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## Through England to Denmark

*Preface to Articles on Farming Abroad.—By Nichols Rabild*

IN the beginning of April I traveled through Germany and Switzerland to Italy and thence through France, Belgium and Germany back to Denmark again. It is this two months' voyage prefaced by a trip through England following my sojourn to the United States, that I propose to tell you something about, mainly with a view to the agricultural side of things, although I have not made a special study of agricultural conditions in any country outside of Denmark, but that country ought to be extremely interesting to American farmers, since the former American minister to Denmark, Mr. Egan, has described it as the highest civilized country in the world, and since normally ninety per cent of Denmark's exports consist of agricultural products. Furthermore, I am in a position to present some official figures before they are being printed in Denmark itself, so, leaving aside my ability as a writer, I ought to furnish up-to-date news.

I shall commence at England. Arriving at Southampton on a fine October morning and successfully passing the lenient customs and passport officers, I boarded a train for London. The engines as well as the wagons look small compared to American trains, but they ride very easy and smoothly, make riding a pleasure, and get you there on time. That is, on the whole, a characteristic of European railway travel. Even now, while everything is in a state of convalescence, the trains are always on time.

And what do you think was the first thing I saw at a crossing? Why, a Henry, of course.

The ride up to London took me through a fine English landscape, although I have seen them still finer, but, coming directly from the United States, the most impressive thing was the neatness and order of everything. I have seen the expression used

that in Europe the country looks as if every tree had been valeted, but that applies not only to the trees but to every straw. So green, so luscious were the meadows, so clean the fields, so combed the stubble, so even the roads and so glorious the autumn colors of the foliage.

In due time I arrived at London and after a little trouble in finding lodging on account

but measured with the American dollar everything was cheap, compared to the United States.

I shall spare you figures and confine myself to an example. The first day I did not give myself time to eat lunch, and since I had had breakfast on board at seven thirty in the morning I had a fairly good appetite at six p. m. I went in at a high-class restaurant at Holborn and seeing "Porterhouse" on the menu I order a porterhouse steak. The waiter looked at me and asked if I were alone. I said yes. Well, then, permit me to say, sir, that a porterhouse is enough for three; I should advise you to take an entrecote. I took his advice and in spite of my appetite I had a hard time eating it all, although it was excellent. The price of this steak was \$1.80. Mind, that this was one of the finest restaurants in London. And right here, let me remark as a general rule, that not in England alone, but all over the part of Europe I visited, and especially in Denmark, the portions are much more ample than in the United States, sometimes three or four times as big, but often twice.

I had been in London a couple of times before and revisited with great pleasure some of the sights, but I had very particularly the pleasure of a visit to the Shakespearean country around Stratford-on-Avon. I do not know whether I should tell you about it since not much of it is of agricultural interest. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that an average

farm with buildings could be had at ninety pounds an acre, or about \$325 an acre, which of course, was at least twice as high as it was before the war.

Romantically interested people might note that I visited the old historic Warwick Castle, some of it as old as the Roman occupation of Britain, Guy's Cliff, the ruins of Kenilworth Cas- (Continued on page 147).

### *Mr. Rabild, the Man Who Knows Danish Farming*

KNOWING that farmers want reliable information, and feeling that the more extensive experience of European farmers with cooperatives may furnish valuable lessons for organized American agriculture, we asked a bona fide European farmer of wide reading, experience and travel to give to the rural readers of Michigan a glimpse of farming in war-stricken Europe and a special study of cooperatives in Denmark.

This man is Nicholas Rabild of Denmark, a brother of Helmar Rabild, who is widely known throughout this state by our dairymen, and is now in charge of the Michigan Dairy Company, which is erecting a model factory for the manufacture of fancy dairy products at Adrian. Nicholas Rabild has owned and operated a large farm in Denmark, and being a leader in rural development is thoroughly informed on the various phases of agriculture in that country. He has also traveled widely, so can speak with wisdom, experience and authority.

In submitting his first copy Mr. Rabild writes: "I am here inclosing the first installment of a few articles for the Michigan Farmer. Your request was couched in such general terms that I do not know how much to write nor how deep to go into the matter. I thought that starting with a tourist letter would not be out of place even in a farm paper, and if I should really write about the lines that suggest themselves by studying the material at my command I should not get through in a long time. I have connected up with the Agricultural Union, comprising the Royal Agricultural Society, the Associated Danish Agricultural Societies, and the Central Cooperative Committee of Denmark, so I can furnish all kinds of information and figures. I am planning, then, in my next letter to give a hasty survey of agriculture in other countries and to reserve for special and more thorough mention rural conditions in Denmark."

The first number of Mr. Rabild's articles starts on this page.

of the crowd of visitors, and because some of the largest hotels still were occupied by government officers, established there during the war, I got a nice room in a family boarding-house, where I paid twelve shillings a day for room and breakfast, or about \$2.15 at the then rate of exchange. Everybody was, of course, complaining of the high cost of living, just as in the United States,



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### CURRENT COMMENT

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"Back to the land," is a favorite slogan among city people. It is perhaps natural that the city editor should see in these figures an opportunity for the placing of new immigrants "where they would do the most good for themselves and the country." But the very fact that the cityward drift of this foreign born population was so large during the last decade is in itself a refutation of their argument.

Their mistake is a natural one, due to the fact that a substantial section of our prosperous and successful rural population is composed of foreign born citizens and their descendants. But these, for the most part, came to us from the agricultural sections of northern Europe with the definite idea of making a home for themselves on the land in their adopted country. The distribution of immigrants now coming to our shores by "supervision" could not by the very nature of the case produce the same desirable results. Aid may very properly be extended to the desirable prospective citizens who of their own volition seek a home on the land. They should be given information and direction which will aid them in seeking a congenial location. But to attempt to settle indigent immigrants who have no knowledge of American agriculture on the land, either by colonization or otherwise would be a futile experiment, doomed to failure from the outset.

#### The Silver Lining

THERE has been a natural discouragement among farmers over present crop and market conditions. This is particularly true in the potato producing sections of the state, owing to the generally poor stand of this important cash crop as a result of the severe heat at planting time. But like most clouds which overcast our business sky, this one has its silver lining for

the farmer who has even half a normal stand of this cash crop.

In most seasons there are enough potatoes planted to make a surplus over needs for domestic consumption if all sections produced a normal yield throughout the potato-producing sections of the country, which fact makes for a better market price for just a fair crop. This year there is a poor stand over an extended territory, including other large producing states as well as Michigan. While a thin stand will produce a larger proportionate yield per plant than a thick stand, it will cut the total production to a considerable extent, probably enough to offset the lessened consumption which is the natural result of unemployment.

Quite probably the potato growers of the state have a better prospect of getting cost of production and a small profit from their potato crop than would be the case if a heavy crop were grown under present conditions. Under these conditions even the poor stand should be well cared for.

#### Better Rural Schools

A GREAT deal of interest is being taken in the question of better rural schools in many Michigan communities at present. The last legislature so amended the law providing for submission of the question of adopting the township unit system as to permit the majority of the electors of any township to decide the question. Previous to the adoption of this amendment a majority of the voters of any school district in a township could prevent the adoption of the plan in the township, even though a large majority of the voters in the township were in favor of the change. With this change in the law progressive leaders in many townships have circulated the necessary petitions for the holding of special elections to vote on this question. Some of these elections will be held during the present month and the result will be watched with interest by interested people in other communities who would like to see a change for the better in the character of rural schools.

While it is probable that consolidated rural schools will not be adopted in every case where the question is being submitted to a vote, yet it seems certain that this step will be taken in many cases and these cases will afford valuable object lessons for the rest of the state on the efficiency and advantages of consolidated rural schools under the varying conditions of school population which prevail in different sections. There is no question about the need of better rural schools. This fact is generally appreciated by the people of most country communities. A large number of these people will welcome the opportunity to study the efficiency and compare the cost of the consolidated rural school plan under the conditions which prevail in their respective communities and there is every prospect that they will have that opportunity in the not distant future.

#### Shifting Tax Policies

IT has been well said that the only just tax is one which the other fellow has to pay. This being true from the average human point of view, there is a general tendency on the part of every person and every corporation in a position to do so, to pass along any tax assessed against him to his customers or other dependents. And under the conditions which have prevailed in recent years this has been possible to an increasing degree for an increasing number of persons and corporations. But the farmer has not found it possible at any time to thus shift his increasing burden of taxation. And oth-

er persons and corporations have found this an increasingly difficult proposition. Hence the demand from all quarters for the finding of new sources of tax income to provide the billions needed by the federal government and the millions required by each of the states and by very many of the municipalities, and the shifting of tax policies to meet the present emergency in state and nation.

In a general way the burdens of taxation will ultimately become fairly well equalized among all classes of people under almost any continuing policy of taxation. But to date nobody has succeeded in proposing, not to say establishing, a satisfactory tax policy. Consequently tax policies are ever being shifted and experimented with. And as a means of postponing the day of their vexed solution tax-free bonds are being substituted for increased tax revenue wherever possible, thus increasing the difficulty for future generations as well as the present generation.

Our state has recently been engaged in shifting its tax policies to meet the present emergency. Congress is now engaged in the same task, more difficult because it deals with larger needs, and is consequently less likely to be wisely solved. The one saving factor in the situation is that it seems to be arousing an increased appreciation of the need for economy and efficiency in governmental affairs. If this appreciation could but become general, future generations would be benefited by this aftermath of war conditions, and a general shifting about of tax policies may help to that end.

#### Farm Fire Losses and Insurance

FARM fire losses from lightning have been unusually heavy recently. The thunder showers which have given the needed moisture over a large section of the state have added greatly to the prospective crop yield, and have thus been of great value to the farmers as a whole. But the electrical bolts which accompanied them have inflicted heavy losses on many individual farmers in the same area.

In the majority of such cases there is an insufficient coverage of insurance, and in a few cases none at all. Thunder storms are certain to occur. They are a fixed element of fire risk to every farmer. They are most prevalent at the season of the year when the barns are filled with the season's harvest. Yet they are but one factor of every farmer's fire risk, which is constant, rather than seasonal.

Farm fire losses are generally total losses, due to the inflammable nature of the risks and the general lack of fire protection. At the same time farm fire insurance premiums are reasonable because of the isolation of the risks. Consequently it is the part of wisdom for every farmer to carry enough insurance to cover his peak risk. The additional premium is not large. It is a small item compared with the possible loss in case of fire.

When these losses occur in one's neighborhood, it should prompt us to figure up the replacement cost of the buildings, contents and equipment and compare the sum of these items with our insurance coverage. In most cases the result will be a surprise. And it is far better to make this comparison before than after a fire loss, from which none are immune.

### News of the Week

Wednesday, August 3.

CHOLERA spreads in Russia as starving multitudes rush from the famine area.—Sewer explosions in Minneapolis injure twenty-eight persons.—St. Louis is the safest city in the United States as far as auto accidents are concerned, while Detroit is third highest in the list.—It is report-

ed that Henry Ford will make aluminum at one-third the cost it is now being made.—Sid Hatfield, noted West Virginia feudist, is killed by detective in duel.—President Harding rededicates Plymouth Rock at third centennial anniversary.—A New York ice dealer was frost bitten after spending the night in a huge ice box. He was locked in by thieves.—Trotzky, the bolshevik war minister, states that the red army is being demobilized.

Thursday, August 4.

ENRICO CARUSO, the famous tenor, died in Naples, Italy, August 2.—The German submarine which sank the Lusitania will be converted into a seaside restaurant by German people.—The Detroit City Council orders the D. U. R. off Fort street and Woodward avenue, to be effective in December.—Upon release of American prisoners in Russia, the United States will furnish aid to starving hordes.—The reorganized Michigan National Guard is in camp at Grayling.—France and England disagree on Silesia division. France would give all to Poland, to which England objects.—Post office at Bari, Italy, collapses as result of earthquake. Several were killed.—August 15 will be the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.

Friday, August 5.

A MODERN caravan, which is heading for Idaho to settle 5,000 acres of irrigated farm lands, left Brooklyn last week.—It is reported that Mormons will build a great temple, second only to their tabernacle at Salt Lake City, at Mezza, Arizona, the center of the great American desert.—High water in the Arkansas river has caused thousands of dollars damage to truck gardens near Canyon City, Colorado.—The D. T. & I. Henry Ford's railroad, asks the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to make a twenty per cent cut on coal, lumber and general commodity freight rates.—Street car service in Des Moines, Iowa, stops because the company is in bankruptcy.—A thirty-three and one-third cut in candy prices is made by large New York candy manufacturers.—Fifty million pounds of binder twine will be needed to tie crops in the Canadian prairie provinces.—Walters in Berlin ask return of tipping privileges after two tipless years.

Saturday, August 6.

MARCONI, inventor of wireless, says messages will soon flash across the Atlantic at the rate of from two to three hundred words a minute.—Detroit shows gain in employment according to the industrial survey of the department of labor.—Secretary of Treasury Mellon says \$250,000,000 will have to be cut from the ordinary expenses of the government if additional taxes are to be avoided.—Investigation by a director of the war-risk bureau shows that soldiers' hospitals are regular "hell-holes."—Lord Byng, of Vimy, is en route to Canada to assume governor-generalship.—J. W. White of Poplar Bluff, Mo., dies at eighty-two years of age. He was the father of twenty-three children and grandfather of one hundred.—Freight rates on grain from Chicago to eastern ports have been ordered cut.

Sunday, August 7.

A LIGHTNING bolt out of a clear sky killed a white boy, a negro and four mules at Tallahassee, Alabama.—Forty thousand box cars will be made available by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to move 1921 Canadian crop.—Bound Brooks (New Jersey) week-old prowling lion mystery was dispelled when mad mastiff was shot.—England and Japan consent to peace parley on November 11.—Governor Small of Illinois, who is charged with embezzlement, still resists arrest.—Attorney-general H. M. Daugherty, former Vice-President Marshall, and Judge Anderson, of Indianapolis, are spending their vacation near Petoskey.—The mayor of Battle Creek has asked all local manufacturers and business men to give local citizens work in preference to outsiders.—An Oklahoma couple wanted to keep cool during were married in a swimming pool in ing suits.

Monday, August 8.

WARDEN HUBBARD, of Jackson State Prison, says the three state prisons are now full.—Emma Goldman, the American anarchist who was deported to Russia, is near mental collapse as she longs for return to America.—The Methodists appoint 81 as missionaries for foreign service.—Over ten thousand ex-Yank soldiers have tuberculosis, according to war list insurance report.—Industrial conditions in Germany are improving and unemployment is getting less.

# High Yields of Good Quality Rye

*How You Can Get Them.—By A. L. Bibbins*

**M**R. RYE-GROWER is your crop a successful one? Do you harvest a good yield of high quality grain, or are you one of the fifteen-bushel-per-acre light grain growers? If the latter, then we are in doubt concerning your management of the rye crop. There are thousands of Michigan farmers who may be termed "good rye-men." A study of their practices brings to our attention the necessity of strictly adhering to a few fundamental rules is one is to win in the "rye-growing game."

**The Soil.**

Is rye a poor-land crop? We all know that rye may be grown on rather light and thin land, but this does not mean that it is necessarily a poor-land crop. In fact, the best and most profitable crops are not raised on poor land. The best rye growers endeavor to build up their light land by the judicious use of manure, clover and, very often, commercial fertilizer. They have discovered that rye returns excellent profits from such treatment for although it grows on poor land it will do far better if the fertility of the soil be brought up.

Dr. M. M. McCool and his associates at M. A. C. have proved the value of a commercial fertilizer carrying nitrogen and phosphorus for such lands. Wheat growers fertilize the wheat crop, but few rye growers fertilize their crop. It is time to feed the rye crop and give it the food with which to produce not only high yields, but also high-test grain. The best seed can not be expected to do this unless it has the plant food to draw on.

**Time of Planting.**

During the past three years the farm crops department at M. A. C. have conducted experiments which show that very often the yield is directly proportional to the time of planting. Of course, this varies with seasons—for example, if the fall be late, early planting is not so essential; however, if we experience an early winter then the early planted rye usually may be expected to greatly outyield the latter planted crop. During an average year the experiment station showed that there was a difference of seven bushels per acre between two plantings made seven days apart in September, and fifteen bushels per acre between plantings made in the third week of September and the first week of October, while late October and November plantings were twenty to thirty bushels below those made in the middle of September.

Too many rye growers delay their planting, believing that rye may "go in most any time that it is convenient to get around to it." This is a fallacy in judgment as proved by the experiment station and many times demonstrated by farmers. If central Michigan farmers would put their rye in somewhere about the twentieth to the twenty-fifth of September, and those in southern Michigan a week later, while those in the north moved their date ahead from a week to fifteen days earlier than the Lansing date, a marked influence would be exercised, not only on the yield but also on quality of grain. High-test grain usually can not be produced by late planting. The late planting is costly to the farmer

for both the yield and quality of the grain are decreased.

**The Seed.**

Occasionally we hear a farmer, a miller or an elevator manager say, "Registered Rosen is no good after two years." Recently a few elevator managers have advised their farmers against the use of Rosen in that the quality of the grain is inferior. We question this judgment and feel that such advice is not for the best interests of the farmers.

To be sure, Registered Rosen deteriorates if allowed to mix with inferior varieties, but even then it usually produces better yields than the old common rye. This has many times

ever, it then yielded better than common. From these farmers' experiences it is concluded that Registered Rosen is the best, common Rosen taking second place while the old common rye is just a mere "also-ran" and should not be recommended. Millers, and elevator operators are harming their farmers by preaching against Rosen. Experience of ten years has shown that Rosen is far superior and that late planting and poor soil is more often the fault than the seed.

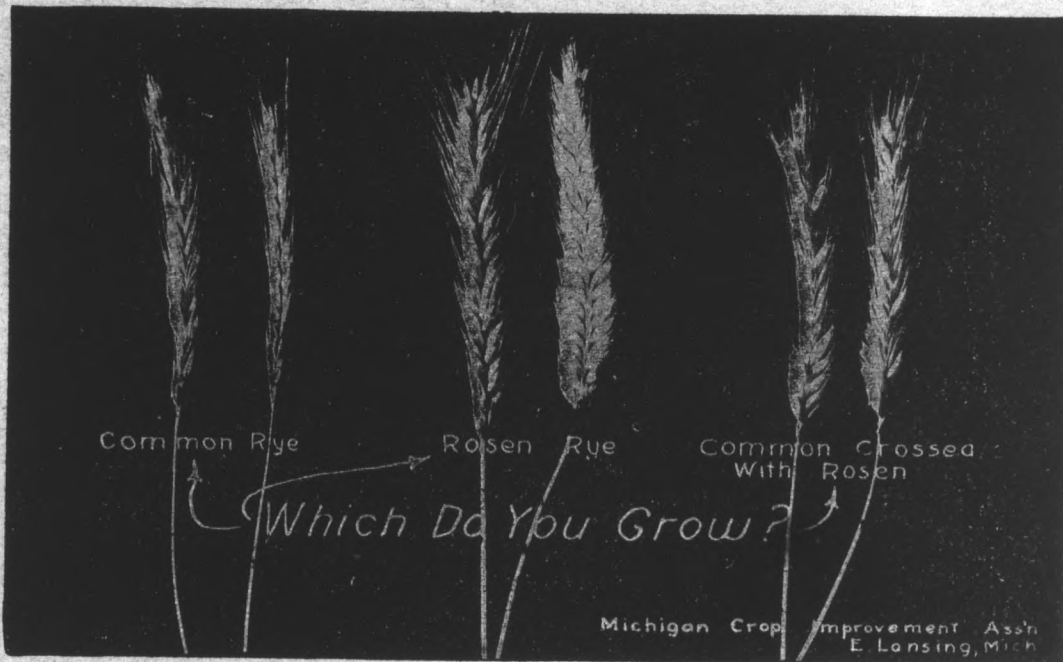
**Will Registered Rosen Stand Up.**

Emphatically yes! Such farmers as Gifford Patch, Clarklake; L. A. Sedgwick, Parma; Walter Ray, Albion; C. J. Fenn, Parma; Marley Brothers and

in Michigan, but the game must be squarely played.

Do not expect any seed to play up to form if you believe in planting at any old time and on any soil that is available. Registered Rosen has the ability to produce, but a fair chance should be given it. If you believe in manuring, turning under clover, and other facts concerning soil fertility, you will be successful with Registered Rosen, but if you are a non-believer then you can not expect to measure up! This is no argument for common rye, for the Registered Rosen mishandled is a better producer than the common, in fact, there is no argument for the common. Farmers so located that a high purity standard can not be maintained with Registered Rosen should obtain new seed stock about every two or three years instead of using the impure and deteriorated seed. An increase in yield of a bushel and a half to the acre will pay the extra cost of seed and the higher quality of grain brings two to four cents more on the market. Registered Rosen, on an average, yields five and six bushels per acre higher than the mixed Rosen or common, and at that rate is a very profitable investment.

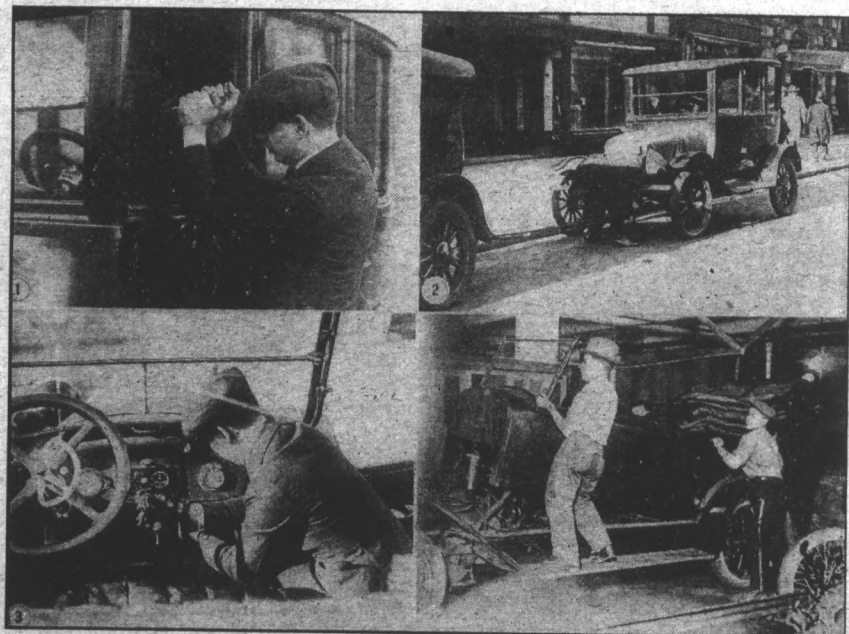
If Rosen is falling down in your community don't blame the variety, but meet the facts squarely, and correct errors. Bring up the fertility of the soil, prepare a suitable seed-bed, plant at the right time and use the best seed that is available. That is the program of America's most successful rye growers and the constructive one that farmers, elevator managers, millers and county agents should preach instead of the destructive plan of advising against Rosen which, if followed throughout the state would mean a loss of millions of dollars to the farmers of Michigan.



been proved by farmers from lower Michigan to the upper peninsula. The writer has statements of farmers of Jackson, Hillsdale, Cass, Barry, Ogemaw, Benzie, Luce and many other counties to the effect that Registered Rosen during its first two years yields much better than the other rye, but after two years the yields decrease, due to mixing with the common, how-

Houseman Brothers, Albion; Ralph Arbogast, Union City, and scores of others have been growing Registered Rosen for years and are able to produce very satisfactory yields of high quality seed and grain. This should be proof that Registered Rosen has stood the acid test of experience. What has been done by these farmers can be accomplished by every farmer

## How Auto Thieves Operate



By knowing the method of auto thieves we can guard against automobile thefts more effectively. The pictures above show common practices among auto thieves. Number one shows how they get into locked sedans. A hole is cut in the glass of the door and then the rest is easy. Number two shows a common practice of both city police and thieves. Cars with locked ignition are handled in this way. Number three shows how the ignition lock is picked. And number four illustrates that the simple changing of bodies will prevent the identification of stolen cars.

### SWEET CLOVER IN GOOD DEMAND.

**D**EMAND for sweet clover from the northern portion of the lower peninsula has been an outstanding feature of the early fall seed business, says the State Farm Bureau Seed Department. Sweet clover apparently was the crop that best withstood the prolonged drought which visited that section of the country and also the plague of grasshoppers. Fall trade in seed is declared to be somewhat earlier than in most years, probably because of the earliness of the season.

### HAY AND FORAGE CROPS FOR MICHIGAN.

**G**OOD old Michigan steps up nearer the head of the class in the production of forage crops according to the census figures just published, notwithstanding that her farmers grow a greater variety of crops than do the farmers of any other state. In 1909 she ranked eleventh among the states of the Union in the production of forage crops; now she is in ninth place and if we know the fiber of her farmers as we believe we do, and the trend of farming in the state she will gradually continue to advance toward the top of the list.



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While it is probable that consolidated rural schools will not be adopted in every case where the question is being submitted to a vote, yet it seems certain that this step will be taken in many cases and these cases will afford valuable object lessons for the rest of the state on the efficiency and advantages of consolidated rural schools under the varying conditions of school population which prevail in different sections. There is no question about the need of better rural schools. This fact is generally appreciated by the people of most country communities. A large number of these people will welcome the opportunity to study the efficiency and compare the cost of the consolidated rural school plan under the conditions which prevail in their respective communities and there is every prospect that they will have that opportunity in the not distant future.

Shifting Tax Policies

IT has been well said that the only just tax is one which the other fellow has to pay. This being true from the average human point of view, there is a general tendency on the part of every person and every corporation in a position to do so, to pass along any tax assessed against him to his customers or other dependents. And under the conditions which have prevailed in recent years this has been possible to an increasing degree for an increasing number of persons and corporations.

But the farmer has not found it possible at any time to thus shift his increasing burden of taxation. And oth-

er persons and corporations have found this an increasingly difficult proposition. Hence the demand from all quarters for the finding of new sources of tax income to provide the billions needed by the federal government and the millions required by each of the states and by very many of the municipalities, and the shifting of tax policies to meet the present emergency in state and nation.

In a general way the burdens of taxation will ultimately become fairly well equalized among all classes of people under almost any continuing policy of taxation. But to date nobody has succeeded in proposing, not to say establishing, a satisfactory tax policy. Consequently tax policies are ever being shifted and experimented with. And as a means of postponing the day of their vexed solution tax-free bonds are being substituted for increased tax revenue wherever possible, thus increasing the difficulty for future generations as well as the present generation.

Our state has recently been engaged in shifting its tax policies to meet the present emergency. Congress is now engaged in the same task, more difficult because it deals with larger needs, and is consequently less likely to be wisely solved. The one saving factor in the situation is that it seems to be arousing an increased appreciation of the need for economy and efficiency in governmental affairs. If this appreciation could but become general, future generations would be benefited by this aftermath of war conditions, and a general shifting about of tax policies may help to that end.

Farm Fire Losses and Insurance

FARM fire losses from lightning have been unusually heavy recently. The thunder showers which have given the needed moisture over a large section of the state have added greatly to the prospective crop yield, and have thus been of great value to the farmers as a whole. But the electrical bolts which accompanied them have inflicted heavy losses on many individual farmers in the same area.

In the majority of such cases there is an insufficient coverage of insurance, and in a few cases none at all. Thunder storms are certain to occur. They are a fixed element of fire risk to every farmer. They are most prevalent at the season of the year when the barns are filled with the season's harvest. Yet they are but one factor of every farmer's fire risk, which is constant, rather than seasonal.

Farm fire losses are generally total losses, due to the inflammable nature of the risks and the general lack of fire protection. At the same time farm fire insurance premiums are reasonable because of the isolation of the risks. Consequently it is the part of wisdom for every farmer to carry enough insurance to cover his peak risk. The additional premium is not large. It is a small item compared with the possible loss in case of fire.

When these losses occur in one's neighborhood, it should prompt us to figure up the replacement cost of the buildings, contents and equipment and compare the sum of these items with our insurance coverage. In most cases the result will be a surprise. And it is far better to make this comparison before than after a fire loss, from which none are immune.

News of the Week

Wednesday, August 3.

CHOLERA spreads in Russia as starving multitudes rush from the famine area.—Sewer explosions in Minneapolis injure twenty-eight persons.—St. Louis is the safest city in the United States as far as auto accidents are concerned, while Detroit is third highest in the list.—It is report-

ed that Henry Ford will make aluminum at one-third the cost it is now being made.—Sid Hatfield, noted West Virginia feudist, is killed by detective in duel.—President Harding rededicates Plymouth Rock at third centennial anniversary.—A New York ice dealer was frost bitten after spending the night in a huge ice box. He was locked in by the ves.—Trotzky, the bolshevik war minister, states that the red army is being demobilized.

Thursday, August 4.

ENRICO CARUSO, the famous tenor, died in Naples, Italy, August 2.—The German submarine which sank the Lusitania will be converted into a seaside restaurant by German people.—The Detroit City Council orders the D. U. R. off Fort street and Woodward avenue, to be effective in December.—Upon release of American prisoners in Russia, the United States will furnish aid to starving hordes.—The reorganized Michigan National Guard is in camp at Grayling.—France and England disagree on Silesia division. France would give all to Poland, to which England objects.—Post office at Bari, Italy, collapses as result of earthquake. Several were killed.—August 15 will be the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.

Friday, August 5.

A MODERN caravan, which is heading for Idaho to settle 5,000 acres of irrigated farm lands, left Brooklyn last week.—It is reported that Mormons will build a great temple, second only to their tabernacle at Salt Lake City, at Mezza, Arizona, the center of the great American desert.—High water in the Arkansas river has caused thousands of dollars damage to truck gardens near Canyon City, Colorado.—The D. T. & L. Henry Ford's railroad, asks the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to make a twenty per cent cut on coal, lumber and general commodity freight rates.—Street car service in Des Moines, Iowa, stops because the company is in bankruptcy.—A thirty-three and one-third cut in candy prices is made by large New York candy manufacturers.—Fifty million pounds of binder twine will be needed to tie crops in the Canadian prairie provinces.—Waiters in Berlin ask return of tipping privileges after two tipless years.

Saturday, August 6.

MARCONI, inventor of wireless, says messages will soon flash across the Atlantic at the rate of from two to three hundred words a minute.—Detroit shows gain in employment according to the industrial survey of the department of labor.—Secretary of Treasury Mellon says \$250,000,000 will have to be cut from the ordinary expenses of the government if additional taxes are to be avoided.—Investigation by a director of the war-risk bureau shows that soldiers' hospitals are regular "hell-holes."—Lord Byng, of Viny, is en route to Canada to assume governor-generalship.—J. W. White of Poplar Bluff, Mo., dies at eighty-two years of age. He was the father of twenty-three children and grandfather of one hundred.—Freight rates on grain from Chicago to eastern ports have been ordered cut.

Sunday, August 7.

A LIGHTNING bolt out of a clear sky killed a white boy, a negro and four mules at Tallahassee, Alabama.—Forty thousand box cars will be made available by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to move 1921 Canadian crop.—Bound Brooks (New Jersey) week-old prowling lion mystery was dispelled when mad mastiff was shot.—England and Japan consent to peace parley on November 11.—Governor Small of Illinois, who is charged with embezzlement, still resists arrest.—Attorney-general H. M. Daugherty, former Vice-President Marshall, and Judge Anderson, of Indianapolis, are spending their vacation near Petoskey.—The mayor of Battle Creek has asked all local manufacturers and business men to give local citizens work in preference to outsiders.—An Oklahoma couple wanted to keep cool during their vacation in a swimming pool in ing suits.

Monday, August 8.

WARDEN HUBBARD, of Jackson State Prison, says the three state prisons are now full.—Emma Goldman, the American anarchist who was deported to Russia, is near mental collapse as she longs for return to America.—The Methodists appoint 81 as missionaries for foreign service.—Over ten thousand ex-Yank soldiers have tuberculosis, according to war list insurance report.—Industrial conditions in Germany are improving and unemployment is getting less.

# High Yields of Good Quality Rye

*How You Can Get Them.—By A. L. Bibbins*

**M**R. RYE-GROWER is your crop a successful one? Do you harvest a good yield of high quality grain, or are you one of the fifteen-bushel-per-acre light grain growers? If the latter, then we are in doubt concerning your management of the rye crop. There are thousands of Michigan farmers who may be termed "good rye-men." A study of their practices brings to our attention the necessity of strictly adhering to a few fundamental rules is one is to win in the "rye-growing game."

**The Soil.**

Is rye a poor-land crop? We all know that rye may be grown on rather light and thin land, but this does not mean that it is necessarily a poor-land crop. In fact, the best and most profitable crops are not raised on poor land. The best rye growers endeavor to build up their light land by the judicious use of manure, clover and, very often, commercial fertilizer. They have discovered that rye returns excellent profits from such treatment for although it grows on poor land it will do far better if the fertility of the soil be brought up.

Dr. M. M. McCool and his associates at M. A. C. have proved the value of a commercial fertilizer carrying nitrogen and phosphorus for such lands. Wheat growers fertilize the wheat crop, but few rye growers fertilize their crop. It is time to feed the rye crop and give it the food with which to produce not only high yields, but also high-test grain. The best seed can not be expected to do this unless it has the plant food to draw on.

**Time of Planting.**

During the past three years the farm crops department at M. A. C. have conducted experiments which show that very often the yield is directly proportional to the time of planting. Of course, this varies with seasons—for example, if the fall be late, early planting is not so essential; however, if we experience an early winter then the early planted rye usually may be expected to greatly outyield the latter planted crop. During an average year the experiment station showed that there was a difference of seven bushels per acre between two plantings made seven days apart in September, and fifteen bushels per acre between plantings made in the third week of September and the first week of October, while late October and November plantings were twenty to thirty bushels below those made in the middle of September.

Too many rye growers delay their planting, believing that rye may "go in most any time that it is convenient to get around to it." This is a fallacy in judgment as proved by the experiment station and many times demonstrated by farmers. If central Michigan farmers would put their rye in somewhere about the twentieth of the twenty-fifth of September, and those in southern Michigan a week later, while those in the north moved their date ahead from a week to fifteen days earlier than the Lansing date, a marked influence would be exercised, not only on the yield but also on quality of grain. High-test grain usually can not be produced by late planting. The late planting is costly to the farmer

for both the yield and quality of the grain are decreased.

**The Seed.**

Occasionally we hear a farmer, a miller or an elevator manager say, "Registered Rosen is no good after two years." Recently a few elevator managers have advised their farmers against the use of Rosen in that the quality of the grain is inferior. We question this judgment and feel that such advice is not for the best interests of the farmers.

To be sure, Registered Rosen deteriorates if allowed to mix with inferior varieties, but even then it usually produces better yields than the old common rye. This has many times

ever, it then yielded better than common. From these farmers' experiences it is concluded that Registered Rosen is the best, common Rosen taking second place while the old common rye is just a mere "also-ran" and should not be recommended. Millers, and elevator operators are harming their farmers by preaching against Rosen. Experience of ten years has shown that Rosen is far superior and that late planting and poor soil is more often the fault than the seed.

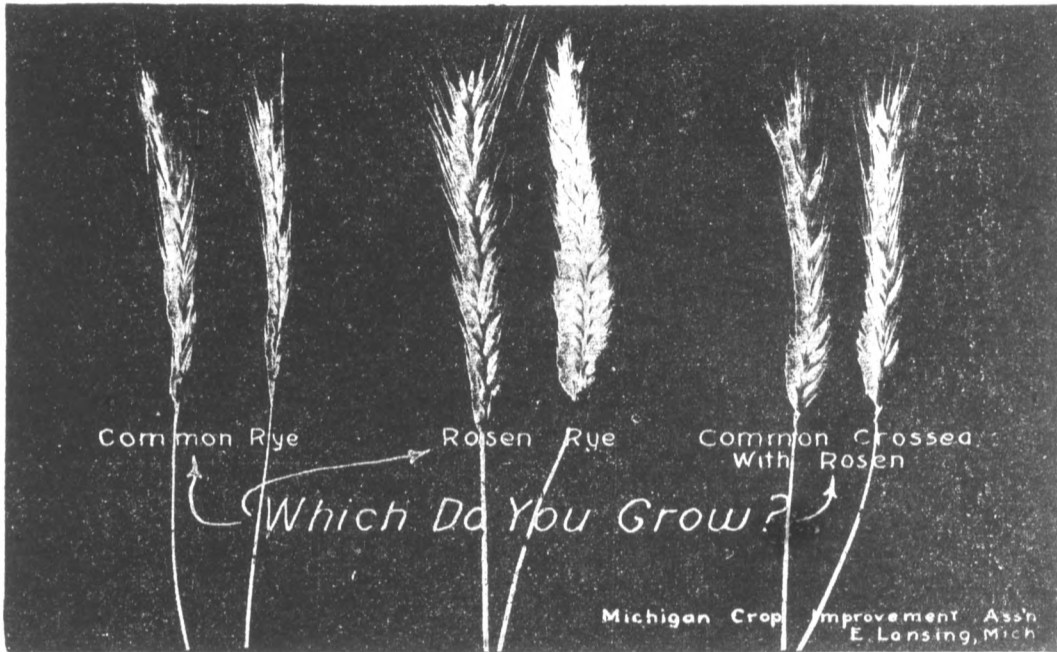
**Will Registered Rosen Stand Up.**

Emphatically yes! Such farmers as Gifford Patch, Clarklake; L. A. Sedgwick, Parma; Walter Ray, Albion; C. J. Fenn, Parma; Marley Brothers and

in Michigan, but the game must be squarely played.

Do not expect any seed to play up to form if you believe in planting at any old time and on any soil that is available. Registered Rosen has the ability to produce, but a fair chance should be given it. If you believe in manuring, turning under clover, and other facts concerning soil fertility, you will be successful with Registered Rosen, but if you are a non-believer then you can not expect to measure up! This is no argument for common rye, for the Registered Rosen mishandled is a better producer than the common, in fact, there is no argument for the common. Farmers so located that a high purity standard can not be maintained with Registered Rosen should obtain new seed stock about every two or three years instead of using the impure and deteriorated seed. An increase in yield of a bushel and a half to the acre will pay the extra cost of seed and the higher quality of grain brings two to four cents more on the market. Registered Rosen, on an average, yields five and six bushels per acre higher than the mixed Rosen or common, and at that rate is a very profitable investment.

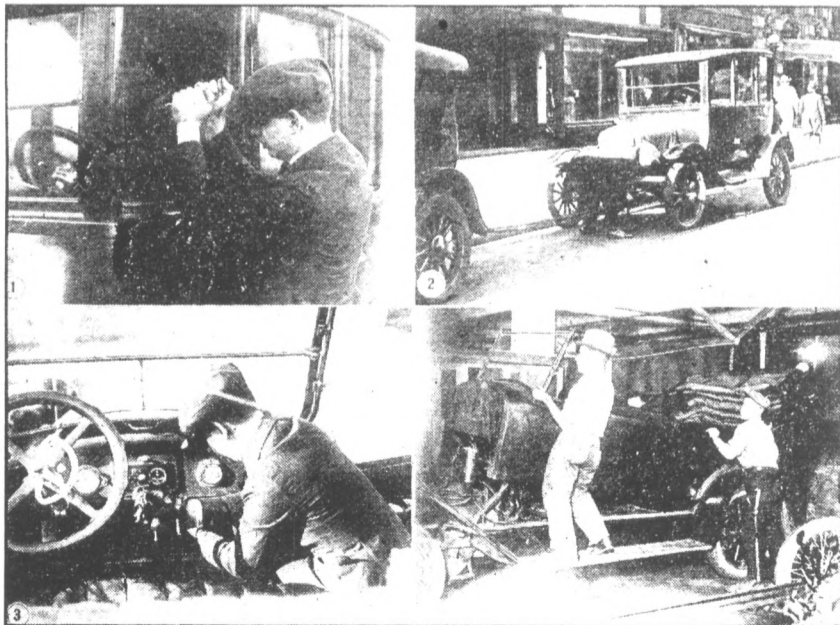
If Rosen is coming down in your community don't blame the variety, but meet the facts squarely, and correct errors. Bring up the fertility of the soil, prepare a suitable seed-bed, plant at the right time and use the best seed that is available. That is the program of America's most successful rye growers and the constructive one that farmers, elevator managers, millers and county agents should preach instead of the destructive plan of advising against Rosen which, if followed throughout the state would mean a loss of millions of dollars to the farmers of Michigan.



been proved by farmers from lower Michigan to the upper peninsula. The writer has statements of farmers of Jackson, Hillsdale, Cass, Barry, Ogemaw, Benzie, Luce and many other counties to the effect that Registered Rosen during its first two years yields much better than the other rye, but after two years the yields decrease, due to mixing with the common, how-

Houseman Brothers, Albion; Ralph Arbogast, Union City, and scores of others have been growing Registered Rosen for years and are able to produce very satisfactory yields of high quality seed and grain. This should be proof that Registered Rosen has stood the acid test of experience. What has been done by these farmers can be accomplished by every farmer

## How Auto Thieves Operate



By knowing the method of auto thieves we can guard against automobile thefts more effectively. The pictures above show common practices among auto thieves. Number one shows how they get into locked sedans. A hole is cut in the glass of the door and then the rest is easy. Number two shows a common practice of both city police and thieves. Cars with locked ignition are handled in this way. Number three shows how the ignition lock is picked. And number four illustrates that the simple changing of bodies will prevent the identification of stolen cars.

### SWEET CLOVER IN GOOD DEMAND.

**D**EMAND for sweet clover from the northern portion of the lower peninsula has been an outstanding feature of the early fall seed business, says the State Farm Bureau Seed Department. Sweet clover apparently was the crop that best withstood the prolonged drought which visited that section of the country and also the plague of grasshoppers. Fall trade in seed is declared to be somewhat earlier than in most years, probably because of the earliness of the season.

### HAY AND FORAGE CROPS FOR MICHIGAN.

**G**OOD old Michigan steps up nearer the head of the class in the production of forage crops according to the census figures just published, notwithstanding that her farmers grow a greater variety of crops than do the farmers of any other state. In 1909 she ranked eleventh among the states of the Union in the production of forage crops; now she is in ninth place and if we know the fiber of her farmers as we believe we do, and the trend of farming in the state she will gradually continue to advance toward the top of the list.

# LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR OVER-SIZE CAR.

RURAL shippers who have had the experience of ordering a forty-foot or any other length car and have received from the railroad one a few inches or a foot longer, will no longer be required to pay the extra minimum freight as heretofore in many cases, says the farm bureau traffic department, citing an agreement just entered into by the Central Freight Association railroads and the National Live Stock Shippers' Association. The agreement is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission and permission is sought to publish it as a tariff.

Shippers have been known to pay extra minimum freight on two thousand pounds or more when the carrier found it necessary to place longer car than ordered but did not check off the extra minimum weight. One shipper paid freight on two thousand pounds for three inches of car over the forty feet he ordered. The proposed rule provides that when an overlength car is placed, the shipper shall cause the agent to note on the live stock contract and on the waybill the length of car ordered and that furnished.

## WAR FINANCE CORPORATION AND THE FARMER.

DIRECTOR MEYERS of the War Finance Corporation, says that "the corporation has not sought any extension or privilege of its powers, but if congress desires it to broaden its powers for agricultural financing it will naturally respond to the change

to the best of its ability." It is the belief of Mr. Meyer that the farm export problem is not a question of foreign but of domestic financing. He declares that the countries of Europe that have any basis for credit at all do not desire to purchase American products on credit, at least on long-time credit. The countries that are in the market for American farm products wish to buy in small quantities as needed for current consumption throughout the year. They prefer that the cotton, wheat and other products be held in this country and shipped across in quantities to meet short-period demands. This requires not so much export financing as financing which will enable the holding of our products in this country until the foreign countries are ready to buy and pay for them. Representatives of the United States government making investigations abroad have been unable to locate those "phantom" buyers in Europe who are said to be anxious to purchase untold quantities of American farm products, providing they can make the deal on credit.

According to Mr. Meyer, the war finance corporation is already loaning money to a farmers' cooperative grain marketing association in the Pacific Northwest to enable it to hold the products of its members, and also to the cotton growers of Mississippi for the same purpose. The corporation is also preparing to aid country banks with loans, and this is to be done out of the \$300,000,000 now remaining to the credit of the corporation in the treasury. It is the purpose of the corporation to largely extend its cooperation with the farmers' cooperatives

in the orderly and gradual marketing of their products to meet the foreign demand. In this the corporation will be aided by the federal bureau of markets.

## PLAN SOIL SURVEY FOR MICHIGAN.

COOPERATION by all the state agencies interested bids fair to make the long-sought soil and agricultural survey for Michigan a reality. At a meeting called recently by Prof. M. M. McCool, head of the soils department at M. A. C., representatives of the state department of agriculture, the state conservation department, University of Michigan, development bureaus, and the United States Department of Agriculture, a campaign that eventually will result in mapping soil areas of the state and determining their agricultural value.

L. Whitney Watkins, of Manchester, member of the state board of agriculture, was named permanent chairman and Professor McCool was made permanent secretary. A committee headed by J. A. Doelle, newly elected member of the board of agriculture, was appointed to formulate a definite program and report at a later date. Other members of this committee were Prof. A. K. Chittenden, head of the forestry department at M. A. C.; R. A. Smith, state geologist; Prof. C. O. Sauer, head of the geography department at the University of Michigan, and Professor McCool.

For years such a survey has been advocated by leading agriculturists of the state. Previous to the war a sum was set aside by the legislature for

this purpose, but it was found needed for war purposes and so the soil survey still was a dream of the future. More than a year ago the Michigan branch of the American Academy of Science, meeting at Ann Arbor, took up the question of a soil, forest and economic survey of the waste lands of the state. About the same time Professor McCool obtained the support of the United States Department of Agriculture in a survey on a small scale in southwestern Michigan. Twenty thousand dollars per year is now being spent in that work.

Dr. C. F. Marbut, chief of soil survey, United States Department of Agriculture, was one of the men attending the conference. Among others present were W. P. Hartman, secretary of the West Michigan Development Bureau; H. H. Halladay, state commissioner of agriculture; J. W. Weston, assistant state county agent leader, with headquarters in the upper peninsula; G. W. Putnam, crop experimenter in the upper peninsula, and three other M. A. C. men, Prof. J. F. Cox, farm crops; Dean R. S. Shaw, and R. J. Baldwin, director of extension.—HENSCHAW.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETINP PLANS.

THE Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen held another closed session in Chicago July 13-15. The formation of a cooperative live stock commission company, the stabilization of markets and packer legislation were the chief topics discussed. As final reports were not adopted the details of their plans were not made public.

# ACTIVITIES OF FARM BUREAUS

*Latest News From Local, State and National Organizations*

## RESTORES LOADING RULE.

ALL Michigan railroads have now restored the rule permitting stoppage of live stock cars in transit in the lower peninsula of Michigan for completion of loading, according to the farm bureau.

## SELLS LARGE BLOCK OF 1921 WOOL.

TWO hundred thousand pounds of wool have been sold from the 1921 pool to date, says the State Farm Bureau in announcing the recent sale of 150,000 pounds of short staple wool to an eastern clothing mill at twenty-two cents per pound. Sold direct to the mill and in such a large quantity the wool sold at a premium when compared to what local buyers have paid on the same class of wool. They were quoted as offering twelve to fifteen cents for the same wool. The first farm bureau sale was 50,000 pounds of short staple clothing wool at twenty cents a pound.

The wool market seems to be improving in the opinion of the farm bureau wool department. More mills are reported resuming activities and the general outlook is more optimistic. Wool continues to come into the pool as sackers make the rounds of the various grading warehouses to sack wool for shipment to market. The wool department is notifying each grading center in advance that the grader is coming, so that farmers will have a final opportunity to pool their

wool. Graders working in the upper peninsula report grading 16,000 pounds their first day at Iron Mountain.

A representative of the fabrics division of the wool department is now touring the state, making arrangements for local distributing points for farmer-grown and made virgin wool suitings and blankets.

The farm bureau was represented at the general wool growers' meeting at Chicago August 2, where it was proposed to fight the joker in the proposed wool tariff. This joker states that the import duty of twenty-five cents per pound on a scoured wool basis shall not exceed thirty-five per cent of the value of the wool. This the wool men declare means that under present conditions the duty would not amount to more than three or four cents and the differences in the various rates of exchange would offset even that. Ruin for many sheepmen in America is held certain if the tariff is passed in its present form.

## PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.

THE Michigan State Farm Bureau wool graders are now sacking and preparing wool at one hundred or more local grading warehouses for the market, and for the trip to farm bureau mills to be made into suitings, overcoatings and blankets.

Pending an announcement of a regular schedule for this work, the department is notifying local wool grading points when the wool department man is to arrive and also that he will grade and weigh wool for farmers who

did not make the first two grading trips. Cash advances will be made as usual, says the farm bureau.

Wool sacked and prepared for market at this time will remain in the best of condition and will shrink but very little, says the department. Between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 pounds of wool have been pooled to date, all of which has been weighed, graded, and a cash advance made. No other state in the Union has pooled locally, graded and weighed before the farmer and has given a cash advance on every pound, says the farm bureau. The Michigan pool is ahead of all other states in that its wool is all in shape for final disposal.

Farmers in other states who are doing business outside of their state farm bureau wool pools are having troubles of their own, according to reports. In Indiana local buyers are paying but fifteen cents for wool, it is said. In the northwest many fly-by-night wool buying concerns have fleeced the farmer, once he placed his clip in their hands.

## ADMINISTER OPiates TO BUTTER TAX.

THE proposed tax of ten cents per pound on all butter made from neutralized cream has been postponed indefinitely and the whole matter has been referred to Attorney-General Daugherty for a review of the case, the Michigan Association of Creamery Owners and Managers has been advised. Dairy interests have fought the

proposed tax on butter made from neutralized cream and have secured a number of postponements of the effective date for the tax.

## REDUCING EGG LOSSES IN TRANSIT.

TWO million dollars paid to shippers last year by the express company and the railroads for damage suffered by eggs in transit and additional losses of approximately five millions of dollars for which there was no redress have caused the State Farm Bureau Traffic Department to join with the National Farm Bureau organization in calling to farmers' attention the increasing rigidity of the carriers' rulings on allowing such damage claims.

Use of second-hand or used fillers in egg crates invites trouble and makes it certain that no claim will be allowed in case of disaster, says the farm bureau, adding that some manufacturers are marketing an inferior brand of filler which does not meet the standard demanded by the carriers. Damage claims originating in their use are refused. The American Farm Bureau Federation seeks to protect farmers by having honest manufacturers stamp their product as meeting the carriers' requirements.

If ordinary honeycomb filler is used, all flat dividing boards and trays must be of hard calendered strawboard weighing not less than three and one-half pounds to the set of ten trays and twelve dividing boards.

# The Conversion of Sam Picardy

*How His Idea of the State Fair  
Happened to Change.*

By Another Neighbor



**D**AD, in my opinion it would be best for the family and for the community if you would go over to Sam's tonight and straighten out matters with him."

This was the salutation of young Fred Mathews as he met his father in the living-room shortly after returning from the corner grocery store.

The reason for the informal declaration of hostilities between Sam Picardy and Bill Mathews probably never would have been known but for revelations verbally published at John Sikes' grocery store by one Mat Boyden. Mat claims to have been the sole witness of the affair and this came about, not because of any over-charge of gumption possessed by Mat, but by virtue of his having occupied a secluded but favorite boulder under the lee bank of the north branch of Cass river right near the line fence between the Mathews and the Picardy farms.

Mat had been quietly fishing for a half hour or more, so he told the boys at Sikes', when he heard Bill and Sam greet each other from their respective sides of the line fence. For several minutes the conversation drifted along on common-place matters, when Sam, sudden like, starts off on another subject, saying:

"Bill, they was passing them State Fair fans around at the movie last night. I guess they were trying to get us farmers excited over their fake show, with a little reading of poetry and looking at a big pumpkin. But they might better save their money."

"Why, what is the matter with the fair, Sam?"

"Oh, the whole thing is nothing but a graft."

"And how did you get such an idea?"

"Oh, I have never attended the old fair, but I have asked the boys what have been there, and as far as I can see it is all one big grab for money. They get money from the state, they collect it at the gates, and at the grandstand and for them reserved seats and then you have to pay when you take something there to show, or if you want to do a little business."

"But Sam, don't you think they give

value received?" continued Bill, who usually was able to get an advantage over his opponent by not committing himself until he had gotten all the information he could by direct questioning.

"Value received?" exclaimed Sam, showing symptoms of getting a little bit excited, "why, they don't give anything what I can see."

"In your opinion have the farmers and the patrons of this and other fairs been fooled by the directors for the past three-quarters of a century?" went on the questioning.

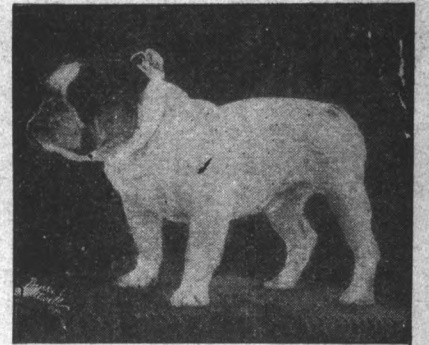
"They have, certainly, but take my word for it, they are not going to fool this chap."

Mat, who by this time had lost interest in fishing, dropped his pole along the water's edge and climbed

to attend a session of the fair and see for yourself whether the management is acting as you claim?"

"What, give those sharks my hard-earned money? Not on your life! I'm not so easy as some of you seem to be."

Bill had entered some Duroc hogs and Shropshire sheep at the 1920 fair. Although he did not get in very heavy on the prize money, he had some good animals. His Durocs carried a goodly per cent of Orion blood, and his "Shrops" mingled the blood of imported stock from Buttars', Milne's and Cooper's flocks. So impressed were a few breeders with his animals that he negotiated sales for nearly all of his surplus stock. Naturally Bill did not look upon fairs the same as did his neighbor. However, the impertinent



Mathews had helped Picardy out of a difficult financial situation about six months before by loaning enough to pay off a fairly heavy obligation held against the farm by a local bank. As security Mathews had taken a mortgage running for five years. This obligation apparently flashed into Sam's mind, for in his reply he said, "I would have you know, Bill Mathews, that this old farm is still worth the few paltry dollars you loaned me." Wherewith he gave the old fence a sudden pull. Bill was standing with his hand upon the top wire. The yank threw him suddenly against the fence and his weight, with the strain of the pull, separated a post which had already outlived its usefulness. The fence sagged nearly to the ground. Sport had sense enough to realize that the men were out of humor and perhaps thinking that the neighbor was coming over after his master, made a lunge for Mathews. The dog missed but rolled over the fence, where he essayed to make another effort to help his owner. By this time Bill had gotten himself on his feet and as the animal made for him he landed a powerful kick just back of the dog's front ribs. The beast curled up and laid quiet.

"There, you've killed my dog," yelled Sam, "and you will pay dearly for it." Saying which he quickly turned and hurried home across the corn field.

Bill stood bewildered. He looked first at the motionless cur at his feet and then at the retreating figure. What was he to do? For a moment he thought, and then slowly started through a heavy growth of corn in the opposite direction from that taken by his irate neighbor.

At the two homes everyone knew that something had happened but the two men kept their own counsel so well that the matter did not get out till the boys heard Mat's story at the corner grocery. Sons of both men were there, in fact, they had ridden to the store together in Mathew's car. On the way home the boys talked the matter over and planned to restore peace if possible. Each was to appeal



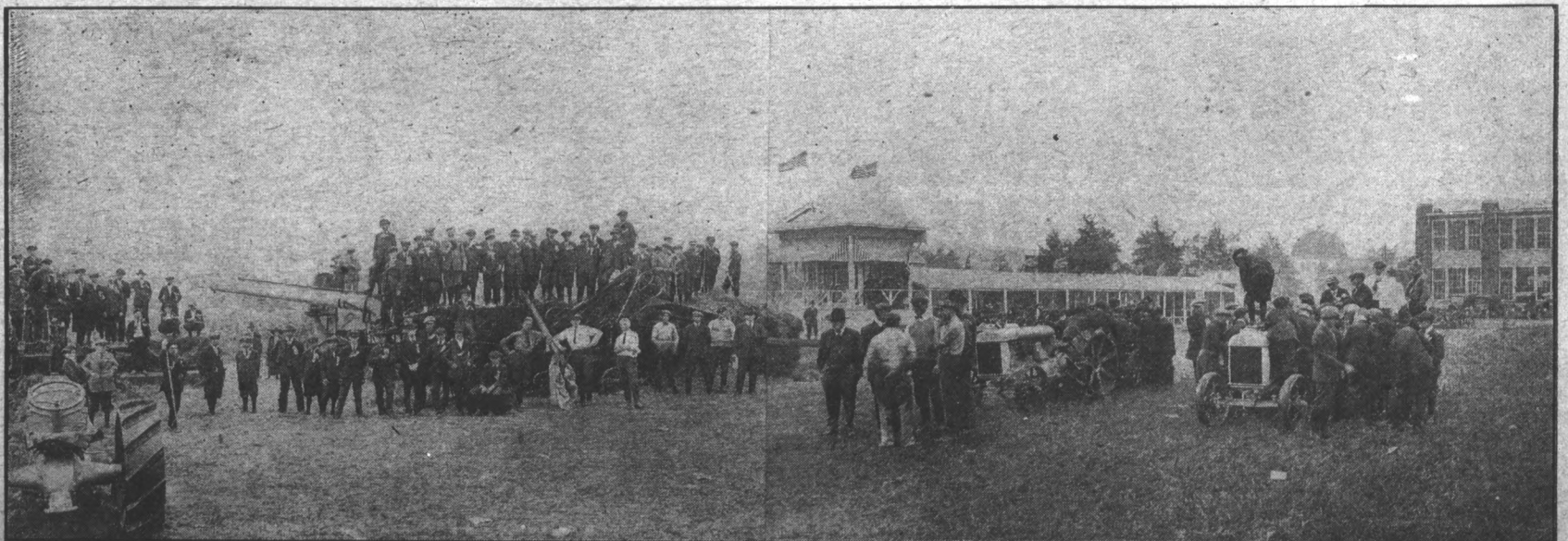
The Old Flockmaster Likes It.

the bank to the fence, which had become an excellent screen by reason of the thick growth of brush. Both farmers had planted corn in the fields on their respective sides of the line fence at this point. Mat gently pushed aside some of the berry bushes and peeked through. He was on Sam's side of the line and the small stand of corn enabled him to see the men clearly, in fact, he said, he could see Sport, Sam's mongrel dog, lying at his master's feet.

Mat failed to get all the conversation while he was changing his seat of observation but he heard Bill say, with a fair degree of self-control, "Don't you think, Sam, that you really ought

remark that he was "easy" raised a little of the hot blood to his cheeks and he replied somewhat sharply:

"I may be easy in some things but I know that I have not been taken in by the fairs. You are wrong and you have been fooling yourself into thinking that you are wise. Your crops and your stock show that you have not been working along right lines. If you would discard some of your ancient suspicions that everybody is dishonest except yourself and that they are out to get you, it might be possible for you to see things in a different light and likely make a little headway in your farming business. As it is now, you are going in the wrong direction."



The Activities of the Boys and Girls at the Fair in 1920 Convinced Bill that it was the Place for Any Lad Interested in Club Work.

to the head of his respective home, asking that his father go to the other man and apologize for the part played in the little affair.

Fred Mathews was now acting his part in the little drama and hardly before he could get an impression of his father's attitude on the matter, a knock was heard at the door. Opening it, who should Bill see but Sam facing him. Without preface or preamble Sam expressed his regrets for losing his temper and acting as he did before a neighbor, for whom he had always had the highest regards.

"I'm thinking, Sam," replied Bill, "that I am a little more to blame for the situation coming out as it did, than you are, and I ought to be the one to beg your pardon."

"Well," says Sam, "I shouldn't be so hot-headed and I must break myself of it. Anyway, I am mighty glad that we can fix this matter up." After shaking hands Sam continued, "Say, Bill, while meditating and worrying over this affair I have been thinking more and more about that fair matter. My son has gotten interested in the pig business, he tells me, and he wants that I should go to the State Fair and take him along."

"I am certainly glad to hear this for I feel well satisfied that once you become interested you will find many good things that a fellow can learn at

a fair, providing he goes in the right frame of mind."

Sam sat down at the table while Bill brought out the 1921 premium list and these two old chaps then sat down beside each other at the table for fully two hours and went over the various items in the premium lists, all the time commenting on the things in which they were interested.

According to their own story when they parted they had found aplenty. The cattle, sheep, swine and horse departments furnished items of sufficient interest to Sam to cause him to study carefully the classifications and the premiums. And as he proceeded with the examination of the poultry and pet stock shows, the fruit department, the dairy and apiary exhibits, the educational work, and finally the better babies' contest, and the boys' and girls' department, he really got enthusiastic.

"Got a different idea about this thing already."

"I felt that you would, Sam, when you took time to examine the affair," replied Bill.

"So far as I can see from this book there isn't a thing on our farms but that these fair directors have offered prizes for, even the babies."

"How much do you think it will cost to pay all this prize money?" Sam remarked thoughtfully.

"We can figure it up in a few minutes," was the answer of a man who

was forever getting down to the exact dollar where that was possible. They were not rapid in their figuring, but after some time they had added a sum of \$90,557.30 which did not include all the items.

"This beats me," reflected Sam. "I can see why the management has to get a little money in the tills."

"To my knowledge, Sam, this is about \$25,000 more than was offered by the fair management last year. This extra prize money will bring out the best show that has even been put on in the state, according to my way of thinking.

"And now, Sam, you think you have a pretty good idea of the things of interest at this big fair, but I know you will be delightfully surprised if you see it. There will be hundreds of exhibits about which you never dreamed but in which you will become absorbed and want to spend too much time with them and miss things of more importance. Then, too, there is all the entertainment—music, tumbling, harness races, athletic events, balloon ascensions, fireworks and scores of other things. And above all, Sam, you will see in the machinery department pretty nearly every make of farm machine that you have ever heard of and a good many more. I already have a fairly good idea of how you would talk about the Detroit State Fair should you attend, and the boy, Sam, you ab-

solutely cannot afford to keep him at home if he desires to go."

The telephone rang. It was a call for Sam.

"Hello!"

\* \* \* \* \*

"What?"

\* \* \* \* \*

"Oh, yes, Charles—how are you all?"

\* \* \* \* \*

"Just a moment," and he took his mouth from the telephone and addressed Bill. "It's Brother Charles from Bay county, and he is planning on attending the fair. He wants to know if I will go with him, should he drive his car down. What days are you going, Bill?"

"Tuesday till Thursday," said Bill.

After a few minutes' conversation in which Sam gave the days that Bill and his family were planning on going, he hung up the receiver.

"Things do happen sometimes, don't they? Now, I got to go home and tell the Missus and the boy to get ready to take in this fair. We'll be going the same days you are, Bill, and I feel right certain that we shall have an interesting and profitable time."

"I am mighty glad you came, Sam, and I know that this means more to both of us than we may calculate just now. Bring over the folks some night next week and we will plan the details of this trip."

"We'll do that, Bill. Good-night."

# Michigan Fruit Growers' Auto Tour

## Touring Orchardists Get Good Pointers from Fellow Workers

### By One of the Travelers

THE horticultural tourists won't soon forget the lessons in improved cultural methods they learned by inspecting the orchards of some of the most successful growers of the fruit belt. It seems certain they will remember the hospitality of the people in the section they visited far longer than they will retain the specific ideas about pruning, fertilizing and spraying.

We're going to start at the beginning and tell about it all—that is, all we can remember. Tuesday noon, August 2, at the Graham experimental farm on the Bridge street road just outside Grand Rapids found more than a score of touring cars and a hundred or more people. In spite of a bleak, rainy day and a forbidding aspect, they entertained no thought of staying behind and consumed the lunch of sandwiches, coffee and ice cream with gusto.

Led by Prof. C. P. Halligan, Prof. R. E. Marshall and other members of the horticultural department at M. A. C., the tourists inspected the experimental orchard plots. Their attention was called to such tests as the use of alfalfa in connection with apple orchards, and the effect of a straw mulch placed about individual trees and of nitrogen fertilizer added to the alfalfa. Where the fertilizer was used the benefit was marked. Another experiment is expected to show what degree of pruning yields best results in the long run. In still another experiment cover crops such as rye, oats, clover and millet are being grown with Northern Spy apples so as to test for the amount of organic matter added to the soil in each case. Various cover crops are also being tried out in connection with a plot of cherry trees, while nitrogen fertilizer tests are at the same time being carried on in a crosswise direction.

Small fruits and vegetables came in for their share of attention. The visitors were particularly interested in a plot of Martha Washington asparagus, an especially hardy variety for which seed is to be distributed by the college.

The farm of J. P. Munson, known

as Vincroft, situated northeast of Grand Rapids, was next visited. A limited amount of time forced tourists to content themselves with driving through for a cursory inspection, but admiration of the well-kept orchard was universal.

When the company at last hit the trail for Shelby more than thirty machines were in line. Each car carried American flags as a distinguishing sign of the tour. Beyond a little tire trouble suffered by President James Nicol of the State Farm Bureau, and a few other minor difficulties, the eighty-mile drive was accomplished without other mishap.

Due to congested hotel conditions in Shelby, part of the tourists remained at Fremont over night, while the remainder either were entertained at private houses in Shelby or continued on to Hart and Pentwater. I. T. Pickford, county agricultural agent for Oceana, led the visitors across the line from Newaygo county.

Wednesday morning found the procession of cars augmented by a large number of Oceana residents. The Shelby Canning Company's plant was first inspected and each visitor was presented with a complimentary gift consisting of a can of pork and beans and a can of peaches. More than sixty machines then set out on the day's travels and filed over hill and dale in the lovely rolling country that adjoins Lake Michigan. Visiting tourists were enchanted with occasional glimpses of the golden lake stretching far to the west beyond the jagged silhouette of golden sand dunes.

It was found impossible to adhere to the original schedule for the day and therefore several orchards were passed without stop. The farm of Thomas Smith, west of Shelby, attracted much interest, not only for the splendid condition of the trees, but also for the extensive use of Bordeaux mixture. Sheep manure as a fertilizer for apple trees apparently is highly beneficial, for those growing in soil so treated were in marked contrast to

those in unfertilized soil. At the Sessions' orchard the method of pruning was noted. There peach trees are radically cut back every three years, with the result that their vigor for bearing is retained and all picking may be done from a four-foot ladder.

Juniper Beach, on Lake Michigan, was the scene of the picnic dinner at noon. A number took advantage of the opportunity for an invigorating swim and needless to say their appetites were not diminished thereby.

After driving through several more orchards listed on the itinerary, the tourists gathered at the home of George Hawley, president of the Michigan Horticultural Society, where they were treated to delicious peaches and ice cream, the treat of Mr. Hawley and his neighbor, Benton Gebhart. The Smith and Demmon orchards near Walkerville were the last ones visited during the afternoon.

By a peculiar coincidence the section of Oceana penetrated by the tourists has the best apple crop of any portion of the state this season. Of course, all fruits were hit by frosts of last spring, but the Oceana apples weathered the unfavorable conditions unusually well. Some of the trees, in fact, were bending under loads not exceeded in the best years.

A banquet was tendered by the Greater Hart Association on Wednesday evening, the address of welcome being given by Prosecuting Attorney Earl C. Pugsley, son of a prominent Paw Paw fruit grower, and the response by Prof. T. A. Farrand, of M. A. C., secretary of the society, upon whom fell most of the burden for arranging the tour. President Nicol, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, was a third speaker.

Mason county was the scene of the third and final day's travel on Thursday. Such orchards as those of Fred Peterson, Michael Fitch, Smith Hawley, C. D. Kistler and Jerome Harmon were inspected. Dinner was served at noon at Howard Cowell's on the lake shore. Following a short program the

tourists parted company, with regretful farewells and promises to renew acquaintances next summer.

#### ON GROWING NUT TREES.

I WAS much interested in reading Mr. J. H. Mills' article on "Beautifying Michigan trunk lines with nut-bearing trees," in your paper of July 9. He would like to specialize on black walnut trees.

Of course, if planting nut-bearing trees, we would plant the trees that would mature nuts. I think that north of the Muskegon river the black walnut does not fill. I have several trees on my lots at Manistee, Mich. They nearly always have nuts, but they do not fill as they should, and generally not at all. Judge Ramsdell, of Traverse City, had the same experience at Traverse. On the other hand, the butternut is a good bearer and always fills.

The shell bark hickory is not native north of the Muskegon river, and they are very hard to make grow, or at least to start, having only a tap root. With me they grow very slowly also. The butternut and black walnut are vigorous growers and are easily raised, but I have always planted nursery stock. I think it might pay to investigate, so as not to get the wrong trees in any locality. The butternut is a handsome tree when used as a shade tree.—H. W. MARSH.

#### A GOOD PICKING RECEPTACLE.

A half-bushel basket is a very good receptacle for picking the fruit in to avoid badly bruising the fruit. Such a basket should have a hook attached to the handle for hanging on the ladder or tree limb. Great care should be taken in emptying the fruit into the barrel as bruised fruit will not bring the top market price. Carefully picked and handled fruit will bring the top market price provided all other troubles are kept under control during the growing season. Often a fruit grower will use great care in growing fruit but will lose the full benefits of his work by allowing careless picking.



## Mr. Miller Furnishes Proof

*That Grimm is Superior to Common Alfalfa*

COME all you doubters and see for yourself! Dennis Miller and Sons, renowned alfalfa growers, have sufficient evidence to convince the most obstinate of non-believers of the value of real Grimm alfalfa seed.

Mr. Miller, who graduated at M. A. C. back in 1893, was one of the first Michigan farmers to succeed with alfalfa. In the early days there was little known concerning the adaptation and yielding ability of the various varieties. Mr. Miller's oldest son, George, graduated at M. A. C. in 1917 and returned to the home farm a firm believer in the use of the Grimm variety with the result that the farm now has several acres of this hardy variety. During the war when George was piloting aeroplanes for Uncle Sam, his younger brother, Charles, was finishing high school at Eaton Rapids, and at the close of the war when George returned to the more peaceful pursuits of farming Charles was ready to take his turn at M. A. C.

In his first year Charles learned, among other things, that there was a difference in the Grimm alfalfa seed that was offered for sale on the market. In talking this over with his father and brother they decided to cooperate with the farm crops department of the college and put out a test in order to get at the truth of the alfalfa seed problem.

Seed of the common variety, Commercial Grimm, North Dakota Grimm, brought into Michigan by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, and Liscomb were planted in duplicate drill width strips across the field. Today the Miller farm provides a most valuable lesson to Michigan farmers—the importance of which is such as to make it worth while for any farmer of lower Michigan to visit the test.

### The Test.

The writer has Mr. Dennis Miller's story concerning the seedings and the results.

"On June 1, 1920, the varieties were put in with an alfalfa drill. The land was limed and seed inoculated and planted at the same rate. The first step is common; second, Commercial Grimm; third, Common; fourth, North Dakota Grimm; fifth, Liscomb, and then the series is repeated.

"During the summer of 1920 we noticed that a good catch had been obtained and that there was a good stand in each strip. During the fall the common strips looked to be by far the best, being taller and greener. I thought then that there was nothing to this talk about pure Grimm seed. All through the fall I could pick out the common strip from the house, (a good forty rods away).

"This spring, 1921, I was very much surprised to find that there was almost a complete reversal of condi-

tions. The common was thin and backward, the Liscomb better, while the Grimm was making an early and thrifty growth. We came down to the field and in studying the stand found that a large per cent of the common plants had winter-killed and a small per cent of the Liscomb had done likewise, but the Grimm looked better than ever. On taking hold of the plants of the common variety we found that these readily gave away as their roots did not have a firm hold on the soil. We tugged pretty hard on the Grimm plants and found them to be firmly seated in the soil."

The writer recently visited the test and found the stand of Liscomb to be about fifty per cent better than the common and the Commercial Grimm to be about five hundred per cent better, while the seed produced by the North Dakota Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association Seed was a good one thousand per cent better than the common. These figures may sound exaggerated but there are easily one thousand plants on the North Dakota Grimm strips where there is one on the strips sown with common seed.

### Explanation of the Test.

It is the nature of common alfalfa to grow late in the fall, while Grimm makes but a comparatively short fall growth. This accounts for the fine appearance of the common last fall, and why Mr. Miller's faith in Grimm was somewhat shaken.

The late-growing characteristic of the common alfalfa is not a valuable one, for often apparently successful stands become failures, due to the fact that the plants grew until stopped by the fall freezes. The Grimm plants establish themselves during the first year and before the usual time for frosts have reached their winter resting stage and turned brown. This is just what happened on the Miller farm, the common grew in the fall, while the Grimm prepared for a hard winter. The common plants were making a great show of themselves last fall while the Grimm plants were conserving their energy for a "big spring drive."

The test on the Miller farm furnishes so much detailed information that it ought to be conclusive proof to any farmer that Grimm alfalfa is far superior to the common and that it pays to have real Grimm and not "so-called Grimm." From this test we may form an idea of the value of the service performed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Department in securing for Michigan farmers nearly one hundred thousand pounds of certified Grimm seed from the North Dakota Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, an organization of farmers operating along the same lines as our own Michigan Crop Improvement Association.—BIBBINS.



Hubam clover growing on the college farm at East Lansing. Perhaps no crop has sprung into such sudden prominence as has this annual plant. An effort is being made by the college authorities to learn how the crop will fit into Michigan's rotation practices. Dry weather has interfered with these tests but it is hoped that valuable information will be gained from them.

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## Our Service Department

### RIGHTS OF VENDEE IF VENDOR DISAPPEARS.

I bought land in 1885, made two payments, and have been in possession ever since and paid all the taxes. When the time came to finish paying for the land I could not locate the seller and have never heard from him since. How can I get my deed?—L. B.

The right of the vendor is barred by adverse possession long ago. The title of the buyer is good except that it does not appear on record. How to get a deed is another problem, like the receipt for cooking a rabbit—first catch him. A bill to quiet title might be filed.—J. R. R.

### EXTERMINATING FLIES.

Please tell me what chemicals to use to exterminate flies in an out-door toilet, and how to use them.—H. W.

A very good way to control the breeding of flies in out-of-door toilets is to treat the toilet with some chemical, but first they should be screened or otherwise protected so that the house-fly could not gain admittance.

Chloride of lime is good to use as it also helps get rid of the odor. Borax in the dry liquid state is quite efficient. If the mass is very wet the borax may be applied dry, but if the material will absorb a liquid the borax should be dissolved in water at the rate of one pound to five gallons and sprinkled over it. Be sure that the ground near the mass receives the same treatment as many flies breed there also. Dry sand often helps to soak up the excess liquids and keeps flies from direct access to the material.—D. B. W.

### APPEALS FROM ASSESSMENTS UNDER COVERT ACT.

A gravel road is being constructed along my farm under the Covert act. Myself and two or three large land owners have been assessed more than our just share by the county road commissioners. The ten days for appeal have passed a long time ago. I was ignorant of such a limit to the time for appeal. To take an extreme case, suppose there were sixty farms in the assessment area and suppose fifty-five of these farms were assessed \$1.00 apiece and that the farms were benefited about alike and about of the same size, but the five remaining were assessed \$8,000 apiece. Suppose the ten-days for appeal had elapsed, what could the five farmers do who were assessed \$8,000 apiece. Suppose the ten no law covering the matter to give them a redress from the wrong done them, could they proceed in some legal way to have the commissioners judged sane or incompetent and have their decisions as to benefits set aside? It is evident that, if my farm had been divided into four farms, the assessment on the same land would have been greatly less.—F. G. B.

We find no provision in this act for making appeals in any case after the ten-day period; and in the absence of provision for appeal there is no such right, nor any other way to avoid it.

### ADVERSE POSSESSION—SHORE RIGHTS.

I have an island in the Kalamazoo river of about sixteen acres that one-half joins our farm and pasture, the upper half joins Mr. P's. There has been a fence on his side on the high bank for about twenty-five years that was kept up by both parties, but was put there by agreement and not a line fence. Now Mr. P. says I must put my fence on my own side. I have pastured my island for thirty-four years but there is no fence on it. Now, if I put a barbed wire fence sufficient to keep my stock can I compel him to build his fence on his own side and if he does not can I shut his stock

up and advertise them. Please give all details as to how I can proceed to make him take care of his stock, as he turns his cattle and horses out and pays no more attention to them, but lets them run where they have a mind to, on mine or other neighbors' land. Now I want to get things right and then go ahead. Please give full information.—G. G. B.

As to the title to the land, two questions are involved: The rights of the shore owner in the islands, and title by adverse possession.

As to the first, the owner of the shore of non-navigable streams owns the land in the bed of the stream to the middle thread; and if there is an island nearer one shore than the other, and the wider channel is the principal one, the island belongs to the owner of the nearest shore.

As to the second question, open adverse continuous exclusive possession for fifteen years under claim of right ripens into an absolute title by such possession as effectual for every purpose as a deed to the property.

Title being made out in the claimant by either method, he is, of course, under no duty to fence stock of anyone out, but may take any stock found on the premises and advertise as strays under the statute, the method of which was detailed in a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer.—J. R. R.

### RIGHTS IN GAME.

A, seeing a swarm of bees passing overhead gave chase, using the same means to settle them that he always does, having been a bee-keeper from his youth and is now sixty-six years old. He followed the swarm onto B's premises and the swarm settled on B's hive. B had a number of empty hives standing in the back yard. B refused to sell the hive and claimed the bees. Please tell me who is entitled to the swarm. What right have we when B always lets their pigs run on our farm regardless of the damage they do?—Mrs. H. H.

Between the owner of the land and a mere pursuer, even by license of the owner of the land, the pursuer has no rights till he has actually reduced the game to his possession. If he was a mere trespasser, the owner of the land may take the game away from him even after it is taken; for no rights can be acquired by a trespass.—J. R.

### STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

This spring I rented a farm with all equipment. Owner was going west for his health, to be gone two years. I purchased interest in feed on hand and was to have one-half interest in cows and poultry. Owner left for Kansas at once, his family to follow shortly. I took possession, put out crops according to contract. In a few weeks owner returned and now has no intention of leaving at all. Contract is verbal but can be verified. I am wanting his house. What are my rights?  
C. C.

The statutes of this state provide that any sale of goods of the value of \$100 or over shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer accepts a part of the goods, or something is given in part payment, or in earnest to bind the bargain, or some note in writing of the sale is made and signed by the party charged, or his agent.

Also no lease for longer than one year is valid unless in writing and signed by the lessor or his agent authorized in writing. Also, a lease is void unless its commencement and duration are agreed on. The lessee having taken possession and put in crops, the lease being for more than a year, would make it a good lease for one year and from year to year till terminated by notice.—J. R. R.

**Cloverland News**

By L. A. Chase

**CLOVERLAND TO TEST MANCHURIAN BEANS.**

THE Upper Peninsula Development Bureau last winter requested samples of various types of Manchurian broad beans from the American consul at Dairen, Manchuria. Recently Mr. Doelle received word that seven parcels of as many varieties had been shipped by way of the state department at Washington. These include the Green Giant, ordinary Broad Bean, Green Broad Bean, Exhibition Long Pod, Issun, Mammoth Long Pod and Big Broad Bean.

**CLOVERLAND A BEE PARADISE.**

MR. B. F. KINDIG, state inspector of apiaries, has given his opinion of upper Michigan as a bee and honey region, in a letter, a copy of which lies before me. Mr. Kindig, soon after taking up his official duties some five years ago, made a survey of the upper peninsula which led him to the opinion that the region was "a veritable bee-keepers' paradist." The sandy and swampy lands are, of course, unsuited to the industry, but, as Mr. Kindig states, the higher tillable lands, on which the hardwoods grow, "have a natural covering of wild flowers and yield nectar." Here are found alsike and white clover, wild red raspberry, blackberry, fireweed, basswood, bone-set and aster. Each upland region has its covering of flowers suited to bee-keeping in many parts of the district. The honey flow opens in June with the raspberries, notes the inspector, and continues into September. In locating the honey business, a position close to the Great Lakes is preferable, for, as Mr. Kindig observes, the season shortens rapidly as one gets back from the water onto the interior highlands. A location not over twenty miles from the lake is advised. Last year, says the inspector, the last case of foul brood in the upper peninsula was destroyed. When the inspector recently traversed this territory this season, none of this disease was encountered. "Naturally we do not favor shipping in of bees on their combs, although it is not prohibited," says Mr. Kindig. "I would suggest that a beginning be made by bringing in combless packages and placing them on foundations in May. Such colonies should yield some surplus during the same season providing three pounds of bees be used to each colony." The markets of the upper peninsula are stated to be of the very best. Probably about five times as much honey is shipped in as is produced, it is stated.

**PICRIC ACID IN UPPER PENINSULA.**

IT is presumed that Michigan's share of picric acid under the allotment of the United States, which it is expected will take place this year, will be some 600,000 pounds, and that Michigan farmers in this region will receive it for nine or ten cents per pound delivered, says Mr. L. F. Livingston, new director of land clearing operations in this locality under the auspices of the Michigan Agricultural College. It is recognized, however, that eventually the cooperation of the explosives companies and the stump-puller manufacturing companies, will have to be secured in order to make land-clearing in Michigan a success.

A conference of representatives from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, held at Superior, Wisconsin, July 1, decided that it would be well to get the picric acid distribution out of the way.



The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover hullers, and farm trucks.

**and yet that Oil Pull never overheats!**

The Oil Pull tractor will not overheat even though the thermometer stands at 100° or 120°.

It will not freeze at even 40° below zero.

Even though the Oil Pull operates a full week with the thermometer at 100°, the radiator would not once require refilling. In fact, Oil Pull owners report one filling of the radiator lasts the entire season.

This is because the Oil Pull is cooled with oil instead of water. Oil does not evaporate like water even in the hottest weather—and there are many other distinct advantages of Oil Pull oil-cooling.

For instance, there is no deposit of scale or sediment in the cooling system—it is always open and operating freely. The oil preserves the metal—rather than rusts it—and makes the radiator last as long as the tractor.

The Oil Pull cooling system automatically keeps the motor at the right temperature at all loads. It operates so that the harder the Oil Pull works, the cooler it runs. And there is no fan to consume extra power—no fan nor fan belt troubles—no overheating troubles, with consequent costly delays—no stopping of the motor to allow it to cool.

There are many other advantages possessed by the Oil Pull as distinct as its cooling system. For instance, by public tests it has been proved the most economical tractor in the world in fuel consumption.

One of the four sizes of Oil Pulls will handle your farm work better and more economically this year. We have some more information on this subject that you would be very interested in. Let us send it to you.

**ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.**  
LaPorte, Indiana

Battle Creek, Mich.



**ADVANCE-RUMELY**



**Not for Wheat Alone**

In the past few years much of the *best grass land* has been plowed up and used for other crops. It will be reseeded to grass following wheat. For this purpose a fertilizer containing

**6 to 8 % POTASH**

will do good service for both grass and wheat. Insist on getting it and you will find that

**Potash Pays**

even better than it did before six years of Potash starvation.

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Not hundreds of styles  
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**Free Catalog** in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

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**CORN HARVESTER** cuts and piles on harrow and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$23 with fender tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas

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## Annual Hereford Hike

THE annual hike of the Michigan Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association began at Cass City, Tuscola county, with inspection of the Hereford herds of Sam Bigelow, Peddie Brothers, Bruce Brown and Wilson Spavin, on Thursday, July 28. These breeders were congratulated upon the thrift of their Herefords and the automobiles of Cyrus Walls, of Wilmot; Jack Wakefield of Kinde, and T. F. G. Sotham, of St. Clair, left the starting point on time with the following passengers: The McCartys, W. H., Earl C., and Lee L., of Bad Axe, Huron county; Agent Campbell, Bad Axe; George Peddie, Cass City; J. H. Wakefield, Kinde; Cyrus Wells, Wilmot; Wm. H. Sotham and T. B. F. Sotham, St. Clair. Journeying through through Caro, Reese at Saginaw, the caravan took south on East Street, where, near Verue, they were joined by W. W. Crapo in his automobile accompanied by his herdsman, Ivan Choprich, they continued to the celebrated Prairie Farm of the Owosso Sugar Company. Here at the farm club house, Mr. De Geus welcomed the hikers to a splendid lunch at which Miss DeGeus presided as hostess. Hereford sandwiches, buttered with Hereford butter, was supplemented with huckleberry pie smothered in Hereford ice cream and washed down with coffee made delicious with Hereford cream, put the recipients in fine condition to view one of the world's greatest farms and its representative Hereford herd and Belgian stud.

The Prairie Farm consists of ten thousand acres of level black loam and muck. Six thousand acres are under cultivation, balance in pasture and timber. Here the caravan was augmented by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lahring, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lahring, Mr. and Mrs. George Gillispie, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wykes and James Gillispie, all of Genesee county. That a mammoth farm was owned by the Owosso Sugar Company, was generally known, but the extent of its improvement, the size and intelligent rotation of its crops, and the number and careful management of its herd, stud and flock were surprisedly commented on by the visitors, and by unanimous consent the Hereford hikers commended the Prairie Farm as an agricultural institution of which Michigan may well be proud. The management of the farm, and its live stock received the heartiest commendation. Manager De Geus, his two sons and the superb organization he has so carefully built up, came in for unanimous approval. The tour was an hour late in starting for Fowler, where Mr. Feldspaugh's small but choice Hereford herd was viewed and grape juice served.

Supper at the home of the association's president, Mr. Jay Harwood, was two hours after schedule. President Harwood was away convalescing from illness at Battle Creek. Mrs. Harwood, their two daughters and son Harold, acquitted themselves most nobly as hostesses and host and as adherents to the Hereford faith. Viewing the Harwood Herefords was the first pleasure of Friday morning. There are three of the Harwood Hereford farms embracing about seven hundred acres. One of these farms is practically all bluegrass pasture. One hundred and sixty acres strung along a creek in a valley of surpassing richness. The horse farm of two hundred acres is also largely in bluegrass.

Joined by the Harwoods, the caravan proceeded by way of Portland, Mulliken and Charlotte to Eaton Rapids where the number of Hereford herds and the enthusiasm of the Hereford breeders were a comfortable Hereford surprise and pleasure. Here

the well-kept herds of John B. Davidson & Son, Will E. Hale, Dr. C. A. Stimson, Frank H. Sanders and H. B. Rande, of Horner Bros., were in turn visited. All these breeders are well equipped with fine farms and good cattle. The extra select character of the H. B. Rande Polled Hereford females came in for the highest commendation. That Mr. Sanders has the show Hereford place and herd was the general verdict, and the lunch served in the Sanders' home was one not soon to be forgotten. Hereford beef from a ten-hundred-pound, twelve-month-old Hereford steer, especially slaughtered for the occasion, was all that Hereford beef could be and that means the best and most substantial food that can enter the mouth of man. The Michigan Hereford breeders feel especially obligated to Mr. Sanders for the preparation of a show Hereford herd whose showing will be done at Michigan fairs this fall.

Two o'clock Friday found the Hereford hikers mingled with the picnicking farmers at the M. A. C., where the good condition of the college Herefords and their commanding comparison with the other breeds, met association approval. A snooze at a picture show in which the elder Lahring and Sotham enthusiastically competed, featured the evening program and here ended the second day's hike.

Saturday morning the State Farm Bureau offices were visited, then the choice little herd of Frank Barrett at Williamston. Then the herd of George Gibson at Gaines was seen. The very select bred Herefords of Wm. Lahring & Son included young Beau Mischief, one of the best bulls the hikers had viewed. Mrs. Lahring cut a huge but delicious watermelon and served lemonade, after which the Polled Herefords of George Gillespie were examined and the caravan journeyed to the historic Hereford farm of the Carpo's, near Swartz Creek, Genesee county.

Mrs. Stanford T. Crapo had caused a splendid lunch to be spread on the screened porch of Crapo House, after which the Crapo Herefords foregathered in haddock at the farmstead were viewed and praised. The Crapo herd was established in the early sixties and is believed to be the oldest Hereford herd in the United States.

To compete for the survival of the fittest with Shorthorns, Galioways and Divons, the late W. H. Sotham selected in 1865 for the late Governor H. H. Crapo, a Hereford bull and heifers from the herd of Frederick Wm. Stone of Ontario. The Herefords were gradually discarded. Governor H. H. Crapo was succeeded by his son, W. W. Crapo, now in his ninety-second year, in whose name the herd is still maintained under the supervisory management of his son, Stanford T. Crapo, and the active management of the Crapo family breeding Hereford cattle on the same farm for over half a century, is a record that may not even be duplicated in England.

Each of the herds visited are worthy of a separate story but it is manifest that the story of this hike would be too long if more detailed mention was undertaken. The hike was a great success, due to the work of the Hike Committee, consisting of W. W. Crapo, Earl C. McCarty and T. F. B. Sotham, chairman, and the cooperation of the hikers.

The voters of Portage township, of Houghton county, have authorized the construction of a teacherage in connection with the Otter Lake Agricultural School, thus taking advantage of the new act of the legislature permitting such a construction.

# U S MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Farmer's Own Company

## There Is Always Risk

The expression—"I'll take a chance"—is rapidly losing its popularity. Particularly when automobile insurance is involved. In fact: many car owners today are as interested in obtaining insurance as they are in securing their licenses.

### For Instance--

a well known Michigan Farmer bought his car in May. Before driving longer than to operate it, he secured a U. S. MUTUAL FIVE POINT POLICY, satisfied that he was protected against the winds of ill-fate. Whether premonition or just plain common sense prompted him will never be known. But this same insurance policy saved him \$2,000 a few weeks ago. He collided with a man on a bicycle in the city, severely injuring the rider. Suit was filed and the court compelled him to pay the damages.

### As President Lillie says--

"Personal liability, the greatest of all casualty lines of insurance is of immense importance since the advent of the automobile. A person is careless indeed, who would own and operate an automobile and not be covered by liability insurance. No matter how careful a driver one may be, liability for injury to persons is a risk that he cannot afford to carry. Sooner or later this need for liability insurance comes to every man and his duty is to be protected."

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# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



"Long Jim" Barnes winning national golf championship at Chevy Chase, Maryland.



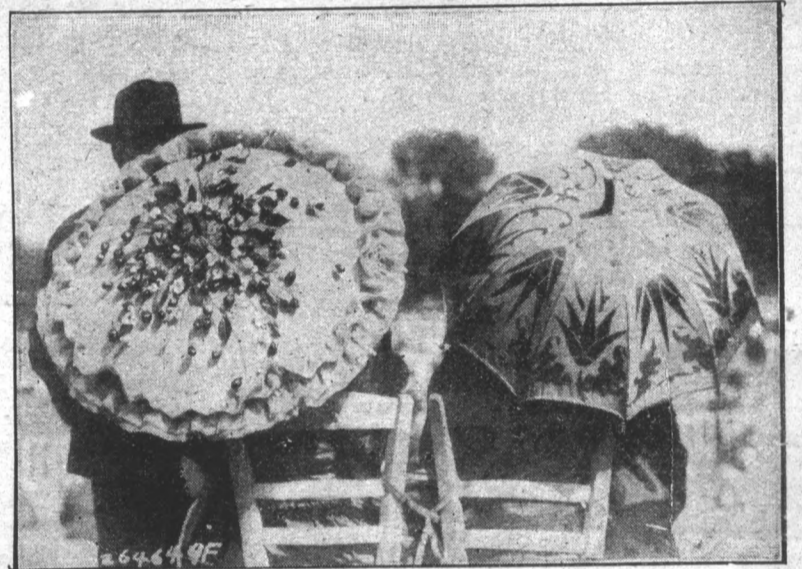
Margaret Gorman, winner of the Washington beauty contest.



Yes she's an actress, showing her courage. We mean the lady, not the hippo.



Sinn Fein sympathizers waiting outside of the residence of Lloyd George during "peace conference" with president of Irish Republic.



The latest in umbrellas exhibited at an auto race in Paris. The one to the right is painted in green on orange silk.



This gown is unusual because it reaches to the neck.



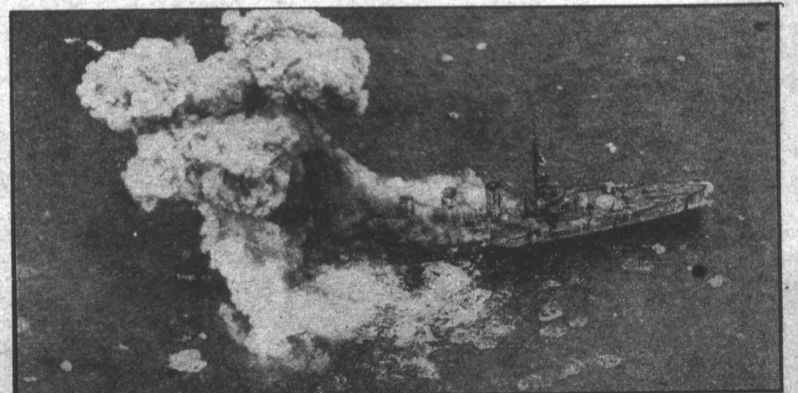
Mr. Ford entertains President Harding, Mr. Edison and Mr. Firestone at camp in Blue Ridge Mountains near Hagarstown, Md.



Hotel manager's wife uses spare time decorating the rooms.



This African Sultan requires the presence of his wives at trials to impress upon them his power and authority.



The ex-German cruiser Frankfort sunk by airplane bombs in the recent test off Virginia capes.

# THE CLAN CALL

By HAPSBURG LIEBE Copyright 1920, Doubleday, Page & Co.

"Feller citizens," says he, "Eb Wright thar 'lows I don't know the difference atween temp'rary and permanent. I'll prove to you that I do know the difference. Eb Wright says I'm drunk. I am. That's temp'rary. Eb Wright is a poke-nosed idjit. That's permanent!"

Heck finished with a lazy laugh: "Haw, haw, haw. Hee-haw, hee-haw!" "That story," Dale said wearily, "has been told on dozens of politicians. It has become a part of the history of this state."

"Well, my gosh!" moaned By Heck. He thought deeply for a moment, decided that Bill Dale wouldn't laugh at the story of Tom Jones' pig—which had drank all of a gallon-pail of buttermilk and then gone to sleep in the self-same pail—and went on:

"Here's one, by Jake, 'at ain't been told on dozens o' politics men. And every word of it is the solemn, dyin', death-bed truth, too.

"One time I was out in the mountains a-huntin', a-goin' along slow and a-lookin' fo' a squirrel, when all of a sudden I hears a skeery noise right ahead o' me in the laurels—Z-z-z-z! Z-z-z-z! Jest like that. I stops. I stops de-e-ad still. I looks keen. Thar was a den o' rattlers, and the very least one was as big round as my left hind laig! Then I hears a turrible growl right ahind o' me. I looks keen. Thar stands a big old she-bear with her teeth a-showin', and two cross-eyed cubs! Then I hears a whine at my left. I looks keen. Thar stands a she-panther as big as a hoss, with her eyes jest a-blazin'! Then I hears a spittin' sound out to my right. I looks keen. Thar was seven full-grown wildcats, and all of 'em had been bit by a mad dawg! Some fix to be in? Yeuh; some fix!

"Well, I thinks to myself. Ef I shoots the rattlers, I thinks to myself, the bear and the panther and the wildcats'll git me. And ef I shoots the bear, the panther and the wildcats and the rattler's'll git me. And ef I shoots the panther, the wildcats and the rattlers and the bear'll git me. And ef I shoots the wildcats, the rattlers and the bear and the panther'll git me. And ef I don't shoot none o' 'em, they'll all git me! Some ongodly fix, wasn't it, Bill? Now, how do ye reckon I got out of it?"

Bill Dale only smiled. "I can't imagine, By," he said.

"I can't imagine, neither," grinned Heck. "But anyhow I'm alive today. Well, now that ye're in a good humor one time more, I'll tell ye some news. I hated to ruffle ye up like a yaller goose a-flyin' back'ards whilst ye was

so cussed blue. Bill, old boy, it ain't but five days ontel Christmas."

"Do you mean that for news?"

"Not edzactly," said By Heck. "But I mean this here fo' news: A lot o' them Nawth Ca'liner Turners from Turner's Laurel is a-visitin' their kin-folks, the Balls, and they'll every dadd-slatted one of 'em git drunk on white lightnin' licker fo' Christmas, and— they'll shore think o' Black Adam. The Morelands ain't with ye no more, Bill, rickollect; only the Littlefords is here now."

Bill Dale rose and stood there staring at By Heck with eyes so bright that they sparkled.

"If they came down on us looking for trouble, I'd be a sort of clan chief,

of lilac and cape jessamine; the weath-er had made another of its remarkably sudden changes, and the day was sunny and pleasant. She was about to tear open the envelope when the tall, straight figure of Jimmy Fayne appeared before her. He had on riding clothes, and there was a rawhide quirt in his hand.

"You scared me, Jimmy!" laughed Miss Elizabeth a trifle nervously. "I didn't know that you were anywhere around!"

"Beg pardon," Jimmy smiled. "May I sit down beside you?"

"Yes."

He sat down beside her and began thoughtfully to flick the toe of one of his shining boots with the tip of his

thing, dozens of times before. With unseeing eyes Elizabeth watched Mrs. Dale step from her motor at the portecochere and go into the house. Jimmy Fayne, too, saw Mrs. Dale, but he was wholly unaffected by the sight of her; Mrs. Dale, somehow, did not object to his seeing the girl quite as much as she had once objected.

"Jimmy," after a long silence had passed between them, "I'm afraid I ain't the right woman for you. If you knew, for sure, that I once took a rifle gun and killed a man with it, would you—would you still want me?"

Fayne laughed as though at a good joke.

"You kill a man? Why, I couldn't believe it. But if you had killed a man, or a dozen men, it—it could hardly make any difference to me. If you did do it, you did it because there was nothing else to do; I'm sure of that. We won't mention it again, if you're willing. I neither criticize nor attempt to understand your hill codes. Marry me, won't you, Elizabeth?"

"If I did," asked Ben Littleford's daughter, "would you help my people back in the hills?"

"Educate 'em? Yes! Every blessed one of 'em."

"Freely?"

"Yes!"

Once more Elizabeth Littleford tried to decide. Fayne's eyes grew more and more hopeful as he watched her lips. He became impatient.

"Tell me," he begged.

The girl took up the letter she had just received from Bill Dale.

"As soon as I read this," she murmured, "I'll tell you, Jimmy. If you don't mind, please look the other way for a minute."

She tore off one end of the envelope, drew out the single sheet and unfolded it. Her eyes narrowed; her face flushed, and then became just a little pale. Her underlip quivered as she folded the sheet and put it back into the envelope.

"I can't marry you, Jimmy," she told him.

Without another word she arose and left him. She hastened to the house, hastened upstairs, and went to her room.

Half an hour later, Mrs. Dale found her lying face downward on her bed, and beside her lay a crumpled sheet of paper. Mrs. Dale picked up the sheet, straightened it out, and read this, in the bold handwriting of her son:

"Believe me, I am very appreciative of your invitation. But I am having Christmas with your mother, here in my own country."

(Continued next week.)

## The End of the Drought

By L. S. Waite

The grass was parched in the meadow.

The corn was withered and curled.

And it seemed that a fiery dragon

Breathed on a blistering world.

Not a cloud in the sky at sunrise.

Not a cloud the long day through.

And the red sullen sun at nightfall

Had stolen the evening's dew.

But while he was hiding his treasure

'Neath the hills to west afar.

The god of the storm with his measure,

Was tripped by the moon and a star.

The crash of the rain and the rumble

Passed by ere night was done.

But a freshened meadow and corn field

Laughed now at a conquered sun.

wouldn't I?" he asked. Without waiting for an answer: "I wouldn't mind that, y'know. I've got a letter here, By, that I want you to put aboard the next southbound train that passes the Halfway Switch. You've got about an hour; can you make it?"

"Ef the world was made in six days, by gosh, it shorely looks like By Heck could make six miles in a hour, don't it, Bill?"

The tall hillman left the Moreland Coal Company's office with the letter in one hand, his rifle in the other, and tears of joy in his eyes.

For Bill Dale had laughed, actually laughed.

By Heck put the letter on the train. The train carried it to Bill Dale's home city, and the postman carried it to the stately mansion of Old Coal King John K. Dale, and black Isham, the servant, carried it to Miss Elizabeth Littleford.

Miss Elizabeth Littleford was sitting alone on an iron settee among bushes

quirt. She knew what he had come to say, before he said it:

"Once more," looking pleadingly into her eyes—"won't you marry me and make me happy forever afterward?"

She turned the letter over in her lap in order that Fayne might not see, accidentally or otherwise, the address.

"Jimmy," she finally said, "I'd like to have a little more time to think about it. Things like this oughtn't to be decided in a hurry."

"You've already had months! Or were they years—or ages? Why do you keep putting me off like this, Elizabeth?"

"As I told you, Jimmy, I don't—"

He interrupted almost sharply: "I know you don't love me. But you'll learn to—after you've seen how much I shall adore you."

He made a move as though to take her into his arms, and she shrank from him; he had done that same thing, and she had done that same

AL ACRES—AP's Scheme is Good But it Doesn't Work.

—By Frank R. Leet



A COUNTY LIBRARY.

READING has been the source of education and inspiration to most of our great men. Books have been their treasures through their trials and their successes.

In some places everywhere there are families in whose homes books are unknown. In such homes, the people live within themselves as their lives are limited to their own experiences. They do not know the joy of drawing from the world's accumulated knowledge and inspiration as preserved in books.

In these homes boys and girls are growing up to take their places in the world's activities. It is of public concern that they be educated for efficient citizenship. They need access to good books so that their education may be broad.

A county library will meet the needs of these young folks and their parents. It will meet the needs of all rural residents who are interested in books as it will bring to them, to a certain degree, the conveniences of a library system such as exists in most good-sized towns and cities.

A county library is supported by county taxes. It lends books and magazines free to anybody in the county. Distribution may be made by a book truck which makes regular trips to the homes of the farmers; collections of books may be placed in stores, schools, churches, granges and other rural societies, or the rural delivery may be used for distributing the books, and branch libraries may be established in towns and villages. The whole system should be in charge of experienced librarians who would be willing to give counsel and information in person, by mail or over the telephone.

Towns and cities with tax supported libraries already established can continue their independent libraries, in which case they would be taxed for the county library system.

This is a thing for public-spirited citizens to foster. They should help create public sentiment favoring the establishment of such a library so that many may have available enjoyments of life hitherto unexperienced.

A PERSONAL PROBLEM.

Dear Friends:—I would like your advice. I finished high school last June and want to go to agricultural college this fall, but my father does not want me to go. He thinks I ought to stay on the farm and help him.

He is a good farmer and has gotten everything he knows about farming by hard knocks and he thinks I can learn all that is necessary about farming by staying with him. I like the farm but I want to learn more so that I can broaden out. I am so anxious to go that I am willing to work my way through. What do you think I had better do?—F. B.

There is no doubt as to the value of an agricultural college education to an earnest student, but it would be a great help if you could convert your father to the idea before you started.

It might be advisable for you to wait and endeavor to change your father's idea. You may be able to do this by becoming active in some project, such as a pig or a calf club, and obtaining therefrom results that will attract your father's favorable attention. Or you might attend a short-course this winter as a temporary compromise with your father and then invite him to the college while you are there. Such a visit may change his mind, especially if you will point out to him the practical phases of college work.

If, however, you feel that you must start this fall, do so on your own initiative, and with the determination that you will show your father, in time, through your increased ability, that a college education is worth while. When such decisive steps are taken, the determination must be unflinching.

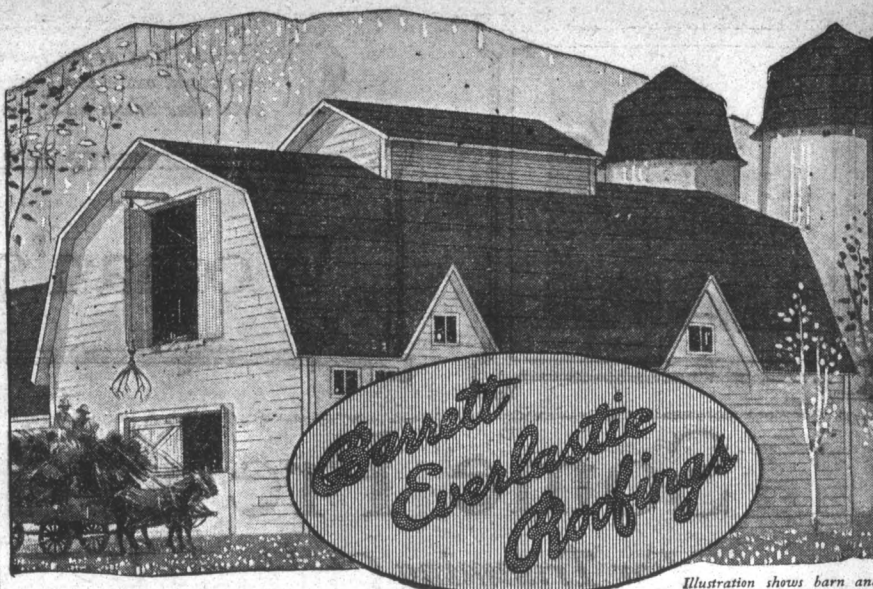


Illustration shows barn and silos covered with Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing.

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Buying roofs is like hiring men—you can't tell by looking at them just what they're worth. You've got to go a good deal by reputation.

To prove a good investment, a roof must be durable and free from expensive upkeep. The sixty-year old Barrett name is a guaranty of honesty—an honest reputation built by honest roofs.

Barrett Everlastic Roofings are waterproof, weathertight, fire-resistant—high quality, long-lasting roofs at moderate cost. For reroofing work they are especially economical, because in most cases you can lay them right on top of the old roof, which saves trouble and expense.

One of the four styles of Everlastic is a "rubber" roofing in roll form. The other three styles are slate-surfaced in the natural art-shades of red or green—as handsome as they are durable and economical

The Everlastic Line

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing

A recognized standard among "rubber" roofings. Famous for its durability. Made of high grade waterproofing materials, it defies wind and weather and insures dry, comfortable buildings under all weather conditions. Tough, pliable, durable and low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement with each roll.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing

A high grade roll roofing, surfaced with genuine crushed slate, in two natural shades, red or green. Needs no painting. Handsome enough for a home, economical enough for a barn or garage. Combines real protection against fire with beauty. Nails and cement with each roll.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles (4 Shingles in One)

Made of high grade, thoroughly waterproofed felt and surfaced with crushed slate in beautiful natural slate colors, either red or green. Laid in strips of four shingles in one at far less cost in labor and time than for wooden shingles. Give you a roof of artistic beauty worthy of the finest buildings, and one that resists fire and weather. Need no painting.

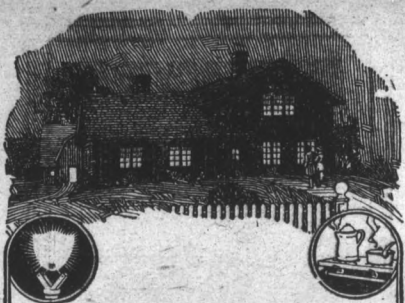
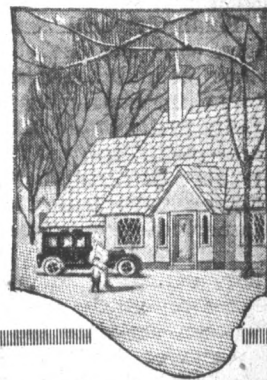
Everlastic Singles Shingles

Made of the same durable slate-surfaced (red or green) material as the Multi-Shingles, but cut into individual shingles, 8 x 12 1/4 inches. Laid like wooden shingles but cost less-per year of service. Need no painting.

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It will give you every advantage of city cooking and lighting wherever you live, and at a cost so low as to be negligible.

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C-1-210

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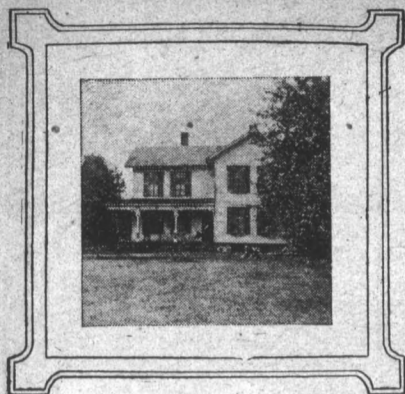
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You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments that stand out above everything else are the moments when you have done things in the spirit of love.—Drummond.



# Woman's Interests

## Some Pretty Final Touches

For Trimming Children's Dresses Easily.—By Mrs. C. L. Wilson

WHEN there are youngsters in the family it seems as if all the year round is sewing season. We may do the spring sewing and the fall sewing at the proper time, but during the summer or the winter some clothes are unexpectedly needed, or we find a cunning new pattern which inspires us to sew some more, for there is always room for one more of everything in the kiddies' wardrobes.

By taking mental note of the artistic little decorations we see on the shop-window dresses we can reproduce them successfully on our home-made garments, because they are nearly always simple designs, using only the easy stitches. One dainty little white dimity dress that I saw not long ago had no hand-worked trimming on it. Its only decoration was a pale blue edging set on by white bias binding. Both edging and bias binding can be bought by the bolt at ten-cent stores.

### Flower-pot Appliques.

A pair of white rompers made of Devonshire cloth had the cunning bloomers which stick out into a point at each side, very similar to the old peg-top effect seen upon adults a few years ago. Thousands of rompers have been made in that style, but I had never before seen one with flower-pots on it. The pots (Fig. 1) were of dark blue material applied on the part of the bloomers which stuck out, about half way up the bloomer leg. A trailing vine of pale green with pink flowers ran along the sides of the bloomers from the flower-pot up to the belt. There was no other trimming on the rompers. None other was needed.

Small flowered cretonne made collars, cuffs and pocket tabs for a tiny dress of unbleached muslin. The cretonne in contrasting shades is especially pretty on chambray in plain colors—pink, blue, buff or pale green, but be sure that your cretonne is a small figured pattern or the effect will be rather coarse or vague.

If we know how to do the ordinary outline stitch in embroidery, the lazy-daisy stitch, and the French knot, we can duplicate the fine hand-made dresses of the shops, whose prices would be entirely beyond our purse if bought ready-made. Fig. 2, which would be suitable for use on a dress yoke, comprises these three stitches, the tiny leaflets being in lazy-daisy stitch, the stem in outline stitch, and

the flowers of French knots. Using this design as a basis, one can make an infinite number of variations. For instance, if we want to make the design more elaborate, for the leaf at the end of the vine we can substitute a group of three flowers like the ones in the center, and from the flowers drop a vine spray containing three leaves. Or if we want a design to go around a yoke, we can place this design in the middle of the front of the yoke, and, for the leaf at the end of

Fig. 4 has a group of French knots in the center and a large number of the lazy-daisy petals, making a much different effect from that produced by Fig. 3 with the same stitches.

On one dress I used a large flower like the one in Fig. 4 done in white with yellow center, and dotted the vine here and there with tiny French knot flowers of pink and blue. The result was very pretty and rather unusual. A rose-colored linen child's dress which I saw in a shop window

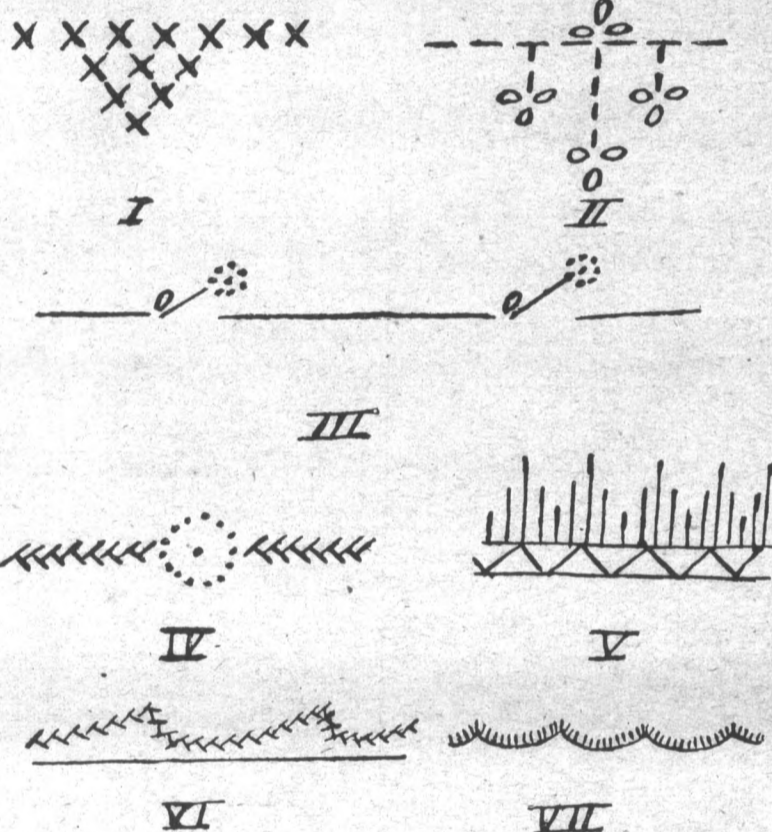
straight lines. In Fig. 7 the lines are in groups of twos. In Fig. 8 each straight line has a short perpendicular stitch across the end of it, great care being taken that the petals are all of the same length so that the flower will look round. In Fig. 9 each straight line has a French knot at its end. This last flower is much prettier if the French knots are in colors and the petals white.

### Fancy Stitching.

The stitch trimmings (a, b, c, d, e) may be used in combination with the flowers described above, or when used by themselves make a complete decoration for any garment. We use the ordinary sewing stitch to make (Fig. a) design, using more than one color of thread. Three shades of yellow and orange are very attractive on brown, or two rows of scarlet and one of black would make a good combination. (Fig. b) is made just like (Fig. a), except that the stitches are smaller, and the two rows touch each other, and only one color of thread is used for both rows. I have seen this design in dark blue on a tan-colored collar belonging to a blue-and-tan gingham dress, and I have used it in black on the plain pink collar and cuffs of pink-and-white striped rompers.

The design in (Fig. c) is worked in two colors, the horizontal stitches being of one color and the slanting stitches of another. If the stitches are taken very neatly and close together, the result looks as if the threads had been twisted around each other like the strands of a rope. (Fig. d) is the well-known cross-stitch and (Fig. e) the blanket-stitch. These are used on roll hems or along the edge of cuffs, collars, etc. The blanket stitch is much more effective when gone over twice, taking the deeper stitches the first time, then, the second time making the shorter stitches in a contrasting color.

When I was buying flannel for my first baby's long petticoats, I looked at some of the embroidered flannel which comes by the yard, ready to be made up by finishing the top of the petticoat. Many of the patterns were too elaborate and even the simpler, daintier designs were machine made, and any of them cost more than a better quality of unembroidered flannel. So I tried embroidering a simple design around the hem with cream-colored silk and found it so satisfactory on the baby things that I have ever since trimmed my little girl's flannel petticoats in that way.



the vine, substitute three flowers in a straight row, repeat the vine with two leaves, then three more flowers and so on until the back of the yoke is reached. Designs of this sort may be also used on collars, cuffs, belts, pockets, at the top of box pleats, and any number of places. The flowers may be done in pink or blue with the vine and leaves of white. One of the edge finishes described below may be used with it, and worked in color. To add variety to the different dresses, other flowers may be used.

### Flower Edge Trims.

Fig. 3 shows a flower with one French knot in the center and five lazy-daisy petals.

not long ago had a plain yoke which came almost low enough to go under the arms, across the bottom of which was a stiff little row of flowers like the one in Fig. 3, each on a straight stem made by one stitch, from the lower end of which stood out two prim leaves, one on each side. These flowers had black centers.

If we use a fewer number of petals than in Fig. 4, and take a long stitch at the end of each petal, we have the flower shown in Fig. 5, which is particularly effective if the stitch at the end of the petal is of a contrasting color. Sometimes I have put the long stitch of another color between the petals rather than at their ends.

In Fig. 6 we have a flower the petals of which are composed simply of



1



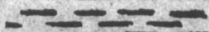
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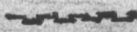
2



9



a



b



3



c



4



5



d



6



e



7



The designs I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII are some that are adapted to the use. The cross-stitch in No. I can be done without marking if one is careful to keep the stitches straight. No. II is worked in the ordinary sewing stitch with flowers in lazy-daisy stitch. No. III uses the outline stitch for the straight line, French knot flowers, lazy-daisy leaf and just one long slanting stitch for the flower stem.

No. IV is made with cat-stitching and French knots. The circle can be made by marking around one's thumb. Some Indian patterns were the inspiration for No. V, which uses the outline and blanket stitches, with the zig-zags made of single long stitches.

To make No. VI cut a facing with points, turn it up on the right side of the petticoat and fasten down with the cat-stitching. This also makes an unusually pretty trimming for the neck and sleeves of a dress, if the facing is cut from colored material for use on a white dress, or vice versa, and the cat-stitching is made with a deeper shade of the same color, or with black.

My favorite method of trimming flannel petticoats, however, is to cut the bottom of the skirt in scallops, (No. VII) short ones or long ones as my fancy dictates, stitch along these on the machine about one-eighth inch from the cut edge and crochet a buttonhole edge around the scallops, taking these stitches back of the machine-stitched line. Of course, the buttonhole edge can be worked with needle and thread, but I have found that it goes much more swiftly with the crochet hook. Perhaps my affection for this particular design is prompted by my remembrance of certain dark Oxford gray flannel petticoats which my sister and I wore as youngsters. Mine always had blue crocheted around the scallops, while her scallops were red. They never looked very dirty even after we two tomboys had worn them to school for days, and we thought they were very beautiful.

**FAIRS SHOULD GIVE ATTENTION TO FARM HOME EXHIBITS.**

ALL county fairs in Michigan should give special attention this year to educational exhibits for women and children of the farm, says Mrs. Edith Wagar, of Monroe county, member of the state executive committee of the State Farm Bureau. Mrs. Wagar is looking forward to the time when the farm women as a group will have an important part in shaping some of the agricultural policies of the state.

Fair exhibits would do well to show the various labor-saving devices available to the farm home, said Mrs. Wagar. She believes that fairs can present all the home conveniences in their best light, and that they should do it. Beautiful furnishings for the home and new ideas in home arrangement are within the scope of the county fair exhibit, in her opinion.

Scores of exhibit ideas may be developed for the farm child, added Mrs. Wagar, beginning with ideas that will appeal to the child himself and ranging to those concerned with his feeding, clothing, health and rearing. Such an exhibit could very well become the most interesting part of the fair, said Mrs. Wagar, who believes that leading women of the respective communities would be glad to plan the exhibit details for their fair.

**FOR THE COLD-PACK CANNER.**

THE following easy formula for syrups can be adapted for all fruits: Three quarts of sugar to two quarts of water.

For sweet fruits boil one minute.

For raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, huckleberries, boil for five minutes.

For currants, gooseberries, plums, rhubarb, currants, pineapple, sour

cherries and other acid fruits boil ten minutes.

For preserves boil until it falls from the side of the spoon in drops.

Most housekeepers make grapejuice but few know that any fruit juice may be extracted and bottled for summer drinks, sherbets, pudding sauces, or other uses. To make juice select sound perfectly ripe fruit, but none that is over-ripe. Wash and place in a kettle with just enough water to prevent sticking. Crush with a wooden masher, and heat thoroughly, but do not let it boil. Put through the jelly bag, and pour in bottles or jars, which have been boiled ten minutes, to within an inch of the top. Fit bottles with new corks, which have soaked a half hour in warm soda water. Rinse the corks before using and put loosely in the bottles. It is well to tie a bit of cloth over the cork to prevent its blowing out. Put in boiler of water, having the water come to within an inch of the top of bottle or jar. Simmer, do not boil, twenty minutes. The water should be simmering when bottles are entered. At the end of twenty minutes remove, push corks in firmly, or tighten tops of jars, set aside to cool, and when cold dip in melted paraffin.

**USES FOR ADHESIVE TAPE.**

BY EMMA G. WALLACE.

IF the children lose their rubbers at school, or get them mixed up, put a piece of adhesive tape in the back of each rubber, and print the name on white tape. You can get this adhesive material in the drug store, and it comes in different widths.

It is useful for many other things as well. A patch of it will often mend a rubber hot-water bag, the garden hose, a split umbrella handle, or it will hold a dressing in place over a cut or burn. The regular surgeon's adhesive plaster will prove a useful dressing also for cuts, or abrasions of the skin. Many times when the heels are tender and blister easily, the surface may be covered with a piece of the adhesive and comfort insured.

**CANNING QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**

What makes pears discolor?

Answer.—Mineral sulphur content of water; variety of pear; amount of air for oxidation in jar.

Is steam blanching best?

Answer.—Steam blanching is growing in favor with all who know the value of the mineral content of vegetables, so valuable.

What is "Pectin"?

Answer.—Pure food product obtained mainly from apples now, which makes all jelly "jell."

What makes strawberries rise?

Answer.—Over-cooking, too slow cooling and too heavy syrup.

How can we prevent pickles and preserves from moulding?

Answer.—By placing a dish of air-slaked lime on the shelf.—G. O. S.

Pineapple Shortcake.—This is made the same as strawberry shortcake only the filling of finely shredded and sweetened pineapple is spread between the layers and on top. Let the fruit and sugar stand for several hours beforehand. Use any extra juice with whipped cream to eat on the shortcake.—M. E.

Spanish Steak.—Cut a slice of bacon in small pieces, add a chopped onion, and brown in frying pan. When the onion is tender, add two cupfuls of cooked tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth in the juice of the tomato, a seasoning of salt and pepper, a pinch of ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon, and one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Place one and one-half pounds of flank steak in the bottom of a pan, pour the sauce over it and bake one hour, or until perfectly tender.—Mrs. L. M. T.



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- 1 qt. Drier (if raw oil is used)

Usually some turpentine is used in the paint for the first coat and colored paint is made by adding tinting colors ground in oil.

CARTER WHITE LEAD and these other ingredients of pure paint may be purchased nearly everywhere paint is sold at retail and the dealer will cheerfully help you to figure out how much paint will be required for any painting you wish to do and what it will cost at this year's reduced prices.

You will find everywhere that the cost of this pure paint is so reasonable that you cannot afford to postpone any needed painting. You will also find CARTER WHITE LEAD so easy to thin and spread, to cover so well and to wear so long that you will always be glad you read and acted on this advertisement.

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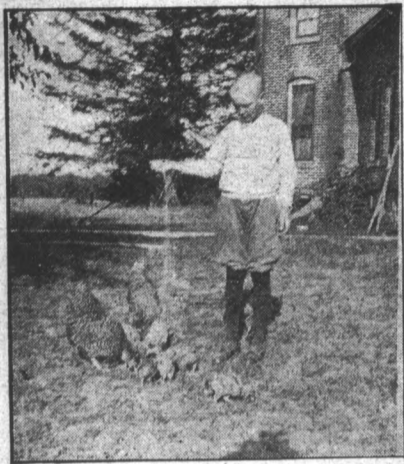
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Farm Manager Wanted for large farm ten miles from around farmer. Married man. Must be all around farmer. Familiar with feeding of stock. Experienced with all farm implements; gas cars; tractors, threshing machines, etc. Wife to work and supervise boarding of help. Couple without children preferred. State age, salary wanted, experience, reference. Box G. 813 Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

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# Our Boys' and Girls' Department

## Boys' and Girls' Work Brings Results

*The Accomplishments of Club Activities Have Been Worth While*



Interest in Poultry Has Been Stimulated by Club Work.

IT means much to country homes when more than 29,000 girls are enrolled in clothing clubs in which they learn how to make new garments and repair those already in use. This was the record for 1920 in the thirty-three northern and western states. Of this number sixty per cent reported regularly, and finished more than 63,000 new garments. They repaired 17,231 garments, made over 4,068 garments, and renovated or retrimmed 258 hats. These things mean money saved in every home whose girls belong to a club. The department's specialists put a value of \$122,332 on the girls' product, basing their figures on current market prices. A human note is found in the report that 2,848 girls did all the repairing for the members of their families in 1920.

### Girls Learn to Bake Bread.

Many town and city girls give their skill mostly to making biscuits or cakes instead of bread. But in the country where there are no bakeries a housewife must bake all these things. Poor bread means poor children and evil-tempered men. Therefore, the state club leaders and county club agents give much time to teaching club girls how to make good bread. Sometimes the boys, also, take this instruction. More than 4,000 boys and girls did all the baking for their families last year and reported making more than 300,000 loaves of bread, 18,000 dozen quick-breads, and 36,000 baked foods, such as cakes and fancy breads. More than 2,000 bread-club members gave public demonstrations of their skill in 1920.

Boys' and girls' clubs in the north and west, last year, had an enrollment of 216,479 members, of whom about 130,000 reported regularly in the 13,897 clubs. These boys and girls ranged in age from ten to eighteen years. Not only did they learn how to do properly many things they need to know, but many established themselves in business, gained fine ideas of the dignity of labor and learned that their future on the farms could be made more attractive and satisfactory than in employment in city or town.

Children's clubs have done work in every department of farm activity, including everything from wheat growing to raising beef animals. There were pig clubs, calf clubs, canning clubs, gardening, dairying, bread-making, baby beef, clothing, poultry, sheep and bee clubs. Based on market quotations of the period, the gross value of the club products is officially esti-

ated to have been \$4,621,538.03. It is remembered, of course, that these boys and girls used their fathers' property in getting these results.

Eight wheat clubs formed by boys in Idaho in 1920 recorded a rather unusual result. These boys raised 1,363 bushels of Dicklow wheat for seed, and sold it for \$4,878.61. Specialists declare this wheat will yield twenty per cent increase over any other, and that it sells for between \$4.00 and \$5.00 a bushel as seed.

Pig clubs continue to offer the chief attraction for the boys, while the girls give most of their attention to canning, clothing, including millinery, and to garden work. But there are many girls engaged in pig club work also. These clubs produced in 1920 about 1,896,000 pounds of pork products valued at \$406,913, and in doing it the members handled 19,461 animals. They raised 2,893 calves, 2,066 beef animals, and 7,583 sheep. The poultry clubs had nearly 190,000 fowls. The canning clubs put up 665,418 quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats, and 73,962 jars of jellies. The boys, and some girls, in the corn clubs grew 223,054 bushels of corn.

Boys and girls everywhere entered cheerfully into the work of preparing warm luncheons for schools, after the equipment was provided, and in doing it they not only improved their bodies, but contributed what is said to be a most helpful influence in getting their studies, and getting them right.

### Modern Girl Must Be Good Cook.

A farm girl in Nebraska finished her annual report of club work with this paragraph: "The work taught me to be a better cook, and, of course, that is important in the life of an all-round modern girl. The more I cook the more confidence I have in myself, so

that I know when company comes unexpectedly, and mother is away, I can get a well-balanced meal without worry. When mother was ill, this summer, I proved to my father that I was all he needed in the way of help."

Statistics show that about fifty per cent of rural girls leave school between the ages of fifteen and nineteen and that about fourteen per cent of them marry very soon after leaving. Only a small percentage of the rural schools have courses pertaining to home-making. Leaders in club work are exerting themselves, therefore, to reach such girls, and give them the basic fundamentals of nutrition, and of good home-making principles.

### CLUB WORK IN THE UPPER PENINSULA.

THE Menominee Herald-Leader of June 29, has a very favorable article on the rural club work in Menominee county, that has been pushed forward under the leadership of Mr. A. G. Kettunen, assistant state leader of Boys' and Girls' Club work, in cooperation with County School Commissioner Muna, and County Agricultural Agent Kirshman.

### YOUNG FOLKS ORGANIZE CLUB.

SEVEN boys and girls of the Metropolitan Community, Dickinson county, have organized a pure-bred Guernsey club, says County Agent Karl Miller. Each boy and girl take a calf and bring it to maturity. They must keep a record of the cost. The agent has secured the calves and notes that his territory has a considerable number of fine Guernsey bull calves to be disposed of. Seven boys in the Metropolitan area have also or-



Club Work Stimulates Interest Among Girls in Rural Life.

ganized a pig club, each boy undertaking to raise a pure-bred Chester White pig. The Dickinson county fair is to be held September 2-3-5. The cattle buildings have been moved over into the main part of the fair grounds and arranged so that all stock exhibits can readily be visited. Similarly the fruit and vegetable buildings have been moved and new shelving put in. A new feature of the premium list is stated to be a premium for the best exhibit from any one farm of the county.

### BOY BECOMES EXPERT POULTRY RAISER.

SOONER or later, everybody in Newton, a hill township of Licking county, Ohio, will be following the example of Cyrus Colville, a fifteen-year-old farm boy who, by modern methods of poultry keeping, secured from sixty-eight hens in January, February and March, as many eggs as he got from seventy-five hens in all twelve months of 1920.

A cripple all of his life, this boy can not take part in all of the pleasures open to most country youngsters. He has always taken a keen interest in poultry, and this spring when grown-up farm bureau members of the community formed a poultry record club, he asked to be let in.

His records have been among the best submitted at the monthly meetings. The procedure of improvement has been, in itself, simple. Learning how to tell poor layers by outward appearance, he has thrown them out, and to the remaining birds has fed two parts of bran, two parts of shorts and one part of tankage and sour milk, the last named to assure animal protein, that factor most often lacking in poultry rations, and one most needed. Finally, he has kept records, so as to know where he stands.

### GOING SOME.

Auto Knot.—What is the best time you can make with your car?

Auto Ist.—Well, I can't tell because I have no speedometer, but I attain my normal speed when the telegraph posts look like teeth in a fine comb.

## Champion Boy Stock Judges



REPRESENTING two million American farm boys and girls, the champion live stock judging team of the United States and Canada, composed of three Texas farm boys, is making a two-months' tour of Europe and the British Isles. The youngsters, all below eighteen years of age, last October defeated twenty states in the International Stock Judging Contest at the Southeastern Fair and Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, winning by one hundred and forty-five points. The trip includes a visit to the Royal Brit-

ish Live Stock Show at London, the Guernsey and Jersey Isles, and the agricultural and live stock regions of France, Belgium and Holland. Before leaving the United States the boys were presented to President Harding and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. On their way home they will visit Canadian live stock and farming regions. The trip was offered as a prize to the winning team by the Southeastern Fair Association, which will defray all the expenses connected with the trip.—C. F. F.

## Does the World Grow Better?

*Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune*

(Continued from last week).

LAST week we saw that there are plenty of evidences that the world has advanced along many lines, including religious progress. The progress in religion has not been uniform, and there are not a few people who deny that there has been any progress in religion at all. Mention was made of the increase in nominal Christians in the world, in the past one hundred years. Another fact that ought to cheer church folk is, that there is a much deeper liberality among the churches. That sectarian boundary lines are of secondary importance is believed by more and more people all the time. Still further, the church does not consider its sole duty now to be that of getting people ready for another world. The social gospel has become part and parcel of the message of the modern church.

THE question rises, does the Bible teach that the world will grow steadily worse until a final and overwhelming crash comes, or that it will increase in wisdom, goodness indefinitely? There are two opinions on the interpretation of the Bible at this point. It was confidently believed by large sections of the church that the world war meant the end of this age. All those who held this view, and who still hold it, believed that the war was a sure token of the fullness of the iniquity of the race, and that nothing awaited us but destruction, and the return of Christ to judge the world. And there was much that occurred during the war to feed this idea. No war had ever been as awful in its toll of life, or as barbarous; at least, not in modern times. The prince of darkness seemed to have gotten the advantage over every form of good. On the other hand, there is a very large class of Bible students, including the greatest biblical scholars, who take the opposite view. They declare that the Bible is full of faith and optimism from beginning to end, as to the future of the race. Passages which are quoted to uphold the dark view of the world, they say are misinterpreted. To give two examples: From II Timothy, "But know this, that in the last days grievous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of self, lovers of money, boastful, haughty, railers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, implacable, slanderers, without self-control, fierce, no lovers of good, traitors, headstrong puffed up, lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God; holding a power of godliness, but having denied the power thereof." This passage is frequently quoted to prove that the world is near its end, as this describes the present time with exactitude.

ON the other hand, others say that the one must stop here, but read the remainder of the passage, namely, "From these turn away." And a little later it says, "But evil men shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived, but abide thou in the things which thou hast been assured of." In short, St. Paul is describing conditions as they existed at that time, and warns Timothy to beware of them. The Bible undoubtedly speaks of terrible evil, and states that there will be an outbreak of it at the end, but does not teach that the world will grow worse and worse until its final doom. The Bible is as full of optimism as the morning is full of light. Genesis speaks of the power of God in creation, the Psalms are full of praise, while Christ is the most faith-provoking teacher who ever lived. He gave His life for

the world, and when near the hour of death he said, "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." He "slipped into the world like a sunbeam through a break in the morning clouds; he was the Sunrise and Sunburst of God." The Bible is the supreme book of comfort and hope.

What about the war? Does that teach that things are getting better? And look at the world since the war. Writers traveling in Europe say there is more hate there today than there was in 1914. Look at the desolation and misery. There is no question but that a person to be optimistic as he looks out on the world today must have a very firm faith in his God. Second-hand religion will not do. The world is sick. Bulwarks which seemed impregnable have given way. But there is an old saying, "When God wipes out, he is getting ready to write." The war has destroyed two hundred billion dollars' worth of property and killed ten millions of people. It is the most fearful cleaning-up the world ever had. And now what is to be written on the new page? Will there be a better world emerging out of the past? To that we answer, there must be and there will be. The idea of reduced armaments (perhaps even the abolition of armaments) is a mighty step forward. The ideals of world brotherhood which President Wilson voiced again and again, will finally become realities. They are passed by, now. They will be resurrected and followed later.

THE allies fought for certain things. Germany fought against those things. The allies won. No one, not even the Germans themselves, but says, that the cause of right was victor. It was a fight for right. And wherever Christ has gone, there has been fighting. Sometimes it has been war against slavery, and sometimes against the traffic in liquor, or against ecclesiastical tyranny. Out of the war has come also a greater oneness between the various forces of Christianity. The churches today will face a common foe as they never have done in the past. The war was not God's war. God wanted no war. But the results are bound to have the hand of God in them. "Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day." "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice."

According to the geologist, the earth is a hundred million years old, and will last another hundred million years. Who knoweth but that humanity is yet in its infancy. Who can say but that the day will come when Christianity will arrive at a point where it will regard us of the twentieth century as practicing a very crude, limping, blotched religion. No one can prove that we are at the end of the present age.

God's purpose may include millenniums yet, in which the race is to develop. It was an American evolutionist, John Fiske, who wrote: "The future is lighted for us with the radiant colors of hope. Strife and sorrow will disappear. Peace and love will reign supreme. The dream of poets, the lesson of priest and prophet, the inspiration of the great musician, is confirmed in the light of modern knowledge; and as we gird ourselves for the work of life we may look forward to the time when in the truest sense the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdom of Christ, and He shall reign for ever and ever, King of Kings and Lord of Lords."



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POTATO  
DIGGER

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Why not sell your cull hens and replace them with our pullets at practically the same price.

These pullets are produced from our own stock and are fully guaranteed.

Choice breeding cockerels and yearling hens.

**Macatawa White Leghorn Co. Inc.**  
L. Vredeveld, Sec.  
R. 1, Holland, Mich.

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**Barred Rocks** 8 to 12 week pullets, cockerels, hens and cock birds. Leading pen at M. A. C. for December averaging 22 eggs each. 1 pullet laid 27 eggs in both Dec. and January. 1 pullet laid 50 eggs in 91 days, winners at largest shows in state. Write for price list. G. Caball, R. 4, Hudsonville, Mich.

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White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas; also a number still of 8 and 13 weeks old Pullets. Also a limited number of White and Barred Rock Pullets. Cockerels—White Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. Red; S. C. & R. O. Brown and White Leghorns; and Anconas.

All pair two year old Gray Toulouse Geese. Write for description and prices.

**STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,**  
Desk 1,      Kalamazoo, Mich.

## CHICKS

Send your order in early for 1922 delivery. Our prices are always reasonable. We give you a square deal.

**ROYAL HATCHERY,**  
R. 2,      Zeeland, Mich.

### APRIL COCKERELS Winter Laying Pullets

Now three months old. White Leghorns in two grades, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Black Minorcas. Write for prices.

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\$16.00 per 100 and up. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 to \$15.00 per setting and \$9.00 to \$15.00 per 100, from 25 varieties of pure bred, farm raised fowls: Chickens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys and Guineas. Price list and circular free. Plenty of nice breeding stock. Book now for early spring delivery.

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**Barred Rocks** egg contest winners, eggs from strain with records to 230 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free.

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**Quality Chicks** Black Minorca, Light Brahma, 25c each, Barred Rock, R. 1 Red, 15c each.

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**Henry DePree,**  
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**ENG. and American W. Leg.** \$8 per 100; Brown Leg. \$8 per 100; Mottled Anconas \$10 per 100; Barred Rocks \$12 per 100; Broilers \$7 per 100. All Single Comb. Safe arrival guar. Order direct from ad or send for catalog. Knoll's Hatchery, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES

win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs \$5; 50 \$8; 100 \$15 order from this ad. Some chicks.

**H. H. JUMP,**  
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hens and early hatched pullets and cockerels. Good laying strain.

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**FRANK HEINZ,**  
Box 6, Comstock Park, Mich.

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for sale. White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Prices reasonable.

**M. J. Wyngarden,**  
R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

# The Farm Flock in August

By R. G. Kirby

**P**ULLETS and cockerels that feather rapidly make the best laying and most vigorous farm flock. Such birds should be banded so that they can be retained when the flock is culled in the fall. It pays to band all the hens that are held over so their ages will be known and they will not be held longer than their period of usefulness, or confused with birds of a younger age. Many yearling hens look much like pullets when the hens are through the molt and the bands help to distinguish them.

The high normal layers make the best breeders for the farm flock. Hens with high egg records have often proved poor breeders. The highest producers are apt to exhaust their energy in egg production and this means low vitality in the chicks.

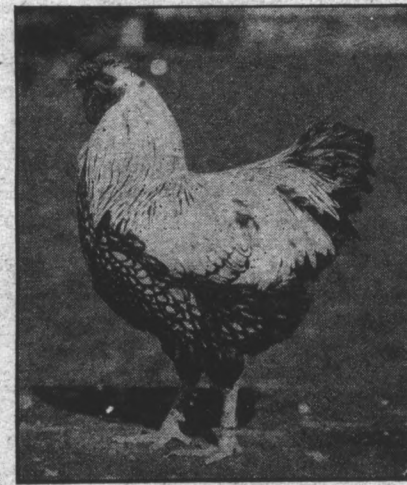
Remember the mangels and cabbages and keep them growing for poultry feed next winter. Green food has been proven very necessary as a winter egg producer and a means of keeping the hens healthy. If green food saves the life of five hens and produces twenty dozen more eggs next

meat it does not seem possible to make much profit on capons. Those that are raised must be skillfully marketed where they are appreciated.

A visit to the poultry show at the State Fair is often a stimulus to the poultry keeper on the farm. Visits with other breeders are often encouraging. The sight of many fine birds inspires the poultry keeper to make more effort in the management of his own stock. And the poultry show is needed to keep up the interest in the standard-bred fowls.

It seems as if the time has arrived when the home feed grinder should go with every poultry flock of any size. With these grinders it is possible to crack small grains and save the buying of fine chick scratch grain. Corn can also be cracked for the growing stock. On rainy days the grain for mash can be ground up and mixed. At the present price of grain and commercial dry mash it seems very plausible to believe that money can be saved by grinding home-grown grain or grain purchased from the neighbors. For large flocks a power-grinder is needed. For small farm flocks, one of the largest size hand-grinders will prove very useful.

It takes time to shut up the broody hens of the American and Asiatic breeds. They should be removed from the nest the first night they are found there. Then confine them for three days. Free them at sundown and see if they return to the nest and if they do, another sentence in the broody coop is necessary. Setting hens in the summer waste their time and reduce their vitality. A loss is prevented by keeping the broody coops as nearly empty as possible and hens are more easily broken when they first become broody. Portable broody coops in each laying house save time in carrying the fowls. But if the houses are very hot it is best to have the broody coops under trees.



Good Breeding Stock Pays.

winter, that will surely pay for quite a few hours' labor spent in weeding the mangels and setting out the cabbages.

The young cockerels that show early signs of maturity and vigor should be banded for breeders. It is assumed that they come from hens that are good layers. It pays to band a surplus to make up for any unexpected losses. If many cockerels are saved it is best to isolate them from the pullets so that the pullets will not be retarded in growth by being crowded from the feed hoppers and trampled when the scratch grain is scattered on the range.

When a breeder has a little success with poultry he is often tempted to want to raise enough to cover a county. Then it is good to advance carefully and remember that quality is very important and a few poor hens in a large flock will cut down profits rapidly. Large poultry flocks require much equipment and the work is confusing and discouraging unless the breeder is skillful and has plenty of capital and equipment on which to exercise skill.

Egg production and milk production are often compared as if they were quite similar. But the cow produces one calf a year and then furnishes food for the calf. The hen forms the possibility of a lively chick with every egg produced. In other words, the hen that is laying heavily is constantly striving to reproduce herself and that is a greater strain on the vitality than is the case with the cow giving milk.

A few capons for home use will be greatly appreciated during the winter. But a set of capon tools is not a sure road to profit with cockerels. Capons must have plenty of feed to develop large frames and plenty of meat. At the present cost of growing poultry

Now is the time to clean and oil the stove brooders and store them for next year. If left in the colony houses they will become rusty and unclean. Stove pipes will also rust quickly and they should be drummed out and stored in a dry room. The film of oil on the iron stoves keeps out rust and helps the stove to deliver many years of service.

There are now many fine quality pure-bred cockerels at about the broiler age. But the owners cannot afford to keep them over winter as they lack in housing space and feed. Next spring there is apt to be a scarcity of breeding cockerels even at high prices. Now there is an abundance of them at the lowest prices for which good birds can ever be purchased.

### POSSIBLY BLACKHEAD.

I had six turkeys but two died. They began with weakness in the legs and acted dumpish. Those now afflicted eat good but have not the proper use of their legs. Please let me know what the trouble is and what to do for it.

Sanilac Co.      Mrs. J. C.

In cases of blackhead, turkeys become droopy and there is great muscular weakness. The head does not always turn purple when turkeys die of blackhead but as the disease progresses they lose their appetite and gradually weaken until death. There is no cure for blackhead. It can often be prevented by breeding from vigorous stock that is not inbred, and furnishing a wide range. When blackhead begins to cause considerable loss in a district, turkey raising is often discontinued for a time until the soil has a chance to become free from infection.—R. G. K.

# Through England to Denmark

(Continued from page one).

tle, etc. The beauty of that landscape stands unexcelled in my mind and so it apparently is to the many Americans coming here, some even staying here. Warwick Castle, the grandest of England's baronial castles not destroyed by Cromwell, the home of the King-maker Earl, is leased to an American millionaire.

But I fear I am straying too far from the purpose of my letter. A coal strike was imminent, entailing amongst other disagreeable prospects the prospect of cutting down train and steamship services, so that I might have a hard time in getting away from England. I decided to leave, and succeeded in getting away the very day that the strike was to commence.

I think it necessary at this point to inject the remark, that I was born in Denmark and my ancestry is Danish for several hundred years, as far as records go back; Anglo-Saxon, Normans and their descendants are therefore but drips of the old Danish block and no other citizenship can have the esteem and the affection that I have for the Danish.

I make this remark because I had hardly boarded the fast Danish butter-boat, that crosses the North Sea, still partly mine-strewn, between England and Denmark, before I heard an English-speaking gentleman brag about his country. I was not near enough to hear distinctly, but that much I understood, and immediately it flashed through my mind, "That must be an American." The British saying is, that the modest violet is not the national flower of America, and, indeed, one of the American peculiarities is, that they always compare all of the forty-eight states in the Union with a single state in Europe and thus easily enough reach the conclusion that the combined forty-eight states are a much superior "county" to the one state, with which they at the moment compare the Union of states.

I must, however, at once admit that, aside from this peculiarity, this gentleman differed from most American travelers in this respect: His bragging was not offensive to people of other nations and did therefore not invite the contradiction and argument that generally follow a one-sided bragging.

My attention in this way having been directed towards the said gentleman it did not take me long to recognize him from the frequent newspaper pictures of him. I saw that he was the famous former mayor of Seattle, Washington, Mr. Ole Hansen, and having had this conclusion confirmed by him, I introduced myself and was soon comfortably chatting with him. I am not so immodest as to say that we had a very enjoyable time crossing the North Sea together, but I, for one, had, and was much gratified to learn that Mr. Hansen is of much broader general culture than could be learned from his public speeches, and a man with a remarkable quick judgment and a keen and shrewd observer of persons and situations. He was fresh from an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, then just grappling with the coal strike, and other British politicians of note, and the British government had shown him the courtesy to offer him transport to Denmark in a military aeroplane, an offer which he, however, did not accept.

The sun was shining brightly, but the air was chilly and during the night we had a light frost, against which my light American underwear did not give me much protection. The sleeper, however, was nice and comfortable; each two persons shared a compartment, and in each compartment there was a lavatory. Indeed, you had all

the privacy of the hotel on wheels. And thus I arrived at Copenhagen, next to Paris the most beautiful capital in the world.

## FINDS MILKING MACHINE VALUABLE DAIRY EQUIPMENT.

I HAVE used two milking machines since 1917. They have been in constant use since summer and winter, except for about two months the first winter, when I was only milking eight cows and I went back to hand-milking. The cows did not seem to take kindly to hand-milking and the milk flow shrunk forty pounds per day, and the cows seemed very uneasy when being milked.

These machines have displaced unreliable hired help and have given complete satisfaction even on the coldest days. The cost of upkeep has been very little.—E. J. QUINN.

## SILAGE PRODUCED IN MICHIGAN.

ACCORDING to the 1920 census report there were 2,551,000 tons of silage made in the state of Michigan from the 1919 crop of corn. This places Michigan third among the states of the Union in the amount of corn ensiled. Wisconsin leads and New York ranks second. There are seven other states that put up over a million tons of silage according to these last census figures just published.

## SUGGESTS FLY MIXTURE TO PROTECT DAIRY COWS.

POISON or spray will help keep the flies away! "A good fly poison can be made from a mixture of sugar, formalin and water," says Dr. F. B. Hadley, of the University of Wisconsin. "The sugar is dissolved in the water and ten per cent of the commercial formalin added. This is to be placed in open dishes readily accessible to flies. Of course, quicker results follow if the flies do not have access to other drink."

Dr. Hadley recommends a mixture consisting of one pound of common laundry soap, four gallons of water, one gallon of crude petroleum, and four ounces of powdered naphthalin as a spray to keep flies from pestering cattle.

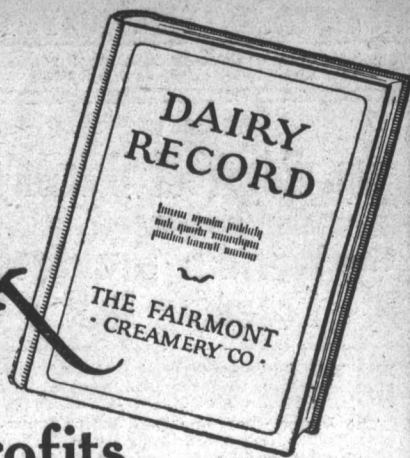
"Shave the soap into warm water and stir until thoroughly dissolved," advises Dr. Hadley. "Put the naphthalin in the crude petroleum and stir until dissolved. Then pour the two mixtures together and mix thoroughly. This fly repellent should be applied in the form of a spray just before the cows are to be milked. It will be found fairly effective but one should not expect any mixture, that can be applied with safety, to work a miracle.

## CLOVER SEED PROSPECTS ARE UNCERTAIN.

A LIGHT yield of Mammoth clover is expected in this state. The heads are said not to be filling out. The red clover seed crop is now in the making and may or may not be good, depending on the weather that the state gets at this time, says the farm bureau. The alsike seed harvest is reported under way, with prospects of just a fair crop. A queer turn of the market is revealed in the fact that in 1920 the alsike market was \$3.00 to \$5.00 a bushel over the red clover quotations and this year the alsike quotations are lower and alsike futures are \$3.00 to \$5.00 lower than red clover futures. Michigan is enjoying a brisk trade in vetch seed and is shipping much of it outside the state, according to the farm bureau.

# Send Your Name for This Free Book

## A Guide To Bigger Dairy Profits



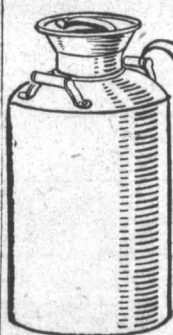
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Experienced dairyman. Must sell my hundred ten acre Florida stock farm. Produces far beyond best Ills. land. Pay only interest on cost for five years. Another five given for principal. Unexcelled for stock. Profits should pay for land in five years. Five thousand required to stock up. Reply state age, experience, help and capital. C. W. OAKS, 3345 N. Penn St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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For Sale a first class farm 3 miles from Lansing, good buildings, all newly painted, 122 acres for \$18,500. S. W. HEMPEY, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

For Sale 80 acres one and one-half mile from Court House and University, good building. JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WANTED To hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.



# Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

**Urinary Ailment.**—I have a gelding seven years old that has more or less urinary trouble. Part of the time it is an effort for him to pass water; at other times it dribbles from him. F. C., McBain, Mich.—Give him a teaspoonful of acetate of potash in feed or drinking water three times a day.

**Bloody Milk.**—Our cow gives red milk from one quarter of udder. A. B., Jackson, Mich.—If milk becomes red after it is drawn it may be due to presence in it of the Micrococcus Prodigiosus. This also grows on bread and is the explanation of the supposed miracle of the "bleeding host." It may be the result of rough milking, scant bedding, being hooked by other cattle, or bruising udder while stepping over fence or logs in woodlot. Remove the cause, if you know what it is. Careful milking is a remedy. Apply equal parts of extract of witch-hazel and water to udder twice daily.

**Pica.**—I have thirteen cows, nearly all of them seem to be much inclined to eat pieces of wood and rubbish, rather than to eat good wholesome food. What is wrong with them? I also have another cow that is shrinking in milk yield. A. B., Hillman, Mich. It is good practice to change their diet. Mix four ounces of carbonate of iron, powdered gentian four ounces, powdered wood charcoal one pound. Give each cow two tablespoonfuls at a dose in feed twice a day. Change their feed.

**Piles.**—What can be done for a pig three months old that has piles? The bunch protrudes three inches and she has been in this condition for the past two weeks. The pigs have been fed on sweet skim-milk, up to a few weeks ago; since then on sour milk, with some middlings once a day. A. W., Standish, Mich.—Mix some baking soda with the sour milk—a teaspoonful is a dose for a pig weighing one hundred pounds. Surgical removal of the protruding portion may be necessary, but this is work for the veterinarian. Dissolve one dram of powdered alum and two ounces of acetate of lead in half a gallon of cold water and apply to tumor three or four times a day.

**Bitch Fails to Come in Heat.**—Have a valuable Boston bull bitch which has never been in heat. I am anxious to raise pups from her. What can I do to bring her in heat? C. J. Z., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Feed her plenty of meat, also give her two drops of fluid extract of nux vomica at a dose three times a day, for not less than thirty or sixty days. She should be allowed to associate with male dog. Kindly understand, unsatisfactory results are to be expected, but the expense is slight, worth what it costs.

**Enlarged Gland—Grubs in the Back.**—A hard lump started to grow just under the throat of one of our cows during the winter. It has grown to be the size of a coconut. It is very hard, but not at all painful and is movable. Is it best to leave it grow, or have it treated? I am anxious to know if it is harmful to cows to leave large grubs in their back. V. J. W., St. Charles, Mich.—Give your cow one dram doses of potassium iodide in feed or in drinking water two or three times a day and bunch will gradually subside and reduce in size. In my practice I always recommend the removal and killing of every grub. If you will use a very sharp small knife the opening in skin can be enlarged very easily then squeeze out grub. Apply one part coal tar disinfectant and thirty parts water to back twice a day.

**Irritation of Mouth.**—My six-year-old horse slobbers continually. It seems as though one quart of water will run from mouth at a time. He is fed timothy and whole oats. Can you tell me the cause and a remedy for it? C. J. S., Brekford, Mich.—Have his grinder teeth floated. If he has accidentally picked up an irritant, wash mouth with one part peroxide of hydrogen and five or ten parts cold water three times a day. Or dissolve one ounce of borate of soda in three pints of cold water and gargle mouth three times daily. Hunt for the cause, if found, remove it.



This Trademark is Your Protection

## Not A Question of Figures, Premiums and Policies

It has been said that when one person encourages another to insure his property, he commits a public duty and friendly act. In fact, he thereby makes a better citizen.

Records show that many farmers neglect to inventory their house, household goods, barns and other equipment and, consequently, realize only part of their actual value in the event of fire. How often we read that the property loss was—say—\$15,000 and only insured for \$10,000, a third of the property's value destroyed forever.

Protection is a sure road to economy and in the case of insurance a positive road to safety. A safe-guarding the foresighted farmer does not think of in terms of figures, premiums and policies but rather in its relation to home, government and protection.

### Peninsular Protection

Satisfactorily settling all just claims the PENINSULAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY continues to build its reputation among all policy holders. And—PENINSULAR POLICIES insure the farmer on the same basis the city property owner is protected, building locations, conditions and general improvements governing rates.

A Postal to our Farm Department will bring you interesting and essential facts about the safe-guarding of farm property. This will not obligate you and Expert HAIL AND CYCLONE insurance information will be included.

# PENINSULAR

Fire Insurance Company of America

Capital \$1,000,000.00

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

COLON C. LILLIE, President.

J. FLOYD IRISH, Sec'y and Managing Underwriter.

## THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1921 Big Type Poland Chinas

40—Double Immune—40  
20 bred sows 15 fall and spring boars

A few open sows with breeding privilege to the 1100 lb. Big Bone Defender, and Great Monster, a great yearling prospect. Parties coming by New York Central will be met at Sturgis, on the G. R. and I. at Nottawa. Sale at Farm beginning 1 P. M.

Some great attractions.

Write for Catalogue.

E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.  
Auc. Ed. Bowers, Wm. Waffle

## O. I. C. HOGS

all ages sired by Callaway Edd 1918 world's grand champ. boar and C. C. Schoolmaster 1919 world's grand champion also Wonder Big Type and Giant Buster. Write your wants, all stock shipped on approval.

CRANDELL'S PRIZE HOGS, Cass City, Mich.

### CATTLE

## Dispersal Sale

NINETEEN HEAD REGISTERED  
Holstein Cows and Heifers

Three miles west of Royal Oak, five miles south and one mile west of Birmingham, at one o'clock, Aug. 25, 1921. If you miss this sale, you miss the chance of a lifetime. Cattle must be as represented or money refunded.

G. A. Radtke, Prop., Royal Oak, Mich.  
M. H. Blunt, Auc. W. E. Blunt, Clerk  
Also 160 acre dairy farm for rent or sale.

### HOGS

**Duroc** Jerseys A few extra good fall boars, and a choice lot of spring boars of the heavy boned type popular blood lines at reasonable prices. DROTT & BURNS, Monroe, Mich.

**Chester Whites** Choice March boars; new blood for old customers; cholera immuned; price right. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

**Chester Whites** A few choice spring gilts and boars left. GEORGE D. SPRINGER, R. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Auction Sale

of Duroc-Jersey Hogs  
AUGUST 18, 1921

consisting of 35 Bred Sows and Gilts and 15 Boars. Send for catalogue at Chaslen Farms, Northville, or Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich. Sale rain or shine at 1 o'clock at Fair Ground, Northville, Mich.

**DUROC JERSEYS:** A few choice bred gilts for sale. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

## Duroc Jerseys

Gilts bred for fall farrow at reasonable prices. RUSH BROS., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Mich.

Write Me at once I have just what you want heavy bone registered Duroc Jersey boars ready for service. W. H. MAYES, L. B. 505, Durand, Mich.



Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw 1919  
Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

## Collinsdale Duroc Jerseys

Lyons, Mich. R. 1, L. A. Burhans, Owner  
**Herd Boars**  
Wolverine Pathfinder by Pathfinder  
Wolverine Sensation by Great Orion Sensation,  
Wolverine Renown Wonder by Great Wonder I AM  
Fall boar and gilts by the Sensation boar.  
100 spring pigs from these boars.  
**Herd Sows breeding**  
O. C. K., Pathfinder and Big Bone Giant.

## PEACH HILL FARM

Offers gilts sired by or bred to  
**Peach Hill Orion King 152489**  
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Michigan

Woodlawn Farm Duroc hogs are from select breeding stock, well mated for size, type and color. Herd boars, sows and pigs, will ship C.O.D. and furnish Reg. certificate. W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

**Duroc Jerseys** Am booking orders for spring pigs. Few fall gilts. E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

**DUROC SOWS** and gilts bred to Jacks Cherry Orion King No. 169259 Son of the \$10,000 boar owned by Longview Farm, Le Summit, Mo. also young boars ready for service out of good sows. Apply THE JENNINGS FARM, Bailey, Mich.

**Sows Bred to** Michigan Orion Sensation (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigan Demonstrator (one of largest and best boars in Michigan) for sale at conversative prices. Also growthy strong boars and gilts. Michigan Farm, Pavilion Mich., Kalamazoo, Co.

## DUROC JERSEYS

spring boars that will improve your hogs, of Orion Cherry King, Col., and Pathfinder breeding, at reasonable prices. Write us your wants. Bred on State and gilts all sold. W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

**Duroc** Have some choice spring boars sired by Great King Orion Col. No. 189045, double immune, priced reasonable. HARRY FOWLER, Sturgis, Mich.

**O. I. C's.** Last fall gilts bred to farrow in Aug. boars for service, also spring pigs for sale. MILO H. PETERSON, Ionia, R. 2, Mich., Elmhurst Farm.

**O. I. C's** Choice gilts for April and May farrow, also fall pigs. Booking orders for spring pigs. A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich.

**O. I. C. Swine** Strictly Big Type with quality. A few gilts bred for last of April, and May farrow. A few Sept. and Oct. fall pigs either sex. Extra good ones. Of our State Fair prize winning blood lines. Will ship C. O. D. and record them free. NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, R. 1, Marlette, Mich.

**O. I. C's.** one yearling boar, last fall gilts bred for next fall farrow; this spring pigs not akin, big growthy stock, reg. free. Cite's phone, 1/2 mile west of Depot, OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

**O. I. C's.** Special prices on spring pigs from prize winning stock. Must be sold to make room. WEBER BROS. Phone R. O. 408, 10 mile Rd. W., Royal Oak, Mich.

## Central Mich. O. I. C. Swine Breeders Ass'n.

Hogs of all ages of popular blood lines. Every sale guaranteed by association.

**DR. H. W. NOBLES,**  
Sales Mgr. Coral, Mich.

**O. I. C's.** Special prices on choice pigs of Callaway. C. J. Thompson, Rockford, Mich.

**O. I. C's** choice boars and spring pigs at farmers prices. GLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

**O. I. C. GILTS** Bred for June and July farrow. H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

## L.T.P.C. \$15, \$20 & \$25

Our top notch stretchy boar pigs are weaned and ready to ship. They are sired by such boars as Harts Block Price Cline's Big Bob, Right Kind Clan and Leonard's Big Bob. HART, FULCHER AND CLINE, Address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.

## Spotted Poland Chinas

The hog with more outcrosses than any other breed. Which insures vitality and prolificacy. Why breed and feed grade hogs when you can buy registered hogs at special low prices. Write me your wants in bred gilts, boars or spring pigs. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**SAMUEL GERBER**  
R. 4, Bluffton, Ind.

**Big Type Poland Chinas,** Choice spring boars \$15 each when 8 weeks sired by Glansmen Buster and their dam being a prize winner at the State Fair. Also gilts bred for Sept. farrow for \$40 and up. Guarantee Satisfaction. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

**L. S. P. C.** a few choice boars bred gilts all sold. Also a grandson of The Glansman and Harrison Big Bob. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

**Big Type P. C.** some very choice boars double immune, out 100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds. E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

**Big Type Poland Chinas.** A great litter by Checkers; Big dam a grand-daughter of Giant Buster, are for sale now. They were farrowed Mar. 11, and were purchased of Jim Bloemendaal, Alton, Ia, in dam. Do you want the best breed produces? Come over and see them. Wesley Hill, Ionia, Mich.

# LATEST MARKET REPORTS

## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 9.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.26; September \$1.29; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white \$1.21.

Chicago.—No. 2 red \$1.23 1/4 @ 1.24; No. 2 hard \$1.23 1/4 @ 1.25 1/2; September \$1.23 1/2.

Toledo.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.28 1/2; September \$1.30; December \$1.36 1/4.

### Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow 67c; No. 3 yellow 66c; No. 4, 63c.

Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 58 3/4c; No. 2 yellow 59 @ 59 1/4c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 43c; No. 3 white 41 1/2c; No. 4, 38 1/2c.

Chicago.—No. 2 white 35 3/4c; No. 3 white 33 3/4c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$3.85 per cwt.

Chicago.—Market is strong at the late advance. Hand-picked Michigan beans choice to fancy \$4.60 @ 4.75; red kidney beans \$9 @ 9.25.

New York.—The market is steady without much change in prices. Choice pea \$4.60 @ 4.70; do medium \$4.75; red kidney \$4.70.

### Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 rye \$1.08.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.11.

Chicago.—No. 2 \$1.10 @ 1.10 1/4.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash and October \$13.75; alsike \$11; timothy at \$2.75.

Toledo.—Prime red clover \$13.90; alsike \$11; timothy \$2.50.

### Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$22 @ 22.50; standard and light mixed \$21 @ 21.50; No. 2 timothy \$19 @ 20.50; No. 1 clover mixed \$16 @ 18; No. 1 clover \$14 @ 15; rye straw \$13.50 @ 14; wheat and oat straw \$12 @ 12.50 per ton in carlots at Detroit.

### Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran \$23; standard middlings \$23; fine middlings \$27; cracked corn \$31; coarse cornmeal at \$29; chop \$25 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

## WHEAT

In spite of general agreement in the grain trade that the long distance outlook for wheat is distinctly favorable to holders, prices have worked lower during the past week due to heavy receipts. It is estimated that a greater percentage of winter wheat has already left farms than in any recent year. Prices were well maintained when all the circumstances are considered as they are only slightly below the level prevailing around the first of July. Supplies of wheat at terminals are increasing, but are by no means burdensome as exporters have been filling old sales abroad and mills have been accumulating at least moderate stocks. Flour supplies are much smaller than at this time last year so that mills are expected to purchase more heavily than a year ago when their apathy was a big factor in the price decline. An immense export business in wheat and corn as well hinges on obtaining credits in this country.

## CORN

Drenching rains again came to the rescue of the corn crop so that it is believed that a promise of fully 3,000,000,000 bushels has been maintained. Still more rains are forecast. The last two crops of corn averaged 3,000,000,000 bushels, the first instance of the sort on record. If this year's crop comes up to the same standard, this cereal will be abundant for many months. Export buying is fairly brisk but Argentine is still the chief European source of supply. Stocks are reducing but prices have been weak recently, the September delivery selling at the lowest figure since 1907.

## OATS

In spite of the small crop and extremely low prices the movement of new oats continues to expand with primary receipts over three times as large as last year. The visible supply at terminals is already by far the largest at this season. Chicago arrivals

weigh about six to seven pounds per bushel less than the last crop. Europe is likely to need 50,000,000 bushels from the United States but Europe will buy bread grains first and recent rains in this country will revive pastures and delay the date at which other feeds must be used. Higher prices for this cereal are highly probable later on, but holders may need patience.

## SEEDS

Heavy rains in many of the leading clover producing states caused sharp decline in the market during the past week but the break proved very short-lived as it is not certain that these rains can fully repair the damage resulting from the long hot spell. Private reports on the timothy seed crop are favorable.

## FEEDS

Heavy rains in some of the drought-stricken sections has checked demand for feedstuffs. Buying is so limited that but little attention is paid to the market, even by the dealers. Linseed oil meal and tankage show the strongest tone. The activity in cottonseed meal market has subsided again.

## HAY

Hay markets have shown firmness recently due for the most part to the light receipts. The corn belt drought has been broken and wherever possible consuming sections are using local supplies in order to avoid the high prices for shipped-in forage. About three-fourths of the price paid by the consumer for the better grades of hay is absorbed by freight and handling charges. On lower grades a still larger fraction goes for this purpose. Reductions being sought by carriers on export grain are regarded hopefully by hay producers.

## POTATOES

The upward trend in the potato market was maintained through the past week. Buyers at this season usu-

ally change suddenly from barreled stock to sacked stock but a scarcity of sacked potatoes due to dry weather compelled them to return again to the use of barrels. The early fall crop has been badly damaged but recent rains may help out the yield of the late crop. Eastern consuming markets are quoted at about \$4.50 @ 5.50 per barrel for No. 1 Eastern Cobblers. Chicago quotes eastern barrels at \$5.85 @ 6.75. Detroit quotes Virginias at \$5.75 @ 6.25 per barrel.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Cold storage holdings of both eggs and poultry at the four leading cities are declining although receipts compare favorably and at times are higher than last year. Egg stocks are now 3,454,296 cases compared with 3,153,847 cases at this time a year ago. The excess over last year's supply is decidedly smaller than two months ago. Latest quotations were as follows:

Detroit.—Eggs fresh candled 33c. Live poultry spring chickens 30c; hens 27 @ 28c; light hens 22 @ 23c; roosters at 15c; geese 15c; ducks 22c; turkeys 25c per pound.

## BUTTER

Rains and cooler weather in some of the leading butter producing states was an important factor in turning the butter market downward during the latter part of the past week. Receipts were not in excess of requirements so far as the finer grades were concerned but the market has had a remarkable advance and a period of weakness would not be at all surprising. Pastures have been improved by the rain, and cooler weather has reduced requirements of the ice cream trade to some extent so that the make is expected to increase again. Storage holdings appear to be much less than last year and decidedly less than at this time two years ago. The weakness in the market is not expected to last long unless production does in-

crease decidedly. Prices for 92-score butter as quoted by the bureau of markets were as follows:

Chicago 42 1/2c; New York 44 1/2c. At Detroit fresh creamery in tubs is quoted at 39 1/2c.

## CHEESE

Due to a sudden stop in the export trade, country cheese markets declined sharply early in the past week and a period of sluggish trading followed. At some distributing centers business was practically at a standstill. The future of the market depends largely upon the renewal of the export trade.

Prices for No. 1 American cheese as quoted by the bureau of markets are as follows:

Chicago.—Twins 19 1/2 @ 20c; single daisies 19 1/2 @ 20c; double daisies 19 @ 20c; longhorns 22 1/2 @ 23c; square prints 22 1/2 @ 23c.

## WOOL

Wool markets showed little change in price or in the volume of buying. Demand is broadest for wools grading three-eighths blood and finer. The government's auction at Boston chiefly of South American wools was not gratifying as only about fifty per cent of the offering was cleared. Some liquidation of western wools is reported but buyers are seeking out only the choice clips of fine wools. Wool consumption has practically returned to normal but prices have not advanced as a result of it. Some tops are being imported in spite of the emergency tariff and unless the ad valorem clause in the permanent tariff bill is removed, mills can be sure of importing low grades at low prices.

The Boston market is quoted as follows: Michigan and New York fleeces, delaine unwashed 31 @ 33c; fine unwashed 26 @ 27c; half-blood unwashed 28 @ 29c; three-eighths blood unwashed 25 @ 26c; quarterblood unwashed 23 @ 24c per pound.

## CATTLE MARKET TRUE TO FORM.

The cattle market is running true to form, in that choice grain-fed steers and she stock are advancing gradually while medium and common grades of grassers show a lower trend. The run of grass beef is in full swing with Kansas Cley receipts the largest since late last fall, but not until receipts of northwest ranges are much larger can it be assumed that market supply has reached its maximum. In short, still higher prices for prime steers and lower ones for the common stuff are in prospect.

The cutting of the second crop of alfalfa is in progress in the north central states and fair yields reported. The third cutting of alfalfa is in progress in Kansas. Much wild hay of a fair quality, but rather short in quantity is being cut throughout the country.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

- Poland-Chinas.—August 13, E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Michigan.
- Duroc-Jersey.—August 18, Thomas Underhill & Son, Chasleh Farms at Northville Fair Grounds.
- Holsteins.—August 25, Dispersal Sale, G. A. Radtke, Royal Oak, Mich.
- Guernseys.—October 19, Michigan State Sale, Lansing, Mich. F. E. Fox, Waukesha, Wis., Sales Manager.
- Aberdeen-Angus.—September 23, Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. F. W. Burnham, Greenfield, Mass., Secretary.
- Aberdeen-Angus.—October 12, Indiana Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Indianapolis, Ind. Prof. C. F. Gobble, Lafayette, Indiana.
- Holsteins.—October 21, Howell Sales Co., Eighth Annual Sale at Howell, Mich. Wm. Griffin, Secretary.

## SUMMER GRANGE RALLIES.

The following Grange Rallies will be held during the coming week:  
 August 15, Fruitport.  
 August 16, Reed City.  
 August 17, Tanner.  
 August 18, Traverse City, (fair grounds).  
 August 19, Charlevoix, (park).  
 August 20, Gaylord.

# Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, August 10.

## DETROIT

### Cattle.

Receipts 550. Market steady.  
 Best heavy steers ..... \$ 7.00 @ 8.00  
 Best handy wt bu steers 7.50 @ 8.25  
 Mixed steers and heifers 6.50 @ 6.75  
 Handy light butchers... 5.50 @ 6.25  
 Light butchers ..... 2.50 @ 5.25  
 Best cows ..... 5.50 @ 6.00  
 Butcher cows ..... 4.00 @ 4.50  
 Common cows ..... 2.50 @ 3.00  
 Cannors ..... 1.50 @ 2.00  
 Best light weight bulls.. 5.00 @ 5.25  
 Bologna bulls ..... 4.25 @ 4.75  
 Stock bulls ..... 3.50 @ 4.50  
 Feeders ..... 5.00 @ 6.25  
 Stockers ..... 3.50 @ 5.00  
 Milkers and springers... \$ 35 @ 75

### Veal Calves.

Receipts 503. Market opened steady, closing 50c lower.  
 Best ..... \$12.00 @ 13.00  
 Others ..... 9.00 @ 11.00

### Hogs.

Receipts 1,009. Market 25c lower.  
 Mixed hogs ..... \$11.50  
 Pigs ..... 11.50  
 Heavies ..... 10.50  
 Roughs ..... 8.25

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,914. Market very dull.  
 Best lambs ..... \$ 10.00  
 Fair lambs ..... 8.00 @ 9.00  
 Light to common lambs.. 4.00 @ 6.00  
 Fair to good sheep..... 4.00 @ 4.50  
 Culls and common ..... 1.00 @ 2.00

## CHICAGO

### Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 18,000; holdover 15,498. Market 15 @ 50c lower; light weight off the least. Bulk of sales \$8.75 @ 11.60; tops \$11.75; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice at \$9.75 @ 11; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice \$10.75 @ 11.55; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$11.25 @ 11.65; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$10.75 @ 11.50; heavy

packing sows 250 lbs up smooth at \$8.75 @ 9.25; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$8.40 @ 8.75; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$10 @ 11.

### Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 10,000. Better kinds are steady; others slow and weak. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$9.55 @ 10.50; do medium and good \$7.50 @ 9.75; do common \$6.15 @ 7.50; light weight 1100 lbs down, good and choice \$9 @ 10.40; do common and medium \$5.75 @ 9; butcher cattle heifers, common, medium, good and choice at \$4 @ 9; cows common, medium, good and choice \$3.75 @ 7.50; bulls bologna and beef \$4 @ 6.75; cannors and cutters cows and heifers \$2.25 @ 3.75; do canner steers \$2.75 @ 4; veal calves light and handyweight medium, good and choice \$7.75 @ 9.50; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice \$5 @ 7.55; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$3.75 @ 6.75; stocker cows and heifers common, medium, good and choice \$2.50 @ 5.50.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 9,000. Market steady to 25c lower. Lambs 84 lbs down medium, good, choice and prime \$8.25 @ 10.55; do culls and common at \$5 @ 8; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime \$6 @ 8.50; ewes medium, good and choice at \$5 @ 5.25; ewes cull and common at \$1.50 @ 3; breeding ewes full mouths to yearlings at \$3 @ 6.50; yearling wethers medium, good and choice \$6.75 @ 8.25.

## BUFFALO

### Cattle.

Receipts five cars. Market steady. Calves \$11.

### Hogs.

Receipts 15 cars. Market higher; heavy and mediums \$11 @ 11.50; yorkers and pigs \$12.25.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market is slow. Top lambs \$11; yearlings at \$7 @ 7.50; wethers \$5.50 @ 6.



## The "Better Sire" Train

THE "Better Sire Train" got off to an auspicious start last week when three scrub bulls in Saginaw county were eliminated by the exchange or sale of as many pure-bred Holstein sires. Although the first stop on Monday, August 1, was at Chesaning, it remained for four Saginaw township men to procure the "gift sire" on an even trading basis at Saginaw. These growers, John Dibel, John McLean, Walter Mannion and John Horgan, had formed a bull association and in return for a scrub animal received a pure-bred bull. Two other bulls were sold outright at Saginaw, one of them to a bull association headed by Martin Johnson, which has been in existence for two years, and the other to John Schoenheit.

At Chesaning, the first stop, interest was keen and the visit of the better sire train resulted in crystallizing sentiment for a condensary. An outside concern is understood to be ready to erect a building at a cost of \$150,000, provided it is guaranteed the milk supply from 6,000 cows in the surrounding country. The required number of cows is already available, it is said. Some definite action in the near future is likely.

Stimulation of milk production in the area south of Bay City so as to increase the supply available for Detroit was the chief aim of leaders in charge of the train as it traveled through Oakland, Lapeer, Tuscola and Bay counties during the following days last week. The product from this area is for the most part retained as raw milk for Detroit consumption, while dairymen north of Bay City sell their milk to creameries and cheese factories. Towns visited in the counties named were Rochester, Oxford, Lapeer, Otter Lake, Millington, Vassar, Caro and Reese.

Everywhere the train was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Many farmers expressed regret that only Holstein bulls were being disposed of, but they were assured that in the future animals of other breeds will be available provided breeding associations will get behind similar projects.

In the demonstrations of the M. A. C. pure-bred cattle carried on the train the contrast between the performance of Johanna Mutual Girl, a pure-bred animal, and that of the red cow representing the average in the state attracted much attention. Johanna Mutual Girl, according to records kept at M. A. C., produced more than 20,000 pounds of milk in a year, while the red cow and all other average cows in Michigan produced only 4,000 pounds of milk.

The "crew" of the train as it left Lansing included: H. W. Norton, director of the state bureau of animal industry; Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy husbandry department at M. A. C.; W. H. Hill, agriculturist for the Michigan Central lines; G. C. MacDonald, of Bay City, trainmaster representing the Michigan Central; A. C. Baltzer and J. A. Waldron, extension specialists in dairying; E. J. Leenhouts, of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, and Mrs. Louise M. Campbell, state leader of home demonstration agents, assisted by Miss Grace Holtrop. Thomas F. Marston, secretary of the Northeast Michigan Development Bureau, also traveled as far as Saginaw.

At each stop the men were invited first to listen to the talks given in the lecture car by Professor Reed, Mr. Baltzer and Mr. Waldron, and at the same time the women were looking over the exhibits showing proper care of milk and the variety of ways in which it may be consumed. A suggested menu utilizing a quart of milk

for one day for a boy of twelve was a feature.

The tour of the better sire train is the first of its kind anywhere in the United States, according to Mr. Hill, agriculturist for the railroad. Never before has such an ambitious attempt been made to place pure-bred sires within easy reach of dairymen in remote sections and never before have so many important organizations cooperated in so difficult an undertaking.

### COOPERATION NOT SOCIALISM.

THE U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is neither socialistic or bolshevistic—rather it is the result of a long-standing desire on the part of grain producers to build a national cooperative marketing machine. It is founded on existing laws, asks no special legislation, and most certainly will not "burn surpluses to maintain prices," said C. H. Gustafson, of Lincoln, Nebraska, president of the new farmer-owned and farmer-controlled national cooperative grain marketing organization, in an address Thursday, August 4, before the Lansing Kiwanis Club at a luncheon.

"Simply stated, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., plans to put the farmer in a position where he can follow his crop beyond the borders of his own farm and keep for himself the full market value of his grain, less only handling charges. We submit that such a plan is not a menace to the public welfare, as charged by the grain exchanges in their present determined effort to propagandize farmers' cooperative marketing organizations out of existence."

"Opponents of our movement," continued Mr. Gustafson, "are trying to convince grain producers that there is no difference between cooperative marketing and socialism and socialism or state ownership of industry. No man with average intelligence can fail to see the difference, for it is as obvious as is day from night."

"Under the socialistic plan private capital is, in effect, confiscated, to be used in fostering state-owned industry. An individual is obliged to support such a program whether he is interested in it or not."

"Nothing of the kind is found in the plan of cooperative marketing, under which the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is organized. While only farmers and their elevators can become members, those who do not wish such affiliation need not join nor can they be forced to do so."

Mr. Gustafson's address was a reply to one made before the same club two weeks ago by R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, chairman of the Grain Dealers' National Associations' committee which with a fund of \$250,000 is charged with the task of actively opposing development of the U. S. Grain Growers' plan, according to Mr. Gustafson. Mr. Mansfield charged that the plan was socialistic and that the farmers "would burn grain and produce in surplus rather than be beat in getting the price."

Mr. Gustafson attacked the grain exchanges' campaign opposition, declaring that it would be more fair for the exchanges to explain their own methods of operation and force the cooperative marketing idea to either succeed or fail on a competitive basis rather than to rely upon what he termed "misrepresentations and half-truths not to say absolute falsehoods."

### GENERAL CROP SUMMARY.

CROP conditions for the week ending July 30 are in reports received by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, from its field statisticians in the different states.

Corn.—The corn crop is maturing unusually early and a good yield is generally expected. Some damage from the drought and heat is reported, especially to early corn and corn planted on the lighter soils. Recent rains have relieved the drought in some areas, but rain is badly needed in many sections of the central or leading corn-producing states. The condition of the crop throughout the northern states is quite promising, and growth is well advanced.

Wheat.—Threshing of winter wheat is making good progress and harvesting is nearly finished. Yields are generally reported to be about average although many poor yields and much light shriveled grain is reported. Some damage to grain in the shock, due to rain, is reported in Nebraska. Fall plowing has commenced in some sections.

The harvesting of spring wheat is nearly completed in the north central states and threshing is in progress; yields are generally unsatisfactory. Conditions are more favorable in the far western states, although some damage, due to drought, is reported.

Oats.—Harvesting of the oat crop is nearing completion in the eastern and north central states and threshing is in full progress. The crop has been damaged greatly by the heat and the drought and both yield and quality are generally reported as poor. Many fields will be cut for hay and some will not be cut at all. Conditions in the far western states are somewhat better although some areas are beginning to need rain.

Potatoes.—The crop of Irish potatoes has been damaged severely by the long continued heat and drought although recent rains will greatly benefit the crop in many sections. The yield of early potatoes, however, and the stand of late potatoes have both been considerably damaged, especially in the central belt states. A few late potatoes are still being planted.

Fruits.—The apple crop is developing quite favorably in the far western states, but on the whole the crop is small. Pear shipments are at their height in California, and canning of peaches is general throughout the state. The blackberry and raspberry crops throughout the country were generally cut considerably by the heat and drought.

Live Stock, Hay and Pastures.—The condition of live stock is generally very favorable, and little disease is reported. Some hog cholera is reported in Wisconsin, and pinkeye has developed among horses in some sections of Indiana. Due to the shortage of hay, many cows are being sold in the north-eastern part of the New York.

## Automobile Insurance

\$813,645.25 Paid in Claims

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company has paid over \$813,645.25 for claims since organization, having adjusted over 6,000. The Company carries a surplus of \$125,069.24 in addition to an office building and equipment.

Every automobile owner needs automobile insurance. The good roads and increased number of automobiles account for the increasing number of claims each year. It is important to insure in a company that has sufficient surplus to stand the shock of serious claims. The Company is now paying out about 200 claims per month.

Why insure in a small company when you can insure in the largest company, able to give you service and pay all claims promptly.

Write:

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### HOGS

Berkshire spring pigs, either sex, \$10, \$12 and \$15 according to age. Also fall gilts and yearling sows. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

**Brookwater Duroc Jerseys**  
FALL BOARS OPEN GILTS

All of the right type and the best of breeding. Prices reasonable.

Mail orders a Specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
H. W. Mumford, Owner J. B. Andrews, Mgr.

Cows bred for spring litters all sold. Have some choice gilts bred for Aug. litters, also some Sept. boars for sale. Clyde Fisher, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

**Leonard Farm** BIG TYPE P. O. boar pigs at weaning time, \$25 from Mich. Champion herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write. E. R. LEONARD, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

**Big Type Poland Chinas** at lowest prices. Both sows and gilts. sex, all ages, and bred G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

L. T. P. C. few choice bred gilts sired by T's Clansman L. Mich's 1920 Gd. Cham. bred to Smooth Buster 1st Jr. yearling 1920. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

**L. T. P. C.** Nothing for sale at present. Thanks to my customers. W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

**Baby Boars \$10.** Reg. Poland Chinas 2 mos. old. Satisfaction guaranteed, photos free. Fernwood Farm, R. 3, Evart, Mich.

**Hampshire** bred gilts now ready for Aug and Sept. farrow; spring and fall boar pigs at a bargain. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

**Pine Grove Hampshires**

Bred sows all sold. We are offering 100 spring pigs of excellent breeding and quality. Either sex, order early. GEO. COUPAR & SONS, Marlette, Mich.

**FOR SALE YORKSHIRE GILTS** bred for Sept. farrowing. WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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**INGLESIDE SHROPSHIRE**

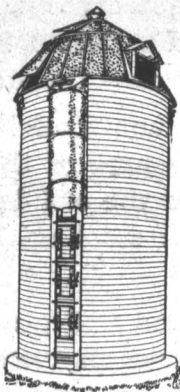
During the past 30 years Ingleside Farm has produced over a 1000 Shropshires of sustained excellence, but never before have we been able to present to our ever-widening circle of satisfied customers such an attractive offering of Shropshires of all ages.

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## Eggs

Our trade on fancy poultry farm eggs is increasing daily. Therefore we are in a position to pay liberal premiums above the Chicago market for fine new laid stock. We solicit your shipments. Ship via Express. **AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE COMPANY.** 2034 Howard St., Detroit, Mich.

Experimental data from a 10-year experiment on wheat shows that fertilized wheat made an aver-

age test of 59 pounds per bushel as compared to only 53 pounds per bushel for unfertilized wheat



## Grow No. 1 wheat and make more money

**Y**OU wouldn't send a scrawny, half-fed steer to market and expect it to bring top prices. Then why send shriveled, half-fed wheat? Why not fatten the wheat as you would fatten the steer?

Fatten your wheat—by giving it the plant food it needs during growth and maturity. The soil furnishes part of the elements required. Fertilizer furnishes the elements the soil lacks—and this assures an abundant root growth, ample stooling, healthy stalks, well-filled heads and plump grains.

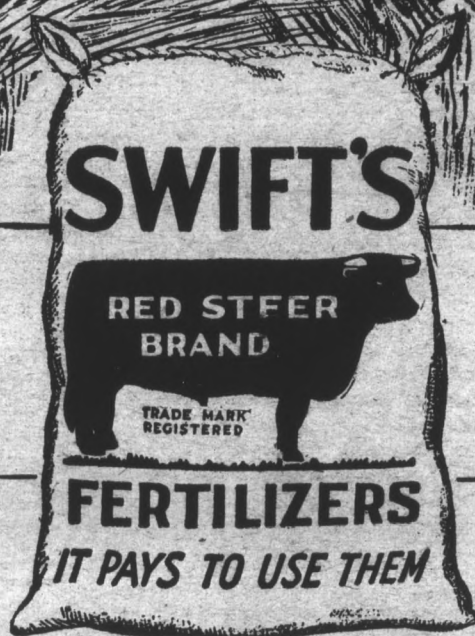
Experiments conducted by the Agricultural Colleges of the leading winter wheat states have conclusively shown an average increase in yield of *80 bushels of better quality wheat for each ton of fertilizer used.*

Grow No. 1 wheat—and make more money. Use fertilizer liberally. Use high analysis fertilizers—they mean more plant food for your money.

Buy Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers—containing 14% or more of plant food. Order at once from the local Swift dealer or our nearest sales division.

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*Dealers who are now selling or could sell fertilizer should write for our proposition. Your territory may be open.*



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Our expense for labor, bags, etc., is the same for each ton of fertilizer shipped regardless of the number of pounds of plant food in that ton.

The more pounds of plant food we put in a ton of fertilizer, the less this expense is per pound of plant food.

This saving is yours when you buy Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, containing 14% or more of plant food.

While we sell many brands, we particularly recommend Swift's Champion Wheat and Corn Grower, analyzing 2% ammonia, 12% available phosphoric acid and 2% potash, because this brand contains, in right proportion, the three vital plant food elements your wheat crop needs.

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