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President Appreciative of Farmers' Position

PRESIDENT HARDING is giving convincing evidence of his friendliness and sympathy for the farmers, of a broad, practical understanding of agricultural conditions, and of an earnest desire to secure legislation which shall improve the conditions of agriculture. In his book, "Our Common Country," just issued from the press, President Harding outlines his attitude toward the farmers' movement, as represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and other organizations, in the following words:

"I believe that the American people, through their government and otherwise, not only in behalf of the farmer but in behalf of their own welfare, and the pocket-books of the consumers, will encourage, make lawful, and stimulate cooperative buying, cooperative distribution, and coopera-

As Following Statement Shows

tive selling of farm products. * * * The need of farm representatives in larger governmental affairs is recognized. During the past seven years the right of agriculture to a voice in government administration has been practically ignored, and at times the farmer has suffered grievously as a result. The farmer has a vital interest in our trade relations with other countries, in the administration of our financial policies and in many of the larger activities of the government. His interests must be safeguarded by men who understand his needs, he must be actually and practically represented.

"The right of farmers to form cooperative associations for the marketing of their products must be granted. The concert of agriculture is as essential to farmers as a sim-

ilar concert of action is to factories. A prosperous agriculture demands not only efficiency in production but efficiency in marketing. Through cooperative associations the route between the producer and the consumer can and must be shortened. Wasteful effort can and must be avoided. Unnecessary expenses can and must be eliminated. It is to the advantage of all of our people that every public improvement be made in our methods of getting the products of our farms into the hands of the people who consume them. The legitimate functions of the middlemen may continue to be performed by private enterprise, under conditions where the middleman is necessary and gives his skill to our joint welfare. The parasite in distribution who preys on both producer and consumer must no longer sap the vitality of this fundamental life."



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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 10, 1921

CURRENT COMMENT

Railroad Grain and Hay Rates

THE freight rate question is everywhere conceded to be one of the most important, if not the most important, of the economic problems confronting the country at the present time. The present high schedule of freight rates affect, directly or indirectly, the prosperity of every industry and every person in the country. Realizing that the excessive cost of the distribution of foodstuffs, which falls heavily upon both the producer and the ultimate consumer, promises to cause a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the near future in addition to proving an almost insurmountable barrier to the prosperity of producers in sections of the country which are distant from the great distributing points and the markets of ultimate consumption, a movement to secure a substantial reduction in the freight rates on certain agricultural commodities was started in the middle west and has attained such substantial proportions that an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of twenty-five per cent on freight rates for grain and hay is now solidly backed by the governments of fourteen states and the powerful agricultural bloc in congress. Hearings are now in progress on this case and the decision regarding same which will be forthcoming in the near future is certain to have far-reaching effects.

The railroads, through their national association, are conducting a publicity campaign in an effort to acquaint the public with their side of the rate question which, briefly stated, is that a general reduction of labor costs must accompany a reduction in freight rates if the railroads are to remain solvent and continue to serve the public. On the other hand, the labor leaders of the various railroad workers' unions will undoubtedly bitterly oppose any large reduction in wages at the present time. Indeed, there is a possibility that these unions may refuse to accept the small cut made in the recent award of the United States Railway Labor Board as a result of a vote now being taken, although this is not generally expected.

It thus appears that the situation is a very involved one, which it will be difficult to settle equitably and peaceably, and as a result of which serious complications are likely to result in the not distant future. The degree of regulation very properly exercised by

the government over the railroads necessarily makes the government a primary party to the settlement of this question, particularly in view of the contention of the railroads that a large part of their troubles are due to the taking over of the railroads by the government as a war emergency measure, although the opinion generally prevails in the public mind that there was not anything like one hundred per cent of cooperation on the part of railroad officials during the period of government operation, for the effects of which they are charged with responsibility and blame.

As above noted, the importance of the pending case is far-reaching, since if the grain and hay producing interests win their case there will undoubtedly follow equally insistent demands for other commodity reductions. On the other hand, if the grain and hay producers lose out in the decision, the final issue will be merely postponed rather than settled, since present rates on foodstuffs are more than the traffic can bear and the result will be disastrous to the farmers of many isolated sections with a consequent shortening of the available food supply.

On account of the great importance of this issue every Michigan Farmer reader should inform himself as fully as possible on its every angle, since there is danger that it may ultimately result in a serious railroad tieup, in which case an intelligent public opinion will be an important factor of safety and agent of justice.

In any event, the farmers of Michigan have reason to congratulate themselves on their favorable location so far as available markets are concerned, and on their variety of production which places them in a more independent position than are the farmers in the one-crop states.

Increasing Dairy Profits

THE following experience might easily be repeated in hundreds of Michigan communities. A dozen years ago William Barson and Neal Benson, of Leer, in Alpena county, became sold on the proposition of putting good sires in the community. As a result they took the initiative and organized a bull association, through which was purchased three bulls of the Guernsey breed for \$300. These farmers have since invested \$500 more in sires, making a total investment for the twelve years of less than a thousand dollars.

Here is a resume of what has happened: Not a single pure-bred cow has been purchased by any of the members of the bull association. Fully eighteen hundred scrub cows and their progeny have been bred to the sires provided and as a result of these matings about eight hundred grade heifers have been raised. There is now owned by the members many cows carrying from seven-eighths to thirty-one thirty-seconds Guernsey blood. A careful checking up on the production of the animals shows that the yield of butter-fat from the grade cows is about one hundred pounds more per annum than for the original scrub cows. This amount of butter-fat at forty cents per pound is an important addition to the farmer's income. Besides this increase in the regular income, cows from the herds which had been graded up through the use of the bulls were sold last spring at from \$100 to \$140 per head as against from \$40 to \$50 per head for scrub stock such as was bred to the sires first purchased by the association. So impressed have these farmers become with the advantages of the good sire that they have now made tentative plans for securing one of the very best Guernsey sires in the state.

Through the cooperation of the agricultural college these men have been prevailed upon to show animals repre-

senting the different crosses from half-blood up to 31-32 blood and also a cow of the original scrub type which was secured for \$40, at the State Fair. They will also exhibit at the Saginaw Valley Fair. It will be worthy the time of every farmer to see the influence of pure-bred sires in the history of the animals in this association as shown by the exhibit. There are perhaps less than a score of active bull-associations in the state. There ought to be a hundred at least. The work done by the Alpena farmers should go far toward popularizing this form of cooperative enterprise, for not only has the organization been of direct benefit to the individual members but it has also greatly enriched the entire community.

Live Stock Prices and Prospects

THE present live stock prices are a great disappointment to those who have stock for sale.

But there seems to be a general feeling that future prospects are not bright, and there is little inclination on the part of farmers to put in feeding stock even at present low prices. This is in large part due to the present financial situation. A good many farmers who would buy feeding stock find it difficult to finance the proposition, consequently less stock is going into the feed lots than is usual at this season of the year. As a result, the feeders are mostly going to the packers, who are better able to use cheap meats than under normal conditions, and the market for fat animals is consequently affected.

Just how long this situation will last is impossible of prediction. But it is not so difficult to predict that there will be a dearth of good butchers' cattle during the early winter months if a majority of the feed lots remain empty during the fall months. It is thus a reasonable presumption that the farmer who has plenty of feed and has or can buy feeders on the present low market will be able to market that feed to good advantage. The risks in feeding are at the minimum point when both feeders and feed are cheap in price as is the case at the present time, and the farmer who can finance a feeding deal at the present time, particularly where home-grown feeds are available, is taking a minimum of risk in the marketing of his feed and at the same time has a fair chance of making a reasonable profit on the feeding operation.

The 1921 State Fair

IT would appear that the patrons of the 1921 State Fair are carrying home with them more valuable information than they have gathered from any of the recent exhibitions. This is due to the emphasis which has been placed upon educative features. Throughout the various halls, barns and different buildings where exhibits are housed the visitors are constantly confronted with practical lessons which are impressively visualized.

Perhaps the most forceful of these, in the main, are the exhibits put up by the Michigan Agricultural College. Nearly every phase of work being done by the college for the farmer has been carefully worked out to bring home salient points about the great business of farming. The new state agricultural department has also contributed generously to the educational features of the fair and the county exhibits are getting unusual attention from a wide circle of patrons. The live stock entries are larger by far than at any previous state fair, while the State Farm Bureau display is enabling the officers of this strong farmers' organization to reach thousands who had never before as much as heard that there was such an institution in the

state, and the boys and girls are getting a full share of attention.

The general impression gathered from various sources appears to be that the management has made considerable strides in the direction of improving the fair along helpful lines and is frowning upon some features which in the past have been more or less objectionable. Accounts of the departmental displays and awards will be given in later issues.

News of the Week

Wednesday, August 31.

AMERICAN war veterans have enlisted so freely in the Spanish foreign legion for service in Morocco that recruiting has been stopped.—Texas abolishes the use of chains on prisoners.—Over a thousand pieces of skin have been grafted on a sixteen-year-old girl of New Jersey who was severely burned.—General Pershing is the star attraction in the 32nd division convention at Detroit.—United States attorneys in Chicago start investigation of coffin trust.—Statistics show that infantile paralysis is on the increase in New York.—Many prominent Mexicans are urging a coalition between the United States and Mexico.—President Harding signs proclamation calling on miners in the Mingo district to disperse and return home. Otherwise martial rule will have to prevail.

Thursday September 1.

THE United States is now officially at peace with Hungary, the treaty being signed at Budapest.—Germany pays her war debt installment to the allies on the date it is due.—A New York girl was electrocuted when she touched an electric light socket while in wet bathing suit.—Chicken thieves near Chicago use chloroform to quiet their victims. Upon entering the cook they spray roosting places with atomizers containing chloroform.—Sein Feiners, interned by British government on Spike Island, go on hunger strike.—The railroads admit that short distance hauls by trucks hurt their freight business.—Two men drowned in a pit when water pipe burst at Water Works Park, Detroit.

Friday, September 2.

THE Grand Trunk Railway shops at Port Huron take on 450 new men.—Great Britain sends note to Holland stating that Ex-Kaiser William's messages to Germany are of an inflammatory nature and should be stopped.—New York Supreme Court holds that soldiers' bonus in that state is illegal.—Glass workers accept a twenty-eight per cent cut in wages.—King George V of Great Britain sues American concern for \$152 for the loss of two kegs of butter oil.—Two ocean liners from Greece race to get into New York first in order that the passengers may enter under the new immigration law before the month's quota is filled. The boat with 200 brides for Greeks in America won the race.—Marconi, inventor of the wireless, believes he has received radio messages from the planet Mars.—Plans for putting the bridge across the straits connecting the two peninsulas of Michigan are being furthered by the northern peninsula people.

Saturday, September 3.

A RECENT statement of the Ford Motor Company to the department of state shows that it has over \$54,000,000 in cash on hand in the bank.—The marriage license clerk in Detroit says that this period of depression has lessened the demand for marriage licenses.—Postmaster General Hayes announces that market and weather reports will be sent to farmers by wireless.—Substantial price reductions have been announced on Ford, Chevrolet, Willys-Knight and Overland automobiles.—A \$50,000,000 film merger is planned by Charlie Chaplin, Mack Sennet, and the Talmadge sisters.—United States troops arrive at scene of disturbance in Mingo mining district.—Floyd Gibbons, famous newspaper correspondent who is investigating conditions in Russia, says over one million will die despite famine aid.

Sunday, September 4.

THE manager of the Illinois State Employment Department says that jobs in Chicago are more plentiful now.—Indications are that M. A. C. will have the greatest enrollment this fall in its history.—Recent census figures show that only 3.3 per cent of the people in the state of Maine are illiterate.—Street railway employees of Des Moines, Iowa, offer to pay any operating deficit out of their wages.—Twenty-eight nations have ratified the inter-

(Continued on page 250).

Achievements of Michigan Farmers

"STUMPS THE WORLD" WITH PEACHES.

PEACHES grow as large as cantaloupes in the fruit belt of western Michigan. Here is positive and substantiating evidence of this assertion. Superintendent Henry Housman, of the Grand Rapids city wholesale market is here shown holding his cash box with two ordinary-sized peaches displayed on either side of a "Stump the World" peach.

The large peach measures eleven and one-half inches in circumference, tips the beam at ten ounces and makes an ordinary peach look like a marble when placed beside it. It was grown on George Wolford's farm west of Grand Rapids.

Mr. Wolford lays claim to being the champion peach grower in Michigan. His crop this year may not be anything to set the world on fire, but the size of the individual peaches has anything beaten ever brought on the Grand Rapids markets, according to old-timers in the business. His load of "Stump the World" peaches—a new

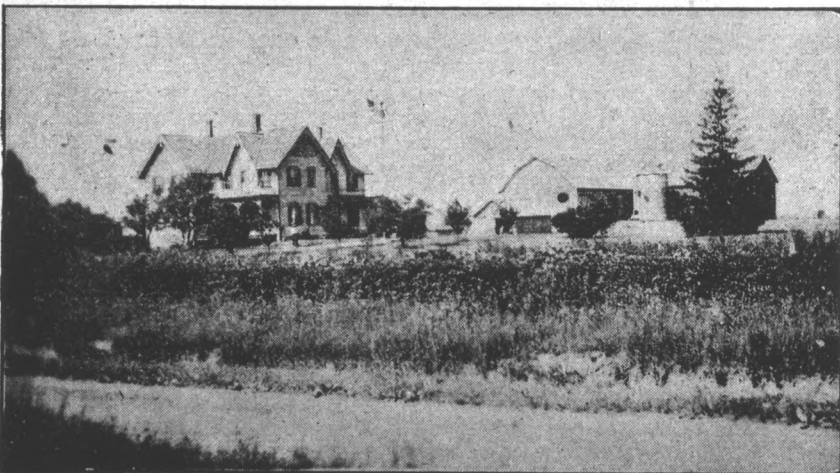


"Stump the World" Peach Makes Ordinary Peaches Look Small.

variety with a deep, rich yellow skin and a beautiful blush on the cheek, turned up to the sun—sold at sight on the Grand Rapids market at \$5.00 per bushel.—D. L. R.

WHEAT YIELDS FIFTY-FOUR BUSHELS.

THE accompanying picture shows the farmstead of Harry Seddon & Son, of Tuscola county. Mr. Seddon has just completed his threshing and he reports that nine and a quarter acres of wheat, as measured by the grain drill, yielded 503 bushels, making an average yield of fifty four and one-third bushels per acre. This was the measure made by the threshing machine. One bag was weighed and it overran four pounds. The threshing was done by John Dietz, and help was

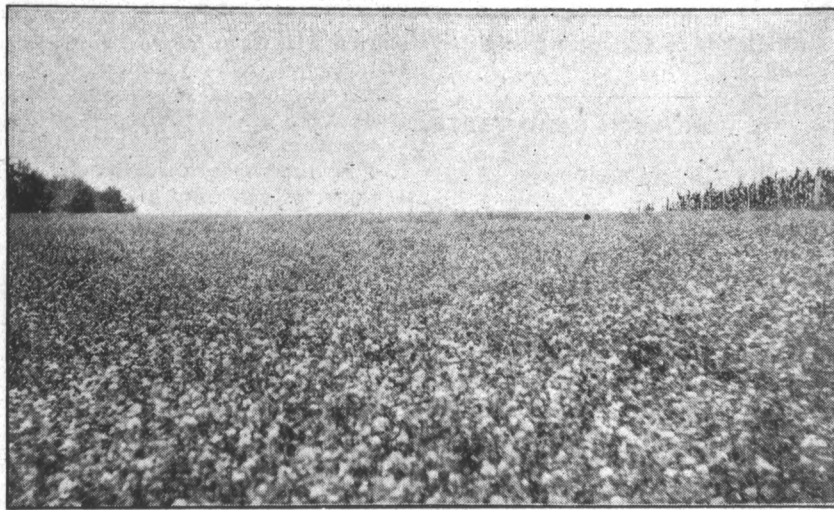


The Home of Harry Seddon, of Sanilac County, who Reports a Wheat Yield of Over Fifty-four Bushels Per Acre.

given by a dozen neighbors. The wheat is of the pure Red Rock variety.

A PRIVATE DINING-ROOM FOR YOUNG CHICKENS.

WHEN feeding my chickens I found that the young chickens would lose out in the tussle for food and the older hens would get more



A Splendid Second Crop of Clover Grown Near Ingalls, Michigan.

than their share. I tried various ways to feed the old and young separately but with all of them on free range most methods were more bother than they were worth.

It was really by accident that I got on to the method shown in the picture. There was a wire fence near the place where I was feeding the chickens. When throwing the feed broadcast some of it got on the other side of the fence. In a little while some of the chickens went after it but only the young chickens could get through the wire. This gave me the idea of using a roll of wire fencing, as shown. The young chickens have free access to the feed spread in the enclosure but the old hens are barred. This has eliminated much of the fighting and disturbance at feeding time.—R. H. Oakland County.

TRACTOR EXPERIENCE.

WHEN we purchased our tractor we had on hand a stationary gasoline engine which we did not care to sacrifice, and which we use for belt power, such as silo filling. Accordingly we bought a small tractor, with two plow bottoms, and have used it only for plowing, pulverizing, and similar work. We also use it for hoisting hay in the barn.

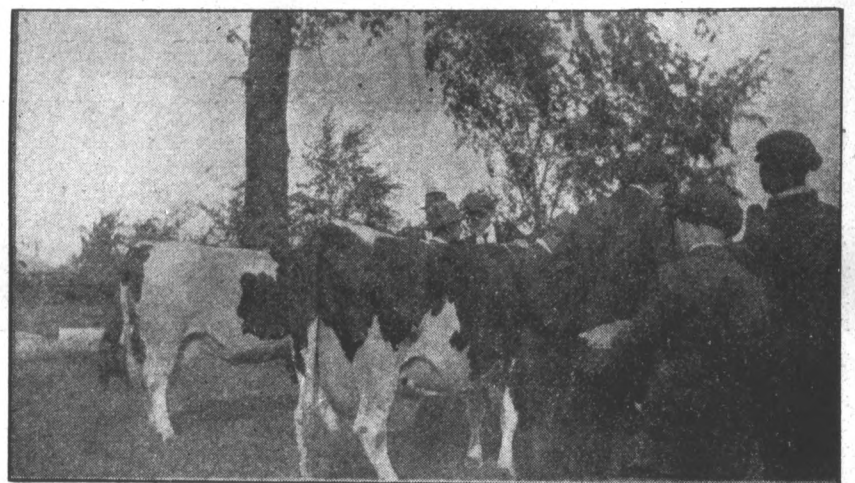
The tractor permits us to rush the work in spring, when the strain on the horses is heaviest. To illustrate: One spring, for one reason or another, we found ourselves with sixty acres of corn unplanted, and the planting season pretty nearly over. We have about

ninety acres of drained marsh, which is a little late in getting into condition. So we took our own tractor, and my son-in-law brought his tractor, and the two machines were run full blast until the corn was in. Without the tractors, we would have lost at least two weeks, which means much to us, as we are always in danger of an early frost. The crop of silage corn which

those two weeks probably saved for us would have paid the first cost and operating expenses of both tractors for two years.

When our stationary engine wears out, or we can sell it to advantage, we will use a tractor for belt power, but I do not believe that a tractor larger than a three-plow bottom tractor would be economical under our conditions, or the conditions in vogue on the average dairy farm. For two years' work we paid only about \$50 for overhauling, and the tractor is today in excellent condition.

It depends largely upon the care a



The Greatest Achievement is to Get the Boys Interested.

tractor receives. I know of cases where a machine was ruined the first week because of insufficient oil, and the bearings burned out. The inexperienced operator will also forget to use enough water; he may even allow the radiator to become dry. It is also necessary to keep the transmission well greased.

Our tractor burns kerosene, and this fuel smudges the spark plugs badly. It is our practice to clean the plugs every morning, to insure good ignition during the day. When the tractor is not in use, it is well sheltered and under roof.—W. F.

FOUND IT WORTH WHILE TO PACK LIGHT SOIL.

IN my farming experience it has appeared that we must take advantage of every opportunity to inform ourselves on the best methods of doing our work. We learn much from other farmers and from our county agents and the experiment stations, but to

make the greatest success we can not allow ourselves to go to sleep. I think I have learned a little lesson by accident which will mean as much to my success at farming light soil as any other information which I have secured from any other source.

After preparing a field for rye it became necessary to haul across the land loads of corn for the silo. The men in driving did not keep to a narrow track and as a result a rather wide strip of soil was thoroughly packed and when the seed was put in this soil was very firm despite the light nature of the land. Now the lesson which I learned was that when this field was harvested there was a splendid stand of rye where the soil had been thoroughly firmed and not much of a crop elsewhere.

This observation set me to thinking and I concluded that if the packing worked in a small spot it ought to work all over the field. I therewith procured one of these heavypackers and tried the plan out with very satisfactory results. A number of neighbors were recently surprised at results on a field where the packer was used and where a splendid stand of sweet clover is the result. It must be remembered, however, that it requires considerable power to pull the packer where the soil is loose. Three, and still better, four good horses are necessary to get on nicely. But it means the difference between success and failure in farming this type of land.—N. B., Benzie County.

SUCCESSFUL IN GETTING EARLY LAYERS.

BEING interested a little in poultry, I answered an ad in the Michigan Farmer and bought twenty-five Barred Rock baby chicks and so far have raised twenty-four of them. They were

shipped by parcel post and arrived one hundred per cent alive on April 5, 1921, and on July 26 one of them commenced laying and has laid one egg every day since.

Can you tell me of anyone who ever broke that record with the Barred Rocks? The pullet is one of the smallest of the fifteen. The nine roosters I sold in June at seventy-five cents each and could have sold a hundred if I had them.

I gave them all the growing mash they wanted, and chicken feed, small grain at night only, until two months old. Then they were changed to the scratch feed and laying mash.—S. T. M., Van Buren County.

It took the Roman farmer four and a half days to raise a bushel of wheat. The American farmer does it in nine minutes.

It pays dairymen to water the milk before milking. Cows given chance to drink all they want heap the pail higher.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

NATIONAL GRANGE TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AT PORTLAND.

MR. T. C. ATKESON has returned to Washington from a meeting of the executive committee of the National Grange, in Buffalo, to make arrangements for the next annual session of the National Grange in Portland, Oregon, November 15-26. Arrangements had been made by the Portland people for the meeting to begin November 8, through a misunderstanding, but the executive committee decided that they could not make the change of dates.

POULTRY RAISERS ARE OPPOSED BY CHINESE IMPORTERS.

THE poultry raisers are finding opposition to their proposed tariff schedules in the Fordney bill. Seven witnesses have appeared before the senate finance committee in favor of putting dried and frozen eggs on the free list. They were headed by an attorney who represents large importers of eggs from China. Witnesses claiming to represent the baking industry said they would have to pay increased prices for these eggs and they were appearing in the interest of the consumer.

LESS OLEO PRODUCED.

THE Washington representative of the National Dairy Union has issued a statement showing a large falling off in the production of oleomargarine in the United States for the first six months of 1921 compared with the first six months of 1920. Of col-

ored oleomargarine there were produced 5,648,384 pounds during the first six months of 1920 and 3,594,077 pounds during a similar period in 1921. There were 188,093,692 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine produced during the first six months of 1920 and 101,496,548 pounds in 1921.

An appropriation of \$200,000 for administering the packer law was attached to the shipping board deficiency bill which passed congress just before the recess.

PROVIDE FOR MUCK LAND TESTS.

WORD has just been received that the Michigan Experiment Station will conduct special experiments on forty acres of muck land on the college farm. The rapid increase in the interest for additional knowledge on muck farming has led the director of the station and the soils department to undertake this new line of work. Problems of drainage and tillage, pasture production, and the question of improving the nutritive value of the grasses grown on such soils will be included in the program. Additional work will be done on land representing the different types of muck soil in the state and the cooperative demonstrations now in progress on fifteen farms in different sections will be continued and others added.

COW-TESTING WORK GROWS.

IT was fifteen years ago that a group of progressive dairy farmers in western Michigan entered upon what many of them probably considered a very doubtful experiment. These men

organized an association for testing their cows in respect to the amount of feed they ate and the quantity and quality of milk produced. The association was patterned after similar one's established in Denmark ten years previous and was under the supervision of Helmar Rabild, who has since been active in extending the work throughout the United States and who is now helping to establish at Adrian a factory for the manufacture of highgrade dairy products.

The number of cowtesting associations have grown during the fifteen years from one to 452. This growth has resulted from an appreciation on the part of dairymen as to the advantage to them of knowing the productive ability of the different cows in their herds and thereby furnishing a basis for the culling of the herds.

TARIFF REDUCES IMPORTS.

FIGURES show that the emergency tariff has resulted in reducing the importations of agricultural products which come into competition with domestic products, to a considerable extent. Comparing the imports of articles transferred from the free to the dutiable list in the emergency tariff law of May 27, 1921, the figures show a decrease in cattle from 45,531 during March and April under the Underwood tariff to 8,809 head under the emergency tariff during June and July, 1921. During the same time the importations of sheep decreased from 2,475 to 895 head; wheat flour from 293,401 to 3,728 barrels; long staple cotton from 13,293,407 to 1,708,193 pounds; fresh meats from 4,980,536 to

3,805,003 pounds; condensed milk from 2,562,009 to 923,771 pounds; coconut oil from 34,266,525 to 5,911 pounds; soy bean oil from 9,189,386 to 132,902 pounds; wool from 139,681,264 to 1,580,898 pounds. Importations of butter and butter substitutes, bearing a small tariff under the Underwood act, decreased from 5,635,803 to 225,632 pounds during the time mentioned.

It is now predicted that the permanent tariff bill will not be enacted until early next year, and an effort will be made when congress convenes to extend the time limit on the emergency tariff until after the passage of the permanent schedules. The senate finance committee hearings are far from completion.

OPPOSE TARIFF ON CREAM.

CREAM dealers of New England are opposed to the tariff rates on cream asked for by the American Milk Producers' Federation and the New England milk producers. Their representatives are asking for a tariff of five cents on pasteurized cream up to forty per cent butter-fat. Figures were presented showing that under the present tariff about one-tenth of the cream handled by New England dealers during the four or five summer months comes from Canada. It was their contention that the New England dairies could not supply the demand for cream in Boston and other eastern cities.

Says Sam: "In this school of experience, the only college yell is a stiff upper lip."

A bug in a rug has nothing on a smut spore in untreated wheat seed.

ACTIVITIES OF FARM BUREAUS

Latest News From Local, State and National Organizations

WANT REPRESENTATION AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

FEELING that the farmer is vitally interested in the questions that will be raised at the disarmament conference to be held at Washington, beginning November 11, the American Farm Bureau Federation is requesting the President to provide proper representation for agriculture. Leaders feel that it is essential that the farmer's viewpoint be given consideration.

GRAIN GROWERS SIGNING UP RAPIDLY.

INFORMATION from the headquarters of the U. S. Grain Growers gives a present paid-up membership of 6,947 members, while 277 elevators have signed up contracts with the national organization.

THINK GRAIN PRICES WILL ADVANCE.

THE wheat market in Michigan advanced ten cents last week. It is the idea of the grain exchange officials that the unmarketed balance of wheat of the state will be needed at good prices. Milling demand is the best that we have seen in the last eighteen months and most all of the wheat now is going to flour mills.

Export rates have been reduced, effective September 3, which means an extra four to five cents per bushel in the pocketbook of the Michigan farmer. The exports of wheat from North America during the month of August was the largest on record. Oats and

corn are down to bed rock, and cannot possibly go much lower.

It would now appear that the wise farmer will look ahead and provide for his seed oats requirements now, as good seed oats will be scarce and hard to get next spring.

ONLY THREE STATES LEFT.

ONE can find but three states in the Union without farm bureau federations. These states are Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Mississippi. The latter state is now planning on federating the farm bureaus of the various counties some time this fall.

LOWER RAILROAD TARIFFS GO INTO EFFECT.

MICHIGAN railroads put into effect September 4 the seven and one-half cents per hundred reduction on export grain, permitted Central Freight Association territory recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reduction affects all grain shippers east of the Mississippi river and to the Atlantic coast, says the State Farm Bureau, which estimates that the reduction will save four cents a bushel to farmers on the grain that they ship for export. A reduction of four and a half cents per hundred on grain for domestic shipment is not unlikely.

Express shipments may soon lose the one cent tax on every twenty cents paid by the shippers. The house ways and means committee recently decided to amend its tax revision bill so as to

eliminate that tax. The action followed earlier elimination by the committee of the three per cent tax on freight bills, eight per cent on passenger fares and parlor car charges. At present the government is collecting about \$225,000,000 a year by imposts on transportation charges, of which about \$145,000,000 is furnished by the tax on freight bills. The express tax revision, as proposed, would remove from present law all taxes on transportation except a three per cent tax on oil transported by pipe lines, says the farm bureau.

SEED DEPARTMENT NOTES.

THE seed department makes its influence felt in the farm bureau circles outside of the state. Mr. Nicholson has just returned from a trip throughout some of the central states and reports they are anxious to cooperate in a very special business way with this department. This is an added evidence of the increasing strength of the cooperative seed marketing movement. The big problem is how to handle the business.

Reports coming from timothy seed producing districts indicate that the crop will not be over seventy-five per cent of that of 1920. Hot, dry weather was very detrimental to the seed and the yields have been decreased by unfavorable conditions from five to fifteen per cent below last year. Reports on the yield of clover seed throughout Michigan are varied. Some of the heaviest producing sections of Mammoth and alsike crop for last year report a very light crop. The usual yield

in the better fields run from two to three and a half bushels per acre.

Hubam growers over the state are turning in their contracts to the seed department and inspection is well under way by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. It is reported that a fair yield will be realized on a good majority of the fields.

WOOL EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR.

THE wool department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has a display at the Michigan State Fair, in the automobile building. All grades of wool are shown and farm bureau fabrics manufactured from Michigan wool are on exhibition.

Mr. Williams, of the extension department, is instructor and is advising people where these goods can be purchased, the process of manufacture, and the benefits to the wool grower and the buying public.

Representatives explain the advantage of buying and using virgin wool fabrics, and of manufacturing wool into fabrics to find a better market for the wool.

OHIO WELL ORGANIZED.

A REPORT received from our sister state, Ohio, tells us that every county of that state now has a farm bureau organization with the membership signed up on a ten dollar basis. The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation has a total membership of practically one hundred thousand. Mark J. Smith has just been employed to head the wool department of this state bureau.

Dairy Demonstration Train

What it Did for the Territory Traversed

By W. F. Henshaw

IMMEDIATE results of the "Better Sire" dairy demonstration tour were gratifying in the extreme and fulfilled the rosiest hopes of the men and women who led in the undertaking. Sixty-seven pure-bred bulls were either exchanged or sold outright and three others were ordered, making a total of seventy registered sires placed on Michigan farms. Fifty-one grade and scrub bulls actually have ended their careers at the butcher's block. Over fourteen thousand persons heard the lectures, saw the exhibits, witnessed the demonstrations and took home literature covering various phases of the dairy industry.

But the ultimate consequences of the swing around the state will be so far-reaching that even to estimate them is impossible. Many of the seventy

out Michigan and in the surrounding states as well. Other railroads are said to be ready to aid in similar tours and other breeding associations are reported as favoring the idea. The home economics demonstrations under the supervision of Mrs. Campbell were so popular that an attempt is now being made to send a special coach over many miles of railroad in the state in the near future.

Lectures, exhibits and demonstrations were arranged in such a way as to drive home the essential points in good dairying. The importance of better sires—which constitute half the herd, and the ideal dairy type, both for male and female, were set forth by Prof. O. E. Reed, who recently became head of the dairy department at M. A. C., and by A. B. Baltzer. Feeding ra-



The Keenest Interest Was Taken in Every Part of the Program.

bulls will be regarded as community assets and the performances of their progeny will be watched with corresponding pride and satisfaction. The dairymen who heard the talks by the group of specialists from M. A. C. doubtless have a better understanding of the comparative values of various feeding rations and their effect upon milk production. Housewives who listened to Mrs. Louise M. Campbell, state leader of home demonstration agents, and her assistants doubtless realize the significant place held by milk in a balanced nutrition scheme for their own families. Most of all, the farm men and women gained a clearer vision of the possibilities of efficient dairying. They saw in it not merely a means of providing a hand-to-mouth existence, but a career calling for the highest qualities of manhood and womanhood.

In progress everywhere, the intangible often outweighs the tangible in the final reckoning. Likewise in this instance the Michigan Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, the development bureaus and the agricultural college are likely to find that the advancement, in both a business and a social way, of the regions through which the trains passed, will more than justify the expense incurred.

The success of the "better sire" train, first of its kind in the United States, has attracted attention through-

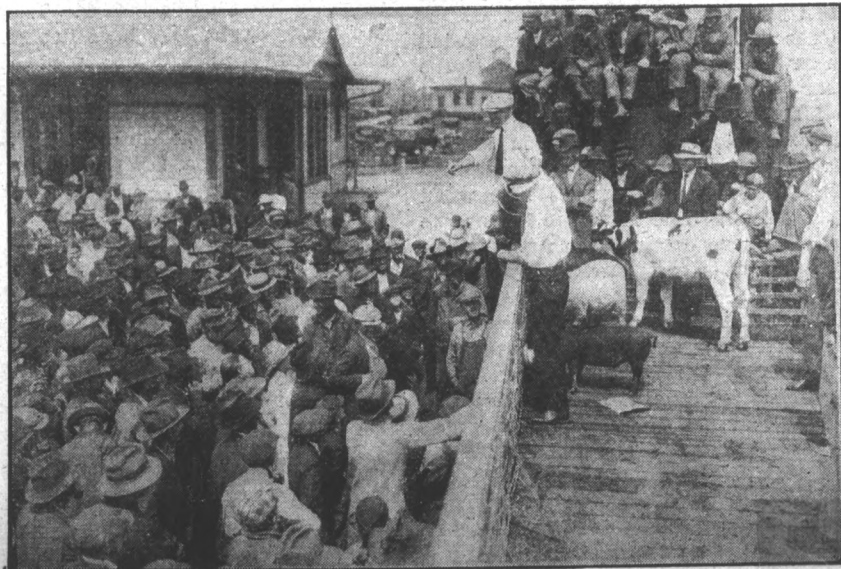
tions and their food value, particularly sweet clover and alfalfa, were covered by J. A. Waldron. These two crops are favored especially because of their high percentage of digestible protein coupled with the fact that as leguminous plants they replace nitrogen in the soil rather than take it away. That unusual interest in these crops is being manifested by farmers was indicated by the number of questions concerning cultural methods.

To sum up the meaning of the better sire movement in its relation to the home life of the farm, Mrs. Campbell was called upon at each stop to give the final talk before the combined audience of men and women. She pointed out how more efficient dairying means a greater financial return, makes possible the installation of conveniences in the farm home, and causes farm life to become sufficiently attractive to retain the boys and girls in the country.

The bull association idea was stressed by the men from the M. A. C. dairy department. They called attention to the fact that the college is ready to help communities obtain pure-bred sires in any breed they prefer. They also emphasized the value of keeping records on individual cows and of forming cow-testing associations.

Contrast between "Red," whose yearly production of 4,305 pounds of milk and 153 pounds of butter-fat rep-

(Continued on page 247).



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Now, here's just a word about the Snag-Proof dealer in your town. He's a different sort of fellow from most dealers. He could sell you another type of rubber footwear and make more profit—but he knows it pays to sell you Snag-Proof, because once you buy Snag-Proof, you'll be so perfectly pleased that you'll be his customer for life! Look him up—your Snag-Proof Rubber Footwear dealer—and let him help you select the Snag-Proof boot, shoe or arctic that best fits your needs and pocket.

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COST OF KEEPING HORSES.

FIGURES carefully gathered on the cost of keeping 118 horses on twenty-five farms in Wayne and Monroe counties for the year ending May 1, 1921, show that the average cost per horse was \$163 but that if the feeds were figured at present prices the cost would be \$70 less, according to the farm management department of the M. A. C. A story covering the various phases of this work was received too late for publication this week but will be run in the next issue.

FARMERS NEED ADDITIONAL CREDIT FACILITIES.

ONE thing the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry has learned, according to Chairman Sydney L. Anderson, is the immediate necessity of setting up permanent machinery to furnish credit for farm production and marketing purposes, running from six months to three years, to fill the gap between short-time credit furnished by the national and state banks, and the long-time credit furnished by the farm mortgage banks and the federal loan system.

"This credit must be of such character as to conform to the farmer's turnover, and of sufficient flexibility to meet the requirements of different localities and commodities," says Congressman Anderson. "It must be extended for a time sufficient to enable payment to be made out of the earnings of the farm, without renewals, which add to the expense of the borrower in fees and commissions."

FALL POULTRY CULLING.

THE next step in poultry culling is fall culling of the poultry flock. The farmer who is really endeavoring to breed up a high-laying strain cannot afford to breed from his entire flock of hens and pullets. It will pay him to make up a special breeding flock each spring, using yearling hens or older in the flock. If the selection of these hens is left until late next winter, it will be hard to pick them out. The proper time for this work is in September or October. The flock should be gone over just the same as in the summer culling but with the idea of picking out the best hens rather than the poorest ones.

PROPAGATING SHRUBS.

Seeing in the Michigan Farmer how other bushes were propagated, we thought possibly you could tell us where we could find out how to propagate the shrubs, syringa and trumpet creeper. There are fine shrubs on an old homestead and several heirs wish plants from home.—D. B. M.

The syringa bush can be propagated in several ways. At this time of the year you can layer it. That is, cover a foot or more of a twig with earth. In time this will take root in several places and can be divided into several plants. Or you can make ripe wood cuttings any time after the leaves are off. If these cuttings are made in the fall or winter, they should be placed in moderately moist sand until ready for use in order to keep them from drying out. When the growing season starts in spring, the cuttings should be planted similar to the way that grape cuttings are handled. All of the cutting except one bud should be covered with earth when planting.

The only way that trumpet creepers can be propagated is by means of semi-mature cuttings. These are usually made before midsummer and should contain from two to five buds.

They should be set a couple of inches deep in frames which shelter them from the sun and wind. Until the roots have formed, they should be kept closely covered and often sprinkled to keep the air about them humid.

It is often rather difficult for an amateur to do successful propagating work as there are quite a few kinks and turns about it that can only be learned through experience.

DIGESTIVE TROUBLE.

I have one small chick that seems to get cramps in its neck at times and twists its head around with the top of its head down, and keeps going backward. I would like to know if there is any cure for this or whether it should be killed. Mrs. E. L. J.

There are several things which will cause the trouble such as you describe. Indigestion, ptomaine poisoning, intestinal parasites may cause such sometimes. Congestion of the brain and epileptic fits will also cause such actions.

If the cause of the trouble is due to indigestion or poisoning, it may be cured in time, but if the trouble is due to fits, we doubt whether a cure can be accomplished. Even though you can cure a case of this sort, it is very doubtful whether it would pay in the end as the bird would likely be weak and stunted. It is, therefore, advisable for you to kill the bird and make sure that you have corrected conditions so that this trouble will not occur in other birds in your flock. This would be the most economical and practical way of taking care of the trouble.

RAISING DUCKS AND GEESE.

I raised about 150 ducks this year but they are dying off until now I have only eighty left. They seem to go lame and have a matter-like froth in their eyes. They continue in that condition about three or four days and then die. Can you give me the cause and tell me what is the best feed for ducks?—J. C. C.

When ducks have sore eyes it is sometimes due to a weakness caused by a lack of grit or the improper assimilation of food. Damp or dusty litter may cause the trouble. Weak legs may result from an unbalanced ration or a general lack of vigor in the breeding stock.

Try a ration consisting of mostly wheat bran with a little low-grade flour to stick it together. Then add only fifteen per cent corn meal, ten per cent beef scrap, five per cent sand and a lot of cut clover or green rye. The use of too concentrated feed sometimes causes weakness in ducks. Plenty of free range is a great help in keeping ducks healthy.

Goslings need only fresh, tender grass for the first two days. Then a good mash can be made of two parts wheat middlings and one part corn meal. This is moistened but not made into a sloppy mash. Feed four times each day just about the amount they can clean up in a few minutes and still remain hungry. When a week old the goslings can be given scalded cracked corn. They should have a grassy range as they are grass eaters and that must form the bulk of their ration. Some breeders of geese give the goslings bread and milk for the first few days. The bread is soaked in milk and then squeezed out nearly dry before feeding time.—G. R. K.

This will be a fine fall for cleaning up the orchard as fruit harvest will be over early. Dead and broken limbs, and blight cankers can be cut out to advantage at this time of the year. Blight, especially, should be given attention because of its being prevalent the past season.

"Standard"

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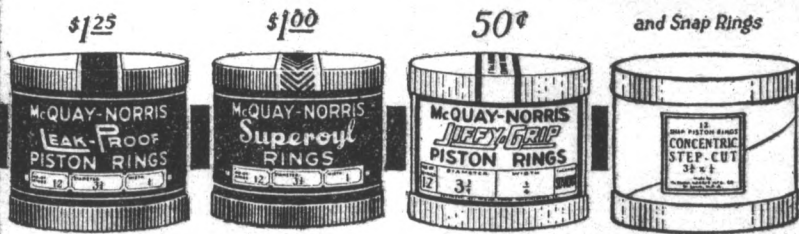
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Our Service Department

REMEDIES FOR RENT.

I leased my forty-acre farm for three years and the party is now moving off one year before the time is up. Could I claim the last year's rent?—J. L.

No action lies for the rent till it is payable, but when due action lies for it, though the tenant has abandoned the premises, unless the lessor has accepted the surrender, thereby terminating the lease.—J. R. R.

EFFECT OF SURVEYS.

We had a survey made in 1906 by the government, and our lines and road fence established by this survey which I think was correct. The present survey takes about one rod of my land, making it necessary that I move my fence, leaving three bearing fruit trees on the roadside and two elm trees in the ditch line. I think that if it is any advantage to take land and move a fence they should pay for what they take. Please advise me if it is possible for me to take any action?—E. J. M.

The rights of the parties depend on the facts, not on the survey. Surveys though evidence, are not conclusive. Adverse possession does not operate against the public.—J. R. R.

RIGHTS IN SUBMERGED LANDS.

A has a farm that nearly surrounds an inland lake that is rich in marl deposits. Can he hold the exclusive right to this marl, or can neighbors haul it away if they drive on or below high-water mark and do not injure or destroy his property?—J. S.

Persons not owning the land under the water would be as liable for trespass on it as on dry land. Nobody has any right to dig marl but the owner of the land under the lake or his licensee. There is no rule as to the division of the bed of lakes; but usually in case of litigation the court divides the bed as nearly as may be in proportion to the shore frontage, like a piece of pie.—J. R. R.

BITTER MILK.

Will you please tell me why our cow's milk is bitter and the butter will not separate from the buttermilk? Calhoun Co. G. E. C.

Bitter milk and cream may come from several causes. Sometimes cows that are well along in the period of lactation give bitter milk. The only remedy for this is to dry up the cow. When she freshens again the milk will be normal.

Occasionally cows eat food that produces a bitter taint in the milk. The remedy in these cases, of course, is to find out the food that produces this result and see that they do not get it.

Usually, when butter does not separate from the buttermilk, the cause is unripened cream and too cold temperatures. It is quite difficult to make good butter of uniform quality where one only has the milk from one or two cows. The trouble comes in keeping the cream until you have a sufficient amount for a churning. Each skimming of cream should be cooled before it is mixed with the previous skimming and then kept cool until a sufficient amount has accumulated for a churning, but one should churn at least twice each week. If you do not a bitter taste is liable to be found in the cream. This is due, of course, to the action of the bacteria. When you have accumulated a sufficient amount of cream for churning, then the whole mass should be stirred and warmed to a temperature of seventy-five or eighty degrees and left at this temperature for twenty-four hours. Then it should

be cooled in the summer to fifty-eight or sixty degrees and in the winter to about sixty-two degrees before churning. If this is done it is very rare if you have any trouble in getting the separation of the butter from the buttermilk.—C. C. L.

INJURED TREES.

Please tell me what to do for young fruit trees on which the bark is injured and which seem to be drying up. The rabbits have injured them.—J. B.

It will be rather difficult for you to do much with your young trees at this time, providing the rabbits caused the injury last winter. If the bark has once dried up, it is difficult to start the circulation of the sap through it again. The proper thing for you to have done would have been to bridge-graft the trees most seriously affected and to mound up with earth those that were only moderately injured. Bridge-grafting must be resorted to where all of the outer and inner bark has been taken away, as it is impossible for the sap to flow where the bark is entirely gone. Very often, though, the injury done by rabbits or mice is not so serious and there is some of what is called cambium layer of the bark left. This cambium layer is the living part of the trees and is the part through which the sap flows. If there is enough of this left in the injured part to allow the sap to flow through, the sap will heal the wound in time.

If your young trees are still living, it would be advisable to bridge-graft some of them and mound the others, as suggested above. The grafting, however, will not give as good results at this time as it would in the spring.

GETTING TREES TO BEAR.

I have planted apple trees which were supposed to be Wealthies, nine years ago. We have kept the sod away from them for seven years. They are about twelve feet high and twelve feet wide. They look healthy and receive the barnyard manure water. No insect seems to affect them. I do not think that the eight trees cleared three bushels of apples so far. Some people tell us that they need mineral and rust, and there is not enough in the land. They say we should drive rusty nails in them, and hang rusty irons on them.—L. S.

Judging from the description of your Wealthy trees, they are probably making quite rank growth, and this is delaying them in the production of fruit. There is a distinct relation between the growth of a tree and its ability to bear fruit. Usually heavy bearers are not great growers.

We would suggest that you keep the barnyard manure water away from the trees, and it probably would not hurt to leave them in sod, provided you cut the grass several times a year and let it lie where you cut it.

The idea that the trees need manure and that the driving of rusty nails in them to bring them to bear is an old one which has little foundation in fact. The driving of nails in them may restrict the sap so that the trees will cease growth and start bearing. In other words, it may have the same effect that girdling the tree would.

Any of these methods may temporarily produce results, but they usually do so at the expense of the vitality of the tree. We believe that you could get more satisfactory results by following natural means.

Barnyard manure and barnyard manure water, as you undoubtedly know, are very nitrogenous fertilizers and tend to stimulate the growth of the tree.



The Coming Star Performer in the Great Live Stock Drama is that Miracle Actor, the High-quality Pure bred Bull.

SOME MICHIGAN MILK PRICES.

HERE is what is being paid per hundredweight for raw-milk in several Michigan cities. Prices are for milk testing 3.50 per cent butter-fat delivered at the city. At Battle Creek a flat rate of \$3.10 is paid and the milk is retailed at twelve cents per quart. At Detroit \$2.71 is paid for the raw milk which retails at thirteen cents per quart. The Grand Rapids price ranges from \$2.57 to \$2.71 and the retail figures are thirteen cents. In Jackson the farmer gets \$2.45 delivered at the city, while in Kalamazoo the price ranges from \$3.18 to \$3.20 with the butter-fat ranging from 3.8 to four per cent and the retail price is thirteen cents. The consumer in Bay City gets his milk at twelve cents per quart and the raw stock costs \$2.50 delivered.

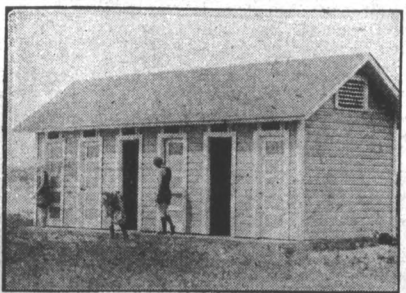
ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

ATMOSPHERIC temperature has always been a matter of interest to leading agriculturists or to those who practice grain growing instead of stock raising. A high temperature, although necessary and beneficial in some cases, is detrimental in others, but in each case requires a liberal amount of precipitation. Late spring or early autumn frost is very often injurious to crops. Man has harnessed much of nature and used it, but no one can say yet that man can control the weather, although he may modify it in some instances or overcome some of its disastrous effects.

The primary source of all heat is the sun. Old Sol shines, and heat and light travel the intervening 92,000,000 miles of space, with a velocity of 186,000 miles per second. Some of this heat is absorbed in its transit by particles of dust, water-vapor and the air itself, thus increasing the temperature of the air. The remainder is absorbed by the earth.

Local conditions have a great effect on temperature. Large water areas such as small lakes, prevent high temperature. The heat is kept more moderate because it takes nearly three hundred times as much heat to evaporate one gallon of water as it does to raise its temperature one degree. Large swamps and areas of green timber furnish large quantities of water to the air; also retain the spring water longer and therefore have a moderating effect.

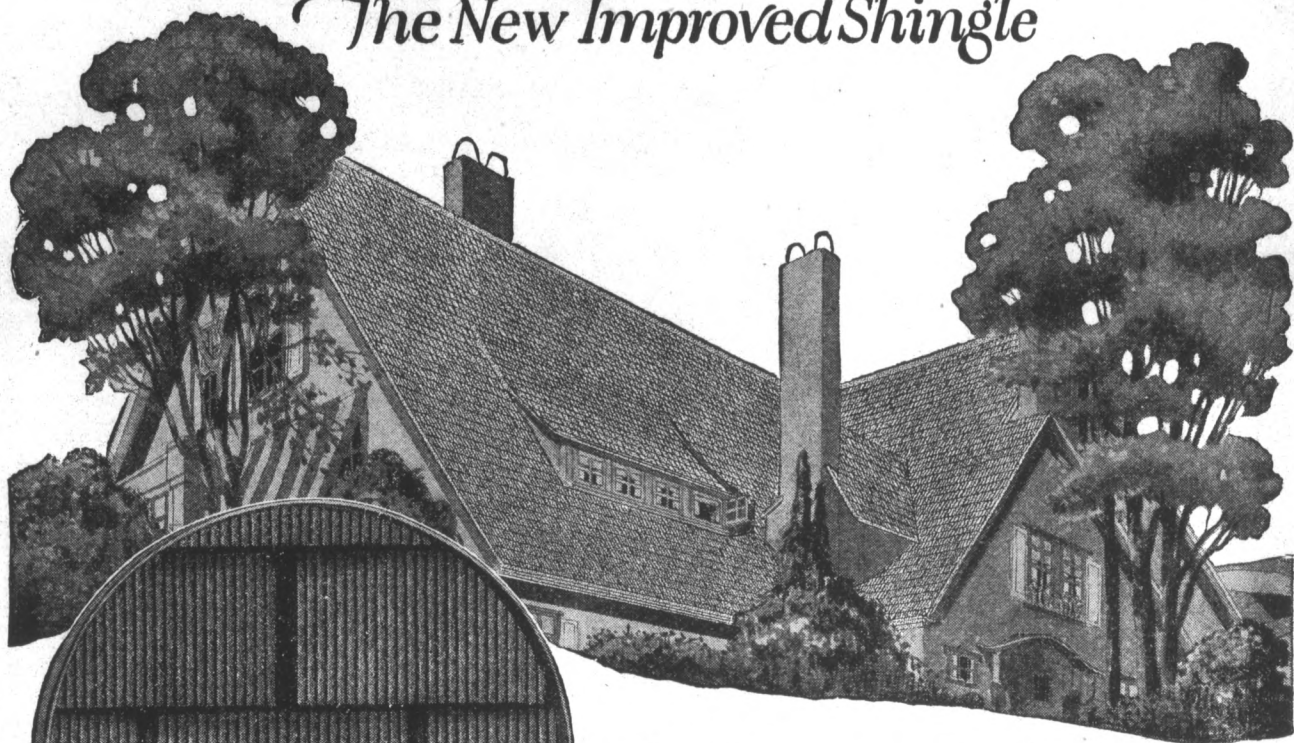
Frost is prevented by swamp, woods and water areas because they produce a high humidity and are not so readily cooled as are the large cleared areas.



A Bathhouse at a Northeastern Michigan State Park.

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The New Improved Shingle



The Greatest Stride Toward Roofing Perfection!

COR-DU-ROY was born a huge success, because it offers the utmost in character, refinement and individuality in asphalt shingles.

Here is the shingle of instantaneous architectural approval. It insures real permanency and lasting beauty on account of its extra quality and weight—its rigidity and strengthening granite-like ribbed construction.

"Not a Kick in a Million Feet"

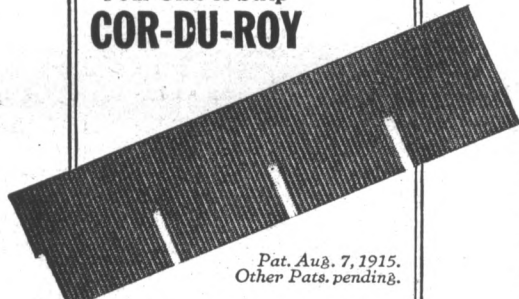
COR-DU-ROY is a distinct relief from the ordinary flat shingle roof. It lends itself harmoniously to architectural design with its contrasting light and shadow effect, and gives an appearance of massiveness and solidity. The corrugation reinforces the shingle and forms a natural drain that carries off the dirt and rain. COR-DU-ROY will not warp nor curl.

Whether your home is a modest cottage or a mansion, COR-DU-ROY adds greatly to its value and improves its appearance. To see this truly artistic shingle is to fully and finally appreciate its distinctive individuality. Let the discriminating dealer in your town show you COR-DU-ROY.

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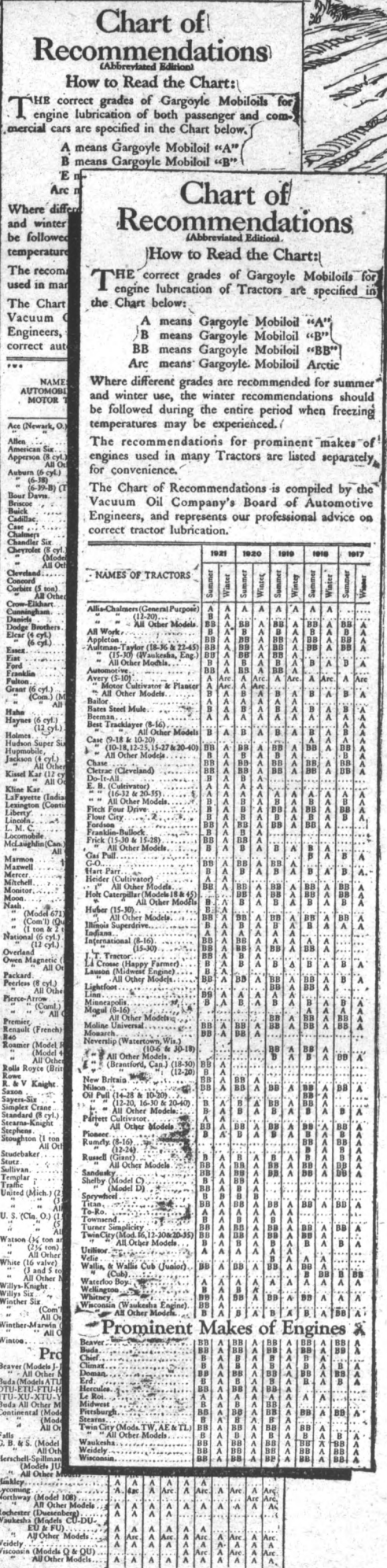
Pat. Aug. 7, 1915.
Other Pats. pending.

Is made in three colors—Red, Green and Gray-Black, and in three styles—4-Unit or strip, size 10 ins. x 32 ins., weight 225 lbs. to the square; Individual Extra Heavy Shingle, size 8 ins. x 12 1/4 ins., weight 280 lbs. to the square; Individual Lok-Level, Extra Heavy Shingle, size 8 ins. x 12 1/4 ins., weight 280 lbs. to the square. Lok-Level spaces automatically, and locks level.

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It's The Cheapest



How to assure lowest cost per acre for gasoline, oil and repairs

EVERY tractor owner naturally wants full protection to every moving part, full compression and power and low consumption per acre both of fuel and oil.

Owners who are familiar with the subject know that engine design and construction alone will not insure these results. Every tractor must be supplied with lubricating oil which is scientifically correct in both body and character for that particular type of engine.

Thousands of farm tractors now in use are equipped with Buda Engines. The Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers has made a careful analysis of the lubricating requirements of the Buda Engine. Based upon this study, their recommendations are:

SUMMER OPERATION: Gargoyle Mobil-oil "BB" is the scientifically correct oil for the summer lubrication of tractors equipped with Buda Engines.

WINTER OPERATION: For winter lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A."

Important mechanical factors which point to the correctness of these recommendations are:

1. Heavy duty, practically full load and fairly constant service which determines comparatively high operating temperatures—features making desirable the use of a medium-heavy bodied oil.
2. Force feed system of lubrication with submerged, always-primed pump, fine mesh oil screen of ample area and large diameter oil passages—a system adapted for per-

fect distribution of oils of medium-heavy body.

3. Close-fitting pistons and well-finished cylinder walls, ample, well-fitted piston ring equipment including a fourth or scraper ring—factors which tend to check oil pumping and adapt the engine to the use of rich lubricants without the risk of excessive carbon formation.
4. Medium piston speed which entails the use of a rich, medium-heavy bodied oil to seal the piston rings effectively against blow-by of the compressed fuel charge and loss of the explosive pressure.
5. For Winter use, the medium-heavy bodied oil required to meet Summer operating conditions, as indicated above, presents the possibility of impaired circulation and difficult starting, hence a medium-bodied oil of sufficient fluidity for ready distribution when chilled, and with ample character to satisfy the conditions enumerated above, must be used in Winter.

MOTOR TRUCKS: The radically different service encountered by Buda Engines when used on motor trucks and mechanical changes on some of the Buda truck engines entail lubricating conditions quite different from the tractor work—hence a difference in recommendations. Write us about it.

These recommendations of the Vacuum Oil Company have the full endorsement of the Engineers of the Buda Company. Your sturdy, simple Buda Engine will develop its greatest working ability through this scientific lubrication.



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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



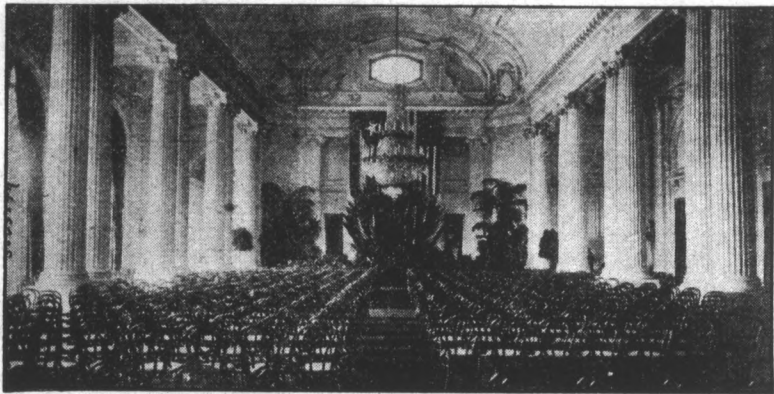
Queen of Denmark in ancient Icelandic costume.



Representatives of American Legion and French government honor unknown soldier, whose grave is in Paris.



Something new and daring in evening gowns.



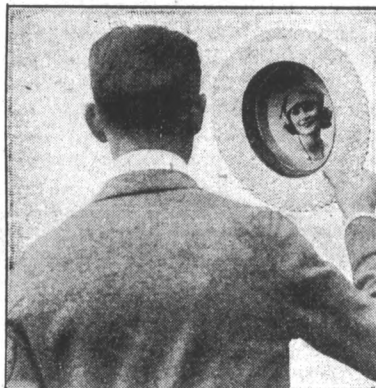
The Hall of the Republics in Pan-American Building, Washington, D. C., where the disarmament conference will be held.



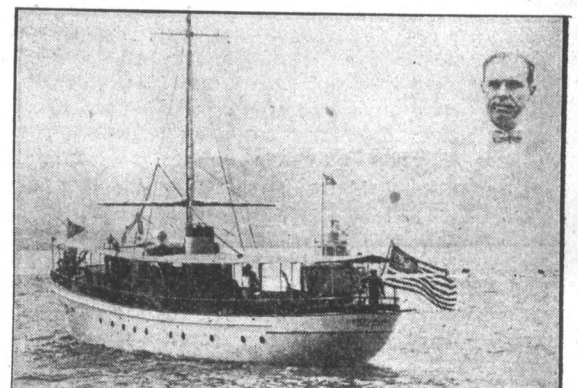
A new machine which, with the aid of three girls, can stamp and seal 20,000 letters per hour.



Freda Hempel, noted opera star, makes hit in Europe. Orchestra leader enjoys refreshments.



Wear her picture in your hat instead of in your watch.



Ninety-eight-foot motor launch starts on 50,000 mile trip around the world.



Loyal Moroccan troops assist Spain in downing insurgent Moorish tribesmen in Morocco.



Many American war veterans enlist in Spanish army to fight the insurgents in Morocco.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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A Summary of What Has Already Been Told

Gabriel Warden, capitalist and railroad director, after getting telephone call, goes with chauffeur to bring a young man home. When auto arrives home the passenger has disappeared and Mr. Warden is found dead in the car. The special conductor gets orders to take charge of regular train and to obey the requests, even to the running of the train, of a passenger who will identify himself by a card.

The March morning was windy and wet, with a storm blowing in from the Pacific. East of the mountains—in Idaho and Montana—there was snow and a heavy fall of it, as the conductor well knew from the long list of incoming trains yesterday stalled or badly overdue; but at Seattle, so far, only rain or a soft, sloppy sleet had appeared. Through this rose the smoke from tugs and a couple of freighters putting out in spite of the storm, and from further up Eliot Bay reverberated the roar of the steam-whistle of some large ship signaling its intention to pass another to the left. The incoming vessel loomed in sight and showed the graceful lines, the single funnel and the white and red-barred flag of the Japanese line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Connery saw that it was, as anticipated, the Tamba Marue, due two days before, having been delayed by bad weather over the Pacific. It would dock, Connery estimated, just in time to permit a passenger to catch the Eastern Express if that were held till nine o'clock. So, as he hastened to the car line, Connery smiled at himself for taking the trouble to make his earlier surmises. More probably the train was being held just for some party on the boat. Going to the chief dispatcher's office to confirm understanding of his orders, he found that Mr. Jarvis had sent simply the curt command, "Number Five will run one hour late." Connery went down to the trainsheds.

The eastern express, with its gleaming windows, shining brass and speckless, painted steel, was standing between the sooty, slush-splashed trains which had just struggled in from over the mountain; a dozen passengers, tired of waiting on the warm, cushioned seats of the Pullmans, sauntered up and down beside the cars, commenting on the track-conditions which, apparently, prevented even starting a train on time. Connery looked these over and then got aboard the train and went from observation to express car. Travel was light that trip; in addition to the few on the platform, Connery counted only fourteen passengers on the train. He scrutinized these without satisfaction; all appeared to have arrived at the train long before and to have been waiting. Connery got off and went back to the barrier.

Old Sammy Seaton, the gateman, stood in his iron coop twirling a punch about his finger. Old Sammy's scheme of sudden wealth—every one has a plan by which at any moment wealth may arrive—was to recognize and apprehend some wrongdoer, or some lost or kidnapped person for whom a great reward would be given. His position at the gate through which must pass most of the people arriving at the great coast city, or wishing to depart

from it, certainly was excellent; and by constant and careful reading of the papers, classifying and memorizing faces, he prepared himself to take advantage of any opportunity. Indeed, in his years at the gate, he had succeeded in no less than seven acknowledged cases in putting the police upon the track of persons "wanted;" these, however, happened to be worth only minor rewards. Sammy still awaited his great "strike."

"Any one off Number Five, Sammy?" Connery questioned carelessly as he approached. Sammy's schemes involved the following of the comings and goings of the great as well as of the "wanted."

Old Sammy shook his head. "What are we holding for?" he whispered. "Ah—for them."

A couple of station-boys, overloaded with hand-baggage, scurried in from the street; some one shouted for a trunk-truck, and baggagemen man. A group of people, who evidently had come to the station in covered cars, crowded out to the gate and lined up to pass old Sammy. The gateman straightened importantly and scrutinized each person presenting a ticket. Much of the baggage carried by the boys, and also the trunks rushed by on the trucks, bore foreign hotel and steamship "stickers." Connery observed the label of the Miyaka Hotel, Kyoto, leaving visible only the "Bombay" of another below it; others proclaimed "Amoy," "Tonkin," and "Shanghai." This baggage and some of the people, at least, undoubtedly had just landed from the Tamba Maru. Connery inspected with even greater attention the file at the gate and watched old Sammy also as each passed him.

The first of the five in line was a girl—a girl about twenty-two or three, Connery guessed. She was of slightly more than medium height, slender and erect in figure, and with slim, gloved hands. She had the easy, interested air of a person of assured position. She evidently had come to the station in a motor-car which had kept off the sleet, but had let in the wind—a touring-car, possibly, with top up. Her fair cheeks were ruddy and her blue eyes bright; her hair, which was deep brown and abundant, was caught back from her brow, giving her a more out-

door and boyish look. When Connery first saw her, she seemed to be accompanying the man who now was behind her; but she offered her own ticket for perusal at the gate, and as soon as she was through, she hurried on ahead alone.

Whether or not she had come from the Japanese boat, Connery could not tell; her ticket, at least, disclaimed for her any connection with the foreign baggage-labels, for it was merely the ordinary form calling for transportation from Seattle to Chicago. Connery was certain he did not know her. He noticed that old Sammy had held her at the gate as long as possible, as if hoping to recollect who she might be; but now that she was gone, the gateman gave his attention more closely to the first man—a tall, strongly built, man, neither heavy nor light, and with a powerful patrician face. His hair and mustache, which was clipped short and did not conceal his good mouth, were dark; his brows were black and distinct, but not bushy or unpleasantly thick; his eyes were hidden by smoked glasses such as one wears against a glare of snow.

"Chicago?" old Sammy questioned. Connery knew that it was to draw the voice in reply; but the man barely nodded, took back his ticket—which also was the ordinary form of transportation from Seattle to Chicago—and strode on to the train. Connery found his gaze following this man; the conductor did not know him, nor had old Sammy recognized him; but both were trying to place him. He, unquestionably, was a man to be known, though not more so than many who traveled in the transcontinental trains.

A trim, self-assured man of thirty—his open overcoat showed a cutaway underneath—came past next, proffering the plain Seattle-Chicago ticket.

An Englishman, with red-veined cheeks, fumbling, clumsy fingers and curious, interested eyes, immediately followed. To him, plainly, the majority of the baggage on the trunks belonged; he had "booked" the train at Hong Kong and seemed pleasantly surprised that his tourist ticket was instantly accepted. The name upon the strip, "Henry Standish," corresponded with the "H. S., Nottingham," emblazoned on the luggage.

The remaining man, carrying his own grips, which were not initialed, set them down in the gate and felt in his pocket for his transportation.

This fifth person had appeared suddenly after the line of four had formed in front of old Sammy at the gate; he had taken his place with them only after scrutiny of them and of the station all around. Like the Englishman's, his ticket was a strip which originally had held coupons for the Pacific voyage and some indefinite journey in Asia before; unlike the Englishman's—and his baggage did not bear the pasters of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—the ticket was close to the date when it would have expired. It bore upon the line where the purchaser signed, the name "Philip D. Eaton" in plain, vigorous characters without shading or flourish. An American, and too young to have gained distinction in any of the ordinary ways by which men lift themselves above others, he still made a profound impression upon Connery. There was something about him which said, somehow, that these strips of transportation were taking him home after a long and trouble-absence. He combined, in some strange way, exaltation with weariness. He was, plainly, carefully observant of all that went on about him, even these commonplace formalities connected with taking the train; and Connery felt that it was by premeditation that he was the last to pass the gate.

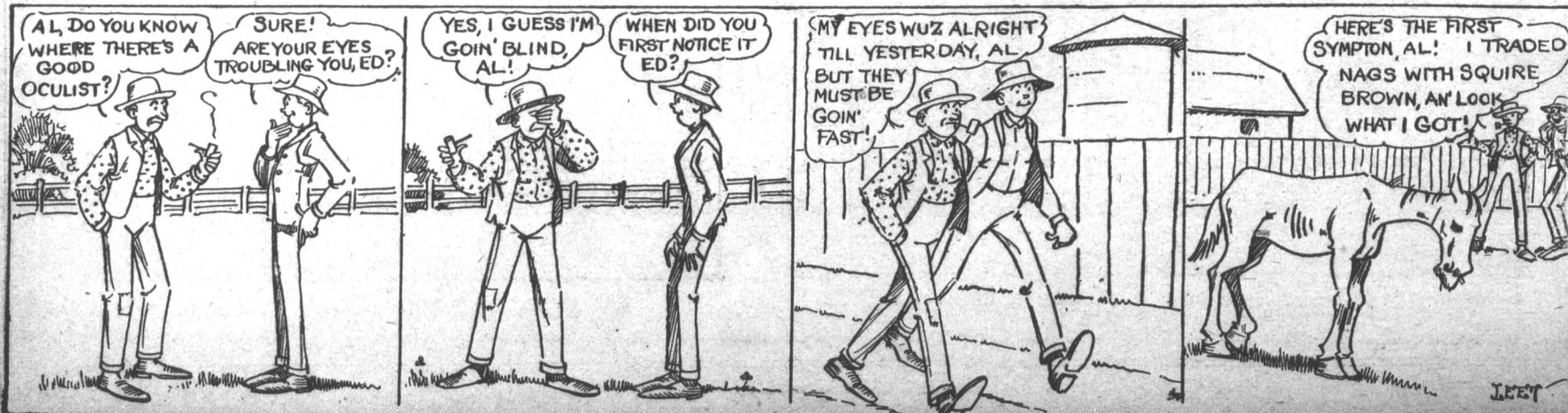
As a sudden eddy of the gale about the shed blew the ticket from old Sammy's cold fingers, the young man stooped to recover it. The wind blew off his cloth cap as he did so, and as he bent and straightened before old Sammy, the old man suddenly gasped; and while the traveler pulled on his cap, recovered his ticket and hurried down the platform to the train, the gateman stood staring after him as though trying to recall who the man presenting himself as Philip D. Eaton was.

Connery stepped beside the old man. "Who is it Sammy?" he demanded. "Who?" Sammy repeated. His eyes were still fixed on the retreating figure. "Who? I don't know."

The gateman mumbled, repeating to himself the names of the famous, the great, the notorious, in his effort to fit one to the man who had just passed. Connery awaited the result, his gaze following Eaton until he disappeared aboard the train. No one else belated and bound for the eastern express was in sight. The president's order to the conductor and to the dispatcher simply had directed that Number Five would run one hour late; it must leave in five minutes; and Connery, guided by the impression the man last through the gate had made (Continued on page 249).

AL ACRES—An Unfailing Symptom of Failing Eyesight.

—By Frank R. Leet





At the top of this page we show an alfalfa field which was treated with limestone. Note the tall, heavy and luxuriant growth. Below you see in the opposite direction, but in the same field, a strip left without lime for a check. In this case the alfalfa is short, scraggly and yellow. It has been starved of the plant food it should have had to make the best growth, because of the acid and sourness of the soil. An application of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, which is quickly available would neutralize all of the acids and sourness and would liberate plant food, making the plant grow as it is in the picture above.

Pictures That Tell The Limestone Story

All over this country thousands of farmers are getting results from Limestone equal to those pictured above.

This is not an exceptional case. It is the natural result any farmer can confidently expect from an application of Solvay Pulverized Limestone on land that is not producing to capacity, due to a sour condition of the soil. And remember this—Limestone is particularly necessary to Michigan Farmers—because tests show that by far, the largest percentage of Michigan soil is sour.

Every farmer knows that the percentage of profits in next year's crops will be small—perhaps smaller than usual, due to the country's unsettled business conditions. The only safe way to make certain of a good profit next year is to increase production.

Solvay Limestone will increase your yield without adding to your labor or seed cost. It has turned hundreds of Michigan farms from losers into good profit makers. We don't ask you to accept our word for this, we can give you the names of farmers near you, who will be glad to tell you what Solvay Limestone has done for them. Ask us to send you their names.

Now is the time to apply Limestone—this Fall, so you will get the benefit from it on next year's crops.

Over half the farmers in Michigan have already received a copy of the remarkably interesting and instructive book we have published on Limestone and what it will do in every soil and crop condition. It is free. Ask for it on the coupon.

Kindly send me your book on Limestone and the names of farmers near me, who have used Limestone.

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THE CLAN CALL

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

Night had fallen when they reached Ben Littleford's cabin home. The girl was welcomed with much joy; old Dale was received with almost affectionate cordiality. A roaring fire was soon going in the best room, and old Dale was given the cosiest of the sheepskin-lined rockers. Ben Littleford, washed scrupulously clean of coal smut, sat near the guest of honor. John Moreland, who was so thoughtful that he seemed to hear and see nothing, sat close to Ben Littleford.

Suddenly Dale looked toward his host and asked: "Where is my son?"

At that moment Dale the younger, in boots and corduroys, appeared in the outer doorway and answered for himself:

"Here he is, father. Are you well?"

Dale the elder arose, and their hands were clasped warmly. Young Dale then shook hands with Elizabeth, who blushed in spite of herself as she faced him.

"How are you, Babe?" he said in the old, boyish way, using the name that was sweet to her only when he uttered it. He ran on smilingly. "I wonder if it's bad manners to tell you that you get prettier every blessed minute of your life? If it is, I didn't say it, you understand—though that wouldn't keep it from being true!"

To hide her confusion, Elizabeth turned to the tall and lanky By Heck, who had come in behind Bill Dale.

"How are you, By?" she greeted him.

"Hongry," grinned By Heck, taking her hand awkwardly. "I never e't nothin' but a couple o' baked 'possums and a peck or two o' sweet 'taters fo' dinner, and I've been as busy as the dev—as thunder a-doin' nothin' ever sence. Doin' nothin' shore does make me hongry, M-M-M-Miss Babe."

Supper was announced, and they went into a long, log-walled room that served as both kitchen and dining-room. There were a great many savory dishes, and one of them was a roast wild turkey that John Moreland had shot the day before at a distance of a hundred yards—with a rifle.

Bill Dale sat beside his father and talked of nothing but coal veins—big and little coal veins, long and short, broad and narrow, deep and shallow, blue and black coal veins. Babe Littleford, who wouldn't marry him, who had come back to the hills to torture him with a beauty that he had never believed possibly in any woman, shouldn't know that he was even thinking of her!

A little later, John Moreland drew old Ben out to the cabin yard. The skies were clear, and the moon was shining brightly; everywhere there was beauty and peacefulness.

"Ben," softly, "I've got to bother ye a minute, as late as it is. I want ye to find me a hammer and a chisel and a lantern."

"I've got 'em all three right thar in the house," replied Littleford. "But what in the name o' Torment and thunderation do ye want with a hammer and a chisel and a lantern, John, old friend?"

The answer came straightforwardly. It was the Moreland way.

"I'm a-goin' up thar to whar pore David he's buried at, and cut off some them letters offen the stone, Ben. I can't sleep ontel it's done. You can guess what part I'm a-goin' to cut off, can't ye?"

"Yes," said Littleford. "Babe told me about what happened up thar afore

dark. And I'm pow'ful glad ye're a-goin' to do it, John, old friend."

He went with Moreland to the little enclosure on the highest point of David Moreland's Mountain. He held the lighted lantern while Moreland worked. They were there for hours.

When the work was finished David Moreland's brother arose from his knees in the snow, put the hammer and chisel into his pocket, and spread open his cold, cramped fingers.

"Ef David could know," he said wearily, "I believe he'd be glad 'at ye done it, John. The' hain't no doubt."

Ben Littleford put a big hand on John Moreland's shoulder.

"Yes," he agreed, "ef David could know about it, he'd be glad 'at ye done it, John. The' hain't no doubt o' that."

An Illuminating Subject

The coal-oil light's a burning bright;
(It will, sometimes, when it feels right);
Pa sets there reading, slick as sin,
The latest poultry bulletin;
Then, half to ma, and half to me,
Pa ups and speaks: "I see," says he,
"As how correct illumination
Will make hens lay like all Creation;
I've thought it out; the help's all hired;
I guess I'll have the henhouse wired."
Ma stoops and peers and sews away,
Does Ma, and then I hear her say:
"I wisht I was a blamed old hen;
Maybe they'd wire the homestead then!"

And who can say he don't know about it?

Elizabeth learned of it early on the following morning. When breakfast was over, she whispered to John K. Dale that there was something she had to show him. She wouldn't tell him anything in advance. So he went with her to see for himself.

When at last they stood inside the weatherbeaten palings, Elizabeth pointed and said:

"Look there, and thank God!"

Dale looked and saw. The color left his face, then came back. He shut his eyes, swayed a little on his feet, opened his eyes, looked and saw again. He turned to the young woman with a great joy shining on his face.

"I haven't been so glad," he told her, "for twenty-five years."

The chiseling away of the lower five lines had not only obliterated the curse: it had left an almost perfect cross. Then John Moreland's bare cold and tireless hands had gone to work and made it, in every respect, a perfect cross.

CHAPTER XXIII. The End of it All.

THE sun shone very brightly that day, and the snow began to melt on the places that were not shaded. When he returned with Elizabeth from the crest of David Moreland's Mountain, John K. Dale took a rocker before the fire and sat there thinking, thinking, until the midday meal was announced. When the midday meal was over, he resumed his chair and sat there thinking, thinking, until the afternoon was half gone.

Then he called Elizabeth to him. "Will you go to my son and tell him I wish to see him?" he said. And he added under his breath: "I think it is best that they should know."

Elizabeth heard that which he had

said to himself as well as she heard that which he had said to her. Should know! Know what? She had a sudden wild fear that Mrs. Dale had broken her promise never to breathe a word of the truth concerning the Adam Ball affair. Nevertheless, she put on her hat and her gloves and went to Bill Dale's office.

Dale sat with his elbows on his desk and with his head in his hands. To all appearances, he was unaware of the presence of the girl in the doorway.

She spoke. "Bill"

He sat up straight and faced her. He seemed surprised.

"Well, Babe?"

"Your father wants you," in a low voice. "He's got something to tell you that—that will make you think almost nothing of me!"

Young Dale frowned. "What is it?"

"I'd rather he'd tell you about it. Bill Dale, I don't think I could bear to tell you myself—"

by those fine qualities and the hot-headedness—"

Elizabeth Littleford sat wide-eyed, tense, half breathless. If he meant to tell it, why didn't he tell it! Why beat about the bush like that?

"Bill this is hard for me. It brings back a terrible thing. You know about David Moreland. When I awoke that morning and found him lying dead at my crazed, drunken hands, I wish that I, too, were dead. That great and silent wilderness smothered me. I imagined that I could hear voices calling to me, saying—

"Cain! Cain!"

"They came from the laurel thickets, from the trees overhead, from the ground, from everywhere. You see, I wasn't all bad, even in my wild-oats days. Then I thought of the law, and I ran."

"But the cry of a child from the cabin I was leaving halted me before I had gone thirty yards. David Moreland's wife had left him with a baby only a few weeks old, which I didn't pay any particular attention to until that morning, that black morning. At that time there was no other house for miles around. I couldn't leave the child there to die of starvation, after killing its father. So I went back and got the baby, and all its clothing, and took it away with me. I left it at a farmhouse down in the lowland, and went to another city, and started life afresh."

"But later I married, and shortly after that I went to the farmer and persuaded him to let me adopt the child. I brought it up as my own, and educated it, as a sort of compensation. And I came to love it. But it was years before my wife loved it. She didn't like children then. But she does now. She is paying now, and I am paying. Don't you understand, Bill—don't you understand?"

There was a choke in his voice toward the last. Bill Dale went to his feet. His eyes were wide, but he did not seem unhappy; and for that Elizabeth was grateful. John Moreland sat as still, with his bearded, viking face as expressionless as though he had known it all along.

"And so I really am in my own country!" cried Bill Dale. "I am a Moreland, and the Morelands really are my own people!"

"Yes, you are in your own country, and you are a Moreland—and your baby name was David," said John K. Dale.

It was then that John Moreland spoke.

"Bill, when I first seed you, you made me think o' my brother the day he was married. I ain't never fo-got that. I sartainly ain't su'prised none at all. We didn't know about the baby. Cherokee Joe told me the baby had died."

"And now, son," pleaded old Dale, his voice breaking, "say that you forgive me."

Bill Dale David Moreland's boy, knelt beside the old sheepskin-lined rocker, took the old coal king's hand in both his own and bent his head over it.

"It's all right," he said thickly. "It's all right."

Elizabeth Littleford arose and stole blindly out of the house. Her footsteps led her, quite without her realizing where she was going, across the meadow and to the river above the blown-down sycamore. And there on that sacred spot, where she had first felt her heart leap at the sound of Bill Dale's voice, she sank down in a heap in the snow and cried, and cried.

Twilight was gathering rapidly, but she did not notice it. She did not notice, either, that the air was growing steadily colder with the approach of the mountain night. To her a warm sun was shining above in a bright blue vault; to her the spirit of summer was everywhere; in her ears there was the liquid song of a meadow lark, the sweet twittering of woodthrushes, the low humming of wild bees. The pouring of the crystal waters between the two boulders above the pool made music to her, and blended with it she seemed to hear the voice of a big, clean, strong man—

"I was thinking of the difference be-

tween you and some other women I know."

Then a ray of hope shone into her heart. Bill Dale was really a Moreland and, therefore, of the hill blood even as she was of the hill blood, and that should make them more nearly equal. She told herself that he would not be so apt to condemn her for being able to take a human life easily as one of another blood would be; he would be more apt to understand. And yet, the women he had known were gentle, tender and refined, like, for instance, Patricia McLaurin. Soon the ray of hope died within her, and she bent her head and sobbed again.

One of her bare hands began to grope idly in the snow at her side, and she did not feel the cold. Suddenly she realized that her hand was full of shavings, whittlings. Some man had been sitting there whittling with a pocket-knife—it must have been a man for whoever heard of a woman whittling? She felt in the snow with both hands, and found more whittlings—there were bushels of whittlings, it seemed to her, lying there under the snow.

Then she wondered—wondered who it could have been.

It was quite dark now, for the moon was not yet up. A great, bright star blazed above David Moreland's tomb fled sounds of slow masculine footsteps in the snow behind her. She did not turn her head. In her soul she knew it could be but one man.

Bill Dale's head was down, and he moved as though he neither knew nor cared whither he went. Then he saw the dark heap on the river's bank before him, and he halted. He knew in his soul that it could be but one woman.

Dale went on and sat down on a stone the size of a small barrel that lay at the river's him.

"Babe" he said. It was the mating call of his heart in the springtime of his life.

"Who d-done all o' this whittlin' Bill?" asked Elizabeth.

"I did," softly.

"But I thought you were so busy here! It's nobody but idlers, of course, that whittles—that is, most o' the time it's nobody but idlers that whittles."

"But I'm not busy on Sundays, you know," replied Dale.

"Tell me this," Elizabeth asked pointedly: "What made you come to this one spot to do your whittlin'? Couldn't you whittle up there in my daddy's cabin yard?"

He answered her unhesitatingly: "Because I like to be here. This place is a shrine to me. It was here that I first loved you, Babe. Now you tell me this: Why did you come to this particular spot to sit down in the snow? There's snow in your daddy's cabin yard!"

Said Elizabeth in a voice that sounded smothered: "Because I like to be here—this place is a shrine to me, too—it was here that I first loved you, Bill Dale!"

"Then why," he demanded, "won't you marry me?"

"Because it was me that shot—Adam Ball."

She went on, and though emotion had set every fiber of her to quivering, which was proof of the magnifying, she did not fall into the old hill cence of her:

"I thought you wouldn't want me if you knew that I did that, and I could not marry you without telling you. But you know now! And do whatever you feel like doing or saying, you can't hurt me; I can never be hurt any—any m-m-m-more—"

Bill Dale shot erect. Truly, this was a day of surprises for him. He stooped and caught her up.

"A real woman!" he said happily, straightening with her in his arms. "A real, all gold, pure gold woman! You loved me well enough to kill a man to save me, and wouldn't let me know it! Woman is a mystery, sure enough. But perhaps it's because women are so fine and so far above menfolk that menfolk cannot understand them. Well, Babe, kitten, must I drag you to the altar, or will you go with me of your own accord?"

She put her arms around his neck and drew them tight.

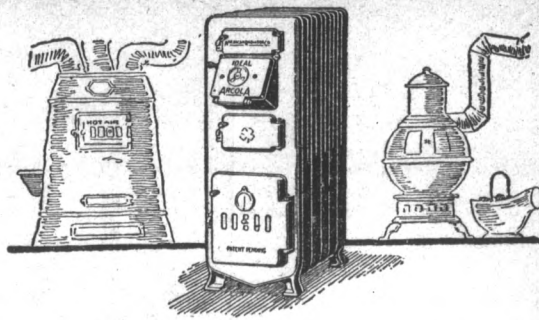
"I'd go with you, Bill Dale—or David Moreland, whichever it is—to the very last inch of the end of the world," she said.

Early the next morning, there came strolling lazily up the river's bank a tall and lanky mountaineer who wore, among other things, a Niagara Falls moustache and cowhide boots that seemed ridiculously short because of the great length of his slender legs. He carried a rifle in the hollow of one arm; he was looking for rabbit-tracks in the snow. Near the pool above the

(Continued on page 249).

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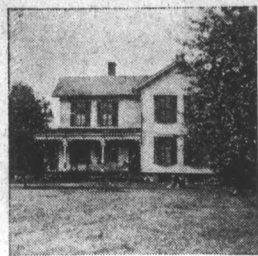
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Woman's Interests



College Girls' Clothes Requirements

By Doris W. McCray

IF the college girl is deft with the needle she can make very charming clothes for the same price that she would pay for ready-made ones, less distinctive and of poorer quality materials.

Many farm girls have to figure pennies rather closely when in college, so as to make the best appearance possible with a minimum expenditure. In choosing clothes, the style should be conservative, never extreme, so that the garment will stay in style and save making over too soon. The material should be good, and such that it will remain good style, for instance, a blue serge would be a much better investment than a novelty material in a bright color. Needless to say, the material needs to be durable. In order to know that you are getting what you pay for, it is advisable to take a sample and make the household test to see if the material is cotton, wool or silk or mixtures. To see if a sample is all wool, boil five minutes in a rather strong solution of household lye. Wool dissolves, and if any of the sample is left the sample was not all wool.

First of all, the college girl needs school clothes, simple, easy to get into, and good looking. For early fall, a skirt and light weight sweater or jersey coat is good. If the skirt is to be pleated, the material may be hemmed at top and bottom, then sent away to be pleated, and when it comes back, the seam and the belt should be made. With this outfit, separate blouses are worn. These are made of linen, dimity or a thin material, or crepe de chine. They are of the tailored type, with tucks, tiny pleated ruffles, or a rolling large collar of pique.

A serge dress is, of course, a necessity for school wear. It may be worn early in the fall, then later with a heavy coat. It is advisable to have two serge dresses, one probably a made-over, and the other a new one. These must be easy to press, and perhaps even to wash out in wool soap or soap bark on Saturday. A little white collar adds a touch of light color and variety, but frills, tassels or anything elaborate would be foolishness.

A fall suit is needed, and this should be bought ready-made, unless one is proficient in tailoring. Blue tricotine or serge is the standard conservative suit which will be good for one year after another, but other colors or materials might be substituted for it. A semi-tailored suit is most generally becoming, and has the advantage of being suitable for best wear the first year, and class-room wear the second year. With this should be bought a close-fitting hat which will also do for wear with a winter coat later. A blouse of a rather dressy type should be made to wear with this suit. Since I am short I have found that a blouse the same color as the suit is most becoming. This would not be true of a tall person, yet I have always disliked seeing a person cut in two with a light waist and a dark skirt. Georgette is an appropriate material for the blouse, or else crepe de chine.

A girl needs a dark silk dress for

informal afternoon occasions and for church. This may be of satin, crepe de chine or taffeta in a dark color, made rather simply. One might as well make this dress as to buy it, for it is easy to copy clever ideas from ready-mades. It may be that one needs an afternoon dress which is more elaborate, with lace and georgette. If you are not sure that you will have occasions demanding this dress, do not buy it, for it is foolish to spend money for anything unnecessary. When I was in college, I had a dress of navy blue georgette which answered this purpose.

If the fall is warm, or college begins early, it may be that a light weight and light colored sweater is needed to wear with a white skirt. This costume was a necessity in California. But if you have a white silk skirt to wear at some times and places, do not wear it on the campus. Nothing is so inappropriate for class-room wear as a silk skirt or dress. A white wool skirt can be as easily laundered with a mild soap, and is good for ordinary wear. However, you probably will not need this light summer costume if you attend college where the winters are cold.

An evening dress is easy to make at home. For instance, it might be made of peach colored satin (or any color which is becoming), with the waist of the same colored silk net, with pieces

of the satin across the shoulders, drawn in slightly at the waist with tiny half circles of blue and pink French flowers, and with two little pieces of silver ribbon over the silk net, drawing in the waist line. This is the way I made an evening dress, and is only one of the many ways possible. For the college girl, the dress should be girlish, simple and charming, the charm lying in the pretty dainty materials made up in a becoming way. Extreme decolette is not good taste. Needless to say, a last summer's voile will not do for a dance unless the dance is unusually informal. To wear over the evening dress a coat might be made of a heavy jersey-like silk, so that this coat could be later made into a dress.

A heavy winter coat needs to be warm and serviceable, probably for wear every day and for "best," too, since a winter coat means quite an investment, and should be worn while it is in style, rather than having two coats at the same time.

For starting in to college in the fall, you will need a pair of black or brown oxfords, broad, with rubber-tipped heels, so as to insure comfortable feet while walking over the campus, a pair of high shoes of the same kind, a pair of dress shoes to wear with the silk dress for church wear, possibly a pair of black slippers to wear with the same dress, and a pair of slippers to

wear with the evening dress, not to mention bedroom slippers and overshoes.

It is wise to have one's wardrobe rather complete, and in good repair to start in the semester, since it is easy to make one's clothes during the summer at home. Underwear should be plain, easily laundered and plainly marked with the owner's name, with a name tag sewed on, if it is to go to the laundry.

It is wise to have a fewer number of garments, but be sure that they are durable, carefully selected and made, and appropriate. I have found that the most expensive garment is the one that is seldom worn, or is not "just right" so that it gives complete satisfaction, while the cheapest garment is that one which is worn a long time with satisfaction, even though the original cost was more. Clothes really do express individuality, so they should be chosen with the utmost care.

A FASHION SHOW.

A FOUR days' clothing demonstration was recently held in a western state. Readjustment of patterns, fitting, finishing, remodeling, designing, trimming, and the use and manufacture of dress forms were demonstrated.

On the last day a fashion show was held for women who were not already enrolled in one of the clothing clubs. At this show nine women wore afternoon dresses they had made, five wore good-looking street dresses, and four attractive cotton or gingham frocks. Two babies wearing sensible, comfortable clothes, all made at home, including their caps and shoes, made a hit with the audience.

To display the garments for girls of different ages five school girls took part. There were two boys on the stage, one wearing a pair of trousers made from father's old ones, and the other displaying with pride a comfortable home-made school shirt. During the fashion show the clothing specialist lectured on attractive color combinations, trimmings, designs, lines, sleeves and finishing.

CHATHAM'S PROGRAM FOR WOMEN VISITORS.

COLD and stormy weather has no terror for northern peninsula farmers when Cloverland Round-up Day draws round. Two thousand people proved that when they gathered at the state experiment station farm at Chatham on August 12 for a day of picnicking and knowledge absorbing. Exhibits and speakers arranged for by the field workers promised enough of profit to atone for a day spent outside with cold winds blowing and spits of rain driving the crowds to the shelter of the trees and buildings. So the usual number of automobiles filled the grounds and the interested occupants crowded around exhibits, watched the live stock judging, and gathered the latest advice on the big job of farming and home-making.

The women's exhibit was held in the office building, and included demon-

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The little cooker illustrated, is designed to save that shrinkage; its makers claim it does cut down shrinkage to five per cent. Besides, it does away with the need of using the oven. The roast may be done to a turn on top of the range, or in summer, with one burner of the oil stove.

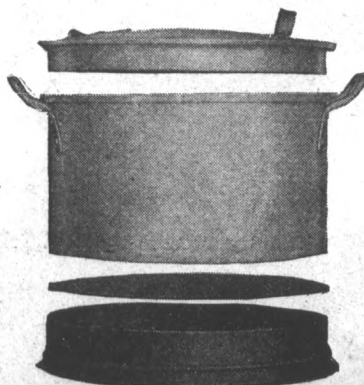
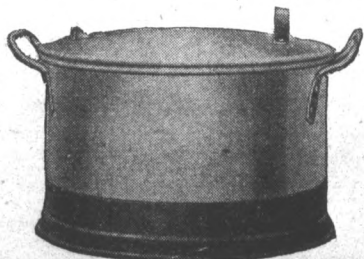
The cooker is made of a heavy grade aluminum with a steel jacket or extra bottom. Between the aluminum cooker and this jacket is fitted an asbestos mat to prevent burning. Your roast, seasoned to taste, is put into the cooker, without water, the

cover fitted on, and the cooker set over the burner. The pad of asbestos eliminates the danger of burning, and the tight-fitting cover, which prevents the escape of steam, it is claimed cuts down the shrinkage.

Vegetables and fruits may be cooked in the utensil without water, cooking in their own juices. Those who have tried the cooker claim foods cooked in this way are much more deliciously flavored than water-cooked foods, as all the juices are retained.

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

strations of all the branches of house-keeping. Miss Edna V. Smith, household management specialist from the Michigan Agricultural College, had charge of an exhibit of time and labor savers for kitchen work, general cleaning and other departments of household work; Miss Helen Pratt, home demonstration agent of Chippewa county, demonstrated the care and use of the sewing machine, emphasizing the use of attachments as time and labor savers; Miss Jennie Williams had charge of an exhibit of canned beef, fish and chicken, and Miss Helen Simonson, home demonstration agent of Dickinson county, exhibited work done by the clothing club of her county.

During the morning a program of talks and demonstrations was held, Miss Barbara Van Heulen, state leader of girls' club work, told of the work done in the upper peninsula by farm girls. Already as many girls are enrolled as in the lower peninsula. She gave great credit to the school teachers and the mothers who have cooperated in the work. Only a few schools have hot lunches, however, and Miss Van Heulen emphasized the importance of this. To make the point more emphatic two girls from the Girls' Club of Iron county followed Miss Van Heulen with a hot lunch demonstration. They told what equipment is needed for the hot lunch work, and the advantages of having something hot at the noon hour. As a demonstration of what girls can do they made hot cocoa. The girls had been trained by their county leader, Miss Hall.

Miss Helen Simonson discussed "Nutrition in the Home and School." She urged mothers to pay more attention to feeding the family the right foods, especially in the case of children, and told them the importance of milk, fruit and vegetables in the diet of the growing child.

To show what milk will do she gave a little report of the work done in Dickinson county. Seven hundred and thirty-six children were examined and only two hundred and sixty-five of them were normal. One hundred and fifty-six were ten per cent under weight. After four months of milk drinking in addition to the regular food four hundred and thirty-nine children were normal and only eighty-eight were ten per cent under weight.

Miss Smith discussed "Woman's Workshop," and made a plea for better arranged kitchens and well chosen equipment.

Farm Poultry

SELL THE SURPLUS COCKERELS.

MANY farms still have a large number of cockerels on hand, more than will be eaten this summer and many more than will be needed for breeders. It seems to be the general opinion that because the price of broilers is not as high as it was last spring, it will pay to keep cockerels until fall and sell them then. On most farms this is not good practice. Practically as much money will be made by selling a two-pound cockerel now as can be made by selling a four-pound bird in the fall. In most cases the cockerels are a nuisance on the place, crowding the pullets away from the feed and taking up roosting room needed by the pullets. This question of summer care of pullets is one which should be given much more attention and the sale of the surplus males now will materially hasten the growth of the pullets. In most cases it is more profitable to sell the cockerels now.

Farmers should not endeavor to raise hens under natural conditions. For a hen raised that way is a liability rather than an asset. To make a profit out of hens a farmer should keep them in the pink of condition. This can only be done by giving extra good care and plenty of proper feed.

The Folly of Cheating Nature

Many people get the idea that they can keep their nerves on edge and their digestion upset year after year, and "get away with it." They sleep only half as much as they should—and never get properly and thoroughly rested.

If you tire out easily, if you are getting pale and anemic, if your food doesn't digest as it should, would it not be well to stop and consider whether coffee or tea is having its effect on you?

The caffeine and thein found in coffee and tea are drugs, as any doctor can tell you. Is it any wonder that the steady use of these drugs sometimes causes serious damage?

If you really want to be fair with yourself, and

give yourself the opportunity you deserve in order to do your best work, make up your mind to quit coffee and tea for awhile—and drink delicious, appetizing Postum instead.

Postum permits sound, refreshing sleep which builds strength, energy and endurance.

Order Postum from your Grocer today. Drink this hot, refreshing beverage in place of tea or coffee for 10 days and see what a wonderful difference it will make in the way you feel.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum for Health "There's a Reason"

Big Saving for You in Kalamazoo

Why pay high prices when big savings are waiting for you in Kalamazoo? Thousands are getting "Kalamazoo-Direct-To-You" prices and saving money this year.

Write today and find out how much you can save on a Kalamazoo Stove, Range or Furnace.

Also get our money-saving prices on Sewing Machines, Kitchen Cabinets, Indoor Closets, Paints, Shoes, Gas Ranges, Rugs and many other articles.

Mail a Postal Today

This is your year to save money and our prices now save you more than most people expect.

Cash or Easy Payments. 24-Hour Shipment. Send today for Catalog No. 113



Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
Trade Mark Registered

PULLETS PULLETS YEARLING HENS

We are all sold out of 8-10 week old pullets. And are booking orders now for breeding pens of ready to lay Single Comb White Leghorn, 5 pullets or yearling hens and one choice cockerel for Oct. Delivery. These birds are all raised by us from our bred to lay American-English strain. None better any where, regardless of what price you pay. They must be seen to be appreciated. Get ready for next year breeding season by ordering a pen of these, splendid birds and increase the profits from your flock. Choice breeding cockerel.

Price on application.

Macatawa White Leghorn Co. Inc.,
R. 1, Holland, Mich.



\$11 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

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

White Wyandotte and Barred Rock eggs, season. HOWARD GRANT, Marshall, Mich.

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes; also 8 weeks Leghorn and Rhode Island Red Pullets. First class practical stock. Cockerels—White Wyandottes and Rocks; R. C. Brown Leghorns. Pair two year old Gray Toulouse Geese.

We will send you description and prices.
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,
Desk 1, Kalamazoo, Mich.

APRIL COCKERELS Winter Laying Pullets

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

Barron White Leghorn pullets and hens. The great egg producers known. Large free range birds.
Robt. Christophel, R. 4, Holland, 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 raised 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 280 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free.
FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

PERFECTED WHITE LEGHORNS
Lay 265 to 301 eggs per year. Winners at 50 shows. Chicks, eggs, pullets, hens and males shipped C.O.D. at low prices. Write today for catalog and complete information to the World's Largest Leghorn Farm.
GEO. B. FERRIS, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Our Boys' and Girls' Department

Big Times at Chatham Club Camp

Upper Peninsula Club Members Get Pleasure and Profit from Outing

THE boys' and girls' department of the Michigan Agricultural College cooperating with the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, established a four-day club members' camp, beginning on Monday, August 8 and ending on Thursday, August 11, the day at the Farmers' Round-up.

The camp was located on the Slap-neck river which flows through the station farm. Eight large pyramidal tents housed the boys on one side of the river, and the girls camped in four similar tents on the opposite bank. A specially constructed bridge connected the two divisions of the camp, or as one of the boys remarked, connected the main land to "No Man's Land," meaning the girls' camp.

The first event of importance was the "Welcome Program" around the huge camp fire on the evening of Monday, August 8.

Superintendent D. L. McMillan gave the address of welcome. This was followed by a short talk from Mr. George Bishop, secretary of the Stambaugh Township Development Bureau. Then Mr. R. A. Turner, state club leader, took charge and he kept the gang bubbling with hilarity until bedtime. At nine bells the sleep call was sounded, but it was the first night in camp, so "nuff said."

On the following morning, Tuesday, August 9, after the camp had breakfasted and performed their tent duties, Mr. H. E. Dennison, dairy specialist of the Michigan Agricultural College, took the boys in charge and gave them a very practical judging demonstration with dairy cows.

The girls, too, were busy with a camp cookery class conducted by Miss Mary V. Hall, Iron county club agent.

At dinner hour, Mr. Turner announced the results of his tent inspection. The Iron county tent won first place, and Schoolcraft second among the boys. Among the girls, the Alger and Dickinson county tent won first place and the Iron and Gogebic county tent second.

During the forepart of the afternoon the boys were in charge of Mr. G. W. Putnam, crops experimenter of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station. He conducted the boys through a tour of all the experimental plots and explained the different phases of work which he was carrying on with crops adapted to upper peninsula conditions. The girls were in charge of Miss Hall and Miss Van Heulen in a handicraft class. After the afternoon classes the boys engaged in a county baseball contest for the camp championship. The Iron county team played Schoolcraft, and an Alger-Baraga county combination played a Gogebic-Dickinson combine, which resulted as follows: Iron county 4, Schoolcraft 7; Alger-Baraga 8, Gogebic-Dickinson 5.

The girls, too, had their play session

with Miss Carrie Moore, Schoolcraft county club agent in charge.

The day's events were terminated with a "Weenie Roast," which consisted of, as Ted Stenson from Baraga county said, "Hoop-La, nothing to do but eat."

At nine bells the camp was all asleep because of the strenuous day.

On Wednesday, August 10, after breakfast and tent duties were set aside, the boys were generated through a practical sheep judging demonstration by Mr. D. L. McMillan. After the work with sheep, Mr. H. E. Dennison gave the boys some judging work with hogs.

The girls spent the forenoon in mastering some advanced points in camp

everything was set in readiness for the championship base ball contest between the Schoolcraft county aggregation and the Alger-Baraga combine. After a lengthy duel which was resplendent with errors and misplays, the Schoolcraft outfit nosed out a nine to eight victory, thereby being the camp baseball champions.

The girls again enjoyed a pleasant afternoon in their handicraft work, after which they made an endurance hike to Rock River, a distance of three miles from the state farm.

The boys had supper alone on this evening and were forced to wash their dishes because the girls were slow in coming in from their hike. However, everything was cleared away in good

following results were submitted:

First Prize Team.—Iron county, Iver Peterson, 506; Russel Hartley, 472; Andrew Waite, 450. Team score, 1,428 out of a possible 1,800. George Bishop, leader.

Second Prize Team.—Ted Stenson, 485; Reuben Kinnunen, 469; Morgan Edwardson, 464. Team score, 1,418 out of a possible 1,800. L. V. Benjamin, leader.

The above teams and their leaders will receive a trip to the State Fair at Detroit, with all traveling expenses paid by the State Fair Association. While there they will compete against lower peninsula teams for state honors in live stock judging work.

High individual score in judging of dairy cows: Russel Hartley, 185 out of a possible 200, Iron county. Pure-bred Holstein calf presented by the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station.

High individual score in judging of pigs: Iver Peterson, Iron county, 180 out of a possible 200. Pure-bred Duroc Jersey pig, presented by Upper Peninsula Experiment Station.

High individual score in judging of sheep: Taini Kimari, Alger county, 190 out of a possible 200. Pure-bred Hampshire lamb, presented by Upper Peninsula Experiment Station.

At ten a. m. Mr. Turner lined up fifteen poultry enthusiasts for a poultry culling contest. The winners are as follows:

First Place Team.—Menominee county, Milton Corey, 192; Olive Bushnell, 191; Hazel Neville, 190. Team score 573 out of a possible 600. R. N. Kebler, leader.

Second Place Team.—Iron county, Martin Makkela, 190; Iver Peterson, 190; Walter Looney, 188. Team score 568 out of a possible 600. Alfred Peterson, leader.

The above teams and leaders will receive a trip to the State Fair at Detroit, with all traveling expenses paid by the State Fair Association.

High individual score: Milton Corey, Menominee county, 192 out of a possible 200. Pen of pure-bred Barred Rock pullets, presented by the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station.

After dinner, all the club members lined up for the big Upper Peninsula Experiment Station parade. All of the club projects which are being carried out by upper peninsula club members were represented in the parade by signs, animals, vegetables, grains, etc. Following this line-up came all the club members in line marching by counties and flying their flags.

Ninety-seven rural club members, and fifteen leaders were in attendance at the four-day camp. Eight upper peninsula counties were represented by club members as follows: Gogebic, Baraga, Dickinson, Iron, Delta, Menominee, Alger and Schoolcraft.



The Parade Was Chuck Full of Fun and Facts.

cookery under the direction of Miss Hall.

At noon mess Mr. Turner at the helm, again announced the results of his tent inspection.

First place tent for boys, Gogebic-Menominee county tent.

Second place tent for boys, Schoolcraft county.

Third place tent for boys, Iron county.

First place-tent for girls, Iron and Gogebic county.

Second place tent for girls, Alger-Dickinson county.

Third place tent for girls, Menominee county.

Morgan Edwardson, of Baraga county, also made an announcement to the effect that he had seen two straws on the floor of Mr. Turner's tent, and in view of the fact he deserves first place.

After dinner the boys were taken for a trip through the potato disease plots. This work was handled by J. E. Kotila, of the plant pathology department of M. A. C.

Mr. Turner also had all the poultry club members together in preparation for the poultry culling contest. This demonstration was well attended both by club members and adult visitors at the state farm.

Following the work of the program

shape, for the dishes were of enamel and could not be broken.

After the girls had returned and finished their supper, a stunt night was in vogue around the camp fire. The stunts consisted of funny stories, solos, games, dialogues and songs in native tongue by foreign speaking club members. Music was also furnished by the Grand Marais Orchestra, which consisted of Lawrence Tellier and his mouth organ. Ted Stenson and Morgan Edwardson were the prize clowns on this evening.

On Thursday morning, August 11, the crowds of farmers began to appear. After an early breakfast the club members prepared camp in shape for the visitors.

At eight a. m. Mr. Dennison called the live stock contest to order. He was assisted by Mr. P. G. Lundin, of Manistique, who had charge of the sheep; Mr. Karl Miller, of Iron Mountain, who was in charge of the cows, and Mr. Floyd Manby, who was in charge of the pigs. Each of the forty-five members entered in the contest had to judge pigs, sheep and dairy cows. They were allowed twenty minutes to judge each class, four animals in each ring.

Mr. H. E. Dennison scored the papers for placings and reasons, and the



A Parade Float which Pictured Hot-Lunch and Garment-Making Activities.



This is "No Man's Land" where the Young Ladies Camped.

DAIRY DEMONSTRATION TRAIN.

(Continued from page 233).

resents the state average, and the pure-bred cows with records of 20,000 pounds and more for a year was effectively utilized. "Red" just happened, said Professor Reed, while the others were the product of two thousand years of specialized dairy breeding.

The "honor" of turning in the "scrubbiest scrub" went to Reed City in Osceola county. This scrawny animal, when exhibited alongside College Butter Boy, the big two-year-old 1,900-pound Holstein bull owned by the college, never failed to cause general laughter. He was said to be "damned by disappointment and sired by a 'scrub'."

Motion pictures were shown at many of the evening stops, usually in local theaters. A portable outfit was used to display five reels of film furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture. The first of these, "Out of the Shadows," illustrated the relation of bovine tuberculosis to human people; a second showed home conveniences; a third, the use and food value of milk; a fourth, silo building at home, and a fifth, grade dairy sires and their daughters.

Local business associations which aided by purchasing pure-bred sires and placing them by means of drawings in cooperation with merchants, were the Gladwin Chamber of Commerce, Lake City Chamber of Commerce, Osceola Chamber of Commerce, Big Rapids Exchange Club, and Conklin and Ravenna business men. These drawings never failed to rouse unusual interest and to attract large numbers of people.

Most of the sires placed were from eight months to a year old. While accurate figures are not yet available, it was said that the average cost was \$80 each. Following is a list of the new owners of the pure-bred animals, by counties and towns:

Saginaw County—Saginaw, West Side, John Shoenheit, John J. McLean, (representing group of four), and Ernest Fisher, (group of four).

Tuscola County—Millington, James McKenzie, one name not recorded, and two others ordered.

Midland County—Midland, Ralph F. Little, S. F. Freeland, Herbert Baker, C. S. Shoup, Erwin C. Smith.

Bay County—Mount Forest, Felix Pingto, John Anderson.

Gladwin County—Gladwin, O. J. Reid, Samuel Nash, Mrs. Wm. Koenke. Arenac County—Standish, Bert Sivier; Alger, Roy C. Leinaar.

Ogemaw County—West Branch, Jas. Gallagher, Clifford Gustafson, Henry Sternol.

Crawford County—Grayling, C. H. House, one name not recorded.

Otsego County—Johannesburg, J. W. Matthews; Gaylord, J. A. Newman, Valentine Mankowski and R. D. Bailey; Vanderbilt, John Karlslake.

Cheboygan County—Wolverine, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Straight.

Emmet County—Alanson, A. W. Ooros, Fred J. Bonz; Harbor Springs, W. S. Lawrason, William H. Ward; Petoskey, John Schnelle, Robert Henderson.

Charlevoix County—Boyne City, T. S. Tunison.

Antrim County—Mancelona, John A. Brown, D. W. Marsh.

Kalkaska County—Kalkaska, Chas. O. Rabburn, A. M. Hauenstein.

Missaukee County—Merritt, one name not recorded; Falmouth, Peter De Zeeuw, John Marcusse; Lake City, George Lotan, George Cooper.

Wexford County—Cadillac, Albert Smith.

Oscola County—Tustin, G. W. Hammond, Mrs. Nettie Holmes, Stanley Stevens; Reed City, Nicholas Boeman. Mecosta County—Big Rapids, W. H. Tompkins; Morley, J. W. Buckley, Ernest Williams.

Montcalm County—Howard City, Samuel Bird, B. J. Sutton, H. V. Sorenson, Hanson Brothers, one ordered.

Kent County—Sand Lake, George Sinclair, A. Patin; Cedar Springs, Elmer Hicks, U. J. Earle; Rockford, Wilbert Moffatt, Harvey Dozenbury.

Ottawa County—Conklin, E. G. Downs, J. S. Heimstra, Wm. Peters.

Muskegon County—Ravenna, John Tvers, W. R. Brink; Muskegon, George Bayne.



A Hog Conditioner

Making a 6-months market hog calls for a stuffing and cramming process with corn and tankage or its equivalent. It means laying on fat faster than nature ever intended.

Let your hog's system clog, and your hog is in trouble. If there is any disease in the neighborhood, your hog gets it.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

A Hog Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Always keep one compartment of your self-feeder supplied with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Make it half Tonic, half salt. Animal instinct will do the rest. Your hog will not only help himself to this great worm destroyer, but—

He'll be getting a Tonic that will keep his appetite on edge and his digestion good.

He'll get a Laxative that will keep his bowels moving regularly.

He'll get a Diuretic that will help his kidneys throw off the poisonous waste material.

Then you will have a herd with good appetite—you will have a herd free from worms—you will have a healthy herd. Their systems will be free from poison—free from fever, because the bowels and kidneys are active,—throwing off and carrying off the poisonous waste material.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic can also be added to the swill or drinking water—any way just so they get it.

Always buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many hogs you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

PRICES REDUCED

25 lb. Pail now \$2.25.

60c Package now 50c.

100 lb. Drum now \$8.00.

\$1.25 Package now \$1.00.

Except in the Far West, South and Canada.

WHY PAY THE PEDDLER TWICE MY PRICE?

DR. HESS & CLARK

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GILBERT HESS, M.D., D.V.M.

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Probably

The World's Greatest Breeding Bull

Blue Bell, Supreme Champion at the Smithfield Show 1919, and the Birmingham Show 1920, is a daughter of Edgar of Dalmeny.

The Junior Champion Bull, Junior Champion 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.

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ORION, MICHIGAN

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CLOVERLY ANGUS

Cows and Heifers Bred to Blackcap Brandon of Woodcote 2nd For Sale
GEO. HATHAWAY & SON, Ovid, Mich.

REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Ten heifers, six bulls and heifers of the very best of breeding, from 12 to 15 months of age. For next 30 days will price bulls at \$100.00. Real bargains. Inspection invited.
RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Mich.

Reg. Aberdeen Angus

bulls and heifers of the very best of breeding, from 12 to 15 months of age. For next 30 days will price bulls at \$100.00. Real bargains. Inspection invited.
RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

Bull calves for sale. Sired by Anton's May King that sold for \$7,000. Farmers prices and guaranteed to please.
GILMORE BROTHERS, Camden, Mich.

Registered Guernsey Bulls for sale. 2 sired by Gay Boy of Halcyon. 1 sired by Avondale's Choice. All one yr. old, ready for service. 1 born July 28th 1921, sired by Avondale's Choice. All beautifully marked brown and white. Address Dr. W. R. Baker 4800 Fort St., West, Phone West 629, Detroit, Mich.

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—a clean herd.
J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

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

Guernsey Females of superior breeding, at reduced prices. Tuberculin tested. Send for sale list to day.
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We breed them to sell. If you are looking for seed stock, we have it.

John H. Winn, [Inc.]
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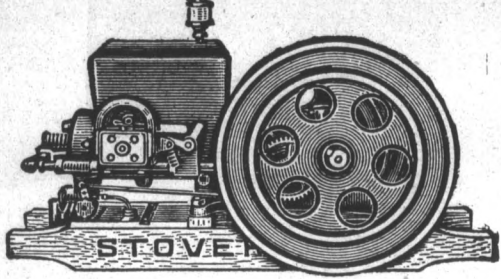
Holstein Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up. Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your requirements.
Browncroft Farms, McGraw, N. Y.

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

Four 32 lb. Yearling Bulls

Sired by SEGIS KORNDYKE DENJLANDER, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan State Ribbon winner; her dam 29 3/4 lbs. One these calves from a 30 lb. dam, one a 28 1/2 lb. dam, one a 19 lb. 3 yr. old with only 1/4 udder, one 16 lb. 2 yr. old. Two of dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Federally tested June 10. Herd under State and Federal supervision. Priced at half value.
A. G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

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We announce here a new Stover Engine—the Type "K"—a 1 1/2 H.P. Engine with a Watercooled Head—at a new low price. A new achievement. Write for catalog.

All wearing parts case-hardened—increasing length of service—minimizing replacements. Watercooled head prevents overheating—ensures long life for valve seats and stems. This new Type "K" Stover—the engine with 16 distinctive features, is now added to our big line. See it! Only by seeing it can you appreciate its worth. See nearest Stover dealer today, or write us for descriptive literature.

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SOME OUTSTANDING FEATURES

Watercooled cylinder head.
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Our herd is rich in the blood of Colantha 4th Johanna, 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 651.70 lbs. milk in 7 days. We are offering for sale a bull, whose dam exceeds this record by over 7 1/2 lbs. in 7 days.

His dam's records are:—
Milk 7 Days 100.1 lbs.
Milk 7 Days 659.3 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.
\$250.00 f. o. b. Howell.

MCPHERSON FARMS CO., Howell, Mich.
All herds under U. S. Supervision.

Cluny Stock Farm

Only 2 Sons Of "Maplecrest" For Sale

Old price list cut 1/3 to 1/2 for prompt sale.

No. 1. 18 mos. old—Dam 19 lbs. 3 yr. old, next dam 20 lb. 3 yr. old. \$100.00.

No. 2. 15 mos. old—Dam 22 lbs. 4 yr. old sister to two 1000 lb. cows. \$150.00.

No. 4. 17 mos. old—Sired by my 30 lb. Jr. Herd Sire. Dam a 24.9 lb. 4 yr. old daughter of "Maplecrest," with 15,850 lbs. milk and 714 lbs. butter in a year at 3 yrs. \$250.00.

Don't delay—They sell at these prices. Pedigrees on application.

R. B. MCPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

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Reg. Holsteins and Berkshires, most any age, either sex, priced according to other commodities. Write or come.
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We have what you want in **BULL CALVES**, the large, fine growthy type, guaranteed right in every way. They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors. Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and quotations, stating about age desired.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL, Traverse City, Mich.

For Sale Registered Holstein Cows with records. \$200.00 to \$350.00. Date Holstein Farms, Baroda, Berrien County, Mich.

Herefords

20 Cows of extra quality and breeding, 12 of them bred to our \$5200.00 son of Old Repeater, also bulls not related.

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For quick action, will make attractive prices on two big boned, husky bull calves, 10 and 11 months old, registered.
E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

For Sale:—Our herd bull Marguerites Premier No. 137370 dropped June 7, 1915. A Register of Merit bull having five daughters in R. of M. now and four others that will be in R. of M. this fall, they are now qualified. He is a grandson of Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, is solid grey fawn in color, deep thru the heart, good size, gentle and sure. Reason for selling cannot use him longer in our herd.
Write SMITH and PARKER, Howell, Mich.

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

The Wildwood Farm

Jersey Cattle, Majesty strain, Herd on State accredited list, R. of M. testing constantly done. Bulls for sale. **ALVIN BALDEN**, Phone 143-5, Capac, Mich.

Lillie Farmstead Jerseys Bull calves from R. of M. cows.
COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

Jersey Bulls For Sale ready for service from R. of M. dams. T. B. tested. Will give time.
SMITH & PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

Registered tuberculin tested, Jersey bull, one year old. Show animal, best of breeding.
Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

For Sale A two year old Jersey bull of Hood Farm breeding, also cows and heifers.
O. A. BRISTOL, Fenton, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

that will put weight on your dairy calves—the difference will soon pay for the bull. Now selling good Scotch and Scotch-topped yearlings, reasonably priced. We guarantee every animal to be a breeder. Federal Test. One hour from Toledo, Ohio, N. Y. C. R. R.

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Michigan

Richland Shorthorns

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.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Office at Tawas City, Mich., Herd at Prescott, Mich.

The Maple's Shorthorns

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

J. V. WISE, Gobleville, Mich.

Shorthorns. Bull calves for sale from the best milking blood obtainable.
ROSEMARY FARMS, Williamston, Mich.

BUY SHORTHORNS of Central Michigan Breeders' Association at farmers' prices. Write for sale list to M. E. Miller, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

Shorthorn Bull For sale. Fames Pride 724792. Two yrs. old nice roan with star in forehead. Very gentle and a fine specimen of the breed. Price \$225.00.
W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

Shorthorn Bull calf for sale from Imp. dam. Sire Cumberland bred from Imp. dam.
J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

We now have
FIVE BRED HEIFERS that we will sell cheap if taken at once. Inquire about them or better come and see them.
CARR BROS. & CO., Bad Axe, Mich.

Francisco Farm Shorthorns and BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Now offering 3 heifers, 2 bulls, all Scotch. Sows to farrow in Aug. and Sept. Spring pigs. 60 head to choose from.
POPE BROS. CO., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Attendance figures by counties and towns were given out as follows: Saginaw county, Chesaning 200; Saginaw, West Side 100. Oakland county, Rochester 75; Oxford 72. Lapeer county, Lapeer 135; Otter Lake 90. Tuscola county, Millington 145; Vassar 100; Caro 175; Reese 225. Midland county, Midland 275. Bay county, Mount Forest 150. Gladwin county, Gladwin 980. Arenac county, Standish 170; Alger 105. Ogemaw county, West Branch 185. Roscommon county, Roscommon 170. Crawford county, Grayling 240. Otsego county, Johannesburg 115; Gaylord 225; Vanderbilt 110. Cheboygan county, Wolverine 160; Cheboygan 205. Emmet county, Levering 265; Alanson 205; Harbor Springs 265; Pe-

toskey 425. Charlevoix county, Boyne City 600. Antrim county, Alba 450; Mancelona, 240. Kalkaska county, Kalkaska 400. Missaukee county, Merritt 135; Falmouth, 235; Lake City 700. Wexford county, Manton 245; Cadillac 560. Osceola county, Tustin 425; Reed City 460. Mecosta county, Big Rapids, 500; Morley, 525. Montcalm county, Howard City 650. Kent county, Sand Lake 110; Cedar Springs 285; Rockford 150. Ottawa county, Conklin, 950. Muskegon county, Ravenna 650; Muskegon 65.

Much of the success of local arrangements in each county was due to the efforts of agricultural agents in advance of the train's arrival.

Pleasing the Hog

With Suitable Quarters Will Help Profits

By H. M. Ward

PROPER housing is essential in profitable swine production. The largest financial returns are obtained only when dry, comfortable and convenient housing conditions are provided. It is a mistake to think the hog does not need to be protected from the weather. Having been originally a native of comparatively warm climates, nature has not provided the hog with much in the way of protective covering. It is true it has layers of fat, when it is fat, which offer protection, but there is not the thick coat of hair or wool with which other farm animals are provided. Again, it is recognized that the best way to guard against the ravages of disease is to provide sanitary conditions. These considerations, together with the possibility of saving much labor in a well-planned house over a poorly planned one, makes it important to give much thought and study to the problem of housing swine.

In 1918, W. J. Carmichael, secretary of the National Swine Show, through questionnaires sent to men whose names were obtained from county advisors, published a survey of one hundred and ninety-two farms in which he presented a table showing the various causes of litter losses.

The average number of brood sows in the herds was fourteen. They farrowed an average of 7.63 pigs, and weaned an average litter of 5.72 pigs. The total loss was 24.95 per cent. The various causes and the percentage of the loss due to each are given herewith:

Crushed by sows	29.13
Farrowed weak	22.34
Farrowed dead	15.88
Chilled	10.09
Eaten by sows	4.59
Aborted	4.55
Scours	3.43
Thumps	1.78
Necrobacillosis	1.56
Cholera	1.01
Miscellaneous	5.46

This survey was made on farms on which a good many hogs were raised as is seen by the size of the breeding herd. Undoubtedly, they are managed by men who raise hogs extensively and take better care of them than ordinarily is the case.

It is perhaps no more than fair to assume that the percentage of losses due to hog-cholera on these farms was lower than the average, but it is just as reasonable to assume that the other percentages are lower than the average and that the total losses from all causes are less than the average.

And yet, even among these men, almost fourteen times as many hogs are lost by not being housed properly than are lost by cholera.

Which fact leads us to wonder how many millions of dollars worth of hogs could be saved if hollow tile houses, equipped with proper equipment, were universally adopted.

When a hundred or more pigs may be farrowed in cold midwinter in a house that is unheated, without the loss of a single pig, there is likely to

be something in the construction of that house to commend itself to farmers in a region of cold winters and springs.

That very thing happened, not one season merely, but several, and not on one farm only, but many, with a type of house designed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and named the "Iowa Hog House." Its test, not merely on the station farm but on other Iowa farms, has been so satisfactory that the station is recommending its use by farmers who want to build a substantial, permanent house for their swine. That this new type of house is so warm, even in the dead of winter, without artificial heat, is due to the fact that it is built of hollow clay tile.

The windows in the roof also add to the warmth of the house and especially to its sanitation. They admit sunshine, a broad belt of it eight feet wide the full length of the house, which sweeps every nook and corner of every pen and gives every pig a sun bath at some time during the day. That makes for warmth, for physical comfort, for germ destruction, for health and for strength.

All these things have been secured, not at a prohibitive cost, but at a cost that is well within the reach of the substantial farmer who wants to build a hog house that will stand for twenty years, or fifty or a hundred for that matter.

The comfortable hog is the profitable hog. The hog that does not need to store away quantities of surplus fat to be drawn upon for warmth when the temperature falls below a comfortable degree is the hog that is using all the feed it eats to build hard, high-priced pork. A hog is not comfortable and contented in a dark, damp, unventilated house. A hog in such a house cannot return a respectable profit to the hog man. A well-built house insures well-built hogs. A poorly arranged and improperly equipped hog house may be the cause of losing a great deal of money as long as it is used.

SAGINAW FAIR FOSTERS RURAL SPIRIT.

THE Saginaw Fair has succeeded unusually well in attracting interest of the rural residents of the district around Saginaw. In this it has been one of the great factors in the activities which have made Saginaw Valley one of the most progressive districts in the state.

That the judgment of the management is correct in making this a farmers' fair is indicated by the fact that in eight years it has developed to be one of the greatest county fairs in the country.

This year's fair, which will be held from September 12 to 17, inclusive, promises to greatly surpass the successful fairs of the past.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam****Has Imitators But No Competitors**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Remedy for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Parasites and Thrush, and Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

For Human Use Caustic Balsam has no equal as a Liniment and Counter-irritant for Inflammatory and Muscular Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Chest Colds, Growths and Stiff Joints.

A Perfect Antiseptic—Soothing and Healing if applied immediately to Burns, Bruises or Cuts.

Every bottle will give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists or sent by parcel post on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle. Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

CATTLE

Shorthorns and O. I. C's. Young heifers and bulls. Tuberculin tested. Spring pigs and bred gilts cholera immune. All stock registered free and guaranteed satisfactory. J. A. Wilk & Son, Alma, Mich.

See Us At The Fairs

with our Red Polled Cattle. WESTBROOK BROS., Ionia, Mich.

For Sale Brow Swiss Bulls

C. T. HAYBARGER, Milan, Mich.

HOGS

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

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

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

Brookwater Duroc Jerseys

SPRING BOARS sired by Panama Special 55th, Big Bone Giant Sensation and Brookwater Demonstrator. The best of the breed. Order one by mail or come to the farm. You will like them when you see them. Prices reasonable.

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

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

Duroc Jerseys

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



Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling Detroit, Jackson, Cd. Rapids and Saginaw 1919

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

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.

PEACH HILL FARM

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

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.

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

DUROC SOWS and gilts bred to Jacks Cherry Orion King No. 169259 Son of the \$10,000 boar owned by Longview Farm, Le Samit, 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 Col. No. 189045, double immune, priced reasonable. HARRY FOWLER, Sturgis, Mich.

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

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

THE CLAN CALL.

(Continued from page 243).

blown-down sycamore, he came upon tracks that had not been made by any four-footed animals. There were the footprints of a man coming from one direction, and the footprints of a woman coming from another direction; only the footprints of the man went away toward Ben Littleford's cabin.

By Heck was puzzled. "Here comes Bill," he frowned, and over here comes Babe. And thar, as plain as day, goes Bill; but what become o' Babe? Whar in the name o' the devil's pet ridin'-hoss did she go to? Not straight up, shorely!"

"Well, darn my forrard and blast my eyes! The darned old Injun, he jest picked her up bod'ly and married her off home, and I know what that means, thank God. I can't pray, but I shore can sing—

"Oh, when I die, don't bury me deep Put no tombstone at my head and feet Put a bear's jawbone in my right hand On my way to the Promised La-a-and Oh! On my way to the Promised Land!"

THE END.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES.

(Continued from page 240).

upon him and old Sammy both, had no doubt that the man for whom the train had been held was now on board.

For a last time, the conductor scrutinized old Sammy. The gateman's mumblings were clearly fruitless; if Eaton were not the man's real name, old Sammy was unable to find any other which fitted. As Connery watched, old Sammy gave it up. Connery went out to the train. The passengers who had been parading the platform had got aboard; the last five to arrive also had disappeared into the Pullmans, and their luggage had been thrown into the baggage car. Connery jumped aboard. He turned back into the observation car and then went forward into the next Pullman. In the aisle of this car the five whom Connery had just watched pass the gate were gathered about the Pullman conductor, claiming their reservations. Connery looked first at Eaton, who stood beside his grips a little apart, but within hearing of the rest; and then, passing him, he joined the Pullman conductor.

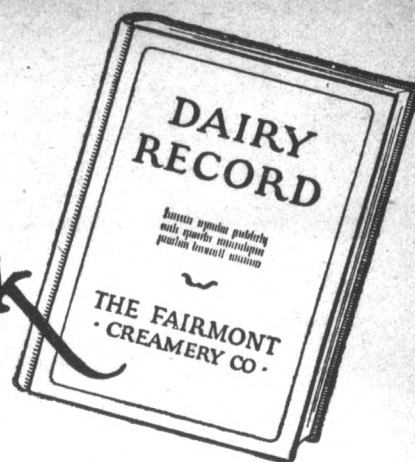
The three who had passed the gate first—the girl, the man with the glasses and the young man in the cutaway—it had now become clear were one party. They had had reservations made, apparently, in the name of Dorne; and these reservations were for a compartment and two sections in this car, the last of the four Pullmans. As they discussed the disposition of these, the girl's address to the spectacled man made plain that he was her father; her name, apparently, was Harriet; the young man in the cutaway was "Don" to her and "Avery" to her father. His relation, while intimate enough to permit him to address the girl as "Harry," was unfailingly respectful to Mr. Dorne; and against them both Dorne won his way; his daughter was to occupy the drawing-room; he and Avery were to have sections in the open car.

The Englishman who had come by the Japanese steamer was unsupplied with a sleeping-car ticket; he accepted, after what seemed only an automatic and habitual debate on his part, Section Four in Car Three—the next car forward—and departed at the heels of the porter. Connery watched more closely, as now it came the turn of the young man whose ticket bore the name of Eaton. Like the Englishman with the same sort of ticket from Asia, Eaton had no reservation in the sleepers; he appeared, however, to have some preference as to where he slept.

(Continued next week).

Our Weekly Sermon arrived too late for publication in this issue, but will appear next week as usual.

Send For This Amazing Free Book You Can Boost Your Dairy Profits



Thousands of farmers with one or more cows are putting more cash in the bank as extra profit because they follow the methods suggested in this book—the book we send you without cost. The book has no magical power, understand, but because of the priceless information it gives, it simply has opened the eyes of farmers everywhere to greater earnings from their farm in general, and to greater profits from their cows in particular. The book is now FREE to any reader of the Michigan Farmer who asks for it. Just send your name and address on a post card or on the coupon below.

Complete—From Producing to Marketing

Amazing increase in dairy returns are being made by following this book's suggestions. It gives methods of breeding—methods of buying dairy stock—methods of raising calves—of feeding—of milking—of milk and cream improvement—of shipping—of keeping proper records—all are given in a manner that any man can follow with success. And it tells you how to

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A new plan that saves all commission charges. You get Michigan's highest price from Fairmont Creamery, Detroit Branch. You get cash on delivery. Guaranteed correct test—guaranteed highest market price and your check mailed same day cream is received. Try one shipment. Send can or car load from anywhere you live.

No Loss—No Risk—No Wait

Fairmont is America's largest independent creamery. Protects you against loss of cream or cans. Company is 38 years old—a six million dollar concern—branches in 18 centers. Your own banker will tell you of our standing and responsibility. Thousands of farmers deal with us. Try us on just one lot.

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Whether you ship to us now or not. Don't fail to write and get the book. The coupon with your name and address on a post card brings it. Absolutely no obligation to write. Send today.

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Detroit, Michigan.

Send me without obligation FREE Book which tells me how to boost my profits. Also send shipping tags and all details of your proposition to buy my cream. I milk.....cows.

Name.....

Address.....

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,

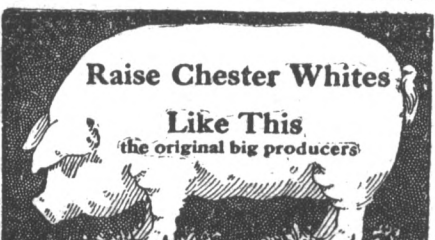
Cass City, Mich.

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.

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.

O. I. C. and Chester White Swine. Strictly sold out of everything but Spring pigs. Have the finest lot I ever bred. Meet me at the State Fair and other leading fairs of the State. And see a sample of our hogs and pigs. NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, R. 4, Marlette, 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. 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 choice boars and spring pigs at farmers prices. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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

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

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

Advanced Type P.C. Pigs

Boars and gilts from the world's greatest blood lines, Olansman, Giant Buster, The Ace, etc. A few pigs of either sex ready to go at weaning. Boar Pigs \$18. Gilts at \$25.

A few splendid sows and a Giant Buster boar, 2 years old. Unmatchable bargains, unmatched quality. Send check quick for first choice.

Easton Farms, Buchanan, Mich.

Pig Type P. C. some very choice boars double immune, out 1100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds. E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

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

L. S. P. C. a few choice boars at farmers prices, bred gilts all sold. Also a grandson of The Olansman 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 bred producers? Come over and see them. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE:—A wonderful yearling boar, fine spring boars, fall pigs. Can satisfy your wants in any thing from suckling pigs to Mature Herd boars and sows. Public Sale November 10th. YOUNG BROS., Niles, 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. R. LEONARD, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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

[Additional Stock Ads. on Page 251]

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 6.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.34; No. 2 mixed \$1.30; No. 2 white \$1.31.
Chicago.—No. 2 red \$1.30½; No. 2 mixed \$1.29; September \$1.26½.
Toledo.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.35½; September \$1.33½; December \$1.38½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow 39½c; No. 3 yellow 37c; No. 4, 31@34c.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 55@56c; No. 2 yellow 55½@56¼c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 39½c; No. 3 white 37c; No. 4, 31@34c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white 38½@40c; No. 3 white 35@36½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.75 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 with prices slightly lower. Choice pea \$5.50; do medium \$5.50; kidney \$12.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 rye \$1.04.
Chicago.—No. 2 \$1.07@1.07½.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.03.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash and October \$11.50; alsike 10.25; timothy \$2.75.

Toledo.—Prime red clover \$11.60; alsike \$10.45; timothy \$2.45.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$20@21; standard and light mixed at \$18@20; No. 2 timothy \$18@19; No. 1 clover mixed \$15@16; 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 \$21; standard middlings \$23; fine middlings \$27; cracked corn \$29; coarse cornmeal at \$27; chop \$23.50 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

WHEAT

In spite of light advance sales of wheat for August shipment, export clearances for the month promise to set a new record of around 50,000,000 bushels. This will require practically all of the surplus wheat from the southwest and the central west, leaving only the durum wheat and the surplus of winter wheat in the Pacific northwest. The immense export business in the face of financial and economic depression in Europe is taken to indicate that the reports of generous crops in some of the countries of western Europe have been inaccurate although coming from official sources. Using the official reports, the department of agriculture states that the crops of twenty of the countries of the world, including the United States, show a total yield of 2,461,000 bushels against 2,384,000,000 harvested last year. Even this shows a close adjustment. Canada is now a competitor in the export market while Argentina is selling very little to Europe, and Australia has shipped nearly all its surplus. A decrease of possibly ten per cent in winter wheat acreage in the southwest is expected as a result of extreme dry weather which has prevented plowing.

CORN

The market outlook for corn is much less satisfactory than for wheat. Values remain near the lowest of the year in spite of fairly broad demand from industries as well as for export. Also sales to eastern consuming sections have apparently been larger than were reported to the trade. Sales by producers have been falling off in the last few days, although the movement remains rather heavy for this season of the year. Private estimates on the crop range around 3,125,000,000 bushels. The government reports that most of it will be safe from frost by September 15. Some deterioration in late corn in Nebraska and Oklahoma particularly has occurred as the result of dry weather.

OATS

The visible supply of oats is now 58,799,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than the former record figure.

It is probable that this supply will begin to melt away shortly as the movement to terminals has shrunk and slight improvement is noticed in the cash demand. It is estimated that thirty-one per cent of the crop has already been marketed, whereas ordinarily only thirty-five per cent of the crop leaves the farm. Prices are extremely low and the possibility of a further decline is quite small compared with the chance of a material advance before the end of the crop year.

SEEDS

Seed markets declined further during the past week, due apparently to a growing belief in the case of clover that prices were out of line with other farm products. Timothy also is quoted slightly lower. Reports on alfalfa seed production show a big decrease in the acreage cut in Kansas compared with last year.

FEEDS

Millfeeds and linseed meal declined during the last week. The hominy feed market is easy but gluten feed is practically unchanged. The report of a short cotton crop advanced cottonseed meal \$2 to \$3 per ton.

WOOL

Demand for wool declined in the last few days but the undertone of the market is firm and prices are quoted on a steady basis. Confidence is returning with mills operating close to capacity for nearly two months and imports are small as a result of the tariff. The wools coming in are chiefly of carpet grade not grown extensively in this country. Demand for quarter-blood and three-eighths is reported as

stronger in some quarters. Australian and New Zealand auctions quote firm prices and a large offering of Australian wools is being sold in London at prices five to ten per cent higher than at the last sale.

HAY

Receipts of hay have become lighter but prices remain on the easy side, especially at Kansas City. Eastern and southern markets are practically unchanged. Buying is for immediate needs in most cases. Losses sustained by storing last year have discouraged the practice this season.

BUTTER

Butter markets have been rather unsettled, advancing early in the week and declining slightly later. Receipts although showing a small decline were larger than the trade required and price reductions were necessary to move the supply. Hot weather is affecting the quality of receipts and also increasing the requirements of the ice cream trade. Lighter receipts are expected to bring a firmer market next week. Receipts of butter at the four leading cities during August were 793,000 tubs compared with 719,000 a year ago. Holdings at these four points at the end of the month were 47,842,000 pounds compared with 55,748,000 on the same day last year. Prices for 92-score fresh butter were:

Chicago 38½c; New York 41½@42c. At Detroit fresh creamery sells for 35½@36c per pound.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Receipts of eggs at the four leading cities during August were 1,653,000

cases compared with 905,000 cases last year. Receipts of dressed poultry since January 1 at these same points are about 9,000,000 pounds larger than a year ago, but cold storage holdings are slightly less than last year. Prices on both eggs and poultry show but little change.

Latest quotations were as follows: Chicago.—Eggs fresh firsts 29@31c; ordinary firsts 24@26c per dozen. Poultry, springs 24½c; hens, general run 24c; roosters 16c; ducks 21c; geese 20c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs fresh candled at 31c. Live poultry, spring chickens 25@27c; roosters 14@15c; geese 15c; ducks at 20@22c; turkeys 30c.

POTATOES

Potato markets declined during the past week as a result of liberal supplies chiefly from New Jersey, Maine, New York, Idaho and Colorado. Minnesota Early Ohios are quoted at \$1.50 @1.75 per 100 lbs. sacked, on the Chicago market. No. 1 New Jersey Cobblers are quoted at \$3.10@3.15 and Giants at \$1.85@2.15 per 100 lbs sacked. Private reports point to a crop of only 284,000,000 bushels as compared with 430,000,000 harvested last year.

BEANS

Trade has been so sluggish that sellers have not been able to maintain price advance of last week. The inclination has been to shave prices a little.

CHEESE

A decline on the Plymouth Wisconsin cheese market discouraged buyers but prices were not low enough to attract those in search of bargains. Hot weather prevents shipments to southern trade and is the principal factor in the softness of the market. Late in the week the Chicago market and country points showed improvement, especially on daisies, but not much change is expected until cooler weather brings increased buying power.

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

Chicago.—Twins 18½@19c; single daisies 18½@19½c; double daisies 18 @18½c; longhorns 19@20c; square prints 20½@21c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Berkshires.—September 6, Auction Sale of the Michigan Berkshire Association at State Fair Grounds.

Holsteins.—September 29, State Fair Grounds, Detroit. E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.

Aberdeen-Angus.—September 23, Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. F. W. Burnham, Greenfield, Mass., Secretary.

Aberdeen-Angus.—October 12, Indiana Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Indianapolis, Ind. Prof. C. F. Gobble, Lafayette, Indiana.

Guernseys.—October 19, Michigan State Sale, Lansing, Mich. F. E. Fox, Waukesha, Wis., Sales Manager.

Holsteins.—October 21, Howell Sales Co., Eighth Annual Sale at Howell, Mich. Wm. Griffin, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from page 230).

national court provided for in the League of Nations.—Secretary Hoover favors a national coal exchange to eliminate price manipulations.—The German government has issued an ultimatum that anti-republican agitators will no longer be tolerated.

Monday, September 5.

ARMoured cars were called out in Belfast to suppress fresh uprisings.—Cotton mills in Massachusetts resume full-time operations because of increased demand for cotton goods.—Miss America II wins the Harmsworth international trophy for speed boats in Labor Day races at Detroit.—A Costa Rican military exhibition leaves to take possession of the Coto region which was awarded to Costa Rica by chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.—A large catfish, caught in Connecticut, had a silver coin in its mouth. It was minted in the United States in 1823.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, September 7.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 655. Market slow and 25c lower.

Best heavy steers	7.00@7.55
Best handy wt but steers	7.50@8.00
Mixed steers and heifers	5.75@6.25
Light butchers	4.00@5.00
Handy light butchers	5.25@5.75
Best cows	4.75@5.25
Butcher cows	4.00@4.25
Common cows	2.50@3.00
Canners	1.50@2.50
Best light weight bulls	4.50@5.25
Bologna bulls	4.25@4.75
Stock bulls	3.50@4.25
Feeders	5.50@6.00
Stockers	3.00@5.00
Milkers and springers	40@85

Veal Calves.

Receipts 309. Market steady.
Best \$13.00@14.00
Others 6.00@12.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,532. Market is 40@50c lower.
Mixed hogs \$9.00
Heavy hogs 8.00
Roughs 6.50
Pigs 8.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 951. Sheep steady; lambs 25@50c higher.
Best lambs 8.00@8.50
Fair lambs 6.25@7.50
Culls and common 1.00@1.50
Light to common 4.00@6.00
Fair to good sheep 3.00@3.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 22,000; holdover 9,232. Market 25@65c lower. Bulk of sales \$6.65@9; tops \$9.10 early; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$7.50@8.65; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice \$8.25@8.85; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice at \$8.35@8.85; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice at \$8@8.65; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth \$6.50@7.15; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$6.15@6.65; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$7.25@8.25.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 13,000. Market dull and unevenly lower. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$9.10@10.10; do medium and good \$6.25@9.25; do

common \$5.25@6.25; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice \$8.25@10.40; do common and medium at \$5@8.25; butcher cattle heifers common, medium, good and choice \$4.25@8.75; cows common, medium, good and choice at \$3.50@7; bulls bologna and beef \$3.50 @6.50; canners and cutters cows and heifers \$2.25@3.50; do canner steers at \$2.75@3.50; veal calves light and handyweight medium, good and choice \$7@13.50; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice at \$5@7.25; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$4@6.75; stocker cows and heifers common, medium, good and choice \$3@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 31,000. Sheep strong, fat lambs 25@50c higher. Lambs 84 lbs down medium, good, choice and prime \$7@9.25; do culls and common \$4.50@7; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime \$4.75 @7.25; ewes medium, good and choice \$2.50@4.50; ewes cull and common at \$1.50@2.50; breeding ewes full mouths to yearlings \$3@6; yearling wethers, medium, good and choice \$5@7.10.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 175. Shipping grades are slow; others steady; choice to prime shipping steers at \$9.75@10; good to choice shipping steers \$9@9.25; light native yearlings good quality \$9.50@10.50; best handy steers \$7.50@8; fair to good at \$7@7.75; handy steers and heifers \$6@6.50; western heifers \$6.50 @7; light Michigan butchering heifers \$5.25@5.50; best fat cows \$5@6; medium to fair \$3@3.50; cutters \$2.25@3; canners \$1.50@2; light fancy bulls \$5.50@6; best heavy bulls \$4.25@4.50; common bulls \$3@3.50; best feeders 700 to 800 pounds \$5.25@5.50; medium feeders \$4.50@5; stockers good \$4.50 @5; light common \$3.50@4; best milkers and springers \$80@100; mediums \$40@50. Calves, receipts 100; market steady. Tops \$14; fair to good \$9@11.50; grassers \$4@5.

Hogs.

Receipts 4,000. Market is 15@25c higher. Heavy 9.65; yorkers \$9.85@10; pigs and lights \$9.25@9.50; roughs \$6.50@6.75; stags \$4@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Market steady and unchanged. Top lambs at \$9.75@10; yearlings \$6@7; wethers at \$4.50@5; ewes \$3@4.

OAKLAND COUNTY FARMERS DISCUSS COMMUNITY MARKETS.

MEMBERS of the Oakland County Horticultural Society and farmers from other sections, met August 29, at Franklin in Oakland county, and discussed at length plans for the establishment of community markets in Detroit. Business men from Detroit were also present. It was decided to begin operation of the first community market in Detroit as soon as the necessary funds can be raised.

John A. Russell, president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the agricultural division of which is active in the promotion of the community market, was the principal speaker. Mr. Russell, speaking from the standpoint of the consumer, pointed out how Detroit has grown away from marketing facilities adequate a score of years ago. He mentioned that when the eastern market was built, comparatively few people were living east of it, and that today more than one-fourth of a million people are living north and east of it.

He pointed out how people in the city are recognizing that prosperity depends upon living costs in Detroit being kept on an even keel with living costs in other large cities. He told the farmers that they could count on reasonable cooperation from the city in intelligent effort toward improvement of marketing conditions so that the city could obtain as much of its food as possible from nearby territory and as cheaply as was consistent with quality.

The plant of the operation of a community market was described as being divided control between producers and consumers, with buying and selling on a cost basis, with profits so limited that service to the community would be the primary reason for existence.

Besides Mr. Russell, the speakers included: E. J. Ver Dym, president of the Oakland County Horticultural Society; W. D. Biggers, of Detroit; Wm. C. Otto, secretary of the Pontiac Chamber of Commerce, and Walter G. Braden, manager of the Pontiac Community Market, which this week opened its second branch in that city.

FARM BUREAU PICNIC WAS WELL ATTENDED.

ABOUT 3,500 people attended the first annual farm bureau picnic, held at the County Park north of Forster, Friday, August 26. Hon. Louis C. Crampton, our congressman, James Nicol, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Miss Elba Morse, county nurse, were the principal speakers. Mr. Crampton discussed in length the great need of economical appropriations. The farmers were greatly interested in what Mr. Nicol had to say of the great developments of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, both from the financial and business standpoint. The information as given out by Miss Elba Morse about the great need for the betterment of child welfare in this county attracted much attention.

Much interest was created among the members of the different farm bureau locals as to who would obtain the prizes as offered to the locals having the largest attendance. This brought out about 650 automobiles from different parts of the county, with Croswell in the lead represented by about one hundred automobiles. The awarding of the second prize had been left to a committee for decision for Minden City, Deckerville, Carsonville, Sandusky and Snover were also in large attendance.

Games and sports made up the morning program, with music furnished by the Lexington Band, and a community picnic dinner was enjoyed at noon. The day was brought to a close by a ball game between the northern half of the county and the southern half, which was won by the members representing the southern half.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU MEETING.

The railroads are granting special rates to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlanta, Ga., November 21-23. Arrangements have been made to care for an attendance of 8,000.

WILL FORM STATE HATCHERY ASSOCIATION.

AN organizing committee consisting of William Van Appledon, Robert Christophel, Henry Wursma, C. J. Dekoster, of Holland, and P. M. Hansen, of Muskegon, has been selected to undertake the organization of concerns and individuals in the state who are doing commercial chick hatching. Any

one interested should write Mr. Hansen and arrange to attend the first meeting, which will probably be held at Grand Rapids during the West Michigan State Fair.

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.

Horse Has Big Leg.—One of my horses is troubled with a big leg. Last winter the leg stocked some, but now the leg is swollen from hoof to hip. Can you tell the cause of this ailment? M. R. Hawks, Mich.—Usually the exciting cause is feeding too much grain and lack of exercise a torpid condition of the secreting and excreting glands of body will if not corrected, lead to a thickened condition of the leg. Give him one dram of potassium iodide in feed or water two or three times a day. Gentle hand-rubbing, regular exercise, feeding no grain when idle, bandaging leg after the stocking has been exercised out of it, will have a good effect.

Congested Udder—Indigestion.—I have been a reader of the Michigan Farmer for many years, but have failed to find this question answered. Every three or four weeks my cow's udder swells to about twice its normal size; the next milking her milk is slightly clotted and thick, but by the next milking udder is normal. She shows no symptoms of sickness and seems to be in good health. M. C. C. Mason, Mich.—The congestion of udder will be promptly relieved, by giving her half a pound of epsom salts in one quart of water, feed less food and foment udder with warm water every four hours until she is well. A sudden change of weather from hot to cold, or change of feed, will sometimes cause udder to swell.

Barrenness.—Have young cow that has been milked twice a day for the past twelve months. She has been served on different dates by four different bulls without getting with calf. Part of the time she came in heat every ten days, sometimes every two weeks, while occasionally she goes for three weeks. Will you tell me what can be done for her? G. R. E., Harrisville, Mich.—Sterility or barrenness is a symptom and not a disease; it can have a great many causes. The most common causes, however, are: Disease of the uterus, often a chronic catarrh the result of retained afterbirth or abortion. In some cases chronic catarrh of the womb, or canal in neck of uterus, or vagina, are the cause of failure to breed. In some cases sterility may be due to the ovaries which are cystic or fibrously degenerated, or tumors, or an adhesive peritonitis with displacement of the ovary. Furthermore, the uterine tubes may be closed. In some cases tuberculosis of the uterus or ovaries is a case. The treatment consists in removing the cause. Irregular heat periods lead me to believe you have cystic ovarian trouble. Ask your veterinarian to examine her, with a view of ascertaining the cause, if cystic, he can crush the cysts through the rectum, then she will perhaps breed.

Get More Eggs

Light the hen house a few hours each night and morning with the Coleman Quick-Lite Lantern. Longer feeding hours increase egg production.

Coleman Quick-Lite

"The Sunshine of the Night"

Brilliant light of 300 candle power. Plenty for hen house of good size. Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline. Lights with matches. Durable made of heavy brass. Mica globe; stands rough handling. Won't blow out in any case.

For very large hen houses we manufacture the same form of lighting in a complete plant, equipped with fixtures, globes, outside fuel tank, etc.

Write at once for Free Descriptive Circular showing how poultry raisers are getting increased profits. Address: nearest dealer, or write to Dept. C10 THE COLEMAN LAMP CO. Wichita, St. Paul, Toledo, Dallas, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Chicago.

BIG SALE OF Registered Holsteins

At State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1921

A wonderful bunch of cattle, among them a large number of very high class young heifers just ready to breed, good cows and a few very high class young bulls. Write to

E. A. HARDY, Rochester, Mich.

for catalog.

WINTER Will Soon Be Here

If you have a FUR COAT—FUR ROBE—FUR LINED COAT or LADIES FURS that needs repairing or made over into the latest styles send them to

THE BLISSFIELD TANNERY, Blissfield, Mich.

20 years of experience at this class of work, insures you a square deal.

GREATEST TIRE ECONOMY KNOWN



Has wonderful traction, prevents punctures, blowouts, stone bruises, skidding and side wall rut cuts. The heavy pads are made of the best rubber and fabric, while the clip and chain protecting the side wall are non-rusting.

Prices per wheel all sizes:

30 x 3 1/2	\$ 7.95
32 x 4	12.40
34 x 4 1/2	16.10
32 x 3 3/4	9.85
35 x 5	19.85

Skid chains unnecessary, avoid accidents, treble the mileage of your old casings. Your order and remittance now will insure prompt delivery and the best of tire service.

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P. of H. FLOUR—PURE BRAN
BUY DIRECT IN 20-TON CARS OR MORE.
Friendly to Organized Farmers.
CONSUMERS MILLING CO., Minneapolis

Natural Leaf Tobacco. Finest quality, 1919 crop Smoking, first grade, 6 lb. \$1; second grade 8 lb. \$1; hand picked chewing, 2 lb. \$1; postpaid Hancock Leaf Tobacco Ass'n., Hawesville, Ky.

Homespun: smoking or chewing tobacco 10 lb. \$2.50; 20 lb. \$4. Collect on delivery, FORD TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

Red Rock Seed Wheat, Inspected and certified. Write for prices. H. T. BAYNES, Birmingham, Mich.

BARRELS AND KEGS
Whiskey and wine Barrels and Kegs for sale at reasonable prices. KRELL BROS., Twelfth and Antoinette. Detroit, Mich.

Experienced Farmer wants job as manager. Address Box M. 910, care of Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

POULTRY

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.

HOGS

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.

P. C. swine, large type, March and Apr. pigs. Sired by "King Wonder" for sale, sent out at approval. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

Poland Chinas 3 high class boars 4 mo. old from daughter of Big Bob Mastodon. \$15 registered. FERNWOOD FARM, Ewart, Mich.

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

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

Hampshires A few spring boars and gilts I. R. BAUSERMAN, R. 1, Three Rivers, Mich.

Tamworths, the bacon breed. Young pigs for sale at prices farmers can afford to pay. LEAVITT & SONS, Dublin, 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. J. J. MIDDLETON, Proprietor, Clayton, Mich.

Kope-Kon Farms

Shropshire and Hampshire Sheep are of that quality and conformation that guarantees the sale each year of more than 200 Rams to the better farmers of Mich. The day of the scrub ram is past. Come to the farms eleven miles south of Coldwater and pick a good one at a reasonable price or we will ship and guarantee satisfaction. No fairs this year. S. L. WING, Coldwater, Mich.

25 Shropshire Ewes cheap 1 Minton Ram 3 yearlings. DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

Maple Lawn Farm Shropshires, rams and ram lambs of choice breeding. Woolled from nose to toes. A. E. BACON & SON, Sheridan, Mich.

For Sale Shropshire Rams and ram lambs. CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

Shropshires 7 yearling rams also ram and ewe lambs. Buttar and Senator Bibby breeding. C. J. Thompson, Rockford, Mich.

Shropshires—Yearling and lamb rams with quality, Sired by an imported Winton ram. Write for prices and description. W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.

Straight Brook Hampshire Downs For Sale: 30 yearling rams, 30 ram lambs including real flock headers. We also have to offer ewes of all ages. J. B. Welsh, Mgr., STRAIGHT BROOK STOCK FARM, R. 1, Ionia, Mich.

For Sale Oxford rams and ewes all ages priced to sell. Write your wants. GEO. T. ABBOTT, R. 2, Palmer, Mich. Tel. Deckerville 78-3.

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FREIGHT PREPAID



This sale brings you world's greatest roofing values in all dependable grades. Buy quickly and liberally. These prices are freight prepaid to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. Ask for freight prepaid prices to other states.

No. NA-1—Reconditioned corrugated galvanized roofing and siding per square.....\$3.00

Painted Corrugated Sheets
No. NA-2—Overhauled, painted corrugated sheets per square.....\$2.25

Rubber Roofing Per Roll \$1.00
No. NA-3—Durable Ajax brand, medium weight rubber roofing. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. including nails and cement, per roll.....\$1.00

Wall Board Per Square \$3.00
No. NA-4—Splendid new wallboard for partitioning, per square.....\$3.00

SAMPLES ON REQUEST—Get full particulars of our complete line of roofing bargains—slate coated shingles, rawhide and gold medal roofing, material, shingles, etc.

Government Camp Material!!

Splendidly equipped camps purchased by us

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At this point we purchased Camp Perry and Camp Dewey, two of the government's best equipped training camps. Mark coupon for complete list.

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Our sale at this point, covers building material and general supplies of every description. Mark coupon for complete list now.

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Enormous quantities of lumber and building material of every description are now being sold from this camp. Mail coupon for complete list today.

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Our sale of building material and supplies from this point is now progressing. Mail coupon for complete list without fail.

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Millions of feet of splendid lumber is now on sale at the government camps above. Sound, thoroughly seasoned material, with nails drawn—not clipped off. Send us your lumber bills for money saving estimates. Here are some of the big savings.

Lumber per 1000 ft.....\$14.00
Panel doors, each.....1.50
Sash doors, each.....1.25
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12 light windows, each.....\$ 2.50

Wallboard, per square..... 1.75
Slate coated roofing per roll..... 1.50
Closet outfits, complete. 23.50
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MAIL COUPON for Complete Camp Material Book, TODAY!

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BIG REDUCED PRICES!

\$1.45 PER REEL



Heavy and Durable!

Bought by us from the Government at much less than cost of manufacturers best stock; made of 12 gauge open heart steel wire, with 4 point barbs, 1/2 in. long, spaced 3 in. apart.

Greatest Values Ever Offered

Coated with special weather resisting paint, and put up in 58 lb. reels, containing about 700 ft., also 112 lb. reels, containing about 1400 ft.

No. NA-5—625 reels or more, per reel.....\$1.45
100 reels or more, per reel..... 1.50
50 reels or more, per reel..... 1.55
25 reels or more, per reel..... 1.60
Less than 25 reels, per reel..... 1.65

No. NA-6—Galvanized barbed wire from our Government purchase, in catch weight reels, about 100 lbs. (about 1 lb. to rod); 4 point barbs, spaced 3 in. and 6 in. apart. Per 100 lbs.....\$3.95

No. NA-7—Galvanized wire, smooth, new, bright stock, six or nine gauge, continuous lengths; bundles of about 100 lbs., each.....\$3.35

World's Famous Watts Corn Shellers

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Watts No. 1—\$30.00

No. NA-8—For the man who shells corn for his own use, capacity 50 to 75 bu. per hour, with a 3 H.P. engine.

Watts No. 4—\$65.00

No. NA-9—With cleaning system, cob stacker, and grain elevator, with this machine, you can shell for yourself and a few neighbors.

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No. NA-10—With standard equipment, including wagon box, grain elevator, cob stacker, type "R" feeder on steel trucks; capacity 200 bushels per hour. 3% cash discount allowed, if ordered direct from this ad.

Watts No. 4-A Corn Sheller. No. NA-11. This is the famous Watts No. 4-A Corn Sheller, fitted complete with cleaning system, cob stacker, grain elevator and automatic feeder as shown, a splendid outfit—capacity 75 to 125 bushels per hour, with a 4 to 6 H.P. Engine. Sale price, complete.....\$85.00

Genuine Allis-Chalmers Farm Tractors

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You Save More Than Half!

This is your one big chance to own a famous Allis Chalmers Farm Tractor. This great offer means that you get a complete tractor at less than the price of a reputable gas engine of equal power. A fortunate purchase recently makes this remarkable offer possible.

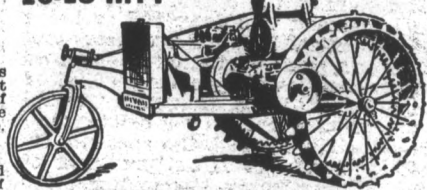
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Buy on your own terms. We will arrange to extend the payments for a reasonable period. Details of payments can be attended to, while your tractor is being prepared for shipment.

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With each Allis Chalmers Farm Tractor, we give you our well known, "money back guarantee" which assures you of satisfaction, and Allis Chalmers guarantee, which protects you forever against defects in material and workmanship.

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Excellent Construction

Allis Chalmers 10-18 H.P. Farm Tractors, are built to give best service under most severe conditions. A strong, durable machine for pulling plows, harrows, binders, wagons, etc.—will do all kinds of work, taking the place of 8 horses. Maximum power for its weight. Few parts, easily accessible, best material—strength and efficiency combined.

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Per Gallon \$2.05

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No. NA-17. Per gal. freight prepaid \$2.05

Guaranteed Barn Paint

No. NA-18. Guaranteed barn paint, red, yellow or maroon, per gallon, freight prepaid.....\$1.40

No. NA-19. Green slate or red, per gallon.....\$1.70



Ford Power Attachment!

No. NA-19. Quickly and easily attached to Ford automobile from one to 15 H.P. All steel, fully guaranteed. Price.....\$15.75

Brand New Building Material

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Guaranteed EASY-BUILT READY-CUT Houses!



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First class material throughout—everything furnished direct from our big stock of lumber and building material, here at Chicago. If you are handy with a saw, hammer and level, you can build it yourself. Now is the time to start! Hundred other designs and sizes to select from. Mail coupon for free book of house plans now.

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