad in khaki shorts and an undershirt, and some in costumes that defied analysis or identification. The first part of his conquest of America had been accomplished; he had flattered me and stirred my sympathy. He worked in

silence for a moment to preserve the effect.

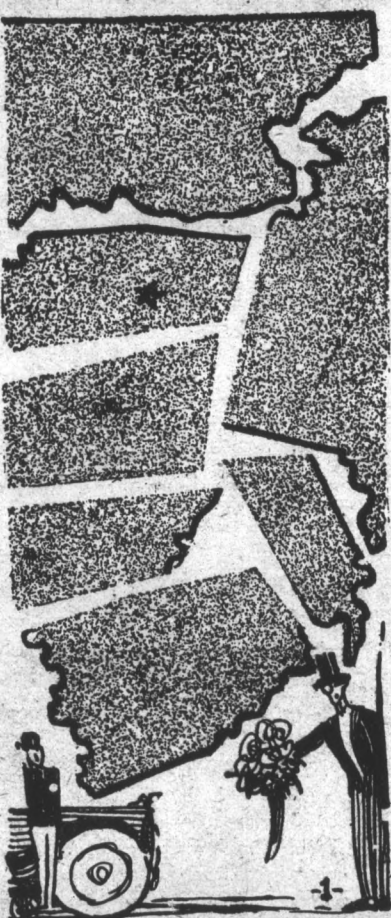
Finally, "Haven't you got pair pants for me, mister?" He swept his costume with a superior disdain. "Just pair pants for me?"

I remembered the scripture, "If your brother demand of thee thy coat, give him they cloak also." But I didn't recall that any reference had been made to pants and so I had to fall back on my own human judgment for my decision. I reasoned that he was no doubt much more accustomed to going without pants than I, and so I kept mine on. Besides, as I explained last week, Jim and I had bought only quinine and two-dollar pants with which to face the tropics of Africa. And this beggar would have left me with only the quinine.

Later, we went ashore, and saw the interesting combination of a most primitive people on a productive island that seemed to invite progress. Our visit there will be described next week.

## For Our Little Folks

### STATE SECRETS



What Father Knickerbocker took,  
Developed very much;  
Could he now view New Amsterdam,

He'd say: "This beats the Dutch!"

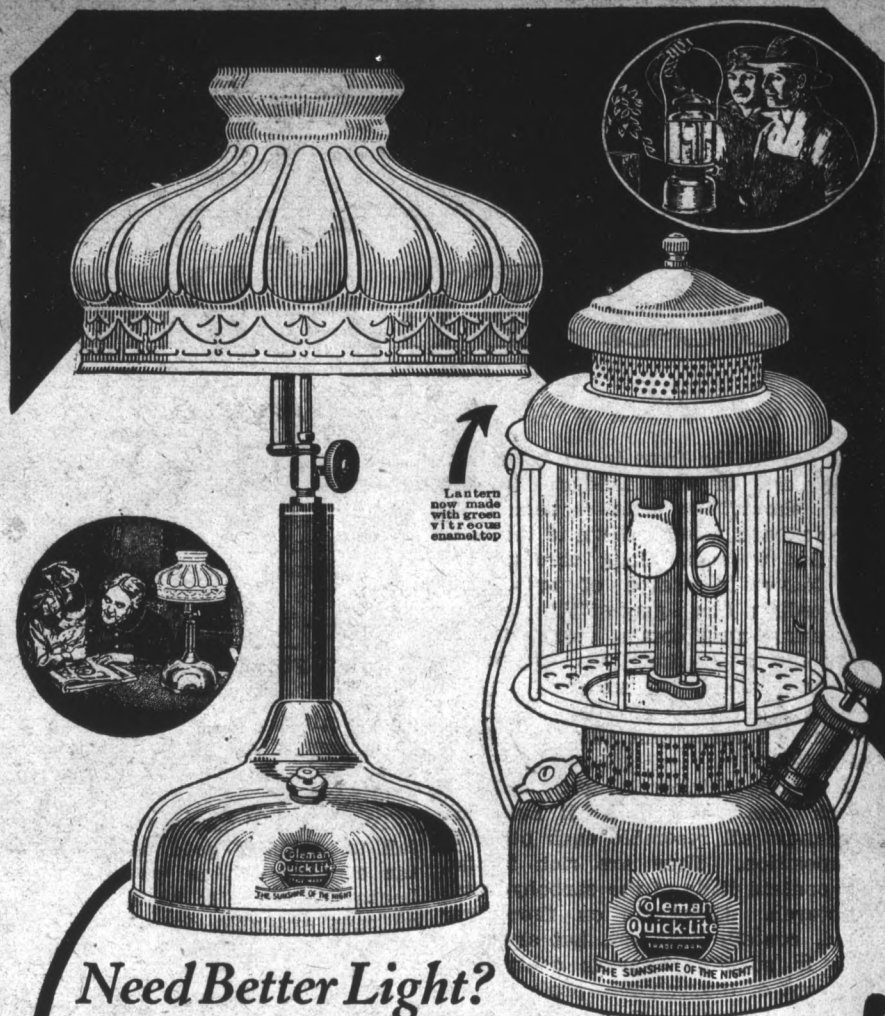
The pieces of this puzzle when correctly set together make a map of the state which the verse describes. The star indicates the capitol. Do you know the state and its capitol?

### A NOTE FROM AUNT MARTHA

THE other day one of our little readers, just seven years old, wrote to me. She said she liked puzzles "just awful well" and wondered if we could have some puzzles that were easy enough for little folks to work out. We haven't space for stories and puzzles too, so we will mix in a few puzzles along with our stories.

The puzzle I have found for you this week is a "State's Secret." To find out the secret, cut out the shaded pieces carefully, and fit them together. They form a state and the capitol is marked by a black star.

When you find out the name of the state and the capitol, write me a letter telling what you know about this state and city.—Aunt Martha.



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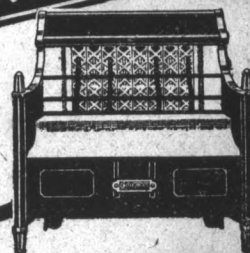
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## DIAMOND WOODSAW UNIT

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# Food That Puts Nut in Nutrition

*Combine Native Nuts With Plain Foods to Increase Food Value and Flavor*

By Julia W. Wolfe

WHEN the frost is on the pumpkin, an' the fodder's in the shock," we take a basket on our arm and wander down to the back woodlot to scuff along through the dry leaves in search of nuts. Undoubtedly a large part of the pleasure of eating nuts comes from talking over the good times we had while gathering them, but nutrition experts have also discovered that they are one of the foods that put "the nut in nutrition."

Almonds, hickory nuts, walnuts, beech nuts, filberts, Brazil nuts and coconuts all resemble each other in composition. They are rich in fat, but contain little of the carbohydrates or starch. Chestnuts on the other hand, contain little fat, but are very rich in starch. Peanuts contain 28 per cent of the valuable protein.

If we bear these facts in mind, we can combine nuts with coarser foods to great advantage, making other food more appetizing by adding flavor and much nutriment.

## Combine Nuts With Coarser Foods

A bushel of raw peanuts weighs about 22 pounds and costs about one dollar. Roasted peanuts retail from ten cents up a quart. A quart of peanuts contains as much protein as a pound of rump steak, while, at the usual prices, the latter costs about four times as much. From this we may readily understand the story of the two college students who, when broke, lived on peanuts alone for three weeks, and declared that they enjoyed it, and felt much better by the experience. Nuts have had the name as being indigestible, but we have no proof of this when they are masticated thoroughly and a sprinkle of salt put on them before eaten.

As usually eaten, after a hearty meal, when one has already eaten enough, or nibbled between meals, or eaten with candy, they undoubtedly are indigestible. They should be taken with other coarser and less rich food, as a part of a regular meal, and in this way few people would experience any difficulty with them.

To derive the greatest benefit from nuts, they should be combined with only a few other ingredients or eaten with other foods, and well chewed, but not combined, as is often done, with much cream, sugar, eggs, chocolates, etc.

## Stuff Baked Apples with Nuts

Served with a dry cereal, they are excellent for breakfast and baked walnut meats in apples makes a company desert. A delicious soup may be made from peanuts much as one would make a pea soup; when served with crackers this soup furnishes all the nutriment needed for a hearty, hungry man or boy.

Everybody knows how delicious chestnut dressing is in fowl. When boiled they may be added to a cream sauce and served like cream chicken. Mashed or chopped and combined with mushrooms they are truly delicious. Walnuts may be combined with apples, celery, oranges, or grapes to make a refreshing salad.

Hickory nuts or hazel nuts combined with cream cheese and olives make a delicious sandwich filling. Chopped with dates and eaten with

bread, they add flavor to any meal.

American agriculturists will do well to encourage the raising of more nuts. The trees are fine for shade and beautiful in form and foliage.

## DON'T FORGET YOUR OIL CAN

IF a stitch in time saves nine then a drop of oil in time saves many a squeak and even a case of exasperated nerves.

Too many times, we housekeepers fail to make as good use of a little ten cent oil can as we might. The housewife needs to have one or two oil cans available, for some kinds of apparatus call for light oil, while other things require heavier oil.

The vacuum sweeper will give forth a complaining noise when it needs oil. Heed the call, or you are likely to burn out the life of the sweeper. Too much oil is undesirable, as it gums or dries down and clogs the parts. If the directions say, "Use one drop of oil twice a week," heed the direction or any other which may be given.

With most pieces of household equipment, such as washing machines, carpet sweepers, vacuum sweepers, sewing machines, electric motors, mangles, and so on, there is a book of directions. Read these books care-

fully. The information contained is valuable in relation to the use and care of the machine.

In some convenient place, have a box into which all such pamphlets of instruction may be placed. Then when you need to refer to any of them, time will not be wasted in hunting for the instructions. Many times, it is lost if it is laid aside.

Many a time a lock in a door works stiffly and hard for lack of oil. Often the egg beater needs oil, because it has been put into soapy dish water, which has removed the oil from the gears. A drop of oil wiped along the edge of a drawer that sticks or dropped into the spring of a window which does not work smoothly will add greatly to comfort and efficiency.

Often it is necessary to clean the bearings or surfaces of gummed residue by means of a little kerosene. This cuts the foreign matter, and gives the oil an opportunity to do its work of lubrication. Oil is not a remedy for all mechanical ailments, of course, but in very many cases a humble little oil can will prove first aid to the dismayed housewife when some of her equipment fails to respond readily to her manipulation.

It is not wise to wait until a piece of apparatus goes on strike or screams for help. To expect good service from

your household articles of a mechanical nature, one must apply the right kind of oil, in the right quantities, at the right spots, at the right time.—Mrs. G. Wallace.

## DON'T SEND YOUR BULBS TO CHINA

ANY time between now and the middle of November is bulb-planting time. When planting bulbs it's always a good idea, in the first place, to plant them right side up. They grow better that way. Secondly, don't plant them more than twice their depth below the surface of the soil.

For winter bloom in the house, bulbs can be potted during the fall, and buried in the pots about a foot deep in moist sawdust or cinders or soil, so they won't dry out or freeze. They may be taken up and brought into the house any time during the winter or early spring and forced into bloom.

Since it takes from eight to ten weeks to produce satisfactory roots on most bulbs, they should be left buried for at least that length of time. The one exception to this rule is the paper-white narcissus, which grows well in gravel and water.

Be sure to buy your bulbs from a reliable dealer. When bulbs are advertised at unusually low prices, there is usually a reason for it, as we sometimes find out when we try to get them to bloom.

Try cleaning the nickel on your stove and the zinc under it, with finely sifted coal ashes. Then polish with a cloth dampened slightly with kerosene. You'll find this method efficient, and it costs nothing but the effort.

## Household Service

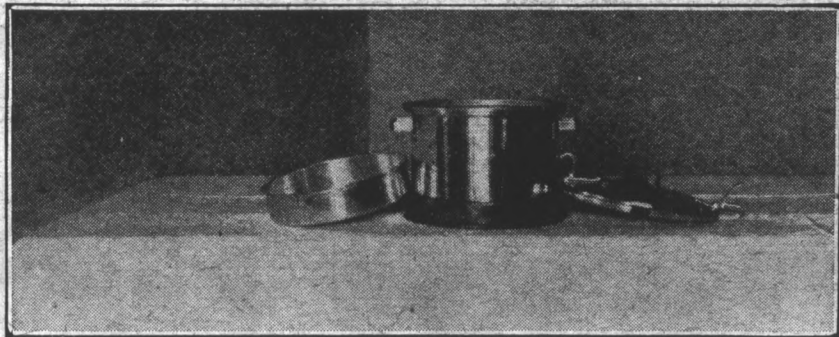
### CRACK FILLER FOR FLOORS

I am in search of something to use as a crack filler in old floors. Our floors are ordinary white pine and could be put in real good shape by the use of paint and wax. I want something that will not crack and come out. The floors are bedroom floors in south rooms. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

Cracks less than one-fourth inch wide should first be cleaned out thoroughly, then with a small brush coated with boiled linseed oil. This is necessary to prevent the oil from the filler being absorbed too much. Then make a putty by adding dry white lead or dry whiting to lead paste just as it comes from the factory. A little color should be added to the mass as it is kneaded to make the color match that of the floor, and a few drops of floor varnish and of linseed oil will make the filler harden and stick better. Force the paste into the crack with a putty knife and leave it just a little higher than the floor. When thoroughly dry and hard, plane or sandpaper down to the level.

Perhaps even better for wide cracks is blotting or newspaper soaked in water until soft, squeezed of surplus water, kneaded together with thin glue and whiting and a very little color into a fairly stiff mass, pressed into the cracks and allowed to harden, then sandpapered down.—I. W. D.

## Cook Without Water



Waterless Cooking Retains All the Food Value in Meats and Vegetables

SINCE modern conveniences have invaded our homes, and especially our kitchens, we don't do things like we used to do. One of the most recent changes that has been adapted in my kitchen is cooking vegetables and meats on top of the stove without water.

Nutrition specialists have been urging us for sometime to cook our vegetables with as little water as possible to retain the food value and flavor. Now along comes the right cooking utensil that does not require any water to cook most of our vegetables and we do not have to lose part of their food value down the kitchen drain. This cooker is also useful for roasting meats. Its tight-fitting cover retains all the natural juices, and roast beef and pork have an added flavor when cooked in it without water. Roast chicken and game can also be done to a turn without a drop of water.

With the inset pan shown at the left, one can prepare a complete meal using but one burner. Meat,

potatoes, and possibly another vegetable such as carrots, may be cooked in the bottom and a steamed pudding or custard in the inset pan.

One of the fine things about this cooker is that once the food is placed in it and the fire adjusted, one can go on about their work and forget it. It needs no pot-watching for the heavy base prevents all foods from burning.

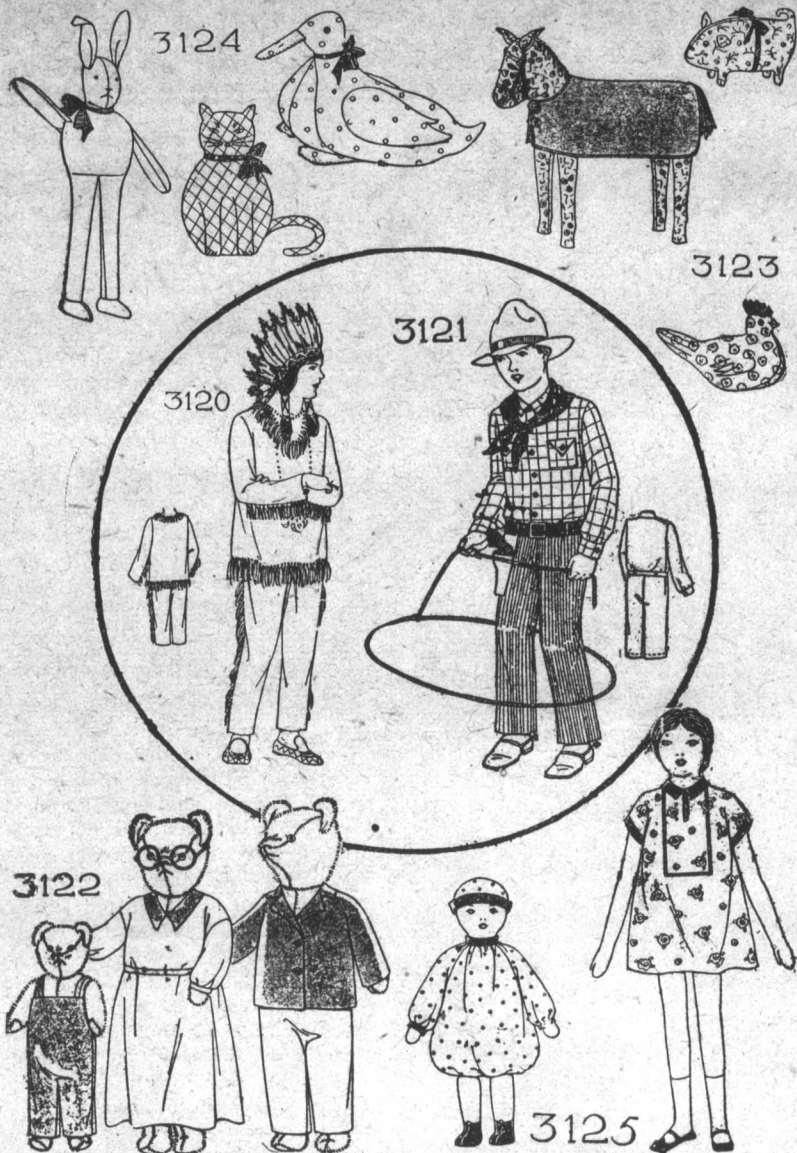
I have found too, that this heavy base is a splendid substitute for a double boiler. Placed over a low fire, it cooks sauces or milk puddings without scorching. A young bride recently wrote me that a cooker of this type had been her "saving grace" during her early cooking experience. "I never burnt a thing," she boasted, "when I used my waterless cooker."

Would you like to know more about this type of cooker, its possibilities and where it may be obtained? Would you have use for a group of menus that are particularly adapted to this type of cooker? If so, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Household Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



# Christmas Toys for Tots

You Can Make Them from the Scraps in Your Mending Box



UNLIMITED possibilities for making charming toys and outfits for kiddies are hidden in the accumulation of scraps of material in your mending basket. With the patterns illustrated above and a few hours time, you can convert these scraps into gifts that the little folks will be tickled to find in their Christmas stocking. If you order your patterns now, you can have this part of your Christmas sewing out of the way before the usual rush begins.

No. 3124—Set of toys, consisting of a duck, cat and bunny, which is lovely made of white plush with dainty pink ribbon tied around neck—a most attractive perambulator toy. Pattern in one size only.

No. 3123—Set of stuffed toys—horse with table oil cloth blanket, pig and rooster. Pattern in one size only.

No. 3120—Any little girl or boy would like to have an Indian Suit for playtime. It is so inexpensive made of cotton rep and pattern can be had in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 3121—Cowboy costume for the boy of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, who loves to play he is out on the ranch.

No. 3122—The Bear Family, includes Mama Bear with plain gingham dress, Papa Bear with trousers, and Baby Bear with overalls. Pattern in one size only.

No. 3125—Two dolls and their clothes. The smaller one wears a cute round close-fitting hat with quite full rompers, while the long-legged doll chooses a one-piece dress. Pattern in one size only.

The price of each pattern is thirteen cents. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

## WHAT SHALL WE DO NEXT, MOTHER?

MY mother used to tell the story of an experience which she had as a young woman, which impressed her greatly. One day as she was

going out of her front door, she saw four or five children playing on her steps. They had some leaves laid in rows on the steps, and a pile of leaves to one side. It seemed that they were playing "store." The groceries for sale were supposed to be lying on the leaves which had been arranged in rows, and as the customer bought his sugar or tea or raisins, the storekeeper took a leaf from the pile, which then became to him a paper bag in which the commodity purchased was handed to the person who had come shopping in the make-believe store.

The game was going on very quietly, very busily, and very happily. My mother looked on for a while and then, in the kindness of her heart, she went back into the house and brought out a supply of real sugar, raisins, tea and flour, a little bit of everything that she could conveniently spare, and gave it to the children, hoping that these realistic touches would make the game more pleasant. Of course, she was greeted with joy and her contributions to the children's happiness were accepted gleefully. Soon the provisions were arranged on the leaves and apparently all was well, but, within less than two minutes the five participants in the game were quarreling lustily. No longer content to buy their imaginary groceries, each grabbed for what he could get out of the various delicacies at hand, and it wasn't five minutes before the whole lot of them were disbanded and the leaves and, what remained of the provisions that my mother had given to them, were scattered over the steps. The little game had ended.

The fact that so little in the way of material possessions goes so far, should be rather a comfort to many mothers whose lives are punctuated with the ever recurring question, "What shall we do next, Mother?"—Mrs. M. Richard.

# Do You Want More Heat At A Lower Cost?

## Let Glow-Boy Give You Both!

He is doing these important things in thousands of homes, doing them better than his owners ever dreamed of. The secret of Glow-Boy's great success as a house heater lies in his wonderful smoke burning slotted fire-pot. He gives you

### Heat In Abundance

because he converts the entire heat value of the fuel into clean, healthful warmth,

and sends it out into every corner of the house. Those hard-to-heat-spots are just what he likes. The direct rays of radiant heat together with the complete circulation of air several times an hour means that Glow-Boy keeps your house at just the right temperature regardless of Jack Frost's rampages outside.

Glow-Boy is not a dressed-up stove. No Sir! He's a regular furnace—designed like a furnace—built like a furnace—heats like a furnace. He needs no basement, pipes or registers. Right up in the parlor is his place. He's handsome enough to match the finest furniture.

Feed him hard coal, soft coal, coke or wood and he'll fill your home with warm moist heat. And best of all he pays for himself because he saves at least 25c out of every dollar you pay for fuel. More heat at less cost is what Glow-Boy guarantees. And what Glow-Boy guarantees is backed up by a big 50 year old concern. So you take no chances. He makes heat economically and delivers it efficiently.

### Get Acquainted With Glow-Boy

You will probably find him at your local dealers. Once you know him you will surely want to adopt him. If your dealer hasn't Glow-Boy in his store yet, send us the coupon below and we will see that you get full information and a proper introduction right away. Remember chilly days are just around the corner.

**GLOW-BOY**  
AMERICA'S BEST PARLOR FURNACE



**GLOBE**  
STOVE & RANGE CO.  
KOKOMO, INDIANA

### Here's The "How-Do-You-Do" Coupon

GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO.  
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Please introduce me to Glow-Boy. He looks good to me. Send me more information.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

My Dealer's Name Is \_\_\_\_\_

"I Pay My Way"—G.B.

save  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$



New FREE! book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. 5-Year Guarantee Bond on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24-hr. shipments. 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. 650,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont

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No. 3066—Looking Slender. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 40-inch material with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 20-inch contrasting.



No. 3176—Simple Styling. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40-inch material with  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards of ribbon.

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



# OUR PAGE

## More Home-Comers' Letters

*Interesting Messages From Old-Timers*

IT affords me great pleasure, to be among you again. I have been reading Our Page each week, and find it as helpful as ever, and want to say that the boys and girls must be wide awake to write such interesting letters that have been printed lately. I am up-to-date with each subject and therefore want to comment upon the last discussion, I believe, started by "Question-mark and Comma." I agree with Comma, that Sunday School, and anything in the religious work, is beneficial to boys and girls,



You remember "Vic?" Well, Here She Is With Her Pet Coons.

and women. Why? Because I was a Sunday School and Bible scholar, from baby up, and am still going, therefore I believe, I have many reasons to love it.

When I was but a mere child, I attended the Primary Class. It was there I got the right beginning in life, and it follows me as I go through life. Even if I was a child, the teachers called on one of us tots to pray. She read the verse "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." It touched my heart, and I, with my little head bowed, began this prayer: "Now, I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep, If I should die, before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take." I did not then know that I had said the wrong prayer, at the wrong time, but the Lord heard, and was pleased. The teacher at the close, said, "Amen, Amen."

A few years later, daddy started a mission, at that time, on the edge of Detroit. The building daddy rented for twenty-five dollars. It was an old theatre place, used as best as we could for a church. When this place got too small a lot was purchased, and a new mission erected. I can, and shall always remember how I sang to the people,  
It pays to serve Jesus,  
I speak from my heart;  
He'll always be with us  
If we do our part;  
There's naught in this wide world, can  
pleasure afford  
There's peace and contentment, in  
serving the Lord.

I love him far better, than in days of yore  
I'll serve him more truly than ever before  
I'll do what he bids me whatever the cost,  
I'll be a true soldier,  
I'll die at my post.

I believe the people took to heart my singing, being a little girl, for they knew I meant every word I sang.

I still go to church, and Pal is a

singer in Quartette and president of the Young People's Meeting. He is as deeply set in his religious activities as ever before, and in all I feel as though I have done remarkably well, in my choosing. (But don't tell him). I say, boys and girls, you seldom go wrong if you pick your life partner with the same religion as you yourself are. How many quarrels it saves, and how many heartaches. I know young folks, for I am married, and want you all to know that a Golden Circler can be married a year and a half—and live happy ever after.—Mrs. Goldie Kleinhardt Witmer.

From this letter we learn more of you—the religious side of life—and an important side it is too. In these days of divorces you are to be congratulated for being happily married. You are because you found your mate among good people.

I have not written to you for a long, long time but the home-coming inspires me to say a few words.

I have read each issue of the M. F. and was especially interested in the letters about education. As for me, I believe that no one can be too well educated. I finished high school last spring, am now a student at County Normal and hope to acquire a college education. How many of the M. C.'s want to be teachers? I do because I think that a teacher is one of the most important people in the world. In no other occupation can a person have as much effect on the characters of other people as a teacher can. Children constantly imitate a teacher

they like and this should be an inspiration to the teacher to be a person worthy of being imitated and to be a person whom the children will love and respect.

Years ago, the character building of a child depended entirely upon the parents and the home. Now this depends more and more upon the teacher and the school. It is while the child is young that the foundation of his later life is laid and as the character depends a great deal upon the school, how great then is the task of the teacher! It is in the teacher's power to ruin, or to build a strong foundation for the child's success in later life. In many cases, the only taste which the child will get of literature, music, and art is in the school and it is the duty of the teacher to make the work so interesting that the child will form high standards of living and lofty ideals, and will continue his education after his school days are over. Teaching is not a job for those who are seeking an easy task but for those who are sincere in their wish to be of great service to mankind, it is a calling which is most worthy.—From an old friend. "Vic" Ada Carpenter.

Teaching isn't just a job—it is a responsibility. The world of tomorrow depends greatly upon the teachers of today. With the idea of teaching you have, you ought to make a good teacher.

As this is our annual home coming, I thought I'd write. Let's have a Christmas tree this year. We girls can make little dresses and little pants, blouses, and underwear and send them to Uncle Frank, and he can give them to poor children. Maybe

you have an old coat or two and a few cents will buy a pattern, and you can make little coats, mittens, and buy a cap to match. I'm sure this would be fun and the children would welcome the clothes, I'm sure. So let's try. I'm pretty sure it would show our M. C. spirit and God would bless us too. Every little good deed helps and unselfishness is one grand quality, so let's keep it!

If you know any poor children send in their address to Uncle Frank. He'll be Santa Claus. Now can we, Uncle Frank? Please.—"Kiddo's Pal" Edith Kingdon.

Let's have comments on this "Christmas plan." I am willing if the rest of you are. There are plenty of places where such clothes would be welcome.

### FUND CONTRIBUTORS

HERE are the names of some of the Merry Circlers and others who have recently contributed money to the M. C. Fund for a radio for the Children's Hospital in Detroit:

Fannie Kuivinen, Maxine Kellogg, Esther Bach, Bernice Cook, Eileen Johnson, Ruby Sturn, Esther Luecht, Theresa Merriam, Anthony Juergens, Alfred Cain, Joe Horvath, Mary Jase-norsky, Elmer Zantello, Mildred Mor-avec, Elizabeth Simko, Stella Wrona, Ruby Rosenberg, Thelma Black, Mar-tha Kolkmainen, Marguerite Rose, Dorothy Smith, Vera Stearns, Lester Harkins, Carol Rosenow, Betty Mit-chell, Evelyn Currin, Floyd Tower, Walter Tower, Billy Szarka, Grace Marie Reed, Margaret Rose.

### Little Nature Studies

*The Wood of the Bow*

EARLY travelers and explorers among the southern Indians made frequent mention in their writings of the bois d'arc, or bow wood, a heavy elastic wood that was a favorite material for the bows of the tribesmen. That bois d'arc was the Osage orange, and the tough wood is still used for making bows by amateur archers of today.

The Osage orange takes the latter half of its name from its green fruit, which closely resembles a true orange. The first half of the name comes from the fact that the tree was first found growing near an Osage Indian village.

The tree is frequently found growing in dense hedges at the present time, where it is kept pruned to the dimensions of a shrub. Its branches thicken to form a dense barrier and all who have encountered it will remember it for the needle-tipped, vicious thorns with which it is thickly armed. These hedges formerly were often used as fences, and it was commonly said that no intruder could

## Candle Lighting Time



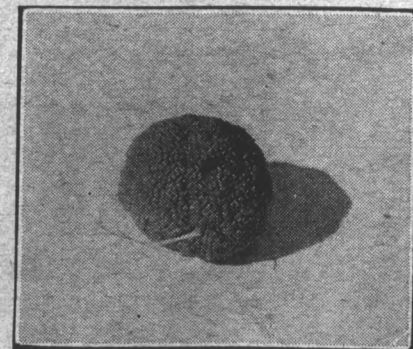
A Bunch of 4 H Club Members at the Club Round-up in the Upper Peninsula

IF anybody imagines that Boys' and Girls' Club Work is on the wane, he ought to visit the annual Upper Peninsula pow wow, at Chatham. Enough potential dynamite is wrapped up in the collective epidermis of these boys and girls to satisfy the most Rooseveltian patriot. Three hundred and seventy-five farm boys and girls were there this year for a week, camping out.

The service which seemed to excite the most interest was the candle-lighting ceremony, which was celebrated August ninth, the first time this has been done in Michigan. Five camp fires were prepared, one large one in the center, and four smaller ones at each corner. The presiding genius of the ceremony was Mr. G. L. Noble, Secretary of the National Committee of Boys' and Girls' Club Work. At a given signal a boy and a girl came forward each carrying a candle. They had gotten these candles at Washington last spring, when they attended the first national camp of boys

and girls' clubs. Anna Flashberger and Irwin Williams were the two lucky ones, and the candle of each was lighted by Mr. Noble. These two then lit the candles of Genevieve Hoppe, Lucile Trombley, Arne Hokkala and Richard Miner, all earnest workers in club activities. As the candle of each was lighted, he turned to his pile of wood and lit it, until, in addition to the parent fire in the center, each of the piles of wood was burning, representing the four H's of club work, Heart, Health, Hand and Home. Mr. Noble spoke briefly, as did N. A. McCune.

Thus the significance of each in lighting some one else's candle of interest and co-operation was brought home to every one present. Mr. Wright and Miss DuBord are getting splendid results from their clubs in the upper peninsula, and together with Mr. Kettunen, the state leader, ought to feel that they are doing some of the most vital and promising work done in the whole agricultural field.



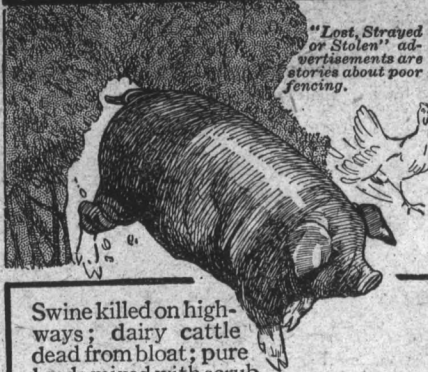
The Fruit of the Osage Orange Is Peculiar and Not Edible

brave their thorns and that not even a pig dared crawl through them.

Despite its name this tree is not a relative of the true orange, and its fruit, which is filled with a milky, sticky juice, is not good to eat.



this hole costs millions



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

### RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

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

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



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

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### Special

Take advantage of the Special Trial Offer in the Flex-O-Glass ad on page 434.—Adv.



DEMAND  
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ASPIRIN

The whole world knows Aspirin as an effective antidote for pain. But it's just as important to know that there is only one genuine Bayer Aspirin. The name Bayer is on every tablet, and on the box. If it says Bayer, it's genuine; and if it doesn't, it is not! Headaches are dispelled by Bayer Aspirin. So are colds, and the; pain that goes with them even neuralgia, neuritis, and rheumatism promptly relieved. Get Bayer—at any drugstore—with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT effect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

### THANKSGIVING CONTEST

I BELIEVE that it would be nice to have some short Thanksgiving stories for the coming Thanksgiving number, and the best place to get them is from our members. For that reason this will be a Thanksgiving story contest. The story may be either of the olden days or of modern times, as long as it contains something of the Thanksgiving spirit. The story should not be over 300 words in length and should be original. You may get suggestions from other sources but the writing of the story should be your own. The writer of the best story will be given a fountain pen; the next prize will be a dandy clutch pencil; the third and fourth and fifth, loose-leaf note books, and the next five, two Michigan Farmer pencils. The contest will close Nov. 11th. Send your stories to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

### READ AND WINNERS

Our old-time contest brought many replies. The question which proved the stumbling block for many was No. 1 in which they gave total butter consumption instead of the individual or per capita consumption. The lucky ten picked from the correct papers are:

#### Fountain Pens

Harold Snyder, R. 3, Ovid, Mich.  
Ruby Marvin, R. 11, Box 97, Charlotte, Mich.

#### Loose-Leaf Note Books

Lydia Rathke, R. 1, Pigeon, Mich.  
Hazel Block, R. 1, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.  
Lorene Campbell, R. 1, Reed City, Mich.

#### Knives

Mildred Shultz, R. 1, Covert, Mich.  
Almeda Dabber, Atlanta, Mich.  
Agnes Kussmaul, R. 4, Lansing, Mich.

Anne Metson, Chassell, Mich.  
Laura Hunt, 110 Fountain St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### The Correct Answers

1. Seventeen and one-half pounds.—394-16.
2. Place in a pan of hot water.—390-12.
3. One hundred degrees.—3-381.
4. Six million.—5-383.
5. Clover.—392-14.
6. On politics.—11-389.
7. \$844,000,000.—7-385.
8. Largely a collection of his public addresses.—11-389.

### A RURAL REFORMER

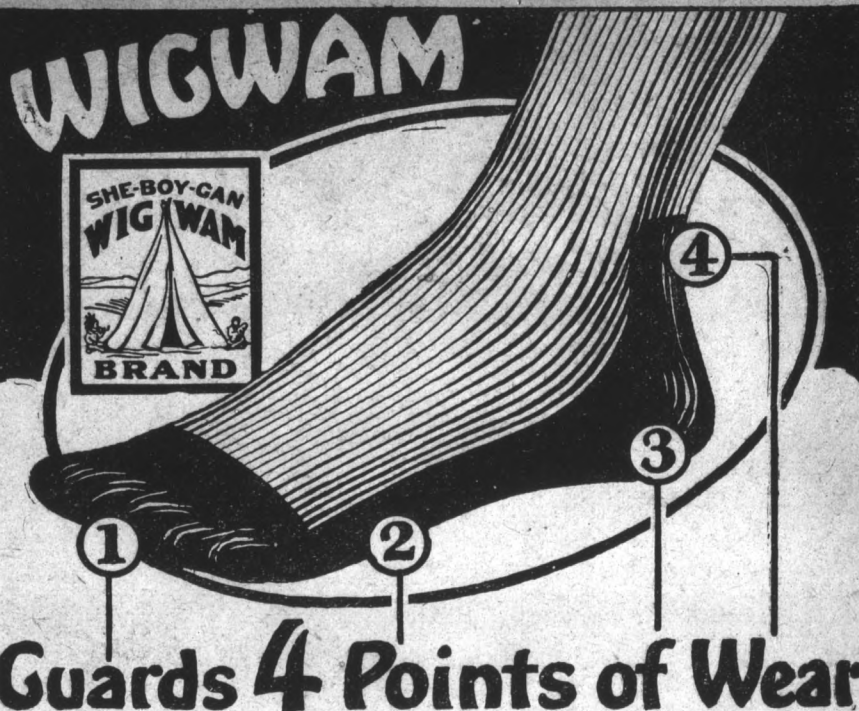
(Continued from page 437)

dox brother saying, as he rises, that all this may be true, but what has religion got to do with it? "Preach the simple gospel and don't dabble in economics or politics." But this is exactly what Amos preached about, and it is this kind of reading you find in the book of Amos. Of course it is couched in terms applicable to his day. He naturally does not say anything about railroads, or oil, or interlocking directorates. But he does have something to say about "they who lie on ivory couches, and sprawl upon their divans, and eat the lambs of the flock, and calves from out of the stall." And he turns in the white heat of righteous anger on those who "turn judgment to wormwood, and cast righteousness to the ground, who hate him that reproves in the gate, and abhor one that speaks uprightly! You persecutors of the righteous, takers of bribes! Yea, the needy in the gate they thrust aside." If the parson talked like that on Sunday morning, some of the brethren in the amen corner would be deprived of their customary nap, wouldn't they? Well, there is nothing like having a preacher who delivers his soul once in a while.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 6

SUBJECT:—Amos Pleads for Justice. Amos 5-1, 2, and 10-15, 21-24. GOLDEN TEXT:—Amos 5-24.

Moslems in Egypt have been urged by their religious officials not to wear European hats and not to adopt other progressive ideas which conflict with their religion.



## Guards 4 Points of Wear

YOU know from experience how fast hosiery wears at the four places shown in the picture. That is where darning ordinarily begins. Wigwam silk and silk-and-wool hose are especially protected at those spots with extra re-enforcements that make them wear. You will always know Wigwam Hosiery by the extra service it gives without sacrificing appearance. Find the Wigwam dealer near you and try a couple pair next time you are in town.

Complete line for all the family, including out-sizes for stout women.

HAND KNIT HOSIERY CO., SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN  
Also Knitters of Wigwam Sweaters

WIGWAM  
SHEBOYGAN



HOSIERY  
WISCONSIN

New  
Batteries  
will make your  
Light Plant  
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For every  
make  
of plant

You can have plenty of lights and plenty of power—all the convenience your light plant was built to give—if you give it strong dependable Universal "Nu-Seal" Batteries to work with.

#### Less care—long life

Big sediment space, visible charging gauge, extra thick plates, fewer fillings—all this saves you trouble, insures long life. "Nu-Seals" cost you no more now and much less in the long run.

#### For EVERY plant

These batteries—the original sealed glass cells—are made in every size and capacity for every light plant ever sold!—Yours! Any!

#### Battery Guide FREE

Big free book that tells you how to care for all batteries. We make farm light, radio and auto batteries for every purpose—this book gives you our expert advice. Send for it. And remember there's a good trade-in allowance on your worn-out batteries. Ask for it—today!

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Paid Auto Experts. Complete course of training in 8 weeks. Satisfaction or money back. Write for big auto book free and special low tuition offer, including R. R. fare and board and free General Electrical Training.  
McSWEENEY Auto, Tractor and Electrical Schools, Dept., 31-S-2, Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio.

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Complete practical courses in ground work and flying, by this reliable Detroit school. Endorsed by Eddie Stinson and other leading aviation authorities. We qualify you to pass Govt. examinations. Day and evening classes. Write or call for information. MICHIGAN STATE AVIATION SCHOOL. Affiliated with Michigan State Auto School. Established 17 years. Dept. 1351, 3729 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Michigan.



**TRY IT 30 DAYS FREE**  
BEFORE YOU BUY

**FACTORY PRICES—SAVE 50%**  
Choice of beautiful cabinets offered

**3 Year Guarantee**

**8 tube one dial MIRACO**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

**MAGNIFICENT TONE—SUPER SELECTIVE—POWERFUL DISTANCE GETTER**

**All Electric or Battery Set!** Yes! Big Discounts to User-Agents

America's big, old, reliable Radio Corporation (8th successful year) guarantees in its big, powerful, latest 6, 7 and 8 tube Miraco sets "the finest, most enjoyable performance obtainable in high grade radios." Unless 30 days' use in your home fully satisfies you a Miraco is unbeatable at any price for beautiful, clear cathedral tone, razor-edge selectivity, powerful distance reception, easy operation, etc.—don't buy it! Your verdict final. Save or make lots of money on sets and equipment—write for testimony of nearby users and Amazing Special Factory Offer.

**Miraco's work equally fine on "AC" electric house current or with batteries.** Take your choice. Many thousands of Miraco

users—whobought after thorough comparisons—enjoy programs Coast to Coast, Canada to Mexico, loud and clear—with the magnificent cathedral tone quality of costliest sets. Don't confuse Miraco's with cheap, "squawky" radios. Miraco's have finest parts, latest approved shielding, metal chassis, etc.—as used in many \$200 sets.

**DEAL DIRECT WITH BIG FACTORY**

Your Miraco reaches you completely assembled, rigidly tested, fully guaranteed. Easy to connect and operate. 30 days trial free. 3 year guarantee if you buy. You take no risk, you insure satisfaction, you enjoy rock-bottom money saving prices by dealing direct with one of radio's oldest, most successful builders of fine metal shielded cabinets.

**7 tube one dial METAL SHIELDED CHASSIS \$49.75 RETAIL LIST**

**Electrify Any Radio with MIDWEST NO-BATTERY Light Socket Power Units**

"A", "B", and "C" power, direct from light socket, without batteries! Write for L—lowest prices and discounts. Units are highest grade—lastingly dependable, quiet in operation, fully guaranteed. Mail coupon!

**Free!** SEND NO MONEY—30 DAYS' TRIAL, Special Wholesale Price Offer to User-Agents, Bank References, testimony of nearby Miraco users—all the proof you want—sent with catalog.

**mail coupon right now!**

**6 tube Super \$36.75 RETAIL LIST**

**MIDWEST RADIO CORP'N**  
Pioneer Builders of Sets  
482-C Miraco Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

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**THIS COUPON IS NOT AN ORDER**

## Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folks

### FARM TRESPASSING

THIS is the season of the year when the city hunters come out to shoot the game that the farmer has fed up and fattened for them the past year. Many of the said hunters cannot really tell, so it seems, the difference between a ring neck and the farmers' chickens.

If the farmer objects to their trespass, they are quite ready to tell him to go to — (censored) and go on their way cutting and breaking down his fences and committing other depredations, all because they have a license to hunt during certain seasons of the year, irrespective of the farmer's rights or ownership. The farm owner has no quick redress, for by the time he can notify the officers, the hunter is away tramping over the fields belonging to someone else.

But if some old mossback or hayseed should go into the city man's yard, or on his premises, and fire off a gun or even pick a flower, he would be arrested in short order and fined or jailed for trespass.

Another recreation indulged in by town people is to organize nutting parties and drive along the highways, and when they spy a nut bearing tree they proceed to strip it without consent of the owner, and quite often they will add some apples, pears or grapes or whatever may suit their fancy.—D. H. Morris.

### A FARM RELIEF

SO MUCH has been said recently about farm relief that I believe Will Rogers was right when he said "the farmers have already been relieved of all they have." Most farmers are in a desperate shape financially, there is no doubt, and their case should be diagnosed and a remedy found. There are thousands of remedies offered, and surely some of them are good. As a farmer I offer my diagnosis and remedies.

We produce too much raw material and not enough of the finished product. It takes a year to produce our raw material and it can be converted into the finished produce in from a few hours to a few days. Raw material never sells high. The finished produce sells from five to fifteen times more than the raw material. It costs about the same to produce the one as it does the other. Wheat at one and one-half cents per pound can be made into flour, then bread the same day and will bring ten cents per pound. Oats at one cent per pound is quickly converted into breakfast food which brings ten to fifteen cents per pound. Cotton, hides, rice, wool, cattle, sheep, hogs and all other farm products go at about the same ratio. His finished products, eggs, fruit, berries, vegetables, etc., are sold through commission merchants and he is at all times at their mercy and they often take the lion's share of his profits.

The remedy is, carry an advertisement in the paper telling what you have and naming a fair price and guaranteeing quality. That will put you in touch with hundreds of consumers who are glad to pay you one-third more for your products than you usually get and it would save them one-third in price. Briefly, you and your customers could divide what the commission man gets. The commission merchant is often the "lost motion" in the farmers' marketing machine.

A partial remedy to the raw material would be to produce more finished products. Make more of the things you

use. J. Howard Cliffe, of Pennsylvania in a recent dairy paper tells how he saved half the cost in filling his silo. It was a farmer who lived near where I was raised who made the first bundle carrier for wheat binder.

It was an Illinois farmer who first thought out the wind wheat stacker. I know a farmer in Arkansas who is making steel bridles, halters, check lines, pole and quarter strops, etc., and they cost less, look better, cooler, more comfortable, stronger and will last many times longer than the best leather harness. His neighbors are also making them. A school boy can make them. I know a farmer in this state who made an iceless refrigerator for his home and it is beautiful and his neighbors are making them also.

Farmers, when they make anything worth while, should write describing it to their farm paper. Most of them are too timid and fear the farm paper would think them presuming. Farm papers are glad to get descriptions of useful things. Write them telling about it, making the letter as brief as possible to do justice to the description. Should some reader wish to make what you describe and not fully understand how to do it, he can get your address from the editor by writing him enclosing postage for a reply. I am sure the persons making the above mentioned articles would be glad to tell anyone how to make them.

It is almost equal to a course in manual training to make an iceless refrigerator, silo filler, bundle carrier, steel harness and hundreds of other useful and labor-saving things on the farm. It saves the money it takes to buy them also. It develops the ingenuity or inventive genius in the boy, gives him more confidence in himself, and raises his ideals. There is as good inventive talent on the farm as elsewhere but, with the farmer buying all his tools, there is not as much chance to develop it. Let us work out our own "farm relief" problems and help each other to do it. Develop our own individual markets and help others to do likewise. Make use of our own labor-saving devices and help others to do the same. Work to reduce the cost of production and increase the prices of our products.—Chas. Crow.

### WHAT GOOD ARE SKUNKS OR MINK?

I WOULD like to ask you and the readers of the Michigan Farmer what good a farmer gets out of skunks and mink. They both kill chickens and birds and mink kill frogs and one frog is worth ten mink to a farmer as far as catching bugs and worms are concerned, and here they go and put a law on mink until 1929. I say let them catch skunks any way they can, dig them out or any way to get them.

The Japanese pheasant will pull more corn, pickles, or melons than a crow. I saw it with my own eyes. Something was pulling my pickles and corn and I watched and found out what it was. Now I think if the law on mink and skunks was open from November 15 until February 29 each year and it was lawful to dig them out, there would be enough left. See what others think of this.—Hugh Brenningstall.

Several typical Scandinavian wooden houses have been transported from Sweden to London and erected there in an experiment to test this type of architecture.

## All Profit, No Loss

Since 1889, the year in which the National Loan & Investment Company was founded, no one who ever placed his money here has lost a cent of his savings, ever had to wait a day for his money if he wanted it, ever failed to receive when due, every cent of dividends his savings earned.

As Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings Association, we are in better position than ever to render this kind of savings service to you—a service that is all profit and no loss, and pays you a regular income in dividends of

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# Live stock AND DAIRYING

## COLLEGE STOCK TO SHOW AT INTERNATIONAL

MICHIGAN State College will show six head of Percherons and six head of Belgian horses at the coming Live Stock International. The Percherons are the get of the good breeding horse, Treviso, and are animals which were produced by the college.

The Belgians are quite largely the offspring of Rubis, the good old sire owned by the Prairie Farm of Alicia, Michigan. Pervenche with her half sisters will make up part of the exhibit. One of these half sisters, Mantita de Rubis, was Junior Champion at Chicago last year and so far this year has gone through to the Grand Championship wherever she has been shown. Other Belgians will be the get of Range Line Phoenix out of such mares as Pervenche.

In the swine exhibit the college will be represented by nine Berkshire, six Duroc Jersey, three Tamworth, three Yorkshire, three Chester White and six Hampshire barrows; all of them bred and fitted by the college.

In sheep the college will show six Hampshire, six Southdown, four Shropshire, four Oxford, three Dorset, and two Rambouillet wethers, and three Dorset ewe lambs and one yearling Shropshire lamb.

In cattle the exhibit will consist of four Shorthorn, two Hereford and five Aberdeen-Angus steers.

## INCREASES PROFITS BY UTILIZING COARSE FEEDS

THE protein content of purchased feeds is generally a good barometer of the price tag which will be attached thereto—high protein—high price, and less protein—lower price. The reason for this is that protein is so essential in the ration of all classes of farm live stock. A study of poor rations found frequently on farms where various classes of live stock are kept, would show that the poor quality of the ration rather than the insufficient quantity offered might be responsible for low and often unprofitable production. While protein is necessary for maintenance and production, adding protein to the ration in many instances calls for added cash output, and "cash output" is the complex that live stock farmers try to avoid even to the extent of decreased production.

Irving Gard, a dairy farmer of northern Indiana, last year had an opportunity to observe the saving to be made from the use of home-grown protein. During the spring, weather conditions were such that a stand of clover could not be obtained. During the fall, the weather was so wet, that the silo could not be filled. Most of the roughage feed for this herd of Holstein cattle had to be made up from the corn plant. Anticipating this, soy beans were planted in all the corn and Illinois number 1319 was used. This is a late variety of beans and, because the foliage is still green at corn cutting time, the loss which occurs where earlier beans are used because of the shattering of the leaves, was almost entirely avoided.

Corn stover pasture or whole bundle fodder are not very palatable and certainly could not be recommended for maximum milk production. In view of experience along this line, Mr. Gard cut all of his corn with a binder, stored considerable of it in his barn and in the barn lot and put all of this corn fodder, mixed with the soy beans through a combined grain and roughage mill. He mixed this recut rough-

age with the grain ration and fed them together. Not only did this mixture make such valuable feed that it was consumed with practically no loss whatever, but the amount of cottonseed meal and linseed oilmeal which had previously been required to feed this herd, was reduced.

Decreased necessary output for purchased feeds; increased utilization of coarse home-grown roughage and arrangement for the growing of soy beans in the corn gave Mr. Gard one of the best yearly incomes he has had since 1921. During the month of December, his whole herd averaged 42 lbs. of fat and this good production was made at a greatly decreased cost compared with that of the previous years.—L. H. Fairchild.

## MICHIGAN LEADING GUERNSEY HERDS

THE following information lists the ten highest producing Guernsey herds in the state of Michigan for the year July, 1926, to July, 1927. The first herd listed ranked tenth among the ten leading herds in the state.

First: The first Guernsey herd to appear in the list of ten high herds in the state belongs to George Dean, member in the Jackson-Parma Association. This herd of eight pure-bred Guernseys averaged 468.6 pounds butter-fat and 9,462 pounds milk testing 4.94%. This is the first year of testing association work in this herd.

Second: Eddie Handrich, member of the Oscoda County Association and owner of ten grade Guernseys, ranked second. This herd produced 452.5 pounds butter-fat and 9,753 pounds milk. The average test for this herd was 4.74%.

Third: Otto Gilmore, member in the Hillsdale No. 2 Association, is the owner of 6 pure-bred Guernseys which averaged 450.9 pounds butter-fat and 8,983 pounds milk, test 5.01%.

Fourth: Wallace Beehler of Berrien County owns the fourth high producing Guernsey herd. This grade herd of 7 cows produced an average of 8,974 pounds milk and 438.3 pounds butter-fat, test 4.91%.

Fifth: James Osborn of Leelanau County is the owner of the fifth high producing Guernsey herd. This herd averaged 8,858 pounds milk and 435.9 pounds butter-fat, test 4.9%.

Sixth: F. E. Stewart has been testing for three years in the Washtenaw County Association. His pure-bred Guernseys averaged 9,641 pounds milk and 435.6 pounds butter-fat, test 4.52%.

Seventh: Harry Kruse for three years a member in the Macomb Association owns four pure-bred Guernseys which have a record of 7,267 pounds milk and 418.6 pounds butter-fat.

Eighth: Ernest Ruehs' pure-bred Guernseys averaged 8,310 pounds milk and 415.3 pounds butter-fat. Mr. Ruehs has been testing for three years in the Kent-South Association.

Ninth: In 1926 William Garrod, member in the Van Buren Association, ranked 8th high in Guernsey herd production. This year Mr. Garrod's herd averaged 414.6 pounds butter-fat and 7,750 pounds milk. The production figures for this herd in 1926 were 7,997 pounds milk and 417.2 pounds butter-fat.

Tenth: Taylor and Jager, members in the West Allegan Association for four years, have a herd of ten pure-bred and grade Guernseys which averaged 8,162 pounds milk and 414.6 pounds butter-fat. The herd tested 4.51%.—A. C. Baltzer.



## 50,000 People Saw De Laval Separators Get Money From Skim-Milk

DURING the past year De Laval Agents in 17 states held hundreds of educational dairy meetings which were attended by more than 50,000 farmers and dairymen. One feature of these meetings was the "Skimming the Skim-Milk Demonstration" to show how much butter-fat the ordinary separator is losing.

Skim-milk from some separator in use in each community was obtained and run through a new De Laval under the complete observation of all in attendance. The cream recovered in this manner was then immediately sent to the local creamery or cream station, was weighed and tested, and a check received for it.

### \$78.00 Per Year Average Loss

In hundreds of such public tests the De Laval Separator never failed to recover butter-fat from the skim-milk. The amounts recovered varied in value from a few cents to over a dollar. The average results show that the separators from which De Laval's skimmed the skim-milk were losing butter-fat at the rate of \$78.00 a year.

Many people were amazed at the separating losses revealed by these tests and asked for individual tests to be made in the same manner on their own separators at their homes. Any separator user can have such a test made and De Laval Agents will loan a new De Laval for such trial.

### Trade in Your Old Separator on a New De Laval

The new De Laval's not only skim cleaner but also have other improvements and refinements. They are the best cream separators ever made and are the crowning achievement in nearly 50 years of separator manufacture and leadership.

With these new features and cleaner skimming you can't afford not to have a new De Laval—especially when you can get a liberal trade allowance on your old machine regardless of age or make. New De Laval's are also sold on easy terms or installments so that you can use them while they are paying for themselves.

See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

### MAIL COUPON

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4620

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600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
61 Beale St., San Francisco

Please send me, without obligation, full information on  
Separator ☐  
Milk ☐  
Milk ☐  
Milk ☐

Name .....

Town .....

State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....

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The base of Corona is extracted from the Wool of the Sheep. An amazing ointment for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Teats and Caked Udder of Cows, or any flesh wound on man or beast, also for Eczema.

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## Rapid Gains!

It's little short of magic the way beef cattle make rapid gains when you feed FOS-FOR-US with their daily rations. That's because farm rations are deficient in the minerals which animals simply must have. Try a few bags of

### FOS-FOR-US Mineral Mixture

You will be surprised at the results which will be apparent almost immediately. And be sure you use FOS-FOR-US which contains only the four essentials which farm rations lack—phosphorus, lime, salt and iodine. No drugs nor price of complexity it costs you less than half the price of complex mixtures and is safe to feed. And, because it saves in feed, it actually costs you nothing to use it. Your dealer will supply FOS-FOR-US. See him today. Make a test of it and you'll buy more.

FOS-FOR-US Mineral Mixture should be fed by spreading 4 oz. over the grain ration of each animal each day, and 2 lbs. in each 100 lbs. of mash.

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431 Main St., Cincinnati, O.  
61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Dept. 20.



## PIG INCUBATOR

NEEDS  
only  $\frac{1}{2}$  the  
**SOWS**  
and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the  
**FEED**



**PERFECTS  
McLEAN  
SYSTEM**

**DOUBLES  
HOG PROFITS**

EVERY bushel of corn you save on your 1928 pig crop boosts your hog profits! You will save  $\frac{1}{2}$  your feed, and get more than double the pigs from the same number of sows or more pigs from only  $\frac{1}{2}$  the sows you ordinarily breed, with the **ECONOMY HOG HOUSE**.

The Hog House with the Patented, Exclusive "PIG INCUBATOR"

Enables you to farrow your first litter in February or March. Saves up to 100% of your pigs even at 10 degrees below zero. This early farrowing helps you make the EARLY fall markets and get HIGHEST PRICES. You can then get another litter in early fall and the "Pig Incubator" will take your pigs through the winter for big cheap gains. This Means 16 to 20 Pigs Per Year Per Sow.

No wonder hog raisers everywhere are deserting old time hog houses for this modern, up-to-the-minute perfect farrowing house which ten minutes work changes into a year's round hog house. "Pig Incubator" Saves the Pigs.

Economy Hog House has six separate pens for sows. Each pen connects with six separate little pig pens into which only the little pigs can go. Central brooder stove with canopy forces heat down into these little pens, heating them to 72-degrees even at ten below. Heats sow pens to 40 degrees. Little pigs stay in their own pens except at feeding time. Sows can't injure them. This is a patented feature and the biggest improvement ever made in hog raising equipment.

**Perfects the McLean System**

Mounted on heavy, weather proofed skids, easily moved; best for owners or renters. Sanitary. Well ventilated with roof ventilator and top ventilating cello-glass windows that let in the growth rays of sun.

**Costs Less Than You Can Build It**

Fully equipped with stove. Comes in sections; two men can put it up in half a day. Built of clear fir and No. 1 dimension lumber. Plan now to double your hog profits in 1928. Send coupon for catalog of Economy Hog House, self feeders, hog waterers, cattle waterers, poultry houses. SEND COUPON

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Send catalog and tell me how I can double my hog profits in 1928 with the "Pig Incubator".

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### Lifetime Satisfaction

MADE of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."

Easy terms—buy now, pay later.

Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.

Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented.

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Makers of  
Silos ☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐  
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# Use Sterilac

## A Sweet Milk Insurance

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

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Send \$1 for Money Back Trial  
Enough for 60 gallons of  
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## MICHIGAN BREEDERS IN SOUTH- LAND

UNMISTAKABLE was the welcome which Dixie accorded the dairy interests of the nation last week when the twenty-first National Dairy Show was held at Memphis, Tenn. Michigan dairymen know much of the scope of the show, its inclusion of the country's finest dairy cattle, the mammoth dairy equipment displayed and the activities of the club and vocational agriculture youngsters; but one must have been there to gauge the extent of interest which the South displayed in dairying last week.

With an attendance of nearly 250,000 visitors, this year's show justified the directorate in taking it "away down South." One day brought 60,000 visitors, which compares most favorably with the attendance that greeted the show last year at Detroit. But the most noticeable feature of the exposition was the interest shown by those who came to see and learn. It was a farmer crowd that filled the exposition buildings, surrounded the judging arena or kept the alleyways of the cattle barns well filled.

And peculiar with the interest of the South was a noticeable lack of breed favoritism. The Jerseys have been in the South longer than other breeds, but impartially the visitors watched the various breeds, asked questions, took a most leisurely view of all that was to be seen, and observers are agreed that they went home impressed. In short the National Dairy Show of 1927 was perhaps the best advertisement that dairying has ever had and the message has fallen on fertile ground, or at least, upon ground that is sadly in need of all the good things which dairying will bring.

### Farmers Interested in Production

Production records excited the greatest amount of interest. Most of these, due to the good business judgment of the breeders and breeder associations, were translated into terms of cash. That always makes interesting reading, and every visitor understood the significance of better breeding, improved rations and the fitting in of dairying to supplement the one-crop systems that have left the South impoverished of fertility and safety in farming operations.

Michigan, as usual, did its full share in this year's show. Aside from the excellent advertising the state received by its cattle, the winnings of Michigan breeders and club folks added to the state's laurels and prestige.

In the 4-H club section the Michigan team placed third with a demonstration on fitting and showing dairy cattle. The South Dakota 4-H demonstration team was first, Nebraska won the 4-H cattle judging contest, while Missouri's vocational agriculture team was high in judging all breeds. In the collegiate judging contest Iowa walked off with the honors for the fourth straight time.

Nearly 1,000 cattle made up the exhibits in the dairy barn. There were 284 Jerseys, 216 Holsteins, 196 Guernseys, 126 Ayrshires and 86 Brown Swiss. The Oaklands, Ann Arbor, was the largest Michigan exhibitor of Jerseys, showing 22 head, and this herd won in every class except three, many times twice in the same class, and among the premier honors was their first prize in the cow class, 5 years and under four, showing Forwards Paradise. It was due largely to this herd also that Michigan stood second in the state herd class, first being won by Tennessee. The herd also was second in the exhibitors' dairy herd class. E. W. Martin, also of Ann Arbor, was the other Michigan Jersey exhibitor.

Five Michigan breeders made exhibits in the Holstein section: A. H. Buhl, Oxford; E. M. Bayne, Romeo;

Detroit Creamery Co.; J. B. Jones, Romeo, and Michigan Reformatory, Ionia. The Detroit Creamery company took highest Holstein honors of the state's exhibitors. They showed the junior champion bull, Decream Calamity Posch, that also took first in the bull class of 1 year and under two. Other winnings of this herd were; third on bull calf, fourth on heifer 18 months to 2 years, and fourth on heifer under one year. J. V. Jones, who showed only three animals, was awarded fourth on his bull, Count Paul Calamity Veeman, showing in the 3 to 4 year old class.

Grand championships were fairly well distributed. For Jerseys the Twin Oaks herd, New Jersey, showed the grand champion bull, Fern's Rochette Noble. The premier Jersey cow was Crieve Hall's Blonde Segunda, from the Crieve Hall Herd, Tennessee.

### Advertises Dairy Business

Both Ayrshire grand championships were won by Strathglass Farm, New York, on Imp. Hobsland White Kind and Imp. Great Cross Snowflake.

The Guernsey championships went to the Larson Canning Co., Wis., and to W. H. Williams, New York; the former showing the bull, Border King of Roberts and the latter the cow Shuttlewick Levity.

New York and Iowa shared championship honors in the Brown Swiss section when Maiden's Vronicka's College Boy, shown by J. Frank Zoller, N. Y., was named grand champion bull. The Iowa Brown Swiss Co. won on their cow, June's College Girl.

Unusual was the winning of the grand championship in the Holstein section of Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld. He won that same honor last year, although sold in the meantime and shown this year by Elmwood Farms of Illinois.

Of peculiar interest to Michigan breeders is the seemingly good advertising which the dairy breeds received. While dairying in general held the spotlight at Memphis, undoubtedly there has been opened vast possibilities for the sale of breeding cattle. With every breed association on the job, and with individual breeders adding to their mailing list, the message of dairying of breeds will be going throughout the great South for years to come.

Equipment exhibitors also were enthusiastic of the sales possibilities as developed at Memphis. Many manufacturers said without qualification that their week had produced better results than they have ever hoped for. And with the equipment displays, the wonderful exhibits of all southern states in displaying the various ways whereby dairying could fit most profitably into southern farming operations, the wonderful story of dairying as told in the U. S. Department of Agriculture display—all these added conviction to the story of the dairy cow as told to Dixie. The dairy interests of the North could have performed no greater service than it has done in taking the National Dairy Show down South.

## MORE GOOD HOLSTEINS COME TO MICHIGAN

AT the recent dispersal of the famous Hollyhock herd of Holsteins at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, Michigan breeders took an active part. The herd sold for an average of \$835 per head. Miss Sarah Jones of Rochester was the purchaser of the largest number. Lakefield Farms of Romeo also purchased three.

### COST OF COW KEEP

THE University of Illinois has taken a survey which reveals that it costs \$164.72 a year to keep a cow and \$2.08 to produce 100 pounds of milk. These figures are the average of those taken from 37 farms.



## Feed

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latter dress 10%  
more.

**WILDWOOD FARMS**  
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### Wallinwood Guernseys

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

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

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

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

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

## AUCTION

November 16-17, 1927

Fond du Lac, Wis.

This is the second sale of **O. G. Clark & Company** at Fond du Lac.

**500 Choice Grades-Holsteins & Guernseys**  
**50 Registered Holstein & Guernsey Bulls**

There will be animals ranging in age from two year olds to mature cows. Fresh cows and close springers will predominate in numbers. The sale will open the morning of the 16th at 9 o'clock and will continue through the day and evening of the 16th and 17th.

Write to **O. G. CLARK, RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC, WIS.,** for further particulars.

## 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 Segia 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.

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**FOR SALE** Young Holstein bull by our ord breeding on both sides, sire and dam. **HILL-CREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Michigan.**

**FOR SALE** 2 young Reg. Holstein cows fresh about Nov. 1st. Real cows. **C. L. and HEBER HULETT, Okemos, Mich.**

**JERSEY COWS** Type with production. 569797, B. M. 514 lbs. fat, 305 days; her daughter 427 lbs. at 2 years, and another daughter 1st Wood-bridge Jersey Show, 1927, 7 in class. Your choice or all 3. Bull ready for service from Pearl. **RAY BAKER, Osseo, Mich.**





More milk, better and cleaner milk. Increased income from your cows and increased net profit. How? Clipped cows is the answer. Hundreds of farmers have proved it to their own satisfaction. And I'll add to that my own iron-clad

### Money-Back Guarantee

that this STEWART clipper will do everything we claim for it—that it will give you cleaner and healthier cows—more milk! Better milk! More profits! And there's but one small cost—no extras—no continuous expense.

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If you're milking four cows or more, you can get your money back in four weeks' time. Others have done it. Ask your dealer or

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Doesn't obligate you for a penny to learn the experience of others, and the big money-making possibilities for yourself. Write me personally, make me prove it, now

—A post card will do. **Andy Olson**  
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**BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS**

Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not re-appeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

**ABSORBINE**  
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No matter how old the case, or how lame the horse, it will pay you to try **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** \$2 a bottle postpaid. Guaranteed—your money back if it doesn't make the horse sound. One application usually enough. For Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone, **Fleming's Spavin Liquid** \$2 a bottle. For Bog Spavin, Splint, Curb, Soft Enlargements, etc. "Home Treatment Livestock Diseases" Free. Our veterinarians prescribe Free for all cases whether Fleming Remedies are indicated or not. Write for Book and FREE advice.

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**BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix**

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

**"Combination" Mills**  
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. 10 sizes—5 to 175 bu. per hour. Handy to operate.

Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator furnished. Circular Free

The D. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

**CATTLE**

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

Registered Jersey Bull cheap for quick sale, solid color, b.l. & c. k. points, good breeding, right in every way. **C. F. JACKSON, Ada, Mich.**

**Stockers & Feeders**

Calves, Yearling & Twos; Hereford Steers & Heifers. Beef Type, dark reds, good grass flesh, most all bunches dehorned, each bunch even in size and show good breeding. Choice Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Few bunches T. B. tested. Will sell your choice from any bunch. State number and weight you prefer 450 to 1000 lbs.

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

**Four Registered Shorthorn Heifers**  
coming fresh in November and December, also two young bulls, all are from good milkers. **AUGUST VALDO, Morley, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3.**

**Three Cars of FEEDER CATTLE**  
Two cars average 800 lbs., one car 600 lbs. **SCOTT CAMPBELL, Merritt, Mich.**

**HOGS**

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

### COW HAS SIX MILKERS—WINS FIFTH PLACE IN BREED

A VARIETY of milkers apparently had no effect on the productive tendency of Gilmore's Diamond Dew 157,648, a pure-bred Guernsey cow owned by George E. Dean, of Albion, Michigan. After standing in a stanchion and running with the herd in pasture for most of her year's record, being handled by half a dozen differ-



ent caretakers, she won fifth place in class F by producing 15,758.7 pounds of milk and 777.0 pounds of butter-fat during the year. Every quart of her milk was sold as baby milk, and the cow was awarded a silver cup for the grand championship at the Albion Dairy Day last August. She dropped a bull calf which was sold to the Hillsdale, Michigan, Guernsey Calf Club.

### DAIRY ITEMS

Owing to the shortage of corn in many sections of the state, dairymen are adding an increased portion of oats to the ration for their cows. Oats make a most excellent dairy feed but they give best results when supplemented with a little corn and a small percentage of protein concentrate.

These rainy days furnish time to get the dairy barn in condition for the winter. There are many things in the average barn that can be repaired or improved to increase the labor efficiency in caring for the milch cows.

A member of the Van Buren Cow Testing Association, Art Reading, has been improving his herd year after year through the help of the tester. Now his cows stand among the first ten in the state as butter-fat producers.

The net pool price of \$2.75 for milk testing 3.5 paid by the Dairymen's League of New York state is claimed by the officials of that organization to be the highest September price ever paid for milk by a farmers' co-operative organization.

### THE ANSWERS

By these answers you can check up and see how many of the "Ask Me Another" questions printed on a forward page of this issue, you have answered correctly.

1. Third place.
2. The 1922 estimate of the U. S. Forest Service placed it at 39,000,000,000 feet.
3. Fifty-five.
4. Muskegon State park has 1,000 acres and is located seven miles west of Muskegon on Lake Michigan.
5. 9,000 for the entire territory of Michigan.
6. On moderate or steep slopes the native soil creeps slowly downward by the action of gravity, frost or rain and accumulates in the valleys. Such slowly moving soil masses are called colluvial soils.
7. Five-eighths of a mile.
8. In 1825.
9. There are 2,240 pounds.
10. Black.

Insufficient methods of screening homes are said to be largely responsible for the high number of malaria rats in rural districts of this country.

**WM. LOUDEN**  
Holds the first patent ever granted by U. S. Government on a Manure Carrier.

**LOUDEN MANURE CARRIER**

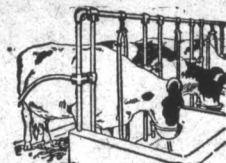
**No More Wheelbarrow Drudgery for Me!**

You too can ease up the hardest job of the barn—take the drudgery out of it—and save time. Send the coupon below for full information on the Loudon Manure Carrier.

Used 365 days every year. John Rissler, Durand, Wis., says: "I wouldn't trade mine for a good grain binder if I couldn't get another. My 11-year-old boy easily cleans the barn every morning". P. Winkelman, Granville, N. D., says: "It makes the care of cows and horses a pleasure instead of drudgery". Hundreds of letters like these.

### LOUDEN Labor-Saving Barn Equipment

Fill out the coupon now—while you are thinking about it—for the latest news about the labor-saving and profit-making results from using Loudon Barn Equipment. Durable built and reasonably priced. Loudon Steel Stalls and Stanchions keep cows securely and comfortably in their places—permit them to lie down and get up easily, in "pasture-comfort". Individually or lever operated. Loudon Water Bowls promptly increase the milk yield and pay for themselves in a few weeks. Save turning cows out to icy tank water—make more money.



We have an easy Pay-From-Income plan for installing this better equipment. Mention if you desire details.

**The Loudon Machinery Company**  
1913 Court St. (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa  
Albany, N. Y. Toledo, O. St. Paul, Minn. Los Angeles, Cal.

### WRITE FOR PRINTED MATTER ON—

Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks, Bull, Cow and Calf Pens, Manger Divisions, Cupolas, Ventilating Systems, Bull Staff, Hay Tools, Power Hoists, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Roof Windows, Hog House Equipment.

### MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Louden, 1913 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa  
Send me postpaid, without obligation, information on Loudon—

- ☐ Manure Carriers ☐ Stalls and Stanchions  
☐ Water Bowls ☐ Barn Plan Helps  
☐ Complete Ventilating Systems

Name.....  
Town.....  
RFD..... State.....

I have..... cows..... horses

### M. CARTER COMPLETE DISPERSAL

Of His Entire Herd of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Wednesday, November 9th, Flint, Mich.

This herd includes the herd sire which is from the highest cow testing herd in the state last year and is a very straight individual. There are 21 granddaughters of Flint Hengerveld Lad, the bull that was at the head of the Pontiac Herd until he died and was the grand champion of Michigan for two successive years; in fact, their sire Segis Flint Hengerveld Lad is a full brother to the grand champion in 1922. Some of these are fresh, some springers and some open heifers, a number of granddaughters of King Ona and Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld is also in the offering. The sale will be held at the farm 2 miles west from the end of car line on West Court St., Flint, Mich., on Beacher Road.

For catalogs write GUY E. DODGE, Mgr., Clio, Mich.

### 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.

### 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 Bias & 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, Dansville, Mich.**

**O. I. C. HOGS on time** Write for Hog Book

Originators and most extensive breeders.

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

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

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

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

**Poland China Public Hog Sale** Wednesday, Nov. 16th, will sell 40 head of high class spring boars and gilts. Wait and buy the real kind. **W. E. LIVINGSTON, 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.**

**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.**

### 700 Breeding Ewes

**FOR SALE—200** choice black faced yearling ewes, 500 choice black faced ewes yearlings, 2s, 3s and 4 year olds, mixed. Prices reasonable. Write or wire us for further information. **ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, So. Rockwood, Mich.** Only 25 miles south of Detroit, Mich., on motor bus and car lines.

**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

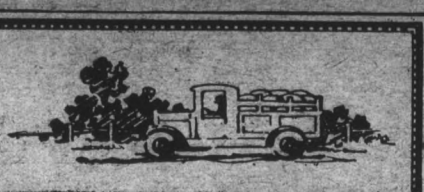
Quality rams at farmer prices, also two tried sires. **H. D. WOODWORTH & SONS, Potterville, Mich., (Eaton Co.)**

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 449





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, November 1

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.37; No. 2 white \$1.36; No. 2 mixed at \$1.35.

Chicago.—December \$1.25½; March \$1.28½; May \$1.31.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.36@1.37.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 92c; No. 3 yellow 90c; No. 4 yellow 88c.

Chicago.—December 83½c; March 87½c; May 90c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 54½c; No. 3 white 52c.

Chicago.—December 47½c; March 49½c; May 49½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2 \$1.09.

Chicago.—December 98½c; March \$1.01½; May \$1.02½.

Toledo.—\$1.09.

### Beans.

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

New York.—Pea domestic at \$6.00@ \$6.50; red kidneys \$6.75@7.50 to the wholesalers.

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

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 83c; feeding 74c.

### Seeds.

Detroit domestic seeds.—Cash \$17.60; December \$17.60; February \$15.50; March \$17.60; cash alsike \$15.40; December alsike at \$15.50; January alsike \$15.70; February \$15.90; timothy at \$2.00; December \$2.05; March \$2.20.

### 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 \$35; fancy middling at \$41; cracked corn at \$42; coarse corn meal \$40; chops \$39 per ton in carlots.

### WHEAT.

Enormous deliveries of wheat by Canadian producers as a result of favorable weather which permitted threshing to proceed has been the chief bear factor in the wheat market recently. Prices dropped early last week to a new low point for the season, showing an extreme loss of 29 cents from the peak of early August. A rally followed but there is no indication that the market is ready for any important upswing. Deliveries of wheat in western Canada have been running over 7 million bushels a day recently which is the largest volume on record.

Summaries of world supply and demand, based on the official forecasts of yields in various countries, show a safe balance on the side of supply. This is the reason for the decline in prices which has already occurred. Obviously, the bearish factors have been largely discounted. The market may go somewhat lower, however, before a seasonal turning point is reached, and, at best, it is doubtful if much improvement will be seen until a substantial fraction of the Canadian crop has been sold for export.

### RYE.

Exports of rye from July 1 to October 22 totalled 14.8 million bushels which is a little over half of the theoretical surplus. Thus far, the exports have taken care of the new crop movement, so that the visible supply is about one million bushels less than five weeks ago. Reports from Germany show that a substantial fraction of the rye crop in that country is unfit for milling.

### CORN.

After showing stability for a week, corn prices softened again and declined to a new low point for the season. The December delivery at Chicago has dropped nearly 40 cents from the high point in mid-summer. The market is back to the level from which the upturn of last spring started and at which the bulk of the 1926 crop was sold last fall and winter.

In view of the extent of the decline and the fact that the total supply of corn this year probably will be small-

ler than last year, it is logical to believe that the market will stop the downward trend shortly. It is possible that the 1927 crop will prove to be larger than the 1926 crop, but any increase in that way should be more than offset by the smaller carryover. Reports of disappointing husking returns may have some stimulating effect on prices. The movement of old corn in volume probably has come to an end and it will be another month or six weeks before much new corn will be marketed. Some export business has been consummated during the past week and still more probably will be done if prices remain on this low level.

### OATS.

The oats market shows a little more strength than corn. The after-harvest movement has taken place without building up much of a visible supply and stocks at Chicago are quite moderate. Prices are somewhat higher than last year, however, and with corn back on a reasonable basis, it is doubtful if oats prices will advance unless the corn market takes the lead.

### BEANS.

Warm weather has held bean consumption in check and caused a slow demand resulting in a decline in prices. C. H. P. whites are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.35 per hundred pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Farmers are not free sellers and with cold weather due soon, conditions are likely to change in the direction of a stronger market.

### SEEDS.

The recent improvement in red clover seed prices has led farmers to expect some further appreciation in values and offerings are not large. The movement of alsike clover seed also has been slower than usual due to unfavorable weather for hulling and unwillingness of growers to sell at prevailing prices which on October 11 averaged \$21.15 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with \$25.28 on the corresponding date a year ago. Reports from abroad of heavy rains during the past two months do not indicate a favorable outlook for the red clover seed crop and prices of imported seed are strengthening. The

selling spree of timothy seed apparently has come to an end, and the market is showing some improvement.

### FEEDS.

Feed markets were unsettled early last week, but has been holding practically steady in the last few days. Pastures are in better condition than is usual so late in the fall, reducing to some extent the demand for concentrates. Tankage has advanced again to the level of a month ago.

Chicago.—Bran, \$28.25; standard middlings, \$29.25; hominy feed, \$33.50; gluten feed, \$35.20; old process oil meal, 34%, \$48; tankage, 60%, \$65; cottonseed meal, 43%, \$44.

### HAY.

More liberal offerings of hay resulted in an easier market last week. Medium and lower grades made up a large part of the arrivals. Good pastures are still available in many sections, restricting the demand for hay. Good quality hay sells readily, but lower grades are hard to move except at concessions.

### POTATOES.

The potato market weakened a little last week as shipments from Minnesota exceeded all previous records and supplies from other sections were heavy. Digging has progressed rapidly during the recent mild weather and warehouses in many sections are filled with potatoes for farmers who expect higher prices later in the season. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

### EGGS.

The egg market was officially reported to be lower last week, although the supply of really fresh stock was smaller than at any time this season, and buyers paid sufficiently high premiums to equal the prices of a week ago. Offerings of undergrade eggs which must compete with storage eggs of better quality and of the same price are liberal and sell at a wide discount under top grades. Receipts of eggs generally are light and as yet there is no indication of any increase in country collections. Prices are likely to work higher during the next

month as supplies continue to decline.

Chicago.—Eggs: fresh firsts, 35@40c; extras, 47@48c; ordinary firsts, 26@32c; dirties, 20@26c; checks, 20@24c. Live poultry: Hens, 21½c; springers, 22½c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 22c; geese, 18c; turkeys, 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs: Fresh firsts 35@41c. Live poultry: broilers, 20@24c; heavy hens, 23@24c; light hens, 15c; roosters, 16c; geese, 20c; ducks, 21@23c.

### BUTTER.

The butter market sold sharply lower early last week, but prices soon rallied. Receipts failed to show any increase as compared with a week ago, and production reports indicated some decline in output. Supply and demand, on the whole, are fairly well in balance. Storage reserves are still large, but consumptive demand is of broad proportions and it is generally believed that all the butter left in storage can be absorbed if prices are not pushed too high.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago, 46½c; New York, 48c; Detroit, 40@42½c per lb.

### APPLES.

The apple market is gradually improving with small advances generally reported at shipping points. Most varieties of western apples are less plentiful than was expected and shipments from the Northwest have slowed down. Illinois and Michigan A 2½ inch Jonathans are selling at \$7 to \$8 a barrel at Chicago.

### GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, \$1@1.10 bu; onions, 60@70c bu; cauliflower, \$1@1.50 flat; spinach, \$1@1.25 bu; cabbage, white, 60@70c bu; red, 75c@1 bu; carrots, beets, turnips and rutabagas, 75c bu; celery, 20@40c doz; apples, Spies, \$1.75@2.50 bu; Delicious, \$2.50@3.00; McIntosh, \$2.50@3; Jonathans, \$1.75@2.25; Snows, \$2; various other varieties, \$1.25@2; Kieffer pears, best, \$1@1.25 bu; poorer, 75c; wheat, \$1.14 bu; beans, \$4.60 cwt; rye, 80c bu; pork, 12@14c lb; beef, 6@16c lb; veal, 15@18c lb; lamb, 17@22c lb; mutton, 12@14c; hens, Leghorns, 13@15c lb; heavy hens, 18@22c lb; chickens, 18@22c lb; spring ducks, 18@20c lb; turkeys, 35c lb; eggs, 45@48c doz; butter-fat, 48c lb.

### DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples, 80c@4.00 bu; bagas, 75c@1.00 bu; beets, 75c@1.25 bu; cabbage, 40@50c bu; curly cabbage, 50@60c bu; red, 60@75c bu; cantaloupes, 75c@1.00 bu; carrots, 60@75c bu; cauliflower, \$1.00@2.50 bu; celery, Kalamazoo, 25c@1.00 doz; local, 25c@1.00 doz; eggs, wholesale, white, 45@50c doz; brown, 42@45c doz; retail, 50@60c doz; egg plant, 90c@1.25 bu; head lettuce, 75c@1.25 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, \$1.00@1.50 bu; pears, \$2.00@3.75 bu; red peppers, 75c@1.00 bu; potatoes 50@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, 25@26c lb; geese, 25c lb; dressed poultry, 35@40c lb; ducks, 45c lb; radishes, 75c@1.25 bu; horseradish, \$4.50@6.00 bu; spinach, 75c@1.00 bu; squash, Italian, 50c@1.00 bu; Hubbard, 75c@1.00 bu; turnips, \$1.00@1.50 bu; 30@75c doz. bchs; tomatoes, \$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. cases; watermelons, \$1.00@1.25 bu; celery cabbage, \$1.00@1.25 bu; turnips greens, 50@75c bu; mustard, 50@60c bu; pumpkins, 75c@1.00 bu; veal, 22@24c lb.

### COMING LIVE STOCK SALES

#### Holsteins.

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

Nov. 14—Julius Neifert, Flat Rock, Mich.

#### Holsteins—Guernseys

Nov. 16-17—O. G. Clark & Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.

#### Poland Chinas

Nov. 16—W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Application of wireless apparatus to study of nerve currents may enable neurologists to learn more about the conduction of nerve impulses through the body.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 1

### DETROIT.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 121. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings

dry-fed	\$10.50@14.00
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@6.50
Cutters	5.00@5.50
Canners	4.50@5.25
Choice light bulls	6.00@7.75
Bologna bulls	6.00@7.00
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 329. Market 50c lower. Best \$15.00@15.50 Others 7.00@14.50

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,885. Market steady. Best lambs \$13.25@13.50 Fair lambs 11.00@11.75 Light to common lambs 6.00@9.50 Fair to good sheep 5.50@6.50 Buck lambs 7.00@11.75 Culls and common 2.00@3.00 Yearlings 8.00@10.50

#### Hogs.

Receipts 2,069. Market steady, 10c higher. Mixed hogs \$10.00@10.10 Pigs, 135-lb. 8.50 Roughs 8.00@8.25 Good yorkers, 135-160-lb. 5.00 Stags 7.25 Bucks 8.00@9.00 Mixed heavies 7.00@9.50

### CHICAGO.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 25,000. Market uneven, steady to 50c lower than Monday's average; tops \$10.20; several loads

230-280-lb. at that price; bulk desirable 210-300-lb. \$9.75@10.15; good and choice 170-200-lb. \$9.15@9.75; most 130-160-lb. \$8.00@9.00; bulk packing sows \$8.00@8.40; best light weights \$8.50@8.60; pigs \$7.50@8.00.

#### Cattle

Receipts 11,000. Market killing classes generally steady; grain fed steers, all weights, mostly active; in between grades slow, uneven; killing quality very plain; good market on stockers and feeders; vealers 50c lower to packers, strong, early to outsiders; best heavy steers \$17.75; meager supply eligibles to sell at \$6.50 up; bulk vealers \$12.00@12.50 to big packers; up to \$15.00 to outsiders; weighty sausage bulls up; tops \$7.45.

#### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 9,000. Market unevenly steady, 15c lower than Monday; rang-ers active; bulk feeding lambs \$13.50@13.75; best held around \$14.00; buck lambs rejected; some loads 110-130-lb. \$11.50; culls \$10.00@10.75; good fat clipped lambs held above \$11.50; good wool comebacks \$15.50, sheep steady; buck ewes \$6.00@6.50; feeding lambs uneven; bulk \$13.50@14.00.

### BUFFALO.

#### Hogs

Receipts 1,000. Hold over 4:17; market steady to 10c higher; 220-240-lb. \$10.25; most 180-210-lb. \$10.10@10.15; few 260-300-lb. hold over 100-170-lb. \$9.65; pigs quotable \$8.50@9.00; packing sows \$8.00@8.50.

#### Cattle

Receipts 100. Market steady; few old cutters to medium cows \$3.75@6.50.

#### Calves

Receipts 100. Market steady; top vealers \$15.50; culls and common \$9.00@12.00.

#### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 600. Hold over 9; market steady; good to choice lambs largely \$13.50; culls and common \$9.00@10.50; fat ewes \$5.50@7.00.



## HOG MARKET ON THE TOBOGGAN

THE hog market has been on the toboggan recently, average prices at Chicago losing \$2 in the last two weeks. Choice butcher hogs declined about \$1.90, but packing sows have declined \$2.25 to \$2.50. This is most of the break which was to be expected up to December or whenever the winter packing basis is reached. The market may stabilize, or rally temporarily, before going lower.

Receipts of hogs have increased in the last few weeks, and are beginning to run ahead of the corresponding dates a year ago. Eastern shipping demand on mid-western markets has been scanty. Storage stocks have not been as well cleaned up as would be desirable before the new packing season starts but they have been cut down enough to make packers ready to see lower hog prices.

For the fall and winter, an increase of possibly 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 head in the market supply over the corresponding period last year seems probable in view of the estimated increase in the pig crop last spring and the smaller losses from cholera. This would be a gain of six to eight per cent. Owing to the gain in the corn crop, average weights will compare more favorably with last year than was anticipated earlier in the season.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**Jackson County**—Our corn crop has fairly well matured although the quality is poor. Beans were of good quality but the yield is not large. Late apples are a fair crop. Fall seeding looks good. Although no corn borer is present in this locality, farmers are keeping things cleaned up.—J. W.

**Ottawa County**—Corn was a small crop, also potatoes. Fall seeding is looking good for both wheat and rye. Wheat is selling at \$1.25; corn 90c; oats 55c.—J. H.

**Osceloa County**—About 75% of the corn crop matured. If farmers take proper care of the seed corn there should not be any scarcity next spring in this locality. Potatoes were about half a crop compared with the average for the last five years. Pasture is in good condition. Cows and other live stock are doing well. Beans were small yield but the quality was fine. A cattle show was held at Reed City last week and much interest was shown by the farmers. Farmers are hauling potatoes to storage and doing fall plowing. Fall seeding is looking fine.—A. Z.

**Cass County**—About a quarter of the corn crop here matured. Wheat and rye are looking fine. Potatoes were a short crop. This is not a potato community.—C. B.

**Kent County**—Corn crop was small. Beans are of good quality, with yield around ten bushels per acre. It was too dry for our sugar beets. Buyers are paying \$3.00 per hundred for apples. Cloverseed was very good. Wheat is looking fine. Little repair work is being done.—C. B.

**Missaukee County**—Fully a third of the corn crop matured here. Potato harvest is nearly complete. The quality on light soil is very good. A few fields were destroyed by early frost. Farmers are getting 75c a bushel with the price advancing. Sugar beets were a light crop. Cloverseed was a good crop and the quality was fine. Wheat and rye are looking well. Stock is in good condition. Hogs are sold

at the farm at \$10 per cwt., buyers trucking them away. Cattle bring from 5c to 9c. More building repair than usual.—H. S.

**OIL BURNING TANK HEATER**

Burns with intense BLUE FLAME. No ashes, smoke, or sparks. Safe, convenient, practical. Keeps water in stock tanks at proper temperature in zero weather for only 1/2¢ per hour. 11th successful year. Will last a life time. Two sizes—regular 2-burner and Junior one-burner. Write today for complete information, prices, and letters from satisfied users of the Clover Leaf Tank Heater.

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

## CATTLE

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

## SHEEP

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

**Oxford Downs** sired by McKerrons 5487 and 3713. ewes and rams. Write Wm. VanSickle, Deckerville, Mich., R. 2.

**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.

**Breeding Ewes** for sale. Shropshire and Hampshire grades, all yearlings, in car lots. Also other breeds and ages. Fresh supplies monthly. V. B. Furniss, Nashville, Mich.

## TURKEYS

If you expect to have Turkeys to sell at Thanksgiving and Christmas, write to

**DETROIT BEEF CO., 1903 Adelaide St., Detroit**

for market prices, instructions for dressing and general information regarding them. **Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit.**

## 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 partment 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	25.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.54	26.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	27.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	28.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	29.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	30.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	31.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	32.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	33.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	34.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	35.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	36.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	37.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	38.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	39.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	40.....	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

**IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY** of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

**225 ACRES AT \$21 ACRE**—Equipped. On Improved Rd. Well developed money-maker, easy to market. crops, advantages handy; 90 acres fertile cultivation, large pasture with creek and spring, 40 acres wood and timber; nice variety fruit; good 12-room furnace-heated house, painted basement barn, silo, etc., bldgs. insured for \$3,500 and price for all only \$4,750 with horses, harness, implements, buzz saw outfit, hay, etc., thrown in for quick settlement affairs; part cash. Elwood Madsen, Strout Agency, Corner 5th and River Sts., Ewart, 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. 381 Kansas, Topeka, Kansas.

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

**ANOTHER FARM BARGAIN**, 41 acres ideal for dairy, well fenced, bungalow, garage, fruit, 1/2 acre strawberries and raspberries, 4 miles to Gladwin, good schools and markets. Price \$1,600 part cash, balance 6%. U. G. Reynolds, sells farms, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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 woolly type. DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Mich., R. 4.

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

**REGISTERED ENGLISH BEAGLES**, 5 choice males, two months old, nicely marked, your choice for \$25. Clyde Godfrey, Jonesville, Mich.

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

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

## GOATS

**MILK GOATS**, pure Toggenburg and grades, bred to freshen in February and March, \$35 to \$60. Recently purchased from the famous Chas. A. Stevens herd. Otis K. Colby & Son, St. Joseph, Mich., R. 1, Box 83.

## MOTORCYCLES

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

## MATTRESSES

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

## FRUIT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK

**PEACH TREES**, \$5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters, by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

## SEEDS

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

## TOBACCO

**SPECIAL OFFER**—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1; 10, \$1.75; Cigars 50 for \$1.95; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

**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; 10, \$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 29 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS**, Pullets and Hens. All from our free range poultry farm. June pullets at \$1.00. May hatched at \$1.20. Good laying pullets at \$1.40. Yearling hens 90c. A fine male bird free with every 50 order. Village View Poultry Farm, No. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

**BARY CHICKS**—You can buy your early hatched chicks right here in Michigan. First hatch January 15. Also looking orders now for spring delivery at special discount. Send for catalog and prices. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farms, Box 28, Holland, Michigan.

**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.

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

**READY-TO-LAY** S. C. Black Minorca pullets, same lines as our winners, \$16 a dozen. Faraway Farms, Silver Lake, Indiana.

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

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

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

**CHOICE** Mammoth White Pekin Ducks and Drakes, \$2.00 each. Thomas Steel, Marshall, Mich.

## 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. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

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

**FOR SALE**—Mighty fine Mammoth bronze turkeys, the birds that satisfy. \$9-\$12. Hens \$5-\$7. Ralph W. Alkire, Bear Lake, Mich., R. 2.

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

**MAY HATCHED** White Holland turkeys, toms \$7, hens \$5. A. E. Shier, Wolverine, Mich.

## HELP WANTED

**DRIVER SALESMAN**—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

## AGENTS WANTED

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

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

**Nothing Like It For Service In Cold Weather**

The Old Reliable

**Brown's Beach Jacket**

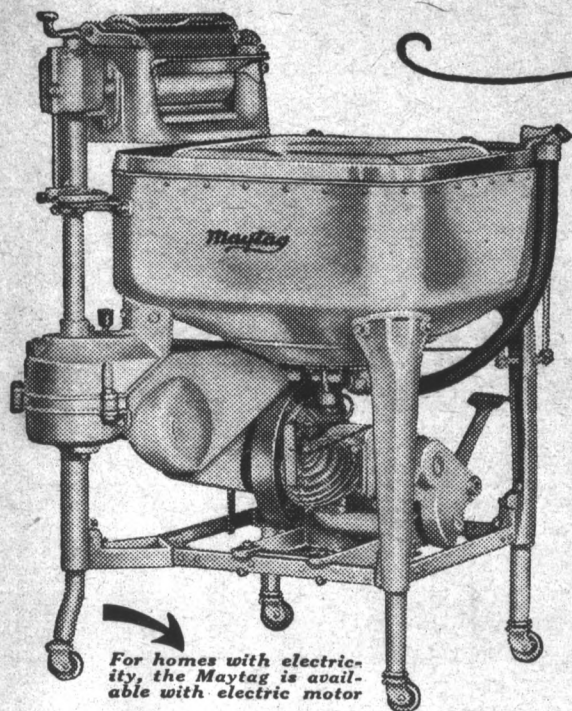
Keeps out cold and wind, wears like iron, doesn't interfere with work or play. Will not rip, ravel or tear, can be washed and keeps its shape. Just the garment for the outdoor man. Made in three styles—coat with or without collar and vest.

Ask your dealer.

**BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY**  
Worcester, Massachusetts



# Announcing the NEW MAYTAG



For homes with electric-  
ity, the Maytag is avail-  
able with electric motor

## FREE TRIAL

Wash with a New Maytag without cost or obligation. Simply phone or write a Maytag dealer. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

F-10-27

**A** GAIN the Maytag writes washer history! Over a million owners, including many farm homes, have testified that the Maytag Gyraroom Washer, introduced five years ago, was the height of perfection in washers. Now five years of research work have produced a new and still better Maytag—a washer as far in advance of the times as the former Maytag was five years ago.

## An Improved Gasoline Multi-Motor

For over ten years the famous Maytag Multi-Motor has solved the washer problem for farm homes without electricity. The Multi-Motor on the New Maytag embodies engineering refinements that make it the most modern small gasoline power unit available. It is a part of the washer—not a separate unit with belts to line up. The housewife can start and operate it as easily as she can an electric motor, and it is quite as compact, simple and noiseless.

The New Maytag has a Roller Water

Remover with a flexible top roll and a firm bottom roll. Its larger working surface hugs every fold of the clothes, giving greater efficiency without pressing in hard-to-remove wrinkles and without danger to buttons or laces. It has Safety Automatic Feed Board, self-reversing drainboard and self-adjusting tension.

See a New Maytag—the only washer with a roomy, lifetime, cast-aluminum tub; that does a big washing in an hour or two without hand-rubbing anything.

"I want to give every home an opportunity to try my greatest achievement—the NEW Maytag. It sets a New Standard in Washers"

*L. Maytag*



THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

(Founded 1894)

Indianapolis Branch; 923 North Capitol Ave., Indianapolis Ind.

Deferred Payments  
You'll Never Miss

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Adrian	Wilcox Hdwe. Co.	
Alabaster	D. E. Christenson	
Albion	Albion Maytag Co.	
Alma	Alma Maytag Co.	
Almont	Lapeer County Maytag Co.	
Alpena	Alpena Maytag Co.	
Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor Maytag Store	
Atlanta	Claude L. Blamer	
Bad Axe	Slack Bros.	
Bangor	J. G. Miller & Son	
Battle Creek	Battle Creek Maytag Co.	
Bay City	Walton-Morse Shop	
Beaverton	A. T. Brown, Jr.	
Benton Harbor	Cutler & Downing	
Berville	Parker Electric Co.	
Big Rapids	Bennett Electric Co.	
Birmingham	Hawthorne Electric Co.	
Blanchard	N. C. Mason	
Brant	A. J. Locke	
Britton	Alexander Gibson	
Brown City	Lorn Koyl	
Buchanan	Hamilton Anderson Co.	
Burnips	John Hoeksema	
Cadillac	Kryger-Currier Furn. Co.	
Caledonia	Wenger & Clemens	
Capac	John A. Bower	
Carleton	E. W. Hartwig	
Caro	Fred J. Purdy	
Cassopolis	Hamilton Anderson Co.	
Cedar Springs	John Buecus	
Centerline	Rinke Hdwe. Co.	
Chelsea	Chelsea Hardware Co.	
Chesaning	Chesaning Electric Co.	
Clare	The Clare Hdwe. & Implt. Co.	
Coloma	Coloma Hdwe. Co.	
Columbiaville	R. C. Osborne	
Coopersville	Durham Hdwe. Co.	
Covert	E. C. Vanderboegh	
Crystal	Joe E. Price	
Crosswell	C. W. Lindke	
Davidsburg	Clyde A. Nelsey	
Decatur	H. C. Waters & Co.	
Deekerville	Stoutenburg & Wilson	
Detroit	Maytag Detroit Co.	
Dowagiac	Hamilton Anderson Co.	
Drayton Plains	Noble N. Phelps	
Dundee	Cauchie & Gray	
East Tawas	Roy Robey	
Elkton	George Wilson & Son	
Elmira	S. J. Burdo, General Store	
Elsie	M. E. Williams	
Ewart	Bregenzler Hdwe. Co.	
Farmington	N. J. Eisenlord & Son	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Fennville	Dickinson Bros.	
Fenton	E. A. Lockwood	
Flat Rock	M. F. Keenan	
Flint	The Flint Maytag Co.	
Fowlerville	Will Sidell & Son	
Frankfort	Mauseth & Luxford	
Fraser	Arthur H. Schneider	
Freeland	Bench & Burnett	
Fremont	Henry VanTatenhove	
Gaylord	John M. Brodie	
Goodells	Lewis W. McCue	
Grand Haven	Grand Haven Maytag Co.	
Grand Rapids	Maytag Grand Rapids Co.	
Hale	Nunn's Hdwe.	
Hamilton	Harry J. Lampen	
Harbor Beach	William Glass	
Hart	R. J. Wietzke	
Hartford	J. W. Walker Hdwe.	
Hemlock	J. E. Fuller	
Hesperia	Husband & Anderson	
Holland	DeVries & Dotubos	
Holly	Seeley & Patterson	
Homer	Albion Maytag Co.	
Hopkins	Vern A. Washburn	
Howell	Charles H. Sutton Hdwe.	
Hudson	H. T. Dillon & Co.	
Ida	N. A. Welpert and Sons	
Imlay City	Lapeer County Maytag Co.	
Ionia	Ionia Maytag Co.	
Jackson	Jackson Maytag Co.	
Jonesville	Olin M. Beebe	
Lake Odessa	LaDue & Snyder	
Lakeview	Wood Hardware	
Lamb	L. H. Fitz	
Lansing	Lansing Maytag Co.	
Lapeer	Lapeer County Maytag Co.	
Lawrence	J. Thompson and Son	
Linden	M. W. Johnson	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Linwood	T. J. Wright	
Leonard	Frank Hdwe. Co.	
Ludington	Palm Furniture Co.	
Mancelona	Schroeder Furniture Co.	
Manchester	R. E. Robinson	
Marine City	Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.	
Marion	Marion Hdwe. Co.	
Marlette	A. R. Schlichter	
Marshall	Albion Maytag Company	
Maybee	C. & G. Hochradel	
Memphis	Haight's Hdwe.	
Merrill	Alex. McDonald	
Metz	Philip Sytek	
Middleton	Middleton Hardware Co.	
Midland	H. C. Eastman	
Midland	Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co.	
Milan	Geddis & Norcross	
Millford	Reid Hdwe. Co.	
Millington	Fred B. Willis & Co.	
Minden City	Frank E. Mahon	
Mio	Orvin Kurtz	
Monroe	Monroe Maytag Co.	
Montague	W. C. Snyder	
Morenci	DeMeritt Hdwe. Co.	
Mt. Clemens	Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.	
Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Maytag Co.	
Muir	Branyan Hdwe. Co.	
Muskegon	Muskegon Maytag Co.	
New Baltimore	Fountain Electric Co.	
New Boston	R. E. Krause	
Niles	Hamilton Anderson Co.	
North Branch	Daniel Orr & Sons	
Northville	J. N. VanDyne	
Onsted	Glancy Bros.	
Otsego	The Jones Hdwe. Co.	
Ovid	Marshall & Olson	
Oxford	Johnson Hdwe. Co.	
Parma	Geo. W. Hunn	
Paw Paw	H. C. Waters & Co.	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Perrinton	E. H. Lucas	
Petersburg	A. C. Graessoph & Son	
Petoskey	A. Fochtman Dept. Store	
Pewamo	Pewamo Hdwe. Co.	
Pigeon	E. Paul & Son	
Plymouth	Connor Hdwe. Co.	
Pontiac	Pontiac Maytag Co.	
Port Huron	Port Huron Maytag Co.	
Prairieville	F. J. Hughes	
Redford	C. K. Krugler & Co.	
Reed City	C. R. Ringler	
Riverdale	R. E. Moblo	
Rochester	The Geo. Burr Hardware	
Romeo	W. Geo. Smith	
Rothbury	H. F. Newman	
Saginaw	Walton-Morse Shop	
St. Charles	Thorsby Furniture Co.	
St. Clair	E. S. Hart	
St. Johns	St. Johns Electric Shop	
Sandusky	Otis Hdwe. Co.	
Saranac	Wilkinson Hdwe. Co.	
Saugatuck	Koning Hardware Co.	
Schewaning	J. C. Liken & Co.	
Shelby	A. J. Rankin	
Sheridan	A. L. Stebbins	
South Haven	Ray B. Lundy	
S. Rockwood	John Strong Co.	
Sparta	J. C. Ballard & Co.	
Standish	Gwisdala Implement Co.	
Stanton	Glen Gardner	
Strasburg	J. F. Meyer	
Sturgis	Forbes Maytag Co.	
Tawas City	Fred T. Luedtke	
Tecumseh	Baldwin Hardware Co.	
Temperance	Temperance Hdwe. & S'ply Co.	
Three Rivers	Forbes Maytag Co.	
Tipton	Conlin & Shroyer	
Traverse City	Traverse City Maytag Co.	
Trenton	Trenton Hardware Co.	
Trufant	A. G. Miller	
Unionville	J. H. Kemp & Co.	
Utica	E. W. Hahn	
Vanderbilt	D. M. Sly	
Waldenburg	William Stiers	
Walled Lake	Frank S. Nook	
Waltz	Krasyzke Bros.	
Warren	Fred Lutz	
Watervliet	H. Pierce & Son	
Wayland	M. L. Looyengood	
Wayne	John J. Orr	
West Branch	E. H. McGowan	
Wheeler	C. W. Lashaw	
Whitehall	W. C. Snyder	
Wyandotte	Russell Supply Co.	
Ypsilanti	Shaefer Hdwe. Co.	

**Maytag**  
Aluminum Washer

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