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VOLUME CLVIX NUMBER THREE

DETROIT, JULY 15, 1922

CURRENT COMMENT

THE MICHIGAN FARMER SAYS:

Constant quibbling paralyzes action.

Fence row crops can be easily marketed on the sheep's back.

Not how well we have guessed, but how well we have done, should be our standard.

In the long run the chief aim of human laws is to protect the rights of the minority.

One way to make farming a better business is to eliminate waste labor, equipment and capital.

We should complain less of, and respect more, our daily task, since it is our greatest schoolmaster.

You will be more sure of hitting the bull's-eye if you keep your attention upon the target rather than upon the manner in which you are holding the gun.

The farmer who relieves his hands by getting his head a little closer to his task is the hope of American agriculture.

Outlook for Michigan Agriculture

PROBABLY fewer Michigan farmers have been seriously discouraged over the agricultural outlook than those of most other sections of the country, as a result of the serious handicap under which they operated during the deflation period. This is a matter for sincere congratulation in view of the fact that conditions favor a comparatively optimistic outlook for Michigan farmers. Perhaps a brief review of these favorable conditions will serve a good purpose in maintaining and strengthening the optimistic morale of Michigan farmers at this time.

In no other state in the country does natural soil and climatic conditions favor so wide a diversity of agricultural production as in Michigan. Our only competitors in diversified production are obliged to resort to expensive irrigation methods to stimulate production. Michigan ranks away above the average of other states in the production of more than fifty important farm products and well toward the top of the list in fully half of this number.

With less than one-third of Michigan's total population living on the farms of the state, we have a home market for the great bulk of these

widely varied farm products. And most of the surplus products not needed for local consumption are marketed in nearby cities in adjoining states where these special products are not largely produced.

Notwithstanding these natural and industrial advantages Michigan land values have maintained a low level in comparison with those prevailing in most of the other good agricultural states, thus giving Michigan farmers another great advantage in comparatively low overhead costs.

The favorable natural and industrial conditions above mentioned are permanent, while the comparatively low valuation of Michigan farm lands is probably a temporary condition, which is another reason for optimism on the part of their owners.

Under these favorable conditions Michigan farms will remain a good investment in comparison with any farm lands anywhere. And so long as the world must be fed good farm lands will continue to be valuable. With improved methods of financing the farm business and marketing the farm products which are now well in sight, as well as improved methods of production these lands will become more valuable and farming will become a better business.

Every owner of good Michigan farm lands should take stock of these conditions before he offers them for sale or leaves them to seek other business or employment.

Many Lambs Shorn

THE district attorney for the city of New York, after a careful survey of fraudulent stock promotions and bucket shop operations, has just declared that the victims have lost to the wolves of Wall Street \$750,000,000 since the close of the war. He goes on to state that never in the history of the district attorney's office has there been so much "fleecing of the lambs."

The Good Book admonishes the strong to care for the weak. It is quite possible that this standard as laid down twenty centuries ago is the one by which these Wall Street operations should be measured. To be sure, we have during these centuries made some progress. Severe punishment has been provided for the highwayman who holds us up on the road and takes our purse when we are unarmed, and also for the robber who breaks into our homes and carries off our goods while we slumber.

But many of us still smile when some poor mortal has been wheedled into trusting his money into the hands of professional footpads. Is it not time that we developed a finer sense of justice along this line? Then, too, it is possible that if the banking fraternity of the country, with dividends averaging twenty-eight per cent on capital stock, could see its way clear to offer a little more liberal interest on deposits, fewer people would be tempted by the get-rich-quick propositions of smooth promoters.

Why The Seed Grew

IN the first place, the seed grew because in it was the germ of life. It was a good seed. A dead seed simply will not produce a plant under any circumstances whatsoever.

Then it was placed in the right surroundings. The seed will not grow if planted on a cake of ice, or a hot stove, or in a dry room. The gardener knows these things and he works faithfully to get the seed in close contact with the soil so it will have moisture, air and the right temperature. He provides these ends by first preparing a fine seed-bed and then by taking precautions to have the seed come in the

very closest contact with the soil. Watch him and you will see him tramp the earth firmly over the row after the seed has been drilled in. This he does to get the right contact between the seed and the earth.

A good many folks are not growing because they have lost contact with the world. Rural folks being separated from their fellow-beings to a greater extent than urban people, are more likely to suffer in this respect. The farmer should set about to keep himself in contact with those persons and agencies who will contribute to his growth. He should keep in touch with his neighbors, his banker and other business men, with his county agent, his agricultural college and experiment station. And this contact with the world in general will furnish conditions for the development of the various talents with which he may be possessed.

The Small Town

FOR the past few generations the trend of population has been toward the large cities where beat the hearts of industry with cold efficiency and sanitation, but where the human heart grows restless and weary with the pace. During this trend the small town, with its sociability, freedom and quietude has dropped to mediocrity from the standpoint of public attention. In many cases it has been lulled into an ennui because all of the young life has gone to the big city. But the tide shows indications of turning.

It is said that steam made the big cities but that electricity will make the small town and the country. Steam transportation and steam power made the centralizing of industry necessary but electrical transportation and electrical power which can be transmitted hither and yon will make possible the development of manufacturing in the small towns.

With this apparent change in tendency it behooves the small town to advertise its advantages so that it may grow larger. And when industry and life comes back to it, the laborer, though he may pound steel all day, can get out to peace and quietude in the evening. He can get in closer communion with nature, which seems to be the fundamental longing of every human heart.

For the farmer the development of the small town will mean a better market in which to buy and sell. He will also find the entertainment and educational features of a well-developed community. Then, too, he may find a better place to get labor and when there is a lull in the farming business he can go to town and help industry a little.

The development of the small town will undoubtedly bring a closer relation between industry and agriculture and perhaps a better understanding of each other's problems. So let's speed the day.

Taking Out the Joy

When financial reverses overtake us we ought to pull together our wits and put in our best to overcome the handicap. Whether it be our physical or our financial status that is in question the object we should constantly have in mind is the better things ahead.

"Where there is life there is hope." This old saying has been a boon to many a poor soul.

There are a few people around who try to hitch the horse behind the cart. When they are in good health it is their constant worry that some day they are going to be sick. Or when

all the conditions are favorable for their business then they are mentally depressed because they have everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Not long ago we had occasion to relate in these columns some symptoms of more hopeful times. Improvement in prices, easier money, good crops and a better spirit among the farmers were among the incidents pointed out to give us a little hope for better things to come. But the calamity man could not allow such talk. The crowing of the cock meant dawn to him and this he could not stand, so he went out to swat the cock. He even sought another publication to get his tirade before the people.

Now, really, is it not better to help folks than it is to hinder them? Is not making the way easier a more noble purpose than it is to throw obstacles across the path? Is not the development of brotherhood, of confidence, of faith and hope in the hearts of men, a thing to be sought after rather than the planting of the seed of distrust, and hatred, and revenge?

If, instead of looking always for faults, the idea of rendering the largest possible service was firmly planted in men's hearts and they made every effort to faithfully carry it into execution, there would be a real transformation in the communities in which they live.

Blisters

AIN'T Nature grand? When you get a spot what is too tender for exposure to the cruel world, she puts a water cushion over it. The syenitic name for them cushions is blisters.

Blisters has got a hard name what ain't due them. Blisters is comforters and protectors, but the process of gettin' them is a hard one.

Blisters is sometimes the badge of unusual endeavor. They can be shown with pride as convincin' evidence that you have at least tried to do somethin' what you aint tried for a long time.

Now, I ain't got those kind of blisters. The kind I got is from tryin' to get too close to Nature. And like a lot of woin folks, when you try to get too close to them, she treated me cruel.

This is how it come. We Oughtoed to the bathin' beach where you kin expose your manly form without what you call comment or admirashun. I got one of them bathin' outfits which ain't just the right thing to go to town meetin' in. I was kinda bashful about appearin' before the vast audience in it, 'cause I felt I looked too much like Adam. But there was woin who looked more like Eve than I looked like her husband, so I went out.

Well, I went out in Nature's big bathtub and had the creepin' feelin' when the water come up to my stomach and etc. Then, when my jaw wouldnt stay still no more, I went in and took what you call a beach bake. The comfortin' feelin' of the sun was sure fine, but since then I've been havin' roast shoulder with blisters. It sure is a painful pleasure, maybe 'cause they is the blisters of indolence instead of endeavor. Anyhow, the sun didn't show no respect for my lily white skin.

Talkin' about blisters: I nearly get another kind every time I got to hear the Rev. Jason give his spiritual expoundashuns. It's hard to absorb the spirit of the occashun when the other end is conflictin' with a piece of wood what won't give an inch. I just can't see why they can't make religion more comfortable.

HY SYCKLE.



What Organized Farmers Can Best Do

In the Light of Recent Developments the Opinion of Dr. Taylor, Noted Economist of the Department of Agriculture is, Interesting

SOME years ago I visited O. H. Kelley, the father of the Grange movement in this country, and asked him the question, "Has cooperation among farmers been a success?" His reply was, "Locally, yes."

My interpretation of his statement was, essentially, this—that where there are reasons, such as the necessity of accumulating capital and establishing an institution like a creamery or an elevator to perform a marketing function locally, or where, if left to individual effort, a monopoly charge would be made for the service, we find the most fruitful field for cooperative undertakings as a means of avoiding monopoly charges and providing an efficient local marketing system.

When we shift the scene, however, from the local market where the farmer comes in contact with the cooperative institution from day to day, as in the case of the creamery; and every time he delivers grain, as in the case of the grain elevator; and knows what the manager is doing and is in a position to give adequate supervision to the cooperative undertaking, the situation changes. In the distant central market where the farmer understands less of what is going on, rarely comes in contact with those who are serving him, and is not in a position to supervise carefully the work that is being done, the probabilities of success in cooperative undertakings are very much lessened. The question arises, therefore, whether the securing of fair play for farmers in the central market is best secured by cooperative undertakings or by state and federal regulation.

In the central market the farmer's product passes through the hands of commission merchants who, as a rule, are so organized as not to compete with each other in respect to the charge made for the service; that is, all the live stock commission men

charge the same rate for a given service, all the members of the Board of Trade charge the same rate for a given service, and are not allowed to make any exceptions without being in danger of losing their memberships in the Board of Trade. This fixed charge has the appearance of a monopoly charge, because all the persons concerned in rendering this service are

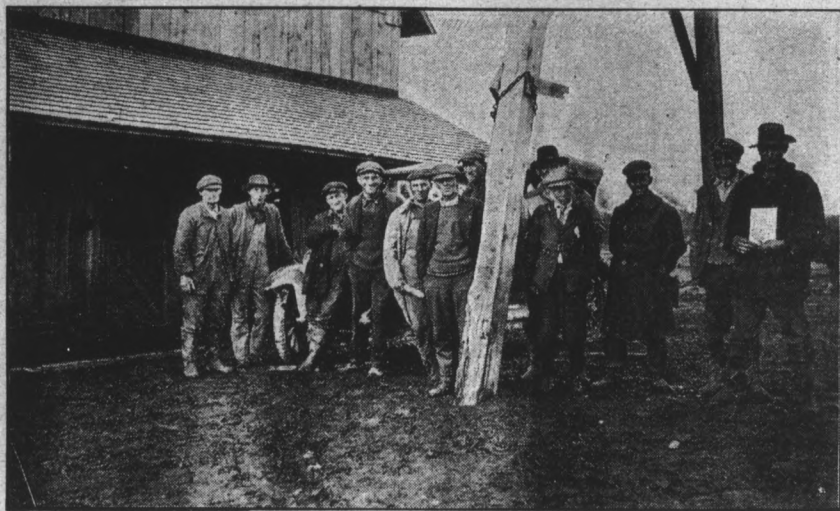
In general, whether organized farmers will be able to take over the market functions by organizing themselves into groups and hiring men to perform services for them, instead of leaving it to independent middlemen, depends upon the relative efficiency of the two systems. Unless new capital is needed or an excessive charge is being made, it is doubtful whether the hired

termer cooperative organizations, the movement is doomed to fail. Agricultural cooperation promoted and organized in the spirit of extortion, in a spirit of price fixing on a monopoly basis, or, in any way in the spirit of "doing the other fellow," is doomed to fail.

Agriculture includes too large a proportion of the total population to prosper without the prosperity of the nation as a whole. It may be that a small industry, like the plumbing industry, may operate on a basis of extortion for many years because its total annual returns are a very small, almost negligible, percentage of the national wealth. But agriculture—the greatest of industries—can prosper only if the nation prospers.

Another reason why cooperation looking to price control is not likely to succeed is that in order to control prices it is necessary to control the supply. Those who are familiar with the independence of the American farmer do not believe that he is likely to submit himself to central control with regard to the number of acres of each crop which he may plant. Even if this control were exercised nature is so dominant a factor in determining the supply in any given year, that the control of production is out of the question.

Furthermore, if the human and physical factors involved in production could be brought under control, it would not be permissible under any political plan which is likely to exist in this country. The more vital to human welfare the product is, the less tolerant are consumers of a monopolistic control. This means that successful cooperation must be based upon efficient services to the other fellow at a fair price, even though its prime objective be the welfare of the cooperators. There is a large field for agricultural cooperation based upon this principle.



Group of Farmers Who, Through Mutual Effort, Did Much to Improve Agriculture in their Community.

organized in groups for the purpose of fixing this charge and controlling the conditions of the business.

There is probably opportunity for further development of cooperation beyond the local undertaking. Where farmers have the understanding of the problems involved and possess the business sagacity to do so, it may be practical in many instances to federate locals for selling purposes. This has two advantages. First, it provides for a greater uniformity of product coming from the different local units. Second, it provides for a common sales agency in putting the product on the central market.

man working for the group of farmers will be able to operate successfully in competition with the independent operator who depends for his compensation upon the effort which he puts forth.

I cannot leave the question of cooperation and organized efforts on the part of farmers without giving some attention to the question of price-fixing as an objective in the organization of cooperative marketing. I am thoroughly convinced that just to the extent that this motive is kept in the foreground and the hope of a monopoly price for farm products is a dominant motive on the part of farmers in en-

Profitable Dairy Herds at Low Cost

How Dairying Communities May Be Built Up Through Use of Good Sires

By A. C. Baltzer

A NUMBER of years ago, Mr. W. F. Raven, Dairy Extension Specialist, Michigan Agricultural College, did some missionary work in the cut-over regions of northern Michigan. The Leer Guernsey Breeders' Association in Alpena county has been proclaimed, far and wide over Michigan and in other states, by the National Guernsey Breeders Organization, as an excellent illustration of what pure-bred sires will do as a medium for constructive live stock breeding.

A second locality, also tracing directly back to Mr. Raven's activities years ago, was recently visited by the writer. This community is around Fairview in Oscoda county. Through the cooperation of the Director of Extension, Mr. R. J. Baldwin, Michigan Agricultural College, Mr. F. F. Stutesman, manager of the Oscoda County Creamery at Fairview, succeeded in arranging for a three-day's dairy campaign. Farm meetings were held in the several farming communities existing in this county, namely at Mio, Kneeland, Fairview, Lucerne and Comins. Mr. Stutesman had an excellent organization arranged to handle the meetings and talks were given by the writer on cow-testing associations, use of pure-bred sires, testing for tuberculosis, alfalfa, sweet clover, general

feeding topics and cow-judging demonstrations were held.

The first day was inauspicious in so far that it rained and made conditions unfavorable for farm meetings. Nevertheless, at Mr. W. A. Hershberger's farm, about twenty-five men and women were present. Great interest was evident in the getting of a stand of alfalfa and the use of sweet clover as pasturage and the cow-judging demonstration aroused considerable interest. The afternoon meeting was at Mr.

Menné Esch's farm. Here about thirty people were assembled in a very fine, up-to-date dairy barn. A beautiful herd of high-grade Jersey cows was found. Mr. Esch has been using pure-bred Jersey sires for a period of twelve years and had Jersey crosses that were bred up to 31-32 and 63-64 Jersey. Mr. Esch has maintained records of his own for several years and pointed out two individuals that had made above 600 pounds of butter-fat in a year's time. He is an ardent grower of alfalfa and also he is taking the very

best of care with his cows. Drinking cups are installed in the barn and an abundance of alfalfa hay is used in the winter feeding program. The cattle are also well bedded and kind treatment has paid Mr. Esch well in the type of cattle that he has.

Additional farms visited were Mr. E. C. Rassel's, Mr. Sam Troyer's and Mr. Isaac Seidner's. Mr. Seidner is one of the few Holstein breeders in Oscoda county. He has a herd of some thirty-five pure-bred Holsteins and it must be said that they are extremely uniform in type and exceedingly well grown out. Mr. Seidner has been careful in the selection of his herd sires and the blood represented in his herd is made up of some of the best in Holstein circles today.

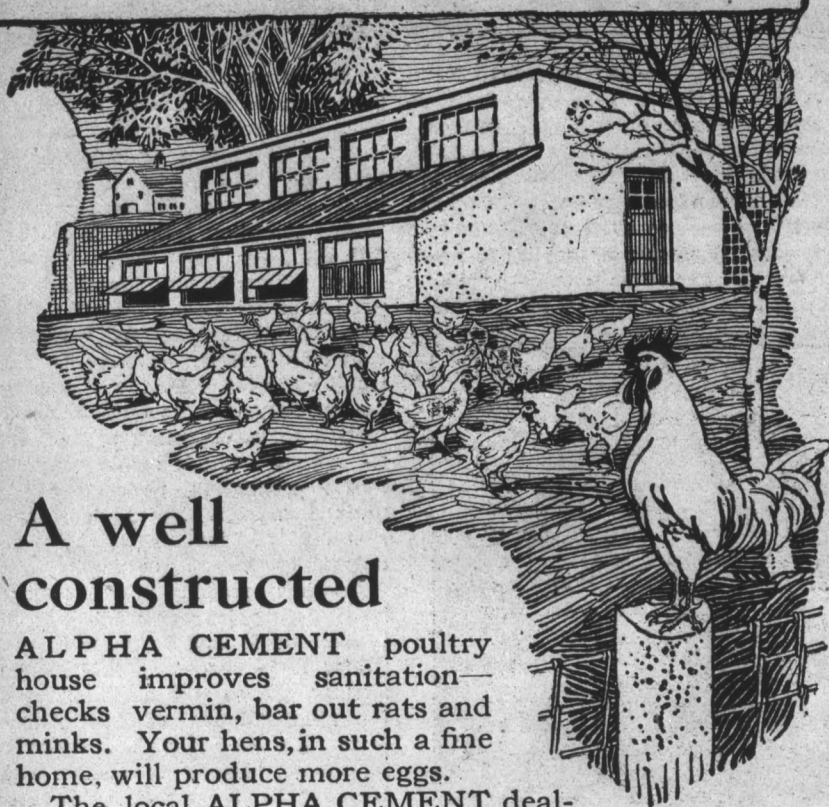
The chief interest of the dairymen in Oscoda county is the development of Guernseys. Guernsey cattle predominate throughout the county and six excellent Guernsey pure-bred sires are now in use in as many different communities over the county. At Mr. S. V. Yoder's farm one of these Guernsey sires was seen and also an excellent group of grade, and some pure-bred Guernsey cows. In the judging demonstration, which was given at each



One of the Six Pure-bred Guernsey Sires which Have Improved the Outlook for Dairying in Oscoda County.

(Continued on page 63).

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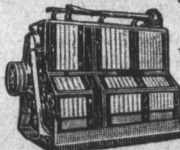
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Late Agricultural News

TO STUDY FRUIT CROP CONDITIONS.

FRUIT growers in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, transportation officials, dealers, and state and market specialists will hold a meeting in Washington on July 11, to study the size and condition of the prospective apple and peach crops in these states, as well as the facilities available to move the fruits to market. This movement to compare information originated with the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture. Owing to damage by frost, there is a wide variation in crop prospects in the different states; and it is believed that the proposed meeting will bring out valuable information regarding fruit crop conditions following the June drop.

OUR CANNED GOODS COMPETE WITH AUSTRALIA.

FOREIGN canned foods are having a hard battle in the world's markets, due to the great superiority of the American product. Unless more attention is paid to selecting and packing fruits and other products, a continued decline in the exports of Australian canned foods will result, is the opinion of authorities in that country. The American consulate at Sydney has submitted a report to the Department of Commerce, outlining the measures to be undertaken by the Australian government in establishing standards for grading and packing.

GERMANY NEEDS AMERICAN SUGAR.

A DECREE has been issued by the German government discontinuing the necessity of import license for foreign sugar and providing for its free admission, American Consul Donigan, Konigsberg, has informed the Department of Commerce. A great scarcity of sugar exists at present throughout East Prussia, and the local wholesale dealers believe that an excellent chance exists for American exporters to sell sugar there if they can compete with English prices.

The immediate results of the decree admitting foreign sugar free and without license were the depletion of the stocks of foreign sugar at Hamburg, its shipment to the interior of Germany, and the placing of orders for sugar in England and the United States.

At the end of 1921 and the first part of this year sugar was retailed in Konigsberg at five marks per German pound (1.1 pounds avoirdupois). Prices have since tripled and at the end of May were five cents per pound (avoirdupois) for German and seven cents for English sugar, reckoning exchange at 280 marks to the dollar. Wholesale prices at the end of May were \$3.25 per 100 pounds for German and \$5.52 for English sugar.

A NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICE.

THERE are encouraging indications that congress will soon be able to enact legislation which will assist in the adoption in this country of a national forestry policy that will tend to put American forests on a permanent basis, along the lines outlined by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his recent statement to Senator Norris, of the Senate Committee of Agriculture, as follows:

1. Extension of the existing federal cooperation with the states in forest fire protection.
2. Initiation of federal cooperation with the states in growing or distributing forest trees or seed for planting.
3. Extension of national forests.

In addition to fire protection that will afford adequate insurance of the growing forests, congress and the state legislatures will have to deal intelligently with the question of taxation, if forestry is to become popular as an investment, according to the forestry experts. At present it is claimed that the annual taxes in many localities are greater than the value of the growth of the timber.

STARTS SECOND CAMPAIGN.

PROMINENT State Farm Bureau leaders are to direct the farm bureau's second membership campaign in Allegan county which will begin on August 7, according to Clark L. Brody, secretary-manager of the state organization, who will take an active part in the coming membership campaigns. President James Nicol, of the State Farm Bureau, who is also president of the Allegan County Farm Bureau, will again serve his county organization as county campaign manager. M. L. Noon, of Jackson county, and vice-president of the State Farm Bureau, will be in the field as state organization director. The membership drive will be preceded on August 4 by a big County Farm Bureau picnic at Allegan. The farm bureau's second membership campaign will be extended from Allegan to other counties, said Mr. Brody.

Accomplishments of the bureau in the past years as cited by Mr. Brody include construction of the most powerful farmers' organization Michigan has ever known. It has cooperated with other farm organizations in the state so successfully that the four great commodity marketing exchanges—the potato growers, the milk producers, the live stock exchange and the elevator exchange—have affiliated with the farm bureau in the working out of common interests.

Within the past two years the farm bureau has also given great stimulus to the cooperative marketing movement in Michigan, Mr. Brody said. The bureau has built the greatest cooperative seed handling agency in the nation, an agency that is a pioneer in guaranteeing all its seed. It has also built in the Michigan Elevator Exchange one of the largest and most successful state elevator exchanges in the United States. The exchange consists of 101 local elevators marketing through a central agency. The bureau's purchasing department, transportation, taxation and legislative departments are declared to have been of great service to Michigan farmers. The Michigan Farm Bureau is credited with having blazed a path in cooperative marketing by being the first institution of its kind to work out a state-wide farmers' seed and supplies purchasing agency and put them on a successful basis.—U.

SHOULD HELP CO-OPS.

MARKET inspection service which was reinstated in Grand Rapids on July 1 can be made of value to fruit and potato growers and shippers. The certificates of inspection issued by the federal inspector will be accepted in courts as prima facie evidence of the condition of the car when shipped. This enables shippers to protect themselves against the practice by receivers of rejecting cars without cause and to pin responsibility for deterioration upon the carriers. Where such inspections are made the receivers and the carriers, too, are less apt to attempt to dodge their responsibilities. Then too, this service aids in stimulating business because responsible buyers can know definitely the shape cars are in when delivered to the carrier.—R.

FIXING OVER THE TENANT HOUSE.

I HAVE heard of people making their families fit the house, but when it comes to making the house fit the family I think it is about the latest thing out. Do you think enough of your tenant and his family to fix the house all over and make it larger? I think there are very few men today who fully appreciate what his tenant does for him, and fewer still that care about making things pleasant and helpful for his family. And still, perhaps you, yourself, were in the tenant's "shoes" "in the good old days."

Nevertheless, there was one man in these same "good old days" that appreciated and took an interest in his tenant and fixed his house all over. His tenant had three children and there were only four rooms in the house, and those nothing to speak of. So he betook it upon himself to make amends. There was a good-sized living-room needing new paper and paint just "awfully." And the dish cupboard was in one corner of this living-room. Then there were two small bedrooms, so small, in fact, that by the time you got your bed up there was no room left

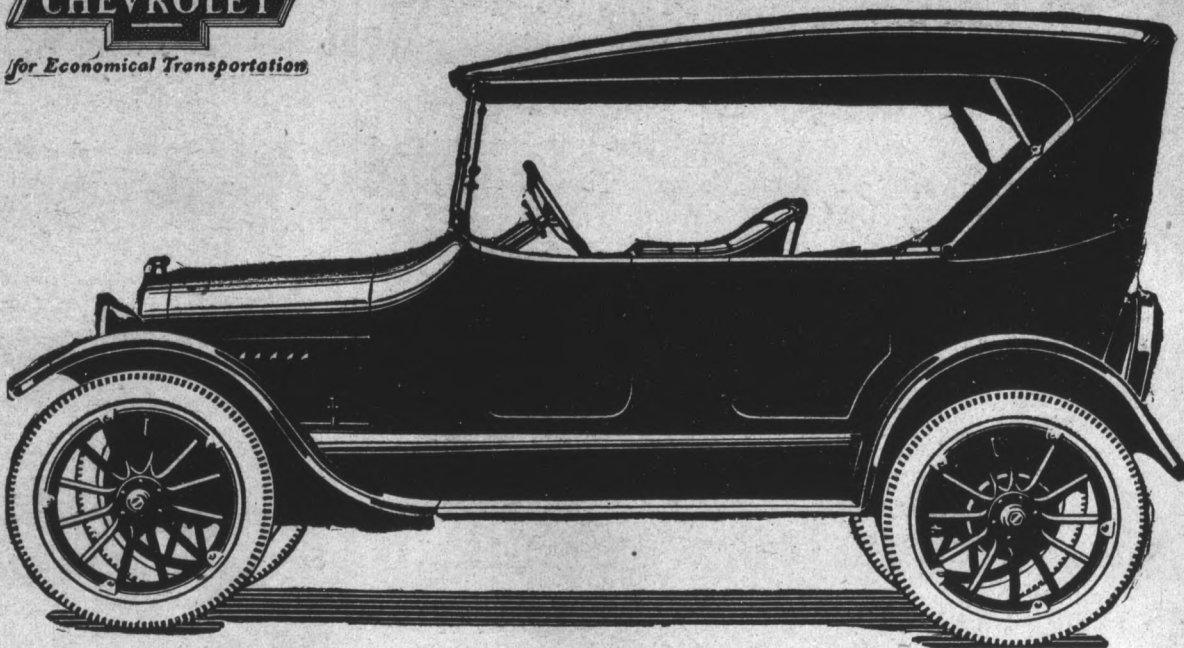


A Porch Was Built Across the Entire Front.

for dresser or table or hardly any for yourself. Then, as far as doors go, there was an opening but no place for the door to go when you wanted to open it. So doors were just about forgotten in this house. The dining-room and kitchen were together and when company came the children had to wait until the second table, or had to stand up and eat, for there was not room for more than six to sit down at the dining-table and have any room left to wait table. The house needed shingling badly.

First of all, the roof was raised and two sleeping-rooms added, one above the living-room and the other above the former bedrooms, each had large clothes-presses at one end and the extra clothing was taken care of. An open stairway led up to these rooms from the living-room, and a cellar stairway was added under these. Then the partition between the former bedrooms was taken out and this made a nice comfortable dining-room. A large window was made in the north wall and the dish cupboard moved to this room. The kitchen was painted and the other two rooms fixed up in fine shape. A large sink and drain were put in the kitchen and much disagreeable work was eliminated, as well as unsanitary surroundings.

A porch, extending across the entire front of the house, was then put on and the outside was painted. It made such a difference in the house that people going by often spoke of the new house that So-and-So put up for his hired man. They said he would not be able to get enough extra out of his land to warrant such an expenditure of money, but when they found out it only cost \$200, they were amazed. Is the hired man worth the price? If not, you had better get one that is, for a poor man is an expensive proposition at any price.—Mrs. M. J. H.



The World's Lowest Priced QUALITY Automobile

\$525 f. o. b.
Flint, Mich.

New Superior Model Breaking All Sales Records of Standard Fully Equipped Cars

This leadership has come only from sheer superiority in value per dollar of price. Price, operation and maintenance considered, your dollar buys the most transportation in a Chevrolet.

Equipment and accessories considered, Chevrolet is the lowest priced car made. You buy it all at one time, because Chevrolet is **ALL THERE** as sold—nothing more to buy but the license, gasoline and oil.

Chevrolet Invites Comparison Because Comparisons Sell Chevrolet

Consider What Chevrolet Equipment Means:

Standard Rear Axle Construction. The New Superior Chevrolet has the strong, quiet Spiral Bevel Gear Axle that "stands the gaff" without breaking.

Standard Transmission—three speeds forward and one reverse.

Standard Braking System—foot service brake, hand emergency brake.

Standard Electrical System: Starter, storage battery, Remy ignition, electric lights front and rear, on battery circuit.

Standard Cooling System—pump circulation, large, honey-comb radiator and fan. This means a cool, efficient engine, saving gasoline and oil and ensuring driving comfort.

Standard Doors—two on roadster and coupe,

and light delivery, four on touring and sedan.

Standard Instrument Board, containing speedometer, ammeter, oil pressure gauge, lighting and starting switch, and choke pull.

Standard Type of Carburetor, with exhaust heater—one reason why you get most miles per gallon of gasoline with a Chevrolet.

Powerful, Valve-In-Head Motor. The same type as used in successful cars selling at much higher prices.

Demountable Rims—extra rim on rear. No trouble to change tires on a Chevrolet.

Many Other Advantages which will be noticed on inspection, comparison and demonstration.

No matter what car you own or think of buying, see the New Superior Model Chevrolet.

Investigate the Difference Before You Buy

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

World's Largest Manufacturer
of Low Priced **QUALITY**
Automobiles

There are 5,000 Chevrolet
Dealers and Service Stations
Throughout the World

Applications will be Considered
from High Grade Dealers in Ter-
ritories not Adequately Covered



Health is wealth itself

—and depends more upon the selection of proper food than upon anything else.

The reason is simple—the *right* kind of food digests promptly and is absorbed into the blood for building sound tissue; while food that digests slowly may ferment and lead to serious conditions.

Grape-Nuts—the delicious cereal food made from whole wheat flour and malted barley—is so easy to digest that even delicate people and young children thrive on it.

This is only natural, because Grape-Nuts is baked for 20 hours, which transforms and partially pre-digests the starch elements, resulting in easy digestion and quick assimilation.

Served with milk or cream, Grape-Nuts is a complete food—and along with its nutritive qualities is that wonderful flavor!

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by grocers everywhere

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Michigan.

INSURE IN A STRONG COMPANY TOTAL ASSETS \$227,776.54

Fourteen stock companies and four mutuals retired from business in 1921. It is therefore important when you insure your automobile to select a company that has stood the test. Our company is now starting its eighth season of success and has paid over nine thousand claims to date, a total of over \$1,100,000.

The regular policy covers fire and theft up to \$1,000 and liability up to \$5,000. Additional fire and theft and collision insurance is furnished at reasonable rates. The months of May and June were the two largest months in the history of the company.

Join this pioneer mutual today. Tomorrow may be too late. See local agent or write to

**THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE COMPANY**
Howell, Michigan

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

The Scissors Stone-Boat

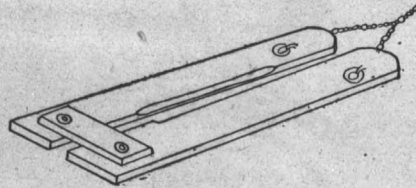
By A. J. McAdams

IN some sections of Michigan an abundance of large boulders and stone prevail. Farmers have found them to be a severe menace to the regular farm routine and a back-breaking job to rid their fields of stone. Various methods and apparatus have been tried and in most cases have proved futile. There are two methods of hand-

farm which can be handled with the scissors stone-boat. This stone-boat is entirely home-made and is very easily constructed out of two pieces of hardwood plank, a couple of bolts and a chain. One of the big assets of this outfit is that it eliminates the back-ache and hand-handling of large stone, and further, it requires practically no financial outlay.

The scissors stone-boat is made from two hardwood planks two inches by twelve inches by six feet, rounded at one end and a two-inch hole bored in the ends to admit the chain to which the team is attached. These planks are placed four inches apart with the inside edges bevelled. A short plank two by six by twenty-eight inches is bolted across the end opposite the rounded ends and the stone-boat is complete.

When the stone is to be moved the planks are spread so that one goes on each side of the stone. A chain to

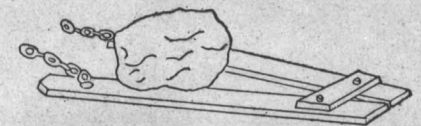


How the Boat is Made.

ling rock which are lasting—dynamite and hand-picking.

Dynamite used on the larger boulders quickly reduces them to fragments easily handled by hand and with very little work on the part of the farmer. A fifty per cent straight nitroglycerin dynamite or picric acid is best adapted to this class of work. For boulders which lie on the surface or three-fourths on top of the ground the "mud-capping" method may be employed. This consists of placing the dynamite in a creak or depression on the surface of the stone and covering it over with twelve to fourteen inches of good stiff mud. In cases where the stone is buried dynamite placed under the stone will throw it on the surface so the mudcapping method can be used. For throwing out rock a twenty or forty per cent stumping dynamite can be used.

There are certain rocks on every



Method of Loading.

which the team is attached is fastened to the hole in each plank. As the team moves ahead the planks close together and by the help of the bevelled edges the stone is lifted on top of the planks so that it can be moved to the desired point. To unload, the chain is removed from one plank so the team can spread the planks, allowing the stone to rest on the ground. In this manner the team does the heavy work.

Francisco Farm Notes

By P. P. Pope

THE day of the dual-purpose cow is here. Her place is on the average farm where specialized dairying or specialized beef making is not desired. That there are many such farms in Michigan does not admit of doubt. The average farmer is not a specialist. He is not interested in the two cows to one calf proposition, nor is he satisfied with dairy products only, but show him a big, shapely, smooth-fleshed cow that swings a good udder and you have his attention at once. He knows that she will not only produce a good calf for the feed-lot, but that there will be milk, cream and butter to feed the

The dairy specialist may call the dual cow a myth but even he is not immune to mistakes as many of us who have had experience with real double-deckers know. That the dual quality can be bred true to type with greater certainty than either the extreme in beef or milk has been substantiated by experience. The reason is, no doubt, because it is the normal thing for a cow to do, while the extreme in either direction is pulling away from the normal. This is true to a greater extent with the Shorthorn breed perhaps than with any other, as their inherited tendencies are toward both beef and milk in liberal quantities.



family and to sell and pay the grocery bill, or buy shoes for the children. His problem is economic. It is common, everyday utility that appeals to this class of farmer. The "Durham of our 'Daddies'" had a good flow of milk along with a mellow fold of flesh, and today she is the cow that appeals to the great mass of average American farmers on sight. She is not a competitor of the special beef breeds, neither is she expected to put the strictly dairy cow out of business. Far from it, for they each have very useful places to fill, but the all-round cow has a wide-open field of her own, and she will do more than any of the specialized breeds of cattle toward the banishment of the lean and hungry nondescript now in such universal evidence.

The beef enthusiast may talk himself blue in the face about feed form and pedigree, but three-fourths of his customers will ask for milking ability.

It seems clear to me that, in view of the present economic situation throughout the country, the present is a very opportune time for the replacement of many of the scrub, no-purpose cows—cows that are a liability from either the beef or dairy standpoint—and the big, smooth, easy-fleshed cow that milks well will "do the trick" wherever specialties are not feasible. Here is a field for useful, profitable effort here in our splendid state so well equipped by nature for the production of good live stock, and any man who will build up a business on this dual foundation will feel his feet forever on solid ground.

The dual-purpose cow is needed. When the patrons of mixed farming, who are the "salt of the earth," are able to find the class of cows that will produce more butter-fat to sell, more skim-milk for the pigs, better steers for the feed lot and better heifers to replenish their herds, they will buy them just as fast as they are available and at profitable prices to the producer. Real utility without any frills is the slogan of the hour for the average farmer. It may be found in dual-purpose cattle.

SET PRICES FOR CHERRY PICKERS.

RECENTLY at a meeting of the cherry growers of the Peninsula in the Grand Traverse district, the prices for picking cherries for the season were set. They agreed upon twenty-five cents per crate for picking and thirty-five cents for clipping. These figures are five cents below the prices paid last year. The cut is not really a cut, since the heavy crop enables the pickers to handle so many more crates per day that they can actually make much more at this lower level than they did last year.

August 4th

THIS is the date for the annual Farmers' Day at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing. The college people are planning bigger things for visitors than have been arranged on former occasions of this kind. There were three thousand who took advantage of the exhibits of live stock, the experimental plots, barns and laboratories and splendid program last year. Present symptoms are that a much larger turnout will be counted this year. Aside from the educational advantages the M. A. C. Campus is a great place to spend a day during the busy season of the year. Put a circle around August 4 on your calendar so you will not overlook this event.

FRUIT GROWERS' TOUR WILL TAKE THREE DAYS.

ANOTHER interesting tour for fruit men has been planned by Secretary Farrand, of the State Horticultural Society. It is expected that a hundred cars will be in line to make the schedule of places as indicated below. Without doubt this will be one of the big educational events of the season and should be generously attended. The dates are August 1-3. The program is as follows:

Tuesday, August 1.

Starts from Graham Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, after lunch. Inspection from 1:00 to 2:00 p. m. The Ed. House Farm at Saugatuck will be visited at 6:00 p. m., the party arriving at Fennville at 6:00 p. m.

Allegan county park, lunch, noon.

Waid & Waid Farm, inspection of Baldwin apple orchard, 1:30 to 2:00.

P. H. Broe farm, dusting and spraying experiments and inspection of the work on pear psylla control, 2:15 to 2:45.

Amos Tucker farm, 3:00 to 3:45. Floyd Barden farm 4:15 to 5:00. Arrive at South Haven at 6:00.

Wednesday, August 2.

Inspection of Fennville Fruit Exchange 8:00 to 8:30 a. m.

Visit to Fennville Canning Company, 8:30 to 9:00.

Thomas Smith farm, 9:15 to 9:45.

Douglas Basket factory, 10:15 to 10:45.

Taylor Yager farm, Lake Michigan shore, 11:00 to 11:30.

Thursday, August 3.

South Haven Experiment Station, 8:00 to 8:30 a. m.

South Haven Fruit Exchange, 8:45 to 9:30.

Farm of James Nicol, president of the State Farm Bureau, 9:45 to 10:15.

Lyman Brothers' peach orchard, at 10:45 to 11:15.

Lunch at Spencer farm, 11:30 to 12:00.

Frank Warner (old L. H. Bailey farm), 12:30.

F. J. Monroe farm, 2:00 to 2:30.

Green farm, 2:30 to 3:00, and Robert Anderson Farm, 3:15 to 4:00.

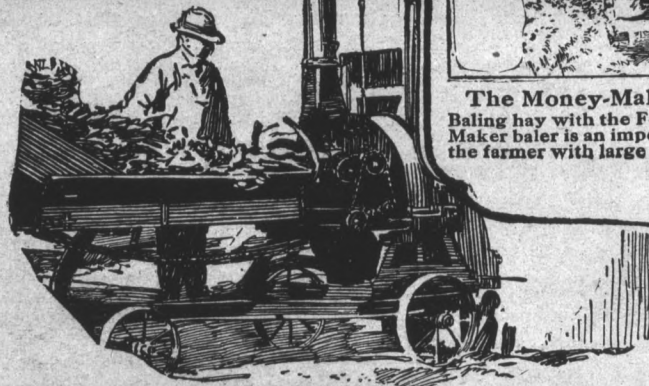
Fewer Delays in the New System of Farming

PROBABLY the most costly part of farming is represented by the time lost in delayed work. Sometimes these delays are caused by bad weather; sometimes by breakage of tools. Those who have been using Fordson tractors and the Standard Equipment that goes with them have been remarkably free from delays occasioned by breakage.

The manufacturers of Standard Fordson Equipment, with their implement-making experience ranging from 32 to 80 years, knew that the fast-running Fordson would require the sturdiest of machines to go with it. Not only have these machines been made of the very highest grade of materials, but precautions have been taken to prevent or reduce the serious shocks that come in operating them.

The Money-Maker ensilage cutter, one of the Standard Fordson machines, manufactured by the Swayne-Robinson Company of Richmond, Indiana, is remarkably free from breakage. Trouble from a slight variation in alignment of the cutter shaft is avoided in the Money-Maker by building the cutter base so firm and strong that there is no danger of sagging or warping. The frame is made of heavy steel rails and these are reinforced by having the tank steel cutter housing bolted to them. This housing acts as the strongest kind of truss.

The cutter shaft is mounted on three bearings instead of two. One of these is outside the drive pulley, built so the drive pulley is between two strongly mounted bearings. So free from vibration is the cutter that it is possible to stand ten-penny nails on their heads on top of the cutter housing and leave them balanced there.



The Money-Maker Ensilage Cutter

The heavy shocks that otherwise would come to the gears and other parts, as green corn is fed into the cutter are taken up by a patented



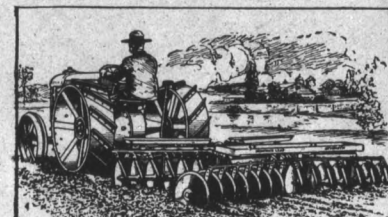
The World Famous Oliver No. 7
On thousands of farms, the world famous Oliver No. 7 has been the plowing partner of the Fordson from the beginning.



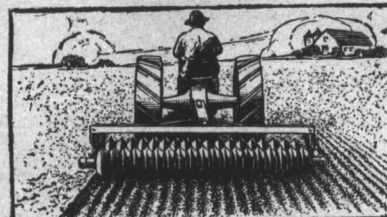
Special Oliver Orchard Plow
Fordson orchard plowing is done thoroughly with the Oliver special orchard gang. Branches and trunks are not injured.



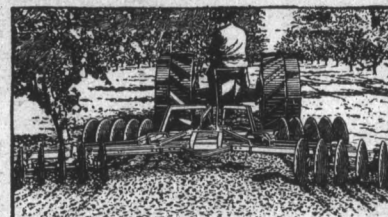
Oliver Single Bottom Sulky
For deep mouldboard plowing in trashy conditions with the Fordson. Similar in construction to world famous No. 7 gang.



Roderick Lean Automatic Harrow
Fitting the Seed Bed the Fordson way with the Roderick Lean Automatic Tractor Disc—a special Fordson Harrow.



Good Work With Roller Pulverizer
Final Fitting of the seed bed with Fordson power and the roller pulverizer has meant more bushels for many farmers.



Roderick Lean Orchard Harrow
Orchard discing with Fordson speed with gangs set in or extended with the Roderick Lean Automatic Orchard Disc.



The Amsco Tractor Drill
Tractor speed and accuracy utilized by the Fordson owner with the Amsco special drill. Force feed makes positive planting.



The Amsco Two-Row Cultivator
Cultivating corn is easy for the Fordson farmer with the Amsco Cultivator—special for the Fordson. Made for hard work.



The Money-Maker Hay Press
Baling hay with the Fordson and Money Maker baler is an important operation to the farmer with large hay acreage.



Wood Bros. Individual Thresher
The Wood Individual Humming Bird Thresher and Fordson make short work of threshing. All grain is saved.

cushion drive.

Danger to the man who feeds is practically eliminated by the

convenient reverse yoke. This is so placed that the feeder can easily reach it from either side of the carrier. Accidents with the Money-

Maker Cutter are almost unknown.

Uniform pressure on all the stalks is maintained by a patented weight box. No matter how uneven the feeding or how irregular the shape of the bundles, weights hold the rollers to their work making even cutting the rule. Because of the thoroughness of the work, silage made with the Money-Maker always keeps well.

Ford Dealers Everywhere Sell Standard Fordson Equipment

Current Business Events

ONE Michigan farmer, who reads several farm papers regularly, reasons that things are happening rapidly these days and that the man who wants to keep up with the times must read and read all the

time. He reads the advertisements, too, and says this is just like reading current events, except that the advertisements record current events in practical, material business lines, while other current

events but record changes which hold no real economic interest for the reader. READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS with this idea in mind. It will pay you, as it has paid many others.

It's All in the Way the Bottom Works

OTHER STAG FEATURES

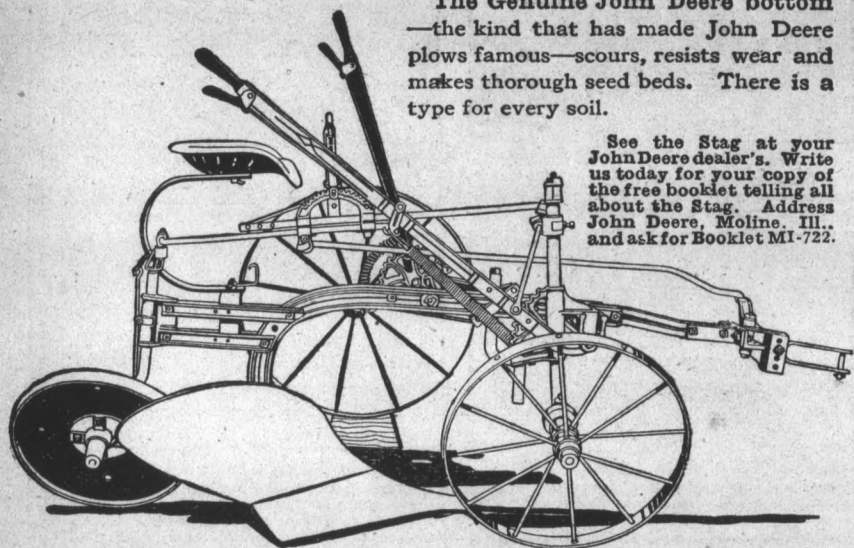
- quick detachable share saves time and labor, fits closely and stays tight.
- great clearance—22 inches from beam to share point; 6 inches more than usual between moldboard and front furrow wheel.
- pulls light; all-wheel-carried—no dragging friction.
- frameless construction—simple, compact and strong; known as plow of fewest parts and fewest repairs.

When you use a John Deere Stag, you can meet field conditions and do the work the way you want it done, because of especially effective control of an especially good bottom.

By means of the handy landing lever on the rod connecting front and rear furrow wheels, you can change width of cut instantly, take kinks out of the furrow, maintain full width cut in plowing around curves or around stones, and hold the plow to its work in hillsides.

The Genuine John Deere bottom—the kind that has made John Deere plows famous—scours, resists wear and makes thorough seed beds. There is a type for every soil.

See the Stag at your John Deere dealer's. Write us today for your copy of the free booklet telling all about the Stag. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet MI-722.



JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

MR. FORDSON FARMER Be Your Own Thresherman

THE Port Huron "Fordson Special" Threshes: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Kaffir Corn, Sorghum, Speltz, Milo Maize, Rice, Peas, Beans, Timothy, Flax, Alfalfa, Redtop, Clover, etc.—enabling you to take care of all your grain and seed crops with your own equipment.

You can thresh when the grain is ready and you are ready. It will insure you against losses, due to bad weather, etc., of a part or the whole of your yearly harvests for nearly a lifetime.

Write for complete description and specifications—sent free.

Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co.,
Port Huron, Michigan

FOR 50 YEARS
MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS
HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS.
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

MINERAL COMPOUND
FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES
In use over 50 years.
Booklet Free
63 Pkg. guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1 Pkg. sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO., 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEEP
Shropshires
that will win at the State Fairs. I have them for sale. A big bunch of yearling rams as usual and priced reasonably.
KOPE-KON FARMS,
S. L. Wing, Prop., Coldwater, Mich.

Hoosier
Hollow Building Tile

FOR PERMANENT BUILDING
Make this year's improvements permanent with HOOSIER TILE. The strongest and best material for all types of building. No repairs, no painting, no up-keep. Beautiful and economical. Better conditions for livestock mean increased profits. Write for illustrated literature. Prices at pre-war level. Estimates furnished free. Get our special agent's proposition.

HOOSIER GLAZED TILE SILO
Saves a late corn crop. Cans your corn crop just like your wife cans beans or peas. Increases milk production. Promotes growth of young livestock. Saves high-priced mill feeds. Pays for itself in one season. Proof against fire, frost, vermin and moisture. Purchase now saves money. Get our prices.

HOOSIER SILO COMPANY
Albany, Ind.

Dept. M-99

NEWTON'S
For HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, INDIGESTION
A Conditioner and Worm Expeller. Wind, Throat, Stomach and Blood. Use two large cans for Heaves; if not satisfactory, money refunded. One large can often sufficient.



Indigestion causes Heaves—and more troubles in horses than all other diseases combined. Keep Newton's Compound on hand.
Occasional dose keeps the horse in good condition. More for the money than anything obtained for similar purposes. Two pounds net in large can, or 75 doses; 13 ounces in small can. Economical and safe to use, dose is small. Powder form, in air-tight cans. On the market over 30 years. Used in veterinary practice many years before.
Equally effective for Cattle and Hogs.
65c and \$1.25 per can
Sold by Dealers or by Parcel Post
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

Our Service Department

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries

BEE-KEEPERS.

Please send me the names and addresses of a few men that have large colonies of bees that raise lots of honey. —D. G.

You have in the county of Chippewa several quite extensive bee-keepers in the vicinity of Rudyard. Mr. Aeppler has about 400 colonies and Mr. VanderMas has about seventy-five colonies. There are also several smaller bee-keepers in that vicinity. If you are interested in bee-keeping, I would surely urge you to make a trip to Rudyard soon and have a talk with these men and see what they are doing. —B. F. Kindig.

LICE ON FRUIT TREES.

What can I do with my cherry tree? It was set out last spring and came on just fine, but this year all the new leaves are covered with black lice. I have sprayed with common things and sprinkled with lice powder, but to no avail. —C. H.

The most satisfactory way to control lice on fruit trees is by spraying them with Black Leaf 40, which is a standard commercial tobacco extract. This tobacco solution can be purchased at most any store handling spray materials and you will find directions on the can for its use.

It is a little difficult to satisfactorily control lice after they have become serious. We are sure that you would have obtained good results had you used some of this Black Leaf 40 just before and after the blossoming period. In regular spraying this tobacco extract is added to the regular spray solution, as it is just as effective when used in combination with other materials as when used alone.

SHOULD OTHERWISE ARRANGE FOR BOARD.

A gets C to work farm on following contract: Crop share and two milch cows; A and C furnish seed half-and-half; hay to be half-and-half, C to keep fences in repair. A was to have use of barn, house and granary. A requested C to move in house as he carried insurance. Mr. C lives up to contract. When work in city slackens A takes up abode with C. Can A be forced to pay board? —W. G.

The contract says nothing about board, and the result is, that if A desires to live with C they must make a contract concerning board. C is under no obligation to keep him. —Rood.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

A holds mortgage on B's farm for three years. At expiration of time gets a year's extension and after that another year. How long has B in which to redeem and from what time does that start? Give other points necessary, such as time of notice, etc. —H. L.

It takes about fifteen months to complete a foreclosure after it is commenced, and during that period the mortgagor can redeem whether the foreclosure is by advertisement or by a bill in chancery. —Rood.

MARKET FOR ELECAMpane ROOTS.

Is there a market for elecampane root? Is it worth much? Does it make any difference what time of year you dig it? —M. M.

Elecampane (*Inula helenium*) brings a moderate price on the crude drug market, from four to seven cents per pound for clean dry roots. These are best collected in the spring before the new growth starts or at the close of the growing season in the fall. The roots should be washed to remove all dirt. The main roots should be split, and the large branches of the roots

may be left attached. Dry rather quickly so as to avoid molding. The main root should be cut into pieces not over three or four inches long. After the roots are properly dried they may be stored in a cool, dry place in boxes so as to avoid dust and insects until ready to sell. Most of these drugs are sold on sample. A fair sample, say one-half pound, should be sent to the buying firm, with statement as to the amount you have to sell. Your druggist or the botanical department of the Michigan Agricultural College will give the names of buyers of crude drugs. —E. A. Bessey.

DESTROYING QUACK GRASS.

I have five acres of hay that I am cutting which will yield at least one and one-half tons per acre of cured hay, half June clover and half quack grass. Which would be the best way to destroy the quack, plow as soon as the hay is off and work well the rest of the season and plant to corn next spring, or wait till I get a good second growth of clover and plow it under and work it thoroughly next spring and sow it to buckwheat about July 1? —O. D.

If you plow the land immediately after harvesting the hay and give it tillage during July and August, much of the quack grass will be destroyed. No plant can stand this treatment during dry, hot weather. It will be practically a summer fallow. The quack will be so thoroughly subdued that you could safely seed to wheat or rye this fall. Then if you will plow next year just as soon as the wheat or rye is harvested and sow to wheat or rye again in September, you will be, I think, the master of the situation. The cultivation during July and August should be very thorough. Allow none of the grass to grow. The second year you could seed to clover in the spring on the wheat or rye and have little or no interference from the quack.

By handling the matter in this way you will have a chance to grow a crop while eradicating the quack. Thorough summer-fallowing for two months, July and August, for two years ought to completely destroy the quack. But you must do a thorough job. —C.

PLUM ROT.

We have two yellow plum trees. Last year they had plums on them for the first time. About three weeks before they were ripe, they started to rot. By the time they were to be ripe they had all rotted. This year we sprayed them three times and they are rotting again. I would like to know how I could prevent them from doing this again. —A. F.

The rotting of yellow plums is a very common trouble, and in some seasons it is quite prevalent. The most satisfactory method of control is to follow the regular spray schedule by using commercial lime-sulphur at the rate of one gallon to fifty gallons of water. This should ordinarily be used just before the blossoming time, shortly after the blossoms drop, and twice again at intervals of about ten days.

If rot has already started on your plums, it may be difficult to control it satisfactorily. However, it may be worth your while to use the above spray even now. If you have any trouble with curculio and other insects, which you undoubtedly have, it would be advisable for you to add to this lime-sulphur mixture one and one-half pounds of arsenate of lead to every fifty gallons.

You can continue spraying plums, or any other fruit, up to one month of the ripening period. If you spray later than that, you are likely to have evidences of the spray on the fruit, which would lessen its market value.

Radio Department

Conducted by Stuart Seeley

FACTS ABOUT 'PHONES.

THE 'phones used for wireless work are the most sensitive kind that are made. Impulses so slight that they can hardly be measured with the most delicate laboratory instruments cause quite a disturbance of the diaphragms and consequently quite a click or buzz, as the case may be. If you have a pair of radio 'phones a few experiments which are very interesting will serve to show you just how sensitive they are.

Place the 'phones upon the head and wet the tips of the cord on the end of the tongue. Next rub the two metal tips together or tap them lightly on another piece of metal and a sound will be heard that is really surprising.

A regular telephone line can be set up if a pair of radio 'phones and sufficient wire are available. Remove the cord from the backs of the 'phones and separate the 'phones from the headband. Wire them up by connecting two wires to the back of one receiver, running them into another room or to another house and then attaching them to the other receiver. In order to talk

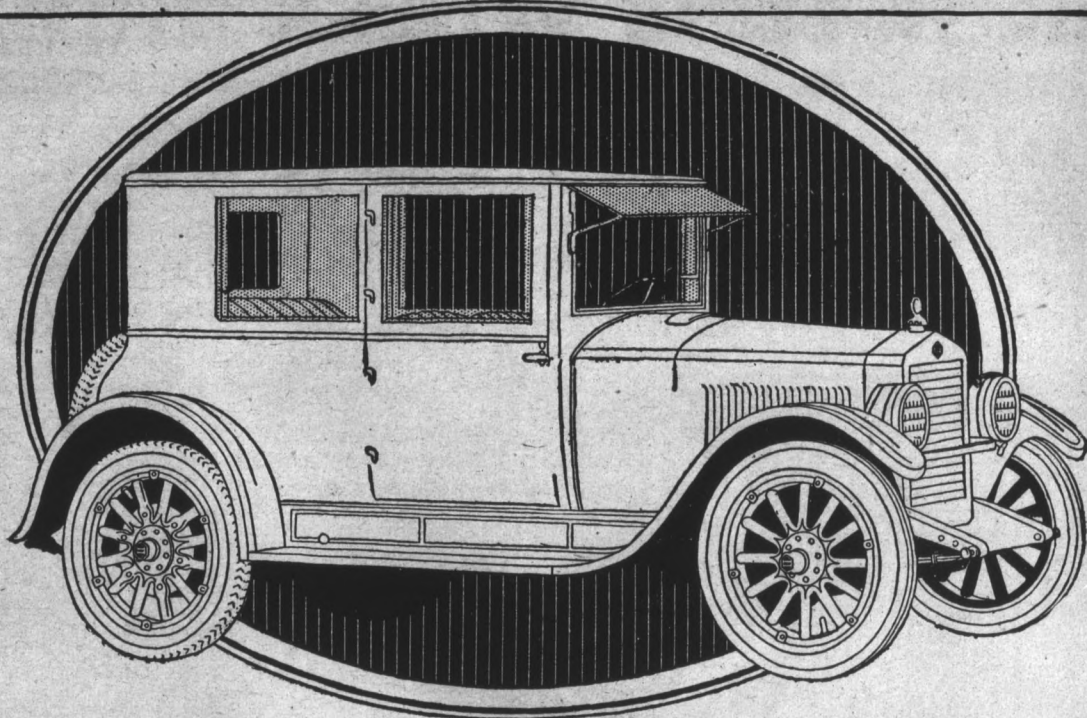
Experiences with Sanitary Closets

HAVE you had experiences with sanitary closets? If so would you write us a letter advising whether or not you would urge your best neighbor to secure one for his home, and why? Address the letter to the Farm Mechanics Editor, The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

it is merely necessary to place the 'phone close to the mouth and talk into it. The voice will be transmitted along the wire and can be heard in the other 'phone at the other end of the wire. In this way it is possible to talk back and forth over distances as great as a half-mile. If there is not sufficient wire to run the entire distance and back again, one wire and a ground may be used and will be found to work quite as well as two wires.

If the 'phones are used with a vacuum tube for receiving, care should be taken to make sure they are connected in such a way that they will not become demagnetized. If one of the cord tips is woven with red threads through the cloth, this tip should be connected to the positive side of the "B" battery. If the cord tips are not marked in this way a simple test will serve to show whether they are attached in the proper manner. Remove the bulb from the socket and run a small piece of wire from the prong on the bottom of the socket which makes contact with the plate, to one of the filament prongs. Next tap the 'phone tips on the binding posts; a good strong click should be heard. Unscrew the caps of the receivers and lift the diaphragm and connect the loose tip, then lift the diaphragm again. If it comes up harder the second time than the first, that 'phone is connected in the proper manner. If it comes off easier, reverse the tips that connect to the binding posts on the set and try it again. Next try the other 'phone in the same manner. If it is necessary to reverse the polarity of the second 'phone change the tips on the back of it. Now replace the caps and leave the 'phones always connected in this manner. One tip may be tied with a thread so that if they are detached from the set they may be replaced in the same manner.

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All-year Comfort and Dependable Service

With all the noted qualities of the Essex chassis, the Coach combines closed car utility, comfort and distinction, at an unrivalled price.

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And the Coach is a product that will endure in good, useful service for

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You have the all-important advantage of being able to ask owners. Make use of it. Find out how any car you think of buying has served others. What mileage does it give on gasoline and tires? What are upkeep costs? Is the second or third 10,000 miles just as satisfactory as the first? What is the future expectancy of good service after twenty or thirty thousand miles?

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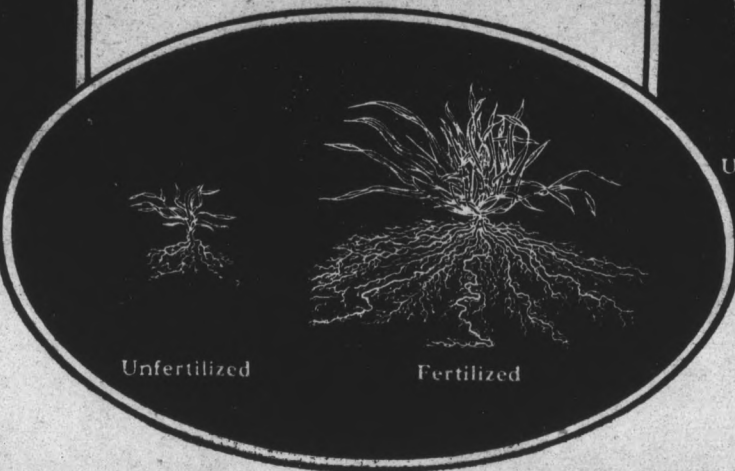
Grow *more* wheat and *better* wheat with Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

Read the evidence on this page and you will agree that "it pays to use them"



Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers produce strong, healthy plants, with numerous stems or tillers. Each extra tiller usually means a head of grain, resulting in more wheat per acre. Vigorous plants produce grain of better quality

The strong root system and heavy top growth produced by Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers protect your wheat from freezing and heaving. As a result, more plants survive the winter. This means a bigger yield



Experimental data from a 10-year experiment on wheat shows that fertilized wheat made an average test of 59 pounds per bushel as compared to 53 pounds per bushel for unfertilized wheat. Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers make large, well-filled heads

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The Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, in an 8-year test, reports an average yield per acre of 21.7 bus. of wheat *with* fertilizers and 13.3 bus. *without* fertilizers.

Use the right fertilizer

Facts similar to the above are vouched for by agricultural authorities and by successful, prosperous farmers in every wheat growing section. The use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers pays—in extra yield, in better quality of grain.

For over 50 years Swift & Company has steadily maintained the reputation of making each Swift product the best of its kind. This reputation stands back of every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Get a good stand

The kind and amount of each plant food

element used is based on practical field results and scientific investigation.

The use of modern mixing and grinding machinery insures thoroughly mixed fertilizers. Huge storage facilities enable us to cure and ship fertilizers of perfect mechanical condition, insuring even distribution in the field.

With late planting, to escape the Hessian Fly, as recommended by the Department of Agriculture, it is more necessary than ever to use Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers to make sufficient fall growth to minimize winter-killing. Fertilized wheat also is better able to resist the attacks of insect pests and diseases.

To make the most profit

On most soils use Swift's Champion Wheat and Corn grower, 2-12-2, applying from 200 to 400 pounds per acre to grow large yields of best quality wheat and to get a good clover catch following the wheat.

On soils rich in available nitrogen and potash, see the local Swift dealer regarding the best brand to use.

Get the most for your money

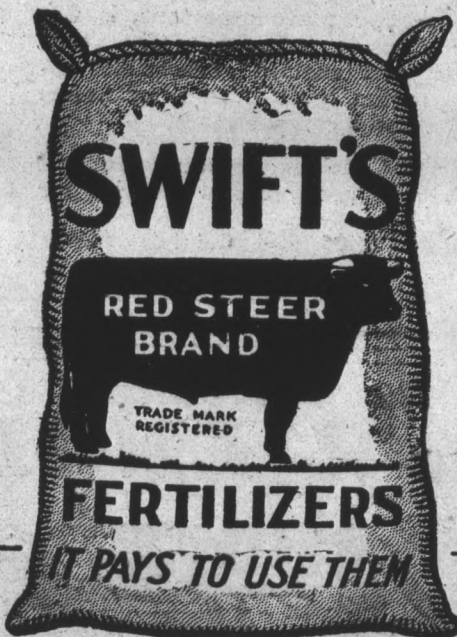
Buy brands containing 14% or more plant food. The cost of freight, labor, bags, etc. is the same per ton regardless of the plant food content, just as your labor, interest on investment, taxes, etc. is the same whether you grow 15 bushels or 30 bushels of wheat per acre.

Buy from our local dealer or write us.

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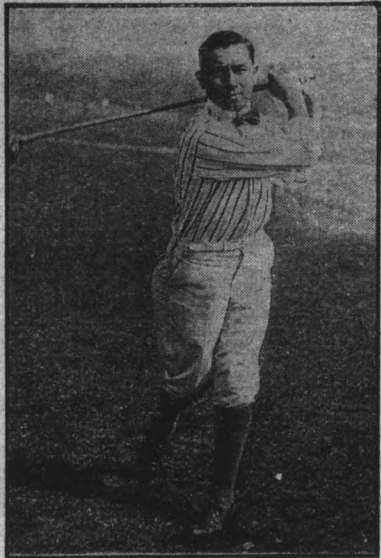
Fertilizer Works Hammond, Ind.



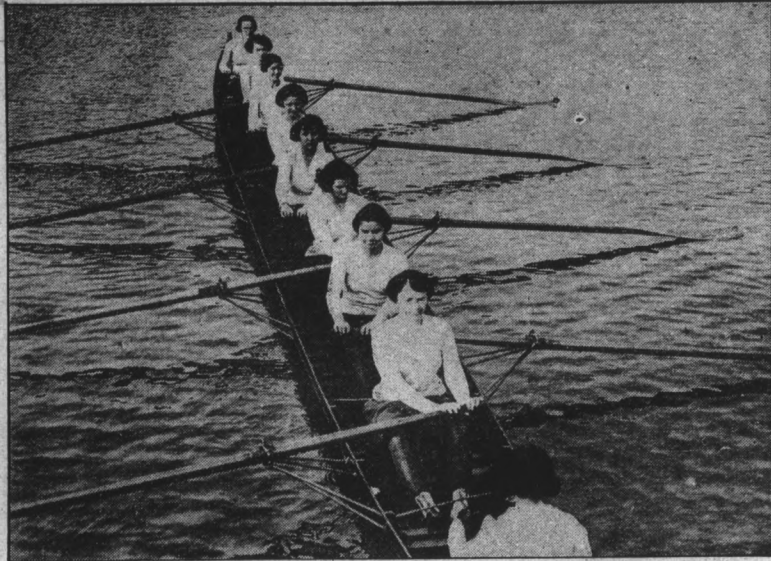
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"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Walter Hagen, American golfer, leads the world's best in British championships.



Our women are not to be outclassed in the matter of sports. Here are the best oarswomen at Wellesley College ready for a spin in their racing shell.



British soldier who became blind, has sight restored when he bumps into a lamp post.



Richard Lucein Frost making preparations for the opening of the Pilgrimage Play, at Los Angeles, California, which is to become an American Oberammergau.



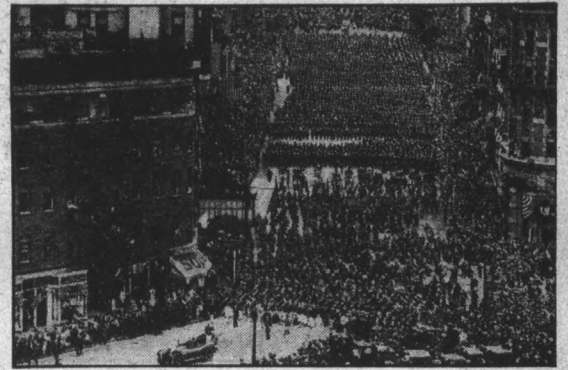
After the wedding ceremonies at Belgrade, the royal bridal couple, the Roumanian royal family and royal guests, pose for the photographer.



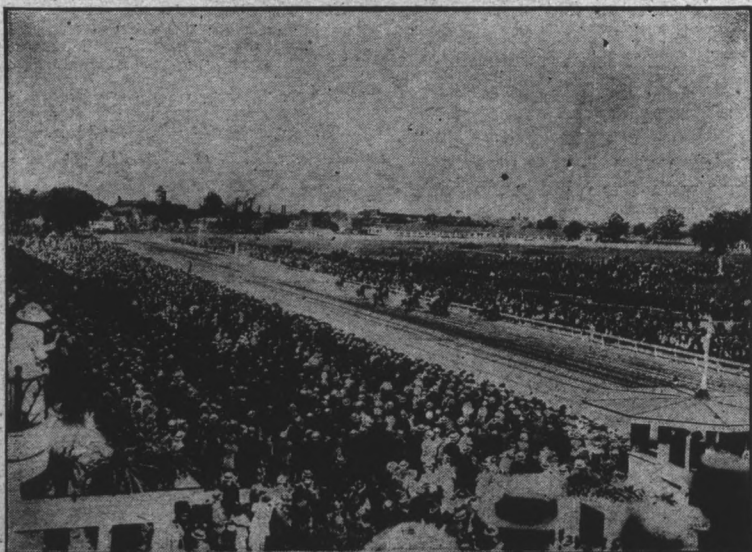
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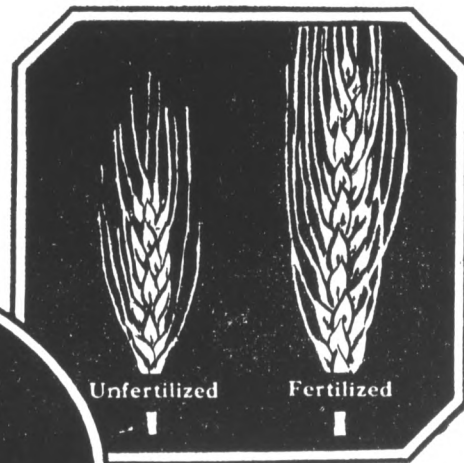
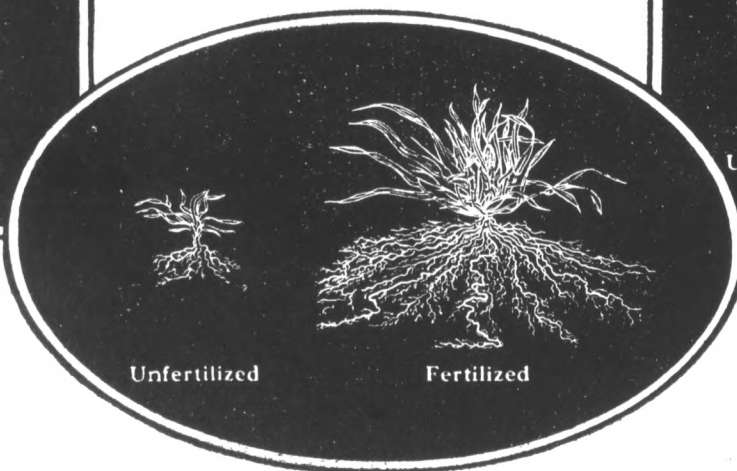
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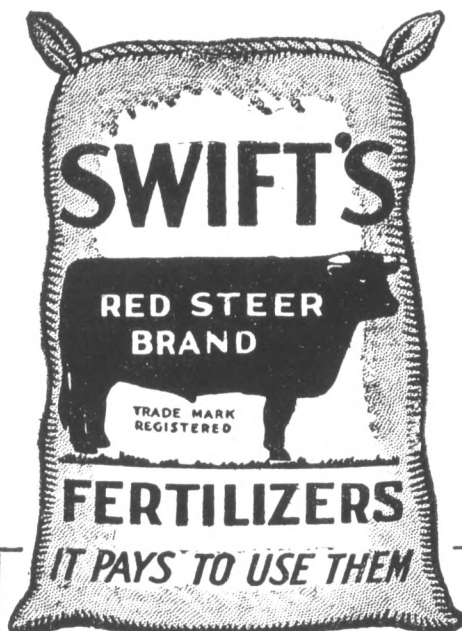
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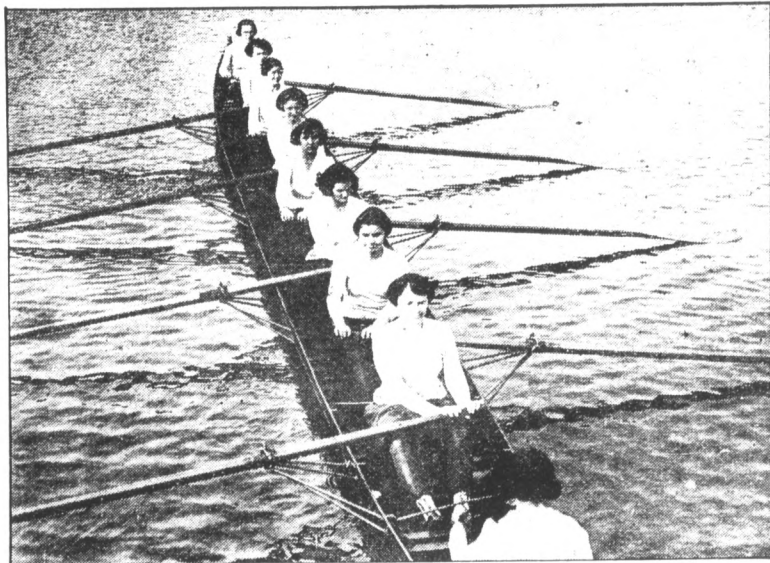
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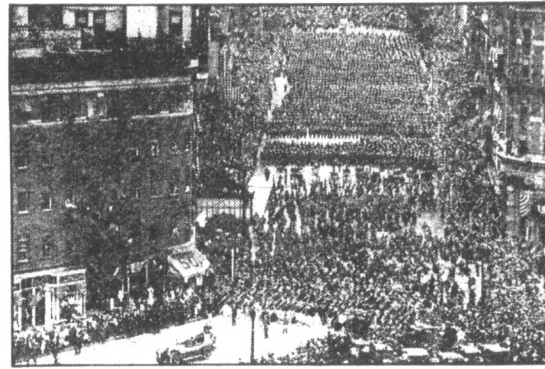
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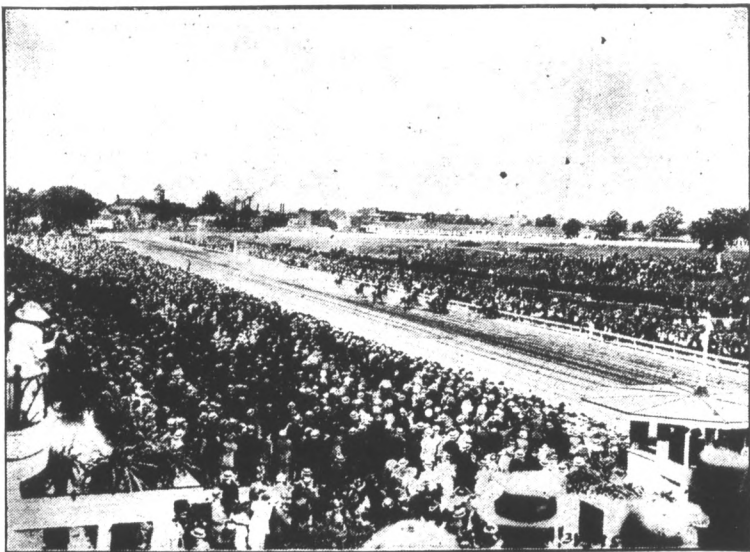
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THE CROSS-CUT —By Courtney Ryley Cooper

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Robert Fairchild obeyed the instructions, a victim of many a conjecture, many an attempt at reasoning as he sought sleep that was far away. Again and again there rose before him the vision of two men in an open buggy, with a singing, apparently maudlin person between them whom Ohadi believed to be an effeminate-voiced Swede; in reality, only a woman. And why had they adopted the expedient? Why had not Larsen been with them in reality? Fairchild avoided the obvious conclusion and turned to other thoughts, to Rodaine with his squint eyes, to Crazy Laura, gathering herbs at midnight in the shadowy, stone-sentined stretches of graveyards, while the son, perhaps, danced at some function of Ohadi's society and made love in the rest periods. It was all grotesque; it was fantastic, almost laughable—had it not concerned him! For Rodaine had been his father's enemy, and Mother Howard had told him just enough to assure him that Rodaine did not forget. The crazed woman of the graveyards was Squint's lunatic wife, ready to kill, if necessary, for a husband who beat her. And the young Rodaine was his son, blood of his blood; that was enough. It was hours before Fairchild found sleep, and even then it was a thing of troubled visions.

Streaming sun awakened him, and he hurried to the dining-room to find himself the last lodger at the tables. He ate a rather hasty meal, made more so by an impatient waitress, then with the necessary papers in his pocket, Fairchild started toward the courthouse and the legal procedure which must be undergone before he made his first trip to the mine.

A block or two, and then Fairchild suddenly halted. Crossing the street at an angle just before him was a young woman whose features, whose mannerisms he recognized. The whipcord riding habit had given place now to a tailored suit which deprived her of the boyishness that had been so apparent on their first meeting. The cap had disappeared before a close-fitting, vari-colored turban. But the straying brown hair still was there, the brown eyes, the piquant little nose and the prettily formed lips. Fairchild's heart thumped—nor did he stop to consider why. A quickening of his pace, and he met her just as she stepped to the curbing.

"I'm so glad of this opportunity," he exclaimed happily. "I want to return that money to you. I—I was so fussed yesterday I didn't realize—"

"Aren't you mistaken?" She had looked at him with a slight smile. Fairchild did not catch the inflection.

"Oh, no. I'm the man, you know,

who helped you change that tire on the Denver road yesterday."

"Pardon me." This time one brown eye had wavered ever so slightly, indicating some one behind Fairchild. "But I wasn't on the Denver road yesterday, and if you'll excuse me for saying it, I don't remember ever having seen you before."

There was a little light in her eyes which took away the sting of the denial, a light which seemed to urge caution, and at the same time to tell Fairchild that she trusted him to do his part as a gentleman in a thing she wished forgotten. More fussed than ever, he drew back and bent low in

the street toward the retreating figures.

"Well, some say he is and some say he ain't. Guess it mostly depends on the girl, and she ain't telling yet."

"And the man—who is he?"

"Him? Oh, he's Maurice Rodaine. Son of a pretty famous character around here, old Squint Rodaine. Owns the Silver Queen property up the hill. Ever hear of him?"

The eyes of Robert Fairchild narrowed, and a desire to fight—a longing to grapple with Squint Rodaine and all that belonged to him—surged into his heart. But his voice, when he spoke, was slow and suppressed.

"Squint Rodaine? Yes, I think I

ous little person he had helped out of a predicament on the Denver road the day before. And, to his chagrin, the very fact that there was a connection added a more sinister note to the escapade of the exploded tire and the pursuing sheriff; as he walked along his gaze far ahead, Fairchild found himself wondering whether there could be more than mere coincidence in it all, whether she was a part of the Rodaine schemes and the Rodaine trickery, whether—

But he ceased his wondering to turn sharply into a near-by drug store, there absently to give an order at the soda fountain and stand watching the pair who had stopped just in front of him on the corner. She was the same girl; there could be no doubt of that; and he raged inwardly as she chatted and chaffed with the man who looked down upon her with a smiling air of proprietorship which instilled instant rebellion in Fairchild's heart. Nor did he know the reason for that, either.

After a moment they parted, and Fairchild gulped at his fountain drink. She had hesitated, then with a quick decision turned straight into the drug store.

"Buy a ticket, Mr. McCauley?" she asked of the man behind the counter. "I've sold twenty already, this morning. Only five more, and my work's over."

"Going to be pretty much of a crowd, isn't there?" The druggist was fishing in his pocket for money. Fairchild, dallying with his drink now, glanced sharply toward the door and went back to his refreshment. She was standing directly in the entrance, fingering the five remaining tickets.

"Oh, everybody in town. Please take the five, won't you? Then I'll be all through."

"I'll be damned if I will, 'Nita!" McCauley backed against a shelf case in mock self-defense. "Every time you've got anything you want to get rid of, you come in here and shove it off on me. I'll be gosh gim-swiggled if I will. There's only four in my family and four's all I'm going to take. Fork 'em over—I've got a prescription to fill." He tossed four silver dollars on the showcase and took the tickets. The girl demurred.

"But how about the fifth one? I've got to sell that too—"

"Well, sell it to him!" And Fairchild, looking into the soda-fountain mirror, saw himself indicated as the druggist started toward the prescription case. "I ain't going to let myself get stuck for another solitary, single one!"

There was a moment of awkward silence as Fairchild gazed intently in-

Good Roads in Colonial Days

By Sam Walter Foss

"One day through the primeval wood

A calf walked home, as good calves should,

But left a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.
Since then three hundred years

have fled
And I assume the calf is dead,

But still he left behind his trail
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way,

And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep

And led his flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And since that day, o'er hill and glade

Through those old woods, a path was made.

And many men wound in and out
And bent and turned and dodged about

And uttered words of righteous wrath

Because 'twas such a crooked path.
But still they followed, do not laugh,

The first migrations of that calf,
And through that winding woodway stalked

Because he wobbled when he walked."

apology, while she passed on. Half a block away, a young man rounded a corner and, seeing her, hastened to join her. She extended her hand; they chatted a moment, then strolled up the street together. Fairchild watched blankly, then turned at a chuckle just behind him emanating from the bearded lips of an old miner, loafing on the stone coping in front of a small store.

"Pick the wrong filly, pardner?" came the query. Fairchild managed to smile.

"Guess so." Then he lied quickly. "I thought she was a girl from Denver."

"Her?" The old miner stretched. "Nope. That's Anita Richmond, old Judge Richmond's daughter. Guess she must have been expecting that young fellow—or she wouldn't have cut you off so short. She ain't usually that way."

"Her fiancé?" Fairchild asked the question with misgiving. The miner finished his stretch and added a yawn to it. Then he looked appraisingly up

have. The name sounds rather familiar to me."

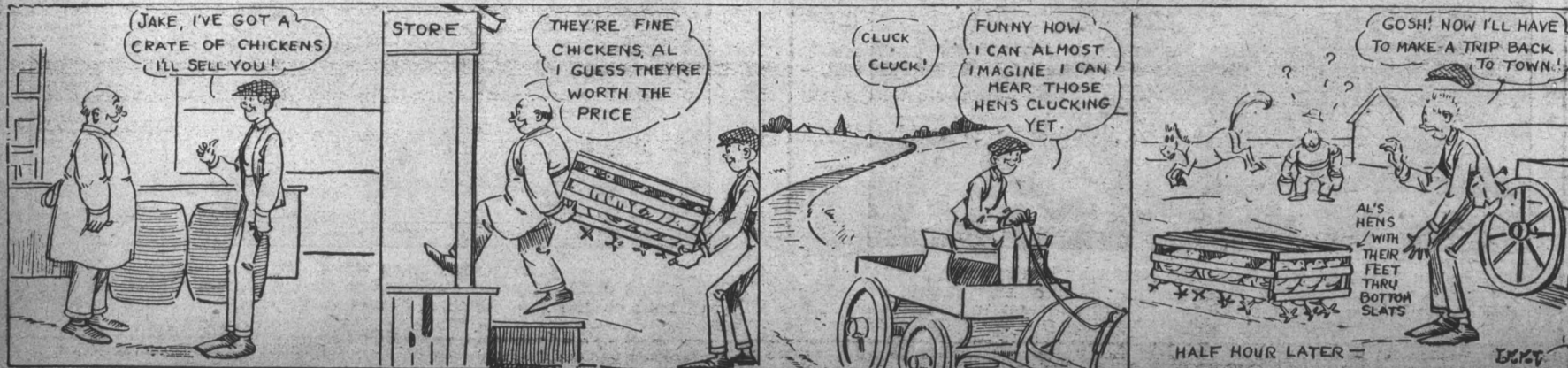
Then, deliberately, he started up the street, following at a distance the man and the girl who walked before him.

Anita Richmond Sells a Ticket.

THERE was no specific reason why Robert Fairchild should follow Maurice Rodaine and the young woman who had been described to him as the daughter of Judge Richmond, whoever he might be. And Fairchild sought for none—within two weeks he had been transformed from a plodding, methodical person into a creature of impulses, and more and more, as time went on, he was allowing himself to be governed by the snap judgment of his brain rather than by the carefully exacting mind of a systematic machine, such as he had been for the greater part of his adult life. All that he cared to know was that resentment was in his heart—resentment that the family of Rodaine should be connected in some way with the piquant, mysteri-

AL ACRES—Evidently Al Had Taught His Birds How to Cooperate.

—By Frank R. Leet



to his soda glass, then with a feeling of queer excitement, set it on the marble counter and turned. Anita Richmond had accepted the druggist's challenge. She was approaching—in a stranger-like manner—a ticket of some sort held before her.

"Pardon me," she began, "but would you care to buy a ticket?"

"To—to what?" It was all Fairchild could think of to say.

"To the Old Timers' Dance. It's a sort of municipal thing, gotten up by the bureau of mines—to celebrate the return of silver mining."

"But—but I'm afraid I'm not much on dancing."

"You don't have to be. Nobody'll dance much—except the old-fashioned affairs. You see, everybody's supposed to represent people of the days when things were booming around here. There'll be a fiddle orchestra, and a dance caller and everything like that, and a bar—but, of course, there'll be only imitation liquor. But," she added with quick emphasis, "there'll be a lot of things really real—real keno and roulette and everything like that, and everybody in the costume of thirty or forty years ago. Don't you want to buy a ticket? It's the last one I've got!" she added prettily. But Robert Fairchild had been listening with his eyes, rather than his ears. Jerkily he came to the realization that the girl had ceased speaking.

"When's it to be?"

"A week from tomorrow night. Are you going to be here that long?"

She realized the slip of her tongue and colored slightly. Fairchild, recovered now, reached into a pocket and carefully fingered the bills there. Then with a quick motion, as he drew them forth, he covered a ten-dollar bill with a one-dollar note and thrust them forward.

"Yes, I'll take the ticket."

She handed it to him, thanked him, and reached for the money. As it passed into her hand, a corner of the ten-dollar bill revealed itself, and she hastily thrust it toward him as though to return money paid by mistake. Just as quickly, she realized his purpose and withdrew her hand.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, almost in a whisper, "I understand." She flushed and stood a second hesitant, flustered, her big eyes almost childish as they looked up into his. "You—you must think I'm a cad!" Then she whirled and left the store, and a slight smile came to the lips of Robert Fairchild as he watched her hurrying across the street. He had won a victory, at least.

Not until she had rounded a corner and disappeared did Fairchild leave his point of vantage. Then, with a new enthusiasm, a greater desire than ever to win out in the fight which had brought him to Ohadi, he hurried to the courthouse and the various technicalities which must be coped with before he could really call the Blue Poppy mine his own.

It was easier than he thought. A few signatures, and he was free to wander through town to where idlers had pointed out Kentucky gulch and to begin the steep ascent up the narrow road on a tour of prospecting that would precede the more legal and more safe system of a surveyor.

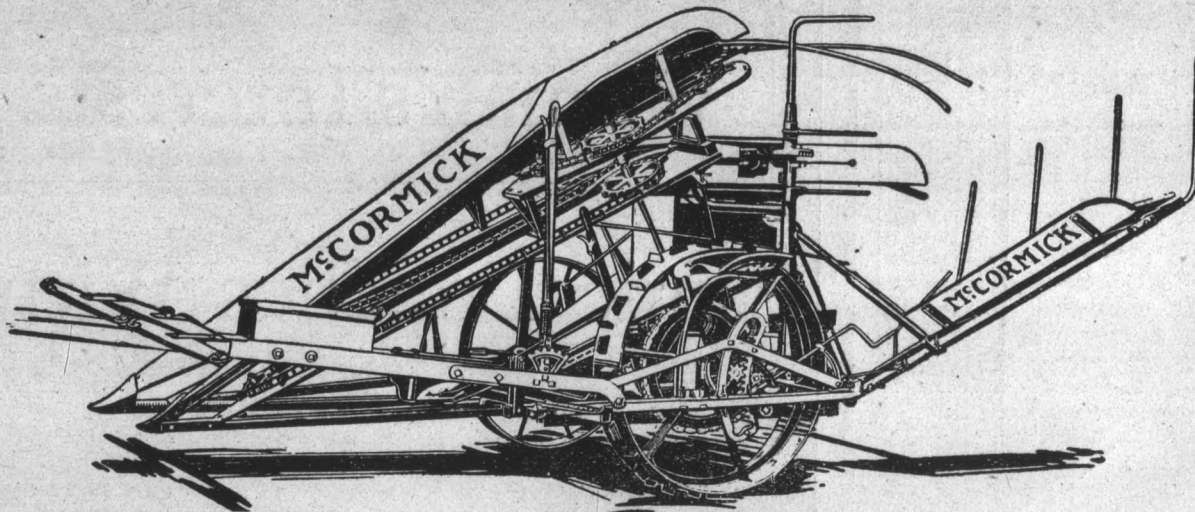
(Continued next week.)

CIGARETTES.

Close the door to advancement,
Induce mental fatigue,
Gnaw a hole in the pocketbook,
Assail brain development,
Rob the user of health,
Exclude opportunity,
Tread success under foot,
Terminate progress,
Endanger the morale,
Slaughter the high ambitions.

Bad weeds die young on well-run farms.

McCormick-Deering Corn Machines

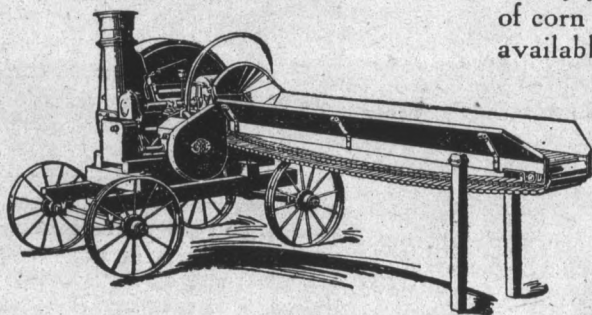


McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee Corn Binders

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IN the coming autumn it will be necessary to take from the fields some three billion bushels of American corn. Corn harvesting machines must be put in order. This year, as in all years, profit will be determined largely by the efficiency of your equipment for handling this crop.

Veteran corn growers for years have made corn yields greater with the expert help of McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee Corn Binders, McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters and other McCormick-Deering equipment. At the start of the corn harvest they are fortified by these machines and by dependence on the alert co-operation and service of this Company, its branch houses, and dealers close at every hand.

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Q Wrongs do not leave off where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course.
—Daniel.

Woman's Interests

Picnic Lunches With Little Work

By Nelle Portrey

RESTING in the porch swing or hammock, these hot summer days, and dreading the task of fixing a regular dinner, one becomes interested in watching Robin Redbreast or Mr. Catbird catching his noonday meal, and one gets to thinking what a bother a civilized meal really is. Not that one minds it ordinarily, but during the hot summer months when appetites seem so fickle it is different.

What you and the family need at such times is a picnic; not the old sort which took a day to prepare for and two days to get rested from, but an easily prepared meal which you can tuck under your arm or in the tonneau of the car, and hit the trail to some favorite mook or spot where one can really rest, where it is possible to forget for the time being, all the little worries and vexations that seem a part of everyone's life. The man of the house will enjoy this little change from the usual routine quite as much as the children and yourself.

Webster's dictionary defines a picnic as "A pleasure-party whose members carry provisions with them." Surely a party whose members have tired themselves out with elaborate preparations, could not be called a pleasure party. So when you begin your preparations, you should plan for something easily and quickly prepared. It is a wise plan to keep a few cans of something which may be used for sandwiches, on the emergency shelf.

The first food one always thinks of when picnics are mentioned is the sandwich, as this is the one staple food of the meal. These need not be elaborate but should vary from time to time.

Cut the bread in thin slices and butter lightly. The butter will spread more evenly if well creamed with knife or spoon.

Various leftovers may be utilized. Boiled or baked beans, mashed and mixed with mayonnaise or salad dressing and spread on buttered brown bread are good, as well as hard-boiled eggs, mashed and mixed with grated cheese, and seasoned with salt, pepper, sweet cream and mustard.

Left-over chicken, either boiled, baked or fried, may be made into sandwiches that would be hard to beat. Run the chicken through the food-grinder and mix in enough melted butter or well seasoned stock to make a moist paste. To each two cups, allow a pickled beet the size of an egg, well chopped. Add a little mustard and mix. Spread between buttered squares of white bread.

Canned salmon, shrimp, Tuna fish, sardines and potted meats are all very good.

Salad at a picnic is usually a difficult proposition. However, if the salad proper is not mixed with the dressing beforehand, the dressing being carried in a sealed jar, you will find that all the annoyance and confusion will disappear.

One of the simplest and best chicken salad recipes is as follows: Cut

cold chicken in small pieces, add half the quantity of celery cut fine, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. When ready to serve, mix with mayonnaise dressing.

Shredded cabbage, fresh sliced cucumbers and onions, make an unusual and delicious salad when mixed with sour cream dressing.

Of course, a picnic lunch would not be complete without some sort of cake or cookies. To supply this need, there is nothing more liked or easier made

than drop cookies and gingerbread.

A favorite gingerbread recipe is as follows: Cream one cup of shortening and one and one-half cups of sugar. Add two cups of molasses, two cups of sour milk and three eggs. Mix and sift five cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt, three teaspoons of ginger, two teaspoons of cinnamon, one teaspoon of cloves, three teaspoons of soda and one teaspoon of baking powder; beat for two minutes. Bake in moderate oven for thirty minutes.

Present-Day Modesty

(The following article on a subject which holds many different opinions has been received from one of our subscribers. We would be pleased to receive other comments on the same subject.—Editors.)

MODESTY—chastity; propriety of behavior, or manner—is a God-given instinct, born in the heart of every child, and the best and safest asset of every woman, young or old, rich or poor.

The present-day fashions are not conducive to modesty. The average girl is so dressed, or undressed, that when she reaches the age of sixteen, she has no conception of the word. She exposes as much of her person to the public as she dares, without a blush. Indeed, who ever saw the modern girl blush?

It is shameful for a girl to wear such loose, low-necked waists that when she leans over, one can see to her waist line. Even teachers in our public schools need to put in a draw-string when boys laugh over what they saw when teacher answered questions at their desk. Boys have eyes and must see what is so obviously intended for them to see.

It should be a state offense to send little four and five-year-old tots out on the street in bloomer suits such as I recently saw—scant bloomers fastened above the knees, half-hose, upper garment low-necked and short-sleeved, and reaching only a few inches below the waist line.

Pert misses of ten to twelve, attending church services in costumes almost as abbreviated. Attractive? No, repulsive.

School girls in semi-waists and skirts which barely cover their knees, some do not. They make interesting spectacles going up and down stairs, or sitting cross-legged, as is quite usual.

A young man remarked the other day that he didn't see why it was, a woman would wear such a thin dress that her undergarments were plainly visible, but if you happened into a room when she hadn't put the dress on yet, she'd gasp, or shriek, "O, my!" and run as if something shocking had befallen her.

This state of undress is demoralizing in the extreme, and is one of the factors which is causing the downfall of so many high-school girls as well as of those in colleges and in society.

Another factor, and a disgrace to our civilization, which should be prohibited by law, is the brazen display of nudity at sea-shore and lake. Newspapers spread the propaganda by printing such pictures as one recently seen, of a society girl in a scant bathing suit, riding astride the back of a young man who was playing horse. Such antics are permissible only among savages.—Mrs. B. O. R.

WHAT DID YOUR CHILD DO?

MY boy had the very bad habit of eating too fast. He would sometimes empty his plate before I had finished getting everyone started. I cured him by bringing in an alarm clock and giving him a specific time in which to finish his plateful. If he took all the time, he got a reward in the form of something he liked especially well for dessert. If he "bolted" the food, he had to sit in a corner with his face to the wall while the rest of us finished the meal.

What was your child's worst habit, and how did you cure it?

Let us hear from other mothers and how they solved their problem. For the three best letters on the solution of some child problem of not more than one hundred words, a prize of one dollar will be offered. Only initials will be published with each letter. Address your letters in care of Household Editor.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When picking cucumbers to put in brine, take great care not to bruise them, and leave the stem at least one-fourth of an inch long. A brine made with one pound of salt to nine parts water is the right strength for the first day for twelve pounds of cucumbers. Next day add salt in the proportion of one pound to every ten pounds of cucumbers. As you add cucumbers add this proportion of salt.

One teaspoon of borax added to a pint of boiling starch will save the starch and give a new appearance without undue stiffness. It will also lessen the sticking of the iron.—Mrs. M. A. P.

For a burn, cover thickly with common baking soda, moistened, and keep the soda moist. Olive oil, or any of the vegetable oils are also good.

Handwriting on the Wall

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THIS is one of the most famous scenes in the Bible. It has a message for adults, children love it. There is no more vivid picture in Daniel than this. The kingdom of Belshazzar is one of the difficult points in the book. Many clay tablets have been unearthed, pertaining to the Babylonians, and these all refer to Nabonidus as the successor of Nebuchadnezzar, and Belshazzar as his son. At any rate, it is a minor point and in no way robs the book of its meaning. If Belshazzar was crown prince instead of king on this momentous night, he was still the principal figure in the drama.

The whole idea lies in the face of a guilty conscience. Belshazzar was guilty of something, perhaps he was



not sure exactly what. To drink was common enough. To drink out of the vessels of conquered peoples was not uncommon. But in some way conscience bites him that night. At the height of the feast there comes forth a man's hand and writes on the wall. "Then was the king's countenance changed." The people of ancient times were more given to seeing meanings in the sky than we are today. Anything that appeared unusual was accounted mysterious, and had a certain meaning. Professional men known as astrologers were supposed to be able to interpret these signs. In much more recent times tokens in the sky were looked upon as containing the greatest significance. As the year one thousand A. D. approached, it was commonly believed that the end of the world was approaching. Building operations ceased. Fearful portents were seen in the sky. Comets blazed their way across the midnight heavens. People were intensely disturbed. The church in some quarters echoed these beliefs and warned the people to be ready for the end. But when one thousand had safely passed, and nothing unusual had occurred, the tenseness wore away, and men went about their accustomed toil.

IT is a great thing to be the man needed in time of crisis. We all picture ourselves as such, when we are boys. We like to think that we are those who cannot be dispensed with. And it is not really so? Can any of us be dispensed with? How important is a man, anyway? The Master of Life taught that a human being was of priceless worth. The pictures Christ drew of the value of the individual can never be surpassed. Even that worthless lad who squandered all he had, in high living, was welcomed back and given a place of honor. And Lazarus the leper, even he, when released from the confines of his loathsome house, was escorted to mansions of light. But in a more common sense, are we all not important?

For instance, a story appeared a few years back of a disease of the hand that seized all scrub women in New York. Next morning when doctors, lawyers, insurance men, opened their offices, they had not been cleaned. The halls had not been scrubbed. Everybody grumbled. The dirty buildings were the topic of conversation. But that day the disease spread to the cabmen. No one could call a cab or a taxi, to take him to his appointment. The drivers were paralyzed. But that wasn't all. That night the disease hastened on to the longshoremen, and

the huge ocean liners, loaded with freight from Europe and the ports of the world, were not unloaded. Importations that were impatiently awaited, were not delivered. Ships to sail on a certain date could not go, for they were not loaded. Then this curious paralysis took the motormen on the street cars, and the train men on the railroads. Business stopped. Dates were cancelled, the world was upside down. The financiers, the millionaires, all the society folk found that the humble people who are not much thought on, whose work is taken for granted, are mightily important. And in no country are they able to be of use in a greater degree than in the United States. Daniels can develop more rapidly here than anywhere else.

BUT we are told that Belshazzar was drunk. For that reason he saw the handwriting on the wall and for that reason he lost his kingdom. The use of liquor has been one of the worst foes of the human race. There are many among us who would have the right to sell it restored. But from every standpoint we hope that such a thing will never take place. In spite of all the assertions to the contrary, the use of liquor has been vastly decreased since prohibition became a law. When it is told that we are losing large sums in taxes, nothing is said about the losses we used to sustain in arrests, crimes committed under the influence of liquor, the costs of court fees and the like. Lloyd George said that England's greatest enemy was drink. A sober world will be a long stride toward the promised new age.

The words of Daniel to Belshazzar are noble. They have the ring of an ambassador of the Eternal, speaking words of warning even in the ears of royalty. No man is so great that he can defy the living God. The day of reckoning always comes. "He was fed with grass like the oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven; until he knew that the Most High God ruled in the kingdom of men, and that he setteth up over it whomsoever he will." There is probably no such open defiance of God at the present time as is here referred to, in the case of Nebuchadnezzar. But there is a defiance of God a-plenty, nevertheless. In politics, in business, in international relations, there is a vast forgetting, or denying, of God. Yet good signs are to be seen in the sky. Men of goodwill and intelligence are seeing this and crying out against it. There is much hatred in the world, and the God of Force is still appealed to for the settlement of many questions. We would be very happy if the handwriting on the wall were as plain as it was the night of Belshazzar's feast. If our knees knocked together as Belshazzar's did, probably our repentance would be as sudden as his. But the centuries have come and gone since then, and mankind has learned much. The handwriting we see now is the handwriting of history, of the Bible, and of science.

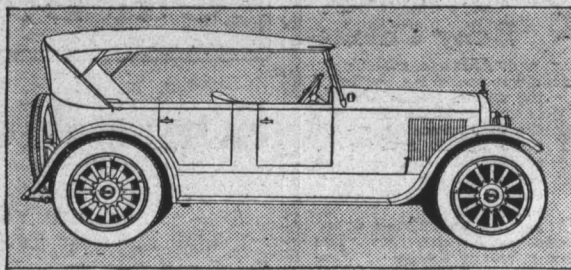
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 16.

SUBJECT:—The Handwriting on the Wall.

LESSON:—Daniel 5:1-31.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Ecclesiastes 12:14.

No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of a great farmer class, for it is upon the welfare of farmers, material and morale, that the welfare of the nation ultimately rests.—Theodore Roosevelt.



Well-bred or well-built, quality always shows

If you were buying a horse or a steer or a breeding animal of any kind, conformation would count heavily in your estimate of his value.

Fine lines and proportions have the same meaning in a motor car. The knowledge and skill which created the powerful long-stroke Earl motor and the balanced Earl chassis, likewise provided the comfort and beauty of the Earl's high-grade bodies.

At \$1095, The Earl is the great motor-car value of the year. No other car of the same wheel base swings so near the road or hugs it so closely on sharp turns or at speed. The rigid 7-inch channel frame with five cross members; rugged Earl-forged axles, 56-inch rear springs, Earl-built steering gear, transmission and carburetor cannot be matched in quality and efficiency by any car in the Earl's price range.

On rough and broken roads, the Earl's performance and economy are unusual for a motor car of any size. In the sixth annual A. A. A. Economy Run from Los Angeles to Yosemite Valley—360 miles over heavy mountain roads—an Earl touring car averaged 30 miles per gallon of gasoline and won the highest ton-mileage rating in a field of sixteen big and little motor cars.

Write now for the illustrated Earl handbook and the name and location of your nearest Earl dealer. You can't afford to buy any car at any price until you have examined and driven the quality Earl.

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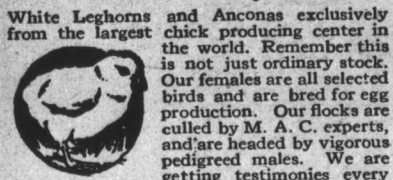


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White Leghorns and Anconas exclusively from the largest chick producing center in the world. Remember this is not just ordinary stock. Our females are all selected birds and are bred for egg production. Our flocks are culled by M. A. C. experts, and are headed by vigorous pedigreed males. We are getting testimonies every day from our customers such as this, "The best lot I ever got from any hatchery." One order will convince you. Write for catalog at once.

Barron English White Leghorns, extra selected \$10.00 per 100. English White Leghorns, Standard stock \$9.00 per 100. Anconas, extra selected \$10.00 per 100. Anconas Standard Stock \$9.00 per 100.

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2000 April Hatched Pullets for July delivery. We sell our own stock only. Bred and raised on our own farm from our strain of American English Leghorns carefully bred for Egg Production. None Better any where at our price.

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White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
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Broiler Chicks			7.00	35.00	

Selected Pens \$1.00 extra per hundred. We can fill orders for Leghorns the same week received. Strong healthy chicks from tested heavy producing stock correct in plumage and color as well as being excellent layers. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Interesting catalogue free. Importer. BRUMMERS POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich. Box 30.

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Get our low June prices, June chicks for December layers.

POSTAGE PAID, 95¢ live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order. A hatch every week all year. 40 Breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducks, select and exhibition grades. Catalog free, stamps appreciated. NABOB HATCHERY, Dept. 15, Gambier, O.

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Order now. Barred on White Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns or Anconas \$14.00 per 100 prepaid, 15¢ each in 25 or 50 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Our 12 year producing chix that please. Order direct from this ad. Green Lawn Poultry Farm, R. 3, Fenton, Mich.

July and August Chix. Order now. S. C. White Leghorns 25 or 1000 at \$10 each. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, \$14 per 100. \$65 per 500, \$120 per 1000. Prepaid guaranteed delivery. GORET BROS., Corunna, Mich.

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CUT PRICES FOR JULY
Grade "A" Both Combs, \$20 per 100. Grade "B" Rose Comb, Hatches of July 5th and 12th, \$15 per 100. July 19th, \$14 per 100. July 26th, last hatch, \$13 per 100. Single Comb one cent per chick less than Rose Comb. Add one cent per chick on all orders for 25. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. All breeding stock blood tested for white diarrhoea by Dr. H. J. Stafseth of M. A. O. Order from this adv. to secure prompt delivery, or write for free catalog and culling chart. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

Useful Anconas To install new blood in your next years matings, to improve their laying qualities, to increase their beauty, your cockerels early, a grand lot of youngsters from prize winning Hog an tested layers at bargain prices, sent on approval. Utility breeding hens at reduced prices to make room for pullets. Order now before it is too late. My 18 page booklet "Useful facts about Useful Anconas" furnishes real information and tells you all about them. College View Farm, R. 3, Hillsdale, Mich.

Buy Chicks Where Quality Counts.

All my flocks culled. You get chicks from nothing but best layers. Safe arrival guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Ask about 8-week pullets. HERMAN J. COOK, 133 W. Main St., Zeeland, Mich.

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S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas and Barred Rocks. Quality chicks that please, guaranteed full count, 100% alive on arrival, parcels post paid. Circular. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, Hillsdale, Mich.

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Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting to \$15.00 per 100. We are listing 17 varieties of pure bred fowls: Chickens, Geese, Ducks & Guineas, also breeding stock. Send for prices and circular. Booking now for early delivery. OLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.

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Parks' 200-egg strain. From stock from Parks' best pedigreed pens. Vigorous, early hatched birds \$3 each. R. G. KIRBY, Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from strain per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN

baby chicks from our flock of high producing hens, raised on free range. Price \$2.00 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. Ralph S. Totten, Pittsford, Mich.

Our Boys' and Girls' Page**Some Money-Making Stunts**

By Dorothy Irene Clark, Allegan, Mich.
Age Nine Years.

I think the most profitable way for the young farmers and farmerettes to do is to raise poultry. Last summer I raised forty-two chickens and two roosters, all Plymouth Rocks, and sixteen ducks and two drakes. I had very good luck with all of them.

I sold twenty-one of my pullets and one rooster for which I received four dollars apiece because they were full-bloods. That brought me \$82. I put this in the bank. I already had \$20 in the bank. This made me \$108.

I got \$5.00 apiece for my ducks. I only sold eight of them and one drake. This brought me \$45 more. I put \$40 more in the bank which brought my bank account up to \$168.

I am saving the poultry that I didn't sell for this summer, and am raising much more. I think a lot of my bank account.

By Katie Coleman, Kewadin, Michigan.
Age Fourteen.

I have lived on a farm all my life and am going to tell you how I make money.

My father gave me a piece of land and tells me I can put in any crop I want to, so I most generally put in potatoes. I will tell you what my sister and I did two years ago.

Papa gave us a small piece of land together and we had papa plow the ground. I dragged it and we marked

it. Then my sister and I planted some potatoes. When they came up papa cultivated them and my sister and I sprayed them. Well, we took care of them till in the fall, then we dug them, and put them in the cellar. In the spring papa took them to town and sold them. How much do you suppose



Ralph Welser, of St. Clair, Purchased these Two Pure-bred Hereford Calves from T. F. B. Sotham.

we got out of them? Well, we got \$50 apiece, \$100 altogether. My sister and I took what money we wanted to buy clothes with, and gave papa the rest for giving us the land and helping us take care of the potatoes.

I think if all of the farm boys and girls would put in a patch of potatoes like we did you would have lots of spending money. This year I am going to put in some potatoes, then I will write and let you know how they turned out.

Our Letter Box

THIS letter box will be where the boys and girls can express their views, tell of themselves and things about the farm, or ask advice. The most interesting letters each week will appear here. Address your letters to me.—Uncle Frank.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I didn't see any letters from here, so I brought out a tablet and pencil to write to you. I am fifteen years old, have brown hair and eyes, and am five feet five inches tall.

I am spending the summer months with my sister on her 100-acre farm near Dafer, and I believe I could not find a place that I would like better to spend my vacation, because I love the country. I have often wished that all the boys and girls who live in large cities could spend their vacation in the country.

My home is in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and though I love the country, I would like to tell you how beautiful the "Soo" is. I fear my letter

answer those riddles. I never was good at guessing riddles, anyway.

Say, Uncle Frank, did you ever have a dog? Well, we did, until some time ago. It was a little one—a puppy. And, O! the fun we had every day. He chased our ball and chased us, too. Sometimes he'd run so fast he would turn a somersault (did I spell that right?), and we laughed till the tears ran down our cheeks. But everything has an end, and now we are without dear "King," (for that was his name).

I've made up my mind that just as soon as I have a house of my own I will get a dog! And I'm awfully determined this time, too.

Well, good-bye, Dear Uncle Frank. Best wishes to all.—Susie Lurtz.

It's too bad you lost your dog and your entertainment at the same time. I like dogs very much.

Dear Uncle Frank:

We live on a twenty-acre farm one and one-half miles from Romeo. We have set most of it out to fruit and we are going to raise chickens as well as fruit later on. If you ever come to Romeo I hope you will stop to see me. Romeo is a very nice little town, so everyone who goes there says. It hasn't a "tumble-down" house on Main street, and many towns can not boast that. We have a bed of about two thousand tulips and it certainly is a sight worth seeing when they are in bloom. My brothers have a bicycle and we have made up a fine game to play with it. We pick up green apples, peaches and plums, then one of us rides the bicycle up and down the road and the others hide in the tall grass, or other good hiding places, and throw the apples and other things at the one who is riding. I think it is a dandy game, and that is why I am mentioning it, as some other boys and girls might like to play it. Well, I must close now.—From a niece, Mary E. Dodge.

In that game of yours, I think I would rather be a hider than a rider.



Stuart Boys, of Ingham County, Give Calves First Lesson in Team Work.

is too long already, but I will certainly come again if I may.

Good luck, and boys and girls, please write to me.—Lucille Bush, care of H. Horton, Brimley, Michigan, R. R. 2.

You certainly are fortunate to have a nice place to spend a vacation. Write us about the "Soo" next time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am not sending you any "answers" this time, because I don't believe I can

POULTRY

BABY CHIX

The Old Reliable Breeds

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
English and American Strains

Barred Rocks Anconas

S. C. Brown Leghorns

HERE we are, just a few hours from your door, with baby chix from the best breeds. Our growth from one small incubator to 22,000 egg capacity has been steady and denotes honest dealing. Get our prices on chicks from our healthy, free range, heavy laying stock. send today for handsome catalog in colors.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY & POULTRY YARD,
Route 5, Box 11 Holland Michigan

CHICKS

From Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery, American and English White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and R. I. Reds. Strong sturdy chicks from Grand bred to lay, Hoganized, free range breeders. Sent by Insured Parcel Post, prepaid. 100% live delivery at your door. Guarantee satisfaction, or your money back. 15,000 each week, 14th season. Get my low price and valuable illustrated 1922 free catalog and place your May and June orders where you get best quality at lowest prices.

W. Van Appledorn, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Barron White Leghorns 100, \$10.00; 500, \$47.50; 1000, \$95.00.
Park's Strain Barred Rocks 100, \$12.00; 500, \$57.50; 1000, \$110.00.
Good healthy, chicks, odds and ends 7c each.
100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post paid.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

200,000

Baby Chicks

FOR 1922

Shepard's Anconas, English Type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Why pay two prices when you can buy direct? Our chicks are from strong, vigorous flocks of fine quality and excellent layers. Chicks are shipped prepaid with 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order now, catalogue free.

KNOLL HATCHERY,
R. 12, Holland, Mich.

DAY OLD CHICKS

White Leghorns \$12 per 100; \$6.50 for 50; and \$3.75 for 25. Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds \$17 for 100; \$9.00 for 50; and \$4.75 for 25. Order from this ad, terms cash with order. Custom hatching 5c per egg, hatchery capacity 9600. Hatchery 4 miles east of Mt. Morris on Mt. Morris road one mile north and one east. Valley Phone No. 14-5. ROSS WADE, Prop. Meadow Brook Hatchery, Mt. Morris, Mich.

Large Type Cockerels and Pullets

Now Three Months Old

WHITE LEGHORNS AND MOTTLED ANCONAS Also Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes. WE HATCH eggs from Hoganized flocks on free range on separate farms. Where our chicks are raised. Send for Price List.

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY
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BABY CHICKS

We have just the chicks you have been looking for, the large, strong, vigorous kind from free range flocks that have been culled for heavy egg production. Shipped prepaid parcel post. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ask about 8 wk. pullets. Catalog free. Gilt Edge Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

Barred Rocks S. C. Reds, W. Wyandottes, Bred-to-lay stock, Baby chicks, eggs, cockerels. Howard Grant, Marshall, Mich.

Bred-to-Lay White Wyandottes

59 hens laid 1170 eggs in Jan. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Blanding & Sons, Greenville, Mich.

100,000 Chicks 10c & Up. Of pure bred finest egg producing flocks. Built directly from laying and exhibition contest winners hatching eggs. Ducklings, Catalog, 20 varieties. Early bookings avoids disappointment. Beckman Hatchery, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ANCONAS "Superior Quality"

Baby chicks and fertile eggs from M. A. O. selected 250 egg strain hens, mating list free. MANNINGS ANCONA FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

ANCONA PULLETS

I have 300,3 months old utility selected Ancona pullets which I will sell at \$1.30 each. Order at once and avoid disappointment. Thomas Beyer, R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

HA! HA! { 75,000 } CHICKS

Buy HI-grade Profit Paying Bred-to-Lay Chix. From tested egg strain. Best foundation stock ever produced. Hatching eggs, ducklings, 10 varieties. Cir. stamps upon. Laurence Poultry Farm, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

Put in your order for June chicks at 9¢ cents. And April hatched pullets. Bred from Heavy English Strain from our own free range poultry farm. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Village View Poultry Farm, R. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs \$5; 50 \$8; 100 \$15 order from this ad. 80c chicks. H. H. JUMP, R. 5, Jackson, Mich.

Pullets WANTED S. C. White Leghorns. Give price, age, weight and lowest cash price in reply. Address, Leghorn, Box 466, Sycamore, Ohio

W.Chinese goose eggs 40c each, Pekin duck \$1.50 for S. R. C. Br. Leghorn \$1.50 for 15 \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I hope you have a cheerful place for another little niece of ten years. I live eight miles from Ann Arbor on a 10-acre farm and like it very much.

I am in the sixth grade at school. I have a little sister five years old, she will be six the twenty-second of August and is going into the second grade because I taught her at home. Her name is Virginia.

My father, last week when he was mowing hay, ran over a quail's nest and cut off the quail's leg. She had

Our Health Contest

THIS week, girls and boys, we are to have a Health Contest. I know you are all feeling at your best, this beautiful summer weather, yet the weather cannot make us healthy and we must obey Madame Nature's health rules to make ourselves physically, as well as mentally and morally, fit to meet life's problems. We cannot fully accomplish life's purpose if we are not in a normal physical condition. For the five letters containing the ten best rules for good health, written in a neat and concise form, a prize of one dollar will be awarded each of the winners.

This contest closes July 20. Please address all letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

fifteen eggs in her nest and my father brought them home and put them under a setting hen.

He was very sorry because he hurt the quail. We bought some bird seed and will try to save the little ones. I also have ten little chickens of my own.

I hope I am not taking up too much room, so I will close, hoping to find everyone cheerful and happy.—Leona Pinkbeiner.

Please let us know what success your father had in raising those quails.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Being a farmer girl, I am very interested in the Michigan Farmer, especially in the letters written by the other girls and boys. I would like to become one of your nieces so I can get acquainted with the other children. I have gone to school just eight years and will be a ninth grader next year. I have not been absent nor tardy for the last four years, and hope I can do as well next year and so on, until I am through high school. I am fourteen years old.

We have a Plymouth Rock hen who insists on laying on the front porch behind the screen door or in a plant dish.—Helen Hixson, Grand Ledge, Michigan.

Seems as if some hens are like some folks, doesn't it? They persist in having their way, even if it isn't good judgment. You have a good school record.

WANT TO CORRESPOND.

These girls and boys would like to correspond with other young folks who are interested in this department.

Winnie Fredrick, Big Rapids, Mich., RR 2.

Neita Brown, North Station, Mich., RR 2.

Anna Eden, Marine City, Mich.

Arme Kinstner, Montague, Mich., RR 2.

Florence Bedstrup, Remus, Mich., RR 1.

Ruby Clum, Plainwell, Mich.

Frances Drummond, Yale, Mich., RR 2.

Clara Wittig, Wheeler, Mich., RR 2.

Hazel Crowell, Golden, Colo.

Margaret E. Keibek, Inkster, Mich.

Pamela Lott, Coldwater, Mich.

Nellie Kaufman, Conklin, Mich., RR 2.

Minnie Kaufman, Conklin, Mich., RR 2.

Alice Moore, East Jordan, Mich.

Lucille Bush, Brumley, Mich., RR 2.

Dorris Holdridge, Lawton, Mich., RR 2.

Bernice Duddles, Lawton, Mich., R 2.

Lena Holdridge, Lawton, Mich., R 2.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

SIMPLE GOITER.

WHEN we speak of simple goiter we mean an enlargement of the thyroid gland. We use the term "simple" to distinguish it from the exophthalmic form, which is more serious, quite different as to symptoms, and requires an entirely different line of treatment. The thyroid gland has to do with changing the iodine that is taken into the body in food, in such a way that the body can make use of it. When the gland fails in this functional goiter may result.

It has been found that in many cases goiter may be prevented by the use of small doses of iodine, usually given in the form of sodium iodid, small doses at regular intervals. In a country in which goiter is very common, the experiment was made of giving thirty grains of sodium iodid, twice a year, to a large number of girls. After two and a half years' observation it was found that only five out of 2,190 girls who had taken this treatment had developed any enlargement of the thyroid, whereas in a similar group of 2,305 girls, to whom no treatment had been given, 495 had definite signs of goiter.

Given in somewhat larger doses the same medicine will have a curative tendency in goiters already developed, but it is slow work. I think a better plan for the treatment of established goiter is the administration of some form of iodine treatment directly into the substance of the gland by the use of a hypodermic syringe. Iodine is not a safe medicine for home treatment and the services of a physician are necessary in any case.

GRAY HAIR.

Although I am only thirty years old I have gray hair over a good part of my head. It began with a scabby kind of skin disease. My hair all came out where the scabs were. Now it has come in, but it is gray. Can I take a medicine that will restore it to natural color?—B. L. L.

There is no medicine that will do the work. The skin disease, whatever it may have been, destroyed the pigment cells. Your only recourse is to make judicious use of some good hair dye, or to face it out bravely and let your friends know that gray hair does not necessarily mean old age.

HAY FEVER.

I am troubled each year by hay fever and have been told that I may prevent it by drinking rag-weed tea. How strong should such tea be made, and how often would one need to take it.—J. B.

I have heard of drinking rag-weed tea to prevent hay fever, but I do not know of any cases in which the treatment was attended with any success. The theory is in line with the most modern treatment of hay fever, which is to find the offending agent and then vaccinate the body against it. Naturally one would expect no good result excepting in cases provoked by the pollen rag-weed. If you could make sure that your symptoms were so produced it would be worth a little experimenting and the weed is comparatively safe. To do any good you would have to begin treatment six or eight weeks before the usual time for the onset of the attack. You should begin with a dose so small as to produce no symptoms and gradually increase, taking one dose each day. There is a vaccine ready prepared against rag-weed hay fever, that could be given to you by a doctor in a few doses with much less trouble.

1/3 more land cleared per dollar

—with DUMORITE save still more money by using the latest, cheapest blasting methods.



Filling and Tamping the Hole

AFTER the hole has been made under the stump and the charge properly primed and loaded, the next step is filling and tamping the hole. The purpose of this is to seal the hole tightly so that the gases from the explosion will not escape, but will exert all their pressure against the stump. The success of the shot depends very largely on careful and thorough tamping.

Moist clay, free from gravel and stones, fine sand or moist loam makes excellent tamping material.

First, fill up four or five inches of the hole with this substance, and tamp it down gently with a rake handle with end sawed off square, or similar tamping stick. Then continue to fill the hole, tamping more firmly, until the top is reached, and the passage securely sealed.

Stump blasting has become a cheaper operation since the development of du Pont Dumorite. This new explosive has the heaving action of 20% dynamite and the strength of "40%," stick for stick. And you get 135 to 140 sticks of Dumorite at the same price as 100 sticks of 40% dynamite—1/3 more per dollar.

Buy Dumorite at your local dealer's and write us for free 104-page "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives," which gives full instructions as to the use of explosives for land clearing, ditching and tree planting.

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NON-HEADACHE DUMORITE NON-FREEZING

Are Miners Digging Coal?

Not many. Then why not protect yourself. Get a New Improved WITTE Kerosene Log Saw. Cut down dead trees—Saw up drift wood—Thin out your timber. Be sure of next winter's fuel supply. Be independent and make money.

The New WITTE Portable Log Saw runs on Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Alcohol. It's lighter, has more power, cuts faster, easier to handle, has Lever Control.

Engine does belt work when not sawing. The new price, NOW, of this improved outfit is \$79.50 at Kansas City. With carload freight added only \$84.50 at Pittsburgh. Quick-change Tree Saw parts at small extra cost, makes Log Saw a complete, portable Tree Saw. Cut-off saws to be operated by Log Saw engine at a very low price. Complete list on request.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS,
2192 Oakland Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.
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For CUTS And WOUNDS ON MAN OR BEAST. Does Not Blister. CORONA WOOL FAT COMPOUND. 8 oz. Tin, 50c. 20 oz. Tin, \$1.00. Delivered. Sore Shoulders, Barb Wire Cuts, Cracked Hoofs, Caked Udders, Collar Boils. For sale at Drug Stores, Hardware and Shoeing Shops, or mailed by us. If you have never tried it send for FREE SAMPLE. THE CORONA MFG. CO., Dept. 12 KENTON, OHIO.

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Owner retiring independent makes it easy to get this 100 acre Michigan farm with records 40 bu. wheat, 100 baskets corn, 30 bu. oats, 3 tons hay to acre; in community prosperous farmers; close big manufacturing city; 80 acres heavy-cropping tillage; 25-cow lake-watered pasture, about 1000 cords wood, timber, lots of fruit; good 8-room house overlooking beautiful lake; big basement barn, granary, poultry house. For quick sale \$800 gets it with 14 cattle, 3 horses, 150 poultry, full implements, cream separator, and if taken now, furniture and some crops thrown in. Part cash. Just bring your suitcase. Details page 118 Big Bargain Catalog FREE. 814 BC Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80 Acre Farm Only \$2600 Horse, Colt, 3 Cows

Poultry, machinery included if taken soon; on main road in fast developing section; convenient friendly village; 50 acres gently-rolling tillage for good crops hay, corn, potatoes, grains; creek-watered 30-cow pasture; estimated 300 cords wood; apple orchard; good 5-room house; barn, outbuildings. Owner retiring. \$2600 takes all, part cash! Good returns on investment, quick results here. H. F. LUNSTED, Big Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE 640 ACRES

of rolling loam land suitable for farming or grazing, watered by fine spring trout stream, located one mile East of Lonsager on M. C. R. R. and trunk line highway, and about six miles from City of West Branch, the county seat of Ogemaw County, one of the finest counties in Michigan, at \$12.00 per acre if sold in block, on terms to suit purchasers. Owner WILLIAM T. YEO, West Branch, Michigan

For Sale 80 acres on State Road 2 1/2 mile from Wixom 4 miles from Milford. Fine new house, fine location, springs, timber, some fruit, wells, all tools with farm. \$15,000 terms. CHAS. C. WEDOW, Walled Lake Village, Oakland Co., Mich.

120 ACRES 90 acres clear orchard, good well, 10-room frame house, basement barn, one mile from school, 1 mile and one half from Decker. Write for particulars to MRS. GORDON LONDON, R. I., Marlette, Mich.

If You Want To Sell or exchange farm or city property write, JEROME PROBST, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Water Front Farm, 198 acres near Salisbury, Maryland, price \$13,000. Full particulars address S. FRANKLYN WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

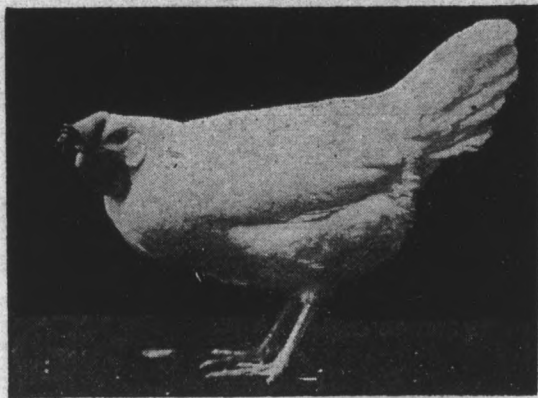
WANTED To hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wisconsin

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GUARANTEED ROYAL CHICKS

10c EACH POSTPAID
From Selected Egg Bred Stock

100% Live
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Prompt
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One of our Eng. Type White Leghorn
Breeders at 5 Months

S. C. English Type White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns
Bred for Heavy Egg Production.

Send your order at once. Our hatches come on Monday and Tuesday of each week. If we cannot fill your order on date wanted, we will return your money at once. Order direct from this ad. to save time or send for catalogue. Odds and ends for broilers 7c each.

Immediate Shipment
Will ship C. O. D. if preferred

ROYAL HATCHERY, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.
S. P. Wiersma, Prop.



Baby Chicks

Best Laying Breeds on Earth

25,000 large strong super-hatched chicks every week from Hogan tested flocks culled out annually by our Poultry Experts.

Prices For June and July

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
English W. Leghorns				
S. C. Brown Leghorns				
S. C. Mottled Anconas				
Broilers (Odds & Ends)	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$35.00	
Extra Selected Stock at \$2.00 per 100 higher.				

Thousands of Satisfied Customers Make Big Money

Mr. F. L. Hess, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I averaged 112 eggs a day from 140 of your pullets and sold \$158.00 worth of eggs in February."

Mrs. Wyttenbach, Amherst, Ohio, writes: "I sold \$367.30 of eggs in two months from 200 pullets of your stock."

Raise Good Stock and Reap a Golden Harvest

Intelligent chick buyers of today do not take chances with ordinary stock. Our enormous output enables us to sell these money makers at a price that positively cannot be equaled.

We Ship Thousands of Chicks Each Year

Every shipment is sent by PARCELS POST PREPAID, and we guarantee 100% live delivery. Order direct from ad. or send for illustrated catalogue.

Wynyard Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

Pullets Cockerels Pullets

Chicks—Eggs—Breeding Stock—From Proven Layers
BARRED ROCKS ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

ROCKS. Official Records 213 to 257 at M.A.C. In Dec. at Nat'l Laying Contest No. 4 Pullets averaged 24.5. I have won 5 specials so far at this contest, some records. WHITE LEGHORNS. Won cup best utility pen Zeeland [22 pens]. Mr. Foreman Judging. 1st and 2nd pens Holland Fair. 1st Hen West Mich. State Fair. Why take chances when you can buy stock of this kind at bargain prices. Special prices on May, June, July chicks. Write for catalogue.

G. CABALL, Box M, Hudsonville, Mich.

S. C. Anconas and S.C. White Leghorn

yearling hens at bargain prices.
Write your wants.

M. D. Wynyard, Zeeland, Mich.

S. C. Black Minorca Hatching Eggs. Our choice strain settings \$1.50; for 50 \$3.00; 100 \$5.00. C. J. DEEDRICK, Vassar, Mich.

Single Comb Buff Leghorn
Early hatched chicks. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN BARGAINS

Get famous Ferris White Leghorns and increase your poultry profits. Pedigreed, trapnested, egg bred for 22 years. Eggs—chicks—pullets—hens—males. Records to 313 eggs. Shipped C.O.D. prepaid and on approval. Large, vigorous. Great winter layers. Send for FREE catalog and list of amazing bargains—FREE.

GEORGE B. FERRIS
934B Union Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
207 egg average. Eggs all matings, \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100. Cockerels, hens and pullets \$5.00 each.

FRANK DELONG, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.
We have them. Order your Bourbon Red Turkeys Birds and Eggs now.
SMITH BROS., R. 3, Augusta, Mich.

Farm Poultry

MORE WESTERN EGGS TO COME EAST.

HEAVY shipments of eggs from the producing sections of California were made to eastern points during 1921. The total number of cars is given by the government as 1,105. This is nearly 200 more cars than came east from the same section in 1920. Through cooperative handling as practiced by the western producer, eggs are made attractive to the buyer. This may account in part for the increased patronage given to western poultrymen.

CULLING FLOCKS EARLY.

APPARENTLY some farmers are this year starting their culling earlier than usual. These days much poultry, other than broilers, can be seen upon the roads going to market. The hens that had occasion to stop laying early perhaps did not realize that they were piling up testimony against themselves that is almost certain to lead to conviction in the court of economy. But such is the case among the more progressive farmers. Such a tendency indicates poor laying quality and with the missionary work done along the line of culling by the poultry department of the college and the extension workers, it is pretty apt to be the means of spotting the ones that the farmer will send first to the block.

HENS EAT EGGS.

THE habit of egg eating is easy to prevent but difficult to cure when it becomes widespread in a flock. It can be prevented by feeding a balanced ration so that the hens will not strongly crave for egg-making material. Then build the nests so the hens will enter from the back. The eggs can be removed by lowering a hinged door in front. In these partially darkened nests the hens do not see the eggs easily and are less tempted to scratch in the nesting litter, a habit which often breaks eggs. If eggs are accidentally broken by the hens they are not so apt to be eaten in a darkened nest.

Sometimes one or two hens may start eating eggs and teach other members of the flock. Hens that are observed breaking eggs should be isolated or marketed. The fact that hens eat an egg ravenously when it is dropped and broken near them does not mark them as egg eaters that will break eggs for themselves.

Various ill-tasting combinations placed in eggs have been used to assist in breaking the habit. However, nothing is of much value but properly constructed nests and frequent gathering of the eggs. Overcrowding on nests sometimes causes broken eggs. It pays to have a nest for every four hens.—G. R.

CAUSE OF FEATHER EATING.

HERE is a description of the worst case of feather eating I have ever seen. There were about thirty hens and two cockerels penned in a small bare yard. They were fed largely on table scraps emptied on the ground, plus a small amount of corn at night. The house contained no scratching litter and there was no place to scratch in the yard. The hens were in fair condition as regards bodily weight.

The two cockerels were nearly denuded of feathers and many of the

hens showed large bare patches. Those cockerels would stand patiently while certain of the hens tugged away at the feathers until they came out. Then the hens promptly swallowed the feathers. A few of the hens were undoubtedly about ready to become sick because of the crop-bound condition caused by mats of feathers in the digestive system.

The cause of the feather eating was apparent. The cure is also made by removing the causes. I have not seen many cases of feather eating in a farm flock with abundant range and a chance to exercise and scratch some place. It usually occurs in the small flock owned by a town or city breeder who is compelled to keep his poultry within a very narrow range. This lack of exercise seems to be the prime cause. It is the idle hen that has time to stand around and pull feathers from her flock mates. When one hen starts the habit it may spread through the flock through imitation. Turn such birds on the range if the weather is at all favorable. Give them plenty of deep scratching litter in the laying-house and furnish a balanced dry mash. Possibly kill the worst offenders or isolate them until they can be turned on the range where they may forget the habit.—Kirby.

BROODER CHICK TROUBLES.

My chicks were hatched in incubator and I am losing them real fast. At night they seem all right; in the morning their wings are drooped and they stand humped up. Some die during the day, and in the morning there will be as high as four and five dead in brooder. They are fed small chick feed, rolled oats and fresh water. They are now three weeks old and do not seem to grow very fast.—Mrs. J. R.

Brooder chicks might die from a great variety of causes. Lack of vitality in the breeding stock produces weak chicks. An over-crowding of the brooder will cause chicks to become droopy and stunted. Overheating in the brooder is a common trouble during hot weather and just as serious as chilling in the early spring.

Poultrymen are generally finding that the growing mash before the chicks at all times is one of the best means of producing a rapid growth. It can be made of equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats and beef scrap. If you have only a small flock or lack time to make a mixed mash, try using one of the commercial growing mashers.

Sour milk is a fine developer for chicks and helps to reduce digestive disorders. A grassy range is a great help in making chicks grow. Young birds confined to yards lacking in green food are apt to droop and become unhealthy. Shade during the day is necessary to protect growing birds from the hot sun.

If the eggs were overheated in the incubator it might cause weak chicks. But I believe if you try plenty of sour milk and the balanced growing mash that these chicks will do better and the mortality rate will decrease. Of course, better results with chicks can be obtained when they receive no setbacks of any kind from the time they leave the shell. It is sometimes difficult to bring back a flock that has become in bad condition.—K.



On the Dairy Farm

TEACH HUMANS VALUABLE LESSONS.

If You Want to Know the Real Difference Between Butter and Oleomargarine, Ask the Animals.

IN the work of the National Dairy Council it has been found advisable to secure animals and to feed them various diets in order to let the public see the effects of good diets vs. poor diets.

This story has been told in scientific terms with purified food substances, but the public have not had an opportunity of seeing for themselves actual animals fed on ordinary, common foods. Some of the animals now on hand are being fed on common ordinary oleomargarine, others on butter, and so on.

As a result of the necessity of telling this story in ordinary, every-day language the National Dairy Council is now using scores of chickens, rats, and puppy dogs. The first city to use these animals was Cleveland, the second city was Saginaw, and the third city is Milwaukee.

In the case of the animals fed oleomargarine rather than butter, it is interesting to note that the oleomargarine-fed animals are but one-third the size of the butter-fed animals at the age of six weeks, the oleomargarine-fed animals showing eye weaknesses, loss of hair, weakness of skeleton, and other physical defects.

One of the most striking experiments which is being conducted on chickens shows that the ordinary chicken feeds are rather faulty, but when supplemented with milk the chickens show remarkable improvement in growth.

These various animals are used in displays in various store windows and the message is told by the use of placards. The public become so vitally interested in these animals that the business stores clamor to get the animals exhibited in their windows because of the vast crowds which are drawn to the stores where these animals are shown.

Some people will not admit that foods will affect children like they will affect rats, but when they see that improper diets are not only affecting rats but chickens, dogs, and other species of animals they cannot help but begin to recognize that similar results will follow in the case of children.

PROMISE TO PUT TB FUND UP TO VOTERS

IF the supervisors hold to their promise the voters of Montcalm county will have the opportunity this fall to vote on the appropriation of funds for the eradication of tuberculosis from the herds of the county.

HOW IT WORKS.

JUST how lack of cooperation of a county in the tuberculosis clean-up program may affect the live stock business in that county is indicated by the situation in Ottawa. The board of supervisors of that county failed to appropriate funds for supplementing funds offered by the state and federal government to test the herds of the county for tuberculosis. Now, both Kent and Muskegon counties are about to put on such campaigns and after these are under way then it will be

impossible for a cow owner of Ottawa to sell a cow in either of these two counties for stock purposes without going to the expense of having the animal tested for tuberculosis. The possibilities are that Allegan may also put on the same campaign, when Ottawa will be completely shut in.—R.

FIGURES THAT MAKE US THINK.

FIGURES are usually dry until they strike home and make us think. When the American dairy farmer stops to consider that the average production of milk of the dairy cow of the United States is 3,527 pounds; Denmark, 5,666 pounds; Switzerland, 6,950 pounds; Netherlands, 7,585 pounds, he realizes the possibilities and sees before him an obtainable goal.

He will no doubt be surprised to learn that where our cow-testing associations have been at work and where farmers have done the most obvious thing in selecting cows and their sires, the average is 6,077 pounds per year, which is the record of 120 cow-testing associations that have come under observation.

PROFITABLE DAIRY HERDS AT LOW COST.

(Continued from page 47).

farm meeting, things of interest and value were pointed out that concern good type and conformation. Mr. Edwin Neff has the first pure-bred Guernsey females, and Mr. Bartow, near Lucerne, has an excellent Guernsey bull and some high-grade Guernsey cows.

Oscoda county, with the basis of such Guernsey development, is growing toward a dairy community that will develop greatly and have a good future ahead of it. Pure-bred Guernsey heifers are being sought and the breeders in the county are planning to organize an Oscoda County Guernsey Breeders' Association. One of the aims of this organization will be to put on a cow-testing association. The association will test out the cows for the members, giving them records of production and an idea of the efficiency of production of the cows in their herds. Further objects of the breeders' organization will be the putting in of at least one pure-bred Guernsey heifer in each member's herd during the next year. The Guernsey breeders realize that with their location and cheapness of land, they can go out and raise Guernseys to advantage to be profitably sold in other parts of Michigan.

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION.

THE department of agriculture has prepared figures based on census statistics which tell the complete story of the dairy cow. These figures will be graphically presented at the National Dairy Exposition at St. Paul, Minneapolis, October 7-14, the mecca of everyone interested in the progress and development of the third largest industry of this country. Special low railroad rates have been arranged, hotel accommodations are ample, and everything will be done in the way of comfort and entertainment for visitors.

Says Sam: If your boy hankers after city life, let him try it on one of these real hot days.

Ten cows in milk would be about the logical number to keep up the fertility on a 100-acre farm where commercial fertilizers are used, and where there are three dry cows, some young stock, and some horses.

Build that silo early.

De Laval Cream Separators have won 1091 grand and first prizes at all important exhibitions and fairs in the world during the past 40 years.



De Laval butter has won first prize at every meeting of the National Buttermakers Association, with but one exception.

51% ARE DE LAVALS

The overwhelming number of De Laval Cream Separators in use is proved in a striking and forceful way by three recent investigations conducted by disinterested people, covering most of the principal butter-producing states:

(1) From an investigation conducted by the Purdue Agriculturist (Indiana), Iowa Agriculturist, Cornell Countryman (New York), Agricultural Student (Ohio), Penn State Farmer, Tennessee Farmer, published by the students of the various agricultural colleges in question, and their readers, who received the questionnaire, are either graduates or former students:

64.8% use cream separators of the following makes:

50.6%—De Laval.

16.8%—Nearest competitor.*

(2) Sixty-two per cent of the cream separators on 388 representative Minnesota dairy farms, selected at random and over a wide area, are De Laval, according to a survey recently

made by The Farmer, of St. Paul.

De Laval—62%.

Nearest competitor—6.4%.*

(3) From the Dairy Farm Survey of Hoad's Dairyman (the foremost dairy paper in the world, having a circulation of approximately 85,000 at the time of this investigation).

Have you a cream separator? 80.00%—Yes.

What make?

41.18%—De Laval.

16.74%—Nearest competitor.*

51.26%—average number of De Laval, based on the foregoing, which confirms the well-known statement that there are about as many De Laval in use as all the rest combined.

The only reason there are so many more De Laval in use is that it is the best separator—skims cleaner, lasts longer, and is easier to clean and turn.

*Names of all separators used and percentages given on request.

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.



Sooner or later you will use a

De Laval
Cream Separator and Milker



No Silo Too High

"We used your 19-inch cutter to fill our 108-foot silo, putting it over the top without using near all the power of a 20-h. p. steam engine, the machine running at normal speed."—E. E. Heckman, Salona, Pa.

No silo is too high for a Papec. We guarantee that any Papec Cutter will cut and elevate more ensilage, with the same power, than any other blower cutter. You can't go wrong in buying

The Powerful PAPEC Ensilage Cutter

The Papec runs easier because it is built simpler. The silage is thrown from the knives far up the blower pipe. It is then caught by a powerful air blast concentrated into small diameter that carries over the top of the highest silo.

Farmer's Record and Account Book—FREE

A few entries weekly in this 50-page Book will show you at any time where you stand with your farming business. Write us the size of your silo, or the size you intend to buy, and the name and address of your dealer. We'll mail the Book promptly. Worth a dollar to any farmer. Ask also for free Catalog.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY, 150 Main St., Shortsville, N.Y.
38 Distributing Houses Else Prompt Service



Wanted--Salesmen!

We desire to secure the permanent services of local representatives to act as county agents. Prefer men qualified to deal with farmers. We manufacture a high grade line of Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Roof Coatings, Lubricants, etc. Our prices are reasonable. We pay liberal commissions weekly. With us you can build up a business of your own that will increase your earnings yearly. Write for particulars.

THE CERTIFIED MATERIALS CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Fruit Packages and Quart Berry Baskets
Highest quality. Attractive prices. Made up of white-wood. This is our specialty. Write for our prices.
THE H. J. ALEXANDER CO., Minerva, Ohio.

Salesmen—For Large Oil Refining Co. From Commission. Prompt Settlements. No delivering. No collecting. Experience not necessary. Yellow Creek Refining Works, 1171 Mallers Bldg., Chicago.

Wanted Men and Women to sell Premier knife and shear sharpeners. Experience unnecessary. sample 25c. M. J. Toohy, Box 1154, Watrousville, Mich.

Bean Thresher New Huber, slightly used, will sacrifice. Round trip fare to buyer.
H. ARNDT, West Chester, O.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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Ten Days before date of publication



They possess the Marked Degree of
Inimitable Quality

They are Distinctly Handsome.
They are Obviously High Class.

The Name

Edgar of Dalmeny

is an assurance of quality in the world of Angus cattle just as the name

George Henry

presupposes excellence in Belgian Draft Horses. The services of our Grand Champion Stallion, George Henry are available.

Your Correspondence and Inspection are invited.

Wildwood Farms

ORION, MICHIGAN

W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

Registered Aberdeen Angus cattle for sale. Everything sold until fall. Watch for our ad later. Come and inspect our stock. Inquire of F. J. WILBER, Olio, Mich.

Brookwood Guernseys

Birmingham, Mich.

During the past year, we have completed Advanced Registry with 7 Guernsey Cows—two of which were heifers with their first calves.

The average butter-fat production of these cows was 650 pounds, and three of them were leaders of their respective classes for the State of Mich.

We have for sale a number of good bull calves from these cows and their daughters, sired by Rosetta's Marshall of Waddington, No. 54420, Grand Champion Bull at the Michigan State Fair last year.

Our herd is not large, but it is select. Visitors are always welcome at the farm. Prices are reasonable, considering the quality of the stock.

JOHN ENDICOTT, Proprietor

Registered Guernseys

Another crop of calves. Choice bull calves \$75, their breeding and records will please you. J. M. WILKINS, No. Adams, Mich.

For Sale Guernsey Herd Bull

3 yr. old. Sire, Anton's May King sold for \$7,000.00. Dam, Bonnie's Bloom 530 lbs. E. F. Price \$175. Fall bull calves by above sire. Accredited Herd. GILMORE BROTHERS, Camden, Mich.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL. Calves. Containing blood of world champions. A. R. cows. Federal inspected. HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W.S. Mich.

C. E. and J. B. Evans Breeders of Guernsey Cattle. 4 bulls ready for heavy service for sale. Ship anywhere, all T. B. Tested. Good ones. Butternut, Mich.

2-Yr.-Old Reg. Guernsey bull by Woodrow Wilson 3213, out of Main Stay's Glenora 59306. Gentle and finely marked. Price \$100. O. A. CORNELL, R. 4, Beaverton, Mich.

WINNWOOD HERD

Registered Holsteins

It was through the daughters of
Flint Maplecrest Boy that
Sir Ormsby Skylark Burke

Our Junior Herd Sire:

produced the Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion Heifer, at the Michigan State Fair this year, in a class of 38.

His get won first in Calf Herd, also first in get of sire, in a class of 13.

A son of either of these great bulls will help the individuality and production of your herd.

We have bulls at dairymen's prices, and we also have bulls at the breeder's price, from dams with records up to 38 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 1168 lbs. of butter in one year.

Ask us about a real bull, a Maplecrest or an Ormsby.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc., Rochester, Mich.

Holstein-Friesian pure-bred bull calves, tuberculin tested herd. Prices are right. Larro Research Farm, Box A, North End, Detroit, Mich.

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. OLARKE, Vassar, Mich.

The Traverse Herd

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

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.

Holstein Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up. Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your requirements. Brownroft Farms, McGraw, N.Y.

Cluny Stock Farm

Offers Cluny Konigen Pontiac Hengerveld No. 254554.
Born September 20, 1920

A son of our Junior Herd Sire Dutchland Konigen sir Rag Apple whose two nearest dams average over 35 lbs. butter and 720 lbs. milk in 7 days. The 7 nearest dams of the bull we offer average over 600 lbs. milk and 28 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam is an extra good individual with a wonderful type udder. Her record is 19,774 lbs. butter from 420.8 lbs. milk at 3 yrs. 7 months. Combining the blood of King Segis Pontiac, Pontiac Korndyke, King of the Pontiacs, Colantha Johanna Lad and other great sires he spells Production, Breeding and Type. He has an extra straight top line and is good in every way. A little more black than white. Price \$150.00.

R. B. McPherson, Howell, Mich.

\$100 EACH

Bull calves ready for service. Grandsons of King of the Pontiacs. From dams with A. R. O. Records of 27 to 29 lbs. for seven days—Federal Tested.

J. B. JONES FARMS

Romeo, Mich.

Registered Holstein Bull

born Nov. 2, 1919. Dam at 8 yr. 22,920 milk, 895 lb. butter, at 7 yr. 305 days 16,281 milk, 664 lbs. butter. She has three A. R. O. daughters, one above 25 lbs. in 7 da. 99 in 30 days. He is sired by a 24 lb. grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. Also three heifers 2 yr. old, one fresh heifer calf by side. Other two due in May. Bred to sire above. State and Federal full accredited herd. Priced for quick sale. Pedigrees and photos on request. VERNON E. CLOUGH, R2, Parma, Mich.

Whitney Farms Holsteins

We are offering our herd sire, Wallana Forbes Colantha, a good grandson of Colantha Johanna Champion. An excellent individual and prepotent sire. Also offer several bull calves of good type from high producing dams. Priced to sell. Fully accredited herd. WHITNEY FARMS, Whitney, Mich.

For Sale King Segis Breeding

Bulls of show type that are out of A. R. O. Dams.

Grand River Stock Farms

Cory J. Spencer, 111 E. Main St.
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

32 Lb. Bull, \$150

Pure bred, registered, federally tested. Dam, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac, 37 lbs. Good individual, mostly white, 1 yr. old. Guaranteed healthy and breeder. Priced to sell quickly. Pedigrees on request. ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Michigan.

BARGAIN PRICES

for three young pure bred Holstein bulls, whose dams all have high milk and butter records. Send for pedigrees and prices. JOSEPH K. BREWER, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Registered Holsteins for sale at all time both sexes best of breeding and priced right. Our herd sire a 26 lb. grandson of Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld. Herd under state and federal supervision. HENRY S. ROHLFS, R. 1, Akron, Mich.

\$75.00 Buys A yearling bull ready for light service. The six nearest dams of sire average 33.34 lbs. butter for 7 days. Dam has 18.33 lb. record made at three years old. OSCAR WALLIN, Unionville, Mich.

810 lb. butter 20190 lb. milk largest Jr. 3 yr. semi-official record made in Wayne Co. For yearly production get a Hazel-let daughter of Maple Crest Korn. Heng. M. S. McLAULIN, Redford, Mich.

250 Money - Making HEREFORDS

At St. Clair, for sale and ready for immediate delivery.

50 Registered Cows and their 50 Sucking Calves

Registered 25 Bred Heifers—Registered 25 Yearling Heifers—Registered 50 Grade Cows Unregistered and their 50 Sucking Calves 10 Extra Good Bulls, various ages.

Our Detroit Packing Co., Hereford Baby Beef Contract and the Sotnam Hereford Auction System guarantees our customers profitable cash outlet for all increase and we can help finance responsible purchasers. Come, wire or write, right now.

T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS,
[Cattle Business Established 1835]
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Herefords

Repeaters, Beau Donalds, Fairfaxes, and Farmers represented in our herd. Repeater 173rd, a son of old Repeater, at head of herd. Both sexes and all ages for sale.

ALLEN BROS.,

(Farm at Paw Paw, Mich.)

Office 616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

HEREFORDS for sale. A few extra good fall calves for sale. RALPH CALHOON, Bronson, Mich.

Brookwater Farm

JERSEYS and Duroc JERSEYS

Bred sows and gilts, boar pigs. Jersey bulls from tested dams. Tuberculosis free herd.

Come to the farm or write for prices. BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Michigan H. W. Mumford, Owner, J. B. Andrews, Lessee.

Jersey Thoroughbreds

Few cows and bull calves. Best breeding line. Guaranteed. Tuberculosis tested twice a year. If you have no money will take bankable note. E. W. Vasey, 509 Free Press Building, Detroit, Mich., Main 1267.

Shorthorns for sale. ENTIRE herd just passed State Tuberculosis test. J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

Stock Farming

WHAT CAUSED SLUMP IN USE OF MEAT?

MEAT consumption per capita in the United States declined from 181.5 pounds in 1900 to 156.1 pounds in 1921. The decrease, 25.4 pounds, or about one-half pound per week is equivalent to 2,720,000 pounds of meat annually. It is equal to approximately one-sixth of our total meal consumption in 1921. To what extent the anti-meat propaganda which has been pronounced in those two decades was responsible, no one can say; neither can anyone deny that it has been an important factor.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO MAKE PORK?

THE average cost of producing one hundred pounds of marketable pork was \$6.08, according to studies made by the department of agriculture on 3,574 spring pigs producing 855,140 pounds of marketable pork.

This pork was produced last year when corn was relatively cheap. The survey shows that sixty-five per cent of the hogs returned between twenty-five and seventy-five cents per bushel of corn fed. Costs ranged from \$3.75

made 1,759 pounds of pork per litter in 200 days from an average of 7.27 pigs weaned per sow. Two farms producing an average of eight pigs per sow produced 1,616 pounds and 1,435 pounds per sow respectively.

The average cost of producing a weaned pig, ten weeks of age, was \$4.50. Figures were kept on 796 spring litters. The cost of producing a weaned pig varied from \$2.73 in the breeding herd having the lowest cost per pig, to \$10.16 per weaned pig in the drove having the highest cost. These costs included all feed and other expenses upon the mothers from the time of sorting the sows in the fall to be bred, to the date of weaning; also the feed and other costs on the boar while on the farm.

SAVES FREIGHT ON MIXED CARS.

A DECISION just rendered by the Interstate Commerce Commission will enable cooperative shipping associations and others to ship mixed cars of live stock in interstate commerce without paying the highest rate and the highest maximum weight for any class of live stock included in the car.

Under the condemned rule a car containing cattle and hogs would be charged at the rate of 22,000 pounds, which is the minimum for cattle, and at the rate of thirty-seven cents, which is the rate per cwt. for hogs. The rate for cattle over the same distance is, however, twenty-nine cents and the minimum weight for hogs is 17,000 pounds.

The new ruling will oblige carriers to charge for a straight car-load of the class of stock that will bring the highest charge. Where cattle and hogs are shipped then the cattle weight and the cattle rate will be used. In the case of sheep and cattle the sheep rate and weight will form the basis of the freight charge.

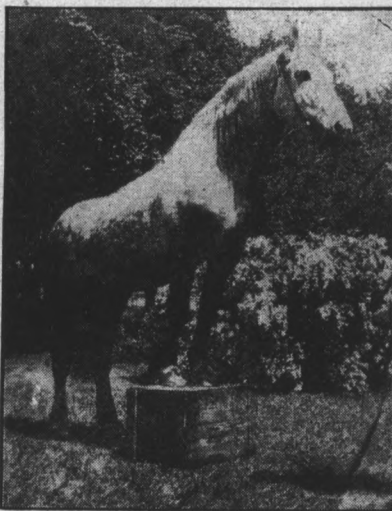
This ruling will be of particular advantage to states like Michigan, where diversified farming is practiced in that mixed cars are more common than in the states making a specialty of feeding. The National Live Stock Exchange is largely responsible for pushing this case to its successful conclusion.

GIVE ALFALFA A CHANCE.

AFTER the alfalfa crop has been cut for hay, hogs or other stock should not be turned in too soon. The crowns of the plant are likely to be injured if the stock is given a chance to eat the young tender shoots too closely. Often this close feeding permanently injures, or even kills, the plants. Let it have a good start if you intend pasturing. It is better practice, however, to provide other crops for pasturage and use the alfalfa for hay.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' PICNIC.

THE annual meeting of the Northern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association was recently held at Traverse City. The building up of good herds of live stock, and especially of Shorthorn cattle, was urged as a fundamental practice for improving farming in this and other states, by Frank W. Harding of the national association. A pot-luck dinner was served where more consideration was given the breed by various speakers and during the session every visitor took occasion to look over the seventeen head of Shorthorns placed on exhibition by Sunnyslope Farms.—R.



Frank Presley Can Furnish His Neighbors with a Few Barnyard Stunts.

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.

Lame Cow.—I have a fine Jersey cow that suddenly went lame in her right foreleg. I have examined the hoof but failed to find a cause of her lameness. She has a calf eight days old. She is not sick, has a good appetite, but I would like to know what to do for her. D. M., Marine City, Mich. First, make a diagnosis, then prescribe a remedy; always locate the lameness, then commence treatment. Give cow rest, nature may effect a cure; if not, you may be able to locate the ailment and assist nature in effecting a cure.

Colic.—I have an orphan lamb which I am raising on cows' milk. She has had three sick spells; during this sickness she stretches and lowers belly so much that she almost touches the ground, then she rolls over on back, and soon has poor use of hind quarters. I forgot to say that she bloats. Mrs. C. P. L., White Cloud, Mich.—Usually the ewe's milk is rich, therefore you made a mistake in feeding separator milk. Feed whole milk from your best cow, and don't forget the importance of keeping feeding utensils clean. Keep bowels open by giving olive oil.

Loss of Vision.—What ails my hens? Several of them have gone blind. They are pure-bred Brown Leghorns and laying hens. They seem to lose their sight slowly, not suddenly, soon grow thin, and linger a few days, then die. Their eyes look bright and natural. Is it anything that will be likely to spread through the flock? H. R. B., Chelsea, Mich.—Loss of vision is sometimes due to an anemic condition of the brain, or it may be the result of a watery effusion or hemorrhage; however, I am at a loss to know the cause of your birds going blind. Perhaps they pick up poison. You fail to give many symptoms of disease. Have your veterinarian make a careful examination of a sick bird, also of one after death.

Bee Sting.—About six weeks ago my seven-year-old cow went to pasture in the morning in good shape, returned in the evening with a swelling on both sides of head, between eye and ear, and some of this swelling remains. Is her milk fit for use? If slaughtered would her flesh be fit for food? She shows no symptoms of sickness, or being in pain. G. J. B., Durand, Mich.—Occasionally paint bunches with tincture of iodine. If swelling softens and suppurates, open, then swab out the cavity with tincture of iodine three times a week. Unless bunch suppurates, milk and flesh is fit for food.

Uneven Milk Yield.—What is the trouble with cows that give about ten quarts of milk for two or three milkings, then drop off to two to three quarts and then give full flow of milk for a few milkings and drop again. They were fresh in April. They seem to hold their milk up, but the cows look fine. W. C. W., Lake City, Mich.—I take it your cows are healthy; if so, there must be an exciting cause for them holding up milk. Avoid all excitement, treat them kindly and feed them at milking time.

Lice on Cats.—For some time my cats have been troubled with lice and the remedies I have applied fail to kill the lice. What shall I apply? A. B., Cedar, Mich.—In slight cases where clipping is objected to, the coat should be brushed, or use a fine comb, in this manner you can remove many parasites. An infusion of stavesacre one to twenty should then be applied and well worked into the hair and skin, but don't forget to repeat the application. In young cats, or when treating debilitated old cats, apply one part chinosol in 500 parts water. The least expensive remedy to kill nits is vinegar. Clean and disinfect the premises where your cats sleep. Remember that lice are bloodsuckers, therefore you should feed cats plenty of nutritious food.

Weakness.—My young ducks appear to be weak, they eat plenty of food but during a hot day have very little strength, some of them die. Placing them in a cool place revives them. I feed one part corn, two parts bean meal and feed it wet. M. H., Flat Rock, Mich.—Give your young ducks less exercise, keep them in dry, cool place, feed ground oats, sour milk and grass. Clean and whitewash their house.



Watch For It

Along roadsides it points out the way to dependable dealers in building material.

On yards or stores it identifies them as the place where the best roofing is sold.

On a roll of roofing or a bundle of shingles it insures your getting the utmost in roofing economy and protection.

Watch for it.

Of Course, you want the utmost in wear from the roofing you buy. That roofing is MULE-HIDE. If you don't know a MULE-HIDE dealer, write us and we will send you the name of a dealer who will give you the service you want.

THE LEHON COMPANY of CHICAGO

Offices and Factory

44TH TO 45TH STREET ON OAKLEY AVENUE

"Not a Kick in a Million Feet"

CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS nearly ready for service. Spermfield Owl breeding. Herd tuberculin tested. FRED L. BODIMER, Reese, Mich.

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

For Sale Jersey Bulls ready for service; Lad, Majesty breeding. WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Packard Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Lillie Farmstead Jerseys For sale, 12 heifers bred to freshen this fall, 6 bull calves, 6 to 9 mo. old. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns Bull calves for sale. Also 2 cows. ROSEMARY FARMS, Williamston, Mich.

Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. offer for sale both milk and beef breeding, all ages. Write M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

FRANCISCO FARM SHORTHORNS FEDERAL ACCREDITED HERD. One red Scotch bull ready for service. Two bull calves ten months old. Poland-China weanling pigs ready to ship. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

The Maple's Shorthorns

Kirk Livingston Lad, by imported Hartford Welfare, in service. Bulls and heifers for sale.

J. V. Wise, Gobleville, Mich.

Clayton Unit Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns for sale all ages. W. J. Hinkley, Sec'y, Flushing, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

BUY A BULL 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

FOR SALE

Polled Shorthorn Cows & Heifers in calf and calf by side. Also a few young bulls. Herd headed by Victor Sultan and Royal Nonpareil.

We can please you in richly bred cattle with quality at farmers' prices. GEO. E. BURDICK, Mgr.

Branch County Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

Fairacres Stock Farm One light roan, two year old. Shorthorn bull for sale at reasonable price. Fine animal. Write George W. Miller, 1639 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

We are offering two splendid white yearling bulls by Imp. Newton Champion and a few extra good heifers and young cows at very attractive prices. For full particulars write to

C. H. PRESCOTT & SON,

Herd at Prescott, Mich.

Office at Tawas City, Mich.

Claradale Milking Shorthorns

We invite the discriminating breeder and farmer, who is in need of a real bull, that will transmit the combine qualities, beef, milk, high in butter fat, type, character, beauty. We do state official milk testing. Come and see us or write for circulars and reasonable prices. F. W. JOHNSON, Custer, Mich., Mason Co. Box 26

Milking Shorthorns of best Bates breeding, bulls, cows and heifers for sale. E. H. KURTZ, Mason, Mich.

Don't you want a good Shorthorn, priced in keeping with the times? ROBERT MARTIN, R. 3, Woodland, Mich.

Registered Brown Swiss 1 bull ready for breeding. H. J. CURE, Sunfield, Mich.

HOGS



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

Sows & Gilts

bred for July, Aug. and Sept. farrow for sale at reasonable prices. Also a few high class spring and fall boars ready for service and one 2 yrs. old boar, a grandson of Panama Special, at a bargain if you can use him. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for prices and description or better come and see them. Visitors always welcome. Sows bred for spring farrow all sold. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Collinsdale Duroc Farm, Lyons, Mich., R. 1. Greatest Blood Lines in Duroc Hogs

Herd Boars by Great Orion Sensation, Pathfinder, Duration and Great Wonder I Am. Now have for sale three yearling boars by Wolverine Sensation. For sale at all times, sows, gilts or boars registered. Sold under a positive guarantee and worth the money. Write for prices, L. A. BURHANS, OWNER

AM SELLING

a great offering of bred Duroc sows and gilts March 4th. They are mostly bred to Orion, Giant Col., son of Ohio Grand Champion. Get on mailing list for catalog. W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

Woodlawn Farm Duroc Hogs

A well kept herd, best of blood lines, with size and breeding qualities, stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

Michigana Farm Durocs

Boars, open and bred sows and spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Mich.

Pure-Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs; we usually have good boars and sows of all ages for sale. Reasonable prices. Larro Research Farm, Box A, North End, Detroit, Mich.

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

Duroc Jerseys heavy boned, low down type breeding stock for sale. CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

Westvie v Duroc Bred Sows

all sold. Have two spring boars left at a reasonable price. Will book orders for April & May Pigs. ALBERT EBERSOLE, Plymouth, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Bred sows and gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. A few choice ready for service boars. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Drott, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

Oakwood Farm offers choice gilts of Orion Cherry King and Walt's Top Col. breeding bred to Pathfinder Orion for Aug. and Sept. farrow. RUSH BROS., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS Do you want a good Pathfinder boar pig? E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

Here we are with a nice bunch of Duroc Pigs the big boned kind \$10.00 each with pedigree. F. A. LAMB & SON, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS-- Gilts bred for Matthisse, Outlerville, P. O. Byron Center, Mich.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

The prize winner kind from the best prize winner bloodlines. Early developers, ready for market at six months old. I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for agency and my plan. G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Mich.

O. I. C. and Chester White's. Strictly big type with quality. I have nothing to offer at present, as I have sold my largest herd and entire herd I was fitting for the large shows, to Earle Morrish, of Flint, Mich. I am confident Mr. Morrish, now has one of the very best herds in the State. ALBERT NEWMAN, R. 4, Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C. December Gilts From Big Type Wonder's Dick. Bred to farrow in Oct. by Silver Horde, extra good young boar direct from Silver's. Booking orders for spring pigs. CHAS. H. STEEL, R. 8, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Big Type Chester White March boars. Sired by Model's Giant and Hill's Big Buster. Out of granddaughters of Alfalfa Wonder. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES Start right with a Boar Pig from MONSTER No. 10735. They are hard to beat. FRED L. BODIMER, Reese, Mich.

Chesters We are sold out of Boars. Bred sows and gilts. For immediate shipment of spring pigs, write WEBER BROS., Royal Oak, Mich., 10 mi. and Ridge Hds., Phone 408.

O. I. C. fall gilts ready to breed. Orders booked for spring pigs. Write or call and see our herd. We ship C. O. D. and Register free. GEO. M. WELTON & SON, Middleville, Mich.

O. I. C. Gilts to farrow in Aug. and Sept. and March boar pigs. CLOVERLEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. Bred gilts all sold. Orders booked for spring pigs. A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich.

O. I. C. Bred sows all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

O. I. C. pigs at very reasonable prices for June and July shipment. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

O. I. C'S. last fall gilts due Aug. and Sept. 1-2 mile west of Depot. Citizen Phone. Big Type. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Boars ready for service also gilts. They are right, so is the price. Nuf sed. M. M. PATRICK, Grand Ledge, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Fall Boars

at bargain prices. Fall gilts open or with breeding privilege. Write or see them. A. A. FELDKAMP, R. 2, Manchester, Mich.

Big Type Poland China Spring boars at \$15 each. Sired by Clansman Buster and Hovers Liberator. Also gilts bred for Sept. farrow at \$40 each. All stock shipped on approval. Come and see them or write DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

For 30 years we have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs on the same farm. We have sold over 100 head each year for the last 15 years for breeding purposes. There's a reason! The farmer has found our kind very profitable. We now offer 25 sows and gilts bred for summer farrow \$30-\$50. JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Gilts bred for Spring litters all sold. Am offering very choice Summer Gilts bred for June and July litters also Fall Boars and Spring Pigs. Clyde Fisher, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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

Spring pigs with real breeding at the above prices. We are also offering a few choice fall gilts bred for summer farrow. Hart & Cline. Address F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

Large Type P. C.

Largest herd of individuals in state. Everything sold. Nothing to offer until spring pigs are ready to ship. I thank you. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

Big Type Polands We have a fine bunch of spring pigs representing the best blood lines and all cholera immune. We raise them to sell. If in need of a real herd boar prospect, come over. Visitors are always welcome. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 67

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, July 11.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red at \$1.18; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white \$1.16; September \$1.17.

Chicago.—No. 2 red at \$1.16½@1.18; No. 2 hard \$1.17½@1.19; September \$1.11½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.20½; July \$1.19½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 69½c; No. 3 yellow 68c.

Chicago.—No. 2 white 37@41c; No. 2 yellow 63½@64½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 41½c; No. 3, 39½c.

Chicago.—No. 2 white 37@42c; No. 3 white 35½@39c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$9.

New York.—Choice pea beans at \$10.75@11; common to fair do \$9.75; red kidneys \$9.25.

Chicago.—Michigan choice, hand-picked \$9.50@9.75; red kidney \$9.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 3, 87c.

Chicago.—87c.

Toledo.—89c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash at \$13; alsike \$11.50; timothy \$3.25.

Toledo.—Prime red clover \$13; alsike \$11.75; timothy \$2.80.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bram at \$25; standard middlings \$26; fine middlings \$28; cracked corn \$31; coarse corn meal at \$28; chop \$23.50@24 per ton in 100-pound sacks.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$20@21; standard and light mixed \$19@20; No. 2 timothy \$18@19; No. 1 clover \$15@16; rye straw \$14@14.50; wheat and oat straw \$13.50@14 per ton in carlots.

Fruit.

Chicago.—Currants \$2.50@3 16-qt. case; sweet cherries \$1.50@3 per 16-quart case; Tyson pears at \$2 per bu; peaches per Climax basket 30@35c; blackberries \$2@2.50 per 16-qt. case; black raspberries \$2.50@3.50 per 16-qt. case; blueberries \$3.50 per 16-qt. case, red raspberries \$2.50@2.75 per 24-pt. case. The above quotations are all for Michigan fruit.

WHEAT

Comprehensive private reports anticipating the government's estimate as of July 1 show a prospect of about 825,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat combined, or about 25,000,000 bushels above the average. Europe's wheat crop will fall considerably below that of last year because of bad weather and a smaller acreage according to reports to the department of agriculture. Official predictions upon yields are not available but Broomhall, the British statistician, estimates the total European crop at 120,000,000 bushels less than last year. The trend of wheat prices in the next few weeks depends upon the rate at which the new crop is sold and the demand which develops for it. Producers are doing but little contracting ahead except where \$1 or more is offered at loading points, but total receipts at primaries are slightly heavier than usual for this season of the year. On the average during the last ten years receipts have more than trebled from the first week in July to the first week in August.

CORN

Corn is entering the critical period and the outcome will depend largely on the rainfall in the next four weeks. Unofficial estimates show a yield nearly ten per cent less than last year. Receipts of corn are the heaviest at this season in the last dozen years but exporters and the domestic trade are buying freely at the prevailing price level which looks cheap to most buyers as well as producers.

OATS

Recent rains have improved oats crop prospects to some extent. Harvest of the new crop has already started along the southern edge of the oats belt. Receipts at primaries for the last few weeks have been slightly

above the average for this time of the year. Prices are trailing the action of other grains for the most part.

FEEDS

An ample supply of most by-product feeds together with very light country buying keeps the feed market weak. Tankage is the only important exception. Dry weather would increase the demand, otherwise there is little prospect of change until fall buying develops.

HAY

Good quality hay, especially timothy is in demand at firm prices. Receipts of low-grades, particularly from the new crop, remain heavy and are hard to move.

BUTTER

Demand for butter fell off sharply last week and prices weakened. Storage operators bought freely as long as a June mark could be obtained, but their purchases declined sharply at the end of the month. Also the export demand which absorbed about 1,500,000 pounds a short time ago has dwindled away. Receipts have fallen off but remain large enough to furnish a surplus over domestic consumptive needs. The storage holdings in the United States on July 1 according to the preliminary report were 67,848,000 pounds as compared with 61,991,000 pounds last year and a five-year average of 60,759,000 pounds. They generally continue to increase until around the first of September. Prices for 92-score fresh butter were:

Chicago 35c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 34@34½c.

POTATOES

Potato prices declined at Chicago last week but were higher at most other points. Old potatoes have practically disappeared from the market.

Total shipments of old crop potatoes for the season up to July were 237,692 cars compared with 197,820 cars to the same date a year ago. Shipments of new potatoes totaled 30,661 cars compared with 24,799 cars last year. Eastern Shore Virginia Cobblers which compose the main supply at present are quoted at \$4.50@5 per barrel in most markets.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Cold storage holdings of eggs on July 1 according to the preliminary official report were 9,763,000 cases, compared with 7,534,000 cases last year and a five-year July 1 average of 7,022,000 cases. The highest record in any previous year was 7,850,000 cases on August 1, 1919. The supply figures point to a small additional increase during July. Prices have changed but little during the last week. Receipts are falling off and fresh eggs will become less plentiful right along.

BEANS

This market is quiet and shows but little change. For white beans it is still a sellers' market and outside white prices prevail for choice quality. The domestic pea bean is preferred to the foreign variety. Lima beans are quiet but firm. Red kidneys are also quiet.

WOOL

Recent inactivity in the wool market was heightened by the holiday. In addition this usually is the dull season of the year in the wool trade. Some sales were made to mills at prices practically unchanged for the week. Many of the big dealers are holding for higher prices. The tariff makes for unsettlement so far as the long distance outlook is concerned. Australian markets are reported firm with

British a little irregular. Boston prices are as follows: Michigan and New York fleeces delaine unwashed 52@54c; fine unwashed 43@45c; half-blood unwashed 47@48c; three-eighth blood unwashed 45@46c; quarter-blood unwashed 43@44c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Early Michigan peaches have made their appearance on the Grand Rapids city markets but opening prices have not been quite as high as in recent years. This was largely due to the size and variety of the peaches. They were small clings, mostly pit and were selling at \$2@2.50 per bushel. Windfall Duchess apples were more plentiful and selling at 50c@\$1 per bushel. Raspberries and cherries continue in large supply with prices as follows: Black raspberries \$2@2.75 per case; reds \$4@4.50 case; sour cherries \$1.50@1.75 case; sweets \$2@3 case; dewberries \$2.50@3 case; huckleberries \$3 case. Supply of new potatoes was larger and prices lower, mostly \$1.50@1.75 bushel. Outdoor tomatoes are tending to unsettle the market on hot-house, the market early this week ranging from 80c@\$1 per seven-pound basket. Wax beans were off, selling at 50c@\$1 per bushel. Grains were slightly easier as threshing commenced this week. Wheat bids fell below \$1 a bushel and rye was down to 65c. The crop is threshing out large. Poultry was weak, fowls 18@20c; broilers 22@28c pound. Eggs are stronger and scarce, with 20@21c bid. Live stock was steady.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Even though there was a big supply of produce on the market most all of the products cleaned up well with the prices steady. The most active demand was for cherries, green onions, carrots, huckleberries and raspberries. If anything dragged on the market it was cabbage, eggs, lettuce and radishes. The prices are as follows: Butter beans \$1.25@2 per bu; black raspberries \$5@6.50 per 24-qt. case; celery 35@75c per dozen; currants \$4@4.50 per 24-qt. case; sour cherries at \$4.50@5 per 24-qt. case; sweet cherries \$4@4.75 per 24-qt. case; eggs at 26@35c; green onions 25@50c per doz. bunches; lettuce 20@35c per bushel; green peas \$2.50@2.75 per bu; radishes \$1@1.50 per bushel.

HOG PRICE SPREAD WIDENS.

Under an early and heavy run of packing sows the price range in the hog market has widened decidedly in the last two weeks. Likewise the average cost of droves has dropped considerably below the top of the market paid for choice lights.

The \$11 hog was back again at Chicago at the close of last week, with indications of higher prices soon. Receipts declined much more than the holiday alone would account for and as soon as the lighter supply is felt in meat distributing channels an upward trend is probable.

Low prices for lard have discouraged this production, nevertheless it keeps piling up. The stock at seven main packing points on July 1 was 111,768,000 pounds compared with an eight-year average on that date of 90,059,000 pounds. Stocks of hog meats, on the contrary, are only 266,684,000 pounds, the lightest since 1914 and about 21 per cent below the eight-year average. The gain in lard is partly due to lighter exports while there is a keen domestic demand for smoked meats. Unsettled political conditions in Europe have restricted foreign buying recently.

RANGE LAMBS STARTING.

Range lambs are starting to market at about the usual time. A few thousand head of Idahoes have already landed at Chicago and Omaha and shipments from that state and Oregon and Washington as well, are due to arrive during the present week. The movement from the southwest is relatively light while the dressed trade is in splendid shape and prices on the hoof last week were the highest in a month.

The demand for feeder lambs is expanding although prices look rather high. Buying of breeding ewes has started early and many more could be sold than are available.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, July 12.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 610. Good steers steady, all others 25c lower.

Best heavy str., dry-fed.. \$ 9.00@ 9.50
Handyweight bu., dry-fed 8.50@ 9.00
Mixed str., hfrs., dry-fed.. 7.50@ 8.00
Handy light bu., dry-fed.. 6.50@ 7.00
Light butchers 5.00 6.00
Best cows 5.25@ 6.00
Butcher cows 3.75@ 4.50
Common cows 3.25@ 3.50
Canners 2.50@ 3.00
Choice light bulls, dry-fed 5.25@ 5.75
Bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.00
Stock bulls 3.50@ 4.00
Feeders 6.50@ 7.00
Stockers 5.00@ 6.00
Milkers and springers.... \$ 30@ 70

Veal Calves.

Receipts 720. Market strong.
Best \$12.00@12.50
Culls and common 6.50@ 10.75

Hogs.

Receipts 2,110. Market steady.
Mixed hogs and pigs... \$ 11.35
Roughs 8.25
Extreme heavies 9.50@10.25
Stags 5.50@ 5.75

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 320. Market steady.
Best spring lambs..... \$13.75@14.00
Fair spring lambs 11.00@12.50
Light to common 7.00@10.00
Fair to good sheep 5.00@ 6.50
Culls and common 1.00@ 2.00
Yearlings 5.00@10.00

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 20,000; holdover 9,888. Market strong to 10c higher. Bulk of sales at \$9.15@11.05; tops \$11.15 early; heavy 250 lbs up \$10.50@10.85; medium 200 to 250 lbs \$10.70@11.05; light 150 to 200 lbs at \$10.95@11.05; light lights 130 to 150 lbs \$10.35@11; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up \$8.75@9.50; packing sows 200

lbs up \$8.25@8.80; pigs 130 lbs down \$9.60@10.50.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 10,000. Market strong to 15c higher. Beef steers medium and heavyweight 1100 lbs up \$10@10.60; do medium and good \$8.60@10; do common at \$7.50@8.60; light weight 1100 lbs down \$9.35@10.25; do common and medium \$7.35@9.35; butcher cattle heifers \$5.50@9; cows \$4.50@8; bulls bologna and beef \$4.80@7; canners and cutters cows and heifers at \$2.75@4.10; do canner steers \$3.50@5.25; veal calves light and handyweight at \$8.75@10; feeder steers \$5.65@7.75; stocker steers \$4.75@7.65; stocker cows and heifers \$3.50@5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 16,000. Market strong. Lambs 84 lbs down 12.25@13.50; do culls and common at \$7@12; spring lambs at \$8.50@11.55; ewes \$4.50@7.75; ewes cull and common at \$2@4.25; breeding ewes full mouths to yearlings \$6.25@11.25; yearling wethers \$11.50@12.75.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 2 cars. Good dry-fed strong and 25c higher; grassers steady. Shipping steers \$8.75@10.50; butchers at \$8.25@9; yearlings \$9.25@10.25; heifers \$5.50@8.50; cows \$2.50@6.50; bulls \$3.50@5.50; stockers and feeders \$5.50@6.50; fresh cows and springers \$35@115.

Calves, receipts 1,700. \$1 higher at \$5@12.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is 10@15c higher on light; other shades lower. Heavy \$11.25@11.50; mixed \$11.50@11.75; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs \$11.75@12; roughs \$9; stags \$5@6.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts three cars. Lambs are 50c lower; lambs \$6@14.50; yearlings at \$9@11; wethers \$7.50@8; ewes \$5.50@7; mixed sheep \$7@7.25.

LARGE INCREASE IN CABBAGE ACREAGE.

FORECAST of 54,770 acres planted to late commercial cabbage in seven prominent states is made by the United States Department of Agriculture for July 1. Acreage harvested last year was 44,560 acres. The states covered are New York, 25,580 acres; Wisconsin, 12,500 acres; Colorado, 5,800 acres; the southwestern section of Virginia, 3,800 acres; Pennsylvania, 3,190 acres; Minnesota, 2,310 acres; Oregon, 1,090 acres. Reports from Indiana, Michigan and Ohio are not sufficiently complete to warrant a forecast of acreage at this time. In 1921, these three states had 4,618 acres of late commercial cabbage.

BUSINESS BAROMETERS FAVORABLE.

ALTHOUGH a few clouds have gathered on the horizon recently, most of the business barometers continue to forecast favorable weather.

The building boom is the biggest ever known, and a long string of related industries, such as lumber, hardware, cement, paints and oils are sharing in its benefits.

The iron and steel industries are operating at above the pre-war level. Boot and shoe manufacturing, clothing, furniture, implements and drugs and chemicals all show improvement over last year, according to comprehensive surveys. Auto and truck manufacturing is at a record rate.

As a result the amount of involuntary employment has dropped down to the lowest level since the depression started, and a shortage of skilled labor in certain lines and of unskilled labor in certain districts is reported.

With the turn of the tide, business failures have dropped off, the number in June being the smallest since last September and total liabilities lightest since October, 1920.

The demand for loans has increased in industries which show most complete revival but, speaking broadly, the supply of capital is increasing more rapidly than the demand for it, so that interest rates are easing. Mortgage money is more abundant, savings deposits are rising and the demand for investment securities, as measured by the price trend of Liberty Bonds most of which sold at new high levels last week, is increasing.

About 700,000 men are out of work in the coal strike which started fifteen weeks ago. Stocks of coal are getting low enough to occasion alarm as to the maintenance of industrial operations. The federal government is taking a hand, however, and the prospects of settlement are becoming brighter.

The strike of railroad shopmen takes an additional 400,000 men from the payroll and reduces buying power for farm products by that much more. It is too early to form any satisfactory notion of the outcome of this clash—although serious trouble is not generally expected.

The most serious development of the past week was the evidence of a near collapse of the German government and the headlong plunge of the value of the mark to a new low figure of over 550 for one dollar compared with slightly over four to a dollar in normal times.

Until foreign political and financial affairs become more settled, export trade in wheat, corn, cotton, hog meats, lard and other farm products will be restricted. Besides Germany the countries most affected will be France, Belgium, and Italy which were counting upon large reparation payments to help solve their own financial woes.

In the markets for agricultural products, heavy receipts of live stock and of dairy products have been absorbed

in recent weeks at highly profitable prices, cost of feed considered, and the grains have held comparatively stable. The trend in the latter in the next few weeks depends largely on the developments in export circles. The general commodity price level seems to be moving upward.

TO STUDY EFFECT OF MILK ADVERTISING.

UNDER the direction of the Harvard School of Business Education and Massachusetts State Bureau of Markets, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Markets, a study is being made in New England cities of the various factors influencing the consumer demand for milk, including the effects of advertising, publication of news telling of the health conditions of dairy herds and the like. This is the first of a series of studies that will be applied to all farm products.

MANY CHERRY ORCHARDS ARE GOING IN.

REPORTS from northwestern Michigan indicate that there have been set this spring and farmers are planning to be set in the immediate future, many new cherry orchards. Large orders for trees have already been placed with nurseries. Montmorencies seem to be the favorite variety.

HELPS IN SHOCKING GRAIN.

A YEAR or so ago I hit on a little stunt in connection with cutting grain or corn which I believe helps quite a little in shocking. I've never seen anyone else do it, so perhaps some of your readers would profit by this suggestion.

When the bundle carrier of the binder drops all the bundles in a pile, as it should, instead of making one row of bundles as most men do, I make two rows of bundles six or eight feet apart, dropping in one row one round and in the next row the next round. This makes it possible to place the row of shocks right between the rows of bundles, thus saving a number of steps in carrying bundles around shocks started at the side of one row of bundles as is usually practiced. The plan is especially adapted to setting up corn where one is obliged to carry long bundles around the corn horse. But I have also found the idea a good one in putting up heavy grain.—C. S. Langdon.

FORDSON TRACTOR OWNERS

Avoid ignition troubles—misfiring—dirty plugs—worn timers—short circuits—delays. Install our wonderful new ignition attachment. It makes starting easy, adds power, saves gas and eliminates all ignition troubles. Send for descriptive booklet and ask about our FREE TRIAL OFFER. American Bosch Mag. Corp. Box 3329 Springfield, Mass.

HOGS

Big 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.

Large Strain P. C. nothing more for sale at present, I thank you. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Big Type P. C. Boar pigs that can't be beat in Mich. Bred by Big Bob Mastodon and Peter A. Pan, 50 head to pick from. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE Poland Chinas, leading strains at lowest prices. Both sex, all ages, and bred sows and gilts. G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

LEONARD'S B. T. P. C. Herd headed by Leonard's Liberator. Orders booked for boar pigs at weaning time. Call or write E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

P. C. Swine. Sows and pigs, sows bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow, spring and fall boars, best of breed ing, satisfaction guaranteed. E. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.

Hampshires book your order for spring boar pigs now. A few gilts, now ready for summer farrow. JOHN W. SYNDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Hamp. spg. pigs by 4 diff. boars. Tried sow to farrow in Sept. All C. immuned. We bred the Mich. '21 champ, also her sire, E. E. Oribbs, Three Rivers, Mich.

Effective July 6 PRICE REDUCTION on ALL Sizes of

V Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP CORD AND FABRIC TIRES AND "TON TESTED" TUBES

For Instance—

VACUUM CUP TIRES:

30×3½ - \$11.95

32×4 CORD \$29.25

"TON TESTED" TUBES:

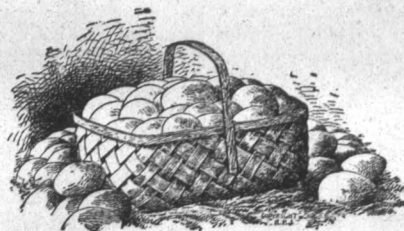
30×3½ - \$1.95

32×4 - \$3.05

Remember—Reduction Applies to ALL Sizes—Quality Unchanged
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO. OF AMERICA, INC.
JEANNETTE, PA.

PULLETS EGGS IN SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER

We have White and Brown Leghorn and Ancona Pullets; also Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes



White and Buff Orpingtons; and a limited number of Pullets in a few other breeds.

There is one lot of:

1000 Three Months White Leghorns

Ready to sell now and that should begin to lay in September and that will give you eggs all through this fall. Here is a chance to buy Money-Making Stock for the high egg price fall period.

If you want extra early fall layers send your order now for these three months old White Leghorn Pullets.

The price of eggs will be high, the same as every fall. Pullets are a safe investment.

"I ordered 50 chicks, English S. C. White Leghorns, and 50 husky chicks were sent to me. I believe as time went on about 6 died, and the remainder grew to be very large. I got 20 fine pullets and a rooster that's got them all beat. I think the pullets were laying at 5 months, and are greatly admired by the neighbors. These pullets have laid all through the cold weather, and during those very cold days some of them froze their combs but did not stop laying. Have been getting one dozen eggs a day. During January they paid me a profit of 200 per cent. My plan is to keep at least 100 this coming year."

Yearling Hens, especially in White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas; but also in the other breeds.

Cockerels, White Pekin Ducks, White Embden Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

Send for a copy of our quarterly publication Homestead Farms, and for other matter describing the Pure Breed Practical Poultry.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,
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DRY YOUR FRUIT

and Vegetables by steam in two hours on the

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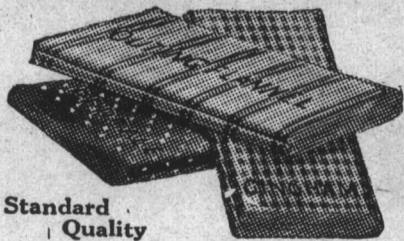
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This Stylish Oxford
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Women's black patent leather or mahogany calf-finished oxford, with imitation shield tip and medallion, perforated vamp, imitation circular foxing and lace stay perforated. Medium rubber heel and medium narrow toe. Sizes 2½ to 8. Order patent by No. 58A664. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

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Black or Brown

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Always Mention Size.

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