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Grow Your Own Food Supply

A Practical Solution of the High Cost of Living Problem.

IN the good old days when the great problem in farming was to fight back the forest to make room for crops and stock to provide food for his family the question of middlemen and the farmer's fifty-cent dollar were unknown. Every prudent farmer raised wheat, Indian corn, rye, vegetables and fruit, and kept cows, pigs and poultry. His first object in farming was to make a living; he shot directly at the mark.

This particular epoch in the farming industry, however, was a short one. Differentiation accompanies development. The opening up of new territory, transportation facilities and commercial industries made possible the growth of extensive specialized farming. With many the production of certain products amounted to an obsession. Instead of having an abundant supply of the material good things of life in his garden, pantry and cellar, the farmer drifted so far from old-time simplicity that he depended upon the grocery store and the meat shop for the food for his family.

The new way seemed a good one. The problem of farming was settled—at least it seemed so for the time being. But no problem in agriculture is ever settled in a new country. Men had hardly begun to realize the possibilities of specialized farming before the cost of operating their farms and the cost of living began to rise. Today it is safe to predict that we shall never see cheap foodstuffs again. With farm products at comparatively low prices at the farm and the cost of production and the cost of living steadily advancing, it takes a blissful ignorance of figures to discover much of a margin to cover risks and pay dividends.

Simultaneously with the rise in the cost of production and the cost of living men suddenly awakened to the fact that other things had been happening to the farming business as a result of extensive specialization. The dealers and middlemen gained control of food supplies so that in every step the farmer must pay heavy tolls in commissions and middlemen's profits. He takes a minimum profit on what he sells; he pays a maximum profit on what he buys. The farmer's fifty-cent dollar became a problem to conjure with. The speculators, dealers and transportation companies had full control of the markets before men realized that the new way—the specialized way, if you please—had not quite solved the problem of profitable farming.

The farmer must make a living before there can be a profit.

The farmer is the original fifty-fifty man. He sells his products for fifty cents and buys them back for a dollar. If you doubt my statement, just consider a moment—figure out where all of the money comes from to pay freight from the farm to the mill, store or packing-house; to pay the vast army of workmen employed in the mills, stores and packing-houses; to buy the handsome automobiles and other odds and ends that are usually associated with vast industries that

ing that practically eliminates dependence upon dealers and middlemen. It leaves the proceeds from the farmer's pockets and changes the business from an extremely speculative one to an undertaking of assured success.

In the light of present day knowledge about the care of stock and the cultivation of grain, vegetables and fruit there should be little sympathy for the man who claims that he cannot produce food for his family as cheap as he can buy it. It is quite true that the average farm garden is a failure, and that few farmers make

The average farmer cannot afford to waste his time on oddities and fancy fruits; he should cling to standard sorts that thrive best in orchards in his community. If in doubt about the varieties, do not listen to the advice of tree peddlers, but write to your nearby experiment station for a list of suitable varieties.

Grapes, currants, raspberries and strawberries should have a place in the farmer's fruit garden. As an all-around fruit the grape ranks next to the apple. Fifty to one hundred well selected varieties will afford an abundance of this healthy fruit from the middle of August until frost comes. No other fruit can take the place of this fruit during its season. The currant can be grown to perfection on the average farm. It affords an abundance of fruit for canning and to fill the jelly tumblers. The raspberry is a small fruit standing in a class by itself for home use. It cannot stand up when shipped a long distance. It is a prolific bearer and will yield crops of fruit the second year after planting. Two or three rows in the garden will furnish an abundance of this fruit for table use, as well as for the cans. Farmers with plenty of land, dressing and straw for mulching should have their tables liberally supplied with strawberries. It is the quickest to give a bountiful supply for this end, because a bed made one year will yield a crop the next May or June. Apple and pear trees may be started in rows with the small fruit vines and bushes, and will begin to bear about the time bush fruits need renewing. It is better to have low-headed trees, that is, let them have their limbs near the ground. They will yield fruit much earlier than trees that are headed higher. If the trees are in the berry rows one can clean out the berries and rely upon the larger fruits alone and start new berry rows. Currants will continue to grow among the fruit trees. In fact they seem to reach their greatest perfection in partially shaded rows.

Practically every farmer has some kind of a kitchen garden, but very few have one that supplies the luxuries of the season. The secret of success with the garden is to provide plenty of plant food. Manure is the best fertilizer for the garden. Eliminate all old-fashioned beds, so the most of the work can be done with a horse. There need not be an unpleasant amount of hand work if properly worked with a

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One Solution of the High Cost of Sugar Problem.

control the supply of foodstuffs. The money with cows, pigs and poultry, answer is obvious to all—the farmer, but that simply proves that they are not collecting from their farms what is their just dues, provided they have given their stock good care and sown and cultivated wisely.

The man who decides to grow the food for his family should not abandon his regular farm operations. He should, however, plan to raise an acreage sufficient to yield his year's food supply and, so far as possible, be independent of fluctuating markets. Cutting down the cost of staple necessities is the first step toward efficient farm management.

Every farmer should grow fruit for home use. Beginning with the apple, one can easily select a few trees of plum, pear, cherry and quince varieties that are adapted to his soil and climate. No matter where you are located, there is probably a great variety of fruits which you can grow.



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CURRENT COMMENT

Red Clover Seed Situation

RED clover seed is sure to be scarce and high before it is time for seeding next spring. Reports from some sections are very discouraging so far as this year's crop of seed is concerned, and there are well-posted seed authorities who predict that it will sell for thirty-five dollars per bushel before next March. It is rather venturesome for one to attempt to predict future prices of any farm crop, but those who need seed should lose no time in securing an adequate supply of good clover seed as quickly as possible.

Every farmer in Michigan should make a careful study of the present situation in small seeds and plan his actions accordingly. The prices of alsike, sweet clover, alfalfa and timothy are likely to follow the lead of clover seed and go skyrocketing before seeding time. In Toledo, one of the great world markets for small seeds, red clover seed for delivery in December is quoted at \$30; alsike \$25.05; timothy \$5.70 per bushel.

The majority of Michigan farmers should make plans to restore some of the fertility removed from their soils during the past few years by sowing more clover seed next year and giving them a partial rest. Our land has been cropped intensively during the past few years and many of our meadows are in poor condition. The higher the price of grain and cultivated crops the greater is the temptation to abandon meadows and run the land a little harder. The quicker we take a sane view of the soil fertility problem and get back to our former sensible method of crop rotation, the better it will be for us.

It seems too bad this year to see so many farmers allowing their live stock to graze down fair to good clover seed prospects. We should be sure that there is no good clover seed in the second cuttings of clover before turning stock in it. Eliminate as far as possible the weed menace by cutting or pulling them out before cutting the seed crop. Don't cut the killed out or thin spots where weeds have taken possession of the ground. Many fields that it formerly would not pay to cut and thresh for seed have matured timothy, and in many cases alsike and red clover which ought to be saved. The fodder will not be seriously injured for feeding and a lot of good seed may be saved to meet next spring's requirements.

The high price and scarcity of red clover seed brings up another prob-

lem, and that is the finding of some legume crop which may be used successfully to take the place of red clover in our crop rotations. Sweet clover and alfalfa may be used to some extent, but a majority of farmers complain that they do not lend themselves so fittingly to their present system of alternating crops as the red clover; besides the soil requirements are so much more exacting that they fail to make a satisfactory stand on land where red clover makes fairly good stands. Alsike may help out on some of our heavier types of soil, but good alsike seed is scarce and high, and the price is sure to go higher before seeding time next spring.

Farm Bureau Plans Approved

LEADING farmers from a score or more Michigan counties were called in conference at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, last week by Secretary Bingham of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, to con-

have been prepared by the executive committee of the state organization were fully explained by Secretary Bingham and fully discussed by the farmers present. After full discussion the plans as outlined were unanimously approved by every farmer present, individual expressions being taken by roll call. Briefly the plan contemplates a comprehensive publicity campaign which will thoroughly acquaint every farmer in the state with the nature, aims and purposes of the organization and the collective advantages which will accrue to the farmers of the state through general affiliation with it. This publicity will be closely followed by membership campaigns in the various counties, one county at a time, until the entire state has been covered. The plan contemplates a substantial membership fee which will give the organization working funds, essential to its proper functioning in representing the farmers' interests in a state and national, as well as a local way.

State Farm Bureau Platform Organized for Business

THE one great object of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is the promotion of agriculture:

To cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, not alone for production, but for a more economical production and distribution of all farm crops:

To assist the farmer in getting better marketing and transportation facilities and help solve the distributing problems;

To get in closer relation and understanding with the consumer, assisting in the correction of a great many evils that now exist between the points of production and ultimate consumption of the food products raised on the farm;

To assist in promoting better educational methods for our rural districts.

In a political way to deal with measures and policies rather than men; to insist on a fair and just hearing on all bills relating to agriculture and its development. In fact, to obtain "Justice and a Square Deal," through organized cooperative effort and a united stand for our rights.

In organization, we will perfect the same by raising the standard of our present Farm Bureau system to the same level that other industrial organizations of this country enjoy. We must have the same supported by the farmers themselves, that we may be able to act wisely, intelligently and according to our own convictions at all times.

Individual business corporations are spending millions annually in promoting their interests before the general public. The future demands an investment on the part of the farmer of the future, in such an organization that will promote his interests. Such investments do not promise fabulous returns of quick wealth but they do pay interest and dividends sufficient to satisfy wise investors.

Through such organization we hope to make the conditions of farm life more profitable, attractive and appealing, that our children will stay and take up our life work instead of continuing in the rush for the city and its varied attractions;

To assist the farmer in making it possible to pay a wage that will enable him to get competent help and still retain a reasonable profit for himself.

We believe that a farmer has a right to cost of land, cost of up-keep of land, cost of labor and other legitimate expenses. Not a pound of produce should leave an American farm that does not bring the cost of economic production and a reasonable profit.

We are meeting organized labor and organized capital. We must meet these across the council table with brains, and the strongest organization the world has ever known, or the farmers of this country will be forced into peasantry.

These are some of the vital and fundamental objects, reasons, and necessities for a business Farm Bureau organization in Michigan. We do not believe in class legislation or class hatred, nor drastic and radical measures. Rather in good sound judgment as the result of clear thinking, honest investigation and good counsel. We believe in "Justice and a Square Deal," for the common good of all that Justice and Right may prevail and Democracy be made safe for the world.

C. A. BINGHAM,

Secretary Michigan State Farm Bureau, Birmingham, Mich.

consider tentative plans for the launching of a membership campaign on a comprehensive scale and to discuss the advantages which would accrue to the farmers of the state and nation from the building of a strong state and national farmers' organization based on the farm bureau as the local unit. The details of the tentative plans which

The plan of organization, including membership fees and county membership drives, is similar to that which has been so successfully followed in Illinois, where many county campaigns have resulted in nearly one hundred per cent membership, which promises well for its success in Michigan. If the unanimous approval of the

farmers who attended this conference promises the general approval of the plan by all the farmers of Michigan, when it is fully presented to them, as we believe it does, we will soon have a farmers' organization worthy of the industry which it will represent. Read the tentative platform presented by Secretary Bingham, and watch future issues for a full presentation of the organization plan and be ready to aid in the organization work in a practical way.

Agriculture Wants a Showdown

THE plans of President Wilson for the coming conference to seek fundamental means of bettering industrial relationship should prove as broad as the issue itself, and agriculture should be given a fair hearing. A real showdown is what the farmer wants, for the public has not got the facts. For more than two years those who know better have been assuming and asserting what has been generally accepted by the public as the facts, as to the huge profits farmers have made; although all the evidence in hand shows these assumptions to be untrue.

Forty-five men are to participate in the conference, one group of fifteen men to represent the general public, another group of fifteen to represent organized labor, and a third group of the same number to represent business, finance and agriculture. The President will select the fifteen who are to represent the general public. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been asked to select the fifteen labor representatives. Of the remaining fifteen, five will be selected by the National Industrial Conference Board, two by the Investment Bankers' Association, one by the Society of Equity, one by the National Farmers' Union, one by the Grange, and five by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

While agriculture is given only three places out of forty-five in the conference, and many farmers believe that this is inadequate representation for the reason that the report of the conference will have a tremendous influence upon the prices of farm products, yet it is the first time in the history of the country that the farmer has had a voice in deciding industrial affairs, and we believe it is a matter for felicitation that the farmers' organizations are to have a hearing.

It is, indeed, unfortunate that the National Federation of Farm Bureaus has not progressed sufficiently to secure representation at this conference, but we have great confidence in the ability of the men who will be selected by three powerful farmers' organizations to look after the farmers' interests. The conference may aid materially in the solution of many problems confronting the different industries and the people at large, if all interests will show a spirit of give and take to the end that they may arrive at a common understanding and avoid havoc in the form of anarchy and strikes.

Never before in the history of the country have capital, labor and agriculture had the opportunity of meeting on common ground to discuss their problems to the end that they might arrive at a basis of understanding of the factors which make for peace or unrest, as they view each other as friends or enemies. When we consider that the purpose of the conference is to seek fundamental means of bettering the relationship of capital, labor and agriculture and put the question of wages and cost of living upon another footing we begin to realize the seriousness of the task. None of us expect a final solution of the problems to be considered, but if some of the fundamentals can be found and corrected a new dawn of industrial peace will be seen upon the horizon.



Vegetable Growers' Association of America

Eleventh Annual Convention Held at Hotel Statler, Detroit, September 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1919

FORCING down the prices on food products without materially reducing the cost of other necessities of life will produce a food famine in this country in less than two years. One unfavorable season for field and truck crops will hasten the crisis. Without labor, truck gardeners cannot continue in business. With the cost of every necessity of life advancing, it is difficult to secure labor on the farms at the wage the farmer is able to pay out of the returns he receives for what he has to sell, and a cut in food prices alone would make the obtaining of labor an impossibility.

These are some of the points brought up by C. W. Waid, of East Lansing, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the eleventh annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, opening at Detroit on Tuesday, September 9, and they seem to reflect the sentiments of five hundred of the largest growers of vegetables in the United States.

According to Mr. Waid: "The majority of the truck farmers are located near large industrial centers. During the war factory production increased enormously, big wages were paid, and the labor that had been used upon the farms went into the cities. With only such workers as they had in their own families, the farmers cut down their acreage. Many of them gave up vegetable growing because they could not make a success of it. Such land as was near a rapidly growing industrial region was sold because real estate speculators offered big prices for it. In Wayne county alone, where a large portion of the vegetable crops for the Detroit market are grown, the vegetable growing area has been reduced more than twenty-five per cent since 1917. The only solution of the high cost of living problem is for the farmers and consumers to get together and agree to wait until conditions become somewhat near normal. Farmers are not organized as are the manufacturers of other commodities. That has been their weakness. A careful comparison between the increase in the cost of food products and other necessities of life will show that the farmer is the least to blame for the present cost of living."

The arguments advanced by speakers at the Tuesday afternoon session of the convention were for the adoption by the farmers of the country of the same business principles as are the foundation of every successful industrial or commercial enterprise. Organization for better sales and distribution to help both producers and consumers. "Cooperation Among Producers" was discussed by Hale Tennant, in charge of the Government and State Cooperative Work in Michigan.

"Owing to the fact that your program is well-filled," said Mr. Tennant, "I shall confine my remarks to the point and endeavor to speak rapidly. In fact, I feel that some vegetable growers need an elixir of some sort. If you will pardon me for relating some of my personal experiences I shall explain some of my views of co-

operative marketing from the standpoint of a grower and shipper of grapes and other fruit crops from Southwestern Michigan. We have had more than ten years' experience in the work of cooperative marketing which I feel will prove more interesting to you than confining my talk to my experiences in government work. In the handling of perishable products the farmers were forced to get together, because the very nature of their business made it necessary for them to cooperate or see their business ruined.

"Years ago we in Southwestern Michigan began in a blind way to cooperate, and we found that the sales and distribution systems in use at that time were very poor, and that whenever we had a large supply we were sure to find our markets in a demoralized condition. In those days we had no assistance other than copying our ideas from other districts where conditions were not applicable to our district. We made many mistakes because we did not know how to manage our business efficiently. After going along for several years with several small associations we found that we were cutting our own throats. The buyers were playing one of our associations against the others by gathering in hotels and comparing notes and fixing prices. After a period of a number of years we were able to combine and get the salesmen of the various associations working in harmony. We found that when we combined the several associations we had a lot of fine men all looking for fine jobs, but we weathered the storm after a hard fight.

"The principal thing that we did was to secure more efficient distribution and spread our shipments just as the orange people have done so successfully. The great secret of our success was that we were able to get the best sales talent and correct distribution evils. Our next problem was that of standardizing the size of our baskets, and through a series of years' work we got the type of basket we now use. Then we secured more uniform grading and more efficient inspection, partly through our own efforts and partly through legislation governing the shipment of fruit unfit for consumption.

"In any cooperative marketing undertaking you can't make it profitable to go to the trouble of putting up standardized products in small volume. For a few cars of grapes it will not pay to go to the expense of standardizing the fruit, but when you can handle grapes in large volume it will bring repeat orders and build up a trade in the big markets. Then again, if you put your fruits or products in the best markets and get the best dealers to take hold of them you must have standard goods in large volume. I feel that some day you will all see the importance of standardized goods in sufficient volume to meet the competition from larger organizations. I feel that you must also have prestige and financial strength, coupled with the other considerations mentioned if you make

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"Burning the Midnight Oil"

THAT, literally, is the reason why the American has won the proud distinction of being the best educated man in the world.

Because a cheap, dependable, illuminating oil made from petroleum was developed first in the United States, the people of this country had the opportunity of studying late into the night long before such luxury was possible elsewhere.

The petroleum industry, in which the Standard Oil Company was a pioneer, has made it possible, even in remote places, for man to read, study and acquire knowledge in comfort, after the day's work is done.

The tremendous development of America shows that the American has "burned the midnight oil" to good purpose.

The seven men who manage the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), the 19,568 men and women who carry on the business, and the 4623 stockholders, all are proud of the fact that their Company has been, and is, such a potent influence in the development of the nation.

Today the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) operates the greatest and most complete refinery in the world, together with several others of lesser output.

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News of the Agricultural World

GIDDINGS BUYS NEW SIRE.

MR. C. H. GIDDINGS, of Van Bur-en county, has purchased a grand young Holstein-Friesian sire to head his herd. The young bull, Sir Echo Clyde is sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, a son of the great May Echo Sylvia that made forty-one pounds of butter and 1,005 pounds of milk in seven days; 169 pounds of butter and 3,767 pounds of milk in thirty days; 505 pounds butter and 12,899 pounds of milk in 100 days. She is also the only cow in the world that has made five seven-day records that average over thirty-seven pounds of butter. His sire's dam is K. P. Pontiac Lass that made 44.18 pounds of butter in seven days, and his two nearest dams average 42.59 pounds of butter and 785.8 pounds of milk in seven days.

Sir Echo Clyde's dam is an eighteen-pound two-year-old granddaughter of May Echo Sylvia. This record was made in hot weather, and judging from her looks she will no doubt when given a chance make a very large record. This gives Clyde a double cross to May Echo Sylvia, one on each side of his pedigree. He also has a double cross to the Great King of the Pontiacs that has more A. R. O. daughters, more forty-pound, more thirty-pound, and more twenty-pound daughters than any other bull in the world. Clyde's six nearest tested dams average 34.59 pounds of butter and 694 pounds of milk in seven days, including his dam at two years. His thirteen nearest dams average 33.98 pounds of butter and 692 pounds of milk. He has three forty-pound dams in his four generation pedigree. Six of his sires have sired twelve forty-pound cows. As an individual he is hard to fat, straight as a line, and having great size.

CALIFORNIA MARKETING RECORD CITRUS CROP.

SHIPMENTS of citrus fruits from California for the year ending August 31, 1919, totaled 45,692 carloads, according to the annual report of G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which was issued yesterday. The state produced 35,778 carloads of oranges and grapefruit and 9,914 carloads of lemons.

Members of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange shipped 11,108,070 boxes of oranges and grapefruit and 3,708,667 boxes of lemons, making a total of 14,816,737 boxes. This is 72.2 per cent of the total shipment of citrus fruits from California. The Valencia shipment through the exchange totaled 6,275,000 boxes during the year, while shipments of navels amounted to 5,723,784 boxes. There were also 730,387 boxes of miscellaneous varieties of oranges and 203,188 boxes of grapefruit.

California orange and lemon shipments for the year were reduced about ten per cent by the cold weather in California during January, according to the exchange report. However, despite this the crops of Valencia oranges and lemons were each the largest ever shipped from the state. The report predicts an annual yield of California lemons that will exceed the present combined domestic and foreign supply by at least fifty per cent within the next decade. The Valencia orange crop will also increase rapidly, due to recent plantings. New navel areas are not being planted extensively and, according to the report, the navel orange has possibly reached its maximum production.

The lemon crop this year showed an increase of 70.2 per cent over last year

and 22.3 per cent over the largest preceding year. Shipments of California lemons were 17.6 per cent more than the total supply of foreign and California lemons in 1917-1918 and only three per cent less than the average supply of foreign and domestic lemons during the last five years.

The returns f. o. b. cars California for the exchange fruit, estimating the value of cars yet unsold, will be approximately \$54,600,000. Using this as a basis, says the report, there has been returned to California for the 1918-1919 crop about \$75,600,000, with a delivered value in the wholesale markets of \$100,000,000. The consumer has paid approximately \$160,000,000 for the crop.

The exchange service, exclusive of advertising, averaged 5.2 cents per box or 1.04 per cent of the delivered value of the fruit. Everything over actual cost is returned to the grower.

There was also expended for advertising two and a half cents per box for oranges and four cents per box for lemons, making the total average cost including both the exchange service and advertising of 1.62 per cent of the delivered value of the fruit.

In spite of the general rise in the cost of doing business, the operating cost of the exchange during the past year was less than it was ten years ago. This, says the report, is due to the large volume of business transacted and to the economical operation that can be developed only in a large organized business. The exchange marketing service including the cost of advertising is the lowest of any perishable fruit product in America.

The report shows a remarkably clean collection record for the big growers' organization. The year's losses from bad debts, uncollected bills and in the transmission of funds amounts to only \$464.38. During the last sixteen years there has been returned to California, through the exchange, \$317,000,000. The losses from all causes during this time have been approximately \$8,000, or about 1-4000 of one per cent of the f. o. b. returns.

"An industry may easily be misled as to the net value of high prices," says Mr. Powell, "unless it compares its returns with the values of other commodities, and particularly those which the producer has to buy. The advance in prices on all citrus fruits since the beginning of the war has not kept pace with the rise in prices of commodities in general, particularly of those purchased by the producer, except in 1917-1918, when two-thirds of the citrus crop was destroyed by the heat wave in June. The rise in price of the small crop of oranges, which then remained, slightly exceeded the rise in prices of commodities generally."

In his annual report Mr. Powell takes a firm stand against the shipment of frost damaged fruit, particularly under the Sunkist brand, whose quality the exchange can control. In referring to the damage last winter, Mr. Powell says:

"The exchange took instant action to retain the confidence of the trade and the consumer by maintaining the standard of grade and quality of 'Sunkist' brand. The shipment of fruit under 'Sunkist,' except that already harvested before the frost and in the

packing houses, was discontinued until the doubtful fruit could be eliminated. The exchange refused to handle, under the name 'Sunkist,' fruit that contained more than five per cent of frost injured oranges, lemons or grapefruit.

Because of the necessity for increasing the consumption of oranges and lemons to keep pace with the rapid increases in production, the Exchange is planning to increase its advertising and retail dealer service work during the coming year. The Exchange, says Mr. Powell, now ranks among the largest advertisers of food products in America.

Speaking of the large predicted increase in the annual crop of California lemons, Mr. Powell refers to the effect of foreign importations upon a domestic market. "In the fall of 1918," he says, "when the domestic supply was very heavy, the Exchange increased its sales efforts, and the total sales of foreign and California lemons combined, increased eighty per cent in October and November, over the same months in 1917; thirty per cent over 1916, and twenty-three per cent over 1915. The foreign fruit amounted to only fifty-seven carloads in these two months. The result of an almost exclusive, uniformly distributed California supply, was an even moderate price to the consumer; a lowering of the margins by the wholesaler and retailer; and by the placing of lemon sales by the trade on a regular merchandising, rather than a fluctuating, speculative basis.

"In view of the rapid advance in the cost of production, an upward revision of the tariff is one of the fundamental changes needed to stabilize the domestic lemon industry by restricting the large quantities of low grade, but ultimately high-priced consumer fruit, which, as during the summer months of 1919, are dumped on the American market."

MILO CAMPBELL SPEAKS FOR AGRICULTURE.

AT the conference held in Chicago, September 8-9, known as "Our Country First Conference," called by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association many interests were represented. The object of this conference was to formulate some plan by which the present unrest of the people could be quieted and a more safe and sane course be pursued by all concerned.

Although the farmers were not represented by a large number of delegates their cause was ably championed by Hon. Milo Campbell, of Michigan, who had the honor of being selected as a member of the Committee on Resolutions and as such had an important part in drafting the resolutions that were to be submitted to congress for consideration in formulating legislation for the betterment of existing conditions and to tranquilize the wave of unrest that is sweeping over the country.

Among the many important resolutions submitted to the conference was one by the Michigan member, (Mr. Campbell), requesting congress to so codify or amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law that farmers could unite in collective bargaining in order to keep down the cost of distribution and mar-

keting of farm products without violating certain technicalities in the law, that could be so construed as to render them liable to prosecution.

This resolution was opposed by some of the representatives of great corporations as a request for class legislation, and they certainly made very eloquent and earnest pleas for its defeat. It seemed a very unequal struggle to see our Michigan representative standing almost alone in defense of this resolution, which might affect the business of the whole agricultural interests of this great nation; but his earnest endeavor, his honesty of purpose, and the game fighting spirit that he displayed overcame the eloquence of his many opponents, and I am happy to say that he won the fight and the resolution was passed by a fair majority of this large conference.

I am hoping that your many readers who are engaged in agriculture may realize that the farmer has at last come into his own and is being considered as one of the great elements of production, and that he may consider the advisability and see the necessity of attending these great assemblies of industry and take an active part in framing the policies of our nation, of which the farmers comprise the largest single element.

G. W. D.

FARMERS IN UPPER PENINSULA SPEND DAY AT CHATHAM.

THE farmers of the Upper Peninsula recently accepted an invitation from Mr. D. L. McMillan, the present superintendent of the experiment station farm, to spend the day in looking over the equipment and live stock, and becoming acquainted with the experimental work that is being done at the station.

The county agents advertised the picnic very thoroughly in each of the counties, and as a result a large crowd of farmers promised to attend. In spite of the fact that the weather looked unfavorable on the morning of the appointed day, farmers began to arrive early and by noon some five hundred people were present.

During the forenoon demonstrations on land clearing were carried on by a powder company, and by stump-pulling machines. Mr. Kotila, in charge of potato disease work at the station, took the farmers to the potato fields and explained his work.

After a picnic dinner in the grove, short speeches were given by President F. S. Kedzie, Dean R. S. Shaw, Professor Cox of the Farm Crops Department, Dr. Eben Mumford, all of the Michigan Agricultural College; Mr. Jason Woodman, member of the State Board of Agriculture; Mr. John Doelle, secretary of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, and Mr. Henry Perry of the Cloverland Magazine.

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to a thorough inspection of the farm, including a visit to the experimental plots of grain and potato varieties. A large number of experiments are being carried on to determine the best varieties of different crops for this section, with the intention of developing the best and distributing them to the farmers.

The day offered an opportunity for the farmers to become acquainted with the experiment station farm and what it aimed to do in an experimental and helpful way for the agriculture of the Upper Peninsula. They voted unanimously to make the picnic an annual affair in order that there might be a better understanding and closer cooperation between the station and the farmers of this section.

B. P. P.



THE UPPER STORIES OF THE BARN.

BY E. L. VINCENT.

NO part of the ordinary farm barn is more likely to be neglected at time of building than is the upper part, the part above the main floors. And because we do not finish this up as we ought to when the work is going on, we are very apt to leave it always in the same incomplete and unsatisfactory condition.

To show what I mean, let me speak of a case I knew. The wife of the farmer wanted a straw bed filled. The men folks were out on the place at work. She was of an independent turn of mind and she mounted to the highest scaffold, some twelve or fourteen feet above the big barn floor, and put down the needed straw herself. But before she had finished her work and gotten down, she went straight down through the scaffold to the floor below. As it happened, she went through standing straight up and struck on the straw below, so that she was not hurt, save as the scare gave her a shock. If there had been a good floor on that scaffold that accident never would have happened. I have seen many scaffolds, in which the only floor was made of rough slabs laid rounding side up. I was always glad to get down safely whenever I had been on a scaffold as dangerous as that.

In laying the floor in the upper story of our own barn, I gave it two layers of boards, breaking joints so that no seeds and dust would rattle down to the floor below and there would be no danger of breaking through. That is, I believe, the best way to lay a scaffold floor. Old boards may be used for the first layer, but the top floor ought to be of good boards free from check or broken spots. The higher above the main floor these scaffolds are, the more secure should be the flooring upon them; and certainly the joists upon which the boards are laid ought to be perfectly sound and capable of sustaining any weight that may be put upon them.

The matter of reaching these upper floors in the barn is one of considerable importance. Many of the older barns of the country have no better ways of going from floor to floor than to climb ladders. Where these exist at all, they are usually built into the middle posts, and of course, perfectly perpendicular. It requires no small amount of strength to get up such a ladder. None but a strong man should ever try it.

When we were building our barn, I said, "No climbing a ladder for us. We will have a good pair of stairs to go from the main floor to the scaffolds above." And we did put in such a flight of stairs, wide enough and easy to climb, so that it is no more difficult to get from floor to floor than it is in the house.

A thing which happened in our neighborhood a few years ago is impressive enough to prove how careful we should be about our ways of getting up and down in the barn. It was a busy time of the year. The farmer was delayed about doing his chores. The wife wanted to do what she could to help things along. She climbed over into the silo and put out the ensilage for the stock. Then she pulled herself up by her arms to the opening at which she came in. That was the end of things with her. Something inside her body snapped. In less than a day she was dead. An awful thing, we say, and so it was, and the worse because it might have been avoided. A short ladder set over in the silo, with rounds close together, would have saved her life.

While the best time is to finish up the scaffold when the barn is first built it is always in order to make such changes as are needed to make the higher floors safe.



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New York Fruit Growers' Outing

THE annual summer outing and orchard inspection in which the New York State Fruit Growers' Association has participated for several years has been adopted as the policy of its successor, the New York State Horticultural Society. An automobile trip of two days was recently made through the fruit districts of Niagara county, New York, and the Niagara Peninsula of Canada. Sixty-five automobiles, carrying upwards of two hundred and fifty persons were in line when the start was made from Medina, Orleans county, and many more joined the party on the second day's trip west of the Niagara River. Accompanying the party were several fruit growers and agricultural college men from New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana.

The first stop was made at the farm of Frank M. Bradley, of Barker, a former president of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association. In a Rome orchard on this place, L. F. Strickland, state fruit inspector, is conducting some interesting experiments in apple scab control. This orchard is situated in an area near the lake that is subject to fogs and extremely heavy dews, a condition favorable to the development of apple scab. There were three plots in the orchard. One was unsprayed. Another was sprayed in the pre-pink period, and the third was given the pre-pink and pink sprays. The results up to the present time show that two sprays, the pre-pink and pink, are necessary in such localities for Rome, McIntosh, Twenty-ounce and Greenings. The beneficial effects of the sprayings were plainly seen. As there was much scab infestation on the under side of the leaves, Mr. Strickland advised spraying from the ground.

In Mr. Bradley's bearing orchards are forty-three acres of apples, forty acres of peaches, and ten acres of pears. These yield a gross income of at least \$20,000 in a good year, one orchard of mature trees having a record of \$1,600 gross income per acre. These results are obtained by the following methods: As soon as the ground is in condition to work in the spring it is plowed shallow, then it is kept continually pulverized with an orchard harrow that leaves a fine dust mulch on the surface. Late in July a cover crop of clover is sown if the weather is favorable. If seeding is delayed until late in August rye and vetch are sown. The cover crop is supplemented with liberal dressings of stable manure and sometimes chemical fertilizers. Pruning begins when the leaves are off the trees, and consists in cutting out diseased wood and removing enough of the healthy branches to let the sunshine in to ripen the fruit. The trees are sprayed several times, and thinning is practiced when necessary to secure high quality fruit.

The Niagara county cooperative spraying service established two years ago under the management of Farm Bureau Manager N. R. Peet and Mr. Strickland has proved of valuable assistance to the fruit growers of the county.

The diversity in soil types and climate necessitated the dividing of the county into zones, the conditions in each zone being somewhat similar. One orchard of each kind of fruit in each zone is designated as a criterion orchard. The inspection is made in these orchards, and it is understood by the growers that the information sent out by the inspector is based on conditions found in them. Weather forecasts are received from the government by the Farm Bureau and distributed to the growers by this cooperative service. Whenever conditions in the criterion orchard in any zone

makes it advisable to put on an application of spray material, the inspector notifies the Farm Bureau office that such is the case, what material to use and when to finish as based on weather forecasts. The Farm Bureau telephones to one man in each zone for which the recommendation is made. This man telephones to three men and each of the three men to three other men apiece, and so on until all growers are notified. Each grower writes down the recommendations on blanks and reads it back to the man who gives him the information. This insures accuracy. The spraying service has proved to be very helpful to growers, in making the spraying more efficient, and has saved them many thousands of dollars.

At Burt, a fruit-shipping station on the R. W. & O. division of the New York Central Railroad, the fruit growers visited a central packing house. It was built last summer at a cost of \$5,000, including the equipment. There are ten cooperative central packing houses in Niagara county, all selling their fruit under a common label, the Cataract brand. They are operated by associations of growers federated into a central association known as the Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association.

One of the requirements of the Cataract brand is that the apples be packed in quarter-inch sizes so that no apples in a barrel will vary in size more than a quarter of an inch. The apples are packed over a grader, and every barrel is faced with apples of the same size as those in the middle.

"At present," says Manager Peet, of the County Farm Bureau, "apples above two and a half inches in diameter are usually packed in one grade. The large apples make the little ones look small, and the little ones make the large ones look coarse. A restaurant proprietor who desires apples for baking cannot use such fruit because he must treat his customers all alike, to the extent of giving them all the same sized baked apple. If the fruit is to be sold cooperatively and by pooling, quarter-inch sizing is advisable. On the individual farm, however, the quarter-inch sizing of apples is almost impossible unless the grower is a large operator."

Last year seven cooperative central packing houses in Niagara county packed nearly 100,000 barrels of apples, 50,000 bushels of peaches, and a few pears and plums. This fall, with ten packing houses, the county association expects to handle 45,000 barrels of apples, 81,000 bushels of peaches, 530 tons of grapes and 100 tons of plums and prunes. The association now has a membership of 256 fruit growers, having a total property valuation of more than \$5,000,000. It has \$40,000 invested in packing houses.

Manager Peet says that cooperative packing and selling are closely associated, yet there is a vast difference between central packing and cooperative selling. A central packing house association may be formed to cooperatively grade and pack their fruit without necessarily making cooperative sales. If fruit is graded to a uniform standard he believes the selling end of the proposition will largely take care of itself. The Niagara county cooperative movement has developed strongly as a fruit packing and grading agency, rather than as a cooperative selling organization. As similar associations of packing houses are being formed in several other western New York counties it is not unreasonable to predict that in time the cooperative selling end will be more largely developed and a considerable part of the

fruit in this district will be sold through a central organization.

All day long the fruit growers traveled through the beautiful Niagara Falls in the evening. In this county, especially along the lake shore, are many fine old fruit farms, with large houses equipped with modern improvements, extensive home grounds and other evidences of generations of thrift and prosperity. Fruit orchards have made their owners well-to-do, developed prosperous villages and been the main support of several thriving cities.

An exception to the prescribed rules of orchard care was seen on the Mann farm, near Olcott Beach, now owned by P. P. Landy. The orchard of forty-one acres on this farm has not been pruned in twenty years. The heads were started low and the lower limbs reach the ground. When the writer visited this orchard two years ago it was bearing a large crop of fruit, although there were few apples to be found in the other orchards in the county. Conditions are similar this season. There is a small apple crop in the locality, but this unpruned orchard with its bushy, scraggy trees, is carrying a good crop of fruit. It is claimed that it has not failed to bear a crop of fruit since it was five years old, and it has been profitable to the owners.

The route through the Canadian fruit belt led down the west side of the Niagara River to Niagara-on-the-Lake, and westward to St. Catharines and Grimsby in the center of a fruit district equal to the most highly developed fruit sections in New York or Michigan. Officers of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association escorted the American growers during the day and they were accompanied by many Canadian farmers.

The farms in this fruit belt are rather small, averaging around thirty acres, but the returns per acre are large under the intensive cultivation they receive. Peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and berries are the leading fruit crops. The soil is not well suited to apple culture and in consequence apples are not getting nearly as much consideration here as formerly, and several orchards are being replaced by pears and small fruits from which a greater profit is derived. The Canadian peach growers also say that peach culture is on the decline. They claim that the number of poor peach crops as compared with the good peach crops does not suggest that any grower follow the peach-growing business, except as he wants to take a gamble on results. Pears, plums and berries are more reliable and therefore more profitable.

Acres and acres of vineyards were passed by. The vines showed the effects of excellent culture, and were laden with fruit unusually large for this time of year. In reply to the question, what are the Canadian vineyardists going to do with their grapes, with wine-making prohibited, an extensive grower near Grimsby said that the crop would be largely shipped to the Canadian Northwest where there is a rapidly growing demand for table grapes.

At Vineland Station, near Grimsby, is located the Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station, with a farm of one hundred and sixty acres largely in fruit. The peach orchards consist of a large number of varieties, planted for variety test purposes, and the first earlies were being picked by farmerettes from Toronto University.

In Jordan, near the experiment station, is the small fruit farm of Phillip D. Wisnar, from two acres of which twelve hundred crates of strawberries were sold this season, bringing the

owner \$10 a crate. Many acres were planted in Cuthbert and Marlboro red raspberries and Kittatinny blackberries. Ten years ago this was an old grain farm. Barnyard manure has been depended upon to maintain a high condition of productiveness. This manure is purchased from Hamilton, St. Catharines and Buffalo. The annual fruit sales aggregate \$20,000.

The Canadian farmers are enthusiastic cooperators. Their organization is known as the United Farmers of Ontario, and has 45,000 members enrolled in 1,200 farmers' clubs in the province. It has a director in each county, and is affiliated with all the farmers' organizations in Canada, under the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It is organized both for cooperative and political purposes. In its first five months' effort to market the farmers' live stock, the United Farmers captured over one-fifth of the business in the Toronto Stock Yards Exchange, doing a business of over \$3,000,000 in stock sales during that time. It is planning to do a business of \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 by January 1, and its membership at the present rate of growth will be 250,000 before the end of the year. The Ontario farmers are making an effort to elect a man in every county to represent them in their provincial legislature.

The fruit crops throughout the districts visited by the New York State Horticultural Society members are generally far below the average. In Niagara county, on the New York side, they traveled through orchard after orchard that showed not over twenty-five per cent of an apple or peach crop. The consensus of opinion among the growers was that Western New York will not have over twenty-five per cent of a normal crop of peaches and apples and that \$7.00 a barrel will probably be the prevailing price for apples, and \$5.00 a bushel the market price for peaches. Both in Western New York and Canada there has been an unusually heavy drop of peaches. The experts are unable to agree upon the cause for this condition. One of the most plausible, however, is that the heavy freeze late in April weakened the productive capacity of the buds, and as a result there is not sufficient vitality remaining to fully develop the fruit.

Over on the Canadian side the prospects are somewhat better for peaches and pears, although the early cold rains and the existing drouth have proved unfavorable to these fruits. The leaf curl was unusually severe this spring in Canadian orchards. One Canadian expert says that in early June more than half of the peach orchards between Beamsville and St. Catharines and many orchards in other localities were so badly affected that almost every leaf was distorted, swollen, and turned a brownish color. Most of these trees will not enter winter nearly so healthy nor bear so large a crop next year as if they had not been attacked by leaf curl. Canadian growers quite generally agree that pears will be sixty per cent of a full crop.

At Grimsby, where luncheon was served in the village inn, an informal meeting of the growers adopted a resolution approving the special weather forecast service furnished at Rochester by the United States Weather Bureau. President Allen of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, made a brief address in which he said the bond of friendship was closer than ever between America and Canada. The growers disbanded at Grimsby with expressions of appreciation for the warmth of their reception by the Canadian farmers.

E. E. R.

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Yours very truly,
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Free Your Sheep of Worms Two Months Riskless Test!

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The loss of sheep from stomach worms alone makes a tremendous total each year. Add to this the waste of keeping animals that are badly run down in health, and you will realize the vital importance of being prepared with a safe, sure preventive, a reliable stock conditioner, and an absolutely efficient worm destroyer.

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Tell us how many sheep you own—also how many horses, cattle, and hogs. We will supply you with enough Felt's Medicated Salt for two months' feeding for all your animals. No strings to this offer. You are to be the judge.

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We want to do business with business farmers—men whose word is as good as ours. We want to hear from sheep breeders who realize the importance of freeing sheep and all farm animals of all worms in stomach and intestines. We have no cure-alls—no magic preparations—but we have a dependable, time-tested, medicated salt that will do all we claim for it—and more. Write

The Felt Medicated Salt Co.,
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Marion, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Without placing myself
under obligation, send me details of your
Riskless Two Months' Test Offer.
(State number of animals owned.)

Sheep..... Cattle.....

Horses..... Hogs.....

Name

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**Do You Need
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Range
This
Fall
?**

Be sure the range you buy is a good baker.

You use your range more than any other article in your home. There are three meals to be cooked every day, besides all the baking. And when you buy a new range you expect to use it for many years. Ask your dealer to show you the Joy

**ECLIPSE The Range With the
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bottom. You can control your oven temperature by admitting just as much heat as you want around the oven by means of the Adjustable Damper.

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ECLIPSE STOVE COMPANY

MANSFIELD, OHIO

September Crop Report

THE prospects for corn, alfalfa, millet, buckwheat, pastures, sugar beets and some of the fruits have improved during the past month, according to the joint crop report issued by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State, and Verne H. Church, Field Agent, United States Bureau of Crop Estimates.

Moderately cool weather prevailed, with only light, local frosts over very small areas. The rainfall was generally deficient, but the local showers were of great benefit to pastures, clover seedings, corn and root crops. The ground is exceedingly dry over much of the state and is hindering the plowing for and seeding of fall grains. Threshing is progressing rapidly, with comparatively light yields of oats, barley and spring wheat, good yields of winter wheat, and fair yields of rye. The acreage of clover seed is small, but of the little threshed to date some good yields have been reported.

No change is made in the estimated production of winter wheat from last month's report, which was 19,247,000 bushels. The amount of wheat marketed during the month, as reported by mills and elevators, was 1,750,000 bushels; twenty-one mills and sixteen elevators reported the purchase of no wheat during the month.

The acreage of spring wheat is 66,000, which is probably the largest ever grown in the state. The hot, dry season was unfavorable for the crop so that the yield was reduced to 12.2 bushels per acre, or a total production of 804,000 bushels, as compared with 778,000 bushels from 43,000 acres last year.

The corn crop has revived considerably under the influence of moderate temperatures and local showers during August. It is maturing nicely and will be out of danger of frost within a few days. Much has already been cut and shocked or put into silos. The present condition of eighty-seven per cent indicates a total crop of 61,631,000 bushels; as it is estimated that forty per cent of this is utilized as silage, there remains a grain crop of 36,979,000 bushels, or nearly 3,000,000 bushels more than estimated last month, and about 8,000,000 bushels more than was harvested last year.

The crop of oats is comparatively light, being only 36,169,000 bushels as compared with 66,320,000 bushels last year, and is the smallest production since 1907. The yield is estimated at 23.2 bushels per acre.

Barley also suffered from the hot and dry summer, and the total production is estimated at 5,124,000 as compared with 8,360,000 bushels last year. The yield per acre is estimated at 18.3 bushels.

Buckwheat has improved during the past month, and if frost does not interfere the outlook is for a good crop. The present condition of seventy-eight per cent indicates a yield of 14.4 bushels per acre, or a total production of 895,000 bushels.

The estimated yield of rye is 16.0 bushels per acre, and the total production, 9,136,000 bushels as compared with 6,811,000 bushels last year.

The late potato crop has held up well throughout the long drought, but is in a critical condition now. Unless rains come immediately the crop will be very short except in a few northern counties where the moisture has been sufficient. The condition is generally good in the Cadillac district, but in the Upper Peninsula, Montcalm county, and some southern counties, the prospect is for less than one-half crop. The outlook is for a crop of 28,032,000 bushels as compared with 28,560,000 bushels last year.

The inquiry on hay develops the information that the average yield of tame hay is 1.20 tons per acre, making the total crop 2,962,000 tons as com-

pared with 2,676,000 tons last year. Wild hay yielded 1.25 tons per acre and a total crop estimated at 51,000 tons.

The estimated number of hogs on September 1 for fattening purposes is 1,265,000, or three per cent more than last year.

The production of wool has increased eight per cent over last year, giving a total estimated clip of 9,466,000 pounds. Large flocks of sheep are being brought from western ranges and located on the cut-over lands of the northern counties. There is also a tendency to increase the size and number of flocks on the farms in many parts of the state.

Early threshing returns on clover seed indicate a fairly good yield. However, the acreage is small, being only eighty per cent of that cut last year which was also a year of small acreage. Last spring's seedings have been severely injured by the drought and are entirely lost in some sections.

The prospect for beans has improved during the month. The estimated production is placed at 3,534,000 bushels, the condition being seventy-seven per cent as compared with eighty-two in New York, sixty-five in Colorado, ninety-two in New Mexico, and seventy-one in California. Much of the crop is matured and the crop is being harvested under ideal weather conditions.

The commercial apple crop of Michigan is thirty-five per cent as compared with twenty-seven in New York, forty-six in Virginia, twenty-six in Illinois, forty-three in Missouri, and forty-three in Missouri, and forty-eight for the United States. The commercial peach crop in Michigan is sixteen per cent as compared with the same percentage in Ohio, twenty-five per cent in New York, and seventy-five per cent in the United States. The pear crop is estimated at sixty-five per cent and the grape crop at ninety per cent of a full crop in the state.

Sugar beets have made a gain of fourteen per cent during the month, having risen to a condition of eighty-six per cent, one per cent better than the ten-year average and four per cent better than on the same date last year.

Amount of grain and seed threshed, as reported by threshermen up to and including August 23, 1919, is as follows:

| Crop. | Acres. | Bushels. |
|--------------------|---------|------------|
| Winter wheat | 492,790 | 10,195,104 |
| Spring wheat | 25,901 | 319,550 |
| Rye | 477,221 | 6,694,169 |
| Oats | 387,029 | 9,336,293 |
| Speltz | 4,399 | 76,977 |
| Barley | 88,992 | 1,554,198 |
| Buckwheat | 93 | 1,320 |
| Peas | 1,980 | 21,162 |
| Timothy seed | 226 | 630 |
| Clover seed | 3,792 | 8,299 |

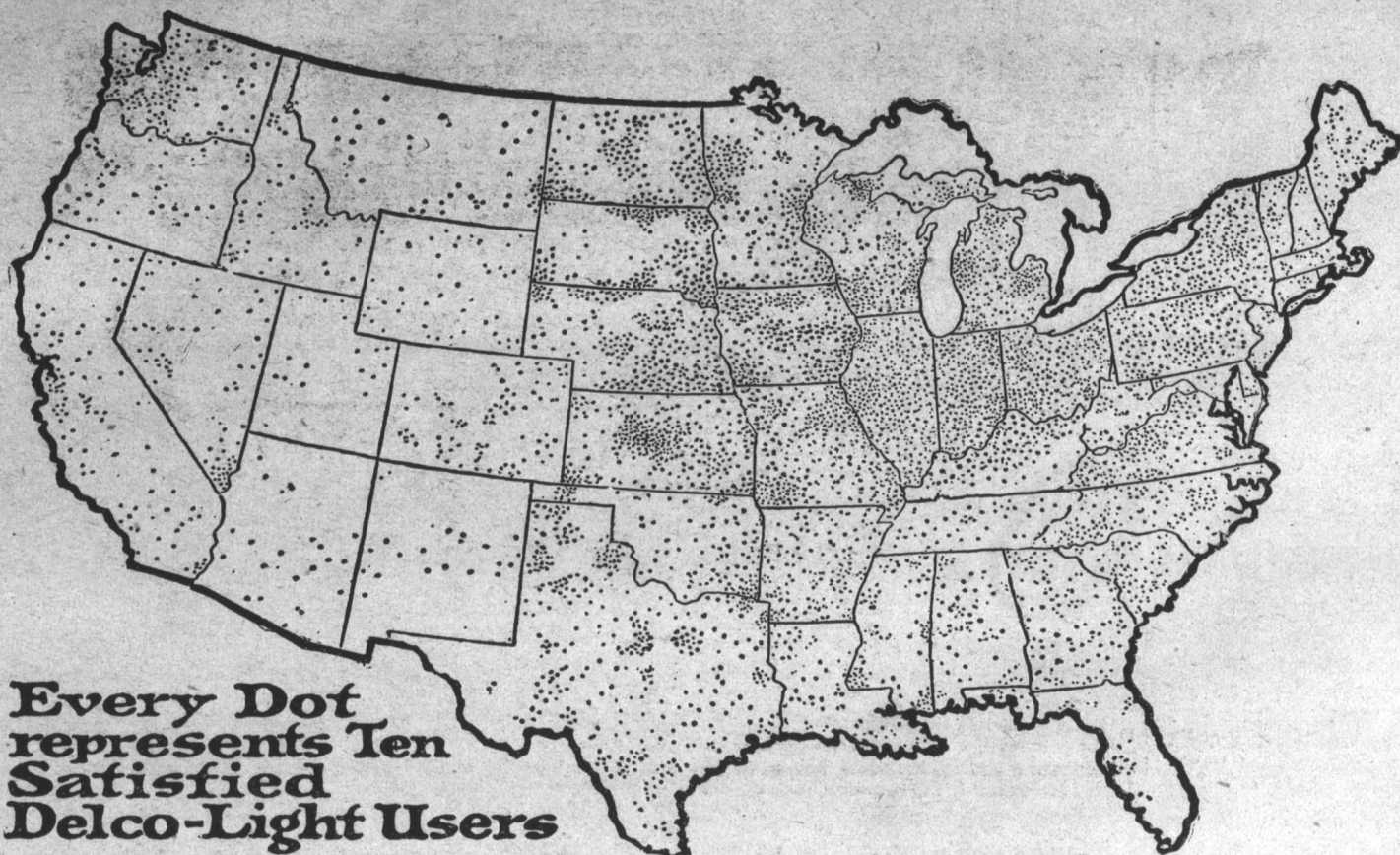
FEDERAL CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, makes the following estimate from reports of its correspondents and agents:

| Total Production in Millions of Bushels. | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | Sept. | 1918. | 1913. | |
| | Fore- | Dec. | 1917. | |
| | cast. | Esti. | Ave. | |
| Winter wheat.. | 715 | 558 | 555 | |
| Spring wheat.. | 208 | 359 | 236 | |
| All wheat | 923 | 917 | 791 | |
| Corn | 2,853 | 2,583 | 2,749 | |
| Oats | 1,225 | 1,538 | 1,331 | |
| Barley | 195 | 256 | 199 | |
| Buckwheat | 17.2 | 17.2 | 14.7 | |
| Rye | 84.6 | 90.2 | 50.0 | |
| White potatoes. | 349 | 400 | 366 | |
| Tobacco, lbs.... | 1,279 | 1,340 | 1,091 | |
| Flax | 10.2 | 14.7 | 13.8 | |
| Hay, all tons... | 102 | 90.4 | 96.9 | |
| Cotton | 11.2 | 12.0 | 12.8 | |
| S. beets, tons... | 7.26 | 5.89 | 6.04 | |
| Apples, total .. | 153 | 170 | 198 | |
| Apples, com'l .. | 23.1 | 24.7 | | |
| Peaches | 50.4 | 34.1 | 48.8 | |

A dime saved in using a dirty pack-tame hay is 1.20 tons per acre, making the total crop 2,962,000 tons as com-

price of your fruit.



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represents Ten
Satisfied
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More Than 75,000 Satisfied Users

DELCO-LIGHT was designed and built by men who were raised in farm homes—who experienced the discomforts and inconveniences of farm life—and who set out deliberately years ago to develop an electric plant that would provide city advantages for rural communities.

They were the same men whose engineering talent had made DELCO Starting, Lighting and Ignition Equipment for automobiles the standard of the world—

They knew electricity—and they knew the needs and limitations of farm life—

They knew that an electric plant to give service in a farm home must be simple, so that it would not get out of order and require complicated repairs—

It must be easily operated and require little attention—

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It must be built to stand hard usage and it must last indefinitely—

It required five years to develop a plant that would measure up to these specifications.

There were five years of hard engineering effort back of DELCO-LIGHT before the first plant was put on the market three and a half years ago.

Today DELCO-LIGHT is furnishing the conveniences and comforts of electricity to more than Seventy-five Thousand farm homes.

It is providing an abundance of clean, bright, economical electric light for these homes. It is furnishing power to pump water, operate washing machine, churn, separator, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, milking machine, and other small machinery.

And everywhere it is demonstrating its wonderful efficiency—and actually paying for itself in time and labor saved.

*No Matter Where You Live There Is A
Delco Light Field Representative Near You*

DELCO-LIGHT

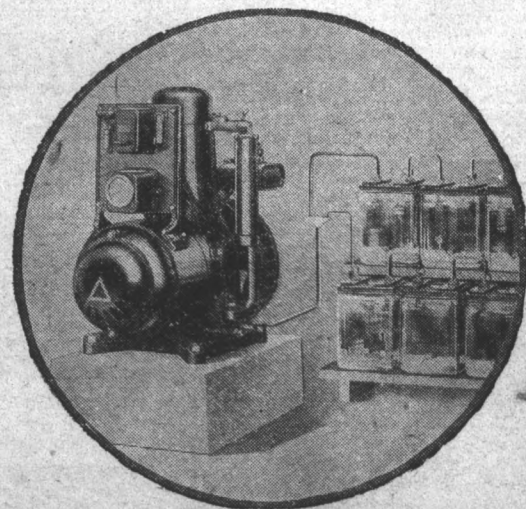
*A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes,
self-cranking—air-cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to
Oil—Thick Plates—Long Lived Battery—RUNS ON KEROSENE*

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THE Dalion is not a mere collection of mechanical parts. It is a musical instrument—exactly as much of one as a fine violin. The tone throat, that vital phonograph member which forms the character of the reproduction, is made of critically selected violin wood, treated and hand-shaped with violin-like exactness. Not a tack, nail or screw or scrap of clanky metal touches it. It is *instrumentized*.

The tone chamber is also built of hand-shaped instrument wood and gives the ample resonance of a perfect orchestra shell. Dalion makes living music out of every subtle tone shade in the original record.

Write for name of nearest dealer and hear the Dalion play all makes of records. Our handsome booklet, sent on request, tells you how to judge phonograph values.

Milwaukee Talking Machine Mfg. Co.
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First class materials, plus first class workmanship, makes a first class tire. Retreaded, then double chain stitched—the treads and casings the best possible. We know that every tire will do better service than you expected of it.

Guaranteed, of course—even at these little prices:

| Size | Price | Size | Price |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 30x3 | \$ 6.50 | 34x4 | \$11.00 |
| 30x3 1-2 | 7.50 | 34x4 1-2 | 12.50 |
| 32x3 1-3 | 8.00 | 35x4 1-2 | 13.00 |
| 31x4 | 10.00 | 36x4 1-2 | 14.00 |
| 32x4 | 10.00 | 35x5 | 14.00 |
| 33x4 | 10.50 | 37x5 | 14.00 |

Add \$1.00 to the above for Non-Skid Tire
2 percent off for cash with order.
10 percent deposit required with all C.O.D. orders.

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837 No. Broad St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for descriptive booklet and price list.
Good Territory Open for Live Agents

The Airedale Dog MOST WONDERFUL
D. G. ON EARTH
Great watch, stock, rat and hunting dog. Does anything any dog can do—and does it better. Thoroughbred pedigree puppies at farmers' prices. Descriptive circulars free.
P. H. SPRAGUE, Maywood, Illinois

Pure Rosen Rye Reg. No. 9151, Class 1. Weighs 54½ lbs. to bu. Less than 10 bu. lots \$3; 10 bu. and over \$2.75 bags included. Prompt Shipment. S. A. Foster, Okemos, Mich. Member Mich. Imp. Crop Ass'n.

For Sale Rosen Rye grown from pedigreed seed tests 56 lbs. M. J. Allen, Parma, Mich.

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Use your spare time profitably by representing the Michigan Farmer in your neighborhood. You can work up a pleasant and profitable business taking care of new and renewal subscriptions for us. You will be interested in our special literature and attractive subscription rates. Address,

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Our Service Department

FORCING PAYMENT FOR LINE FENCE.

I built a line fence which was appraised by the fence-viewers. The cost of the fence was spread on the tax roll by the supervisor. The treasurer accepted state, county, township, school and road taxes, and the fence tax was returned to the county treasurer unpaid. Do I have to wait until the land is sold for taxes, or does the township pay me the tax due? W. M.

The township does not pay the tax; and the only remedy provided by the statute is "the said tax to be collected in the same manner that other taxes are collected. The legislature might easily have provided a more speedy remedy, but the only one provided is by the sale of the land as for other taxes. Of course, the cost to the man paying the tax increases very rapidly when the tax becomes delinquent, the same as other taxes, but the remedy to the other party is rather slow.

JOHN R. ROOD.

FERTILIZER FOR RYE.

I own a farm at Mendon, Mich., and I wish to furnish my tenant with commercial fertilizer to put on at least forty acres of rye. Ground is a sandy loam and ground was in oats and a little of it in rye this year. I wish to use that to build up the soil and insure a catch of clover next spring. Please tell me what you would use, how much per acre, and where I may get same. I will appreciate this as we in this part of Illinois know nothing of the commercial fertilizers and I am more than anxious to build up my land, and hope to make my home in Michigan. P. S., Illinois.

Generally speaking, Michigan soils are more deficient in phosphorus than in the other two essential elements of plant food—nitrogen and potash, consequently it always pays to use phosphorus. Soils that are well filled with organic matter need little else, but if they have been poorly managed, no particular pains taken to plow down sods or to apply stable manure to keep organic matter in the soil, they are quite liable to be deficient in nitrogen so that they will not produce good crops. A few of our soils for certain crops also need potash but on the average Michigan soils for a cereal crop like rye, potash is not so very important.

Not knowing the immediate history of this land one cannot state with very much confidence the brand of fertilizer to be used. If there has been a good sod plowed down in the last year or two, or if stable manure has been applied, my judgment would be that from two to three hundred pounds of acid phosphate would be the best possible brand of fertilizer to use. This can be purchased in the form of a fourteen or sixteen per cent acid phosphate and may be purchased of any reliable fertilizer manufacturer. You can note the fertilizer advertisements in the Michigan Farmer and make no mistake in ordering.

As I say, if this soil is somewhat run down by poor management, then two or three per cent nitrogen in the fertilizer will give splendid results. It is barely possible that this sandy soil is somewhat deficient in potash and if it is then this also should be added. Where one has not experimented with fertilizers on their particular farm to know from actual experience what elements of plant food are most required it is always safest to use a complete fertilizer, one containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, say a 2-12-2, that is, a fertilizer containing two per cent nitrogen, twelve per cent phosphoric acid, and two per cent of potash, is the safest fertilizer to apply to obtain results. If you had used fertil-

izers containing the different elements so that you could note the results, then you could have determined practically the best analysis to be used in a brand of fertilizer. All over Michigan we are getting splendid results with just simply using phosphoric acid (phosphate) and I am quite positive that a good application of this will not only increase the yield of rye but it will assist you greatly in getting a stand of clover. C. C. L.

GROW YOUR OWN FOOD SUPPLY.

(Continued from first page.)

horse and cultivator. Leave room at the ends for turning with the horse while cultivating. A small garden will be sufficient for family use. It should be planned to suit the needs of the family, and no two families will agree as to the amount of each kind of vegetables to grow. By studying out the time it requires the various crops to mature, one can plan other crops to take their places as soon as they are consumed.

Potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, popcorn, cabbages and the like may be grown to good advantage by planting a few rows across the ends of the corn fields and along the pasture and lane fences.

All the arguments for having home-grown fruits and garden products in the season of their harvest may be advanced with even greater force in favor of carrying the supply right on through the winter and until it is time to start your garden for another year. A good cellar for the vegetables and plenty of cans for the fruit and delicate vegetables that cannot be stored otherwise for winter will solve the problem.

Every farmer, no matter what system of farming he practices, should keep enough cows and poultry to supply his table with milk and eggs, butter, cream and an occasional dressed fowl. By keeping sheep and fattening a few pigs each year one can have an abundance of fresh, salt and smoked meats at all times. The practice of running to the meat shop three or four times a week and paying from fifteen to twenty-five cents a pound for the same cuts of meat that one sells to the butcher for eight or ten cents a pound shows that there is a lack of good sense on the part of many farmers. If one has a flock of sheep it is easy to kill a lamb occasionally and sell neighbors and townsfolk what cannot be utilized at home. With salt pork, smoked hams, shoulders, bacon and sausage, the wants of the family will be pretty well supplied as to meat foods. He will be practically independent of the meat shop at all times during the year.

The farmer who produces field crops which must be sold in the markets and the proceeds exchanged for foodstuffs is the slave of men with more money and stronger minds. His prosperity is, in many cases, measured by the degree to which his farm overshadows his home.

FIRM TO LEASE FARMS.

ORGANIZATION of the Falls Stock Company brings into operation a concern for the leasing and operating farms, buying and selling real and personal property connected with farming and the reclaiming of wet, submerged, overflowed and swamp lands. The capital is \$30,000.

The purchase price of trees is only a small part of the orchard cost. A few dollars extra spent for trees, if it will purchase the kind you want, will be well spent.

News of the Week

Wednesday, September 10.

A CARNIVAL of crime and disorder follows police strike in Boston.—John Mitchel, noted labor leader, dies in New York hospital.—Mexican leaders ask United States to help expel Carranza.—Wilson in a speech at St. Paul says that the United States is predestined world's arbiter, and asserts that though the peace covenant is an experiment, if it is rejected the people will be in a mood to start a revolution. "We shall not be drawn into war," he promises, "but we will be drawn into consultations."—Mine workers of America demand higher wages and shorter hours, threatening a nation-wide strike.—Canadians demand rights as a nation.

Thursday, September 11.

THREE are killed as machine guns rake Boston mobs during police strike. The situation is acute as the workers threaten sympathy strike.—General Pershing leads his famous First Division over a five-mile flower-strewn pathway in New York parade.—It is expected that the fight on the peace treaty will be started on the floor of the house Monday.—The steel workers ignore President Wilson's request and vote to strike. It is predicted that 250,000 men will quit work.

Friday, September 12.

BOSTON mounts guns and barricades stores as general strike impends.—President Wilson says in reference to the police strike in Boston: "Leaving that city at the mercy of thugs, is a crime against civilization."—Railway men plant a chain of mail order stores to cut the high cost of living.—Republicans predict defeat of peace treaty in struggles which will open Monday, unless reservations are included in it.

Saturday, September 13.

PRESIDENT WILSON says in Rathdrum, Idaho, speech that America is bound in honesty to see the treaty through, and asserts that war will follow failure to ratify it.—Military raids throughout Ireland accompany proclamation stopping Irish parliament. Two members of the House of Commons are seized.—Boston police agree to return to work at the request of Gompers, but commissioner's edict bars reinstatement at present. State troops are maintaining order.—Detroit Board of Commerce plans to use big lake boat to help solve the housing problem.

Sunday, September 14.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S launch was in collision with another boat in Seattle harbor. The President and party were uninjured.—Herbert Hoover has returned from Europe. He refused all war decorations, saying that such decorations are for soldiers of the field. He says peace is the most important issue, and asks for unchanged peace pact.—St. Paul, Minn., favors unchanged peace pact and gives President Wilson rousing welcome.—Mine workers of America in convention favor an alliance with the railroad workers and freight handlers and endorse the Plumb rail plan.

Monday, September 15.

LABOR leaders urge President Wilson to take action against food profiteers.—Two hundred thousand Germans threaten to invade Poland.—Steelworkers' strike is postponed at President Wilson's request until after the labor conference October 6.—Two hundred and fifty prominent Americans, republicans and democrats alike, ask the United States Senate to ratify the peace treaty "without amendment and without delay." Both ex-President Taft and Samuel Gompers sign the request.—Storm floods Galveston, Texas, as tropical hurricane sweeps in toward Mexico.—Boston chief of police plans a new police force with assistance of militia, and refuses to take the strikers back.

Tuesday, September 16.

FIFTEEN or more die and 4,000 are left homeless as the result of the hurricane in Texas.—President Wilson states that the Peace League backs up Lodge's plans, and hopes for the senator's assistance in "carrying out the desired ends."—Boston sympathetic strike danger is fading. The unions are planning to appeal to the courts to have the discharged police taken back.—Seventeen alien prisoners escape from Fort Douglas by digging a 130-foot tunnel. Four are recaptured.—A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert, promoters of the Non-partisan League were sentenced to serve three months in Jackson prison.—United States troops, with other allied forces, are leaving Fiume as mutinous Italian troops take control of the city.

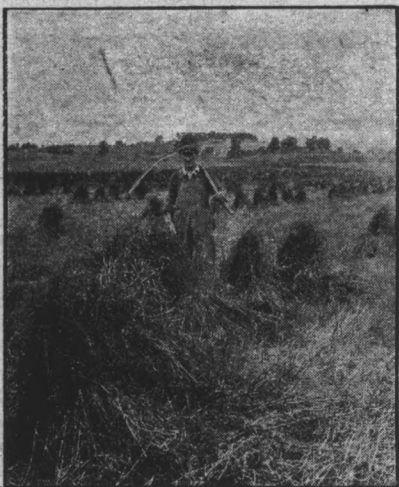


METHODS OF HARVESTING BUCKWHEAT.

A SHORT time ago an inquiry was answered in the Michigan Farmer relative to the best method to be used in harvesting buckwheat. The writer is raising a considerable acreage, and has for several years been forced to employ various methods in harvesting, depending on weather conditions.

On land which is level, there is possibility that the ground will become too soft for the operation of the grain harvester. This is particularly true on clay soils, and at the season when buckwheat should be cut the weather is quite unreliable. The writer believes the ordinary grain harvester will operate as successfully on ground on which the side delivery reaper will operate with success, providing the binder works easily and is in good condition.

I have used the mower two seasons to cut a portion of the crop. A table may be readily made by nailing some light boards to inch-square pieces.



Harvesting Buckwheat.

These boards should be so nailed as to make a table about three feet wide, and as long as the cutter bar. One person should follow the mower, using a hand rake, and with a raking motion pull the grain down on the table. When the table is nicely covered the one raking may easily rake off the grain. With quick stepping he can catch up with the mower. Last year I followed a machine cutting upward of twenty acres in this manner. It is necessary to set up each time around. This requires two or three times the time of cutting a swath. Much of the buckwheat the writer cut last year with a mower was when the ground was so soft that in parts of the field the machine cut in six or eight inches. Under such conditions a mower which is not in first-class condition, and which does not run easily will cut in too deeply, or the wheels will have a tendency to slide. The writer has observed a bunching attachment which would possibly be very desirable for use on wet fields. This could be used to advantage and with a large degree of profit where buckwheat is short. The writer used the grain harvester two years ago on a particular field. The grain was short, and perhaps one-fourth of the grain was combed under the table. In spite of the short stalks, the clusters were exceptionally well-filled, and the use of the mower, and an extra man would have been profitable.

It was necessary to cradle about a dozen acres of our last year's crop. Buckwheat is more easily handled in this way than oats or wheat and the chief handicap is in pulling one's feet out of the sticky mud, which is exceptionally bad when one is compelled to cradle. (Continued on page 349).



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Dance Music on the Gulbransen Assures a Successful Party

YOU will need to do some entertaining this fall and winter. Everybody wants to dance. Consider the help you will get from a Gulbransen Player-Piano.

You can always depend upon the Gulbransen for good dance music—the latest jazz songs, the old favorites. It offers a larger repertoire than any orchestra.

Its full piano tone is ample and inspiring. It makes you independent of hired talent, saves you money, keeps your parties delightfully informal.

And everybody can play the Gulbransen with all the zip and swing you could ask. It is quite the thing to take a turn at it while resting from dancing. The Gulbransen is so Easy to Play it will not tire you.

In fact, a tiny baby once crept up to the Gulbransen and, so gently do the pedals operate, the baby played it just as shown in the picture at the right. That is where we got the idea for our trade mark.

But the Gulbransen is not only easy to pedal. It is easy to play well, expressively, sympathetically, brilliantly—as suits the occasion. It gives you a new idea of player-pianos.

Go to the Gulbransen dealer and try a Gulbransen. You will find him by the Baby at the Pedals in his window and newspaper advertising. Or write us for his address.

Try some of these popular dance songs. The Gulbransen dealer has them. They sound particularly well on the Gulbransen. You ought to know them.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hindustan | I'm Always Chasing Rainbows |
| How You Gonna Keep 'Em | Till We Meet Again |
| Down on the Farm | Minnie, Shimmie for Me |
| Beautiful Ohio | Jerry |
| And That Ain't All | Oh, Helen |
| Mary | I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles |
| Garden of My Dreams | Tulip Time—Follies 1919 |
| Mickey | Turkistan |
| The Vamp | Everybody Calls Me Honey |
| Meow | Tishomingo Bound |
| Owl, Owl, Marie | Mandy |
| I'm a Jazz Baby | Southern Nights |

Nationally Priced

Three models, all playable by hand or by roll, sold at the same prices to everybody, everywhere in the U. S., freight and war tax paid. Prices branded in the back of each instrument at the factory.

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|--------------------|-------|
| White House Model | \$675 |
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825 N. Sawyer Ave. CHICAGO



Gulbransen Trade Mark

GULBRANSEN
(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)
Player-Piano

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WHY pay a fancy price for a good furnace? Does boosting the price \$25 to \$80 on a furnace after it leaves the factory make it a better heating plant? You bet not. Then get the manufacturer's factory price and save money.

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I'll answer your heating problem with a Pipe or Pipeless Furnace—either style at wholesale price. Cash or easy payments. Unconditional guarantee.

Also get my offer on Kalamazoo Stoves, Ranges, Gas and Oil Stoves, Phonographs, Cream Separators, Fireless Cookers, Indoor Closets, Washing Machines, Paints and Roofing. Ask for Catalog No. 809.

"The Old Stove Master"
KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.
Manufacturers
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
Trade Mark Registered

SEEDS WANTED

Michigan Grown
Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden seeds, if High Germination and 1919 crop.

Send samples for test.
The C. E. DePuy Co. Pontiac, Mich.

RED ROCK WHEAT

Grown from certified seed; absolutely pure and free, from smut, no rye, no foul stuff. In 10 bu. lots, \$2.60, bags extra. Wesley Hile, R. D. 6, Ionia, Citizens phone, Saranac, Mich.

Seed Wheat No. 1 Red Champion. The Hardest, strongest, most productive variety, with the least fullness of any wheat on the market. For sale by W. J. Merriam, Almont, Mich.

Agricultural Lime High calcium hydrated lime in 50 lb. paper bags, in car lots of 20 tons or more. Delivered, price promptly quoted on request.
Northern Lime & Stone Co., Petoskey, Mich.

BARN PAINT \$1 PER GALLON

Get factory prices on all paints. We guarantee quality. We pay the freight.
Franklin Color works, Franklin, Ind.

POTATO BAGS sold direct to the grower at wholesale prices. Lincoln Bag Co., Springfield, Ill.

Flemish Giant Rabbits, dark steel black. Grays 2 months old, \$3.00 & \$2.00 each. Pedigreed stock.
DAVID RAY, 709 Norris St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

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PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE

We are in a position to make immediate shipments of this material

The Solvay Process Co.
2091 Jefferson Ave. Detroit



SOLVAY'S Three Essential Plant Foods

POULTRY

HOMESTEAD FARMS

This work is organized and incorporated and headquarters have been moved to Kalamazoo. We invite the interest and the cooperation of the farmer people of Michigan.

All our stock is guaranteed; any bird not satisfactory may be returned.

Spring Pullets--About 100 each of Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. S. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Yearling Pullets--200 S. C. White Leghorns; a limited number of our other breeds as given in our Fall Poultry circular.

Cockerels--Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.

Guineas, Ducks, Geese--White Pekin, Gray Toulouse.

Turkeys--Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Reds.

Rabbits--Belgians, New Zealand, Rufus Reds, Giants.

Please send for circular on Fall Sale of Poultry with price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,
Kalamazoo, Michigan

LOOK BABY CHICKS \$13 A 100 UP

By Special Delivery Parcel Post, postage paid 20 different thoroughbred breeds. Utility & Exhibition grades. Live delivery guaranteed. Capacity 100,000 weekly. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio.

Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from strain with records to 290 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

Barred Rocks Exclusively. Baby chicks all sold. Thanks to all our customers. Order early for next season. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

Buff Leghorns, and White Leghorns. 100 early hatched Cockerels from great laying strains \$1.50 to \$3.00. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Petersburg, Mich.

Fowler's Buff Rocks Cockerels \$4 up. Utility eggs for hatching \$2.00 for 15. R. B. FOWLER, Hartford, Mich.

For sale "Buy the Best" eggs for hatching from 200 Egg strain Barred Plymouth Rock. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 for 45 eggs. H. B. PROCTOR, Grand Haven, Mich.

March Hatched R. I. Red Cockerels Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Michigan.

R. C. Brown LEGHORNS, Pekin Ducks, W. Chinese Geese. Place orders early for young stock. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

S. C. B. Minorcas Eggs from pen 1, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 from pen 2, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator eggs \$7.00 per hundred. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

Silver Golden and White Wyandottes young breeding stock after Oct. 1st. Choice cockerels \$5 to \$15. Write your wants now. C. W. Browning, R2 Portland, Mich.

Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, Ferris 230-264 egg strain April and May hatch, from \$1 to \$2.50. Alvah Stegenga, Portland, Mich.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Ring Necked Pheasants

We can now make shipments of our birds. They will lay next spring--are easy to raise and do not eat one-half as much as chickens. These birds are not subject to disease--are hardy and unrelated. You can sell their young and eggs at good prices--they are much more profitable than chickens.

Single Pheasants \$ 6.00 Each
5 Hens, 1 Cock (Pen) 30.00

Genuine Wild Mallard Ducks

Guaranteed to be from nothing but genuine Wild Trapped stock--not the coarse semi-wild strain. Will lay next spring. Fine eating--good decoys--and money makers.

Single Ducks or Drakes \$ 5.00 Each
5 Ducks, 1 Drake (Pen) 25.00

Bloomfield Giant Bronze Turkeys

We have some of the young for sale, from our wonderful 55 pound tom "BLOOMFIELD KING." Why not buy one of our fine extra toms and improve your flock?

Pullets . . . \$ 15.00 Each
Cockerels . . . 20.00 to 35.00 Each
Hens . . . 20.00 Each
Toms . . . 35.00 to 50.00 Each

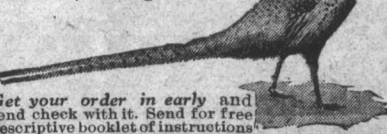
We are accepting orders now for eggs from our Pheasants, Wild Mallard Ducks, Turkeys and Single Comb Rhode Island Red chickens for spring delivery. Orders will be filled in the proportion that they are received.

Bloomfield Farms

America's Largest Game Farm

1714 Penobscot Bldg.

Detroit, Michigan



Get your order in early and send check with it. Send for free descriptive booklet of instructions.

GERMOZONE The Best Pet Stock Remedy

For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canary and other birds or pet animals, Germozone is a universal and safe remedy; for colds, snuffles, roup, sore throat, loss of voice or singing, influenza, bowel trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears, canker, gleet, loss of fur or feathers, sores, wounds, skin disease,--or other affections of skin or mucous membrane.

"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick"--Mrs. Flora Kapple, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits"--L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household"--Mrs. Wm. Hoepfel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks"--Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

GEO. H. LEE CO. Dept. 265

OMAHA, NEB.

Vegetable Growers' Association

(Continued from page 339).

a complete success. A cooperative organization to live must not smack of the old-time idea of profits; if it has stock that pays interest it cannot be strictly cooperative. As these movements grow larger it is important that they be formulated with great care so that we will not be compelled to do the thing all over at some time in the future.

"Of all the problems confronting such organizations, efficiency in management is the most difficult one to solve, for when five hundred men get together it is a difficult matter to get them all to agree on a certain proposition and put the business across. You have got to appoint directors who will select men to do the real things and not dilute the responsibilities from one man to another. And then your organization must be strong enough to secure the best talent in the country to look after its sales problems. In the case of potatoes, what could an association handling one hundred cars do, but when you put one hundred of these associations together you can go out and get the best talent to manage such an organization. Then I feel that farmers must combine in such a way as to benefit the people of the community as a whole, as well as the individual members of an association.

"We have now in our Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange more than seventy-five small associations combining their strength and influence to help the potato industry as a whole. To maintain efficient organizations we must have business vision on the part of the directors, and have men with the courage to act when they see the thing is not going right. When we have the potato growers of the country well-organized you can see how we will be able to secure proper distribution and fair prices for all growers.

"Another thing I want to mention before I close. We must not allow our business to be controlled by sentiment. In my work of organizing one of our live stock shipping associations I heard a man say that he would not have any man for manager who had had anything to do with the live stock shipping business. So you see he was willing to cut off his nose to spite his face."

Dorr D. Buell, president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, spoke upon the subject of "A Producers' Organization that Cooperates." In explaining the growth of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Mr. Buell showed a map illustrating the different associations that belong to the Exchange. The Exchange began business less than a year ago with twenty-eight associations and it now has increased its membership to seventy-eight, and several more are almost ready to join. Of these new associations some are county organizations that operate at several loading stations.

"You might think from our name," said Mr. Buell, "that we handle nothing but potatoes, but as a matter of fact we market all of the products that our farmers care to sell through the Exchange in carloads. When we

were starting last year we had some staggering problems to face, but our people have stood by us from the beginning. Different men have so much different conception of what a good potato is like that is has greatly complicated our marketing problem. It has been our aim from the beginning to standardize our potatoes and to that end we have decided upon one variety, the Petoskey Golden Russet, as the ideal potato for our soil and climate, and at present more than seventy-five per cent of our growers are planting this variety. In some of the counties in the Northern Peninsula the Green Mountain reaches a higher degree of perfection than the Petoskey Golden Russet.

"We are organized to run our own business, and to let the other fellow run his, but invariably when a big cooperative organization begins to cut into the business of a community the buyers and dealers are going to fight it pretty hard. We also fight when we get into a tight place and at some of our stations where the buyers and dealers are paying more than the market can stand we, no matter how much it hurts our pride, send them over ten or twelve loads to fill their cars. We are always willing to have such competition when it will help our members secure a higher price for their potatoes than our markets can stand. I could go on with example after example telling you how we have enabled the farmers of different communities, not our members alone, but others, to secure much better prices and more fair treatment than they could have received had it not been for our organization. One example will suffice: Last fall hay buyers offered \$15 a ton for hay. The Exchange guaranteed to sell all the hay produced by members for \$20 a ton, whereupon the jobbers raised their price to \$21. Rye, being the first crop the farmer has to sell, was sought by millers at \$1.10 a bushel but the Exchange forced the millers to pay \$1.45, while the actual price was \$1.54 a bushel.

"Our census this fall will give us a pretty accurate idea of how many cars of potatoes and other products we will be called upon to handle so that we will be able to plan our business so as to get them where they are wanted, when they are wanted and in the shape they are wanted. In a recent trip around the markets of the country I find the buyers all want a standardized product and for that reason we have selected a trade-mark and contemplate putting our potatoes up in one-hundred-pound sacks tied with red twine. Some of the big dealers tell us that a one-hundred-and-fifty pound sack is preferable for their markets. We may be forced to use some one-hundred-and-fifty-pound sacks for certain markets.

"Cooperative shipping organizations have been of great value in improving the quality of farm products. Our farmers are not only putting up better potatoes, but now that they understand the value of putting them on the market in good condition they are taking the Exchange in carloads. When we

(Continued on page 350).

Methods of Harvesting Buckwheat

(Continued from preceding page).

In using the grain harvester one should be gone over thoroughly. All should see that the reel is entirely overhauled. Any splicing or strips that are nailed on or any wiring will catch the stalks and they will gather quickly, requiring frequent stopping of the horses to clean the reel. I generally carry a light stick about four feet long and in case a stalk catches on the reel I can readily knock it off as the reel comes my way. Before attempting to harvest buckwheat, the binder canvas

should be gone over thoroughly. All slats should be well tacked with double pointed tacks and these should be placed sufficiently close so that straw cannot readily get under the canvas strips. Delays and damaged canvases will be avoided if the strips are watched and kept in good order. Our practice is to set about three or four bundles together, and after a reasonable period is allowed for the grain to dry, haul to the thresher.

W. J.



TEACHING CHICKS TO ROOST.

WHERE a large number of chicks are being raised in one brooder house, difficulty is often experienced in preventing the birds from piling up at night after the heat is removed, and causing serious losses. To prevent this overcrowding the birds should be taught to roost as early as possible. If roosts are made out of one-by-three-inch strips placed flat so as to provide a three-inch roosting surface, and these are placed twelve to fifteen inches from the floor, the birds can easily be taught to go to roost. If the chicks do not go up on the roost of their own accord they should be gently placed on the roosts after dark for one or two nights until they get the roosting habit.

This season of the year a constant lookout should be kept by all poultry keepers for mites in the houses and coops. A mite is very small and difficult to see unless special search is made. They are usually found in the cracks near roosts. They appear as minute, gray or reddish specks. When present in large numbers they often have the appearance of dust. Mites reproduce very rapidly and are a great source of annoyance to the hens when present in large numbers. The mites live by sucking blood from the hens. A severe attack of mites will cause the hens to lose flesh and stop laying, and will oftentimes produce death. To get rid of mites the houses must be carefully cleaned and then painted or sprayed with repellant material. A heavy spraying of coal oil followed in two or three days by giving the roosts and surrounding boards a thorough painting with crude oil will clean up the mites and keep the houses free for several months. This treatment should be applied twice yearly to all poultry houses as a precautionary measure against mites.

Missouri.

T. S. TOWNSLEY.

THE SUCCESSFUL POULTRYMAN HAS LONG LEASE ON HIS JOB.

When a poultryman goes out of business it may not be due to a failure. Some men leave poultry production for other lines of business in the same way that there are frequent changes in other lines of trade. However, the farmers and poultrymen who really like their birds dislike to sell out because of small failures and they dislike to give up when they have made a success because they like the business and realize that it has compensations above the profit in money. That is why we have poultrymen who stick to the business even when their hens and their other farm operations have made them enough money to retire. They learn to like poultry and all kinds of live stock and find that caring for the stock makes them happier than loafing. One fine thing about the poultry business is the fact that a man would never have to give it up for his health as it is a healthy occupation. Even an old man who likes poultry can stay with his business after he might be too old for another business. The poultryman who succeeds should be able to look forward to old age on the farm with as little fear as any man, because as long as he can get around at all he can do something that is worth while.—K.

September 12 the second session of summer school at M. A. C. came to a successful close. This is the first year that the college has had two summer schools.

Make your hens moult quickly



Get more winter eggs

The moult is a severe test of a hens strength. It calls on her to supply all her surplus energy and flesh to make feathers. Hens must have a tonic during this critical period, to supply them with more energy, and help them to digest and use every ounce of the feed. Make your hens moult properly this year, by giving them

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription (Powder)

in their feed. This prescription, compounded from my 27 years' veterinary and poultry raising practice, absolutely cuts down the time and strain required for moulting, keeps hens in strong, vigorous condition and insures your getting more winter eggs from your hens. Don't lose profits from high winter egg prices by neglecting your hens during the moult. Try this famous remedy, recommended by thousands. I guarantee that it will help make your hens lay more eggs.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. produce perfect digestion, drive out worms, increase growth and production.

Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder. cleanses, dries and heals sores and cuts quickly, handy to use, in sifter top cans.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer (powder) kills your stock quickly of lice, protects chicks, etc.

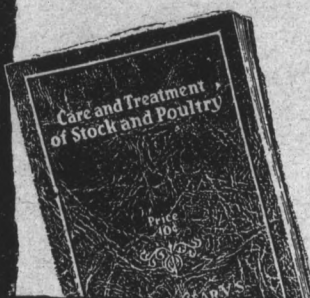
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through my dealer, if any remedy bearing my name fails to do what I claim for it. Ask your dealer for a package today. Sold by 40,000 dealers—never by peddlers.

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Get Valuable New Book.

Just completed, "The Care and Treatment of Stock and Poultry," by Dr. L. D. LeGear, graduate Veterinary Surgeon, of 27 years' practice. A wonderful help to all stock and poultry raisers. It is a 128-page book, full of valuable up-to-the-minute information. Used as a reference book by veterinary surgeons and schools. It will save you many, many times its cost. Send 10c to us today and we will mail it to you, postage prepaid.



Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription



"I Cut 27 Cords of Wood a Day"

—says Noah Digge, of Jacksonville, North Carolina, "with my Ottawa Log Saw under unfavorable conditions, and in 52 hours I sold and delivered \$75 worth."

You, too can make big profits with the Ottawa Engine Log Saw. It is always on the job, and saws from 25 to 40 cords a day. Provides cheaper and more plentiful local fuel. Pays for itself in short time. Takes the backache and worry out of wood cutting. One man does the work of ten.

Has two sets of spindles on combination axle-side spindles for straight ahead moving on the road; and end spindles for moving sideways along the log from cut to cut. No stopping the engine and no lifting.



Beware of Imitations

10 Year Guarantee
30 Days' Trial

drying, backing or twisting to set from cut to cut. Direct gear to drive saw—no chains to tighten; no keys and no set screws. Automatic friction clutch protects saw, allowing slippage under any pinch. 4-Cycle Frost Proof engine, Oscillator Magneto Ignition. When not sawing, demount saw equipment, by pulling one pin, and use engine for all kinds of other work.

Tree Cutting Equipment Full Information FREE

Write us, now, for full information on this log saw, and on our fast cutting equipment for sawing down trees. Low prices, now, on both outfits.

OTTAWA MFG. CO. 1505 Wood St. Ottawa, Kansas

For Sale or Exchange

Would like to exchange good Restaurant in good town of about 3000 in northwestern Ohio for small piece of land. Address Box P-913 care of Michigan Farmer Detroit, Mich.

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Car lots or less. Ask for prices. **YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., OWOSO, MICH.**

WE WANT VETCH. SEND US SAMPLES. **YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., OWOSO, MICH.**

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ADOPTED BY YOUR UNCLE SAM after rigid tests. Ask your dealer to show them to you. **JOHNSON IDEAL HALTER CO., Aurora, Ill.**

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Michigan Farmer\$1.00
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Regular price, one year.....\$3.00

OUR PRICE ONLY \$2.10

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Woman's Magazine 1.00

Regular price, one year.....\$3.00

OUR PRICE ONLY \$2.50

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Michigan Farmer\$1.00
Swine Breeders' Journal..... .50
Today's Housewife 1.00

Regular price, one year.....\$2.50

OUR PRICE ONLY \$1.85

No. 4.

Michigan Farmer\$1.00
People's Home Journal 1.00
American Boy 2.00

Regular price, one year.....\$4.00

OUR PRICE ONLY \$3.15

VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 348).

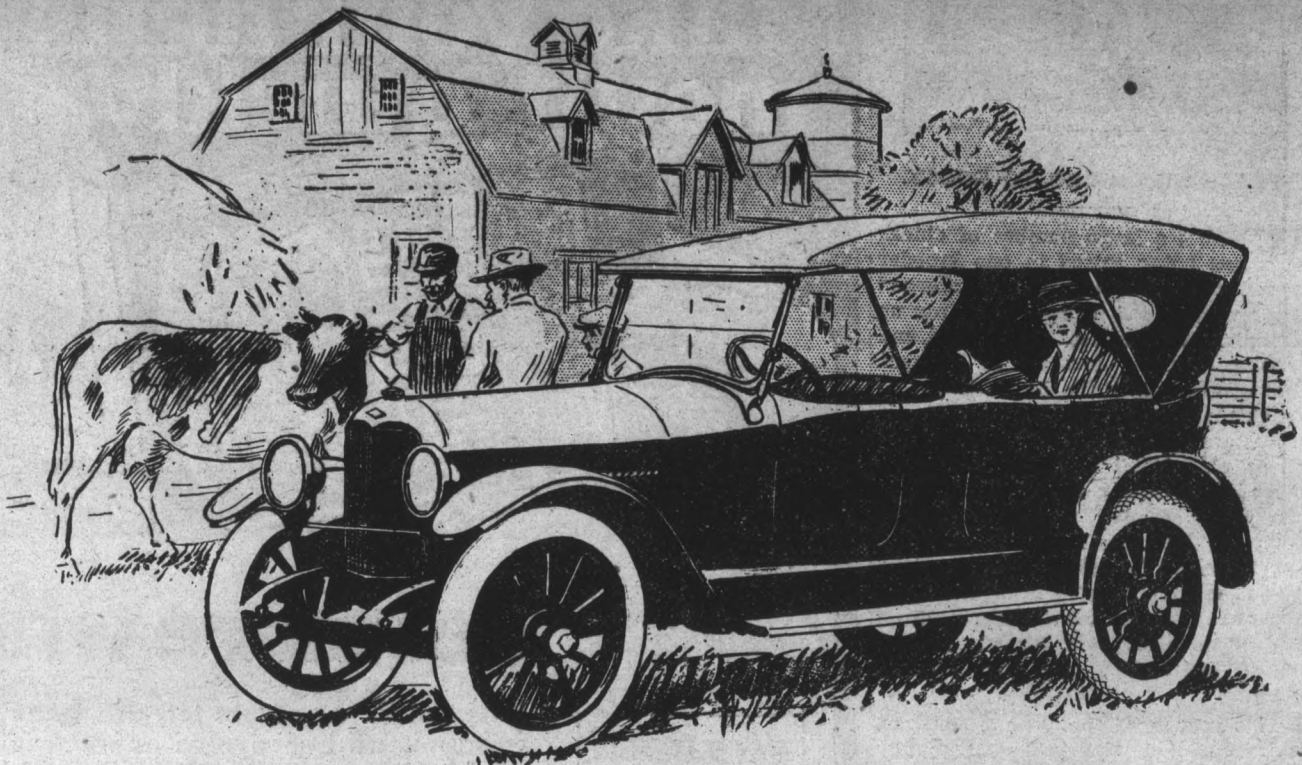
ing more pains in digging and handling them until they reach the car door or storage house. Last year we sold 2,165 cars of potatoes, or more than one-fifth of the Michigan crop, and we feel that we gave them pretty good distribution. At the beginning we had an idea that we could eliminate the extra cost of marketing by selling potatoes and other products to the welfare departments of some of the big manufacturing concerns in the industrial centers, and while we have found many of these concerns interested in this line of work they are seriously handicapped for lack of storage room."

"The Ashtabula Lettuce Growers' Association," was the subject of a brief address by E. A. Dunbar who spoke from the standpoint of the small association. "We have been listening this afternoon," said Mr. Dunbar, "to men talking in large figures, and it will be my purpose to talk about a small growers' association. In our work we have found it cheaper and more satisfactory to put our products in uniform packages and select one reliable commission firm in each city to do our distributing. This gives them an opportunity to build up a trade and hold it during the season. While such an arrangement might not work out equally as well in handling a larger volume of business it has kept our marketing expenses down to a minimum, and we have seldom lost anything through our dealing with the commission houses. At first all of our produce was shipped to one firm in Pittsburgh, but when the firm we were dealing with began to reship our goods to other cities we visited these cities and made arrangements to do our own shipping direct." Mr. Dunbar then read a paper dealing with the history of his organization; a portion of which we shall publish at some future time.

Considerable interest was expressed in the address of Louis Miller regarding the work of the Toledo Market Gardeners' Association, which has been under fire of the courts for the past few days. Mr. Miller said: "One of our handicaps has been the fact that we have been unable to hire a man big enough to handle the business end of our association. The reason we organized was not the outcome of any particular conditions, but when the convention met at Toledo we organized to entertain them, and we liked the idea so well that we held together and drifted along for awhile without doing anything worth mentioning. We finally decided to incorporate and go ahead and do business in a co-operative way. On May 1, 1915, we began business, but things failed to move along smoothly, until finally we called a meeting to decide what to do. I was ready to give up the ship, but when I saw the spirit of the members I was willing to start over again. Our plans called for a ten per cent handling charge to be set aside, which proved adequate so long as the greenhouse products came along, but when the other things came along and the markets began to get slow we had to increase the percentage. So long as we are in the cooperative business we will always have the small growers with us, so we might as well tell them to grab hold of our coat tails and let us pull them along. It is the only way we can deal with the question of stabilizing the markets, even though the small shipments may be handled at a slight loss.

"You are no doubt aware that we have been indicted for holding up the prices of our products on the Toledo market. Here we have been encouraged by one great branch of the government to cooperate and practice effi-

(Continued on page 352).



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We Share the Responsibility

Buying a Paige Car is very much like buying a high grade, first mortgage bond. Both the principal and interest of the investment are protected by a company that has never failed to meet its obligations.

Each car that is produced by this factory must satisfy two groups of people—our owners and ourselves. In each day of service it must justify its reputation and

the faith that has been placed in it. It must be worthy of every Paige tradition or it cannot bear the Paige name plate.

Such, in brief, is a simple, straightforward statement of the Paige policy. It is by no means original or spectacular. But it affirms that all Paige cars are honest cars and we gladly share the responsibility of ownership.

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SAVE ON TIRES & TUBES

5,000 Mile Guarantee. "SUPER SERVICE" standard new 5,000 mile tires wrapped in paper bearing serial number and sold at these low prices with mileage guarantee direct from factory to car owners. (We personally make adjustments when necessary.)



| Ribbed Clincher. | Tubes |
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| 30 x 3 | \$10.00 \$1.95 |
| Non-Skid Clincher. | |
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McClure Stevens Land Co., Gladwin, Michigan.

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Handle Your Produce the Easiest Way.

Buy the latest improved bag holder now—it pays for itself many times over in time and labor saved. Quickest to operate. Sacks cannot slip off. Will last ten years to a lifetime. Represents a cost of less than 50 cents a year—considering the high cost of labor you cannot afford to be without one. Price \$5.00 Duluth. If your hardware or implement dealer cannot supply you, we will ship same to you by express prepaid for 50c extra. Farmer agents wanted.

Universal Bag Holder Co., Dept. M
Duluth, Minn.

120-Acre High-Grade Michigan Farm, with Pair

Horses, 7 head cattle, 8 hogs, poultry, plows, harrows, drill, wagons, long list farm machinery, tools, thrown in for quick sale. Near by town conveniences, only 15 miles to 80,000 city. 30 acres level tillage, high cultivation; woven-wire fenced, brook and spring watered 40-cow pasture; home-use wood. All buildings painted and good; 2-story 7 room house, large modern stock barn, silo, cement floor hog houses, granary, corn, poultry, carriage houses, etc. Owner cannot longer manage farm, must sell quick, names low price \$11,200 for everything, only \$4,000 cash needed. Details page 76 Fall Catalog, just out. Write for your free copy this 100-page book of Farm Bargains from Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 8140 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

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160 Acre Bargain. 100 acres under plow, balance wood and pasture land. Good buildings, close to school, churches, and stores. 12 head of cattle and all farm tools and crops. Price, \$7500.
40 acres, good buildings. Close to city, \$1300.
50 acres, stock, tools and crops, \$5250.
All on easy terms.
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T. S. AUBLE CO. WELLINGTON, OHIO.

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Rich Michigan Farms. Low prices. Easy terms. STAFFELD BROTHERS, 15 Merrill Building, Saginaw, Michigan.

Rich Michigan Farms. Improved and unimproved. R. Clay subsoil and clovered. Well drained, near school. C. M. Smith, State Bank, Coleman, Mich.

Rich Farms E. Z., Best Ingham or Eaton county, all sizes, big basement barns, house, See Arnold, 23 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

Fruit and poultry farm for sale in Oakland county. 1200 young apple trees, 1000 Leghorn chicks. Write F. J. Barrett, Detroit, Mich.

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The Michigan Farmer

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



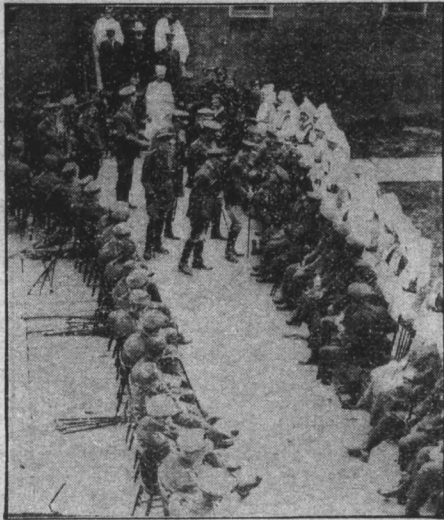
Miss Evelina Gleaves, daughter of Rear Admiral Gleaves, who has been appointed commander of the Asiatic Fleet. Miss Gleaves and her mother have sailed for Admiral Gleaves' tour.



Farmers' Autos at the State Fair.—This view shows a few of the farmers' autos parked near the Administration Building at the State Fair.



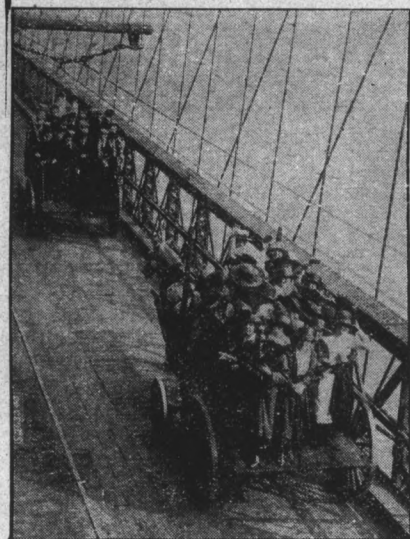
Miss Jane Hannigan, aged one year and five months, beside the silver loving cup awarded her as Grand Prize at Annual Baby Parade and Carnival at Asbury Park, New Jersey.



Prince of Wales inspecting wounded Canadian soldiers.



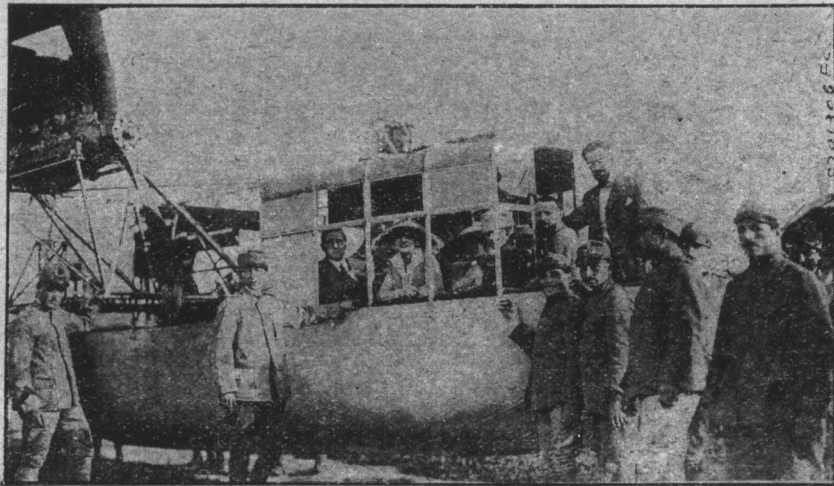
Lieut. B. W. Maynard, U. S. A. Air Service, who won the speed honors in the Air Derby from New York to Toronto and return, a distance of 1,042 miles, by flying it in 465 1/4 minutes actual flying time.



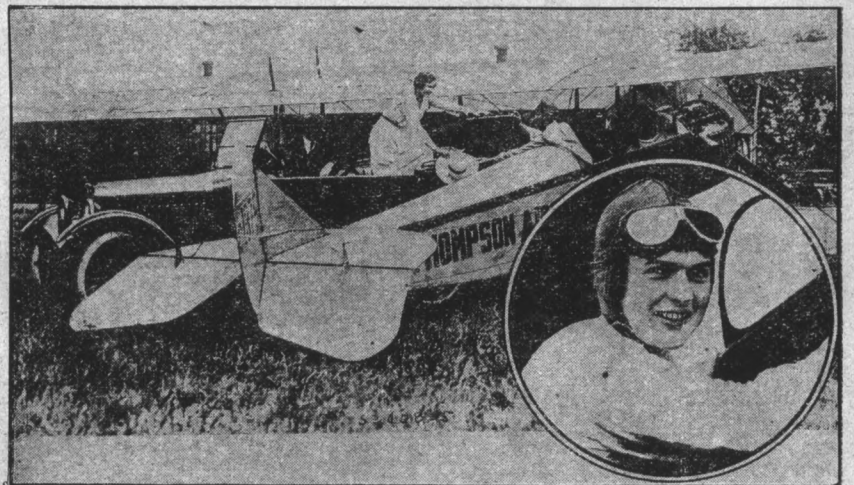
"The End of a Perfect Day" during the Brooklyn Trolley Strike. With 112 strikes reported in Brooklyn by a police inspector the borough should get used to it. Photo shows truckloads of Brooklynites returning to their homes over Brooklyn Bridge.



Miss Jane Gregory, daughter of Former Attorney General, who has been awarded the Order of Queen Elizabeth for her aid to Belgian Orphans.



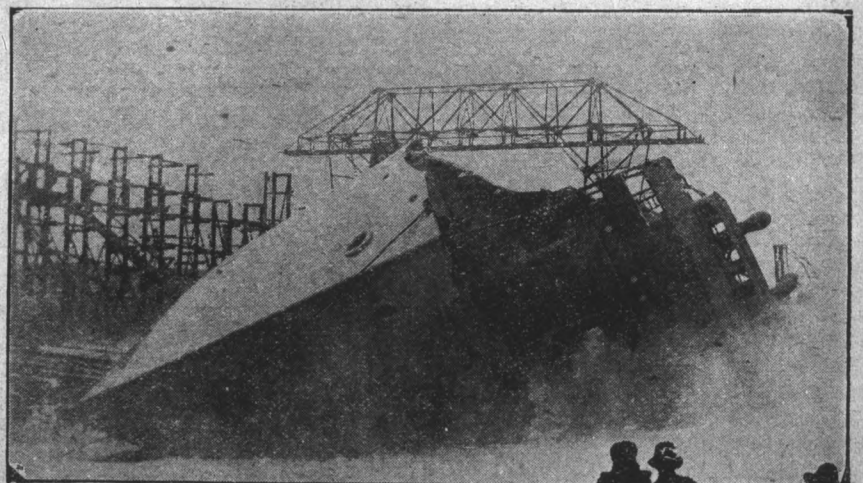
Italy's Big Dirigible Passenger Liner.—View of passenger gondola of the Huge New Dirigible Air Liner which makes regular trips with passengers from Milan, Italy, to various Italian cities. It has proved a big success.



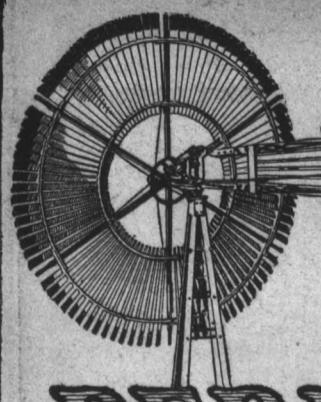
Miss Aileen Stanley, the first actress to make the trip to the stage door via the air route. She flew Sixty Miles and reached Detroit just in time for her act.



Billions in U. S. Army Supplies Sold to France.—Birdseye View of small section of the huge American Material Camp at Montier Chaume, in France, which contains billions of dollars worth of army material of every kind, from flavoring extracts to automobiles, trucks, guns and ammunition made surplus by unexpected ending of the war.



The "Lake Fugard," tipped to extraordinary angle of 73.8 degrees and in less than seven seconds, aided by rebounding waters in narrow slip, miraculously righted herself. A ship usually capsizes if it tips to an angle of sixty degrees.



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Don't pay out money to pump water, when you can install a Perkins Windmill and always have plenty without cost. The wind does the work for nothing. Put it to work on your place.

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"POWER TO PUMP THAT'S FREE AS AIR"

For more than fifty years, Perkins Windmills have been recognized in America and all over the world as the cheapest, most reliable and efficient means of pumping water. Cost nothing to operate and they'll serve you faithfully and well for from twenty-five to forty years. Some Perkins mills have delivered dependable daily service for even longer.

Automatic governing. Fully guaranteed. Perkins Windmills have stood the test of time. Ask any farmer about the Perkins.

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Many rural readers have bought their daily and the Michigan Farmer in combination at a price that saved them money.

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| Free Press, Detroit..... | \$5.00 | \$4.50 |
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| News, Grand Rapids | 5.00 | 4.50 |
| News-Courier, Saginaw ... | 5.00 | 4.50 |
| News-Statesman, Marshall. | 4.00 | 3.25 |
| Journal, Flint | 5.00 | 4.50 |
| Gazette, Kalamazoo | 5.00 | 4.50 |
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| Evening News, Monroe.... | 4.00 | 3.50 |
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The Michigan Farmer, Detroit

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Blast out those Stumps and Boulders with Dynamite. Magazines in all parts of United States. Prompt shipment. Write us for prices.

Acme Explosives Company.
Terre Haute, Indiana.

BARRELS FOR SALE
Also whiskey and wine half-barrels and kegs. Krell Brothers, 12th & Antoinette Sts., Detroit, Mich.

Vegetable Growers' Association

(Continued from page 350).

ciency in producing, grading and selling our products, and along comes another great branch of our government and says 'hands up, and put up \$5,000 bond or go to jail.' In selling market garden crops four men can do the work of thirty, leaving the other twenty-six to go home and produce more. When asked what effect it would have on the prices of vegetables on the Toledo market if this organization was dissolved, the largest independent grower of vegetables in our district testified that it would discourage the growers to such an extent that production would fall off and prices would rise higher as a consequence. Some of the independent growers have stood by us through these court proceedings, and they feel that we are a big factor in keeping down prices and stabilizing the industry in that district."

Howard W. Selby, of Springfield, Mass., had for his subject, "Cooperation in New England," which he handled as follows: "In order to give you a clear idea of the way cooperation has developed in New England it will be necessary for me to go back about six years and tell you about how the people of that region have cooperated to the end that agriculture might prosper. In the first place, the business men have given hearty cooperation to the farm bureau movement. Taking the viewpoint of a business man, who said in regard to the county agent work: 'What can one man do in a county?' So there developed the Hampden County Improvement League, which employs from ten to fifteen men to look after the agricultural affairs of that county. And as this work has been going on in the New England states where the agricultural possibilities are so limited it has been found that it pays. Our work in helping growers market their products in the industrial centers without waste in transportation and distribution charges has helped the growers to develop their business and correlate their interests. One business man said regarding the falling off in the number of dairy cows in Massachusetts that we could send to New Hampshire and Vermont for our milk, but a survey that we made of those two states showed a marked falling off in the number of cows being milked. After we made a report of the survey to him he agreed that something must be done to stimulate an interest in dairying and cause our farmers to see the profits. As a result of making a careful study of the dairy situation in New England we prevailed upon the officers of the National Dairy Show to come to Springfield, and nearly a million dollars was spent in housing it. Our business men are seeing the need of upbuilding our agriculture and such efforts have led up to the development of the Eastern States Exposition. We found along in our work the need of cooperating, the same as you men in Michigan have found. We are following a principle there somewhat different than you in other localities.

"The failure of local organizations as we analyzed it has been due to the fact that many managers have been engaged on half-time, and no man can be a great success when he is making a plaything or side line of your business. Many organizations have not been financed properly to secure the full advantages of cooperation in buying. In selling many farmers follow the lines of least resistance by going to their fellowmen and saying, 'Why should we sell the cooperative organization when the local buyer is paying the same price?' Our farm bureaus are doing a grand work but they are handicapped because they cannot aid the farmers in entering into collective bargaining.

"One of the big factors in our co-operative work is that of saving the farmer in buying. We figure that if he can save that way he will be more ready to answer the nation's call and raise more food crops, when he sees that he can do it at a profit. In our efforts to buy grains and mill feeds we have been up against the competition of local dealers, manufacturers of mixed feeds and by-products, speculators and other interests that control the grain trade, but we propose to meet them on even grounds by hiring one of the best experts in the country to look after that branch of our association work. Is there any reason why the farmers should support one hundred men to do the work of one good man? We are making savings in all of our dealings with the farmers, and we believe that these savings will do much to increase the production of farm products in New England. Our organization is bringing in better grain and mill feeds and the farmers realize that the independent dealers are now being forced to do the same thing. Feed dealers who sell to us are being threatened with boycott by dealers and manufacturers, but we are still able to buy feeds, and expect to develop this end of our business to such proportions that we will not suffer in the least from any competition or threats the big grain interests can make.

"We also hope to develop the live stock shipping associations so that we will be able to pay for an animal as soon as it is delivered, the same as is the case in the live stock producing states. Then we will feel that the \$35,000 we are offering in prize money to breeders of beef cattle at our Eastern States Exposition has been well-invested.

"We cannot successfully market some of our products because the dealers charge such unreasonable prices that the consumers cannot afford them. This is one of the factors which is making it discouraging to the farmers. Your potato men tell us that they are shipping potatoes to New England. We are shipping potatoes to Chicago, which goes to show that we are crossing our wires, and our producers and consumers are spending some of their good money for transportation charges that more efficient business management would eliminate. We are planning to market eight hundred cars of potatoes, eight hundred cars of hay and a large volume of other products. Here is one of the obstacles we have to contend with: The United States Crop Estimates told us that there were 250,000 tons of hay to be sold from New England last year; while from other sources we found that there were 250,000 tons of hay shipped into New England from the west. Our big effort is to correct such evils of distribution and stabilize conditions and prices so that the commodities we are buying and selling may have a more economical distribution and stable market, for we believe that is a part of any sound program to make agriculture profitable. We are educating our bankers to the importance of agriculture as a basic industry, and have established a credit of \$500,000 with a bank account of \$50,000 which has proved one of our strong factors. In this way when any of the firms with which we are dealing asks for a report on our credit he is informed that it is A-1 up to one-half million dollars. In our work we are copying the ideas of big business and not fighting big business like our friends in the northwest."

(Continued next week).

The man who is a student of pedigree has a great advantage over others when it comes to mating his herds and flocks.



Nation-Wide Survey of Rural Churches

AN interchurch cooperative organization is conducting a nation-wide survey of religious conditions that is certain to throw new light also upon the special problems of the farmer and the farm community.

The broad purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the whole truth as to the country church and particularly the extent to which it is meeting its obligations and opportunities in its own community. What it can do to take a larger share in the everyday life of the people and how it may assume a just proportion of all the civic burdens of its constituency are to be determined when all the facts are at hand.

Actual collection of information has been assigned in each of three thousand counties to residents familiar with local conditions. Their findings are to be examined by all the denominational interests of the county in special conferences called for the purpose. These will come to every possible agreement as to programs of local work. Although the data will be certified afterwards for review by the state and national interdenominational conferences, local self-determination will be the basis of action in each instance.

The Interchurch World Movement in itself is simply a working plan intended to afford a means of cooperation. It is not an enterprise for organic church union and does not concern itself with matters of creed or doctrine. It is an outgrowth of the great denominational movements of the last few years.

The necessity of inter-denominational cooperation is apparent. The need is for an arrangement whereby each church agency can continue its particular work with its own funds and methods, so coordinating its plans with those of all the others that duplication and waste might be eliminated. The Interchurch World Movement is the logical outcome. Already its endorsers represent seventy-six denominations with 200,000 churches and a constituency of 50,000,000 souls.

Each rural survey has in mind two things, the individual church and the separate community. The church is examined as to the nature, number, ages, sex, welfare and occupation of its members, the extent of its pastoral influence, its financial methods, its relation to all other churches, to granges, and lodges, and its physical surroundings, such as roads, railroads, trolley lines, etc. The community is examined as to its population, trade territory, social environments, etc.

When complete, it is expected that maps may be drawn of every rural county in the United States, showing

every road, railroad, trolley line, church, school, lodge, grange, social center, village, hamlet, town, the boundaries of each church's territory and the situation of every farm house in relation to some church or social center. These maps will be available for every social purpose they can subserve.

"By the Way"

EASY.

Smart Alec, at the butcher's—"Can you give me a yard of pork?"
The Smart Butcher—"Certainly, here are three pig's feet."

Johnny De Tar—"My aunt's gave me some camel's hair underwear for Xmas. What am I going to do with them?"

Ed Toupalik—"Gee! You ought to be tickled to death."

WHAT ELSE COULD HAPPEN?

"This is a very sad case, very sad indeed," said the doctor. "I much regret to tell you that your wife's mind is gone—completely gone."

"I'm not a bit surprised," answered the husband. "She has been giving me a piece of it every day for the last fifteen years."

"I wonder where the step ladder is?"

"Willie had it last?"

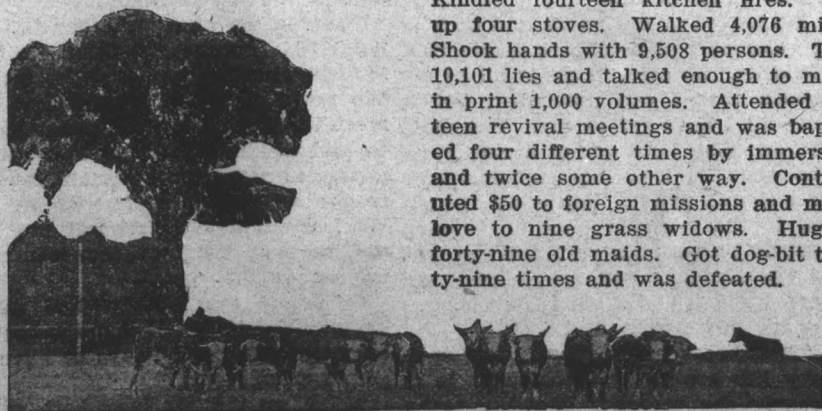
"Then it must be in the pantry."

WANTED—BY BOOB McNUTT.

A shoe for the foot of a mountain.
Lips for the mouth of a river.
Glasses for the eyes of a potato.
A collar for the neck of a bottle.
A dress for the body of a letter.
Medicine to make the ink well.
Words for the tongue of a shoe.

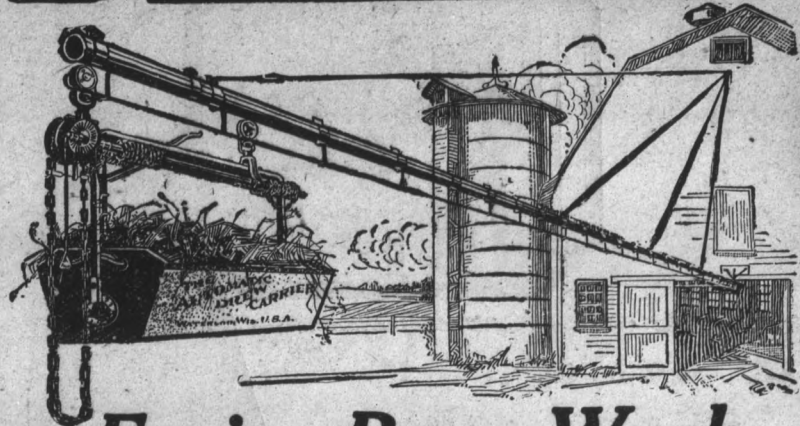
RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

Don't let your husband run for office. Away down in Georgia a candidate for county commissioner filed his statement of campaign expenditures as by law required, which contained among other things the following items: Lost 1,349 hours of sleep thinking about the election. Lost two front teeth and a whole lot of hair in a personal encounter with an opponent. Donated one beef, four shoats and five sheep to a county barbecue. Gave away two pairs of suspenders, four calico dresses, \$5 cash and thirteen baby rattles. Kissed 126 babies. Kindled fourteen kitchen fires. Put up four stoves. Walked 4,076 miles. Shook hands with 9,508 persons. Told 10,101 lies and talked enough to make in print 1,000 volumes. Attended sixteen revival meetings and was baptized four different times by immersion and twice some other way. Contributed \$50 to foreign missions and made love to nine grass widows. Hugged forty-nine old maids. Got dog-bit thirty-nine times and was defeated.



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MODERN STOCK HOUSING



Easier Barn Work and Healthier Stock

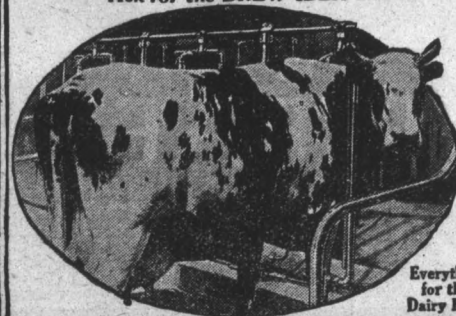
For twenty years the Drew Standard in Dairy Barn Equipment has stood for the BEST—both in quality and convenience. Practical improvements on Drew Fixtures from year to year have retained and increased their splendid reputation.

Drew Carriers are the oldest line of Feed and Litter Carriers manufactured. Every improvement has been the result of a close knowledge of the farmer's needs. The special features in Drew Stalls and Stanchions—features not found in any other make—provide absolute comfort to the animal and labor-saving convenience to the farmer. A great variety of styles and prices.

Better Profits have gone to hundreds who have used the suggestions and Barn Floor Plans, supplied Free by the Drew Experts. Write for our Idea Book.

DREW CARRIER COMPANY
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Ask for the DREW IDEA BOOK



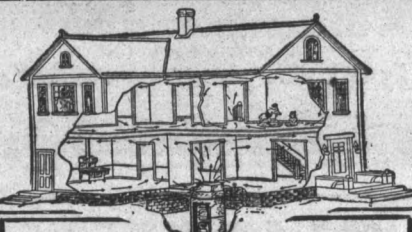
Everything for the Dairy Barn

DREW
Stalls,
Stanchions,
Water Bowls,
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Send the Drew Idea Book No. without obligation or cost to me. I want to know about.....
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Remodeling—(date).....

Name.....
P.O.
R.P.D. State.....



Don't Put Up Your Stoves This Fall

It's a tough job and you hate it—wrestling with the stove, juggling the pipe, dirtying up your floors—and when it's all done the sure prospect of stuffy rooms, chilly corners and the daily drudgery of cleaning up the litter of fuel and ashes. Don't do it again—end the annoyance once for all by installing a

GILT EDGE Pipeless Furnace

This real furnace heats all rooms of an ordinary house to a healthful temperature from one register. No matter when your house was built it can be installed easily, for you don't have to cut your floors and walls to pieces for warm air pipes.

Abundant free air spaces inside triple insulated, inner jacket and between this and outer jacket let the warm air go up freely and the cold air come down freely. There's no fuel waste. The constant circulation of air prevents stuffiness and helps keep the whole family healthy.

The Gilt Edge will do all any other pipeless furnace will do—and more. Write for the descriptive booklet that tells you why.

R. J. Schwab & Sons Co.
297 Clinton St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Better Light at Less Expense With Brilliant Carbide Light



THINK of the convenience of turning a key and having a brilliant light that floods the farthest corner of your home and barn. What a pleasure and comfort to read by a good light in the long winter evenings. Used for cooking and ironing also. Cuts the drudgery out of meal getting. The clean, hot, steady flame of carbide gas removes the big troubles of cooking with wood, coal, or oil, insuring a real kitchen comfort.

Our plant installed outside the house in the ground requires attention only three or four times each year. It is simple and fully guaranteed.

Ask why it is brighter than electricity and cheaper than kerosene. Our "Two-in-One" folder tells all. It is free.

Get it today with our latest catalog.

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No secret, either—simply in the making of Clothcraft are many money-saving processes—these savings go into better quality fabrics and at a substantial lowering of price.

And there you have the very reason why so many of your friends wear Clothcraft—they know the *value* from past experience, and the *price-saving* from comparison.

CLOTHCRAFT CLOTHES

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN



The CLOTHCRAFT STORE
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Striking illustrations, in color, of the new Clothcraft Styles sent free on request. Write The Joseph & Felsa Co., 616 St. Clair Ave., N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

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has become so popular in its first four years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aeromotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil, preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the lightest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year. Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load. We make Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Water Supply Goods and Steel Frame Saws. Write AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Twelfth St., Chicago



High Power Mantles

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Made to give service. Will last longer and stand rougher usage than any other mantle known. Made in our own factory by special patented process. Buy from your dealer or order direct from nearest office. Price per doz. \$1.50. THE COLEMAN LAMP CO. Mfgs. of The Famous "Quick-Lite" Lamps and Lanterns. Wichita, St. Paul, Dallas, Toledo, Los Angeles, Chicago

If you could buy barn paint for 50 cents per gallon, it would still cost nearly twice as much to paint your barn with it, as it would cost to paint the same barn with WEATHERWAX Liquid Paint. Write for free color card and prices. Sold by good dealers everywhere, or direct, freight paid, where we have no dealer. Address, THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CORN HARVESTER. One man, one horse, one row, self-gathering; equal to a corn binder; sold direct to farmers for 23 years. Only \$35. With fodder binder, shipped by express to every state. Free Catalog showing pictures of Harvester. CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kas.

Milch Goats For Sale. Saanen and Nubian Buck for service. J. W. Dasef, Stanton, Mich.

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SLIDEWELL COLLARS



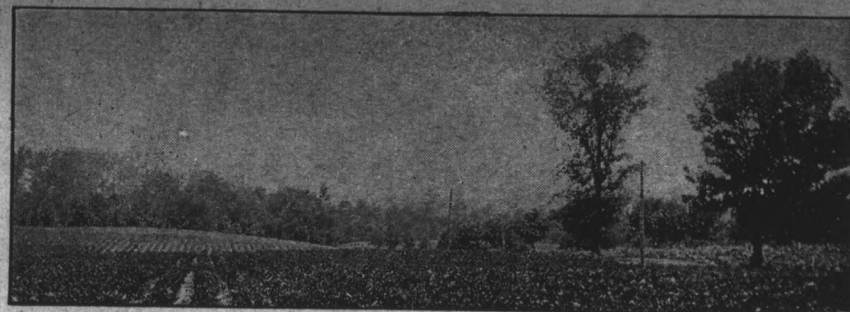
Unsurpassed for Long Wear

Save your Tie, Time and Temper

Hall, Hartwell & Co., Makers, Troy, N.Y.

OTTAWA ENGINES

Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate, Gas. Direct From Factory—Low Prices. Latest design. Thousands in use. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 22 H.P. Stationary, Portable, Sawmill, etc. Use cheapest fuel. Each size 20% to 50% surplus power. Durable. Reliable. 90 Days Trial. 10-Year Guarantee. Book Free. Write for present low prices on prompt shipments. OTTAWA MFG. CO. 1361 King St., Ottawa, Ont.



A Real Community Church

By Paul H. Smith

THE pastor of a rural church in his sermons interesting enough, or is northern Michigan was taken it just because we get out of the sick during the week and it was habit?

evident that he would not be able to conduct the usual service on Sunday morning. His wife notified one of the church trustees and left it to him to spread the word among those who were accustomed to spend part of their day of rest in church.

This church trustee realized the value of community gatherings and instead of notifying the usual church goers that there would be no services, he called on his neighbor, Mr. Brown, a young man who was making a success of farming, and asked him to give a talk on "System in Farming," at the Sunday morning service. After considerable persuasion Mr. Brown consented to do this and word was spread through the community that the pastor was sick but that services would be held and Mr. Brown would give an address.

Now it was commonly known that Mr. Brown and some of his friends had been seen on numerous Sunday mornings driving his car toward a certain lake, fish poles tied on the side of the car. To be informed that he was to address the Sunday morning church goers, was indeed interesting.

On Sunday morning instead of the faithful fifteen regular attendants, the church was full. They even had to take out the folding chairs, that had not been disturbed since the Christmas exercises.

The faithful trustee who had persuaded Mr. Brown to address the congregation took charge of the service. He asked the choir to lead in singing hymn No. 102 in the church hymnal, and asked Elder Swanson to lead in a word of prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer repeated in unison. This was followed by an anthem from the choir. The notices for meetings for the week were read by Mrs. Jones, president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

The trustee then addressed the congregation very briefly explaining their sorrow on account of their pastor's illness and his pleasure in the attendance in spite of the pastor's absence. Mr. Brown was then presented and gave in a somewhat crude manner of delivery, his system of farming. He had prepared the outline of this speech beforehand, and while it had taken him half an hour to deliver it to his cows while he was milking that morning, now that he was before this unexpectedly large audience, at the end of ten minutes he had covered all the points of his outline.

He looked at his watch and then at the assembly of neighbors before him. "Friends," he said, "That is all of my speech that I can remember, but it isn't all I have got to say. The most of you came here out of curiosity, to see what I'd look like standing here in a church pulpit. You come and listen to the preacher once or twice a year to please your wife and the rest of the Sundays you are helping me keep the fish and rabbits from becoming too numerous. And why?"

"Is it because Christianity and ordinary life are not harmonious? Is it because the preacher does not make

"Friends, it isn't the habit; we'd have the habit all right if we had the inclination; it isn't the preacher's sermons, the best speechmaker in the state couldn't do any better than our present pastor, working under the same conditions.

"And Christianity harmonizes perfectly with ordinary life, if we'd only let it. The trouble is, neighbors, we are all working and living individually, we are working individually in business, we don't stick together. Look at our Cooperative Association. We organized with one hundred members, hired a manager, let him run the business, sold our potatoes wherever we thought we could get the most, and then cursed our manager because the membership fell off.

"That's just the way we are trying to conduct our church, we or rather our wives, have hired a man to come in here as our pastor and what do we do to help him? We hike for the corn field or the back pasture lot if we see him coming on a week day, and if he does slip up on us sometime when we don't see him quick enough, we swallow a perfectly good cud of tobacco, or burn a hole in our pants pocket with a lighted pipe. We won't accept him into our lives. We think his standard of living is idealistic, and we feel that he is among us more as a reformer than as an ordinary human being.

"What are we paying this pastor for anyway? Are we paying him to reform us? If so, why don't we reform once in a while, so as to get some value out of our money? Are we paying him to be a living example of what we ought to be? Or are we paying him to interpret somebody else's vision of what life ought to be? Do we ever stop to think? No. We don't like to think. We are paying our twenty-five or fifty cents a week into the church treasury and consider that money gone. We are willing to give that much if the preacher will just leave us alone.

"Now, what is the matter with us anyway? Why do we continue to pay for this man that we don't want around? Well, I'll tell you the excuse we give ourselves. We think that whether we accept him into our lives or not he has a certain influence over the community, that tends to make some of the people a little better so that maybe the money is helping the morals of the community.

"But do we know whether it is or not? No. Because we think our duty is done when we pay over the money. We never think of even asking how much the weekly contributions amount to, and whether this man that we are paying to make the community better is getting enough to live on or not. We leave that to the church trustees, and they do the best they can with the money they get.

"What is the remedy and where have we got to begin? Has the preacher got to change his ways or have we got to change ours?

"I believe that we have both got to

change our ways to a certain extent. The change has got to be in our attitude toward him and in the form of service which he is going to perform for us. First, we must accept our preacher as a leader in organization work for the community, and he must act as a leader, not only of church organizations but of every form of rural clubs and associations in which we are interested.

"We farmers are just beginning to realize the value of our county agricultural agent as a leader in rural organization work, and the more we realize his value the more we see the need of local leadership along the same line.

"I ask you, would it be lowering the standard or morale of our church work, if we asked our preacher to act in the capacity of a leader in the organization of say, a cow-testing association? Or a boys' and girls' club? If our religion and daily activities won't mix to that extent, then it is about time we found the reason. We can't make this change all in a minute; some of you are going to hold up your hands in holy horror the first time you see us fellows puffing our corn-cob pipes and blowing smoke in the preacher's face, while he explains to us the plan of organization of a stock shipping association.

"Maybe lots of things we do in our daily life are sins, maybe we ought not to smoke, maybe we ought not to go fishing Sunday afternoons. But I don't believe many of us will change our views by being preached to, especially if those of us that are the worst offenders won't come and listen to the preacher. Our business, social and religious organizations must be so closely allied that each is dependent on the other.

"Now, then, how are we going to start? We can't do it, by simply talking about it. We've got to get together and work as a community and forget some of our individualistic ideas. I'll suggest that next Sunday morning we meet here as we have met today, not just the supporters of the church but every farmer in the community and let's elect a chairman to head the various phases of our business, social and religious enterprises, and then hire our preacher as sort of a community agent to act as secretary and assistant to these chairmen. I offer this as a suggestion and will leave it to the judgment of the church trustees.

"I've said a lot more than I intended to when I came here, and I hope that I have not offended the religious views of any.

"I've told you in my crude way what I think is the matter with our community, and you can take or pass my suggestions as you see fit."

The meeting was dismissed and all went home feeling a little keener interest in the affairs of the community. The trustees were called together the next night at the preacher's home to discuss the feasibility of Mr. Brown's suggestions.



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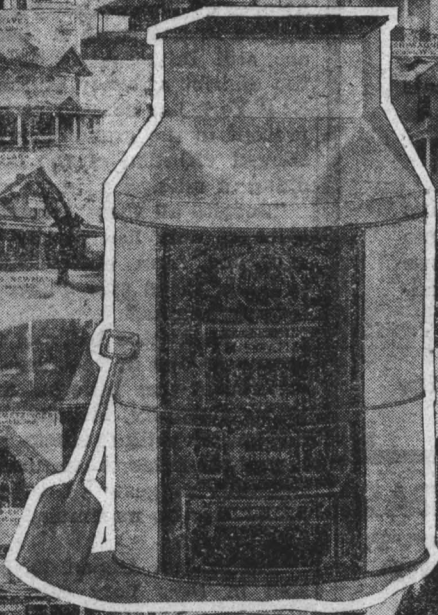
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18



New York Milk Investigation

FORMER GOVERNOR GLYNN and it costs the people of Chicago, and \$1. State Superintendent of Schools 000,000 more than it costs the people of Boston, needs either explanation or reformation."

John H. Finley, who was recently appointed by Governor Smith, of New York, as a committee to investigate the Department of Foods and Markets under the Morley act, and also to inquire into the causes of the high cost of living, with special reference to milk, issued a preliminary report on the milk problem last week, and asked to be relieved of the task of investigating the Department of Farms and Markets, and suggested that other persons be assigned to this duty. Mr. George Gordon Battle has been appointed to investigate the department, and he has already begun work.

The committee says:

"We find that the milk problem has been investigated and investigated and investigated. The Attorney-General of the United States, the New York County District Attorney, several state legislative committees, Mr. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, and a number of city committees have investigated it, and some of these agencies are still investigating it. Moreover, the district attorney of the county of New York has advised us that he will present to the grand jury evidence of alleged violation of the law in price-fixing of milk.

"Despite all these investigations the price of milk has rapidly risen since 1916, and from present indications it is likely to go still higher during the coming winter."

The committee believes that the increase is due in considerable part to the causes that have led to high food prices generally, including the foreign demand for milk products, but the fairly uniform price to consumers in cities generally suggests a tendency to force prices to the maximum. The report further says:

"On Friday, August 22, bottled milk sold in New York city for sixteen cents a quart, in Chicago for fifteen cents, in Boston for fifteen and a half cents and in Philadelphia for fourteen cents—this despite the fact that the average amounts per quart or per hundred paid the farmers who supply the Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston markets are, according to reports furnished us by the State Department of Farms and Markets, somewhat higher than those paid the farmers supplying the New York City market.

What this slight difference in the price of each quart of milk means to the people of New York City may be estimated from the fact that, in round numbers, 2,000,000 quarts of milk are daily consumed in New York City. Of this, forty-four per cent is bottled, that is, approximately 880,000 quarts of bottled milk are sold in New York City daily. This difference between the selling price of bottled milk in Philadelphia, which is fourteen cents a quart, and that in New York City, which is sixteen cents a quart, means that the people in New York, in a year would pay \$6,424,000 more than the people of Philadelphia for the same amount of bottled milk; and \$3,212,000 a year more than the people of Chicago; and \$1,106,000 more than the people of Boston.

"Undoubtedly, it costs more to do business and to distribute milk in New York City than it does in Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago, but a milk system that costs the people of the City of New York comparatively \$6,000,000 a year more than it costs the people of Philadelphia and \$3,000,000 more than

In urging that attention be given primarily to the system and cost of distribution, the report says:

"So far as we are able to determine, the farmer, the producer, is not receiving an exorbitant price for his milk; indeed, he seems not to have his fair share of the selling price, for the cost of bottled milk to the consumer is approximately 100 per cent beyond what the farmer receives."

The committee recommends that the governor urge the attorney-general of the United States to prosecute all violations of the interstate commerce act, in the states contributing to the New York milk supply, and also that he require all county district attorneys to prosecute violations of existing laws within their respective districts; but it places special emphasis for the present on a suggestion that the governor appoint a fair price committee of nine to establish fair prices between the dealer and consumer in the city of New York. This committee would consist of the state commissioner of health, the city commissioner of health and the city commissioner of markets, three members to be named by the governor, and three by the mayor of the city. The idea is that this committee should fix a price to the consumer after the plan adopted by the federal food authorities during the war, and recently revived for other food products. The governor should also provide for similar committees in other cities of the state on request of such cities.

If this plan fails the committee recommends a tentative legislative plan, which would make it possible for the state or the municipalities to regulate the distribution and sale of milk:

1. That there be created a State Milk Commission to regulate the milk distribution business in cities of the first and second class.

2. That all milk distributors in cities of the first and second class be required to secure a license from the proposed commission, and such commission be authorized to refuse a license to any distributor who cannot establish proof that the business he proposed to conduct is of public interest.

3. That the proposed commission be given full power to regulate the rates which shall be charged on milk for the service rendered by the distributing agencies, and to limit the profits of such agencies to what it may deem to be a fair and reasonable return on the investment.

4. That the proposed commission be given full authority to require the installation of uniform cost accounting systems by all distributing agencies in first and second class cities, and to inspect and audit such accounts at any time.

5. That the commission aid and assist all municipalities desiring to establish municipally owned distribution of milk, and act as an advisory board and be in position to recommend the most effective method to be used in establishing municipal distribution of milk, including the acquisition of privately owned distributing systems.

6. That all municipalities of the state be authorized to acquire and operate milk distributing systems within their boundaries when such acquisition is deemed to be in the public interest. (Continued on page 362).

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FALL DAIRY OBSERVATIONS.

BEFORE allowing the cows to begin on the accumulation of the season's crops, why not know if they are the kind of cows that can pay their board. Many farmers lose money in the dairy business by spending most of the year in growing feed to be used for a herd that is not producing a paying amount of milk.

But be sure that there is nothing wrong with the method of housing and feeding the cows before they are discarded as boarders that do not pay their bills. Much depends on the owner of the cows and sometimes good cows produce much less than they should because they are given poor care.

The Holstein cows which received the fraudulent records were given about as mean a deal as man can give an animal. Their reputations were smirched when they were doing their best. However, it will not injure the honest breeders because they have good cows that produce profitably and the great Holstein breed is strongly enough entrenched with hard working farmers to enable them to stand the shock. Possibly it will be for the best in the end and wake up breeders to the foolishness of cramming an animal for seven days solely for the purpose of making a good record for advertising regardless of whether the milk was produced at a profit or not.

Cows are often considered machines which can be stuffed with raw materials without limit and then produce a finished product to which there is also no limit. This is not exactly right. A machine is without life and feeling but a cow is an animal with a highly developed nervous temperament that responds or fails to respond, according to the treatment received. That is why some farmers do so much better with cows than other farmers. The successful breeders study their cows as individuals and try to keep them contented and satisfied and free from abuse. They know that there is more to dairy management than "stuffing the machine."

Shouting around the stables will disturb cows and reduce the flow of milk. A dog that is not well trained will bring the cattle to the barn on the run or worry them all the way from the field. This is not good for milk production. During the fly season cows will kick even though their disposition is gentle and nothing is gained by massaging the poor animal with the milk stool to make her stand still. The cow that is not afraid of her master but respects him is apt to be the gentle kind of a cow which does not kick or bunt but comes quietly to the barn and stands patiently in her position during the process of milking.

Many dairymen received their first desire to own good cows by visiting the fairs and stock shows. The farmer who seldom sees good stock is apt to become thoroughly satisfied with his own cows and so neglects to make an effort at improvement. After a visit to a good fair the picture of cows of fine type will remain. Then it is only a step to the desire for better cows on the home farm.

A start with pure-bred cows is more a matter of time than money. If there is a registered bull in the neighborhood the purchase of one pure-bred heifer will enable a farmer to start a pure-bred herd if he has patience. As the progeny of this heifer increase and reach the milking age the grade cows can be gradually sold. Soon the farmer finds that he is on the road to the pure-bred stock business, although the investment has been a very few hundred dollars. Just think of the things that you might have done ten years ago and realize what they might mean now. Then think of the things that you would like to have ten years from now and remember that now is the

(Continued on page 363).



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901

Dept. 110

Woman's Interests

Your State Farm Bureau

THE Michigan State Farm Bureau for the benefit of the homes. In one reau organization has an active we read the following:

home economics department. It "No question is of greater importance to the family than the farm's Buell, of Ann Arbor, who sends in the water supply and the disposal of its following notes. They will suggest to sewage. The prospective builder readers a little of the valuable service should make certain that these problems are solved before he does anything else, for they lie at the foundation of the entire household's health and comfort."

Meetings on Wheels.

Why not have a "Home Convenience" tour? Invite the neighbors to bring their picnic baskets and gather for a ride about the community, stopping at homes that have been listed for their inspection. The leader should search out such things as a good water system, a disposal plant, a self-made electric lighting plant, an acetylene gas machine, a kerosene stove, a power washer, a fireless cooker, a churn and other articles run by a gasoline engine, a vacuum cleaner and easy means of cleaning the rugs and floor, a steam cooker, a step-saving kitchen, a bread mixer, or a collection of small implements for cleaning of fruits and vegetables, and for washing dishes.

We have been giving much attention to the physical welfare of the babies without thought for their dispositional training. Some states are recognizing this subject as of vital importance in a course of study for home makers, and are including a short series of carefully prepared lectures for the students who are to be the future mothers and leaders.

Mothers who will never be within college halls need it just as much, and it is for the Home Economic leaders of the farm bureau to bring to them the best available helps along this line. Circulate magazines and books having to do with the training of the little ones, visit libraries to find the best ones, ask experienced mothers to prepare papers and help in the discussion. Among many good books for young mothers that Miss Binzel, vice-president of the International Kindergarten Union, mentioned was "Play in the First Eight Years," by Luella Palmer, Supervisor of Kindergartens in New York City. This can be ordered by any book dealer.

When we see a plant that shows signs of having taken root and growing, there is a thrill of satisfaction that it is lasting. Thus comes a letter from a young leader in a club. "We had such a good meeting of the Study Club this week. It certainly showed home spirit all right. I read a paper which I have enclosed to you. Home Economic experiences were given by everyone as response to roll-call; just common everyday things which count so much for the housewife. A splendid paper on the 'Country Church,' and another, 'The Country School as a Community Center,' were given.

"Our club needs materials and ideas to follow out. I should like to get the book on 'Household Engineering' to circulate in the club. Have you any more of those 'Outlines' for such workers to follow?"

Strength and power are added to every organization where the members themselves seek, prepare and present the topics. Abundant material in simple form, free and inexpensive, may be had.

County Farm Bureau Bulletins. Some counties are issuing bulletins in which there are excellent columns

for the benefit of the homes. In one reau organization has an active we read the following:

home economics department. It "No question is of greater importance to the family than the farm's Buell, of Ann Arbor, who sends in the water supply and the disposal of its following notes. They will suggest to sewage. The prospective builder readers a little of the valuable service should make certain that these problems are solved before he does anything else, for they lie at the foundation of the entire household's health and comfort."

Some of the points to be gained: 1. Opportunities to see and hear about the improvements made by the neighbors. 2. Discussion along the way as to other methods. 3. Stimulates pride in an improved possession. 4. Arouses a desire to keep in step with others in gaining benefits. 5. Knowledge shared by all.

Any local woman's organization might use this suggestion for one of its meetings. Try it and let us hear about it.



SOMETHING YET TO DO.

THE ringing of the school bell brought us all in from our vacations and our minds back to the more practical side of life once more. We have had a pleasant time, a rest, both physical and mental, and are now enthusiastic to get things going at home. If for some reason you have been detained from taking your vacation it is not too late to make arrangements to do so. The cool September days will revive you after the summer's heat, and a few days away from the ordinary will add to your fortune. Some of us are regretting that our vacations came just at the time that canning should have been done at home. One hears talk about hoarding, but this sort of hoarding is admired by our government rather than frowned at. You still have a chance to do some hoarding if you did take your vacation when some of the fruits ripened and passed along for this year. There are many tomatoes and no

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No. 6.

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Martin Rosenberger, 311 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

end of ways in which they may be stored. Put up some for soup this year and don't forget those good tomato preserves that grandmother used to make. It is easy to make and the children will certainly enjoy some preserve in their lunch box or a big slice of bread and tomato preserve when they get home from school. Try adding an orange or lemon or both to this preserve and see if you do not think it is an improvement.

If you are unable to get citron, try making watermelon preserves.

There are many kinds of pickles, both sweet and sour, which may be made this fall. Perhaps the small canning pickles can not be found in the markets now but the large ones make good pickles. Then try sweet pickled carrots; they will be new and different and there is not a vegetable that grows that is considered more healthful. Pickled onions are a delicacy; the small ones from seed sown this year are the best. As a guest at a hotel recently where invalids were housed and fed, it was a surprise to find that onions were served in four different dishes at that meal. The onion is too often left out of our diet.

It is hardly practical for the farmer's wife to can pumpkin, squash, carrots and some of the other tuber vegetables, but the city woman does not as a rule have as good a fruit pit or cellar for storing these things.

The canning of meats and chicken is practical, as they may be canned when the weather is cold or feed high, and when the open weather comes you have your meat stored away safely in the cellar. Complete directions may be had from the Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, at Washington, D. C., or from the Home Demonstration Agent or County Agricultural Agent. Watch for canning demonstrations and suggestions at your county fair this year.

Another thought about canning that perhaps some of us have never given consideration is the community canning center. In some localities a community canning center has been established which has proven a great help to the busy housewife. Many times an unavoidable call from duty leaves something to spoil; where one of the canning centers is in operation the fruit or vegetable may be taken together with the cans and other material, and the product is saved. A small fee is usually charged to cover expenses. The girls do the work simply for the experience it gives them. They usually work in teams under a competent supervisor. Think about this and if there is not a canning center in your community this year plan to have one next year. Much good can be accomplished by such cooperation.

HOME QUERIES.

Household Editor.—Please tell me how to put up sour pickles so that they will last long.—Reader.

There are two ways of putting up sour pickles by either of which they should keep indefinitely. To pickle cold: Wash the cucumbers carefully, rubbing off all the little black spots. Pack in fruit jars and cover with vinegar to which has been added one teaspoon of salt and one-fourth teaspoon of cayenne pepper to each jar. This method is given by Everywoman's Canning Book. To can hot: Let the cucumbers soak over night in a brine made with one cup of salt for every peck of cucumbers and cold water to cover. Of course, wash pickles first. In the morning pour off brine, scald and pour over the pickles. Let stand another twenty-four hours. Then drain, pack in jars, and cover with vinegar scalded with three or four peppers cut in strips and a bit of horseradish. If the cucumbers can not be pickled as soon as picked let stand in a brine, cover with a horseradish leaf, and weight down to keep under the brine.

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The color and texture of everything baked from it are splendid.

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Any of the patterns illustrated may be secured by sending order to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, enclosing the amount set opposite the patterns wanted.



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No. 2790—Dress for Misses and Small Women. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires five yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yards. Price 10c.

No. 2953—A Chic Costume. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yards. Price 10c.

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No. 2942—Boys' Play Suit. Cut in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size four requires 1 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

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No. 2774—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 5 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot. Price 10c.

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Our Boys' and Girls' Page

Young Folks as Letter Writers

By Edgar L. Vincent

WRITE to us when you get out there. You will, won't you?" "I sure will; and you must answer every letter I send you."

So the greetings go every day. Uncle Sam's sacks are crowded with letters seven days in the week, coming and going across the country, yes, and round the world. Business letters, letters of friendship and deeper affection and letters that can scarcely be said to have any purpose, save to while away the spare moments of those who write them and those to whom they are sent.

And every one of these letters has its story to tell of the character of those who pen them. This is a thing we sometimes forget when we sit down to talk with one who is far distant, through the silent yet powerful medium of pen and ink. We smile when we write some letters, thinking perhaps we may have said a thing

ter how great the provocation. For letters carry words that endure. More than once temptation of that kind has come to me, and I have thought after I had written my letter of resentment that I had done something that would bring me great peace of mind. But always whenever I have sent such a letter, as I have a few times in my life, I have suffered for it far more than did the one to whom I wrote. So that of late years it has been my custom never to write a letter of that kind, or if I did, not to send it until the day afterward. It is wonderful how different your own letters sound to you after you have slept over them. Do that when you are tempted to send a spiteful letter, and I will venture to say that you never will put them in the mail. Far more likely will you be to drop them in the stove.

Then, too, you will surely be face to face with the task of writing business



Boys Who Attended the Michigan State Fair School.

that will help us to "get even" with the one who will read it; but he does not smile. His heart may be bitter from the day when he receives the letter you wrote with so much satisfaction. It is a serious matter to write a letter. Never do it lightly.

It happened that I saw some letters written by a girl to one of her boy friends in college. You would think one who was enjoying the privilege of getting a good education would of all persons be most choice of her words and say only the things which would help and make happy. But those letters were packed full of slang. Very little of good commonsense could be found in them. I could not help wondering what sort of an answer the boy who received the letters would make to them. One thing is certain. If he is a sensible fellow not many such letters will come to him from that girl. He will stop corresponding with her and seek some girl who thinks enough of her good name to put down on paper the best thoughts she has.

Now, I do not mean that one never should write anything but staid, matter of fact letters. A bright, cheery letter, full of wit of the right kind, telling of the every-day matters of life may bring rest, happiness and good cheer to those who will read it. Young folks are naturally happy hearted and their letters may partake of their nature. Everybody likes to get a letter from a cheery, happy hearted girl or boy. But with the sparkling words there may well be mingled some of more serious import.

Some day or other you will be tempted to write a letter that will rankle in the heart of the one who reads it. It may be he has really injured your feelings. You may have a real grievance against him. But think a long time before you send such a letter, no mat-

ters sooner or later. It is a good plan to be very careful about such communications. Be kindly courteous, but do not commit yourself to anything you do not mean. A single word may be misinterpreted. Therefore it is well to weigh one's words carefully. See that they mean just what you wish them to mean. It is well to write what you have to say on a separate piece of paper and then read it over and see if it is just as you intend it to be. Take great pains in the choice of your words. It may be the letter you write will gain friends for you and stand you in good stead in the day when you need help. Your letter written to your satisfaction, keep a copy of it, in case it bears upon a subject that will lead to future correspondence.

One of the finest purposes to which letter writing can be put is that of conveying messages of congratulation for some good fortune, or words of sorrow for trouble sustained by another. I do not know what I would do were it not for these letters. They come to me from far and near, from those I never have seen and never will see in this world. Some of them tell me of help that has come from some word I have written. Others seek advice of one kind or another. These letters I cherish, especially those from young folks. They are a bright spot in my life. No one can measure the value of letters of this kind, letters of hope, of encouragement, of good cheer generally, and I would be glad to know that everyone of the boys and girls who read what I am now writing were led to begin now to send letters of this kind. It is a help to character building.

In fact, every word we set down on paper in a way that we may never be able to explain has its bearing upon the beautiful thing we call the soul.

Please Mention this Paper When Writing to Our Advertisers

We cannot rise from writing a letter just the same persons we were before. Either we will be better or worse for what we have done.

Just a word now as to the tools we work with in letter writing. Good paper helps to make writing a pleasure. Thoughts flow better when we have such paper and a good pen. Even good ink has its bearing upon our work. Some day I hope every farm home will have a typewriter. Good ones may be had now for a reasonable price and it is an excellent thing for all, young and old, to know how to operate such a machine. Whatever way you may take for writing, write only good, sensible, helpful letters, and they will bring you a blessing.

SON SHOWS FATHER HOW TO PLAY PURE-BRED GAME.

DAVID COWLING, farmer lad residing a few miles north of Oshkosh, Wis., just "teased and teased" his father, George Cowling, to buy him a pure-bred heifer or two. Mr. Cowling gave his boy some money and told him to go ahead; the animals were priced and they seemed so high that even the youth grew timid.

One day father and son came home with three heifer calves bought at prices which seemed like a lot to pay for full-grown animals. A day or two later another one was purchased. The four calves cost \$425.

Dave was determined to have pure-bred methods as well as pure-bred stock. The grain had to be bought and the cost per month kept increasing. The young animals ate about \$150 worth of extra feed during the first year they made their headquarters in the Cowling barns.

Refuses to Sell.

One day a shrewd cattle buyer offered Dave \$1,000 for his four heifers, which had cost not more than \$600, including their original cost and their feed. Dave took the offer under consideration, refusing to sell at once.

Next day father and son started out once more to see if they could not replace their yearlings for less than \$1,000. But when they came to price them they found that they could not buy yearlings of equal breeding for less than \$325 to \$350 each, and those offered did not look as well fed as the animals Dave had tended so carefully. So the Cowlings came home with three more calves, for which Mr. Cowling paid even higher prices than had been necessary a year ago.

Father Convinced.

"Dave has got to feed them all just that way as long as I have my say," said the father; "just to see what he has done, his heifers are grown, while the heifers I started with won't be ready for another year. He will be a full year ahead of me in getting results in milk. The extra feed and extra price for the heifers was a mighty good investment, to say nothing of the value of the animals he has."

Our Prize Contest

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

Owing to lack of space we are again obliged to leave out the prize letters. Next week we will print the winning letters entitled, "The Best Day of Vacation."

The remaining two subjects are "The First Day of School," and "My Best Kodak Picture." Be sure and send the picture with this letter, as we may wish to print same.

Sincerely yours,
Editor Boys' and Girls' Dept.



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MODERN efficiency recognizes no such thing as luck. It prepares for the worst. And simply enough, that is why the modern minded shooter chooses a Remington UMC gun and shells, dependable under all conditions.

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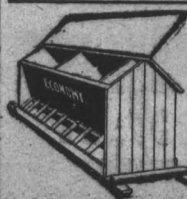
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Can an inexperienced man run a billion dollar meat business?

Under the proposed Kenyon bill the packing industry would be placed at the absolute command of a government official who would probably be without practicable experience.

The packers have never been able to hire enough brainy executives of life-long experience to do the work and make the decisions this one man would have to make.

This political appointee will have the privilege of experimenting—with other people's money.

He can try out schemes that

may ruin the stock-raising industry—because if the packers suffer, so will the country's livestockmen.

He is to be placed despotically in power over property owned by thousands of stockholders—with the owners getting the privilege of paying for the losses that may occur.

Is this fair to a business it has taken fifty years to build up? Fair to thousands of people who have invested their money? Is it safe, too, for the live stock industry to have the business tampered with by an amateur?

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

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the year around keep stock healthy and free from disease germs, worms, and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt, or stock conditioner—saves you big money.

Send \$2.00 for a box of "TIX TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

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Write for Club Offer Leona Park Farms Experiment Station

IF FEEDING HOGS, YOU NEED THIS FEED

Ask Your Dealer for

DIAMOND HOG MEAL

Made from the nutritious hearts of corn kernels

Write to H. CHRYSTAL, Selling Representative, 909 Ford Building, Detroit.

for sample, literature and particulars. Who is your dealer?

SAVING PIECES OF LUMBER.

WHEN we built over our house and barn we had a great many odd pieces of lumber that could not be worked into the building. Some of these were not more than a foot long, say two-by-four, while others were timbers eight inches square and eight or ten feet long, left from the frame of the barn. Many bits of plank and board also came to light during the course of the carpenter work.

There was a temptation to use up a great many of these stray pieces of lumber for kindling, and they would have made good wood; but I made up my mind that we would save them all, so we carried them away and piled them up in a snug heap, the larger timbers at the bottom and crossed up so that the air could circulate through them and keep any from rotting. Over the whole pile I laid some boards, forming a sort of a roof.

It was surprising how handy those pieces of boards and scantling were. Scarcely a day passed that we did not make one or more excursions to it. From those odds and ends I made a good rack for feeding sheep, scarcely any lumber at all besides being necessary. The larger timbers, every one came into play sooner or later. Part of them are now in a milk house, a granary and a henhouse. And they were the means of saving us a good deal of money first and last. The pile is pretty much gone now, and we miss it greatly.

In these days when lumber is so scarce and high in price, not a bit should go to waste. E. L. V.

NEW YORK MILK INVESTIGATION.

(Continued from page 356).

tion to cities of the first and second commission.

7. That the proposed commission promote cooperation between the producing and distributing elements of the milk industry; that it make from time to time investigation of the cost of producing milk, and publish for the information of the public data as to volume and cost of production in this state; that it conduct educational campaigns for promoting the wider use of milk as a food and cooperate with municipal health departments and other agencies in making special studies of the need of the greater use of milk in the feeding of children.

8. That the commission make special study of the problem of providing milk at a minimum cost to the children of the poorer sections of the larger cities, and cooperate with the municipal departments of health in providing milk for the feeding of infants at the lowest possible cost.

9. That the commission cooperate with the New York City Department of Health to make a special study of the conditions under which loose milk is sold in the city, and endeavor to eliminate all possible danger of contamination of milk sold in this manner.

10. That the proposed commission be empowered to revoke a dealer's license for due cause after public hearing and after due notice in writing.

11. That any municipality in addition to cities of the first and second class may by formal action of the governing body of the municipality place itself under the jurisdiction of this commission.

The New York milk problem is also being investigated by the Federal Department of Justice, by the Federal Trade Commission, and by a special grand jury in the city of New York. In the meantime, Federal Food Commissioner Williams has given out the information that the dealers have reconsidered their announced purpose to again increase prices to the consumer for September, and that no advance will be made.

HOG PRICE RANGE NARROWS.

FOLLOWING the sharp break in hog prices recently there was a reaction in the market, all grades selling higher with the lower priced offerings showing relatively most gain. Buyers seemed to realize that the plainer grades of hogs were relatively cheap compared with others. The demand increased, causing a stronger price tone. At the same time supplies dwindled.

However, shortly after, the better grades were subject to a decline while cheaper grades held steady. This caused considerable contraction in the price range. The plainer grades are expected to be in moderate supply in the future and men in the trade feel that the cheaper grades have dropped to their low point and better grades will be drawn down and put in line with the lower priced offerings. It is the time of year when the price range should narrow as the new crop of hogs is expected to start moving shortly.

W. W. F.

FEEDING LAMBS IN DEMAND.

THIS is the time of the year when western range sheepmen ship stock freely. This year more than normal they are liquidating in a free manner because of feed shortages in most sections. The result is a lot of thin lambs on the markets that are ideal for corn belt grazing and feeding. The feed shortage makes the number of thin grades larger than usual while breeding stock has also been plentiful in the supplies.

Corn belt feeders are not overlooking the opportunity to stock up at this time. At the markets where the range stock is being offered, feeders from Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, and from sections throughout the New England states are among the buyers. The recent decline in prices put feeding stock down to a level that looked attractive to the buyers. Range men claim the crop from the western country will be small next year but it appears that mid-west and eastern feeders will have a liberal number from the buying they are doing at present.

W. W. F.

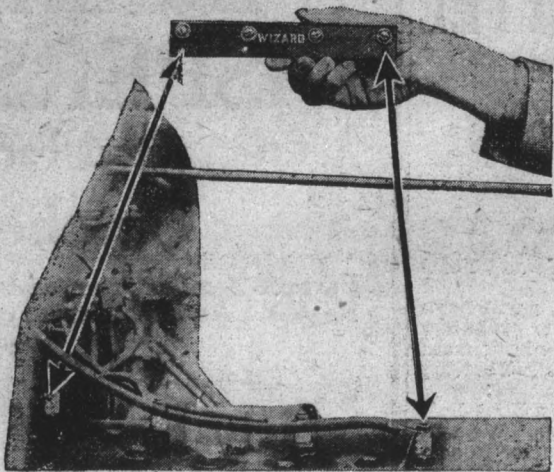
FALL DAIRY OBSERVATIONS.

(Continued from page 357). time to start. The year 1929 seems far away, but the year 1909 seems only yesterday. One of the things that will determine the strength of a farmer's dairy business in 1929 is apt to be a start with quality pure-bred stock in the year 1919.

The high prices paid for certain pure-bred animals often leads a farmer to believe that nothing in the pure-bred line can be obtained without the spending of a fortune. Some of these high prices are given too much publicity and they represent the figures paid by wealthy men who buy cattle as a sort of sporting proposition rather than as a means to making money from milk production. What the average farm community needs is more pure-bred cows and more pure-bred bulls at moderate prices so that they can be purchased for money that makes them a safe and profitable investment. Maybe the Holstein investigations will wake up some breeders to the dangers of paying exorbitant prices for cattle with short testing records. The foundation of the dairy business is based on milk and butter production and not on fabulous prices paid for a few individuals.

Try and estimate the winter's feed requirements in the fall when extra feed may be purchased from farmers in the neighborhood. This saves the middleman's profit and a long haul from the city or some distant farm. It is much satisfaction when stormy weather comes to know that the cows can be abundantly fed until the spring pastures are green again.—R. G. K.

You Can't Make These Two Cylinders Miss

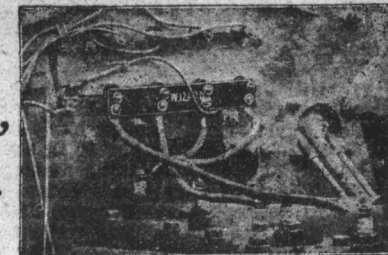


Nothing so Annoying as
SPARK PLUG TROUBLE—



As you receive the Wizard Spark Producer

Get a
“WIZARD”
Spark Producer
For Fords



IT SHOOTS THE SPARK RIGHT THROUGH THE GREASE AND OIL

The WIZARD SPARK PRODUCER insures the forward and rear cylinders firing every time. The hot spark burns the oil off the plug and makes the old plugs shoot like new ones.

GREATLY INCREASES MILEAGE ON KEROSENE OR GASOLINE

Its hot spark saves gasoline or kerosene fuel and greatly increases mileage. After one trip you would not part with the WIZARD SPARK PRODUCER on your Ford for several times its cost.

MAKES MOTOR START EASY IN COLD WEATHER

The sharp lightning flashy spark delivered to the plugs fires the rich charge in the cylinder when starting in cold weather when you pull the air choker valve while spinning the motor. (Because the spark is always there.)

FOR A TROUBLE FINDER YOU CANNOT BEAT IT

For a trouble-finder with the coil buzzers it's a dandy. The spark gap on the WIZARD SPARK PRODUCER tells you in an instant which ones are working.

THIS IS THE WAY TO DO IT

Remove the four spark plug wires from the coil posts under the hood of the car. Take off nuts and washers from the one side of the WIZARD SPARK PRODUCER then place the plug wires on the bolts of the WIZARD SPARK PRODUCER and replace the nuts and washers. Then after you have removed the nuts and washers from the coil posts clean down to the porcelain, slip the WIZARD SPARK PRODUCER right on the porcelain posts with one washer on each. See that washers are so adjusted on the spark producer that they are about the thickness of a dime apart, and adjust the spark plug points in the same manner. Keep your timer reasonably cleaned and oiled, and your spark plug troubles will be over.

Send check or money order. Order yours today. After using one, you will want the agency. When you demonstrate it every Ford owner will buy one. Live Agents Wanted. Price.....

WIZARD SPARK PRODUCER CO.

Lock Box

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

THIS IS THE WAY TO TEST IT

Take out the forward spark plug, fill it up with hard oil grease, then replace it in the cylinder, attach the plug wire and upon cranking your motor you will be surprised to learn that the WIZARD SPARK PRODUCER is shooting the current right through the grease you have placed in the plug, and the cylinder fires regularly. Second test, place a dirty plug or even one broken in this cylinder and you will find the results are the same.

\$1.65

Ed. Uvaas Made \$1900 Profit In 84 Days Work

Wouldn't you like to clear \$1900 in such a short time? It's a nice comfortable amount—you can do it just as well as Mr. Uvaas did. The work is everywhere about you, waiting for some one with a

“A Perfect Trench at One Cut” **BUCKEYE** Traction Ditcher

With one helper you can dig more ditches each day than can fifteen men by hand. You make a perfect ditch at one cut. Farmers want traction ditching—it's better, can be done quicker and at less cost. When they know you have one, you'll be kept busy; you won't have to look for work, it will come to you. Many Buckeye owners have six to twelve months' work ahead. \$15 to \$20 daily is the net average earnings of hundreds of Buckeye owners. Here is a proposition that will give you a standing and make you a big profit each year.

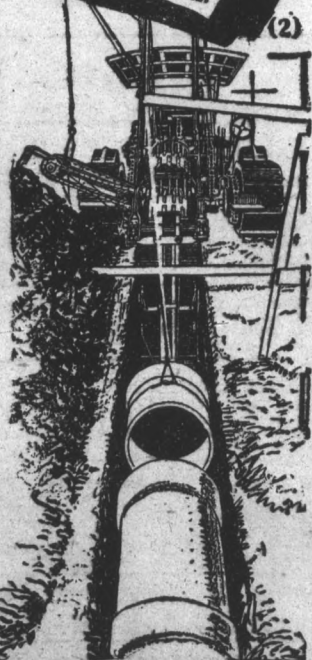
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A book of solid facts, tells how others are making money, how they get the work, how much it costs to do it, details of operating, etc.

Our service department is at your call to get you started and keep you going, to tell you the prices to charge and how to make big money with a BUCKEYE. Send now for this book, you can make big money too.

THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER CO
362 Crystal Ave., Findlay, Ohio

READ THIS LETTER
I purchased one of your No. 1 tile ditching machines in April, 1915, and the gross earnings from 84 days' operation were \$2200. I paid out for help to repair bills amounting to \$20. This left me \$1902.00 for my own work and investment in the machine. My crew consisted of one man beside myself, as the land owner furnished the man to lay the tract tiling before getting my machine and my farm work also took up considerable of my time. ED. UVAAS, Larsen, Wis.



MAKE PIN MONEY IN SPARE TIME

The Michigan Farmer makes attractive offers to lady representatives who will get subscriptions from their friends
The Michigan Farmer, Circulation Dept., Detroit



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Put your spare time to pleasant and profitable use by cooperating with us in the securing of Michigan Farmer subscriptions.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Circulation Dept. Detroit, Mich.

West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Annual October Guarantee Quality Consignment Sale of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At the West Michigan State Fair Grounds
Grand Rapids, Mich.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1919
77-HEAD-77

Of good REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE to be sold, mostly COWS and two-year-old heifers which will freshen just before the sale, or will be due to freshen in October or November. Also a few good Heifer Calves and Yearling Heifers.

We will have some very high-class Herd Bulls in the sale. We will have a three-year-old Bull whose three nearest dams average 31.70 lbs. of butter in seven days, and all three have A. R. O. seven-day butter records of from 31.11 lbs. to 32.43 lbs. of butter in seven days. We will also have a Yearling Bull whose five nearest dams average 29.91 lbs. of butter.

The Traverse City State Hospital has consigned their Junior Herd Bull whose two nearest dams average 28.80 lbs. of butter in seven days. We will have a Bull Calf whose two nearest dams average 28.96 lbs. of butter in seven days. We will have three other well-bred Yearling Bulls and Bull Calves from good sires and A. R. O. dams.

We will sell a Bull Calf whose dam has a yearly official record of 634 lbs. of butter, and sire's dam has a yearly record of 1226.2 lbs. of butter.

We will have two 28-lb. A. R. O. Cows and a daughter of a 28-lb. Cow and a 30-lb. sire in the sale.

We will have five beautiful bred heifers and one choice heifer calf from the noted Traverse City State Hospital Herd.

We will have a nicely marked Heifer Calf out of a 39-lb. Bull in the sale. If you want to buy a cow or two-year-old Heifer due to freshen in October or November, or if you want one or two carloads of such Cows and Heifers, you can buy them in this sale.

If you want one or more good Heifer Calves to start a herd with, this will be your opportunity. If you want a very high-class Herd Bull, or if you want a well-bred Yearling Bull, or a Bull Calf with exceptionally good breeding, you can buy what you want in this sale.

REMEMBER THE TIME AND PLACE—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1919 at the WEST MICHIGAN STATE FAIR GROUNDS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. If interested write for Sale Catalog.

Col. D. L. Perry, Auctioneer. **W. R. Harper, Sale Mgr.**
S. T. Wood, Pedigree Expert. **Middleville, Mich.**

Remember the three great West Michigan Holstein Sales on September 30th, and October 1st and 2nd, 1919.

These three sales will offer out-of-the-state buyers an exceptional opportunity to buy choice Registered Holstein Cattle, in carload lots, for over 200 head of High-Class Registered Holstein Cattle will be sold in these three sales.

The F. D. Cutler Mighty Rag Apple Dispersal Sale of 75 head of High-Class Cattle will be held in Wayland, Michigan, on September 30th. Wayland is only 21 miles from Grand Rapids.

Buth Brothers' Dispersal Sale of 60 head of very choice Cattle, including four 30-lb. cows, will be held at their farm only four miles from the West Michigan Fair Grounds, on October 1st. Then the West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale will follow on October 2nd.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations much reach us
Ten Days before date of publication

A bull calf, sired by our imported "EDGAR of DALMENY"

recently sold in Scotland at the Perth Bull Sale for the record price of 2,100 guineas, or \$10,584.00 in our money. This goes to show the quality of the

ABERDEEN ANGUS

that Mr. Scripps is breeding. He enjoys seeing good stock on "Wildwood" and believes that THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD.

"Edgar of Dalmeny" won the Michigan Grand Championship last September at the Michigan State Fair and was a winner in his class at the Chicago International last December.

We have a few females with calves at foot and re-bred to "Edgar of Dalmeny" that Mr. Scripps has consented to sell to reduce the fast growing herd.

WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN

W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop., Sidney Smith, Supt.

WOODCOTE ANGUS

Established in 1900.

TYPE—QUALITY—BREEDING

The herd (tested annually) is absolutely free from tuberculosis.

A few bulls (no females) for sale

WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Cloverly Angus Bred cows, heifers and bull calves of good breeding.
GEO. HATHAWAY & SON, Ovid, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Young bulls of quality for sale, backed by generations of large producers. All tuberculin tested. Come and look them over.

AVONDALE STOCK FARM,
WAYNE, MICH.

Registered Guernseys

Two choice two year old Guernseys bred—\$500.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

196-368 These figures represent the average butter fat production of a grade herd in Minnesota before and after the use of a pure bred Guernsey bull. The improved herd brought the owner prosperity, the original only drudgery. Write to breeders for descriptions and prices and send for our free booklet, "The Grade Guernsey."

The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Box 1-35, Peterboro, N. H.

Guernsey Bull Burly of Strawberry Hill No. 52161 born April 24th 1917. Price \$300.00. Sire King Bell of Briarbank No. 28808; Dam Daisy Deep Dale No. 55429. Walter Phipps Farm, 80 Alfred St., Detroit.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL CALVES
Containing blood of world champions.
HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

GUERNSEYS must reduce herd, so offer a few choice females of Glenwood breeding also bulls, all stock of A. R. breeding, herd tuberculin tested.
T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich.

For Sale: Guernsey bull calf fawn and white, 10 months old, a beauty, Nancy's Sequel 56736; Sire, Halcyon Sequel 22326; Dam, Nancy's Nancy 6402.
Dr. W. R. Baker, 1360 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

Guernsey Bulls For Sale—St. Austell Dalton, 43028; born December, 1915. Sired by Don Diavolo of Linda Vista; Dam Lang, water Suffragette. A. R. 2346 Class A 585.88 butterfat. Also Navara 2nds Duke, 65664; born December, 1917. F. E. Robson, Room 307 M.C.R.R. Depot Bldg. Detroit.

To avoid inbreeding will sell Binnie of the Ridge No. 41637 three years old. Dan Trixy of the Ridge B. F. 537.33 class E. Granddam Abbie of Riverside B. F. 816.12 Champion Guernsey cow of Mich. Want to sell into a registered herd where A. R. testing will be done. E. J. Smallidge, Eau Claire, Mich.

\$100 Will buy Reg. Guernsey bull, dropped Oct. 4 1918. He is a beauty (Marshal Foot of Holton) Sired by Daisy Bell's Goldseeker A. D. T. Dam (36625) Royal Jeweler of Holton (70696) A. J. Nash, Holton, Mich.

Reg. Guernseys For Sale—3 cows, due this fall, 2 yearling heifers, 1 yearling bull. Eugene Wilcox, Bangor, Mich.

\$75 gets 1 1/2 mo. old gdson Maplecrest Korn. Heng. and 27 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Lad. and 18.48 lb. daughter of Cal. Jane Paul A. Dam is my best milk. er. Terms. M. L. McLAULIN, Redford, Michigan.

A Good Note accepted in payment of finely bred registered Holstein bull calves. Quality of the best, and at prices within reach of all. Write. GEO. D. CLARKE, Vassar, Mich.

NO more bull calves to offer until next fall. Place your order for one from next fall's crop. My herd is on the state and federal accredited herd list.
A. F. LOOMIS, Owosso, Mich.

Buth Brothers' DISPERSAL SALE

At Creston Stock Farm, Comstock Park, Mich.

October 1, 1919

Farm is 3 miles from end of street car line out of Grand Rapids. Autos will meet cars on day of sale.

Herd Federal Tested

Sixty Head of Registered Cattle

Four 30-lb. cows and 4 daughters of 30 to 34-lb. cows; 12 cows with average production better than 26 lbs. each.

Thirty are bred to Glen Alex King DeKol 213523; his dam, 43.29, grandam, 42.26, full sister to dam, 42.36; and sired by Spring Farm King.

Glen Alex King DeKol will be sold with 10 of his sons and daughters. Also daughters of Finderne Alexis Segis Korndyke whose dam has a 38-lb. 3-year-old record.

The Entire Herd Will Be Sold

This herd has won more money every year at West Michigan State Fair, than any herd shown at the same time. It contains much King Segis and Pontiac Korndyke breeding.

The Mighty Rag Apple Sale will be held at Wayland, Mich., Sept. 30 and the West Michigan breeders sale at Grand Rapids, October 2.

Your Choice of Some 200 Head

BUTH BROTHERS
Creston Stock Farm
COMSTOCK PARK MICHIGAN



Butter Making
In Holland

Butter making is the chief business of the Holland Dairymen, the originators of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle. Upwards of forty million pounds of butter per year is exported from that little country, which is more per cow, and more per acre, than does any other country export.

If interested in
HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.
THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA Box 164, Brattleboro, Vt.

The Traverse Herd

We have what you want in BULL CALVES, the large fine growthy type, guaranteed right in every way. They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors, Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and quotations, stating about age desired.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.

"Top-Notch" HOLSTEINS

The young bulls we have for sale are backed up by many generations of large producers. Buy one of these bulls, and give your herd a "push". Full descriptions, prices, etc. on request.

McPherson Farms Co., Howell, Mich.

Shorthorns—Holsteins and Jerseys

If your community needs a pure-bred bull, write us for our cooperative breeding service plan, and we will see what can be done to place one there. We specialize on Milking Shorthorn bulls.

Palmer Bros.
Orleans, Michigan.

"Winwood Herd"

REGISTERED
Holstein-Friesian Cattle
Sire in Service
FLINT MAPLECREST BOY

His sire is Maplecrest Korndyke Hengervald. His three nearest dams each over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. His dam and granddam both made over 1232 lbs. of butter in one year. It is the yearly cow we are looking for to deliver the goods. Flint Maplecrest Boy's Dam is Gluck Vassar Bell, 30.57 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 121 lbs. in 30 days. Her butter fat test is 5.27. We have a few choice bull calves about ready for service and one or two ready. Remember we are breeders and not dealers in cattle. Our price is right, breeding considered. Write us your wants, or come and look this herd over before you buy, and see for yourself. You will be glad you came. Herd tuberculin tested.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc.
Lock Box 249, Roscommon, Mich.
Reference Roscommon State Bank.

Wah-Be-Me-Me Farms

Pure Bred Registered
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Herd Headed by
Segis Pontiac De Nijlander

A 32 lb. grandson of Michigan's great 35 lb. champion cow, Pontiac De Nijlander. His dam, Oak Valley Korndyke Beets Segis Fan, 32.06, also a Michigan prize winner last year and a prize winner in the National Ass'n. all classes, as a 4 year old last year. Her dam is a granddaughter of King Segis and as a 5 yr. old has 731.5 lbs. milk, 29.47 lbs. butter in 7 days and 2948.4 lbs. milk, 116.9 lbs. butter in 30 days. Segis Pontiac De Nijlander's dam as a four year old (she is 5 yrs. now) made 1221.1 lbs. butter and 2721 lbs. milk in 30 days. Write for list of bull calves from 18 lb. 2 year olds to over 30 lb. dams. Have a five year old son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, a half brother to the \$125,000 bull for sale. Also BigType Poland China hogs sired by a litter mate to the Illinois Grand Champion. Albert G. Wade, Prop. White Pigeon, Michigan.

THE HOLSTEINS

At Maple Avenue Stock Farm are under Government supervision. The entire herd have just been tuberculin tested and not one reactor. A good place to buy that bull you are looking for, and I have two very fine, richly bred, and splendid individuals ready for any amount of service. I want to answer any question you may ask about them.

L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio

CLUNY STOCK FARM

100--REGISTERED HOLSTEINS--100
When you need a herd sire remember that we have one of the best herds in Michigan, kept under strict sanitary conditions. Every individual over 6 mos. old regularly tuberculin tested. We have size, quality, and production records backed by the best strains of breeding.

Write us your wants.
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

30 Purebred Holstein Females 30

7 months to 8 years of age. Several have good A. R. O. and local cow testing association records. Bred to good bulls. Start freshening in Oct. 1 Bull ready for service, dam A. R. O. 26.46 lbs. at 4 years 2 days. J. L. Roche and Son, Pickney, Livingston County, Mich.

Shorthorn Sale

50 — HEAD — 50

40 Good, High Class Registered Cows and Heifers, 10 Bulls

Including a few cows of the Dual Purpose or Milking Strain

This sale will be held under the auspices of the Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association

All stock is sold on consignment from members of this Association and is of a quality which commands attention

Hillsdale, Mich. Fair Grounds

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

For particulars and catalog address

ANDY ADAMS, Sale Mgr. and Auctioneer
COL. O. A. HOPPINGARNER, Auctioneer

JOHN SOUTHWORTH, Sec., Allen, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN Registered A. R. O. Bulls
From Tested Dams.
AT FARMERS' PRICES
Will Sell or Lease.
J. C. Morris. FLINT, MICH.

JERSEYS
Put a Greater Value on Your Cows — Register Them!

"SCRUBS" cost more in the long run, no matter how little you worry or care about them. A pure-bred cow that is registered pays many times over. If you have Jerseys now that are pure bred, or if you contemplate getting Jerseys, let us mail full information and application blanks for registering. The registering cost is a trifle when you consider how it adds to the value of the cow or calf. Write today for Jersey facts and registering information.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
322-M West 23rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Registered Holstein heifers bred to a double grand-son of the great May Echo Sylvia 41 lbs. butter and 1006 lbs. milk in 7 days. C. H. Giddings, Gobleville, Mich.

LILLIE Farmstead Jerseys. A few heifers bred to freshen this fall, also yearling heifers; and two or three R. of M. cows. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

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

Maple Lane R. of M. Jersey herd. Bull and heifer calves bred by a nephew the new World's Champion, Sophie's Agnes. Also R. O. Red eggs and chicks. IRVIN FOX, Allegan, Mich.

For Sale Registered Jersey bulls ready for service and bull calves.
SMITH & PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

The Wildwood Jersey Farm
Bulls for sale by Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214 and Eminent Lady's Majesty 150834, and out of R. of M. Majesty dams. ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich.

JERSEYS FOR SALE

Two young cows due to freshen in Oct., one bred heifer due to freshen in Dec., two heifer calves dropped last Dec. All are recorded or eligible. No bulls or bull calves at present. Will ship C. O. D. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich. R. No. 1.

For Sale Jersey Bull, Oxford You'll Do blood. Dam register merit Sire Grand Champion. 3 years old a reproducer, 75 per cent of his calves are fine heifers. Ira Ingraham, Sauble, Lake Co. Mich.

Herefords

20 cows and heifers for sale.

ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

Herefords Polled and Horned blood lines embrace Fairfax. Polled Perfection and Prime Lad 9th breeding. Prices reasonable. COLE & GARDNER, Hudson, Mich.

Herefords Bob Fairfax 49027 at head of herd. Stock for sale, either sex, polled or horned, any age. Priced right. EARL C. McCARTY, Sec'y. H. B. Ass'n. Bad Axe, Mich.

Harwood's White Faces

Owing to labor shortage will sell one half my herd, consisting of 120 head of Reg. Herefords, yearling and two year old heifers, cows with calf at side, re-bred to tonf bull. Ten short yearling bulls. Priced right for quick sale.

JAY HARWOOD, -- Ionia, Mich.

Hereford Bulls Just two yearlings left. Herd header quality. You will buy on sight at the price. E. J. Taylor, Fremont, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

Registered bulls, cows and heifers. Good Scotch and Scotch-Topped for sale. In prime condition. Modern sanitary equipment. Herd under state and federal supervision. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. C. depot. 1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all trains. Write.

BIDWELL STOCK FARM
Box B, Tecumseh, Mich.

Richland Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS
HOME OF THE MICH. CHAMPIONS
We offer for sale a few good dual purpose cows with calves at foot. Also two three year old bulls suitable for range purposes. We invite inspection.
C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS,
Office at Tawas City, Mich. Herds at Prescott, Mich.

Shorthorn Cattle of both Sex for Sale
W. W. KNAPP, Howell, Michigan.

MAPLEWOOD SHORTHORNS
One milking bred bull calf seven months old, best of ancestry and splendid individual.
Harter and Easton, Jenison, Mich.

Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch Topped cows and heifers, priced right. Come and see them or write W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

For Sale Shorthorns of Quality Scotch and Scotch Topped descendants of Archers Hope, Avondale, Maxwilton Sulton and White Hall Sulton. Model Type, by the Oscola Co. Shorthorn Breeders Ass. John Schmidt, Sec. Reed City, Mich.

Scotch Topped Cows For Sale. Bred by the Mich. Agri. College.
M. V. Butler, Williamston, Mich.

Shorthorns New list, 27 bulls; 28 females. Feb. list all sold. Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Oscar Skinner, Sec'y., Gowen, Mich.

The Kent Co. Shorthorn Breeders have both males and females for sale. Ask about them.
L. H. LEONARD, Sec., Caledonia, Mich.

SHORTHORNS A young Mary cow and calf also a young bull for sale. Louis Bubbitt, Williamston, Mich.

Meadow Hills Shorthorns—For sale females of all ages, including one aged cow at bargain; also one roan bull ready for service. Geo. D. Doster, Doster, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS. Clay bred bull calves. Davidson and Hall, Tecumseh, Mich.

Special Offer Shorthorns—Cows \$250 to \$300. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE. Chas. Metzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns of best Bates breeding 2 bulls 7 mo. old and 2 heifers 3 and 7 months old for sale. E. H. Kurtz Mason, Mich.

Red Polled Bulls For Sale also cows and heifers. G. A. Calhoun, Bronson, Mich.

Red Polled Cattle, Oxford and Tunis Yorkshire Swine. E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich.

Reg. Red Polled Bulls for Sale write for prices and description to John W. Fish, Pickford, Mich.

HAVE a carload of fine quality deep red and roan heifers, bred to registered bull. Price \$30 to \$150. The Jennings Farms, Ravenna, Mich.

HOGS

Registered Berkshire Boars; ready for service. A few gilts and sows bred for May and June farrow. Also spring pigs. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS

E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

Attention Breeders and Farmers Now is the time to buy that Duroc Boar for fall service. We have some Corkers. March pigs will weigh 100 lbs. July 1st. Inspection Solicited. Prices very reasonable.
RUSH BROS., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Michigan.

Duroc Opportunity

What would the earning capacity of a Brookwater Boar be in your herd? A mid-west breeder states that the Brookwater boar he used added from \$75 to \$100 to every gilt bred to him. It paid this man to use one of our boars it will pay you.

We have several that we are offering at prices which appeal to the small breeder who must of necessity be a conservative buyer. We have a few that are good enough to be used in high class herds at prices in keeping with their individuality and breeding. Money invested in a good herd boar very speedily increases the value not only of what you sell but what you keep. Send for price list or better, visit the farm.

BROOK WATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich.
HERBERT W. MUMFORD, owner.
J. BRUCE HENDERSON, Manager.

For the Boys and Girls \$12.00 for a Duroc Jersey sex, M. A. C. and Brookwater breeding, Registration papers free. D. W. Sutherland, G. D. Ledge, Mich.

DUROC SOWS

sired by Walt's King 92949, the sire of 1st. prize winners last year, and bred to Orion's Fancy King the real big type Duroc. NEWTON BARNHART, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS

CAREY U. EDMUNDS, Hastings, Mich.

Registered Duroc Boars

We have a choice lot of spring boars, sired by Michigan Cherry Col. No. 115479. Ira Jackson selected this boar to head our herd. Our prices are within every farmer's reach. The Jennings Farms, Bailey, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

DUROC Jersey spring boars sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd, with size and feeding qualities. W. O. Taylor, Milan, Michigan.

Duroc Jerseys Two good yearling boars that are good enough to head the best herds in Michigan, also spring boars large enough for service. Sired by the Grand and Junior Champion boars. F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

8734 Hampshire recorded from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1 '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION big type O.I.C.'s. Stock of all ages for sale. Herd headed by Calloway Edd, the World's Champion O. I. C. boar assisted by C. O. Schoolmaster, Grand Champion boar of Michigan, New York and Tennessee state fairs. Also, C. O. Giant Buster, undefeated Senior boar pig wherever shown and Grand Champion of Oklahoma state fair. Get our catalogue of Crandell's prize hogs, Cass City, Michigan.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilts 200 to 300 lbs. from prize winners and 2 yr. old sows, big type, growthy boars of all ages, guaranteed as breeders. Everything shipped C. O. D. Express, paid and registered in buyer's name. J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads on Page 367

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, September 18.

WHEAT.

The tone in the grain market at yesterday's opening was weak and lower prices came at the start, but later in the day buying increased and a firmer market resulted. Wheat receipts on Wednesday were three cars as against nine cars a year ago. Shipments were 4,000 bushels. Stocks are 81,000 bushels, against 24,000 a year ago. The present prices on the Detroit market are:

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| No. 1 red | \$2.25 |
| No. 1 mixed | 2.23 |
| No. 1 white | 2.23 |
| No. 2 red | 2.22 |
| No. 3 red | 2.18 |

CORN.

Detroit corn had a break of ten cents to start the week and the day was almost half over before the bullish influences had any noticeable effect on corn. Notwithstanding reports that the steel strike had been postponed corn values at first continued weak being dominated by agitation for lower food cost. Upturns in the value of hogs were also temporarily ignored. On ensuing declines in the corn market, however, offerings passed into strong hands. Then the shorts scurried to cover and the rest of the day the buying side was the favorite. Gossip that Germany had received American credit counted to some extent as a bullish factor. Chicago reported a better eastern demand for corn. One year ago No. 3 corn sold on the local market at \$1.60 per bushel. Present prices are:

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| No. 3 corn | \$1.44 |
| No. 3 yellow | 1.46 |
| No. 4 yellow | 1.44 |
| No. 5 yellow | 1.43 |

OATS.

Oats were easy on yesterday's market and lost one cent. There is little demand for local consumption. Yesterday's receipts were fifteen cars. Shipments were 4,000 bushels. The visible supply in the United States increased 454,000 bushels. Standard oats were quoted on the local market a year ago at 71½¢. The present quotations at Detroit are:

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| No. 2 white | 71 |
| No. 3 white | 69½@70 |

RYE.

There was some export inquiry for rye this week, and values advanced one cent. The present price as quoted at Detroit for Cash No. 2 is \$1.40.

BARLEY.

The price quoted on barley remains unchanged from last week, with Cash No. 3 selling for \$2.40@2.50 per cwt. The visible supply has decreased 802,000 bushels.

BEANS.

The bean market is generally inactive and easy. There is practically no speculative activity and no export business. However, holders have shown little inclination to cut prices in an effort to reduce stocks before the new crop comes on the market. At Detroit the market is slow at \$7.60 for immediate and prompt shipment. In New York pea beans are in slow demand at \$8.50 per cwt. for choice. Reports of yields from southern bean growing sections of the country are not encouraging.

POTATOES.

The commercial crop in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is developing favorably, except that some districts are suffering from a lack of moisture. No frost has been reported as yet. Large shipments from the east continue to come to Michigan cities. At Detroit, New Jersey Giants bring \$4.50 per 150-pound sack; at Chicago Minnesota potatoes are lower at \$2.25@2.40 per cwt; at Pittsburgh the demand and movement is slow, with sales to jobbers at \$4.50@4.75 for Cobblers in 150-pound sacks.

FEEDS.

There has been a continued decline in all corn feeds. Bran and middlings

are steady as follows: Bran \$44; standard middlings \$56; fine middlings \$60@62; coarse corn meal \$64; cracked corn \$65; corn and oat chop \$55 a ton in 100-pound sacks to jobbers.

SEEDS.

The movement of seed is increasing and the market is firm. At Detroit prime red clover is higher at \$29.75; October \$30; alsike \$24.75; timothy \$5.50.

HAY.

Hay is steady with fair receipts and a good demand at the following quotations: No. 1 timothy \$29.50@30; standard and light mixed \$28.50@29; No. 2 timothy \$27.50@28; No. 1 clover at \$24@25.

Pittsburgh.—Receipts of the better grades of hay are scarce with an active demand. In this market there is an exceptional demand for clover mixed hay. Quotations are: No. 1 timothy \$33@33.50; No. 1 light mixed at \$29.50@30.50; No. 1 clover mixed at \$30.50@31.50; No. 1 clover at \$30.50@31.50.

BUTTER.

Production of butter is being well sustained, and there is a strong demand for the better grades. At Detroit fresh creameries have advanced to 53½¢@54¢; in New York the range for creamery extras is 58@59½¢ per

lb; firsts 51½¢@57½¢; in Chicago butter is higher, with the quotations for creamery at 47@55½¢; in Philadelphia western creamery extras bring 58½¢.

CHEESE.

The demand for cheese is somewhat uncertain owing to the fact that large quantities of cheese are known to be held in storage, and buyers are reluctant to increase their holdings at this time. At Detroit Michigan flats are steady at 33¢ per lb; single daisies at 30¢; brick 34½¢. At New York the market is weak, whole milk specials bringing 30¼¢@30½¢; do average run 29¼¢@30¢. Philadelphia jobbers are paying 30@32¢ for New York and Wisconsin full milk.

EGGS.

Eggs are in fair demand and consumers are anxious for the fresh goods which seem scarce. At Detroit the market steady at 47½¢@49½¢ for fresh firsts, according to quality. At New York western white stock brings 61@76¢; browns and mixed lots 55@57¢. In Chicago the market is steady at 44½¢@45½¢ for firsts; ordinary firsts 39@40½¢; storage packed firsts 46@46½¢.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Indications are that the bulk of the

tomato crop will be disposed of by the end of the present week. Apples are coming to the market freely. Prices are as follows: Tomatoes, best pink stock at \$1. per bu; canning tomatoes 75¢; apples \$2.50@3.25 for No. 1; \$1.50@2 for No. 2; potatoes \$2.40@2.50; pears \$3@4.50; plums \$3.50@4.50; peaches \$2@4; Concord grapes \$3@3.50a bu; 4-lb basket 33¢; beets \$1; carrots at \$1@1.50; cabbage at \$1@1.25; cucumbers at \$1@2; onions at \$2.50; hens, live 32¢; springers 26@30¢; fresh white eggs 53@54¢; mixed colors 40@50¢.

WOOL.

Statistics on the amount of wool sold and average prices obtained by the United States government are, according to figures submitted by the War Department, as follows: From November 23, 1918, to August 16, 1919, 325,493,677 pounds of wool were disposed of, for which the proceeds were \$197,330,793, at an average price of 61 cents per pound. For this period, the average selling price of 61 cents was 10 cents less than the total average purchase price of 71 cents per pound. Quotations for unwashed delaines in the seaboard markets are: Ohio 83@85¢; Michigan 75@80¢; half-bloods are quoted at from 78@80¢.

GRAND RAPIDS

The ensilage crop is larger than usual this year. Many farmers have filled their silos. The price of potatoes on the city market last week was \$1.75@2 per bushel. At some outside points farmers are paid \$2.50 per cwt. More grapes are being shipped this year into the copper country, upper peninsula, than ever before. Six cars were forwarded last week. Growers are being paid \$1.75 per bushel. The onion crop in some sections of this part of the state is light and very small, and invariably strong, due to the weather. Rain the past week enabled farmers to complete their fall plowing. Further reports on the bean crop indicate that it will be near normal. Some growers report a yield of 26 bushels per acre. The price is still \$7 per cwt to growers. Many farmers now sell their milk and cream and buy oleo. Very little No. 1 dairy butter is marketed. Makers get 45 cents per pound.

Veterinary.

Infected Udders.—Have some cows that are much troubled with inflamed and caked udders. Have them treated by our local Vet., who prescribed both internal and external treatment but it failed to give them permanent relief. These cows have been milked by different men. J. B. Holland, Mich.—Contagious inflammation of the udder is perhaps what you have in your dairy. The general treatment is keeping the bowels open, giving ½ oz. doses of hyposulphite of soda to each cow daily. Keep the stable clean, milk the well cows first and wash the udder of diseased cows with one part bichloride mercury and two thousand parts tepid water after each milking. In my practice I often apply one part fluid extract of belladonna and ten parts of olive oil to caked udder once or twice a day. It is well to keep in mind that such udder ailments as you mention are incurable.

Pica—Licking Disease.—I have been told that cattle that eat silage for any great length of time will crave wood and bark of trees. My cattle have plenty of salt, but are seemingly fond of wood. Will you tell me the cause and remedy? G. C., Standish, Mich.—Cattle that are continuously stabled, fed the same kind of food and who have no exercise, are most likely to suffer from this perversion of appetite, but it is not always an easy task to tell the cause. Keeping cattle out of doors on dry ground, feeding a well balanced ration is one of the preventatives. Mix together ¼ lb. of common salt, ¼ lb. carbonate of iron, ¼ lb. of ground gentian, 1 lb. of bone meal, 3 lbs. of powdered wood charcoal and give each cow four tablespoonfuls at a dose in ground feed two or three times a day. Turning cattle out to pasture is considered a remedy.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Thursday, September 18th

BUFFALO.

On this market today pigs sold at \$17.50; medium and heavy grades at \$17.75@18; yorkers and mixed \$18.25@18.50; lambs were bought at \$15; calves at \$23.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 1,620. Market steady at last week's close.
Best heavy steers \$12.00@13.00
Best handy wt bu steers... 10.00@11.50
Mixed steers and heifers... 8.50@9.50
Handy light butchers 7.50@8.00
Light butchers 6.00@7.50
Best cows 8.50@9.00
Butcher cows 7.00@8.00
Cutters 6.00@6.25
Canners 5.00@5.75
Best heavy bulls 8.00@8.50
Bologna bulls 7.00@7.50
Stock bulls 5.50@6.50
Feeders 8.50@10.00
Stockers 7.00@8.50
Milkers and springers.... \$ 60@ 125

Veal Calves.

Receipts 883. Market strong to 50c lower.
Best \$23.00@24.00
Others 9.00@20.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 8,907. Lambs 25@50c lower; sheep steady.
Best lambs \$13.00@13.50
Fair lambs 11.50@12.00
Light to common 9.00@10.50
Fair to good sheep 7.00@7.50
Culls 3.00@6.00

Hogs.

Receipts 3,587. Market dull.
Pigs \$ 16.50
Mixed hogs 17.50@17.75

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 22,000; holdover 2,523. Market uneven, averaging strong with Wednesday. Tops \$18.10; heavy 250 lbs up, medium, good and choice \$16.25@17.65; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice \$16.50@18.10; light 150 to 200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice at \$16.75@18; light lights, 130 to 150 lbs, common, medium, good and choice at \$16@17; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up, smooth \$15.25@16; packing sows 200 lbs up, rough \$14.50@15.25; pigs 130 lbs down, medium, good and choice \$15.25@16.75.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 12,000. Market opening very slow, especially on better grades of beef steers; butcher stock and calves steady; good feeders firm; others slow. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up

choice and prime \$15.75@17.50; do medium and good \$11@15.50; do common \$8.25@10.75; light weight 1100 lbs down, good and choice \$14@17.65; do common and medium \$8@13.75; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$6.50@14.75; cows, common, medium, good and choice \$6.25@13.50; bulls, bologna and beef \$6.50@11.50; canners and cutters, cows and heifers \$5.25@6.25; do canner steers \$5.75@8.25; veal calves, light and handyweight, medium, good and choice \$20.25@21.50; feeder strs common, medium, good and choice \$7@12.25; stocker steers, common, medium, good and choice \$6.25@10; do cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$6@8; do calves, common, medium, good and choice \$8@10; western range cattle, beef, steers, medium, good and choice \$10.75@15; do cows and heifers, medium, good and choice \$7.50@13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 35,000. Mostly 25c lower; very slow on all kinds. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good, choice and prime \$12.75@15; do culls and common \$7.50@12.50; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime \$9@11; ewes, medium, good and wethers, medium, good and choice at choice \$6.50@7.75; ewes, cull and common \$2@6.25; breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings \$7@13; yearling \$10.50@12.75.

BUFFALO.

September 15, 1919.

Cattle.

Receipts 40 cars. Slow; prime heavy steers \$15@16; best shipping steers \$13.50@14.50; medium shipping steers \$12.50@13; best native yearlings 950 to 1000 lbs, \$14.50@15.50; light native yearlings, good quality at \$12@13; best handy steers \$12@13; fair to good kind \$11@12; handy strs and heifers, mixed \$11@12; western heifers \$11@11.50; state heifers \$8.50@9.50; best fat cows \$10@11; butchering cows \$8@9; cutters \$6.50@7; canners \$4.50@5.50; fancy bulls \$9@10; butchering bulls \$7.50@8.50; common bulls \$6.50@7.50; best feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs, \$9.50@10.50; medium feeders \$8@9; stockers \$7.50@8.50; light to common \$6.50@7; best milkers and springers \$10@15; mediums \$75@90.

Hogs.

Receipts 15 cars. Market is steady. Heavy \$17.50@17.75; yorkers and mixed \$18; pigs \$17@17.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10 cars. Market is slow. Lambs \$15; yearlings at \$10.50@11; wethers \$8.50@9; ewes \$7@7.50.

Calves.

Steady at \$8@23.

LAMB PRICES RECOVER.

DESPITE liberal receipts of sheep and lambs, the latter have recovered from the recent low time. When prices declined, lambs were selling comparatively low to aged and yearling sheep, but the recent upturn widened the range and put lamb offerings on a stable basis compared with other offerings. The recent reaction makes the feeding lambs which were purchased on the low time look worth the money.

W. W. F.

CATTLE FEEDERS UNEASY.

MANY cattle feeders have not yet put in their supply of feeding cattle because they are uneasy over the situation. They feel that with all the talk of cutting costs and the agitation against the packers, the situation does not look good to them. They fear that with the public being drilled to look for lower prices that their business does not look promising unless they can buy feeding stock at a rather low level. However, the uneasiness is not confined to the cattle feeders as many hog feeders seem disposed to get rid of their stock to avoid additional breaks. This feeling is partly due for the liberal receipts during recent days.

W. W. F.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter.—Receipts of butter have been rather high this week as compared to last, 78,959 packages having been received this week while 48,811 were received last week. However, about twenty carloads of the butter received this week were from interior points where it had been purchased some time ago for shipment abroad. It is in this city at present awaiting shipping space for transportation abroad. The market for high quality butter has been firm and active throughout the week. There seems to be a decidedly strong demand for best grades of butter but medium to poorer grades find no buyers. There is an influx of centralized butter to this market at present but it is selling to decidedly poor advantage, in fact, scarcely any of it is moving at all. There is such a large surplus of medium grades on hand at present that an active export demand is about the only thing that will keep the market from becoming demoralized on under grades. The price tendency on high quality butter is constantly upward but the gain during the past week amounted to only half a cent. Quotations at the close on Friday were: Extras 57½c; higher scoring than extras 58½c; firsts (90 to 91 score) 54½c; firsts (88 to 89 score) 52½c; seconds 49½c to 51½c.

Cheese.—The cheese market has been rather weak and irregular throughout the week. Accumulations are large and the make in Wisconsin is holding up very well. The market is sustained fairly well because jobbers are inclined to purchase considerable September cheese. There has been some export inquiry but demand seems to be lacking as very few sales have been made during the week. Quotations which are little different from those of last week are as follows: Common to good 26½c to 29c; average run 30c to 30½c; specials 31c to 31½c.

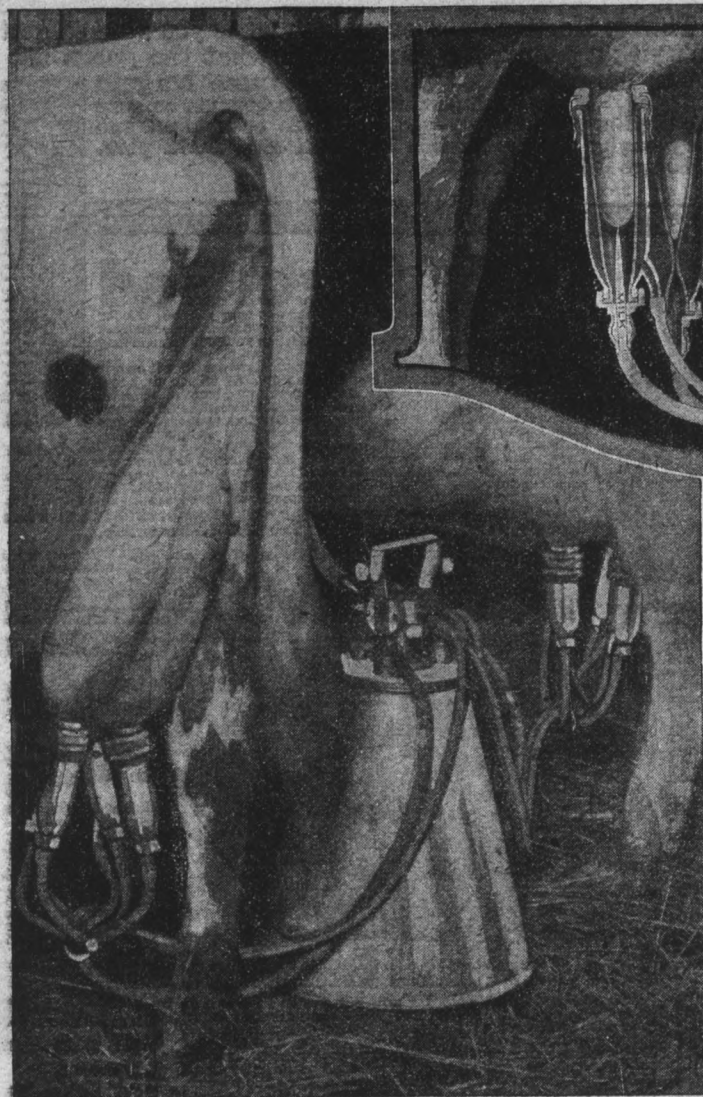
Eggs.—Receipts of eggs have been heavy during the week, the total receipts exceeding those of last week by about 13,000 cases. The quality of the receipts continues to be very poor. Demand is confined principally to eggs of high quality, of which there is an insufficient supply to meet the demand. Storage stocks have been broken into somewhat most holders are awaiting a more favorable turn before using them to any great extent. Quotations are as follows: Seconds 41c to 46c; firsts 47c to 51c; extra firsts 52c to 54c; extras 55c to 56c.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry have been high throughout the week and while the demand has been good prices generally have declined. The principal decline seems to be with the spring chickens. Quotations are as follows: Spring chickens 25c to 27c; fowls 30c to 31c; old roosters 19c to 20c; ducks 25c to 26c; geese 20c.

Have your eyes and mind trained so you can tell, by looking at the cow, her feed and milk sheet, whether she has received proper feed and treatment or not.

Universal

natural milker



Alternates-Like
Milking with hands

QUICKER, BETTER CHEAPER

A "three man-power" machine—the Universal Natural Milker. One of the greatest improvements in modern farm methods.

Universal milks three cows in the same time one man can milk a single cow by hand. And Universal results are better.

The Universal milks nature's own way—massaging two teats while milking two. Does the work really better than the average hand milker at one-third the cost. And better for the cow.

Universal rubber lined teat cup fits every cow. No fitting, no adjusting. So simple that a boy or girl of 12 can operate. Easy to clean—more sanitary.

Twice a day Universal pays its way, cutting time and expense. On the job every day—730 times a year. Winter and summer.

Labor may come and go but the Universal goes on throughout a life time, saving money.

See our nearest dealer—or write us for catalog.

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SOLVES THE HELP QUESTION

Pataskala, Ohio.
We have been using one of your milkers for two and one-half years—are milking 18 cows in 45 minutes.
The cows like it much better than hand milking. It surely solves the help question which has been puzzling all the dairymen.
These are only a few of the good points about it, but the space will not allow us to say more.
You have the privilege of referring anyone to us.
Yours very truly, RAY OSBORN.

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and Returns Daily.

Mr. POULTRY FARMER:

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Ship Often—Ship by Express

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Daniel McCaffrey's Sons,
623-625 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh Pa.

HOGS.

O.I.C. One very choice 9 months old boar and 4 spring pigs bred by Prandell's Big Bone, (6928). Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

O. I. C. and Chester White Swine

Strictly Big Type with quality. Spring pigs of March and April farrow. A choice lot of boars. Will only spare a few more gilts at present. Will ship C. O. D. and record them free.
Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich. R. No. 1.

O. I. C's. Bred gilts all sold. Plenty of spring pigs good enough to ship C. O. D.
F. C. BURGESS, R. 2, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C's. One very good yearling boar, and this spring pigs to offer, registered free. ¼ mile west of Depot. Citizens Phone 124.
OTTO E. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C. 20 Choice Young Boars and a few fine gilts.
Clever Leaf Stock Farm, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C's. 6 fine spring boars, 4 gilts and two sows. Orders booked for fall pigs. John C. Wink, R. 2 Alma, Mich.

For Sale One choice reg. O. I. C. Boar 17 months old, Wt. about 450 lbs. For more particulars write Bert Gilbert Livering, Mich. R. 2



Raise Chester Whites

Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.
G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

Big Type Poland Chinas

Sired by Smooth Mastodon a son of A's Mastodon and litter mate to the Illinois Grand Champion. Boar pigs and gilts, bred sows from above sire and Big Bob dams, the big boned, deep, long bodied kind at farmer's prices.

Wah-be-me-me Farms
White Pigeon, Michigan.

For 25 Years We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd bear "Michigan Busters" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mour's Miss Queen 2." Home breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

LARGE Type P. C. the largest in Mich. Spring boars now ready to ship. Boars for the breeders and boars for the farmers. Come and see the real large type with quality. Free livery from Parma furnished visitors. Look up my exhibit at the Great Jackson Co. Fair, Sept. 8th. to 12th. expenses paid if not as advertised. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality Pigs for sale by Robert F. 3474, out of Upsome Matron 24034, and by Upsome Ltd 90565, out of Eureka Giantess 24028. New herd headed B's Bonanza Joe 10092, by Bower's Mammoth Joe 7441. G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

L. S. P. C. A few good gilts left for September and October farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan

MICH. Champion herd of Big Type P. C. Nothing for sale but fall pigs; orders booked for spring pigs.
E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich

Big Bob Mastodon Sire is Caldwell Big Bob Champion. But the world, his dam's sire was the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair. Boars ready to ship. O. L. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L. S. P. C. Ten husky spring boars. Well bred and well fed ready to ship.
F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.

For Sale Medium T. P. C. Hogs
All sizes. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

SALE—72 MEDIUM P. C.
All ages. Nov. 12, 1919. Tony B. Fox, Pevamo, Mich

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 355

Brings Your Choice

Any of these wonderful bargains shipped direct to you for only \$1 now. Priced to make sensational savings—30 days' free trial—balance payable on easy credit terms. If not satisfied for any reason whatever, ship the goods back and we refund your money and pay transportation both ways. That is Hartman's offer which makes you sure of getting just what you want or no loss. You don't risk a penny, for you see just what the goods are before you decide. The decision is all in your hands. Order now while these bargain prices hold good. If you don't send for the merchandise be sure to get our big Bargain Catalog—your guide to economical and satisfactory buying on the famous Hartman easy credit plan. Post card brings it free. Send for it today.

Full Size Steel Bed

3-Unit Complete

One of the most sensational bed bargains ever offered. Never has even the great House of Hartman offered a better value than this—and it is all the more astonishing when you consider the way furniture prices have been going up at the stores.

Read the description of this splendid bed—then send for it on our free-trial-easy-payment plan. Keep it only if you find it a remarkable bargain. It has the sturdy 3-unit construction. Special corner device on spring which gives utmost rigidity and perfect alignment. Oval side tubes, stronger than round, are another feature. Spring has 6 in. rise and 1 1/2 in. band edge. A light weight, high quality, handsome cold rolled burnished steel bed complete—an ornament to any room and a wonderful bed for comfort. The steel surface is bright, smooth and highly polished. Handsomely finished in Vernis Martin (gold bronze)—the same as you find on the very highest priced metal beds. Head and foot measures 49 in. high, foot 82 in. Full size bed 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Lighter than iron. 11-16 inch continuous pillars. Bottom tube and fillers 1/2 inch. Shipping weight 75 lbs. Shipped from Chicago. Order by No. 155BMA3. Price of Bed and Spring \$16.78. Send \$1 now. Balance \$1.75 monthly.

Splendid Mattress

Cotton Felt Mattress

Sleep on this splendid mattress and you will know what real rest and comfort are. It is a genuine cotton felt mattress and weighs full 45 pounds. It is built layer upon layer and not stuffed. Very springy and easy. Covered with beautiful floral art ticking. Has Imperial roll edge with round corners. Try it for 30 days and if it is not a most comfortable and satisfactory mattress in every way return it to us. Shipped from Chicago warehouse.

9x12 Foot Seamless Brussels Rug

If you could see this splendid rug spread on the floor, showing its wonderful, artistic design and rich coloring, you would say at once that at our price it is one of the most amazing bargains you have ever seen. And you are offered the opportunity of seeing it on your own floor—sent on 30 days' trial at our risk—and yours on easy terms if you decide to keep it. This wonderful rug is a purchase snapped up by our expert rug buyer at a price which enables us to give you a remarkable bargain.

It is woven in a most attractive all-over pattern in a wealth of coloring and measures 9x12 feet. The material is selected yarn which will give splendid wear. Be sure to see this rug if you want a floor covering that you will enjoy for years. Shipping weight about 25 lbs. Shipped from Chicago.

Order by No. 25BMA12. Price \$29.95. Send \$1 now. Balance \$2.75 monthly.

You Can Save Thousands of Steps with This

Kitchen Cabinet

Send for this fine Kitchen Cabinet and use it for 30 days at our risk. Learn for yourself how many steps it saves you, how it lightens your work. Built of hardwood in rich golden color. Wood knobs and handles. Large china cupboard with gridded wood doors, with crystal glass panels. 3 utility drawers.

Everything at Hand Large sliding working space. Base top 21x42 in. Extension bread board. 2 cutlery drawers. 2 sliding flour bins, each 50 lbs. capacity. Sturdy construction. Made to last for years. Shipped from factory in central Indiana or Chicago warehouse. Shipping weight about 75 lbs.

Order by No. 475BMA7. Price \$18.75. Send only \$1 now. Balance \$2 monthly.

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Whether you order any of these articles or not be sure to get our great Bargain

Catalog. Shows thousands of wonderful bargains in furniture, carpets, rugs, jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, aluminum ware, baby carriages, phonographs, sewing machines, washing machines, stoves, farm equipment, etc. Many pages in colors. Buy anything from this catalog on Hartman's easy payment plan. Post card brings a copy of this book free. Write for it now.

Genuine Oneida 35-Piece Silver Set

This wonderful set—genuine Oneida silver par plate—sent for only \$1 now. Don't hesitate on this—it is a real opportunity. 35 splendid articles in a finely finished hardwood chest, 18 1/2 x 11 1/2 x 6 1/2 in. Every piece guaranteed 10 years. No extra charge for chest. Count the pieces: 12 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons, Butter Knife, Sugar Shell, Berry Spoon, Gravy Ladle, Cold Meat Fork, 6 Solid Handle Table Knives, 6 Flat Handle Table Forks. Rich embossed "June Rose" pattern with French gray background. Remember this is genuine Oneida ware—famous for its quality and beauty. Get the set on the 30 days' free trial. This set shipped from Chicago. Order by No. 313BMA55. Price \$18.47.

Elegant Mercerized Table Set

Here is an unsurpassed value in a Table Set. A beautiful extra large table cloth—68x84 in.—richly adorned with assorted patterns and having hemstitched edges. 12 large size napkins—17 in. square in design to perfectly match the table cloth. You should send for this set on the free trial offer and see the elegance it gives your table. Have guests in and see how they admire it. Then decide about keeping it or not. Weight about 34 lbs. Shipped from Chicago. Order by No. 53BMA3. Price \$7.85. Send only \$1 now. Balance \$1 monthly.

"Brilliant" Regent Hot Blast HEATER

Save coal this winter and keep your home snug and warm. This "Brilliant" Regent is the best heater and most economical stove made. Burns up smoke and gas. Has full black cast base. Wedge joint holds body securely to fire pot. Handy shaker door. Fire pot, 15 1/2 in. diameter. Body 16 in. Height 50 in. Feed door opening 9 1/2 x 23 1/4 in. Floor space 21 x 21 in. Pipe collar 6 in. Elegant design. Nickel trimmed. Shipped from foundry in central Ohio. Shipping weight about 155 lbs. Order by No. 387BMA23. Price \$19.85. Send only \$1 now. Balance \$2 monthly.

Extra Heavy Bedsprad Set

Give a beautiful appearance to your bed with this rich, handsome set, consisting of Spread and Bolster Cover. Simply unequalled at its price, and we want you to compare it with sets priced at half again as much.

Embroidered and Scalloped Edges

You will be charmed with its elegance and amazed at the price when goods of every kind are so high. Both spread and bolster cover have embroidered, scalloped edges and beautiful designs are brought out in an attractive manner. The corners of the spread are cut out to fit around each bed post. Spread is 78x88 in. Bolster 30x78 in. Whole set weighs about 4 1/2 lbs. If you take pride in the appearance of your bed room you should surely send for this set on our 30 days' free trial offer. Only by putting this spread and bolster cover on your bed can you realize what a tasty, refined appearance they give to the whole room. If you are not enthusiastic, if you are in any way dissatisfied, just return them to us. We will refund your money and pay transportation both ways. Order by No. 215BMA34. Price \$8.69. Send only \$1 now. Balance \$1 monthly.

Send \$1 now. Balance \$2 monthly.

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