

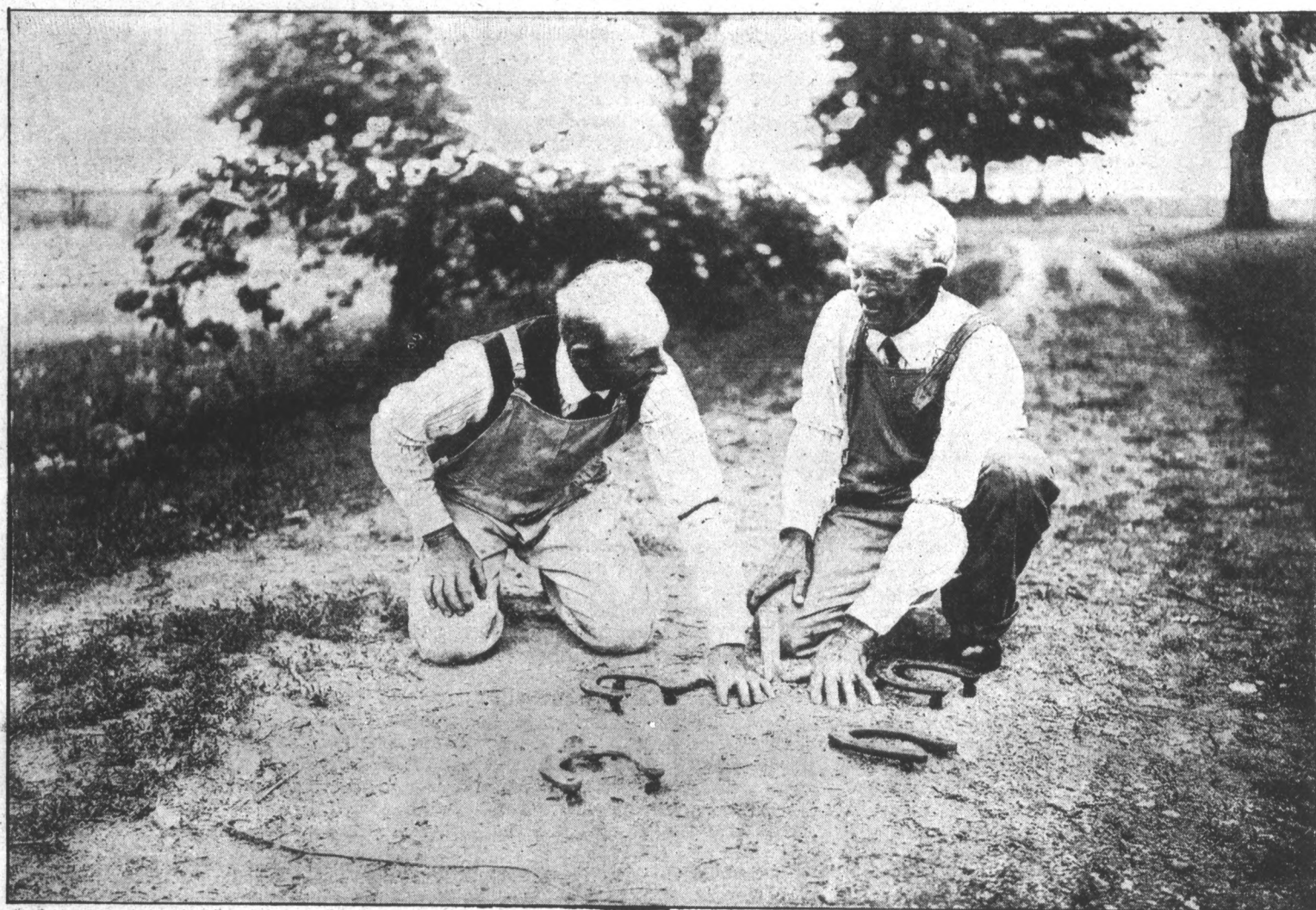
# MICHIGAN FARMER

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## What Will the Decision Be?

**T**HE final decision arrived at by both these quoit enthusiasts was that the play should stand a tie. This, however, did not agree with the original opinion of either of the men. One held fast to the idea that his shoe appeared to be just a fraction of an inch closer to the peg than did the shoe of his opponent, while the other was equally positive that he should be given the count. But both players felt that their friendship and the game were worth more than any advantage which might come from insisting on the credit of that particular play. So they compromised and called it a tie.

And it is so in the great game of life. Many, many times there are ties or close

playing in which it is difficult to arrive at a just decision. Naturally, our eyes see the subject on the side most favorable to ourselves. These eyes are closely connected to every personal interest by a most wonderful system of telegraphic communication. Every sense responds to a call over the wire when the domains of our personal interests are invaded, and it is not surprising that we are prejudiced in our own favor. But when we insist on our own particular way it is not good for the game of life any more than it is good for a game of quoits.

And, too, in the great game between classes, where there are contests between workers and capitalists, between producers and consumers, between shippers and merchants,

it is of primary importance that we keep our bearings. Every class in the game ought to remember that the contestants are, first of all, to be considered and that it is foolish to sacrifice them because of a close play. Every class should be anxious that our communities and states and the nation rise to the highest possible level of achievement, of service, and of enjoyment. To do this the rules of the game must be followed. The players must play square, the golden rule cannot be overlooked, and each class ought to allow a little for self-interest. If one class insists on getting everything which the members of the class think they should have then the game is likely to stop. It is usually necessary and wise to compromise.





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DETROIT, AUGUST 20, 1921

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Training Cooperative Workers

FARMER cooperators must take the firm position that their enterprises are sufficient in themselves to command the fullest loyalty. The greatest contribution that cooperation is going to make to future generations will be its own success and a demonstration of the capacity of farmers to establish and conduct a great business. But this contribution is dependent not alone upon the training of the directorship and management of these cooperative enterprises but perhaps to an even greater degree upon the capacity of the individual members to choose capable men for leadership and to support them at all times.

This cooperative citizenship must be trained if it is to function properly. Some of the training will be done within the cooperatives. This, however, will not, in the great majority of cases, be adequate and some provision ought to be made for intelligent drilling and instruction of the younger generation in team work, which is one of the cardinal principles in carrying on and building up cooperative institutions.

There exists, however, the necessary machinery for giving this peculiar type of training. The Grange, the Farmers' Clubs and Gleaner organizations are most suitable training camps where our youth can be prepared to meet responsibilities in cooperative organizations. Judging from the spirit exhibited at the rally at Fruit Ridge last week, the Grange is fully awake to its opportunities for service along this line and is training a rural citizenship which will not only support this new business order, but will at the same time meet the requirements of a sane and progressive program for the state and for a more complex social regime.

## Fighting Hog Cholera

HOG cholera is being reported from many sections of the country and a few cases are said to be among the herds of this state. Through the proper and timely use of good serums considerable headway has been made in the control of this dread disease. But even with the advantages of the serum treatment there remains enough of danger to the hog man to warrant calling out all the fighting strength at the

command of the individual farmer and of the community.

Dependence should not be placed upon a single line of treatment. No opportunity for the further spread of the disease should be tolerated providing it is within the power of the swine owner and of the neighbors to prevent. The isolation of herds at a distance from highways and streams, cleanliness, avoidance of mud-wallows and dark, damp quarters, the feeding of a well-balanced ration, keeping the animals free from lice, mange and worms, immunizing with a good serum, destroying carcasses by burning to ashes or by burying at least four feet under the soil, and all the other precautions recommended by the veterinarian or the county agent, should all be carefully followed.

A sign should be put up if the herd becomes infected, so that every caller may be notified that the disease is present and it is not asking too much to suggest the same thing to a neighbor should the disease reach his pens. The farmers of the community should also keep their dogs within bounds. This is one of the situations where a county can call itself blessed if it has employed a capable county agent for he can in a short time start an intelligent program that is bound to reduce the damages to the farmers and the community to a minimum. But to succeed best the county agent needs the fullest cooperation of every individual farmer.

## Market Plan of Stock Men

Committee of Fifteen Makes Report

THE Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen announced the major features of its plan for the establishment of producer-owned and controlled live stock commission companies at the close of its last session held in Chicago on August 10-11. Some of the lesser details are still to be worked out in future meetings of the committee.

President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been authorized by the committee to call a conference of representatives of the producers to ratify the plan, the date of the conference to be sometime between October 15 and November 1.

The plan involves the establishment at each of the terminal markets where conditions justify a producers' commission association and a producers' stocker and feeder company. The commission association will be incorporated and under the control of a board of directors of from five to nine members who will select the manager and other employees.

Membership will consist of both cooperative shipping associations and individuals who in all cases must be bona fide live stock producers. The shipping associations will pay a larger membership fee than an individual but a smaller fee per individual member.

The board of directors of the terminal commission association will be elected annually by the members who will vote by districts. The number of votes allowed to each district will be proportionate to the amount of live stock shipped to the terminal association during the preceding year. State lines will not be observed but rather the natural shipping territory surrounding each terminal. Members so located that their live stock is consigned to various markets at different times, depending upon prices offered, may have a voice in the management of the commission associations at several points.

Membership is universal; that is, a member of one terminal association can ship to another terminal if he so desires and obtain all the advantages of membership.

The producer's stocker and feeder

## Guiding the Forces of Nature

rejection may be made to contribute to his wants and to change monotonous labor to an inspiring, healthful and intelligent work. For example, to such a farmer the many opportunities which are present for changing potential plant-foot into that which is available and for adding nitrogenous and vegetable material to the soil, are quickly seen and taken advantage of.

Nature's attempts in every possible way to clothe the fields and the wilderness with vegetation. In doing this the plants selected by her to cover soils and latitudes which vary widely in composition, seem almost invariably adapted to the particular nook which each occupies. Yet with this lesson apparent on every side how many are the tillers of the soil who studiously attempt to plant economic plants in suitable environments?

It is the wise farmer who does this, and if it is for man to have dominion over all things he ought further not to complain too bitterly when he meets with failure, but rather he should set himself to the task of learning how he may direct with greater accuracy nature's agents to the end that he may better insure more definite and satisfactory results from his labor.

THAT farmer is wise indeed who observes and understands that the silent forces of nature by proper control and di-

## News of the Week

Wednesday, August 10.

GOVERNOR SMALL, of Illinois, is put under arrest on an embezzlement charge, after the sheriff keeps a long vigil at the state capitol.—A report of the Visiting Housekeepers' Association indicates that a family of five can live on \$134.31 a month. The actual experiences of many show that it cannot be done.—A North Carolina preacher says it is no longer a question of "how does the other half live,"—it is "how does the other eighty-five per cent live?"—Butchers agree that people should eat the cheaper cuts of meat in order to bring lower prices.—The governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank says ample credit will be available to finance crops.

Thursday, August 11.

SIXTEEN indicted members of the Detroit Wholesale Produce Association deny conspiracy to limit markets and assert they were only protecting "legitimate retailers."—The war department has ordered the abandonment of seven war camps in this country by September 1.—Over a million and a half members of railroad brotherhoods have voted to strike against the wage cuts.—Recent rains have put out the forest fires around Escanaba.—Trolley service in Saginaw and Bay City has ceased because the traction company has gone into bankruptcy.—Bitter fighting between Albanians and Serbs along the Drina River caused destruction of ten Serbian villages.

Friday, August 12.

UNITED STATES prisoners in Russia have been released by the Soviet government.—President Harding's father, aged seventy-six years, married a nurse, Miss Alice Severns, aged fifty-two years, at Monroe, Michigan.—The government has received several bids for the Muscle Shoals plant since Henry Ford made his bid.—Major-General Leonard Wood has been appointed governor-general of the Philippines by President Harding.—A thief, who ransacked the Willard library at Battle Creek, was kind enough to leave a box of chocolates on the librarian's desk.—Mrs. Wm. Teeter was instantly killed by lightning near West Branch, Michigan. She was the mother of eighteen children, among them being four pairs of twins.

Saturday, August 13.

THE secretary of labor has permitted the admission of Canadian farm laborers to work on Chippewa county farms in August and September. The movement was sponsored by Chippewa farmers who claimed they could not get harvest help in the United States.—President Harding has appointed Secretary of State Hughes to represent this country in the coming peace parley.—A detachment of seventy-five well-armed state police fail to stop the rum-runners entering from Canada.—Overseer Volivvia of Zion City renews his attacks on religious organizations other than those of the Dowleism faith.—Two thousand boys and girls compete at the Detroit Recreation Department's Field Day at Belle Isle.—A Chicago diamond wholesaler lost \$100,000 worth of diamonds on a Pullman sleeper of the Twentieth Century Limited.

Sunday, August 14.

ONE hundred persons were killed when a government powder magazine exploded at Hiroshima, Japan.—American washing machine manufacturers start an educational campaign and will publish text books on washing clothes.—Babe Ruth knocks his forty-third home-run for the season.—The strength of the United States army is now 155,000.—Ex-Kaiser William of Germany gets so many requests for financial assistance that he has had a circular letter printed for reply.—Astronomists state that the earth passed through the tail of a comet Monday night, August 3.—Acting Secretary of Navy Roosevelt has ordered an inventory of all naval property as a basis of the navy's economy program.

Monday, August 15.

IF congress postpones action on anti-beer legislation, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon states he will legalize the manufacture and sale of real beer for medicinal purposes.—A Port Jervis, New York, man asks a doctor to locate his heart then steps into an adjoining room and kills himself.—DeValera, Irish republican leader, spurns Lloyd George's peace terms.—For the first time in history, Michigan tuberculosis death rate has dropped below eighty per one hundred thousand population.

(Continued on page 171).



# Sweet Clover Hits the Spot

*This Crop is Gaining in Favor with Michigan Farmers*

By Howard C. Rather

*Extension Specialist in Farm Crops.*

TESTIMONY of a great many Michigan farmers indicates a growing popularity for sweet clover. The old objection that live stock will not eat it is being disproved time and again by actual experience. "My horses push June grass hay to one side and eat sweet clover in preference," said a northern Michigan farmer. "I have never had trouble with getting my stock to eat it," said another. "I pasture it and feed it for hay and the cattle always clean it up in good shape."

A Huron county farmer believes it to be the best pasture crop for that section. A half-acre lot seeded in July, 1920, was pastured from October 15 till it froze up. This spring a cow was turned on as soon as growth started and there has been more than enough pasture for her ever since—all this when other pastures were suffering severely because of the drought.

In another four acre field seeded with rye in the spring of 1920, part of the stand killed out due to heaving and spring frost injury. Still this field yielded better than a ton of good-looking hay to the acre, with good hay at a premium.

Another Huron county farmer, Mr. William Krohm, of Elkton, writing on July 5 says: "I have twelve acres of sweet clover this year that I am using for pasture. It has been carrying fourteen head of cattle and three colts and for the past week I have been turning my six work horses on in addition. All the stock is doing well and they have pasture in plenty while other pastures in the community are all drying up."

In going over Michigan this season one most noticeable condition has been the dried-up pastures and an ex-

ceedingly short hay crop. Field after field would hardly pay for the cutting. Hundreds of acres were just mediocre. The drought had done its work. Yet farmers who were growing sweet clover or alfalfa had an abundance of hay in spite of the dry weather.

"Sweet clover is the backbone of my farming system," said Clark U. Haire, of West Branch. Mr. Haire has had remarkable success in getting his crops to grow on real light land. We were walking through a field of Rosen rye which should yield fully thirty bushels to the acre. "It is the sweet clover," said Mr. Haire. "I had heard of its use as a soil improver so I seeded it here. The next June I got a fair hay crop though I cut it rather too low and killed out part of my stand. In spite of this there was a heavy growth of top to plow under for the rye and this is the best crop the field has ever raised."

Its drought resistance, its ability to produce on lighter lands, the abundance of high-quality forage or green manure it produces when properly handled—these are the characteristics which give sweet clover its merit. Like all other crops it requires the right sort of care and effort if it is to be grown successfully.

It is a fairly common occurrence to find a seeding of sweet clover growing only where the wheels of the drill packed the soil. This emphasizes the first essential in getting a good stand, that of having a firm, well-packed seed bed. Particles of soil must be close together to give the tiny root something to feed from and to bring up the

moisture necessary to start germination.

Lime is another essential. While perhaps not quite so sensitive to sour soils as alfalfa, still on soils with a tendency toward acidity sweet clover responds freely to applications of lime. In the Thumb district sweet clover has been spreading more widely than alfalfa, because it is less susceptible to injury from a lack of drainage. Most Thumb soils are naturally well supplied with lime, however, so additions as a rule, are not necessary. In general acid soils should receive an application of two tons of finely ground limestone or its equivalent per acre.

Where soils have not grown sweet clover or alfalfa previously, inoculation is necessary. One of the chief benefits derived from sweet clover is the nitrogen which the bacteria on its roots take from the air and change to nitrates available for plant food. Inoculation insures the presence of those bacteria. The same culture answers the purpose for either alfalfa or sweet clover. A twenty-five-cent bottle from the Bacteriology Department of the Michigan Agricultural College is sufficient to inoculate a bushel of seed. Full instructions accompany each bottle.

Sweet clover seed may come in three forms, unhulled, hulled but not scarified, and scarified. Scarification consists of blowing the seed over sand paper to make the seed coat thinner. This increases the speed and percentage of germination. Scarified seed is ordinarily used at the rate of twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, unscarified

at fifteen to eighteen pounds, and unhulled at twenty-two to twenty-four pounds.

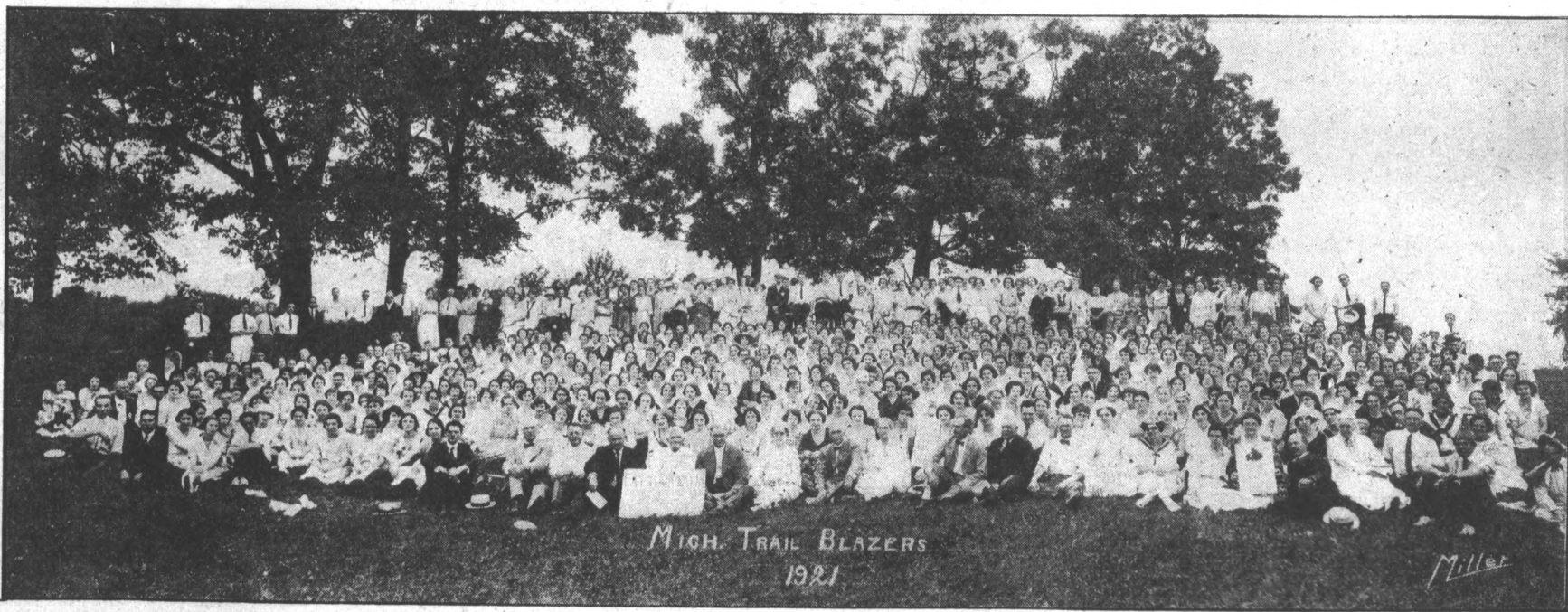
Most Michigan farmers make their sweet clover seedings in the spring. Seeding on rye or winter wheat at the last snow fall, harrowing seed in or seeding across the grain rows with a four-inch drill later when the ground will carry implements, seeding with oats, barley, or peas, all of these are more or less common practices. On the heavier lands sweet clover sometimes grows so rapidly as to interfere with oats or barley if seeded with them. In that case it may be seeded two weeks later than the grain crops.

Time and height of cutting are of vital importance. During the past season the writer has seen field after field killed out because the mower bar cut under the new buds which, in the second season, appear in the axels of the lower leaves. The longer the sweet clover is left to stand the higher it will be necessary to cut it in order to get a second crop. It makes the best grade of hay when cut just before the blossoming period. At this time if the mower bar is set on shoes which raise it up seven to nine inches it will clear the new buds and permit a second growth. This second crop may be used for seed, pasture or green manure.

The experience of Mr. Clayton Eby, of Elkton, Michigan, indicates something of what may be expected from sweet clover as a hay and seed crop. Mr. Eby says: "I had about nine acres of sweet clover on some light land, the poorest on my farm. From this piece I cut enough hay to feed my four work horses all winter and I threshed twenty-eight bushels of seed from the second crop. At \$9.00 per

(Continued on page 168).

## Rural Teachers Organize "The Michigan Trail Blazers"



WITH the reorganizing and enlarging of its rural education department the State Normal School at Ypsilanti is making a big effort this summer to place the rural educational system of Michigan on a par with the standards of states now recognized as leaders in this field.

M. S. Pittman, Ph.D., of Columbia University, specialist in rural education, has been appointed head of the reorganized department. "In rural education only," says Dr. Pittman, "Michigan is far behind many states in an educational way. To bring our standards up to the leaders we must make our rural schools as efficient and as attractive to teachers as any other

branch of the school system. The best plan by which this can be accomplished is the consolidation plan, where several country schools are joined into one. This plan has been tried with marked success in sparsely settled districts, such as North Dakota, and we believe the idea can be worked out in this state to its greatest perfection."

"Michigan, it seems to me, is ripe today for a great advance in rural education and it is our hope that the rural department of the Normal School will be of valuable assistance in that direction."

A rural education club, "The Michigan Trail Blazers," has been organ-

ized in the school and boasts of six hundred and five members who are pledged to carry the enthusiastic spirit of the rural department to every section of the state. This club held its first picnic this week, when nearly seven hundred people gathered to hear the speakers who set forth the ideals and aspirations of the new department. Faculty members were in hearty accord with the plans of the club, and spoke most favorably of the attempts which are being made to arouse interest in this branch.

President McKenny, of the Normal School, promised to back the new department to the limit, "because," he said, "we can have the finest rural ed-

ucation system in the country, and we are not going to be content with anything less than that."

Dr. Pittman also spoke, telling the aims of the club, which he characterized in brief as "a determination to make the rural school worthy of the big and efficient teacher."

The "Trail Blazers" is probably the largest organization of its kind in the country, numbering among its members teachers from every county in Michigan and from five other states. Leaders are planning a program for the fall term by which they hope to place the society among the really active forces behind the campaign for rural school betterment.



# LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## PACKER CONTROL BILL PASSES.

**T**HE packer control bill and the Capper-Tincher grain market control bill were given their finishing vote in congress on August 9. The packer bill passed the house in its final form on that date, and the Capper-Tincher bill passed the senate, as amended by the senate committee on agriculture, practically all amendments having the approval of interested members of the house who had been consulted. The coincidence of both of these fundamental bills on the farmers' legislative program gaining approval on the same date, makes this one of the red letter days in agricultural legislation, not only of this year, but perhaps of the past decade.

The packer control bill goes direct to the President for his approval, and so general is the approval and confidence in this measure, that it is probable that before this is printed it will be signed and in effect.

## TO DISCUSS SOYBEAN INTERESTS.

**S**EVERAL hundred farmers and agricultural leaders from southern Michigan are expected to respond to the invitation of Professor Wallace E. Hanger, of Ohio State University, to attend a big soybean field meeting which will be held on the Johnson Seed Farms at Stryker, Ohio, in Williams county on September 9. Stryker is about thirty miles south of Hillsdale, Michigan. Observation of the use of soybeans on the Johnson farms will constitute most of the program.

A list of speakers from several

neighboring colleges and universities is announced. Among them are Prof. J. F. Cox and C. R. Megee, of M. A. C. Others are Prof. Nicholas Schmitz, of Pennsylvania; Prof. W. L. Burlison, of Illinois; Prof. L. F. Graber, of Wisconsin; Prof. M. L. Fisher, of Indiana; Dean Alfred Vivian, of Ohio; Prof. F. S. Wilkins, of Iowa, and a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The invitation to Michigan people has been given a hearty second by E. F. Johnson, owner of the farm.—H.

## GRASSHOPPER LOSING GROUND.

**A**LTHOUGH the grasshopper has transferred his attentions from the lower to the upper peninsula of Michigan and is cutting a wide swath across the upper peninsula from Chippewa to Houghton counties, nevertheless his natural enemies are gaining headway and it is only a question of time before the problem will be solved at least temporarily.

"Grasshoppers, plentiful in the lower peninsula for several years, are according to schedule, disappearing," says Prof. R. H. Pettit, head of the entomology department at M. A. C., "owing to the presence of natural enemies. In the course of time the latter so depletes the ranks of the grasshoppers that the natural enemies die off for lack of food and the grasshoppers have another opportunity to multiply."

Two of these natural enemies appear as the most promising. In the lower peninsula the blister beetle, which develops in eggs of the grasshopper, is prevalent, and the situation is improving most in regions that have

been longest infested. Even in the upper peninsula, where grasshoppers have combined with the drouth to ruin a large portion of the hay and cereal crops, they are facing inroads by a worm (gordius) commonly known as hairsnake, which makes its home in the abdominal cavity of the grasshopper during part of its existence, spending the remainder of its time in water.

But because of the amount of cut-over land where the pests may multiply unmolested, the task of fighting them in the upper peninsula is particularly difficult.—H.

## HIGHWAY LEGISLATION DELAYED.

**T**HE senate committee on post offices and post roads has reached an agreement on highway legislation and voted to report out a bill which is a fair compromise between the Townsend bill now before the senate, and the Dowell bill which has been passed by the house. A number of reports have been printed in various papers that the Dowell bill has passed the senate. This is not the fact. The bill was only referred to the post offices and post roads committee. The new bill will carry an appropriation of \$50,000,000 and provide for a federal highway commission to take over the powers and duties which are now lodged with the bureau of public roads of the department of agriculture. The bill will provide that the federal aid hereafter provided must be expended on a system of roads which is to be established by the state highway commissioners with the approval and consent of the federal highway commission.

The chief requirement of this "system" is that it shall follow the principle laid down in the Dowell bill, shall include approximately seven per cent of the highways of each state of which four and seven-tenths shall be primary roads of interstate significance and three and seven-tenths secondary roads tributary to the primary roads.

## PACKERS ASK FOR PERMIT TO RESUME SHIPMENT OF FRUIT.

**A**NNOUNCEMENT is made from the office of Attorney-General Daugherty that he will ask the district court for a modification in the packer decree entered into last year by representatives of the Big Five and Attorney-General Palmer to permit the packers to resume their business in the transportation and marketing of fruits. It is understood that the attorney-general has been urged to ask for this modification by the representatives of the citrus growers of California. G. Harold Powell of Los Angeles, manager of the California Citrus Growers' Cooperative Association has been in the city this week and while no announcement is made, it is understood that this has been his principal business here. Fruit growers in many other sections are interested in this and numerous requests have been made before to permit the packers to put their refrigerator transportation equipment back into the fruit trade. There is all the more reason that this should be done now that the packer control bill has been passed and the control of this business would be lodged in the hands of the secretary of agriculture.

# ACTIVITIES OF FARM BUREAUS

*Latest News From Local, State and National Organizations*

## SEED DEPARTMENT AGAIN BUSY

**A**FTER a summer that was far from lethargic, the State Farm Bureau seed department is picking up rush season speed in taking care of the early requirements for fall seedings. Rosen rye, Red Rock wheat, and vetch lead the field at present. Much Michigan wheat and Rosen rye is being sold outside the state.

Recently the seed department wrote to county agents in nine middle west states, setting forth the merits of Rosen rye, Red Rock wheat and Michigan vetch. The response has been strong and great quantities of Michigan seed are going to other states to make new production records.

## ADDRESS MANY MEETINGS.

**P**RESIDENT NICOL and Secretary Brody, of the State Farm Bureau have addressed scores of farm bureau audiences this summer as well as many other gatherings of rural folk. No county farm bureau picnic is deemed complete without having one or the other present, according to the requests for their presence. During the week of August 8, Mr. Brody spent four days in the upper peninsula where on August 10-11 he spoke before the upper peninsula county agents and farm bureau delegates from the upper peninsula counties. August 17-18 he attends the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange at Cadillac, spending the remainder of that period at farm bureau picnics in Wexford, Cheboygan and Gratiot counties. Mr. Nicol spoke at a number of southern Michigan points last week.

## WANT A REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

**E**NDORSEMENT of the action of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation to bring about a conference of all organized agricultural and commercial interests for the purpose of seeking a general reduction in all freight rates has been given by the executive committee of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Contending that present freight rates are excessive, have defeated their own purpose by decreasing the railroads' business and thereby decreasing returns, the Iowa Federation charges that present rates have re-

sulted in absolute prevention of the movement of large quantities of agricultural products because the transportation and necessary handling costs have absorbed in many instances the entire amount received at market for many commodities. In other cases the return has been so small as to make shipment of certain agricultural commodities highly unprofitable.

In the light of recent reductions in operating costs, made by the railroads through wage readjustments and other economies, the Iowa Federation contends that such reduction in operating expenditures justify and demand a corresponding decrease in the cost of transportation. Valuations upon which the railroads are now authorized under the interstate commerce commission ruling to establish freight rates were declared to be not actual valuations and that rates based on such valuations were unjust and almost confiscatory.

## A CONTINUOUS WOOL POOL SERVICE.

**P**POOLING wool will continue indefinitely throughout the 1921 season, according to announcement from the State Farm Bureau wool department. Even after sackers have visited the local grading stations and have prepared the wool for market, farmers will be able to consign wool to state headquarters at Lansing, to arrive at the same time the sacked graded wool is moved, says the farm bureau. Instructions have been given that wool sacks will be sent farmers desiring

them and they may send their wool along with the sacked graded wool or ship direct to farm bureau headquarters. The fifty per cent cash advance on the value of the graded wool will continue but will be figured at Lansing when the wool is graded.

The farm bureau now has three representatives touring the state, making arrangements for exhibits at the various fairs and locating local distributing points for farm bureau virgin wool fabrics. Another representative is visiting the great clothing mills of the east.

Thirty cents a pound import duty on wool, scoured basis, instead of the proposed twenty-five cents per pound duty, limited by a thirty-five per cent ad valorem rider, is what the nation's wool growers, meeting at American Farm Bureau Federation headquarters in Chicago, August 2, have asked of congress. The request was embodied in a resolution sent to the finance committee of the senate. The wool growers said that the twenty-five per cent rider of the present tariff draft would reduce the twenty-five cent duty to three or four cents, based on the present value of wool, and that the present rates of exchange would nullify even that scant protection. Michigan will represent the wool growing industry before the senate finance committee when the wool hearing comes up. It is declared by the wool growers that passage of the present proposed wool tariff would ruin the American industry.

Carloads of Michigan wool are now going from the state pool to five mills making fabrics and blankets for the State Farm Bureau wool department.



Secretary Brody in His New Farm Bureau Suit.



## Our Service Department

### MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.

I would like to know the law as to a wife's rights. We had a division of property but not a divorce. Now, can she hold a widow's right in the rest of my property, and can I sign away my property without her signature on real estate?—Reader.

Contracts of this sort are viewed with suspicion and will not be enforced if it appears that the wife has been deceived or imposed on, and at all events, are strictly construed. The dower rights of the wife would not be barred unless expressly released or very clearly intended to be. At the common law such contracts were merely void.—J. R. R.

### RYE FOR PASTURE.

I intend to seed fifteen acres with rye this fall and cut same next year, and want to use this land for pasture the following year. I would like to know whether rye will make good pasture, whether it will come up the following year, how much to sow to the acre, and when is the best time to sow. The land is clay and gravelly loam, very uneven, and has a great many stones on it.—D. K.

Rye is more frequently used than any other grain crop for pasture purposes. It is ready for pasturing earlier in the spring than other pasture crops, and owing to its vigorous habits of growth is able to withstand heavy pasturing over a comparatively long period. If used for pasture alone, rye will furnish pasture until time of ripening early in July.

The usual practice is to pasture rye sparingly for several weeks until June grass pastures will stand grazing. The live stock is then taken off the rye and the field allowed to make grain. The yields of grain are reduced to a more or less degree by pasturing, but many farmers consider that the benefits from the rye offset grain losses.

When rye is pastured until ripe, a greater growth than usual of volunteer rye may be expected the following year.

For best results in pasturing it is advisable to plant in early September, using six pecks of seed per acre. In our time of plant experiments with Rosen rye plantings made in September gave much better yields than October plantings. For pasture purposes, the earlier plantings done in September, the better.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

### SOWING RYE AND VETCH IN STANDING CORN.

I have a field of clay that I have had into corn for two years and intended to sow rye and vetch this summer, but other work came on and I was not able to keep it clean enough for that. I am wondering if I could

plow it this fall and seed to rye and vetch after the corn is cut. Clover does not do well on this piece and I wanted to lime it this spring, but could not. Sorrel does well. Would it pay to plant the vetch without liming? My farm is small and I wanted to cut out the small grains and raise corn and hay, so want to seed in the corn. The land is good and strong. Van Buren Co. E. B.

If you can go through the corn with a one-horse cultivator or with a one-horse fertilizer drill, one could sow rye and vetch in standing corn although there are many weeds. These weeds will all die down and interfere but little, if any, with the rye and vetch if you could get a good stand. None of the weeds will live over the winter. Most of them have obtained their growth and will not retard the growth of the rye and vetch.

It will be all right also for you to disc this ground up after you have harvested the corn, and sow rye and vetch then, if you can get it in during the month of September. The rye will make a splendid growth and so will the vetch if we have weather that is at all favorable at that time of the year.

Usually, clay land does not need lime very badly. It is the light sand and deep sand, that is, where the clay is far below the surface, where lime is usually needed. It would do no harm to lime the field but I am inclined to think that you could grow rye and vetch on clay soil without adding lime. I would much prefer to use acid phosphate instead of lime on this clay soil.—C. C. L.

### BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

I bought a sixteen-acre farm for which I paid \$25,000; \$1,000 cash, \$750 first mortgage, and \$750 second mortgage. The real estate men did not have the place listed, but just heard that it was for sale. They kept \$250 for commission, and they have \$750 second mortgage for commission on the place. Are real estate men allowed more than five per cent? Is there anything I can do to get back at least part of the mortgage?—Reader.

There is no rule of law governing real estate brokers' commissions other than the statute declaring that no recovery can be had for effecting a sale of real estate unless the contract for same is in writing and signed by the party to be charged. As it does not appear that the agreed price of the farm had anything to do with the commissions, or that the buyer paid any of them, the amount of the commissions and the legality of the contract of employment of the broker would seem to be quite immaterial. The buyer is merely bound to pay the agreed purchase price; what is done with the money is none of his business.—J. R. R.



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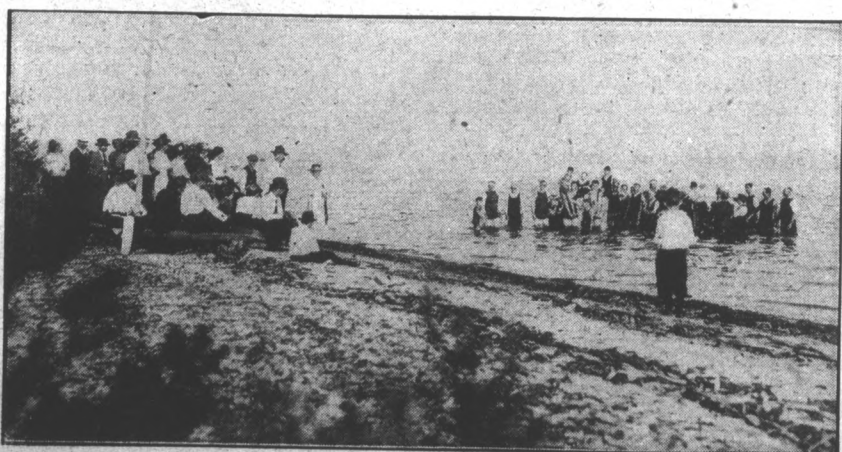
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Agricultural Gypsum  
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product, mined like coal. It is therefore cheap—yet most valuable. because it contains direct as well as indirect fertilizing power. **FertilEarth** supplies all plant life directly with sulphur and lime—the two foods that are necessary to all plants. Indirectly it supplies great quantities of nitrogen for plant absorption and acts upon soil to liberate potassium and phosphorus when present in the soil—two other valuable foods. **FertilEarth** used with manure is the cheapest and best fertilizer to be had. Prove it yourself on a small plot.

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Hercules Wall Plaster  
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Buildings"

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WHEN Nature Won't  
**FertilEarth** Will Grow  
Bumper Crops. This remark-  
able crop-increaser is a natural

# Dairy Farming

## DAIRY DEMONSTRATION TRAIN.

THE dairy demonstration train has been very successful. Community leaders in towns and cities, where the train has stopped, have shown that they are behind the effort which is being put forth to improve their locality. This cooperation is resulting in one of the biggest successes ever achieved along this line.

For the first week of the trip, Gladwin holds the record for enthusiasm and attendance. Between five hundred and one thousand people were in attendance to hear the talks and see the demonstrations. At the evening meeting at this place, the local theater was used where moving pictures, pertaining to dairying, were shown and lectures were given by members of the train. At this meeting the house was packed and many people were turned away. At the train, the following morning, a pure-bred bull, a ram and a boar were given by the business men of the town to the lucky purchaser of \$1.00 worth of merchandise.

A large crowd was in attendance at Gladwin, and the Gladwin merchants showed their intention of cooperating with Gladwin county farmers by purchasing one of the thoroughbred Holstein bulls carried on the train, also making use of the occasion to purchase a thoroughbred Shropshire ram, and a Duroc-Jersey boar. Tickets were given out, the lucky numbers being drawn from the box by Mr. Brownell, of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Mr. Samuel Nash won the registered Holstein bull, the Shropshire ram went to Mr. Norman Bergey, and Mr. Peter Sefernick was the winner of the Duroc-Jersey boar. Gladwin county farmers proved that they are in earnest in their efforts to improve their stock, by purchasing two more of the registered Holstein bulls.

Midland farmers purchased five of the thoroughbred Holsteins, and farmers in the vicinity of Mt. Forrest purchased two. A good deal of interest has been shown by the farmers at all points where the "Better Sire" train has stopped.

Although the train has been referred to as a "male" train, due to the fact that it carries and advocates better sires, it is far from being such a train. Practically as much time and space is given to domestic economy as to the live stock economy. One complete car is given over to home demonstration exhibits, emphasizing the value of milk and dairy products; while one coach is used for the home demonstration lectures. This phase of the work has attracted just as much attention and aroused as much enthusiasm as the men's part of the train. The cause of this enthusiasm, on the part of the women, is due to the wonderful message which Mrs. Campbell, state home demonstration leader, has for the women of Michigan. This manifest interest of the women has led Mrs. Campbell to believe that a train devoted to home demonstration work alone, would be a wonderful success and should be attempted in the future.

## CONDENSED MILK ADVANCES.

WHILE export demand for condensed and evaporated milk is very moderate, there is a domestic demand for those products, especially for case goods, that is very encouraging to the manufacturer. Exporters, too, are showing more than usual interest in case goods although actual orders have not been placed to any extent. On the whole, the situation is the most satisfactory that it has been for several months.

There has been a strong demand for bulk goods of all descriptions of late as a result of the extremely hot, dry weather which has prevailed which created a demand for the product as a constituent of ice cream and which, at the same time, served to curtail the production of milk. The summer has been an exceptionally satisfactory season for the ice cream manufacturer, and naturally, has resulted in the utilization of large quantities of bulk condensed and evaporated milk.

There is at present a tendency for values of all classes of evaporated and condensed milk to advance. That is a result of the increased demand, of a gradual depletion of stocks held in reserve, and of the higher asking price for whole milk that is purchased at factories. It is expected that demand for bulk goods will diminish to some extent in the near future because of prevalence of cooler weather throughout the country generally.

## CARE OF ORCHARD SOIL.

I have an old apple orchard thirty or forty years old, on clay loam soil, which has quite heavy June sod and hasn't been plowed for a good many years. Would plowing and planting to a cover crop help it and when would be the best time to plow it? The trees set close together and shade most of the ground in the summer.

Wayne Co. H. A. H.

It may be that plowing your orchard in the spring, cultivating it through the summer, and sowing it to a cover crop some time in August, would benefit it. We believe, however, that under the circumstances you would get just as good results by leaving it in June grass and cutting the grass two or three times a season and leaving it in the orchard where it falls instead of using it as hay. The objects to be obtained in the care of orchard soil are to retain the soil moisture and to make free the plant food in the soil. As your trees are close together and the ground is covered with a good June grass sod, we believe that you can get sufficient mulch to retain the soil moisture.

Whether you practice cultivating and using cover crops, or use the sod mulch, it will undoubtedly benefit your orchard to apply some nitrate of soda occasionally. Many of the orchardists in the western part of the state have had very good results from the use of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. For trees as old as yours, an application of from four to five pounds per tree is sufficient. This application should be made when the grass starts growing in the spring. You would probably get the best results by making one application each spring for several seasons. The first effect of this fertilization that you will notice will be in the ranker growth of grass. Later on you will notice that the foliage on the trees fertilized will be much greener and in a healthier condition than that of the unfertilized trees.

It may be advisable for you to prune your trees some in order to let the sunlight through. Perhaps the heads of your trees are too dense for the best results. A moderate pruning would undoubtedly help in this respect.

Of course, spraying and other good orchard practices are also very essential in getting good results from the orchard.

"Barnyard golf links" are a pretty sure sign of a happy farm or community. Pitching horseshoes is a one hundred per cent American sport.

A septic tank may save your life.

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The Kalamazoo is the only wood silo made that holds record of 30 years service without a flaw. We make both wood and tile. Special construction keeps silage in most nutritious condition; no waste. Kalamazoo Cutters are the world's standard. None better in any way.

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WOOD  
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Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir, with or without hinged doors. Best Anchoring system on the market. We can furnish one-piece staves in Pine up to 24 feet long, Fir up to 32 feet long. Prompt shipment from stock.  
Steel Roofs, Chutes, and Paints  
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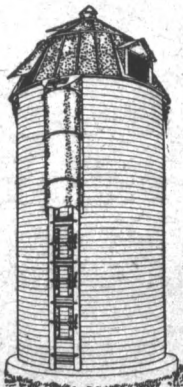
## GAS TRACTOR

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1000 Ferrets they hustle RATS and rabbits, price list free. N. A. KNAPP & SON, R. 2, New London, Ohio

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## Grangers and Campers Meet

*Have Fine Program and Splendid Time at Fruit Ridge*

THE chin-whiskered, patched trousered American farmer with ventilated straw hat, so familiar to the urbanated cartoonist, was never once seen at the homestead of Hon. George B. Horton last Sunday evening and Monday, where thousands of farm folks gathered to make the first camp in a well-planned auto trip, to hold a Grange rally, to give farm forestry deserved emphasis and incidentally to pay respect to the host, a man who has been a significant and commanding personality in the building up of Michigan agriculture.

It was estimated that there were upward of three thousand persons present at the sessions on Monday and that fully twenty-five hundred were inspired by the impressive sacred service given on Sunday evening. Of automobiles entered in the automobile tour there were over one hundred and

southeastern counties of the state should be held in conjunction with the meeting of the farmer campers on the Horton Homestead grounds.

There was a most hopeful revelation in the sacred service held under the magnificent trees of the front lawn on Sunday evening. Ministers from the local churches in the vicinity of Fruit Ridge who spoke at this session have a deep appreciation for the need of community welfare work. They are on their tiptoes to serve and they seem to have an abiding faith that the church is for all the people, that it is the greatest of institutions for the promotion of cooperation and that it is upon the principles of love and hope and honest work which pure religion is seeking to promote, that a better day will be ushered in.

Almost as sacred was the session of Monday morning, held beneath one of the most magnificent oak trees of the state, where man's relation to nature was deeply impressed by speakers and trees alike. Dr. Roth, of the University of Michigan, in his address as chairman of the session described effectively how the forests, nature's great gift to man, are too frequently given only passing consideration by the practical man and how the value of trees are too often underestimated. Regarding the lessons from the addresses of Dr. Roth, Professors Tilliston, Young, Cavanaugh, Chittenden and from the observations and estimates made in the fine woodlots of this farm, we have asked Mr. Horton to write these out in his own vigorous language for the readers of the Michigan Farmer. As soon as his copy is received it will be given publicity through these columns.

The man who has the timidity to remark, even carelessly, that while the Grange has performed a good work, its day is past, needs a jog. He is out of date and does not know the virility, the optimism and the peptomism of this farmers' organization. Old! The Grange is not old. It is just in its teens and what it has done is but a fraction of the possibilities of this needed and well-founded farmers' organization. So it seemed, at least, at the Monday afternoon rally of grangers from Lenawee and adjoining counties. The Hon. A. B. Cook, Master of the Michigan State Grange, was introduced by Mr. Horton as chairman of the session.

Mr. Cook called on M. N. Dillon, lecturer of Fruit Ridge Grange, who extolled the aesthetic and commercial advantages of the community and extended to all a most cordial welcome to avail themselves of every benefit and enjoyment there. Hon. W. A. Moore followed. He described the

(Continued on page 165).



S. J. Lowell, Master of the National Grange, said this Grange Rally was the largest he had attended this year.

sixty in which are now riding through Ohio and Pennsylvania more than six hundred tourists. The weather man must have been away on his vacation or else in unusual good humor, for the atmospheric conditions were beyond improvement.

All through the sessions the speakers could not refrain from taking advantage of the opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Horton, whose great contribution to agricultural advancement in the state and nation is generally recognized. The instrumentality through which the greater part of his work has been and is being given to the public is that nation-wide organization, the Grange. To it he has given unreservedly of time, of energy, and of funds to accomplish for the farmers of the state. It was therefore most fitting that the annual grange rally for the



The Sessions were Held on the Lawn of the Horton Homestead.

# THEY WILL BE THERE



## Greatest Premium List on Record



# MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

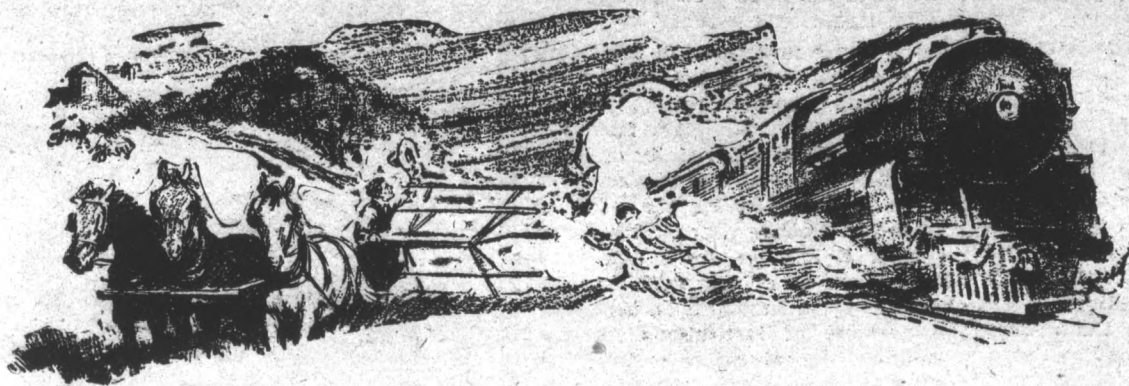
## DETROIT

10  
DAYS

Septemeber 2-11

10  
NIGHTS





## Running Farms and Running Railroads

### I

#### The Farm Under Private Ownership

Back in January, 1917, there was a farmer who had a **GOOD FARM**, which was worth \$20,000. He had good horses and live stock, with fences, buildings, wagons, plows and other implements in **GOOD REPAIR**.

In the three previous years the farmer had made a **LIVING** on this farm, and after all expenses were paid found that he had made a **PROFIT** of a little over a thousand dollars a year—a little over 5 per cent on the **VALUE** of his farm.

He had applied **SUFFICIENT FERTILIZER** each year, and his land was in good condition for **FUTURE PRODUCTION**.

### II

#### The Farm Under Government Control

But, because it was necessary to help win the war, the **GOVERNMENT TOOK POSSESSION** of this farm, held it for 26 months and promised to pay the farmer a **RENTAL** equal to what he had made in the three previous years.

[The Government **DOUBLED** the wages of the farm hands and **SHORTENED** their working hours.

It established working conditions under which it took **MANY MORE MEN** to do the **SAME WORK**, and under which, oftentimes, men were paid for work **NOT DONE**.]

But the Government **DID NOT** put on the farm the amount of fertilizer necessary. It let the fences get into **BAD REPAIR**; the roofs of some of the buildings leaked. The farm implements fell into bad repair. Nor did the Government **REPLACE** all the tools that were worn out.

The Government promised to **PAY FOR THE DAMAGES**, but up to date the farmer hasn't got all of his money, though he needs it badly to **KEEP GOING**.

### III

#### Back to Private Ownership Again

At the end of the 26 months the Government turned the farm back to its owner.

All the farmer's tools and wagons had been put indiscriminately in a pool and used on one farm or another regardless of ownership. Naturally no one had taken as good care of them as the farmer would have taken of his own implements.

At the same time the Government required the farmer to **CONTINUE WAR-TIME WAGES** and working conditions.

It would not permit him to decrease wages nor to require a better day's work without exhaustive hearings before a Government board.

The prices of his farm products had increased somewhat, but **NOT NEARLY ENOUGH** to cover increased wages and the increases in the cost of all his supplies—so that in 1920 he made just \$62 net profit on the farm which before the war was good for \$1,000 net profit.

At the same time the demand for his products began to **FALL**, and for some of them there was hardly a market at any price. Then many people began to tell the farmer that he could make money if he would **REDUCE** the prices of all his products, although on account of high wages he was already selling some of his stuff without profit, and even **BELOW COST**.

### IV

#### Parallel Case of the Railroads

This farm is **IMAGINARY**, But compare item by item and you have a true picture of the railroad situation.

Although the railroads could not earn their operating expenses and taxes in January and February, it was July 1st of this year before they could get any relief from high wages. And then there was deducted from their payroll only \$375,000,000—say **ONE-SIXTH**—of the increase of the past four years.

## Association of Railway Executives

Transportation Building  
Chicago, Ill.

61 Broadway  
New York

Munsey Building  
Washington, D.C.

*Those desiring further information on the railroad situation can secure it by addressing the offices of the Association*



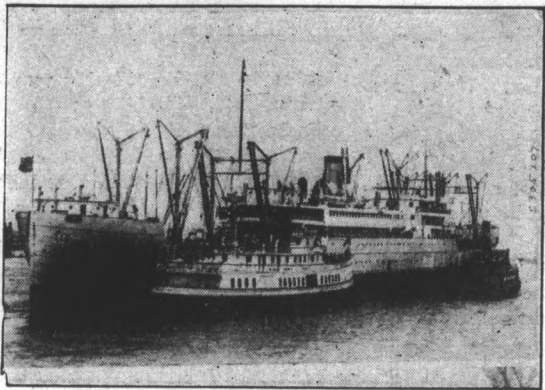
# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Hirchito, Crown Prince of Japan, makes formal visit to the Pope at the Vatican, Rome.



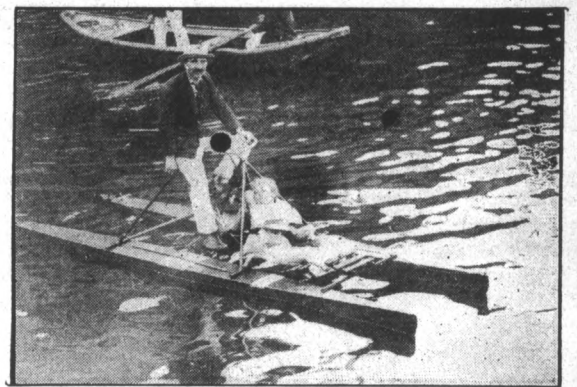
Sinn Féin leader, Arthur Griffith, is given rousing welcome by Irish Republic sympathizers in London.



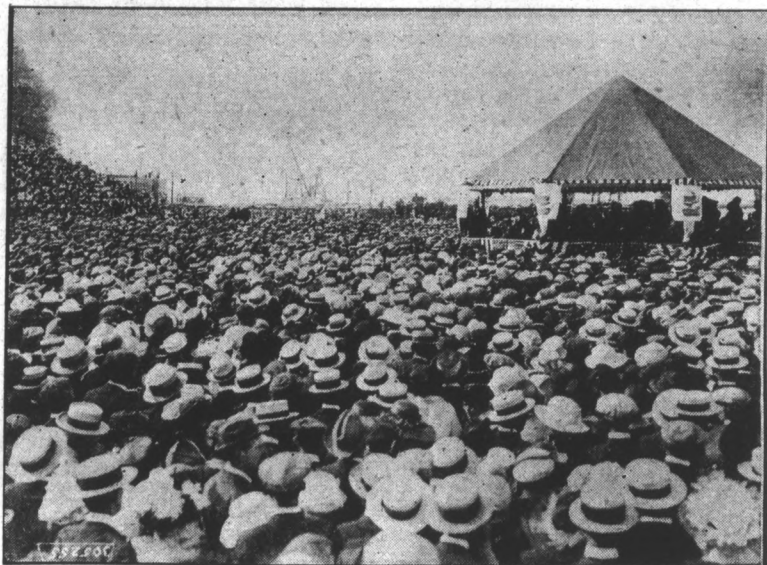
New method of transferring mails from ocean liners saves over a day in time.



"Uncle Joe" Fordney, of Michigan, father of new tariff bill.



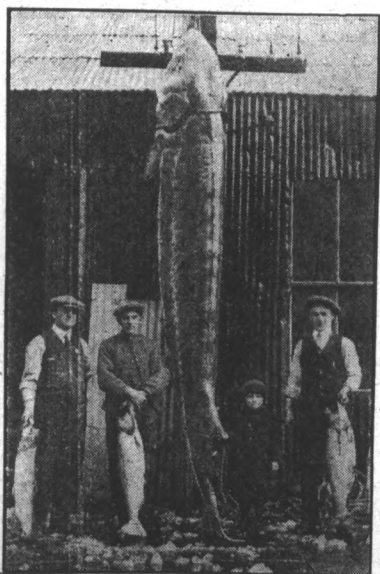
A Parisian cycle boat which shows more speed than some motor boats.



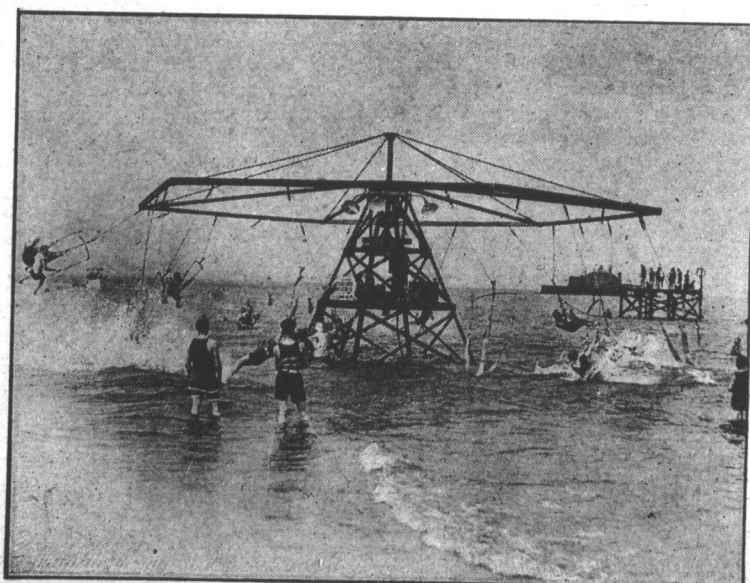
President Harding expresses hope for world peace before multitudes at Plymouth Rock celebration.



Some Turkish nationalist troopers captured by Greeks in a recent drive. An American auto is in evidence.



Sturgeon 11 ft. long and weighing 126 lbs., caught in B. C.



A water merry-go-round which ducks the patrons at each turn. It is delighting Chicago bathers.



The Japanese Empress' sister has won fame as an artist.



# THE CLAN CALL

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

## CHAPTER XXI. The Last Fight.

IT was early in the morning, and Bill Dale had just sent for Ben Littleford. The hillman hurried to the office, for he believed he knew what was in the air. He had already gone to work at the mine, and his thick beard, his face and his hands were black with the dust of coal.

"Sit down, Ben," said the general manager. "We're going to hold a council of war."

Littleford took a chair and crossed his legs.

"Is it the Ball outfit?" he drawled.

"Yes," answered the younger man, and forthwith he told the other of the news that By Heck had brought him a few days before; he had not given the matter really serious consideration until that morning. "Now," he finished, "I want to know whether you think there's any danger?"

Littleford tugged at his blackened beard and frowned.

"Bill," he said soberly, "do you rick-ollet what John Moreland told you onct about them Balls? He told ye 'at you wasn't safe, and 'at he wasn't safe, ontel they was dead and buried, didn't he? I believe he did. By Heck says the's a whole big passel o' them Nawth Ca'liner Turners; he's shore them and the Balls'll outnumber us more'n two to one. Yes, the's danger, Bill, and 'specially to you. They think it was you killed Adam, and they don't think the law handed 'em a square deal at the trial. You can shore look fo' trouble to come a-hellin' when they've gone and begun their Christmas drinkin', and I'd bet a solid gold hoss to a safety-pin they're at it right now."

"Then listen to this plan," said Dale.

"I'll keep By Heck up the river watching for them. He will have three sticks of dynamite tied together and capped and fitted with a fuse. If he sees them coming this way in anything like a force, he will fire off the dynamite as a signal to us. Our men will gather here in the upstairs of this building, and bar the doors—"

"Oh, Bill," moaned the old fighter, "you shorely don't think we'd ever let 'em git to the doors!"

"I hope they don't, certainly," smiled Dale. "Where are your rifles, Ben?"

"At the mine," said Littleford. "Ye see, Bill, we've been a-lookin' fo' this trouble."

Dale went on, "At By Heck's signal, I'll get on my horse and ride to the lowlands for the Morelands. I can get them a lot quicker than I can get competent help from the law. What do you think of it?"

"It's a good plan, I reckon," growled Ben Littleford, "only I don't cotton very easy to the idee o' us a-runnin' from the mine to this here buildin'. I never did like to run from any man wu'th a durn, Bill."

"But that wouldn't be cowardly," Dale protested. "It would be purely a strategic move, and it would save lives for us. For, when the Balls and their kinsmen come, you'll have to deliver me into their hands or you'll have to fight like the very devil, that's sure; and, according to By Heck's figures, they outnumber you more than two to one."

"All right," Littleford replied, with a shrug of his huge shoulders. "Whatever you say, that same we'll do."

So By Heck was sent for, and shortly afterward he sneaked into the laurels and went off toward the settlement of the Balls. In the crook of his arm he carried his rifle, and inside his shirt he carried three pieces of dynamite all ready for the match—and he chose every step with great care for fear of jarring the explosive too much.

He had not been gone an hour when Bill Dale heard a dull, smothered roar from somewhere to the northward. Dale sprang up from his desk, ran to his ready and waiting horse, mounted and rode like a streak toward the lowland.

"Go to it, Fox!" he kept saying encouragingly to the young bay, after he had entered the old oxcart road.

"Go to it, Fox, my boy!"

Fox went to it willingly.

Dale arrived at John Moreland's big white farmhouse a little before the middle of the day, and halloed lustily at the gate. John Moreland and his two sons hurried out in response to the call. Dale waved aside all greetings and inquiries after his health, and told that which he had come to tell. The elder Moreland turned quickly to his two stalwart sons—

"Guns and hosses, boys! It'll be our last fight, and let's be at it and make it a good fight."

Less than five minutes later the three erstwhile mountaineers rode out at the barnyard gate with full belts of cartridges around their waists and with repeating rifles across the pommels of their saddles, and joined Dale. The four hastened to the homes of the other Morelands; and not long afterward the old clan, in full strength, rode toward the big dim blue hills with Bill Dale acting as its leader. It was to be the clan's last fight, and a fight for a good cause, and every man of it was eager for the fray. White-headed old Grandpap Moreland watched them out of sight with longing, wistful eyes; and when he could no

longer see them, he went into the house and got down on his knees.

Bill Dale bore himself proudly, and he rode like a man born to the saddle. He found a queer joy—a joy that brightened his steel-grey eyes and flushed his sun-burned cheeks, a joy that he didn't even attempt to understand—in the thought:

"For this one day I am a clan chief; I am leading my own people against a foe, in my own country—"

And so overwhelmingly did the idea take hold of him that he wished, even then, for the repeater that awaited him at his office back in the heart of the mountains. Once his conscience asked him a question—and he answered it with another question. Was he doing that which was right? Might not the Littlefords all be killed by those drunken cutthroats while he was waiting for the arrival of a company of militia from a city miles distant?

Anyway, the militia would fight. His clan would do no more than that. He satisfied his conscience quickly.

When they had reached the lower end of the cleared valley, there came to them the sounds of slow firing, the firing of snipers. Each man kicked his horse's flanks and rode faster. When they came in sight of the besieged building, they saw puffs of powder smoke rising lazily from the upper windows and from the mountain side above and to the right. Again they kicked the flanks of their horses and rode faster.

At John Moreland's old cabin they dismounted hastily and turned their horses into the drab meadow. With Dale still leading, they hurried on foot to the river's nearest bank and went rapidly, under cover of the thickly-standing sycamores, to a point within seventy yards of the office and supplies building. Then they made a dash across the open space, and Ben Littleford, with one arm bound up in a red-stained bandana, opened the door for them.

"Who else is hurt?" panted Dale.

"Little Tom," answered Littleford, "and Saul. Little Tom, he got a bullet under the shoulder. Saul, he got one in might' nigh it the same place. They've riddled the whole t'other side o' the house to splinters. They're a-callin' fo' you."

"They'll get all they want of me," Dale growled.

He turned and ran up the rough stairway, and Ben Littleford and the Morelands followed close upon his heels. At the front and side windows, behind anything they had been able to find that would stop a bullet, knelt

Littlefords with rifles in their hands, patiently watching for a human target to appear on the mountainside above them. Saul and Little Tom lay in a corner, where they were fairly safe from chance bullets. Hayes had bound up their wounds as well as he could with the material at hand. They were both white and helpless and suffering, but still full of the old Littleford fighting spirit.

Dale seized his Winchester and belt of cartridges from the hands of the man who had brought them to him, and turned to the others. A bullet crashed through the wall and struck the floor at his foot; he paid no attention to it.

"Listen to me, boys," He was buckling his cartridge-belt with rapid, steady fingers. "From where they are hiding the Balls and Turners can hardly see the lower story of this building. We'll go downstairs, open the front door, and run to the edge of the laurels at the foot of the mountain. Then we'll turn to the right, make a wide detour, and get above the Ball outfit, we'll be fighting downhill instead of uphill. Get me? Are you all ready?"

To a man, they were ready.

They reached the thick undergrowth without being seen by the enemy. While the Balls and Turners fired more or less aimlessly at the building, drank white whisky and called drunkenly for the surrender to them of Bill Dale, Bill Dale and his men were making their way steadily in a wide half-circle up the side of David Moreland's Mountain.

Half an hour after they had left the office building, Dale had stationed his men, deployed as a line of skirmishers, behind sheltering trees some two hundred feet above the Balls and their kinsmen.

John Moreland, Ben Littleford and Bill Dale were not far apart. "It's a shame to do it," said Dale. "I swear, we can't shoot men in the back like this!"

John Moreland twisted his mouth into a queer little smile of contempt, and so did Ben Littleford. They knew, far better than their leader, the ways of that people without a principle. The Balls and Turners wouldn't hesitate to shoot them in the back!

"Well," John Moreland replied, and it was almost a sneer, "we might go down thar and give 'em some candy, and kiss 'em, and ax 'em won't they please surrender!"

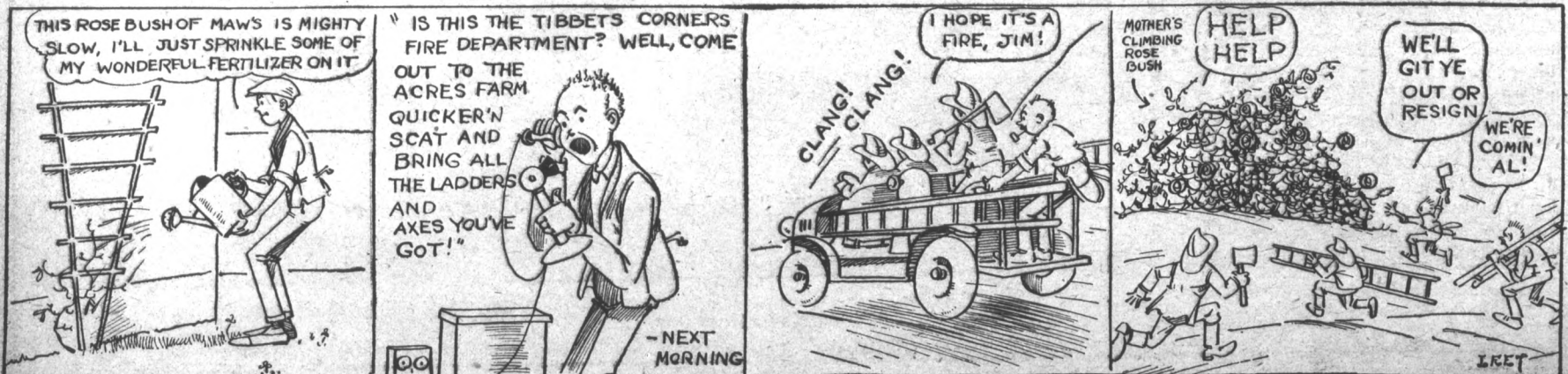
Dale leaned around his tree, a great gnarled chestnut, and called boldly:

"You've got a chance to surrender now—and you'd certainly better take it quick!"

(Continued next week.)

AL ACRES—AP's Pep Powder Exceeds His Expectations.

—By Frank R. Leet





## A Seeker After God

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WHEN one joins the church, what does he do? Walks to the front of the church, answers certain questions put to him by the minister and takes certain vows, all of which is good. But if it ends there, nothing much will come of it. Joining the church is the beginning. The church is not a cyclone cellar where one is safe, nor is it a hospital where one may lie in bed and be waited on. It is a school where one learns, and it is an army where one wields the weapons of war against the enemy. What is the best method of knowing God? Libraries have been written on that, and the question is not answered. But today we will study the methods used by one Paul, who was a seeker after God, during a long and eventful life. He took the vows of discipleship. Not content with that, he tested himself and his faith in other ways.

In the third chapter of Phillipians he states his method. Speaking of Christ he says that for his sake he (Paul) has suffered great loss. Further he says he has determined to know Christ and the power of his resurrection and the fellowship of his sufferings, being conformed unto his death. His first step in the knowledge of God, then, is in the loss of everything that he counted dear. He says it was the "loss of all things." On another occasion he tells more particularly what that loss was. Paul came of an honorable family, of the tribe of Benjamin. If any one had a right to family pride, he had. More than that, he had been highly educated, at the feet of one of the most celebrated of the Jewish doctors of the law. He was well known as a young and rising Pharisee. He was certain to make a name for himself. All this he gave up for Christ.

Now it is well known that we value anything in proportion as we sacrifice it. Members of the American Legation are much exercised these days because of the bolshevism and radicalism there is in the nation. They are determined to fight it, for they know what it costs to defend the flag. They take their citizenship much more seriously than many people, because they have suffered in its defense. Paul knew Christ to the extent that he gave up everything for him. To what extent has the reader of these lines suffered loss for his faith? There is no escaping the conclusion that where there is no sacrifice for a thing, it has no value. The reason why young men work their way through college, doing all manner of hard work for four years, is because they estimate an education to be worth something.

Paul's second method of measuring his knowledge of Christ was by knowing the power of his resurrection. The same Power that raised Christ from the dead is the Power that raises the believer into the new life. Now, how did that Power operate, when the Savior was raised from the dead? Christ was dead. He had not fainted. He had not been hypnotized, he was dead. Between the time He was laid in the tomb and Sunday morning something happened. What was it? Was He suddenly raised from the dead, so that He leaped to his feet with a triumphant cry? Did He come back to consciousness slowly, as when a child awakens after long sleep? Whatever the method of that quickening was, Christ came back to life. Now, says Paul, I want to experience that resurrection in a spiritual way, in my life.

AND now he passes to that mysterious statement, that he intends to know Christ by sharing in the fellowship of His sufferings. That is anti-modern. The modern man flees suffering. He will have as little of it as possible. He wants a cheery, breezy, hearty religion. No doleful stuff for me, he says. But without suffering there is no true religion. William Penn was right: No pain, no palm; no gall, no gain; no thorns, no throne; no cross, no crown. Why, our civilization is built on suffering. Your very clothes bear witness to it. Did you ever read of the story of Elias Howe? As he lay in bed, sick, he watched his wife sewing; sewing to pay the family bills. Howe thought to himself, is there no way by which machinery will take those stitches, and save human fingers? From that distressing scene the sewing machine was born. The state is built on suffering. Lincoln's face was worn and creased with mental anguish. He said, "If there is any man out of hell who suffers more than I do, I pity him." Hamlin Garland's story, "The Return of a Private," tells the same thing in another way. A soldier of the Union Army was returning home in '65. He was tired out with walking, sick at heart, sick in body. But he was cheered when he thought of the welcome that awaited him. There were the wife and the children. What a reunion it would be! And there was the dog, who would go pretty nearly crazy with delight, jumping and barking, and rolling in the grass. But when the private arrived at the farm, wife and children were not there, and no dog came out to greet him. The Union was preserved only through pain and death. This is the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's death. He was one of the world's great poets. People say, "why can't America produce a world poet? Are we not as clever as the Italians?" Answer: When some man is called on to suffer as Dante did, perhaps the great American poet will be forthcoming. The reason why Dante could write of the inferno as he did, until it glows and rages before us, was because the poet had been in the inferno, in long years of suffering. His beloved Beatrice died early in life, his own countrymen turning against him as a traitor, he goes forth to wander, an outcast in the earth.

BUT, someone asks, is not this a gloomy sort of religion? I thought Christianity was a cheerful, optimistic religion. No, it is not gloomy, it is only true to the facts of life. Christianity is a cheerful religion, but is cheerful because it does not shrink from facing actualities. When a man's leg is broken, the surgeon may be the most cheerful person on the place. But he causes the patient intense pain, as he sets the broken limb. We must face the facts of life. And when we do, the Christian religion is not afraid of anything. It walks through the slums of the city, and says, "I am stronger than you are." It sees the wretchedness and vice of our modern civilization, and says, "I can drive you out." It looks at the foolish youth who leave the country and rush to the city in search of they know not what, and says, "I know what you want, and I can make you happy, back there on the farm." These are some of the ways the great apostle chose, of knowing his Master. They will yield wonderfully to those who practice them.



# U S

MUTUAL  
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The Farmer's Own Company

## Costly Luck

It was early evening. He was returning to his farm after a busy day in the city. Mind still on the business transacted, he drove along absent-mindedly as many a pre-occupied motorist is wont to do today. Just before reaching the city limits, however, fate startled him from his reverie. Before he could stop his machine, he struck a boy before the lad could reach the curb again. The boy had run out to recover a wild ball, and when struck, was thrown to the pavement, lighting on his head. His skull was fractured and leg broken.

In time, suit was filed by the parents and the farmer was compelled to pay \$2,500 damages. Fortunately he carried a U. S. MUTUAL FIVE POINT POLICY and but for a nervous shock, is none the worse off for his experience.

## How Do You Stand?

Little does any car owner know what is in store for him. No matter how careful he may be, he cannot continually avert mishap. But he can protect himself against it. And, economically and positively if he secures U. S. MUTUAL FULL COVERAGE, NON-DEDUCTIBLE POLICY Protection. The FIVE POINT Protection that will faithfully guard him and his car against:

- 1--FIRE
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\$1.00 per Horse Power, plus the small annual membership fee of \$1.00, secures this protection for reputable farmers. Who knows when you might need this very safeguard? "An ounce of prevention is always worth a pound of cure".

Just drop Colonel A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Michigan, a postal today. This will not in any way obligate you.

## U. S. Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

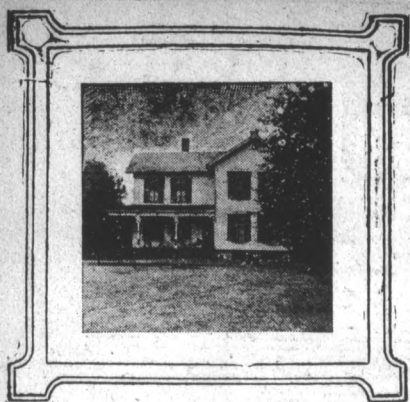
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Col. A. H. Gansser, Director and Gen. Mgr.





As long as we live in the hearts we leave behind,  
we shall never die.—Campbell.

## Woman's Interests



# Start a Little Country Theater

*Entertainment Can be Furnished and Home Talent Encouraged by  
Community Dramatic Performances*

**M**ORE and more since the boys came back, country folk are coming to realize that if we keep the young folks on the farm we must not only eliminate a lot of the drudgery, but we must provide entertainment for them. The days when early to bed and early to rise, and all play and no work makes Jack a lazy boy, had power to move, are long since passed. The cities with their dance halls and movies, or perhaps their concerts and lecture course, are too easy to reach. Factories and stores offer to both boys and girls a means of earning a living easily, with several hours of fun besides. So if the country is to hold its young folks it must hustle up and establish some way of catering to the pleasure-loving side of normal, healthy boys and girls.

A form of entertainment which is growing more and more popular in country places is home talent theatricals. The movement started in North Dakota, not an idea of the Non-Partisan League, but a well thought out plan of Alfred G. Arvold, of the department of literature and sociology at North Dakota Agricultural College. When Mr. Arvold went up to North Dakota to teach literature he had an idea that laboratory methods could be worked out as well in literature as in any of the sciences. Accordingly he encouraged the students in his department to write plays and playlets, and organized a half dozen dramatic societies to put on not only the plays written by the students, but standard works.

Later the president of the college turned over the second floor of the administration building, and the attic, to Mr. Arvold for a theater. The second floor was converted into an auditorium, with a good-sized stage, and the attic made a fine workshop, dressing rooms, offices and library. Dramatic literature was collected here, and books are lent to people of the state for a period of one week.

The students themselves made the scenes, drapes, curtains and costumes, and the plays were drawn from everywhere. Some were written by farmers of the state, some by students, and occasionally one was put on which was written by a student in some other school. All over the state the news of the work at the college spread and one summer Mr. Arvold and a company of his star players traveled the state, putting on shows in remote towns. The result has been that scores of Little Country Theaters have sprung up all over North Dakota, and the movement is spreading into many other states.

In communities where the idea has been worked out thoroughly the method of organizing has been to send out a questionnaire, asking those who will join to tell what they can best do. The volunteers are then divided into scene painters, costume makers, or actors, according to individual talent. To be successful the Little Country Theater

must be a real community affair, with everybody and his wife working. A one-person show will not work out.

Of course, a suitable hall must be found. If you have a consolidated school with an assembly room, this may be utilized. In lieu of either school or community house which is suitable, a town hall, or unused loft over a store, or even a barn, may be made to do, with the aid of an ingenious carpenter. Many manuals are published which give directions for building the stage, and on scenery and costumes, making up, etc. A request for addresses of publishers will be furnished anyone who cares to send self-addressed stamped envelope asking for them. The Little Country Theater Play Service of the North Dakota College issues a booklet of suitable plays for amateurs.

Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, director of home agents at the Michigan Agricultural College, has worked with Professor Alvord in the Little Country Theater movement.

As yet she has done no work along this line in Michigan rural communities, but is always ready to advise any community needing her services. She may be addressed at East Lansing.

Pageants, in which everyone can take part, are as much a part of the work as one-act playlets with a half dozen actors. Michigan, with its wealthy of historical stories all dripping with dramatic interest, offers unbounded material for pageants. Starting with the legendary Hiawatha, and following with the coming of the French, the many thrilling events of the French and Indian war, Pontiac's conspiracy, the giving over of the state to the British, and later its rapid settlement by pioneers from states farther east, there is much to be drawn upon for pageants with a state appeal. Then nearly every locality has its own particular history which is replete with local interest. A pageant written, directed and acted by home

talent should furnish enough entertainment to keep a neighborhood busy almost a season.

### TOMORROW'S DINNER.

Spring Lamb and String Beans  
New Potatoes in Jackets  
Lettuce Salad Bread Sticks  
Cherry Mold Iced Tea

Spring Lamb and Beans.—Buy the forequarter, and cook as a pot roast. Clean and cut in halves lengthwise, tender string beans. Add to the lamb from a half-hour to forty-five minutes before it is done, depending upon the tenderness of the beans. When the beans are cooked, remove the lamb and thicken the gravy with flour. Pour gravy and beans on the platter around the meat.

Lettuce Salad.—Mix thoroughly two cups of boiled salad dressing with one and one-half cups of chili sauce and pour over the lettuce which has been washed clean, dried and chilled. The factory chili sauce is nicer for this than home-made.

Bread Sticks.—To a pint of bread sponge add the well-beaten whites of two eggs, and proceed as for bread making. When light enough to form into loaves, shape instead into rolls about the size of a thick lead pencil. They should be baked in a pan made especially for baking bread sticks.

Cherry Mold.—Cook one-half cup of rice and one scant teaspoonful of salt in one quart of milk until rice is thoroughly done. Add one cup of sugar, and let cool. Then stir in one teaspoonful of vanilla and a glass of preserved cherries, and fold in one-half pint, or one cup, of whipped cream.

### MORE PARTNERSHIP, LESS DIVORCE.

**A** HIGH school girl in a home economics class has startled her elders by declaring if women would learn to keep accounts there would be fewer divorces.

Yet this girl's high school class in home economics, according to Miss Louise Stanley of the Missouri College of Agriculture, is not studying the divorce problem, but is studying the problem of homemaking. The little lady's discovery is in harmony with the pronouncement of a distinguished New Jersey educator, Wesley J. O'Leary, who said that poor breakfasts and bad cooking at home are responsible for domestic difficulties and industrial inefficiency.

The women of the country are not at all perturbed by this discovery. "All right," they say, "Pass the Fess Home Economics Amendment and provide better opportunities for women to learn how to prepare breakfasts and keep accounts. The passage of this bill will help every state in the Union to get this work under way, all we want is for the representatives and senators to get busy and pass H. R. 21."

## Singing in the Home

**W**HY do so few mothers and fathers nowadays sing either to or with their children the songs which combine fine sentiment and really good music to offset the current atrocities which masquerade as melody? What has become of the parents who used to sing the nursery songs and other good melodies to their babies, and follow them with a wider range of music as the children grew older and needed it? Where are the grandmothers who knew all the fine old hymns and ballads and were not afraid to let their voices be heard by admiring youth? Where, oh, where are the modern children who are brought up on anything but ragtime or jazz?

As a nation we are losing the power of expressing ourselves in song, and the younger generation is losing all the joy and cultural value of being brought up in households where music is as much a daily habit as speech, and father, mother and children sing separately or en masse as regularly as they eat and sleep.

Nothing can take the place to the child of the living human voice as a musical medium. In no other way than by listening and trying to copy can he so easily be taught to sing himself. There is no fund of memories in later years which will yield him such rich treasure as those connected with the music of his childhood, provided it has been made by mother, father, and the rest of the family.

Whatever the reason for the disappearance of singing in the home, be it lack of time, fancied lack of ability, the prevalence of the "record" or the family exodus to the "movie" every

evening, the songless condition of the modern household is a national menace and should be remedied without delay if we want to do what we can to bring back to the world some of the old grace and charm and peace of the days that are gone.

If every mother and father would resolve to spend ten minutes a day singing with and to their children, preferably the songs of their own childhood, I venture to predict that in a few years there would be a marked change in the too often insolent modern attitude of many children towards their elders, and that we should not hear so much as we now do of the bad manners of young people. Music still hath its charms, and a mother's music is a charm which ought to surround a child's life from babyhood, be a delightful and living memory in later years and an inspiration to do likewise, when the time comes, for the new generation.

Parents will find the following books helpful: Songs for the Little Child, by Clara Belle Baker and Caroline Kohl-saat, published by the Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York; Little Songs of Long Ago, harmonized by Moffatt, published by D. McKay, Philadelphia, Pa.; Folk Songs and Other Songs for Children, edited by J. B. Radcliffe-Whitehead, published by Oliver Ditson, Boston, Mass.; Songs the Whole World Sings, selected by A. E. Wier, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; Ballads the Whole World Sings, selected by A. E. Wier, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; The Child's Own Music Book, selected by A. E. Wier, published by World Syndicate Co., New York.



## GRANGERS' AND CAMPERS' MEET.

(Continued from page 159).

passing of the barriers between business men and farmers and declared that our great purpose in life is to enable all to develop all the latent powers to the end that they may fully meet life's opportunities. Overseer of the State Grange, Mr. Bramble, emphasized the thoughts that whatever is done to aid the farmer is done for the nation and that we have reached the point where insurance has become an essential to, and a great stabilizer of, our economic life. Dora H. Stockman, lecturer of the State Grange and member of the State Board of Agriculture, likened Grange activities to the wheels of an automobile. One wheel represents the farm work wherein it is shown that partly as a result of thinking and cooperating the American farmer is able to produce from two to four times as much as do farmers in any other country. The second wheel is the family wheel. The organization has provided for and urgently welcomes old and young of both sexes to participate in its work. The fun wheel makes provision for recreation, for games and for a great variety of social activities. The fraternal wheel is as much needed as when there were no exclusive business cooperative enterprises conducted by farmers, for there is now need of a training school to prepare men and women for the wider fields of business. The steer wheel activities is devoted to the development of leaders and there now exists a most notable list of agricultural specialists and rural workers who received their start as Grange recruits. Then occasionally a clay hill is encountered on a rainy day when all these wheels need the assistance of the individual push and enthusiasm to put the car on top of the hill. Representatives Peter Lennon, of Shiawassee, and Charles Evans, of Lenawee, elucidated on the state's tax laws, urging additional sources of tax income and greater economy in carrying on the state's work.

Hon. J. C. Ketchum, member of congress and former state master, paid eloquent tribute to the host and graciously introduced the master of the National Grange, Mr. Lowell, of New York. "There is need," says Mr. Lowell, "to keep our Grange officers young in spirit if not in fact. The undertaking of new enterprises is a matter requiring much thought and care, but to keep the organization healthy every phase of Grange work should be prosecuted with vigor. To render honest and honorable service ought to be the watchword of every local and greater emphasis on Americanization work is a challenge to all farmers' organizations."

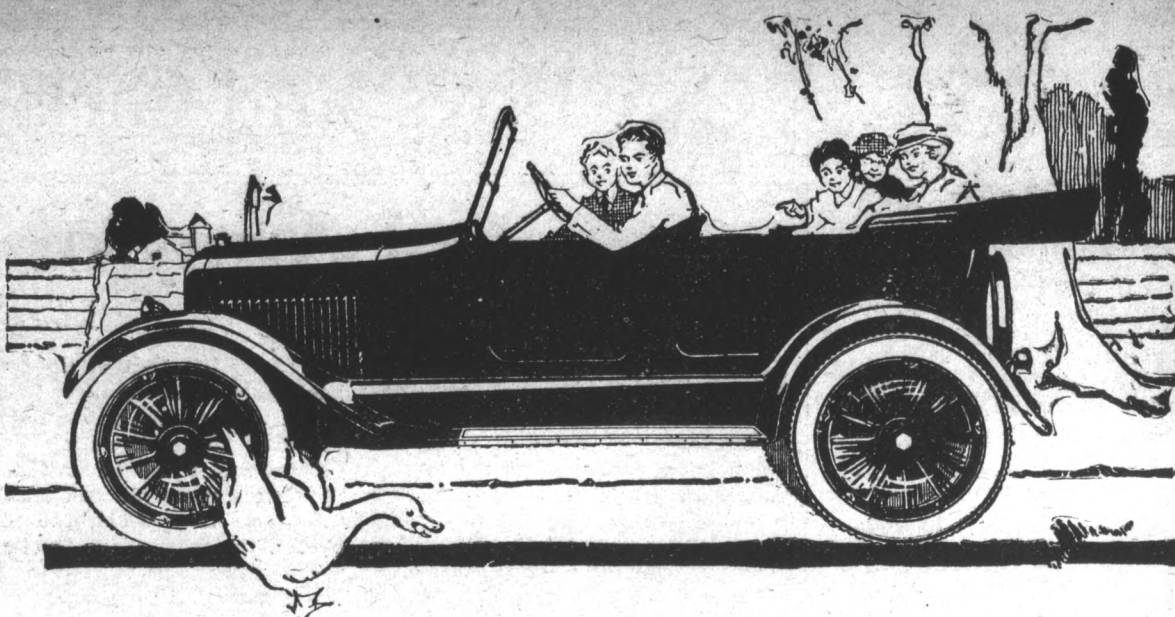
Mr. Nicols, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, spoke briefly of the activities of the farm bureau and of the great preparatory work done by the Grange. The last speaker was Hon. Milo D. Campbell, who cautioned farmers to watch the work of the tax commission in its efforts to increase assessments on real estate and to measure up when tests in co-operative undertakings come.

Those going on the auto tour remained in camp over Monday night and started Tuesday morning at eight o'clock for the two weeks' trip to Wheeling and return.

Says Sam: "Some fellows can think up twenty things congress ought to do for them, before they can think of a single thing they ought to do for themselves."

A neighborhood without a community house is like a family without a home.

Just think, sometimes, what a pretty advertisement you could write for your best cockerels.



## A Good Investment for You

The Overland car is built to save the waste of slower transportation.

The price is low; but the price of its service is lower still.

The body is all-steel; the finish baked enamel; electric starter and lights designed with the car; the curtains open with the doors. The car lasts.

Its fuel saving is astonishing, its cost for tires and upkeep—negligible.

**Overland**  
TRADE MARK REG.  
Now \$695

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WILLYS-OVERLAND Inc.  
TOLEDO, OHIO

Best Wire Fence On the Market  
Lowest Price—Direct to User

Not hundreds of styles  
Nor millions of miles,  
But satisfied smiles  
From every customer.

**Bond Steel Post Co.**  
16 Maumee Street Adrian, Michigan

## OTTAWA

1 1/2 H-P ENGINE IS NOW ONLY \$35.50  
Other sizes 2 to 22 H.P. at low prices.  
Good engines sold direct to you 90 Days Trial 10 Year Guarantee. Write for Free book before you purchase any engine.  
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1361A King Street Ottawa, Kansas

## POULTRY

## Pullets Pullets

We still have a few hundred of our bred to lay single comb White Leghorn Pullets 8 to 10 weeks old at \$.75.

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. Vredevelde, Sec.  
R. 1, Holland, Mich.

**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 80 eggs in 91 days, winners at largest shows in state. Write for price list. G. Caball, R. 4, Hudsonville, Mich.

APRIL COCKERELS  
Winter Laying Pullets

Now over three months old. Anconas, White Leghorns in two grades, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Rock Reds, Wyandottes and Black Minorcas. Write for prices.  
**Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Mich.**

## YEARLING HENS

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. Reds; S. C. & R. O. Brown and White Leghorns; and Anconas.

1 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.

## DAY-OLD CHICKS

\$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 ranged fowls; Chickens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys and Guinea. Price list and circular free. Plenty of nice breeding stock. Book now for early spring delivery.  
**WILMINGTON HATCHERY & POULTRY CO.** Wilmington, Ohio.

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

**Barred Rocks** Hatching eggs from Parks 200-egg strain. Rich in the blood of Parks best pedigree pens. \$2 per 15, \$6 per 50, \$12 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post in nonbreakable containers.  
**R. G. KIRBY,** Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

**Barron** White Leghorn pullets and hens. The great egg producers known. Large free range birds.  
**Robt. Christophel,** R. 4, Holland, Mich.

**Baby Chicks** \$10 a 100 and up.

Postage PAID. 95% live arrival guaranteed. FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Catalogue free. Stamps appreciated.  
**NABOB HATCHERIES,** Gambier, Ohio

**S. C. Black Minorcas** Eggs from No 1 pen will be \$1.50 per setting of 15, for the bal. of the season. **R. W. Mills,** Saline, Mich.

**USEFUL ANCONAS** June and July chicks lay before cold weather. Eggs half price \$6.50 per 100, \$3.50 per fifty. Hogan tested, beauty and utility combined. Specialty breeder S. C. Mottled Anconas. Send for booklet. (Useful facts about Useful Anconas). It is free. **College View Farm, R. 3, Hillsdale, Mich.**

## Whittaker's R. I. Reds

Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks all sold. 50 good cock birds, either comb, at bargain prices for quick sale. Catalog free.  
**INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.**

**HASLEY S. C. Buff Leghorns**, eight-week-old pullets and cockerels and breeding hens at bargain prices. Bred from officially certified egg bred winners, original Dr. Hensley flock.  
**Henry DePree, R. 3, Box 137, Holland, Michigan**

**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, R. 5, Jackson, Mich.**

**Single Comb Buff Leghorn** cock-erels, April and May hatched. Large lively fellows. Noted laying strain. **Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.**

**Top Quality Cockerels** Minorcas, Houdans, Spanish. **Tyron Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.**

**Pullets and Breeding Stock** 8 varieties, also ducks and geese. Send for prices **BECKMAN, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

**White Leghorns** English and American strains. Choice cock-erels, hens and 8-week pullets \$1.40 each for 10 or more; special prices in 100 lots. Will ship C. O. D. **FRANK HENZ, Box 6, Comstock Park, Mich.**

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

207 egg average; cockerels \$5 each, 3 for \$14, 6 for \$25. **FRANK DeLONG, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.**

**White Wyandotte** and Barred Rock eggs, half price balance of season. **HOWARD GRANT, Marshall, Mich.**

**White Leghorn** cockerels, April hatched, bred from choice heavy laying hens. Price \$1.50 **Ormo Thompson, Allen, Mich.**

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**Bronze Turkeys**, pure bred, pullets 8 lbs. \$4.50 **Mam. toms 10 to 11 lbs. \$3.50, pair \$7.50 express paid.** **Ralph Wise Nurseries, Box 151, Plainwell, Mich.**



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"A Full Year's Wear Guaranteed in Every Pair"

Suspenders ..... 75c Corset "Sew-Ons" per pr. 50c  
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Nu-Way Stretch Suspender Co., Mfrs., Adrian, Mich.



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**2 H.P. WITTE**  
PULLS 2 3/4" **\$39.95**

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**WITTE ENGINE WORKS.**  
2195 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
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Trained American Fox Hounds Rabbit and Skunk dogs all ages. Send stamp. W. E. LECKY, Holmesville, Ohio

## Our Boys' and Girls' Department

### A Real Army of Conquest

By E. L. Vincent

EVERY day as long as the world war was in progress, in every city of this country the national government kept flying at some central point a flag, the flag we love so well, and a banner inviting young men to enlist for service in the army. Scarce a day went by when some boy from city home or country fireside did not enroll as a soldier or a sailor and go out, perhaps never to return. How high the hearts of these lads from town and countryside beat when they took this step, none may know who never have passed through a similar experience.

And the day came when these boys of ours were gathered up in one great body, given the needed training to fit them for the duty which was to come in afterdays and then sent away to join the greater force on the other side of the sea, finally to become an army of conquest. Some of these boys

stirred by the beat of no drum. No bugle note summons them to duty.

But they go out quietly, almost unobserved to their work in meadow, pasture and tilled field. The uniform they wear is simple and unattractive. The tools they wield, the plow, the binder, the mower, the tractor. Their record will not be written in any book. Their names will appear on no muster roll. The national archives at Washington will show nothing to prove that these men ever lived and loved and served. A patient, earnest, unobtrusive service is that of this army of men and boys which is battling day by day for the good of humanity.

And yet, their service is a thousand times more valuable to the world than was that of the army of conquest over seas. Not always are men ready to admit this, and why? Because there is a glamour over the life of a soldier that does not appear in that of the

1 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, thirty cents.

Games for Playground, Home, School, Gymnasium, (description of several hundred games), by Jessie Bancroft—Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$1.60.

Ice Breakers (games and stunts), by Edna Geister—Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. Price, \$1.30.

Community Recreation, by Draper—Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, twenty cents.

The Book of Games and Parties, by Theresa Walcott—Small, Maynard & Co. Price, \$2.00.

Funology—Smith & Lamar, Nashville, Tenn. Price, \$1.75.

Popular Folk Dances and Games, by Marie Hofer—A. Flanagan Co., Chicago. Price, seventy-five cents.

Social Games and Group Dances, by Elsom & Triling—Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$1.75.

Layout and Equipment of Playgrounds—Community Service, Inc., 1 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, twenty-five cents.

Children's and Singing Games, Old and New, by Marie Hofer—A. Flanagan Co., Chicago. Price, seventy-five cents.—G. O. S.

#### A MOVIE TRIP TO THE WEST.

BOYS and girls in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, to the number of one hundred and twenty, were treated to a trip to California and other Pacific Coast states as the crowning feature of the year's work in geography, as taught in the Lincoln School of South Evanston, Ill. Pupils and teachers traveled via moving pictures, being "personally conducted" by a school film on Pacific mountains and lowlands produced by the Society for Visual Education.

Following the showing, which was given in the school auditorium and consumed fifteen minutes, the pupils returned to their classrooms and wrote answers to several short questions, put to them by way of learning their opinion of the innovation.

To the question, "Has this reel fixed more firmly in your mind the geography of the western states?" one hundred and fourteen answered in the affirmative. The reasons which practically every paper set forth were "because it is more interesting, more real, easier to understand, easier to remember." "It was more interesting because it was a picture. Our geography book is just written," wrote one fourth-grade girl. A sixth-grader put it succinctly: "Pictures tell things plainer than words." Another member of a sixth-grade class which had just finished making product maps of the United States, wrote: "It was certainly wonderful to see real people cutting lumber, mining gold, picking oranges and doing other kinds of work."

Many dwelt upon the fact that they had felt they were "really traveling out west, because everything was so natural," and a fifth-grade boy put down: "It is more like the real thing than studying out of a book. I can fix it in my head better when I see it in the movies." This pupil, commented his teacher, belongs to the majority of "eye-minded" individuals, as opposed to those who grasp things more quickly through the ear.



Some of the Seventy-three Michigan Club Leaders who Attended the Sixth Annual Training School for Club Workers.

are even yet over there, with the army of occupation; and they are doing their best to carry out the promise they made on the day of their enlistment. Many of them gave the best they had to give and lay down to sleep the long sleep that knows no waking, on the battle-seamed fields of France. Others had not the strength to combat the diseases that came through the unwonted exposures which they suffered. Still others came back weak and crippled and blind and full of aches and pains that will follow them as long as they live.

History has written the story of these brave boys that went with that army of occupation and conquest. We are proud of them. We love to see them wearing the badges they won so well. Everything love can prompt, we are glad to do for them. We do not grudge them any honor that may be bestowed upon them. They are worthy of it all. Never will we cease to love them more and more as the years come and go, bringing whitened hair and trembling hands. God bless our boys, the great and the grand army of conquest!

But have you ever thought of that other army of conquest that goes out every morning from the farm homes of this country to do service for humanity? No flags flutter in the breezes for these boys; no staring bulletins invite them to put down their names on the list of the immortal. They are

man of the farm. Not that this should be so. Is it a fact that the crash of arms, the roll of the drum, the moan of the dying, are finer sounds than the music of the reaper or the hum of the farm engine tugging its way through the day's work of the farm? Ah! do we not know well that the glory of the battlefield is nothing compared to the victories of the farm? That army stands for pain and suffering and death; this is bright with the emblems of life and peace and quiet comfort. One calls for the taking of life; the other gives life. And this army which goes out every morning is the real army of conquest.

#### TOOLS FOR COMMUNITY PLAY LEADERS.

THE following material is recommended as being of value to persons who are or who wish to become community play leaders. Too often a club leader finds himself utterly lacking with a reserve of good games and the following list has proven very popular according to prominent community leaders.

##### Games and Play.

Play in Education (discussion of theory and philosophy of play), by Joseph Lee—Macmillan Co., 64 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price \$1.80.

Community Recreation (suggestions for recreation boards, play leaders and club agents), Community Service, Inc.,



## News From Cloverland

By L. A. Chase

### MICHIGAN PICRIC ACID ALLOTMENT.

MICHIGAN is to receive soon 624,000 pounds of picric acid presented to the state by the United States free of all cost save for preparing and cartridging and for transportation from Sparta, Wisconsin. This will cost about seven cents per pound f. o. b. Sparta, and nine to twelve cents per pound delivered to the farmer. This, however, is relatively a very small amount of explosive for the entire state, and it will be necessary to get most of our explosives through ordinary channels. If farmers order in carload lots from the commercial producers, they can probably get it for fifteen cents, or a trifle more, per pound, it was stated.

### MEETING OF UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU.

THE annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau was held at Iron Mountain, August 6. The attendance was unusually large in spite of the fact that business conditions in northern Michigan are not satisfactory. There was every disposition shown to carry on. The attendance represented every section of the peninsula and points as far apart as are Detroit and Mackinac.

During the past year the bureau has promoted the tourist traffic through the district, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway project, provided information on all sorts of subjects relating to the upper peninsula, given such aid and encouragement to new agricultural developments of many sorts. Undoubtedly the abolition of the bounty system as related to most noxious animals is to be credited to the efforts of the bureau. In place of the bounty system has come the employment of specially trained hunters, a new system which is working very well. The inauguration of the soil survey in the upper peninsula, this summer, seems also to have been influenced by the persuasive efforts of J. A. Doelle, secretary of the bureau.

It is quite evident to residents of upper Michigan that the agencies of the state concerned with forest and game conservation and the promotion of agricultural betterment, which are centered at Lansing, require the stimulus and information which the development bureaus can afford.

Among the speakers at the Iron Mountain meeting of the development bureau, Mr. E. E. Gallop, director of vocational education under the Smith-Hughes law, criticised the back-to-the-farm movement, since it might involve making farmers of people who were unfit to be farmers. The important thing as he saw it, was to help those already on the farms to get more results for their efforts. He expects that consolidated rural schools will be established at Stephenson and Powers, Menominee county, this fall. If they fulfill both state and United States requirements, financial aid will be forthcoming both from the state and national treasuries for these schools.

Mr. L. F. Livingston, of Wisconsin, recently engaged by the State Board of Agriculture as land-clearing expert, was given an opportunity to present his views at this meeting. We are assured on good authority, that we have secured the ablest man for this land-clearing job that the country possesses. In Marinette county, Wisconsin, last year, they had formed land-clearing associations and added eighteen thousand cleared acres to that county in the season. Mr. Livingston

is in favor of any method that gets results. Methods must vary according to circumstances. He uses both explosives and pullers.

### LAND-CLEARING WORK.

WITH ten million cut-over acres in Michigan, Mr. Livingston evidently has a big piece of work cut out for him, even if only a small fraction of this area is cleared in the next few years. His work will be carried on in both peninsulas. There is, of course, in both peninsulas much land that is not worth clearing. This should be returned back to the forests which once covered them. That work falls primarily to the state conservation commission, but at its present rate, it will be many years before even the 637,000 acres now belonging to the state are reforested.

### IRON COUNTY PLANS FAIR.

IRON county is now tuning up for its fair, September 20-23, at which an unusual display of pure-bred stock is to be the big feature. It is doubted locally that other counties will be able to make quite as good a showing under this head, says the Reporter, of Iron River. The Cleveland Calf Club of the county is tightening up its organization and is to hold weekly meetings until the upper peninsula round-up at Chatham in August, where the boys will have a chance to show their skill in stock judging.

### BEEKEEPERS MEET AT ALPENA.

THE summer meeting of the State Beekeepers' Association was held at the City Hall, Alpena, August 3-4. A program of speeches on topics of value and interest to the industry was presented to about one hundred beekeepers and delegates. Persons were in attendance from all parts of the state. Many took advantage of the good roads and came by auto. For several years the summer meeting, which is always held in northern Michigan, has been looked forward to by many beekeepers and their families as an opportunity for a vacation and outing as well as a privilege which is offered for hearing some valuable lectures.

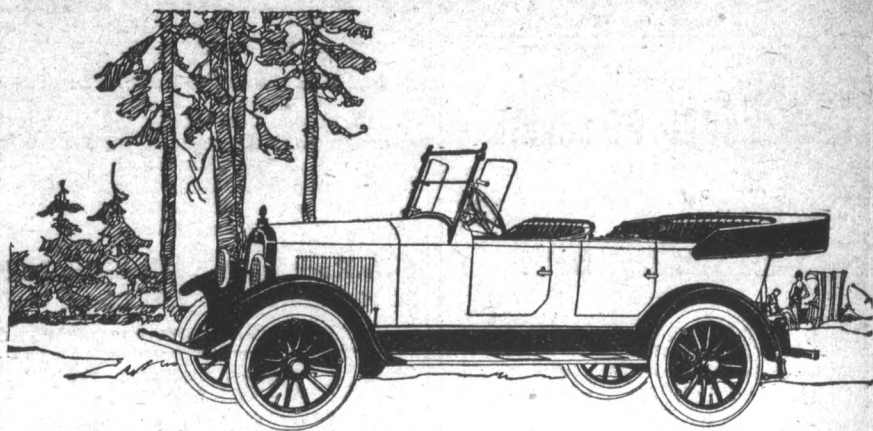
The chief speaker was Mr. E. W. Atkins, of Watertown, Wisconsin. Mr. Atkins showed results of experiments and demonstrations which proved that by using up-to-date methods the yield of honey is increased from fifty to two hundred per cent per year.

Miss Elsie Fischaber, of Saginaw, Michigan's only woman queen breeder, discussed many troubles which are encountered in her work, and drew some valuable conclusions from her experiments. Her lecture illustrated well the fact that we have learned only a small part of what there is to be found out in beekeeping.

Hon. L. G. Dafoe, mayor of Alpena, gave a very interesting talk on the natural resources of Alpena county. He also gave a summary of the accomplishments of Alpena as a city. One statement that impressed the convention greatly was that ninety-seven per cent of Alpena's population live in their own homes.

Through courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce, sufficient automobiles were provided to take the convention as a body for a seventy-five mile trip through the agricultural district of Alpena county and to the shale-beds and limestone deposits.

It was voted to hold the next summer meeting at Alpena.—B. F. KINDIG.



## Are You Buying the Value of Today or the Reputation of Yesterday?

The farmer or stockman, who is compelled to drive over rough roads and land daily, wants to know his car has a stiff "backbone."

Briscoe is built to meet just such service. Its "backbone" is a seven-inch frame. This special Briscoe frame insures a rigidity that saves working parts from wear and tear. It does away with annoying squeaks and rattles.

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| *Roadster, 2- or 3-passenger | 1085   | Commercial (Screen) | 1085   |
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\*On both roadster and touring, grey or blue-black body optional; black wheels. Black wire wheels, \$50.00 extra

Equipped with windshield wings, motometer, running-board mats, and bumpers front and rear.

Make it a point to visit your nearest Briscoe dealer. Go over this car with him. See its visible value—its completeness. Briscoe is built for your kind of country, whether good roads, sand, hills or clay.

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THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., Ltd.  
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## Wheat Winter Oats and Rye

should receive the right kind of fertilization if they are to be profitable under the present trying conditions on the farm.

Use a fertilizer containing

### 3 to 5 % POTASH

and 6% to 8% if these grains are to be followed by grass or clover. There is plenty of Potash in the country at much lower prices than last year, and if you insist on getting it, you will again find that

### Potash Pays

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42 Broadway New York

## Local Fur Buyers Wanted

One of New York's largest raw fur houses (Established 35 years) is looking for local raw fur buyers to represent them this coming season. A very interesting proposition is being made to those showing promise of big shipments. Write today for full particulars and also give us information about your experience and other qualifications.

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Exclusive agency and quick sales to Live Dealers selling "DIDDLE-BLITZEN RODS". Our copper rods 99.96% PURE. Write for agency. Prices are right. L. D. DIDDLE CO., Marshfield, Wis.

For Sale Two unit Perfection milking machine guaranteed good as new. R. E. FISHER, 423 S. Sheldon St., Charlotte, Mich.

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HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or winnow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$23 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas

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Kentucky's Pride, Mild and mel-low 10 lb. \$3; 20 lb. \$5; Quality guaranteed. FARMERS' CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.



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Breeding Bull

Blue Bell, Supreme Champion at the Smith-  
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1920, is a daughter of Edgar of Dalmeny.

The Junior Champion Bull, Junior Cham-  
pion Female, Champion Calf Herd and First  
Prize Junior Heifer Calf, Michigan State Fair,  
1920, were also the get of Edgar of Dalmeny.

A very choice lot of young bulls—sired by  
Edgar of Dalmeny are, at this time, offered  
for sale.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS  
ORION, MICHIGAN

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Cows and Heifers Bred to  
Blackcap Brand of Woodcote 2nd

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REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Ten heifers, six  
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breeding, the growthy kind that make good. Reason-  
able. Inquire F. J. WILBER, Clio, Mich.

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bulls and heifers of the very best of breeding, from  
12 to 15 months of age. For next 30 days will price  
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Registered Guernseys—\$100 buys the last  
bull we have, old enough for light  
service—it will pay you to find out more about this  
fellow. No reactors—no abortion—clean herd.  
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GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED  
BULL CALVES  
Containing blood of world champions.  
HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W.S. Mich.

GUERNSEYS. Federal Accredited Herd No. 9407.  
Four grandsons of Carrie Hillhurst, record 814  
lbs. b. f. A. A. Class, out of cows now on test. Priced  
right. Best producing cow in Jackson Co., 5 yrs. old,  
\$500 gets her. G. W. & H. G. RAY, Albion, Mich.

For Sale Two reg. Guernsey cows four years old,  
just fresh. Two reg. heifers, one year-  
ling, and one two months old.  
PERCY ANDERSON, R. 3, Fremont, Mich.

Guernsey Females of superior breeding, at reduced  
prices. Tuberculin tested. Send for  
sale list to day. G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

## WinnWood Herd

Registered  
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

We breed them to sell. If you  
are looking for seed stock, we  
have it.

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Holstein Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred  
registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up.  
Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your re-  
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## "Top Notch" Holsteins

Buy a "milk" Bull of Quality from the Breeders  
of the world's only cow to produce 800 lbs. milk in 7  
days, having an 800 lb. daughter.

Our herd is rich in the blood of Olantha 4ths Jo-  
hanna, the only cow that ever held all world's records  
in every division from one day to one year at the same  
time. She produced 61.70 lbs. milk in 7 days. We are  
offering for sale a bull, whose dam exceeds this record  
by over 7½ lbs. in 7 days.

His dam's records are:—  
Milk 1 Day 100.1 lbs.  
Milk 7 Days 639.3 lbs.  
Butter 7 Days 26.31 lbs.

His name is  
KING VALE CORNUCOPIA WAYNE, No. 312599

Born February 6, 1920  
His dam and sire's two nearest dams average  
Butter 7 Days 33.02 lbs.

Milk 7 Days 607.3 lbs.  
Handsomely marked about one third white.  
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KING SEGIS transmitted to his sons the power to  
transmit to their daughters the greatest of produc-  
tion over long periods. It is his offspring that has  
recently made the greatest yearly production ever  
dreamed of 37,381.4 pounds of milk in a year.  
We have for sale at moderate prices.  
Beautiful individuals of show type KING SEGIS  
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GRAND RIVER STOCK FARM,  
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Reg. Holsteins for sale at all times either  
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reasonable. Write or come and see them.  
HENRY S. ROHLFS, R. 1, Akron, Mich.

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NINETEEN HEAD REGISTERED

Holstein Cows and Heifers

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miles south and one mile west of Bir-  
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If you miss this sale, you miss the chance  
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We have what you want in BULL CALVES, the large,  
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They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors  
Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and  
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Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nijlander a 32 lb. son of  
a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 29½ lbs.  
Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb.  
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Reg. Holsteins and Berkshires, most any age, either  
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20 Cows of extra quality and breeding, 12 of them  
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Registered Jersey bulls, some ready for  
service, sired by Ox-  
ford's Champion Fox 163881, out of Oxford Daisy's  
Princess. Register of Merit record 8311 lbs. milk; 468  
lbs. butter with first calf, milked 50 lbs. per day with  
second calf. Sister to Sadie Crown Princess 16378 lbs.  
milk, 1031 lbs. butter in one year. The dams of these  
bulls are high producers, many of them are prize  
winners. Prices very low, quality considered.  
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BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS  
FOR SALE  
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,  
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Registered tuberculin tested, Jersey bull, one  
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We offer a few choice Scotch heifers with calves  
at foot. This is good foundation stock and the  
calves are all from top sires. Prices reasonable.  
Write your wants and see the cattle.

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Office at Tawas City, Mich., Herd at Prescott, Mich.

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Kirklevington Lad, by Imp. Hartford  
Welfare, in service. Stock for sale.

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Shorthorns. Bull calves for sale from the  
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BUY SHORTHORNS of Central Michi-  
gan Shorthorn  
Breeders' Association at farmers' prices. Write for  
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Shorthorn cow 3 yrs. old white due in Nov.  
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724792. Two yrs. old nice  
roan with star in forehead. Very gentle and a fine  
specimen of the breed. Price \$225.00.  
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## FIVE BRED HEIFERS

that we will sell cheap if taken at once. Inquire  
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CARR BROS. & CO., Bad Axe, Mich.

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and BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Now offering 3  
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POPE BROS. CO., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Reg. Red Polled cattle, herd headed by Famous  
Charmar 754 same blood as Charmar 1919 Int. Gd.  
Champion. Herd State and Fed. tested. No cattle for  
sale at present. Westbrook Bros., Ionia, Mich.

## For Sale Brown Swiss Bulls

E. H. EISELE, Manchester, Mich.

## DIPPING SHEEP IN FALL.

IT is true that spring dipping of the  
farm flock is very important, since  
this gives all, including the young  
lambs, a clean bill, but fall dipping is  
still more important and should never  
be omitted on any farm.

The benefits are two-fold: First, all  
vermin and skin troubles can be very  
largely cured or prevented, which has  
a marked effect in improving the  
health and feeding gains of the flock;  
and second, the quality of the wool is  
improved and its growth stimulated.  
Shearing tests have demonstrated that  
well-dipped sheep will give from one  
pound to a pound and a half more  
wool per fleece than if not dipped.

Care should be taken to follow the  
directions which come with the dip in  
its preparation, and means taken to  
see that the whole sheep, with the ex-  
ception of eyes and nostrils, gets a  
good application. There is really only  
one way to dip, and that is by submer-  
sion in a tank sufficiently deep to cov-  
er the animal standing on its feet.  
While for a small flock, as an emer-  
gency measure, a molasses barrel with  
a foot cut off one end may be used,  
the proper and economical vessel is a  
vat built about eight inches wide at  
the bottom, three and a half feet deep  
and flaring to twenty inches wide,  
with one end projecting to make an  
incline up which the sheep may walk  
after submersion.

A draining platform with tight bot-  
tom, which will hold two or three  
sheep should be so arranged that when  
the sheep is assisted upon it the drip  
from its wool will not run from the  
platform back into the tank. The dip  
should be made with warm water and  
allowed to cool to one hundred de-  
grees F. before being used, after which  
it will cool rapidly.

Any time after September 1 is a  
good time to dip. A breezy bright day  
is naturally best, but if for any reason,  
dipping is delayed, further delay wait-  
ing for just the right day is inadvis-  
able. Particularly when poison dips  
are used, the sheep should be kept off  
the ground affording any pasture until  
their fleeces have ceased dripping,  
three or four hours at least being re-  
quired.—E. W. G.

## FOAL IN DAYTIME.

THE young foal will make more use  
of these summer days if he is kept  
in the stable during the day," says J.  
G. Fuller," of the animal husbandry  
department of the University of Wis-  
consin. "Flies and hot weather are  
not contributing factors to a healthy  
and vigorous growth. The mare and  
foal stabled during the day, given a  
couple of grain feeds, and then turned  
out at night, will do better than the  
ones left out all day. A ration of four-  
fifths parts of oats and one-fifth part  
of bran by weight forms a good feed  
at this time.

"Careful breeders have probably had  
their mares and foals in during the  
day since the first of July. If the  
mares have been needed for work, a  
moderate amount has not hurt them  
and they are better off than they  
would be if left in a pasture all during  
the day. The foals are big enough  
now so that they do not need the  
mare."

FARM NAMES MAY BE TRADE-  
MARKED.

THE United States Patent Office  
recently approved and published  
in the Patent Office Gazette a trade-  
mark covering the name of the farm  
of an Iowa farmer. Ledru C. Willits,  
the farmer in whose name the trade-  
mark was issued, is a breeder of pure-  
bred hogs, cattle and sheep. The name  
of the farm as trade-marked is "Hawk-  
eye." To the knowledge of live stock

men in the United States Department  
of Agriculture, Mr. Willits is the first  
stockman, and probably the first farm-  
er, to obtain a United States trade-  
mark for his farm. There is nothing  
in the law to prevent it, but appar-  
ently no one thought of it before. If  
a farmer uses his farm name and  
trade-mark as part of his selling oper-  
ation in disposing of what he produc-  
es, the trade-mark protects the owner  
of the farm in its use in interstate  
commerce.

Several states have laws which au-  
thorize the registration of farm names  
with the state authorities, but a trade-  
mark registered by the government  
protects the use of the farm name out-  
side of the state in which the farm is  
located.

## SWEET CLOVER HITS THE SPOT.

(Continued from page 155).

bushel this second cutting alone  
brought me \$252 and I had consider-  
able feed from it, too, as it was some-  
what green when I cut it. Had I let  
it ripen a little better I would not  
have had more seed. I seeded this  
field with oats and cut the seed crop  
with a grain binder. I am thoroughly  
convinced that sweet clover is a great  
crop and I plan to seed some every  
year."

Biennial white sweet clover is the  
variety in common usage over Michi-  
gan. The yellow-blossomed biennial  
variety has come to be of some import-  
ance for pasture purposes but its great-  
est use has been with beekeepers,  
where its earlier blossoming habits  
serve to lengthen the honey season.

Considerable interest has been  
shown by Michigan farmers in the An-  
nual White sweet clover, or Hubam  
clover, as it is now called. Michigan  
has the largest increase of this prom-  
ising new forage crop, about fifteen  
hundred acres having been seeded this  
spring. The agricultural college, in  
cooperation with several farmers, is  
growing it under field conditions for  
a great variety of uses to secure ac-  
curate information as to just what  
place the crop will fill on Michigan  
farms.

In the meantime the extensive use  
of the common biennial form of sweet  
clover shows that it has a very defi-  
nite value in Michigan's farming sys-  
tem. When the first cutting is saved  
for seed, yields of six to eight bushels  
per acre are common, while ten to  
twelve are sometimes obtained. The  
second cutting usually brings from  
two to six bushels of seed per acre in  
addition to from one to two tons of  
high quality hay taken off at the first  
cutting. A great deal of its popularity  
has come from the excellent pasture  
it gives. Starting early in the season  
and carrying well on into the period  
when other pastures are dried up, it  
has won a place of highest rank for  
this purpose. Properly handled it will  
reseed itself each year and form a per-  
manent pasture system, or when the  
seed market is sufficiently high to be  
profitable sweet clover may be pas-  
tured till well along in June and then  
permitted to grow and produce seed.  
During the high prices of the war pe-  
riod one Michigan farmer is reported  
to have made over \$8,000 from a forty-  
acre field.

But it is the present day, with low  
prices, that is causing the real spread  
of sweet clover in Michigan. Now,  
more than ever, one must be on the  
lookout for cheap pasture, cheap feed,  
a cheap nitrate fertilizer, or a profit-  
able cash crop and because sweet clo-  
ver may be used to meet any of these  
needs it is being looked on with favor  
by Michigan farmers.

## FARMING IN DENMARK.

The second article on "Farming  
Abroad," by Mr. Rabild, will appear  
in next week's issue. It will deal with  
agricultural conditions in Denmark.





**Keep  
your  
hogs  
free  
from  
lice**

Keep their sleeping quarters, the feeding grounds, pure and healthful. Use the sprinkling can. Add four tablespoonfuls of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant to each gallon of water. Sprinkle the animal body to kill the lice, the sleeping quarters and feeding grounds to destroy the disease germs. Or provide a wallow, to which add about one gallon D and D to every 70 gallons of water. Disinfect the barns, the poultry house.

Also use it about the home, in the sick room, sink and cesspools, to establish better health conditions.

**DR. HESS & CLARK** Ashland, Ohio

## DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

### 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.**

**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. **DRODT & BERNIS**, Monroe, Mich.

**Write for Particulars** on big bone, prolific, Duroc-Jersey, either sex, ready for service, special prices to Sept. 1st. **B. E. KIES**, R. 5, Hillsdale, Mich.

**Chester Whites** Choice March boars; new blood for old customers; cholera immunized; 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.

**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 IAM 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. **E. D. HEYDENBERG**, Wayland, Mich.

**DUROC SOWS** and gilts bred to Jack's Cherry Orion King No. 163259 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.

**Duroc** Have some choice spring boars sired by Great King Orion Gd. No. 18945, double immune, priced reasonable. **HARRY FOWLER**, Sturgis, Mich.

## 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.

**Sore Neck.**—One of our work horses is troubled with sore neck and shoulders, caused from collar. This horse is ticklish and objects to having his neck dressed. I have applied salve, but it fails to heal sore. **W. J., St. Johns, Mich.**—Clip mane short where collar rests. Put two ounces of glycerine and five ounces of Goulard's extract in one pint of cold water and apply to neck and shoulder sores two or three times a day. Don't forget to keep his collar clean.

**Mare Fails to Perspire.**—I have a mare that I bought last fall. She seemed to be all right until the hot weather set in, and now she don't seem to sweat very much, but pants, continually when at work. She has been on pasture nights, since I finished my spring work. I have little work for her to do and might add, she is in good condition. **H. E., Scotts, Mich.**—The activity of the sweat glands of skin will be increased by giving her one ounce doses of sweet spirits of nitre in cold water three times a day, but only when you are working her, or when she fails to perspire and is inclined to pant and breathe too fast. The body should be washed two or three times a day, with tepid water. Give her plenty of water to drink, keep the bowels open. It is perhaps needless for me to caution you to avoid doing too heavy work with her when affected much by the heat.

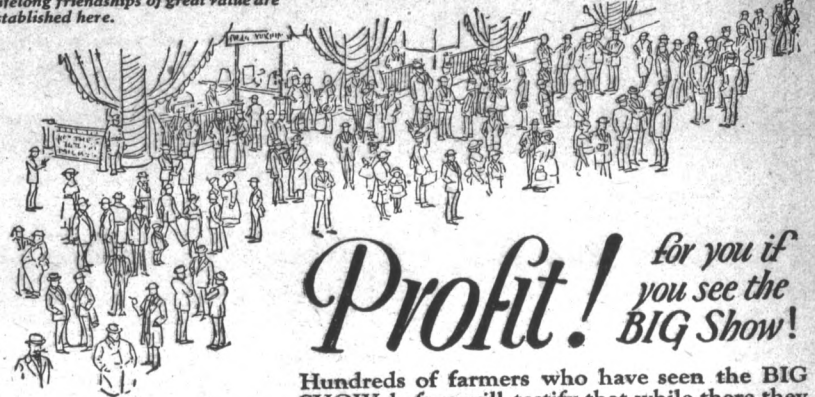
**Calf Passes Bloody Urine.**—Feeding Question.—Heifer calf, three months old, passes urine that seems to be tinged with blood. She is out to pasture and we are feeding her separated milk. She seems to be healthy otherwise and is growing nicely. Is the foam on separated milk injurious to pigs and calves when fed to them? **Mrs. M. H., Dansville, Mich.**—Give calf ten grains of uritone (P., D. & Co.), at a dose in milk two or three times a day for one week. The foam of milk should not harm your calves and pigs, it contains air.

**Cow Sucks Herself.**—I have been a reader of the Michigan Farmer for a number of years and would like to have you tell me if there is any way I can prevent my cow sucking herself. She is a fine milch cow and I dislike to part with her, if we can break her of this habit. I tried one of those "can't sucks" on her nose, but it failed to prevent her sucking herself. **R. S. P., Gaines, Mich.**—In order to keep her from sucking herself, she must wear a mechanical appliance of some kind. Place a halter on head, a surcingle around body, with bit bore a hole in each end of a broom stick, tie one end to halter, the other end to D ring fastened to side of surcingle and let her wear it day and night. Report result and oblige the writer.

**Opacity of Cornea.**—After having a few attacks of sore eyes my horse now has a white film on eyeball. I am somewhat worried about his sight. **J. W. K., Erie, Mich.**—Blow small quantity of equal parts of calomel and boric acid into eyes three or four times a week. Give thirty grains of potassium iodide at a dose in feed or water twice daily. A bright light always irritates sore eyes; darken window.

**Vaginal Polypus.**—Worms.—Floating Teeth.—What can be done for a cow that has a flesh-like growth in vagina? What shall I give my horse that has worms? Please tell me how to float the grinder teeth of a horse, the kind of instrument required and the probable cost of same. **J. B., Rhodes, Mich.**—Surgical removal is the only remedy for your cow, if bunch suppurates, then flush with a saturated solution of boric acid twice a day. Give one dram of santonin and two drams of powdered areca nut in bran mash three times a week for two weeks, then give two drams of powdered gentian in feed daily for two weeks, to horse that has worms. All veterinary instrument dealers, some hardware and harness dealers sell floats for filing teeth. The sharp points on outside of upper rows and inside of lower rows of grinder teeth should be filed off. Don't file off too much of the teeth.

The leaders in the dairy world meet and greet you at the National Dairy Show. Lifelong friendships of great value are established here.



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Tell your Friends and Neighbors You're Going to the

**Profit!** for you if you see the **BIG Show!**

Hundreds of farmers who have seen the BIG SHOW before will testify that while there they learned things that have made thousands of dollars for them.

Remember—you are given the opportunity to make friends with other successful dairymen and breeders, to learn the results of their best thought and work, and to view the exhibits of profit-making equipment.

Profit is what the BIG SHOW will mean to you when you come and—here is your chance for that trip or vacation you have wanted to take.

## Worlds Greatest DAIRY SHOW

Minneapolis - St. Paul - October 8 to 15

## 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.

**Sows Bred to** Michigan Orion Sensation (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigan Demonstration (one of largest and best boars in Michigan) for sale at conversational prices. Also growing 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 sows and gilts all sold. **W. C. TAYLOR**, Milan, Mich.



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

**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. City's phone. 1/4 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 March and May farrow by C. C. Big 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 Hart's Black Prince, Cline's Big Bob, Right Kind, Glean and Leonard's Big Bob. **HART, FULCHER AND CLINE**, Address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, 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.

Conventions Cattle Judging Students' Contest Boy and Girl Calf Clubs

**Big Type Poland China Boars** Ready for stretchy fellows. Grandsons of Gertdale Timm, weighing better than 300 lbs., also spring pigs. Grandsons of Leonard Bib Bob. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write. **DORUS HOVER**, Akron, Michigan

## 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 immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

**Big Type Poland Chinas.** A great litter by Checkers; 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 producers? Come over and see them. **Wesley Hile**, Ionia, Mich.

**Sows 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. C. boar pigs at weaning time, \$25 from Mich. Champion herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write. **E. B. LEONARD**, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

**Big Type Poland Chinas** at lowest prices. Both sex, all ages, and bred sows and gilts. **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, Ewart, 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.

## SHEEP

### 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.

In rams we have a strong assortment of lambs, yearlings and aged rams—splendid individuals of the choicest breeding obtainable. We have young ewes of quality for exhibition or foundation stock. We can supply 2 or 3 fitted flocks for show at county fairs. Write your wants—or better yet, come and inspect this stock personally. **H. E. POWELL & SON**, IONIA, MICH

**60 Head** Registered Shropshire ewe and ram lambs also yearling rams good size and type. Priced to sell. Established 1890. **C. LEMEN**, Dexter, Mich.

**Idlewild** Stock Farms offer for sale thirty Shropshire and Leicester rams. See our exhibit at Detroit, Jackson, Adrian, and Hillsdale Fairs. **O. J. MIDDLETON**, Proprietor, Clayton, Mich.



# LATEST MARKET REPORTS

## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 16.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.26; September \$1.29; No. 2 mixed \$1.22; No. 2 white \$1.23.

Chicago.—No. 2 red \$1.25½@1.26; No. 2 hard \$1.25@1.25½; September \$1.22.

Toledo.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.29½; September \$1.30½; December \$1.36.

### Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow 61½c; No. 3 yellow 60½c; No. 4, 57½c.

Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 57@58½c; No. 2 yellow 57@58½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 42c; No. 3 white 40½c. These quotations are for last year's crop.

Chicago.—No. 2 white 32¾@34¼c; No. 3 white 31¾@32c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.65 per cwt.

Chicago.—Market is without special change. 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 \$1.09.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.09.

Chicago.—No. 2 \$1.08½@1.08¾.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash and October \$13; alsike \$10.75; timothy at \$2.75.

Toledo.—Prime red clover at \$13.05; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$2.60.

### 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 \$24; fine middlings \$27; cracked corn \$30; coarse cornmeal at \$29; chop \$24 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

## WHEAT

Forecasts of wheat crop yields were decidedly reduced in the August estimate. Winter wheat shows a loss of 30,000,000 bushels during July and spring wheat of 22,000,000 bushels. The totals are 544,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 213,000,000 bushels spring wheat, making altogether 757,000,000 bushels compared with 787,000,000 bushels harvested last year and an average of 831,000,000 bushels during the preceding five years. It will not be surprising to find a further reduction in the spring wheat forecasts when the threshing returns are available. Black rust is said to have developed rapidly in the late wheat in North Dakota and the crop in that section has deteriorated. All estimates of the world's wheat situation are remarkably unanimous in showing close adjustment of supply to demand. Stated bluntly, the present wheat outlook is unusually strong.

## CORN

The government's estimate of the corn crop was 3,032,000,000 bushels or 200,000,000 less than last year, but about 235,000,000 bushels above the average of the five preceding years. Rains have checked the deterioration which occurred during July. The visible supply is unusually large for this season and there are indications of a fairly heavy movement in the next few weeks. Prices are around the lowest point of the year and no early advance seems possible. The export demand is very brisk and far larger than usual at this season when the new Argentine crop is available. Clearances since July 1 are nearly seven times as large as in the same period last year. Corn is less than one-half the price of wheat on the per pound basis and it is expected that considerable quantities will be used for Russian relief as that country is accustomed to its use.

## OATS

The official forecast on the oat crop showed a loss of 192,000,000 bushels during July. The yield was placed at 1,137,000,000 bushels compared with 1,526,000,000 bushels harvested last year and 1,433,000,000 bushels as the average during the preceding five years. The carryover of oats on farms was placed at 161,199,000 bushels, the largest on record. As the visible supply at terminals also is extremely large for this season, the carryover of old oats seems to be about 100,000,000 bushels above the average. This amount, however, is not surprising in view of the immense crop last year. Apparent consumption of oats in the last twelve months was considerably larger than the amount in sight for the next twelve, especially when allowance is made for the fact that this year's crop averages several pounds below normal in weight per measured bushel.

## BARLEY

The August 1 estimate on the barley crop was 171,000,000 bushels compared with 207,000,000 bushels as the average during the preceding six years. The rye forecast is 64,300,000 bushels compared with a six-year average of 69,200,000 bushels.

## FEEDS

Feed prices especially wheat feeds, remain comparatively weak as a result of limited demand and ample supplies. Production of these feeds as well as the oil meals will increase in the next few months and it is doubtful whether prices will advance during this period. Cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal appear to be in the strongest position because of the small flax and cotton crops but the recent advance has been followed by a moderate decline. Pastures have improved since

recent rains and the prospective demand this fall for purchased feeds is smaller than was indicated a few weeks ago.

## SEEDS

Higher prices for clover seed are expected during the coming year, due not only to dry weather at the critical period in this country, but even more to the extraordinary drouth in some of the leading European producing countries. Timothy prices have been weak recently.

## HAY

Higher prices for hay at least to the consumer, are in prospect for the coming year. The estimated crop of both wild and tame hay totals 97,100,000 tons as compared with 108,200,000 tons last year. Other feed supplies are smaller and lower freight rates appear probable within six months. Prices have advanced recently due to light receipts and urgent demand.

## BEANS

Light stocks of beans in the hands of dealers and elevators at a time when farmers' holdings were small and the rush of other farm work prevented hauling have resulted in a recent sharp advance in the Michigan bean market. Demand has been mostly for small lots but even these could not be filled without jumping prices. The drouth which has greatly reduced the crop prospect was an abetting influence. The estimate for the country is for a yield smaller than last year which in turn was below the average. Prices f. o. b. Michigan points at the close of the week were around \$4.75 per 100 lbs. for the choice hand-picked stock.

## WOOL

Wool market circles are becoming more hopeful as a result of rather

steady purchases by mills which are beginning manufacture for the light-weight season and hence are buying the finer wools principally. The leading manufacturer announced during the week that its full capacity in some lines had been completely sold out and that orders had to be allotted. There is heavy buying for distant requirements but it is generally believed that prices fully discount the large supply and that any change in the price level will favor the producer. Australian markets report brisk demand with American speculative buying in evidence. Presumably these operators are hopeful that the ad valorem clause in the tariff bill will be retained. Quotations show little change except upon a few scarce grades of fine wools.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Cold storage holdings of eggs on August 1 as given in the preliminary report to the bureau of markets shows 7,590,000 cases compared with 6,872,000 cases on the same date a year ago and a five-year average of 6,849,000 cases. Stocks are being drawn upon at the present time and the outlook points to higher prices in the next few months.

Latest quotations were as follows:

Detroit.—Eggs fresh candled 32@33c. Live poultry, spring chickens 28@30c; hens 28@30c; light hens 22@23c; roosters 15c; geese 15c; ducks 20@22c; turkeys 25c.

## BUTTER

The preliminary estimate on cold storage holdings of butter on August 1 was 82,350,000 pounds as compared with 101,455,000 on the same date last year and a five-year average of 95,569,000 pounds. Prices broke sharply early in the last week, but recovered to some extent towards the close when storage holdings were made known. Production still shows signs of being on the increase as the result of rains and cooler weather. Prices for 92-score fresh butter as reported by the bureau of markets were as follows: Chicago 41c; New York 44½@45c. At Detroit fresh creamery 38½@39c.

## POTATOES

The government's estimate of the white potato crop is 316,000,000 bushels compared with 428,000,000 bushels harvested last year and an average of 371,000,000 bushels during the preceding five years. The biggest reductions are shown in New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The crop is considerably below normal consumptive requirements and advancing prices are to be expected. Middlewestern markets are quoted at \$3.50@4 per 100 lbs. for No. 1 New Jersey, Idaho and Nebraska potatoes.

## WAYNE COUNTY FARM BUREAU PICNIC.

The third annual picnic of the Wayne County Farm Bureau will be held at the Cass Benton Grove, between Plymouth and Northville, Friday, August 26. The program will include talks by Dr. F. A. Perry, the Americanization extension worker for Michigan; Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, state leader of home demonstration work; C. L. Brody, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; C. V. Branch, municipal market director of Detroit. A basket dinner, organized along community lines, will be the noon part of the program.

## GUERNSEY BREEDERS MEET.

Berrien County Guernsey Breeders' Association will hold a basket picnic in the grove at Watervliet, August 24. An invitation is extended to all Guernsey breeders.

## SUMMER GRANGE RALLIES.

The following Grange Rallies will be held during the coming week:  
August 22, Alpena.  
August 23, West Branch.  
August 24, Pinconning.  
August 25, Coleman.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.—August 25, Dispersal Sale, G. A. Radtke, Royal Oak, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, August 17.

## DETROIT

### Cattle.

Receipts 210. Canners and bulls are steady; all others dull and 25c lower. Best heavy steers ..... \$ 7.00@ 7.50  
Best handy wt bu steers ..... 7.50@ 7.75  
Mixed steers and heifers ..... 5.75@ 6.00  
Handy light butchers.... 5.25@ 5.50  
Light butchers ..... 4.00@ 4.50  
Best cows ..... 5.00@ 5.50  
Butcher cows ..... 3.75@ 4.00  
Common cows ..... 2.50@ 3.00  
Canners ..... 1.50@ 2.50  
Best light weight bulls.. 5.00@ 5.25  
Bologna bulls ..... 4.25@ 5.00  
Stock bulls ..... 3.50@ 4.50  
Feeders ..... 5.00@ 6.00  
Stockers ..... 3.00@ 5.00  
Milkers and springers...\$ 35@ 75

### Veal Calves.

Receipts 194. Market steady. Best ..... \$12.00@12.50  
Others ..... 4.00@ 9.00

### Hogs.

Receipts 580. Market 50@75c lower. Mixed hogs ..... \$10.00@10.25  
Pigs and yorkers ..... 10.25@10.50  
Heavies ..... 9.00@ 9.50

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 611. Market steady. Best lambs ..... \$ 9.55@10.25  
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 19,000; holdover 12,385. Market 35@75c lower. Bulk of sales \$8@10; tops at \$10.25; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$8.50@9.40; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice \$9@9.85; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$9.50@10; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$9.25@9.85; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth \$7.75@8.25; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$7.50@7.75; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$8.75@9.50.

### Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 11,000.

Market is steady to 15c lower. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$9.90@10.65; do medium and good \$7.50@9.90; do common \$6.25@7.50; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice at \$8.75@10.65; do common and medium \$5.50@8.75; butcher cattle heifers common medium, good and choice at \$4@8.75; cows common, medium good and choice at \$3.50@7; bulls bologna and beef \$4@7; canners and cutters cows and heifers \$2@3.50; do canner steers \$2.75@4; veal calves light and handy-weight medium, good and choice \$7.50@9; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice \$5.50@7.75; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice at \$4@6.75; stocker cows and heifers common, medium, good and choice \$2.50@5.50.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 15,000. Native lambs strong; others steady. Lambs 84 lbs down medium, good, choice and prime \$8.50@10.75; do culls and common \$5@8.25; feeder lambs, medium good and choice \$6.25@8.50; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime \$3.25@5.25; ewes medium, good and choice \$1.50@3; ewes cull and common at \$3.50@6.50; breeding ewes full mouths to yearlings \$6.75@8.75.

## BUFFALO

### Cattle.

Receipts 200. Good dry-fed 25@50c higher; common slow, lower; shipping steers strong at \$10.75; butchers \$8@9.50; yearlings \$9@10.50; heifers \$5.50@8; cows \$2@6; bulls \$3.50@6; stockers and feeders \$5@6; fresh cows and springers \$40@130. Calves.—Receipts 100; 50c higher at \$5@12.

### Hogs.

Receipts 2,400. Market slow; heavy \$10.50@11.25; mixed at \$11.25@11.50; yorkers \$11.75; light yorkers and pigs \$11@11.25; roughs \$7.50@7.75; stags \$4.50@6.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Market is steady and unchanged. Yearlings \$3.50@8; wethers \$5.50@6; ewes at \$1@4.50; mixed sheep \$5@5.25.



## FEDERAL CROP REPORT.

THE Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents for August 1:

|                | Total Production. |                    |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                | 1921.             | 1915-1919 Average. |
| Wheat .....    | 757,000,000       | 831,000,000        |
| Corn .....     | 3,032,000,000     | 2,798,000,000      |
| Oats .....     | 1,137,000,000     | 1,433,000,000      |
| Barley .....   | 171,000,000       | 208,000,000        |
| Rye .....      | 64,300,000        | 69,200,000         |
| Buckwheat ..   | 13,000,000        | 15,000,000         |
| Potatoes ...   | 316,000,000       | 371,000,000        |
| Hay, tons ...  | 81,600,000        | 85,800,000         |
| Beets tons ... | 8,000,000         | 6,220,000          |
| Apples .....   | 109,000,000       | 183,000,000        |
| Peaches ....   | 31,300,000        | 46,600,000         |

## GENERAL CROP SUMMARY.

CROP conditions for the week ending August 6, are covered in reports received by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, from its field statisticians in different states.

Corn.—The condition of the corn crop has been declining, but is still above the average condition at this date. In a large portion of the central or leading corn producing states moisture has been received to assure a satisfactory crop. Some sections of the country, however, are still suffering from drouth and the yield, especially of early corn, will be light.

Wheat.—Threshing of winter wheat is in full progress and some disappointing yields of poor quality are reported. In general, the yield is below average, and the quality has been affected somewhat by the drouth.

Oats.—Threshing of the oat crop is making progress throughout the central and northern states, but the yield and quality are generally below average. Many fields were too short to cut with a binder, and some were cut for hay. Harvesting has commenced in the far western states, and the yield and quality are reported as reduced somewhat by the recent hot weather.

Potatoes.—The Irish potato crop has been damaged by the long-continued drouth and heat, and the yield will be light. The yield of early potatoes was generally disappointing.

Fruit.—The yield of all tree fruit will be extremely light throughout the eastern and central belt of the country. The peach season is about over in Georgia, and a record crop has been harvested.

## PLANS FOR MARKETING STOCK.

(Continued from page 154). effort is made to foster and build up these associations of which there are about 2,600 already functioning.

The sub-committee on cooperative marketing was authorized to call in not to exceed three representatives from each state to a conference on September 2 to give testimony, and offer suggestions which might aid in formulating a uniform plan of organization and operation of cooperative shipping associations. When this ideal plan has been arrived at, those already formed will be invited to adopt it and new associations so far as possible will be organized upon that basis.

A letter from Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers proposing an eat-more-meat advertising campaign was presented to the committee. The secretary was authorized to reply to the effect that the producers would be glad to have the packers proceed with such a campaign.

Before the session closed, a resolution was passed addressed to the finance committee of the United States Senate asking that a substantial duty be placed on hides, wool and vegetable oils, in order to protect the American live stock producers. C. C. Collins, of Colorado, was appointed to represent the committee at the tariff hearing of the senate.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at Chicago, on September 27. In addition to further details of the plan of organization of the commission companies, the report on cooperative shipping associations will be submitted. The subcommittee on orderly marketing also is expected to report.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Allegan County, (Aug. 15).—Farm crops here are below average because of drouth and hail damage. Much corn is being cut and put in silos and others are cutting to save the fodder. Oats are every light, pasture short and potatoes nearly a failure. Eighty per cent of the normal acreage is being put into fall grain. Considerable cooperative marketing is being done. Wheat brings \$1.05; oats 45c; rye 85c; corn 72c.—F. C.

Shiawassee County, (Aug. 13).—Wheat averages fifteen bushels per acre, oats twenty-five bushels, and hay one ton. Bean vines are good but poorly podded. Sugar beets below the average. Corn is the only crop that is good. The farmers are blue because of conditions.—W. W. D.

Washtenaw County, (Aug. 15).—The general conditions fair. Hay, wheat and oats will yield about seventy-five per cent of a crop. Corn is very good and far advanced. Early potatoes are a failure, but late potatoes show good promise. Pastures are good. Acreage of fall grains will be about normal. Most of the farmers buy and sell through the farm bureau elevator.—P. W.

Hillsdale County, (Aug. 15).—Wheat is selling at \$1.05 per bushel and rye at 95c. Hogs bring 9c per pound. There will be about the usual acreage of fall grains, mostly rye. Conditions of crops are as follows: Corn 90 per cent; wheat and rye 80 per cent; hay 100 per cent; potatoes 50 per cent.—W. W. M.

Lake County, (Aug. 15).—Prospects are for a normal acreage for the fall grains. Corn looks good, earing heavily. Potatoes show about a thirty per cent crop. Oats will yield from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre.

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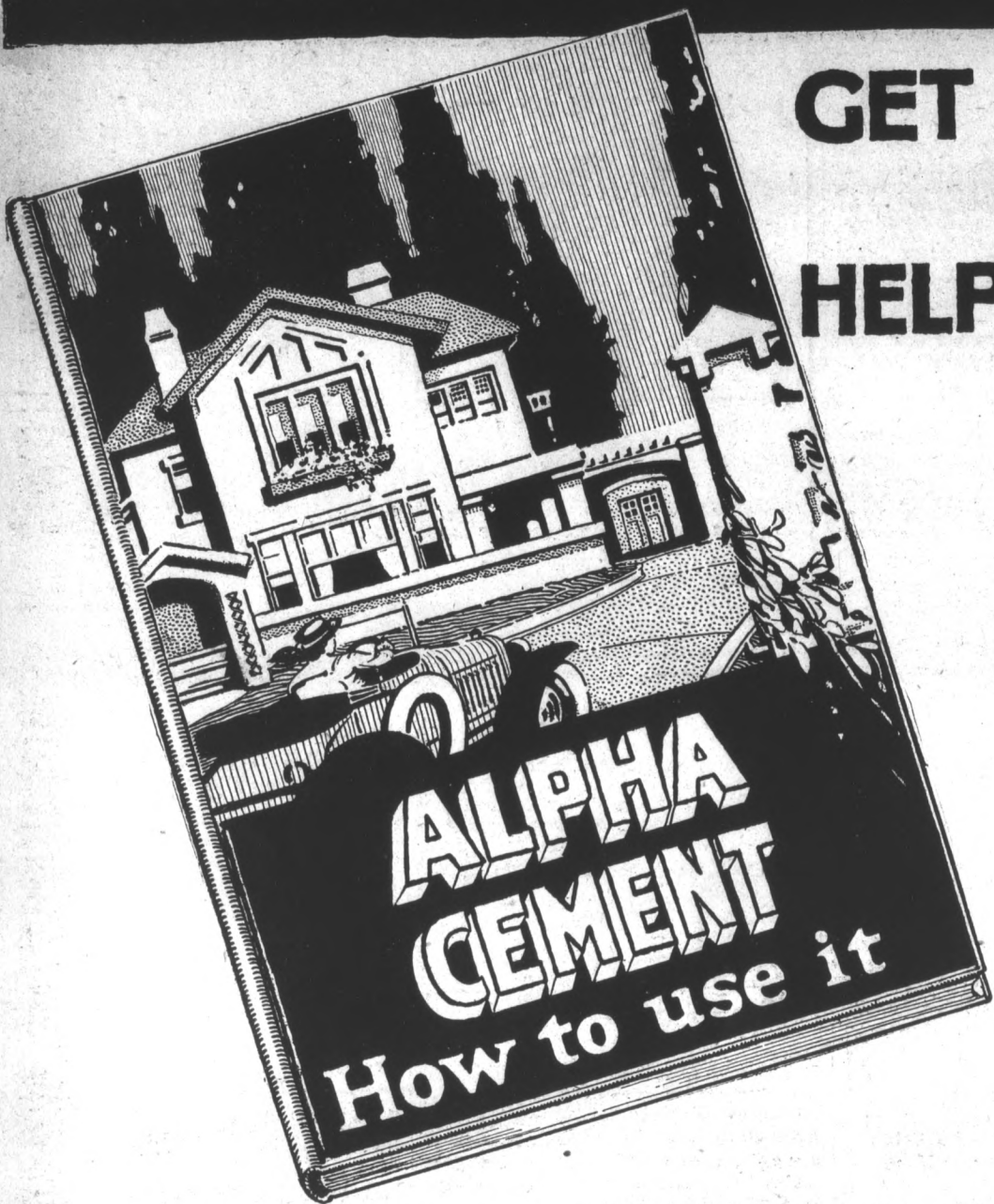
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