

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

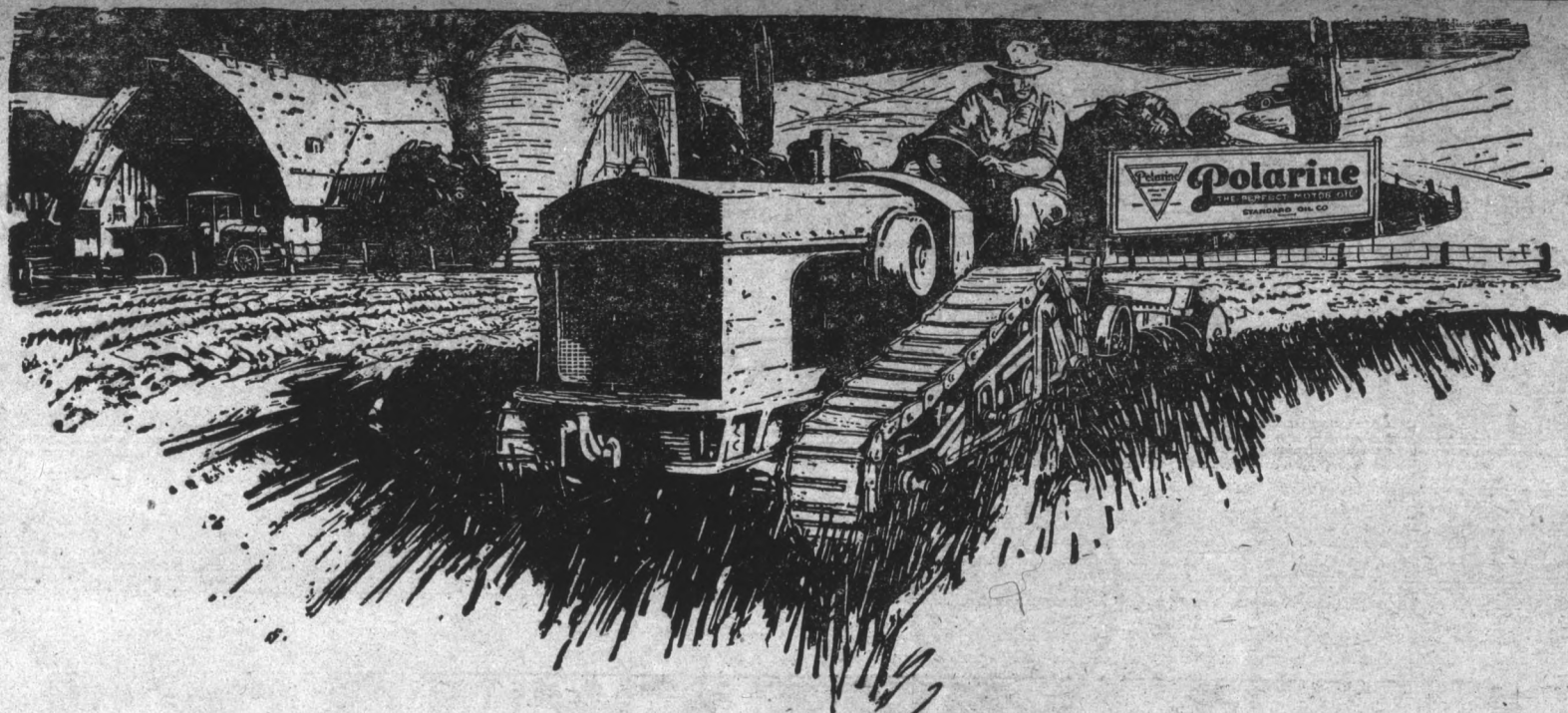
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1923

ONE YEAR \$1.00  
FIVE YEARS \$5.00







# Thinned Out Motor Oil Means Thinned Out Power

## Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H	Liberty.....	E H
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H	Lincoln.....	S H
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25.....	S H	Linn.....	S H
Allis-Chalmers, 18-30 and 20-35.....	S H	Little Giant, A & B.....	S H
All Work.....	S H	Magnet, 14-23.....	S H
Andrews-Kinkade.....	E H	Mark VI.....	S H
Armington.....	S H	McCormick-Deering, 15-30.....	S H
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....	S H	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S H
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45 and 30-60.....	S H	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70.....	E H
Automotive.....	S H	Mogul.....	S H
Avery, Model C.....	H	Moline Universal.....	S H
Avery, 8-14, 12-20, 12-25, 14-23, 18-36, 25-50, 40-65, 20-85.....	E H	Monarch.....	S H
Avery Tractor Runner.....	S H	Montana.....	E H
Bates Steel Mule, All Models.....	S H	Nelson Junior and Senior.....	S H
Best Tractor, All Models.....	E H	Oil Gas, 20-42 and 25-50.....	E H
Big Farmer.....	E H	Peoria.....	E H
Big Four E-B.....	E H	Pioneer, 18-36 and 30-60.....	E H
Buckeye Trundar.....	S H	Port Huron.....	S H
Burnell.....	E H	Quadpull.....	S H
Capitol, All Models.....	E H	Reed.....	S H
Case, 10-18, 10-20, 12-20, 15-27, 9-18.....	H	Rex.....	S H
Case, 22-40.....	S H	Rogers.....	E H
Case, 12-25, 30-40, 40-73.....	E H	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....	E H
Case, 20-40.....	E H	Rumley, Oil Pull, 30-60.....	E H
Cletrac, All Models.....	S H	Russell "Junior", 12-24.....	S H
Coleman.....	E H	Russell Bom.....	S H
Dart Blue "J".....	S H	Russell "Giant", 30-60.....	E H
Dill Harvesting.....	H	Sampson, Model M.....	H
Eagle.....	E H	Savage A.....	E H
E-B, All Models.....	S H	Shawnee, 9-12 and 9-18.....	H
Ellwood.....	S H	Shelby, All Models.....	S H
Farm Horse.....	E H	Square Turn.....	E H
Farquhar, 15-25.....	S H	Stinson.....	S H
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-50.....	S H	Titan.....	S H
Fitch Four Drive.....	E H	Topp-Stewart.....	S H
Flour City Junior.....	H	Townsend.....	E H
Flour City, 20-35.....	S H	Traylor.....	H
Flour City, 30-50, 40-70.....	E H	Trundar.....	S H
Fordson.....	H	Twin Ports.....	E H
Fox.....	E H	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S H
Frick, All Models.....	S H	Twin City, 40-65 and 60-90.....	E H
Good Field.....	H	Uncle Sam All Models.....	S H
G-O.....	S H	Wallis.....	S H
Grain Belt.....	S H	Waterloo Boy.....	S H
Gray.....	S H	Wellington, 12-23 and 16-30.....	S H
Great Western.....	S H	Wetmore.....	S H
Hadfield-Penfield.....	S H	Wheat.....	S H
Hart-Parr, All Models.....	E H	Western.....	E H
Heider.....	S H	Wisconsin.....	E H
Holt Caterpillar, All Models.....	E H	Yuba Ball Tread.....	S H
Huber, All Models.....	S H		
Indians.....	H		
International, 8-16.....	H		
International, 15-30.....	S H		
Klumb.....	E H		
Lauson, All Models.....	S H		
Leader.....	E H		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive.....	S H		

N. B. For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) station.

ARE you sinning against your tractor by using a thinned out motor oil? If so, stop now—before the bearing surfaces are worn and cut. An oil of poor body and wrong viscosity thins out very quickly in summer. Thinned out motor oil means short life to the bearings and frequent renewal. It means an insufficient oil film between all metal surfaces, and a consequent leakage of power. Follow the chart.

Use

# Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

## Made in Five Grades

One of these grades—the one specified in the chart—is exactly right for your tractor. Experiment means risk. Don't tamper with the delicate lubrication system of your machine. Use Polarine and make sure of maximum service and truest economy by changing your motor oil frequently.

You will be delighted to find that Polarine lessens carbon deposit—lessens power waste—cuts cost of cleaning valves and spark-plugs—saves cylinders to longer life.

Trained chemists have co-operated with trained Lubricating Engineers to find just the grade of Polarine your tractor should have. That is why Polarine lubricates correctly every frictional surface under all mechanical and thermal conditions. Polarine is made from crude oils selected exclusively for their high lubricating values.

Demand for Polarine is increasing steadily and constantly. Farmers are finding that Polarine is the indispensable oil. Over 25,000,000 gallons of Polarine were sold in 10 Middle Western States in 1922.



Standard Oil Company (Indiana) 310 So. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Ill.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXI

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family  
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER FOUR

## The Hidden Source of Fires

### Some Suggestions on Controlling Spontaneous Combustion

By H. H. Mussleman,

Professor, Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

AT this season of the year a great many barn and building fires occur on the farm. Due to the isolated position of many of these buildings, they seem to furnish ready passage for lightning so that lightning, as a cause of fires, is doubtless responsible for many of them. However, it is a fact that many of these fires, whose causes are obscure, cannot be accounted for in this way. The isolated position of these buildings would

can come in contact with it, will show a decided and rapid rise in temperature.

Another substance in which spontaneous combustion takes place readily is coal when piled in large masses so that it has little ventilation, holds heat, and especially if moisture is present, spontaneous combustion is likely to occur.

The other common substance in which spontaneous combustion may occur is hay. The real point of this article is to bring this question to the attention of those who may profit by giving it some thought. Hay is a material which under certain conditions, allows some circulation of air and it is at the same time a good heat insulator or holder. A bunch of wet hay in a mow when compressed may allow heat to generate faster than radiated with a consequent rise in temperature to the danger point. As pointed out by some who have observed these phenomena in cases where hay has heated badly but did not actually take fire, the hay may become sufficiently heated to char it or turn it into a brownish or grayish brittle mass. In some of these instances it may be possible that not enough oxygen is present to cause actual fire while in other cases actual burning and flames occur. Whatever happens, it is a problem deserving some thought.

Some authorities believe that the modern methods of hurrying hay into the barn with the aid of the tedder, side-delivery rake and loader are partly responsible for the trouble. If such be the case, the difficulty lies not in the machines but in the methods of using them. With their use rapid curing of the hay, especially the outer leaves and smaller twigs are quickly effected. The stalks of the plants may contain much moisture and, especially if rainy weather is encountered, heating may result when the hay is put in the barn. Also in handling in the mow with modern haying equipment some areas are packed and compressed while others are loose so that additional points for the generation of heat may be found. Hay should be as thoroughly and evenly cured as circumstances will permit, and also as evenly placed in the mow as possible. It obliged to put into the mow where some dampness is unavoidable it is said to be effective to add salt to the hay when it is being put into the mow.

The purpose of this article is to call attention to this subject which is being discussed.

Ontario has been making some study of spontaneous combustion and it is thought that the farmers of Michigan might be interested in reporting to the Michigan Agricultural College any instances of which they may know

of dangerous heating or actual fires where the cause may have the appearance of being caused by spontaneous combustion. It is desirable that facts be accumulated on the subject before much that is authoritative can be said upon it.

#### CROP INSURANCE PRACTICAL.

CROP insurance is not only needed by the farmers, but is feasible, according to department of agriculture specialists who have been studying the question and preparing data for the



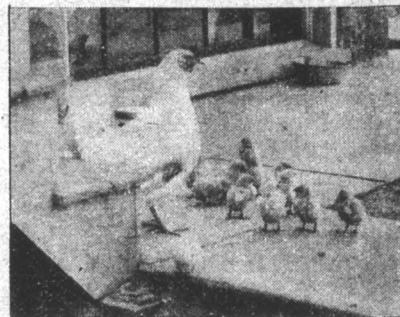
A Good Delaine Ewe Raised by a Boys' and Girls' Club Member, Edwin Knapp, of Manistee, Michigan.

seem to make it easy to determine the causes of fires if started by human agencies. After lightning and the human element are taken into account there still remains a considerable proportion in which the causes are never fully determined or which must be put down as unknown.

It is perhaps a matter of common knowledge that spontaneous combustion may be a possible cause of some of the fires which are recorded as "cause unknown."

Spontaneous combustion is the burning of a material from heat generated within itself. It is well known that chemicals in combining produce heat. For example, a strong acid acting on a substance produces heat. The center of a manure pile sometimes heats because of the reaction taking place. Materials which absorb oxygen from the air freely increase in temperature and if these substances are sufficiently exposed to the air and yet with not enough surface exposed to allow the heat to escape, the temperature will rise. Increased temperature favors more rapid chemical action and this in turn produces heat. Thus, the increase in temperature may reach the ignition or burning point of the substance, if, as previously stated, radiation of the heat from the substance is not rapid enough to offset the increase.

One of the most responsive of commonly used substances which is subject to spontaneous heating is linseed oil. A handful of waste saturated with oil and allowed to drain, so that air



While Incubator People Have Equalled Biddy in Results, they Have Not Been Able to Copy Her Methods.

senate committee which was appointed at the last session of congress to investigate the practicability of extending the scope of crop insurance.

Crop insurance, it is thought, should cover actual damage sustained, but not theoretical losses resulting from failure to reap expected profits. What the farmer needs is not an insurance contract which will guarantee him profits when nature fails to furnish them, but protection against crop damage so severe as to endanger his financial safety.

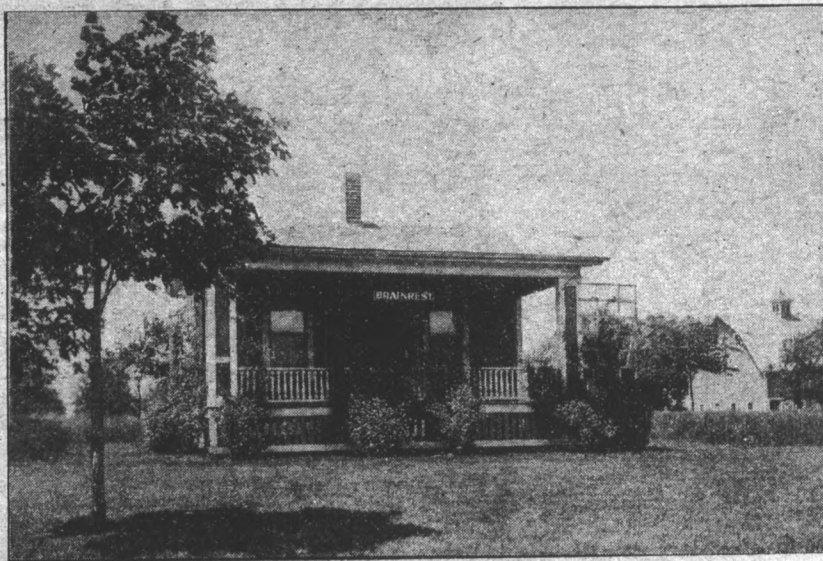
#### TO STUDY METHODS EMPLOYED IN MAKING RAIL RATES.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has begun an investigation to determine to what extent and under what circumstances railroads have made freight rates on commodities over long distances at a smaller charge than is made on similar shipments over the same lines for shorter distances.

Rates which are greater for short hauls than for long hauls over the same line and in the same direction are unlawful according to section four of the interstate commerce act, except in such cases as they may be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Violations of this clause renders unsuccessful attempts to operate steamboats and barges on the rivers, and the New York state barge canal is used to only a small part of its capacity as a result. It puts upon the producers in sections near the large terminal markets the burden of expense in shipping products from more distant farms, and discriminates against interior points to the advantage of terminal cities.

### An Over-Night Farmer



WILLIAM KERBER owns a dairy just outside South Elgin, Illinois, that is rented to tenants. Mr. Kerber likes to spend a few days now and then at the farm and frequently runs down from his home in the northern part of the county to stay over night. In order to have a place where he can be by himself and not inconvenience the tenant's family he has erected this little two-room cottage on one corner of the premises. The little building

"Brainrest," is fully equipped for housekeeping and a splendid view of the Fox River Valley may be had from the front porch. With tenant farming constantly on the increase in practically all parts of the country, this arrangement should hold suggestions for many farm owners who have moved to town but who wish still to keep in touch with the conduct of their farm. It will stimulate better relations between owner and tenant.—O. Crooker.



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DETROIT, JULY 28, 1923

## CURRENT COMMENT

When politics gets out of its own field, it upsets things.

An investigation of successful farming methods indicate that the ones who succeed plan their farming and then work their plans.

The man who is putting a "For Sale" sign on his farm now has gone through the worst of it, and is offering some other man the opportunity to buy low and get in on farming on the come back.

## Directing College Activities

AGAIN a strong section of the daily press of the state is active in an apparent effort to stir up public sentiment in favor of radical changes in the direction of college activities at M. A. C. The apparent object of this effort is to promote sentiment in favor of making the Agricultural College a part of the University of Michigan under the direction and control of the board of regents of that institution.

Fortunately, the status of the college and its governing body, the State Board of Agriculture, is fixed by the constitution of the state, which gives this board sole authority in the administration of college affairs and activities. At the present time this authority is in apparent danger of being nullified, or at least hampered, by the state administrative board, which is reported as threatening to withhold funds appropriated for college extension work unless these activities are directed in accordance with their views. This assumption of authority over a constitutional body by one of legislative creation is due to the control of the funds so appropriated by the last named board.

While further friction in the administration of college affairs at this time is to be deplored, as detrimental to the institution, yet it is desirable that the issue as to who is to run the college, be settled. While the college is a state institution, which should be operated to the best interests of all the people of the state, it seems entirely apparent that this end will be best served by continuing it in fact as well as in name, an agricultural college, operated and directed primarily for the betterment and advancement of the state's agriculture. And certainly it would appear that a constitutional board elected by the people of the

state because of their supposed individual ability to direct it along these lines would be likely to do a better job of directing than would the board of regents of the university or the state administrative board. The present members of the State Board of Agriculture are nearly all directly and closely identified with the state's agriculture. They are undoubtedly more capable of the right direction of college activities than any other agencies that may seek to assume the authority which is theirs by provision of the constitution, or that may be recommended for the job.

Michigan farmers should interest themselves in seeing that members who understand their problems are kept on this job, and should support them in maintaining the authority in the direction of college activities which the people of the state have given them by constitutional provision.

## Water Supply for the Stock

DOG days are near at hand. It is a period of the year when we are subject to dry weather and lots of heat. If there is one time during the year more than another, when it behooves us to look well to the water supply for the animals that time is now.

No farm animal can do its best without an adequate supply of good clean water. If it can be conveniently located and accessible at all times so much the better. Good live stock men have gone on record as saying, "Between long water and short grass, and short water and long grass, give us the former every time."

Michigan grazing lands and ranches are especially blessed as a general thing, with an unfailing supply of the purest water. It is doubtful if there is a more ideal grazing section anywhere than most of Michigan provides.

It is on the smaller farms, where the stock is kept in small droves and in small pastures that the water supply is apt to be neglected. Too much dependence should not be placed in surface ponds and waterholes that are apt to become befouled, polluted, or

dried up, and if a hand-pump must be resorted to, no mercy should be shown toward the pump handle.

Pastures that are watered by spring-fed streams or by unfailing springs that are properly walled up, are very satisfactory. Flowing wells whose supply of pure cool water can be led from the well house to separate tanks in the barn, the yards and the pastures, are ideal. The deep well with the windmill, or the gas, or electric power pump no doubt, comes next.

Whatever the source of supply it will be money and time well invested to see that it fails not at this particular season, the pressing demand from weeds in the corn, hay in the meadows, or the threshing machine to the contrary notwithstanding.

## This Age Too Shall Pass

WE are passing at the present time through an age of economics. If you will notice you will ascertain that everyone talks economics. Wages, hours of labor, efficiency, and economy are the main topics of conversation wherever you go. Everything is gauged by profit and loss. All things revolve around dollars and cents.

Three hundred years ago people never heard anything, so to speak, but religion. They were gorged with "predestination," or "transubstantiation," and their all-important study was the catechism, or the thirty-five articles of faith. All sorts of creeds and theories were taught as the only true faith, and all who believed differently were drowned.

Two hundred years before this religious period began an age of expression. It was during this time that people learned to write and to read books, to paint beautiful pictures, to express their ideals in sculpture. All the civilized world was filled with men and women whose sole aim in life was to add their mite to the sum total of knowledge and beauty and wisdom.

Science informs us, and history proves to us that nothing in this world is permanent. The beautiful age of expression and of high ideals, gave way to that of religious controversy,

including numerous wars and counter-wars, and extending even to the Holy Inquisition. In turn this age, when questions of religion stood out before everything else, gave way to the days of finance. These days are with us now, and we strike, steal, fight wars, and work ourselves into nervous prostration for a few extra dollars, more automobiles, oil fields, and greater material wealth.

This age, too, will pass, perhaps not in our day, although it may be the first signs of decline are already setting in. What will hold the center of the stage in the days that are to follow? Will it be such as to lend satisfaction to life and a continued advance in peaceful civilization, or will it see a degrading of humanity and be full of strife and discord. The actions of each one of us will help to determine which way the world will move.

## Vacashuns

THE folks says me and Sophie went on what you call a vacashun. After they says we did such a thing I wanted to find out what it was. Well, my old friend, Webster, the man what wrote about words, says a vacashun is a intermisshun. So I guess me and Sophie must a intermitted, whatever that is.

Well, anyhow, me and Sophie got through hayin' kinda early, so we thought we oughta do somethin', and that is what we did. We took the old Oughto and vacated up to the northern part of our grand and glorious state to see if we could find some Indians. We seen lots a places where



they ought to be but wasn't.

Nother thing, somebody says like this: Little drops a water, little grains a sand, make a mighty ocean and the most a Michigan. And I wanted to see if that was so. It sure was. The only thing was there was so many lakes I couldn't figure which one I wanted a fish in, so I didn't fish; I was just what you call prospectin'.

There's a saying that "variety is the spice of life." Well, if that is so they got a lot a spice up there, specially when it comes to roads. Anyhow, some a them made the old bus real hot. I was scart she might rupture herself when she was climbing paths what should a been for mules to climb only. Them was by-paths, not main roads. There was roads what was so good that you had a look around and see if you are goin' atall when your speed clock says forty mile.

The man what says vacashuns is rest, ain't got no idea of rest. There ain't no rest when you are drivin' the Oughto all day and you got somebody back a you drivin' you. And when it comes to stoppin', you're just startin' to work putting up your tent. We white folks should never camp, 'cause we don't know how. The Indians kin learn us all about it. For inst., they had their lady folks tendin' to the small detais of takin' the tent down, gettin' it to the next place, puttin' it up again, and for what you call recreashun, cookin' the meals, besides. While the squaw is doin' these things without squawkin', the man hisself is very busy makin' a smoke smudge with his pipe, protectin' his fair lady from mosquitoes so she kin do the other things in comfort.

Vacashuns is what you enjoy in anticipashun and what you rest up from when you get home. They is also a interesting' subject of conversashun to hand out to the home folks. Me and Sophie enjoyed ours before we went, when we were goin', and after we got home.

HY SYCKLE.

## Look Out! She's Liable to Bounce Out





## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

HERE are some hints which will save you labor if you will follow them when you have the threshing job to do. The letters below won for their writers the safety razors offered in the issue of July 7. The letters we are getting indicate that this Corner is getting to be a real help-one-another department. We thank you all for helping to make it so.

Sincerely,  
THE HANDY MAN.

### A HANDY GRAIN WAGON.

BEING short of help on the farm at threshing time, I found it necessary to make a large box, about four feet high for my wagon. The bottom of this box was slanting at about a forty-five degree angle from the end and the left side, leaving the lowest part in the center, in the right side of

of carrying the grain in bags, which needs at least three men.—Albert E. Kolk.

### THE SACKING METHOD.

FOR several years I have been using two flat racks fitted with side boards and end gates like a wagon box to take care of the grain at threshing time. When the set is made outside of a barn this plan saves a lot of lifting and requires less help, providing the bins are situated properly for quick unloading. My bins all face to a driveway and fill from the top. Remove from the bagger spout and use short spout. Run the grain in sacks, putting in one bushel of wheat or rye,

or one and one-half bushels of oats per sack. Set sacks in tiers. Do not tie. Make a "run" of about sixty bushels of wheat or rye, and ninety bushels of oats. One man to each wagon, and a boy to hold sacks will handle all the grain any machine will put out. Might say I do not sack any grain when drawing to market. Set wagon in front of bin, scoop direct into box. Twenty to thirty minutes will put on a load of ninety to one hundred bushels.—A. B. Young, Quincy, Mich.

### USES STOVE PIPE.

PUT a hole large enough in the granary wall to let the spout of the thresher go in, and high enough so the grain will run by itself. Put a few stove pipes on the end so it will go to the other end of the granary. As it fills up take a pipe off at a time. All you need is a shovel to keep the grain leveled off.—Henry J. Duffrin.

## Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

THIS time Henry writes his old Unk about roads, as they were and are now, and the complexities of the gas engine. He also has a parting shot at community betterment and co-operation. Private correspondence is always interesting to read, but Henry's is almost more than interesting.

Cherry Hill  
July 30, 1923.

DEAR UNCLE DAVID:

July has been a busy month, August will soon be here, and the grain is about all harvested. I been awful busy so couldn't get time to write you any but was awful glad that you took a little time to drop me a few lines. Say, Uncle, your letters help us a lot. Somehow in these modern days we clean lose touch with the age just gone by an a letter from someone who has lived in both sort of links the two together and takes the conceit out of a feller. For instance a feller an I were talkin' down at Farmers' Day just after the President talked an he said he was glad it looked like rain this mornin' or he wouldn't have come. Well, Uncle if it had looked like rain ten years ago he wouldn't have come at all for if it had rained the roads would have been impassible an there's the difference between the present age. There's so much difference between this time we're livin in now and that time that they ain't even alike. What's done it all? Well I guess the little ole tin lizzie has been responsible for it as much as any. Comin' to the College the other day the state road was fine all the way, but think of what the ole pike would have been a few years back if we had an ole soaker as we had the night before. You know in those days the Lord's rain an sunshine had more to do with our conduct than it has now. I'm afraid for that very reason we ain't got quite as much respect as a class of people, for the Source of all our Blessings cause we're too blamed self-reliant. The college president's speech was a hummer and some of us "thanked God and took a little more courage" when it was finished.

Speakin' of politics, aint we made a mess of it though. Maybe there aint nobody to blame for it but ourselves for seein' our faults, an that reminds me that we must be a lot like Hart Jenkins down on one of Jimmy Hooper's farms. Well Hart got him a gas engine an he ain't got much of a mechanical mind so he began to have trouble. Well he got clean disgusted tryin' to make it run so he wrote a letter to the company an brought it

up to Pete, (thats Pete Robertson I told you about, he's got some reputation as a scholar) for him to read an correct. Well Pete read the letter an told Hart it was all right just as it was. Pete showed it to me afterwards an he said he didn't have the heart to change it for he lowed as how the manufacturers of the engine had a sense of humor an he couldn't deny them the joy of reading Hart's original epistle. Well here's the way the letter runs. You can draw your own conclusions.

"Gents:

The gas engine you sent me stops when theres nothing the matter with it that's the trouble. It wouldn't be so bad if it stopped fore some reason and anybody knows there's reason enough for it to stop. An why cant it pick out some of them reasons fore stopping instead of stopping for no reason at all so that no one can find the reason. Because you cant find the reason can You when they aint no reason that's common sence aint it.

"I received the book which you sent me which is named What Makes The Gasoline Engine Go. I aint read it yet because what the use of reading it when I dont care what makes the gasoline engine go as long as it goes, which mine dont only occasionally when not particularly needed but when just experimenting or something. What I want to know is What Makes the Gasoline Engine Stop. If you got a book called that send me one, thats what I want to know particularly, what makes my gasoline engine stop when everything is o k and Nothing is the matter except that it must bee a rotten engine. Yours truly Hart Jenkins."

I'd say uncle that some of the arguments that the Congressmen have been giving as to why things havn't moved faster at Washington sound a good deal like Hart's reasoning about his gas engine.

Vera an I are both disappointed that you can't come for a visit this summer but maybe when the fall work is done you can feel more like getting away. We got some nice ducks growing up an they'll be about right by November. I ain't said a word about the Community Betterment Club but Uncle she's coming and I think before the summer is over we'll have some definite news to announce. Next time I write I'll tell you about our Cooperative Threshing Machine wat some of us got together an bought this year. We are all highly pleased with the scheme an gettin real service. So-long for this time.

Your Nephew  
HENRY O'HOPE.

### Money-Making Side Lines

THE other day one of our farmer friends suggested that the side lines on some farms paid out better than the main lines. But even if they do not, they often bring in money at a needed time.

Please tell us briefly about your most profitable side line. If it is unique, all the better, as long as it is profitable. The cost and profit figures will be interesting if you can give them.

To the writers of the five best letters we will send a modern safety razor, with six sharp blades. Please send your letters to The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before August 2.

the box. At this low part I have an eight-inch hole with a sliding stop.

The sacking elevator on the thresher delivers the grain into the box, then when I get to the granary I place a chute from the window to the wagon, open the slide and in goes the grain. One man does it all and with no hard work.—John A. O'Leaky.

### USING THE BLOWER.

HERE is my idea of handling grain. First thresh the grain right into a triple wagon box and scoop it into the granary and save all of that heavy carrying of it in sacks as most everybody does.

But the best way is to thresh the grain right into the wagon box. Then have a grain dump or a blower that can be run with a gas engine of about three and one-half to four horsepower. The dump can be run with a team also. This method of handling any kind of grain does away with so much hand-labor, and two or three men with two teams can handle all a thresher puts out and can put the grain right where you want it.—Reuben G. Leidig.

### THE BASEMENT BARN GRANARY.

WE thresh on the barn floor; we have a basement barn with the granary in the basement. We are having a big funnel made to fit the separator and silo filler pipes to lead them into the granary from the machine, so you see, all we need is the big funnel and silo filler pipes. I think this will be handier than the old way

## Sterilize as Dairy Authorities Recommend

B-K is absolutely dependable for sterilizing milking machines, separators, churns, pails and cans. It is clean, clear, leaves no odor—destroys germs that sour milk—not poisonous—economical. A couple of spoonfuls in a pail of water. Used by leading dairymen everywhere for all sterilizing. Powerful sterilizer solution 1 cent per gallon. Buy today and be prepared for warm weather. Write us for free booklet.

1 and 5 gal. jugs at dealers

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430 Dickinson St.  
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Visit Canada this summer—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near railways and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

### Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the country with a view to taking up land get an order from the nearest Canadian Government Agent for special rates on Canadian railroads. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

For full information, with free booklets and maps, write

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Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½ Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY Separator guaranteed a CLEAN separator. Lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 5½ shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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are known from coast to coast as the standard. Strong, reliable, speedy, trouble-proof, easy-running, with a successful record dating back over a quarter of a century. Backed by a Guarantee that means absolute satisfaction and protection.

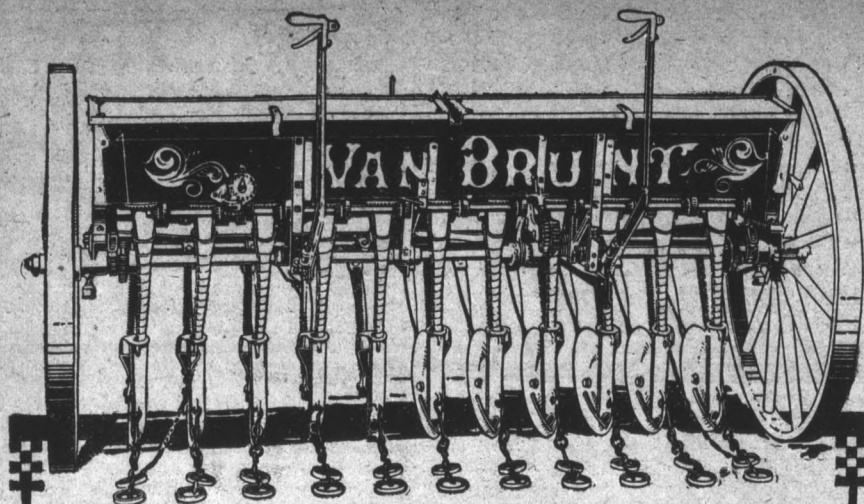
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Unbreakable knife wheel, center-shear cut, triple feed rollers, no vibration, "lifetime" channel steel frame, reversible shear bar, and other features are explained in the book. Send your name today.

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Fertility is put back into the soil at the same time seed is planted; the soil is disked; seed furrows made; seed and fertilizer dropped and covered at the desired depth—these are reasons why it pays to use the

John Deere

### Van Brunt Grain and Fertilizer Drill

**Van Brunt Drill Discs Pulverize** the soil and make good seed furrow because they are set at a slight angle. They run easily and properly because they are equipped with dust-proof, oil-tight bearings that are guaranteed to last.

**Plant Seed Properly.** The famous Van Brunt patented adjustable gate force-feed compels seed to flow from grain box in even, continuous streams; metal seed tubes and closed disc boot delivery protect seed until it reaches bottom of seed furrow. Easily adjusted to plant any small seed in any quantity per acre desired.

**Distribute Fertilizer Evenly.** Finger-type feeder wheels prevent choking up.

**Cover Both Seed and Fertilizer.** Tilting lever regulates depth of planting with relation to depth of disking. Not necessary to follow with a drag harrow.

**Van Brunt Fertilizer Grain Drills** are made in standard sizes and styles, and can be furnished with tractor hitch and grass-seeder attachment. Ask your John Deere dealer about these drills.

Valuable Book Free, describes these drills. Write today. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet VC-422.

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These are made for grocers, fruit growers, and roadside trade for tomatoes, peaches, plums, grapes, etc. They greatly increase sales and profits and supply a convenient measure. Prices are as follows, f.o.b. Lansing.

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1 qt. size	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$11.50
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3 qt. size	2.00	4.75	18.00

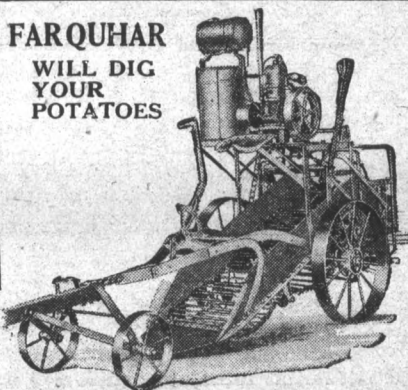
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**TRY** a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help you will need at harvest time. They bring rest with little cost, see rates on page 19 of this issue.

### FARQUHAR WILL DIG YOUR POTATOES



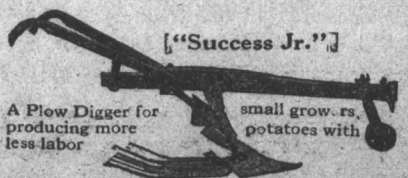
We have long studied the economical harvesting of potatoes, and now offer a Farquhar Digger suitable for every condition of soil.

The No. 1 Elevator Digger shown above is a general favorite built to stand the strain of hard continuous usage. Rigid tongue construction, and the choice of Cross Bottom or Riddle Bottom type of Elevator. It digs clean, and leaves the potatoes convenient for picking. Large No. 2 Elevator Digger for deep digging and bad conditions. Engine drive if desired.

Our "Success Jr." Plow Digger gets more potatoes in one trip over the row than a turn plow in three. Price so low it is within reach of the half acre grower.

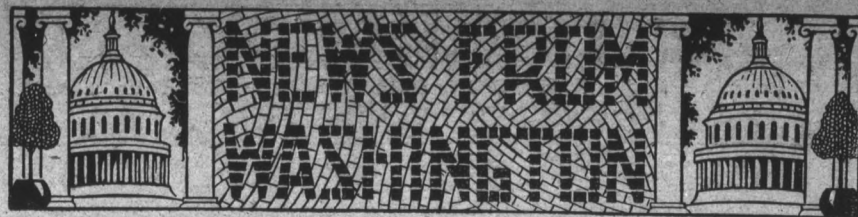
If you grow potatoes you can't afford to be without a Digger. Illustrated Catalogue explaining why that Digger should be a Farquhar mailed free on request. Write for copy today.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited  
Box 212 York, Pa.



A Plow Digger for producing more less labor

small growers potatoes with



### PROHIBITION IN SERIOUS SITUATION.

**A** S Senator Johnson is the successor of the late Senator Knute Nelson, a powerful and steadfast friend of prohibition, the uncertainty of Johnson on this subject, and the death or defeat of several other prominent advocates of the eighteenth amendment and its rigid enforcement, bring out the fact that a serious situation has developed in regard to prohibition legislation.

The defeat of Chairman Volstead, of the house judiciary committee, left this powerful committee under the direction of Representative George S. Graham, of Pennsylvania, who not only opposed the constitutional amendment itself, but prohibition enforcement legislation. The three ranking members of the committee have not shown any friendliness toward prohibition. Chairman Madden, of the appropriations committee is also an opponent of prohibition, and can exert a powerful influence in defeating appropriations that will ensure adequate enforcement.

With the make-up of the house committees opponents of the eighteenth amendment will have the advantage in the next congress, so far as committees are concerned, although in a minority in both branches of congress.

### WHEAT SITUATION HAZY.

**T**HE report of the committee of economists called by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to consider the foreign and domestic demand for farm products, particularly the wheat, corn and hog situation, in which it was stated that "the foreign demand for American foodstuffs during the coming marketing season will apparently not be as great as it was a year ago," has not helped the wheat market situation. The committee found a larger European food production and a declining purchasing power in Europe.

Middle west grain experts are insisting that there is no great surplus of wheat, and that prices are lower than are warranted by actual conditions, and farmers are being urged to hold their new crop off the market, not only by farm organization leaders but by bankers, buyers and the railroads. Meanwhile the department of agriculture is making an extensive survey of wheat belt conditions for the purpose of aiding farmers in the readjustment of their acreage. It is promised that a report of this investigation will be issued in time for the fall seeding.

### RUSSIA CONSTRUCTIVELY AT WORK.

**U**PON his return from an extended trip to Europe, Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, said he found the Russian government to be second in stability only to that of the United States. He also declared that Russia would soon be making inroads upon the grain markets of this country. Europe has good crops. Senator Brookhart says the Russian peasants have planted, contrary to the reports in the United States that they refused to plant. They have good crops and will have a large surplus.

### SUMMER HORT TOUR.

**T**HIS year the state fruit growers will make a 'three-days' tour of Kent, Muskegon and Ottawa counties.

This will include the inspection of a number of fruit farms on which different cultural methods are successfully carried out.

Here is the itinerary: August 7—Inspect Graham Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Lunch served by the society at the experiment station. At 1:30 p. m. inspect Quinlan orchard on West Leonard street, with three-year Duchess fertilizer experiment; 3:00 p. m., John DeVois' farm, West Leonard street; air-cooled storage and orchard of winter bananas; 3:45, Wild and Wilder orchard with ice-cooled storage, plum orchard and walnut grove; 5:00 p. m., Henry Smith's greenhouse and orchards. Night stop will be at Grand Rapids.

August 8—Assemble at Lincoln Park on West Bridge street; 9:00 a. m., H. J. Schaefer's apple and plum orchard and vineyards in Ottawa county; 10:30 a. m., F. R. Davis farm, Casnovia; at 11:15, John Fraleigh's apple orchard near Casnovia; chicken dinner in Casnovia, served by business men; Chas. Montgomery and David Blush farms, Kent City; 2:20 p. m., Roach Canning Company plant, Kent City; 3:15, Thomey Brothers' orchard, with observations on dusting; Henry Kraft & Son, Sparta, air-cooled storage and apple orchards; 5:30 p. m., J. P. Munson's vineyards and orchards near Grand Rapids. Night at Grand Rapids.

August 9—Assemble at Garfield Park at 8:00 a. m. Drive through greenhouse section; 9:30, Yonkers' farm and greenhouses, overhead irrigation; 10:00, J. R. Mathews' orchard, Lowell; 11:00, Gordon Frost's Spy orchard, near Mosley; 11:30, Howard Hall's orchard and George Biddle's farm, near Belding; dinner and low-topped Spy orchard at B. F. Hall's orchard near Ionia; 2:00 p. m., Luther Hall's high-topper spies near Ionia; 3:00 p. m., Oscar Braman's orchard near Muir. ...

### AGRICULTURAL NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

**A**CCORDING to J. O. Veatch, of the M. A. C. Soils Department, Michigan is about third in the United States in muck acreage. The total acreage in the country is about 15,000,000. Michigan has over 2,500,000 acres, or nearly a fifth of the entire acreage.

Because of the dry spring, hay is one crop which does not look as if it would suffer from over-production. The crop is extremely light in hay-consuming states, such as New England, New York and other eastern states. It is short and weedy in the southeastern states and in Michigan only a small part will grade No. 1, as help was scarce and much hay matured before it was cut.

The Upper Peninsula is heavy in the cheese business. It is estimated that fully a third of the cheese factories in the state are there. Last year they won all state prizes for cheese making. Some factories there are to start the manufacture of Swiss cheese which will be an innovation for Michigan.

The United States estimates of the bean crop for this year indicate that it has nearly half of the promised production. Of the total of 14,789,000 bushels Michigan shows a promise of having 6,719,000 bushels. Some think there may be a slight over-production of beans.



## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

### CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

Can a man legally run, be elected, and serve as supervisor after he has been elected representative in the legislature?—M. L. W.

There is nothing in the state constitution so far as known to the writer to prevent a member of the legislature being a candidate for election to the office of supervisor of the township. Section 6 of Article V of the state constitution has no application. The result of that provision is merely that when elected to the office of supervisor or his seat in the legislature becomes vacant, by mere reason of his election to the other office.—Rood.

### PERMANENT PASTURE.

Could you recommend a permanent mixture of sweet clover and orchard grass to be sown in corn about August 1? If so, in what proportions? Could I add anything to advantage, such as alsike clover?—L. D. H.

Under the conditions you mention, I would recommend the following mixture for permanent pasture:

Sweet clover, four to six pounds per acre; orchard grass, three to four pounds; Kentucky bluegrass, three to five pounds; red clover, three to five pounds; alsike, two to four pounds per acre.

If this mixture is sown in corn during August, the clovers are likely to winter-kill badly. Would recommend seeding the mixture with a small grain crop during the early spring.—C. R. Megee.

### TOMATO POINT ROT.

We have grown tomatoes every year for twelve years. Most of the tomatoes got black in the center and spoiled at ripening time. There were five varieties. Some we started, others we bought, some were planted in an old garden spot, others on a sandy soil next to the bean field. Those on the sand also looked as though they had been parboiled when they ripened. Last year was our first on this farm and it produced beans, corn, potatoes and melons, and all other garden truck. We have had success with tomatoes on sand, muck and gravelly soil other times. Can you tell how to prevent such a failure as last year's?—F. L. C.

I suppose the rot which you describe

is the blossom-end rot, or often called "point rot." This disease is of a physiological nature and there is very little control. It is caused by soil moisture, usually a deficiency. It is always more severe on a sandy type of soil, since this particular soil is less retentive of moisture than the heavier type. The application of sodium nitrate often reduces the amount of rot. On the other hand, manure often increases the amount of decay. This rot usually is more severe early in the season. It appears on the blossom end as a small spot, varying in size from a pin head to several inches in diameter. The fruit either decays entirely or is spoiled for marketing purposes.—E. P. L.

### DRAWING ALFALFA.

I have about four acres of alfalfa, sowed last June on heavy clay. The field was plowed early and dragged often before sowing. The seed was inoculated but the field not limed. The stand is all right but most of it is not over six inches high. Would it be advisable to drag it up good after the first cutting?—H. B. K.

A dry cold spring is pretty hard on new seeding alfalfa. The probability is that this is the big factor in your short growth. If we had warm rains early you would undoubtedly have been better pleased with the growth of your crop.

Heavy clay land usually contains sufficient lime to grow alfalfa successfully, though after two or three crops have been grown it is a good plan to apply lime, even on clay, for alfalfa is a gross feeder of lime.

The consensus of opinion is that after alfalfa has become fairly well established, and especially if June grass begins to come in, it pays well to dig it up (cultivate) with a spring-tooth harrow, or rather an alfalfa harrow. What you want is rather narrow-pointed teeth instead of worn, rounded, sharp teeth. The rounded sharp teeth will cut the crowns and injure the plant while the narrow pointed teeth will dodge around the crown with little or no injury to it.

It will be advisable to wait until you get a good soaking rain and see how that affects your crop before using any drastic measures.—L.

## NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

### THE U. P. ROUND-UP.

THE annual Upper Peninsula Farm-Round-up will be held at Chatham, Alger county, August 6-11, on the farm of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. Farmers who visit the round-up will see, among other things, thirty plots giving tests of various varieties of clover seed, and there are similar test plots of oats, alfalfa and potatoes. Business men as well as farmers attend these round-ups in large numbers.

### TAX EXEMPTION FOR NEW SETTLERS.

M. R. A. J. ERICKSON, of Negaunee, has called attention to an act of the Michigan legislature of 1913, which exempts from taxation for five years, land just being brought under cultivation by a new settler. He believes it is not generally understood that such provision exists. He points out that this has a direct bearing on the prob-

lem of taxing cut-over lands by encouraging settlement.

### ONTONAGON PICNIC.

THE Ontonagon Valley Farmers' Association held their annual picnic on June 29 and it is estimated that some five hundred attended. There was a tug-of-war which lined up farmers from several townships against each other, and there was a program of talks that was found to be very helpful. A Wisconsin county agent told Ontonagon farmers how to handle red clay soils like those of the Ontonagon Valley, and Mr. A. W. Sanborn, of Ashland, described the "Ashland plan" of financing the dairy industry. The importance of cleaning threshing machines after each threshing in order to avoid spreading weed-seeds from farm to farm was stressed by another speaker, with the importance of fencing manure piles in order to keep cattle from them, thus avoiding contagious abortion.



**The Meat of the Wheat**

STARCH is the "meat" of the wheat berry. It is the great energy-producing element of the grain. But, in order to do you any good, it must be thoroughly digested, and it is right here that such a food as Grape-Nuts renders special service.

Grape-Nuts, made from wheat and malted barley, supplies the meat of the wheat in most digestible form.

That is because in the making of Grape-Nuts a large proportion of the starch is converted into dextrins and maltose—forms into which all starch elements must be changed before they can be assimilated by the system.

Grape-Nuts not only digests easily, but also aids in the digestion of other foods.

Crisp, delicious Grape-Nuts with milk or cream is a complete food. It supplies the life-essential vitamin-B; also iron, phosphorus and other important mineral elements for nerve, tooth, bone and other body structure.

The daily use of Grape-Nuts is a form of health insurance which has demonstrated its value for more than 25 years.

## Grape-Nuts FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Your grocer has interesting details of our offer of over \$7500.00 for Grape-Nuts Recipes. Ask him about it; or write to Recipe Dept., Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

**Paint \$1.19 a Gallon**

This is a good barn paint, choice 5 colors—Red, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Maroon, Gray. Get Factory Prices on All Paints. House paint, choice 20 shades, \$2.08 gal. Better grade, choice 30 shades, gallon cans \$2.28, 5 gallon cans per gal. \$2.25. We pay the freight. Save money. Write today.

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**ALBION**

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only man power bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Covers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to

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Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

**COAL** Blue Ribbon Lump. Get our attractive carload prices. Farmer agents wanted Theo. Burt & Sons, Melrose, Ohio

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**PURE BRED FOX HOUNDS** all ages. Pups bred especially for Coon Skunk and Rabbits. W. E. LECHE, Holmesville, Ohio

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A soft paste which is thinned with pure linseed oil and turpentine to make white paint. Simply tint with colors-in-oil to make beautiful grays, creams and other durable colors. • Dries hard and glossy, wears well on all exposures and really gives the service you have the right to expect of good paint.

**Concentrated Paint**

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## COSTS LESS IN THE END

The new Goodyear Cord Tire with the beveled All-Weather Tread costs no more to buy than other good tires.

But, by reason of its special and exclusive features, it usually costs less in the end.

The new and improved rubber compound in its tread, for example, assures longer wear.

The beveled feature of this tread saves the carcass from vibration and strain.

The heavier sidewalls offer extreme resistance to curb and rut wear.

These and other advantages make this the best tire Goodyear has ever made—a tire of maximum mileage, traction, freedom from trouble, and economy.

You can buy your size from your Goodyear Service Station Dealer, who will help you get from your tires all the mileage built into them at the factory.

*Wherever you are, on highway or boulevard, look for the signature of the clinging, long-wearing Goodyear All-Weather Tread*

Made in all sizes for passenger cars and trucks

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## FRANCISCO FARM NOTES BY P. POPE

**W**E have had another fine rain. They manage to come this year just when we get a nice lot of hay down. They are fine, indeed, for the corn and the beets and they have helped the oats and the barley to set heavy heads. Somehow they do seem to interfere seriously with the regular order of things in the haymaking, however.

By putting the hay into windrows with the side delivery rake just as soon as it is dry enough to rake well, we succeed in getting by with a minimum of damage. One rain will not prevent making a very good quality of hay, if it is allowed to dry and cure out in the windrows. We do not like to do much tedding or turning of the windrows to hasten the drying process. There are times, of course, when it is advisable, but usually it is done at the cost of quality rather than improving it.

Haymaking is not a bad job if the weather is favorable, as one of the neighbors expresses it, so when it rains we forget about the hay and go about some other work until the hay weather comes again. The windrows will bleach out on the outside but underneath they will cure out quite respectable in time, and the boys say what is time to the weather.

### Cultivating Beets Often.

The beet cultivator is starting over the field again, for the fourth time. It will leave the ground in ideal condition, covering the surface with a loose soil mulch that will help to keep the moisture from going off too rapidly into the air. It will also put an end to many little weeds that do persist in growing where they are not wanted.

The beet workers are ready with sharp hoes to get the few stray weeds that have survived the blocking and the previous cultivations. It has been somewhat of a struggle to see that the weeds did not get the chance the beets should have had, but the weeds have at last given up and the beets are having things their own way. They

are making the most of their opportunity and apparently trying to see how soon they can hide the ground.

### Tractor in the Corn.

I hear the hum of the motor now as Bob backs the tractor out of the shed and starts for the corn field. It is hooked up to the two-row cultivator and Bob calls it his gasoline hoe. He likens it to Al Acres' "Tin Henry." It really does a very high-grade work, and does it rapidly, but it requires a few careful adjustments and a careful man to handle it. It will not learn to follow the row or turn at the ends, it has no brains. You have to guide it.

When the hay is ready to haul it moves to the barn, cultivator and all, and does the lifting of the big sling loads into the mow. It does this work very easily and on a moment's notice is ready for the corn field again. A great supplement to some good horses, but not all satisfaction without them.

### Neatness and Order.

Over across the road my big brother Ed is doing some good work. He just purchased the farm this spring, a square quarter-section. It is a good piece of land and quite well equipped with buildings, but for twenty years and more it has not been well cared for. Some of the land is somewhat run down, most of the fields are rather foul, the fence rows cluttered up and the buildings neglected. Brother Ed is a good farmer and a neat workman, and not long will confusion reign and things be out of order around him.

He has been handicapped by shortage of help like the rest of us, and some things go slowly, but already there are new roofs on all the buildings, a new porch on the house, new doors on both the barns and a general straightening up is evident. In due time fresh paint will do its prominent part, and the place will take on an appearance of neatness and order that it has not known for years. It is this neatness and order that goes far toward making the community a delightful place to drive through, and to live in.

## Opinions & Comments From Michigan Farmer Readers

### NOT ENTIRELY CONVINCED.

**M**Y neighbors are nearly all selling their hogs down to unusually small numbers. The present low price has brought them to the conclusion that there is no longer money in raising this class of stock. Many of them have decided to give more attention to sheep.

I am not convinced of the prudence of this course. I still have faith in the old sow, and am going to hold on for some time yet.

The wise economists who have scared the whole country into a bearish attitude on pork should remember that in years gone by the American people have in a single year increased pork consumption sufficient to take all our surplus this season. The present low price is almost certain to stimulate consumption. I would like the views of other farmers on the present situation.—R. Rasmussen, Ionia County.

### CUTS CULTIVATING COSTS.

**W**AS interested in Mr. Pope's cultivator. Four years ago we had ninety acres of sugar beets, help was scarce, and it cost a lot to cultivate

with horses. We arranged a cultivator on our tractor which steers by the tractor's front wheels. One man operates it very easily, both steering and lifting. The knife bar is in three sections and is flexible, thus conforming to unevenness, such as dead furrows. Knives or teeth can be adjusted quickly, to any width rows. We now use it in corn, beans, onions and cabbage with success. Cultivating costs have been reduced from fifty to seventy-five per cent, according to kind of crops.—Charles Merriman, Deckerville, Mich.

### THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

**T**HE other day a city friend went to a farmers' picnic with me. He enjoyed himself a lot and said to me that he did not think there was the big difference between the farmer and city man there used to be. I told him that I thought the auto and modern merchandising helped to equalize things in some ways, but I thought there still was a difference. In the country we have plenty of wholesomeness and hard times, while in the city they have lots of money and vice. So take your choice.—Fred Wilson, Kalamazoo County.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Thirteen girls represented the thirteen original states at a Fourth of July celebration given by the Sesqui-Centennial exhibition.



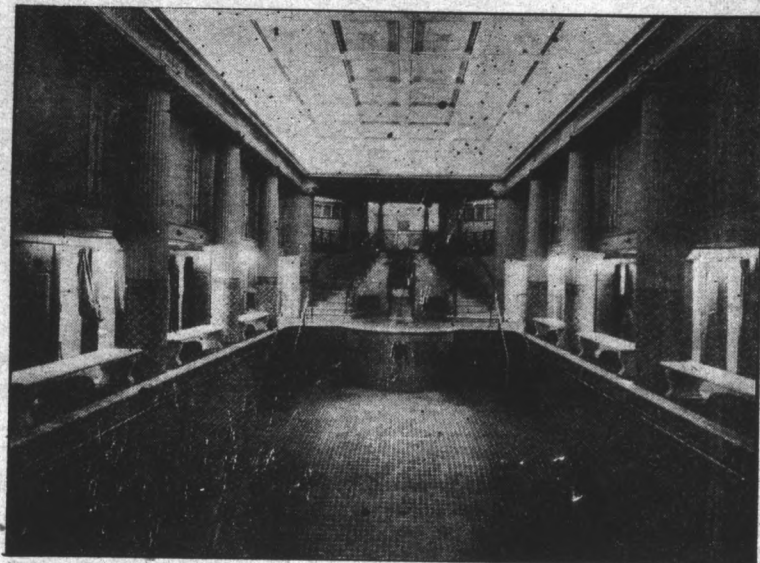
Violet McDougal, recently appointed Poet Laureate of Oklahoma, is one of six in United States.



Miss Anna Stewers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., started for Schenectady in a taxi cab with 19 infants on a quest for fresh air and sunshine.



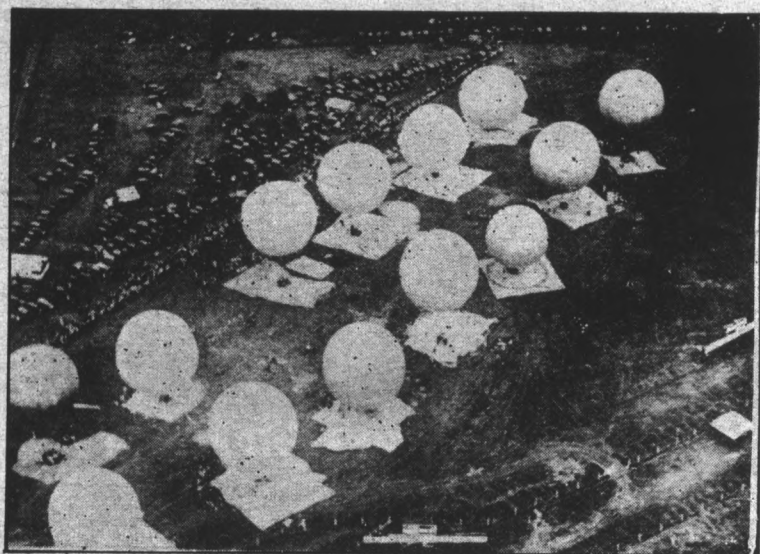
To get closer to farming conditions, President Harding, when on his way to Alaska, took a day off to operate a tractor with binder attachments in one of our large western grain fields.



The luxurious swimming pool of the S. S. Leviathan where guests may partake of refreshing athletic pleasures while in mid-ocean, is only one of the splendid features of the boat.



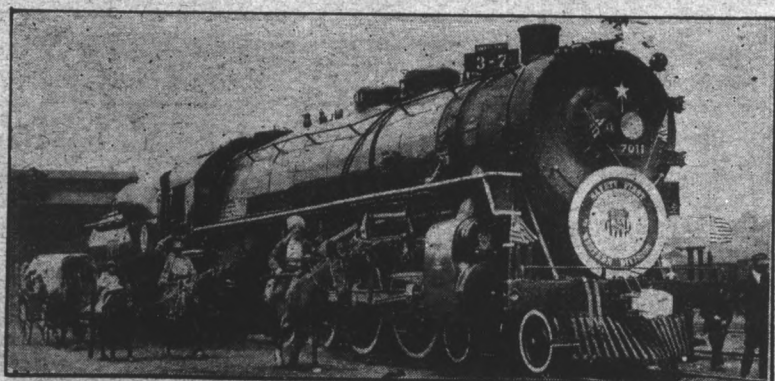
The annual Osteopaths' convention at New York City revealed many new devices for health.



A spectacular air view of the balloon race which was sponsored by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce in which two of the contestants lost their lives.



General Gouraud, with five wound stripes, is enthusiastically welcomed to the United States.



Science has made the way easier, as shown in the contrast of the two types of travel, the days of '49 as against the huge Union Pacific Railroad passenger locomotive.



The main street of Shelby, Montana, took on a holiday atmosphere as cow-boys and Indians paraded through the principal thoroughfare to the scene of the big fight.





THE three horses relaxed, with heads lowered, grateful for this rest, but Dora was too excited to stand still. With head erect, ears pricked she called to her old mate with a call that shook the whole of her weary body. White-black raised his head at the first call, looked at the four horses, sniffed somewhat like a dog and then with all his strength, replied. Hardly had he finished when Dora, exerting herself to the limit of her strength, called again. White-black started forward as he replied this time but the impatient man in the buggy, flaring up with righteous wrath, cruelly jerked the lines. White-black raised his head in pain and moved back a step. He called again but he did not attempt to go to her any more. His head lowered like that of the horses beside Dora, an expression of utter helplessness came over his white face. Dora, too, dropped her head with the full realization of the futility of trying in any way to overcome the hold man had upon them.

The plowman left the buggy side where he had been standing, conversing with the visitor, and walked back toward his plow a few feet, then stopped, and continued the conversation.

"Then I can depend upon you?" said the man in the buggy.

"Oh, I'll unhook right away," replied the other, taking out his watch, "and I'll be there by supper time. I'll start just as soon as I feed the horses and get a bite myself."

"All right!" said the stranger, striking White-black a blow with the whip that sent him forward at a bound.

Dora called after him. From the distance, even as he was running away at top speed, White-black called back, helplessly. Dora tried hard to keep her eyes on the shrinking buggy and the two white ears that protruded above it, but her eyes were hemmed in by the blinders and she found it difficult. She was obliged to raise her head over the mane of the little bay mare. Forgetting for the moment the man at the plow, she rested her head upon the bay mare's neck and called and called again.

THERE was a sudden order to move and Dora started off, expecting to pull with all her might upon the traces. She was most agreeably surprised to find that they had been unhooked and all the way to the house, stirred by emotions which she had no other way of expressing, she pulled ahead of the others, eager to get to the farmyard as if she expected to be released there so that she could go back to the world and the life for which she longed with old fervor again.

Dora was unharnessed and taken to her stall in the barn. The little bay mare was released in the corral, while the two big horses with their harness on were put into the stall next to Dora and all were fed. In an hour the farmer was ready to depart. He came into the barn and took the two horses out, and soon after, Dora heard the wagon rumbling away.

During the last few weeks, through-

As soon as Dora got outdoors she looked for signs of White-black. When the boy jumped to the saddle she started away to the south, but with an angry pull of the reins he turned her to the west. In spite of the fact that she had been working to the limit of her strength, in spite of the pain in her muscles and limbs, she leaped away like a racer, and in spite of the fact that she was already going at her

frightened and were running away, "You can't go too fast to suit me!"

Before Dora, as she sped, loomed an exceedingly large badger hole, the freshly dug, yellow earth piled high to one side. She was used to badger holes and had long ago learned to cunningly avoid them, no matter how suddenly one appeared in her vision. But despite his tactics the boy was surprised by Dora's unusually nervous behavior. He was not at all sure that she wasn't really trying to run away. In spite of his fear, he could not allow himself to dispense with his bullying proclivities, and as she neared the hole he turned her head sideways and once more plied the spurs without reserve.

Where she would have, without any difficulty, avoided it on her own account, his turning her head drove her upon the mound of earth. Her leg slipped on the loose, newly-dug earth and went down the hole and as the boy attempted to leap from the saddle he was thrown forward six feet from her head, landing with a thud and a shriek.

He was not badly hurt, but he was so badly scared that he yelled like a frightened baby. When he got to his feet there was an expression of murderous intent on his face and he stretched his arms forward as he started for her as if he meant to beat the life out of her when he got hold of her. But he did not get hold of her. She had been frightened, too, and had stood looking at him, unable to decide what to do; but when she saw those hands, she reared high into the air in an effort to prevent his seizing the reins. This time he backed away afraid of the hoofs that rose threateningly before him. She turned with a gracefully defiant toss of her head and bounded away as fast as the dragging reins would allow her to go. She could hear his frantic threatening cries, but that voice had lost its power. Her chance had come at last!

By his futile cries she could tell how far she was leaving him behind her. She dared not stop to look back even when she heard his cries no more. The reins trailing on the ground impeded her flight and she felt as if he were but a short distance behind her and would soon reach her. In her mad race for freedom she kept stepping on the reins and every step tore her lips and battered her palate; but not for a moment did this actually halt her. She endured the pain like one who was aware of the fact that the goal was worth it, till all that was left of the reins dangled a few inches from her muzzle.

(Continued on page 85).

## DOWN ON THE FARM

By Guy Gardner

Down on the farm there is good fresh air,  
Room to breathe it and lots to spare.  
Far from the turmoil of the town;  
Out where Nature wears a crown.  
That's just the place where life's worth living.  
Folks seem to revel just to be giving,  
All that will make your joy complete,  
They're men and women good to meet.

Out in the woods there are shady nooks.  
All sorts of flowers and inviting brooks.  
That's where the frivolous give way to plain,  
And a man feels like himself again.  
During the time when the trees are in bloom,  
Each lung-full of air suggests different perfume.  
On your back in the shade of them, that's the place,  
With the blossoms tumbling down in your face.

Out where the Sun is in love with the the Sod,  
And all things respond to Nature's God.  
That is where; beneath clear open skies,  
You will find good health, that cherished prize.  
Oh, there are other sights that are fair to see,  
And they boast of their's in each city.  
But they can't compare or hold the charm,  
That you'll find in living down on the farm.

out the endless hours of wearing toil, Dora had yearned for the stall; but now as she stood there, fresh from the unexpected meeting with her lifelong companion, the enclosure of the barn was as harassing as the slavery of harness, and without knowing why she did it, realizing fully that White-black was far out of hearing, she called and called like a broken-hearted mother from whom her foal had been taken.

Her calling was suddenly answered by the loud voice of the boy, who dashed into the barn and began quickly to saddle her. He tightened the cinch, as he always did, till Dora protested, and then put into her mouth the rider's bit with its cruel bend. So, too, he put on the wire-net nose basket and fastened it so high that the wire-net pressed against her lips.

greatest speed, the idiotic boy, as was his habit, kept applying the spurs. On the trail along the wire fences she merely tossed her head with displeasure at every dig, but when they reached the end of the fences and he turned her diagonally across the trackless plains, the sight of the open, unobstructed prairie helped her to make her show of resentment plainer.

BUT the stupid boy not only failed to perceive that he might have been wrong, he resented what struck him as a challenge to his authority. He meant to show her that he was master. He jerked the reins back with all his might and dug the spurs into her sides.

"Go ahead!" he cried when she fled across the plains as if she had been

AL ACRES—For Sale:—Several Slightly Used Ladders. Apply Al Acres

By Frank R. Lee.





# The Tax Collection

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

SO many farmers love the very thought of taxes that the writer of the weekly sermon thought it would be well to discourse briefly on a man whose specialty was collecting taxes. We are confronted on every side by people who complain bitterly of their taxes, and hence it is with considerable interest that we note the fact that one of the twelve disciples was county treasurer, or something like that. And this man became one of the best known figures of the New Testament, for he was writer of the gospel of Matthew. The pen with which he had written down figures so often, was used to write the facts concerning the Life of Lives.

It is very significant that Matthew was chosen for membership in the band of twelve, for he must have been intensely disliked, at least at first. He was a Jew, and yet he was in the employ of the Roman government, and collected taxes from his fellow countrymen to pay over to the hated conquerors. When Germany was occupying Belgium, suppose that some Belgian had been engaged by the Germans to collect taxes from his fellow Belgians, to support the German armies! It probably was not quite as intense as that, in the time of Matthew, but it was not far from it. Then add to this the fact that in this same band of apostles was a "red," a bolshevist, Simon the Cananean. He believed in forcing the Romans out of Palestine by armed force, and his political party was military, organized to fight at the drop of the hat. Having Matthew and Simon together was like seeing Senator Lodge and Victor Berger at the same council table, except the contrast in the first case was greater.

THE surprising fact about it was, that the great Master held all these antagonistic characters together in a band of brotherhood. They did not always agree, we know that. And that is well. When everyone agrees with everyone else things get intolerably dull. They all agreed on one fact, that they wanted to be with Christ, and that was enough. St. Paul wrote about the ideal society where "there shall be neither Greek nor Jew, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ is all and in all." That was the force, or spirit, that held the Twelve together.

Someone has divided the life of Matthew into four periods, thus: Matthew the Publican (tax collector); Matthew the Christian; Matthew the Evangelist and Matthew the Writer. Where did Christ discover this man? At Capernaum. Capernaum was a big town on the shores of the Lake of Galilee. It was a commercial center, filled with hustling merchants. Here Christ performed some of his most noted cures, and here he spoke some of his greatest sayings. Matthew has grouped a number of these parables in the thirteenth chapter of his book. What was it that turned this government official from his work and changed him into a follower of Him who had not where to lay his head? Perhaps it was one of those very remarks which he has recorded with such fidelity, such as: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God"; or "Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves

treasures in heaven." Something got down into the innermost secrets of his heart and moved him.

DUSKIN says that if he had to spend the remainder of his life in a desert place, he would take Matthew's gospel with him. Whether Matthew was changed suddenly or not, we do not know. He may have seen and heard Christ several times before he heard that commanding, "Come after me," which he obeyed so literally. Doctor Alexander White, of Edinburgh, says of Matthew that when he "rose up and left all and followed the Lord, the only things he took with him out of his old occupation were his pen and ink." Early in the second century Papias of Hierapolis wrote of Matthew: "Matthew put together and wrote down the Divine sayings in the Hebrew language, and each man interpreted them as he was able." From the Hebrew this book was translated into Greek, and in the Greek it has come down to us unchanged. And, of course, from the Greek translations have been made into hundreds of language and dialects. It has been well said that because of what he wrote St. Matthew has been one of the chief benefactors of the human race.

We know nothing of this man's life after Christ's time. Tradition has dealt with his name, but we know nothing for certain. After doing his great work he disappears from sight. A quotation from Scotch Thomas Carlyle is to the point: "Oh, thou who art able to write a book, which once in the two centuries or oftener there is a man gifted to do, envy not him whom they name city-builder, and inexpressibly pity him whom they name conqueror or city-burner! Thou, too, art a conqueror and victor; but of the true sort, namely, over the Devil. Thou, too, has built what will outlast all marble and metal, and be a wonder-bringing city of the mind.

SUPPOSE we glance at a few of the sayings of Christ which are to be found in the first gospel. "A good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things; and an evil man out of the evil treasure bringeth forth evil things." Such a statement is the equal of volumes. How it sums us all up as in a word: When a man does a bad deed it is because he is bad. Badness comes from badness. Like produces like. Of course, we don't say that. We are too politic, too polite, perhaps. It is well to have truth expressed as it really is, and Matthew quotes Christ with power, on such things. Or take that exquisite list of parables in the thirteenth chapter, each one beginning, "The kingdom of heaven is like—" It is like a man that sowed good seed in his field; like a grain of mustard seed; like leaven, which a woman hid in three measures of meal; like unto treasure hid in a field; like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls; like a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind, which, when it was full; they drew to shore, and sat down and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away." Or, read that fearful twenty-fifth chapter. It thunders at conscience like cannon at a city—"weeping and gnashing of teeth"—"outer darkness"—"everlasting punishment"—"life eternal;" who can read such words and not be moved?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 29.

SUBJECT:—Matthew the Publican. Matt. 9:9 to 13; Luke 5:27 to 32. GOLDEN TEXT:—I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners.



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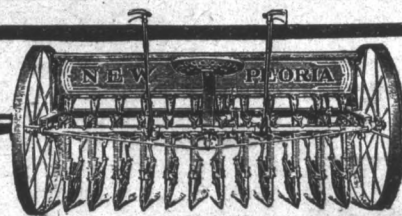


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# Woman's Interests



## Home Canned Corn Is Good Eating

*Fill Your Larder with this Tempting Vegetable to Vary Cold Weather Diet*

**T**HE Red Man set an illustrious example when he ate green corn.

It is an enticing dish for which the majority awaits patiently or otherwise until it is ready to be served or until the first little white blisters appear. Those who await "otherwise" sometimes indulge in satisfying their early season appetites for this vegetable by purchasing the first ears that

and should be canned immediately after five minutes, and only small quantities should be blanched and dipped at one time.

### Corn, Tomatoes and String Beans

This makes a very tasty vegetable dish. Use one part corn, one part string beans, and three parts tomatoes. Blanch and cold dip corn as for canning, and cut from cob. Cut string

Process forty minutes under fifteen pounds steam pressure.

Just creamed corn makes a delightful vegetable dish, but the following recipes give added variety to its use.

### Corn Fritters.

One cup of corn

Half pint milk,

Half pint flour.

One teaspoon baking powder

Two eggs

Salt and pepper.

Add milk, eggs and seasoning to corn, and after mixing add flour sifted with baking powder. Beat thoroughly and fold in beaten egg whites, fry in deep fat, and serve with syrup.

### Escalloped Corn.

One and one-half cups corn

Half pint bread crumbs

Half pint milk.

One tablespoon butter

Salt and pepper.

Put a layer of corn in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, then a layer of bread crumbs, seasoning, and then another layer of corn, and so continue until the dish is full. Pour milk over all, put the butter in pieces over the top, sprinkle with bread crumbs, and bake twenty minutes in hot oven.

boiling water and salt. Let stand over night. Drain in the morning and cover with vinegar. Add cloves, cinnamon, brown sugar. Let just come to a boil and seal in sterilized fruit jars.—Mrs. W. K.

### Mustard Pickles.

One quart small green tomatoes

One quart small cucumbers

One quart small onions

One quart cauliflower.

Put these in brine and let stand over night. Then scald in the brine until tender.

### Dressing.

Two quarts vinegar

One cup flour

One cup sugar

Six tablespoons mustard

Two tablespoons tumeric, wet with vinegar.

Put pickles into this mixture and can.—Mrs. B. O. S.

### Spice Pickles.

Wash cucumbers clean and place in crock. Make a strong hot brine and pour over pickles while hot. Cover and let stand for twenty-four hours. Then pour off brine and put pickles in cans with layers of mixed spices between. I then heat vinegar to boiling point and sweeten to taste with saccharine and pour over the pickles and seal. Pickles will be found very crisp and good after two years.—Mrs. M. M.

### JUST A FEW HINTS.

**U**SE a small whisk broom to brush the silks from green corn.

Add a few drops of turpentine to the water when scrubbing floors and wood work to give the rooms a fresh "pinney" smell.

A waste paper basket for kitchen, living-room or sewing-room can be made of a tall, slat peach basket, covered with burlap, cretonne or wall paper to match paper on the walls.

Rub the cork of the glue bottle with vaseline and it will never stick.

## Cleaning Materials Handy

**O**N a shelf or in a cupboard near the sink many housewives keep materials for cleaning the silver and scouring powders for steel knives. Much less of the latter is used if stainless steel is gradually purchased to replace the old knives that discolor so badly. If aluminum cooking utensils are used, steel wool of the finest quality should have a place among these supplies. With a neutral soap, aluminum can be polished in short order. A cloth woven with threads of cotton and thin cooper wire works like "magic" in cleaning pots and pans. A brush of fine wire bristles will also dislodge the most persistent burned-on food. A putty knife, or a many-sided piece of enamel or steel will get into many odd corners.

Many dish towels are out-of-date with the woman who uses her dish drainer for drying her dishes. These may be purchased in many shapes and sizes to suit individual conditions. A round one used to fit the dish pan, so that the water from rinsing may be saved, is often of most value to the woman without running water. Others are square or rectangular to fit sinks or drain boards, and have various shaped wires to hold the dishes on edge, and without touching each other too closely. The dishes are stacked in the wire rack, boiling water is poured over them. The heat of the dishes will dry themselves and they will look bright and shining. Some women find that spreading a towel over the top or setting the drainer in a warm place, as on the back of the stove, prevents the streaking of dishes by hard water.

A high stool to sit on while working, kept under the sink when not in use, helps in avoiding that tired feeling. Many steps are saved when the dish cupboard is at the left of the sink and drain board, so the dishes may be put

away without walking back and forth. If this cupboard is also next to the dining-room door, in the wall between the kitchen and dining-room, the dishes can be most easily placed on the dining table.—M. Rogers, M. A. C.

### OLD STANDBY PICKLE RECIPES.

#### Sweet Cucumber Pickles.

One peck small cucumbers

Two cups salt

Vinegar

One ounce of cloves

One ounce of stick cinnamon

Two pounds brown sugar.

Wash cucumbers well, cover with



After Blanching Cut the Corn from the Cob with a Thin-bladed Knife.

appear on the market. And what a disappointment it is when, with taste all set for a nice juicy ear of green corn, we bite into white kernels only to find them doughy and tasteless.

It may not be "elegant" to eat green corn from the cob, but it is the only way to get its full flavor and natural enjoyment. Our sympathy goes out to those with "store teeth" who must give up this pleasure.

We regret that Mother Nature permits us to feast on this delicious fresh vegetable but four to six weeks each year. But it is our privilege to have the next best down the line—home-canned corn.

### To Can Corn.

Select tender juicy corn before it reaches the starchy stage, and do not let it stand after picking, but can as quickly as possible. Blanch in boiling water from one to five minutes, according to the size of the kernels, and dip quickly into cold water. Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp thin-bladed knife and do not scrape.

The best results are obtained when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the jars. A good proportion to use is half as much, by weight, of water as of corn. Put the corn into a kettle, add boiling water to cover, and one teaspoon of salt and two teaspoons of sugar to each quart of corn. Allow all to come to boiling point and pack in hot sterilized jars to within three-quarters of an inch of



Pack Firmly in the Jars.

top, being sure that the water covers the corn. Adjust rubbers, screw top into position and take one turn back. Process under ten pounds of steam for seventy-five minutes, or three hours in hot water bath.

If your corn "flat-soured" last year, that is, had a sour taste and yet looked as if it were keeping in good condition, your trouble may have been due to the corn selected. It should be just between the milk and dough stage



(Use this department to help solve your Household Problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan).

### CAUSES OF HOLLOW AND FLOATING PICKLES.

What makes some of my pickles hollow? Some of the pickles float and some do not.—Mrs. H. D.

Hollow pickles sometimes occur during process of curing. They are generally believed to result from faulty development or nutrition of the cucumber, although they may be caused by two long a time intervening between gathering and brining. This period should not exceed eight hours.

Hollow pickles frequently become floaters as a result of the formation of gas within the pickle. When hard water is used in making brine, it sometimes contains so much calcium salts

that it interferes with the normal curing of pickles. The presence of too much iron may cause the pickles to blacken.

### TO MAKE MALTED MILK.

Could you send me a recipe for making malted milk such as you can get at the soda fountain in large cities? Can soda crackers be made at home, and how are they made?—Miss E. B.

One can purchase the powder for making malted milk at the average grocery store. Complete directions for making it come with the powder.

I know of no good recipe for making soda crackers at home, but perhaps some of our readers will send us a recipe. They are not very practical to be made at home, as they can be purchased so cheap in quantities through the grocery store.



## Doing It the Easy Way

**D**OWN on the farm, whether it is warm or not, things have to keep moving. When the "dog days" come I play my work to do it as easily as possible. Why churn cream and then reduce it to a liquid for cooking? I substitute cream for butter in every possible recipe. I use cream when baking beans, and believe a real farmer's cook book should use cream instead of butter.

For myself and little girls I have one-piece dresses as they iron so much easier. These are made with kimona sleeves and simply but prettily trimmed.

I never iron towels, sheets or pillow cases in the summer, and fold down as many clothes as possible without ironing.

Corn cobs and chips were put in old gunny and grain sacks last spring and stored for summer use. They make a hot fire quickly, and are very handy on hot days.

A new ice box saves me many trips to the cellar, but I believe the best short-cut in all my work is a running water system similar to the one described on this page of the July 7 issue.

The Red Cross nurse taught me to use rectangular instead of triangular fold for baby diapers. I usually fold several at a time and roll them up ready to unroll and use.—First Prize Letter, Mrs. S. C., Ithaca, Michigan.

The remaining prizes were won by Mrs. R. B., Daggett, Mich.; Mrs. F. C.,

Ravenna, Mich., Mrs. M. C., Laingsburg, Mich., and Mrs. C. D., Traverse City, Mich., respectively. Their letters will appear later.

### RINSE COTTAGE CHEESE.

**H**ERE is my way of making cottage cheese. Sour the milk long enough to have the whey show around the edges and on top of milk when pressing on it. Put on the stove in a flat-bottomed kettle (I use an aluminum dish pan) and heat gradually and stir occasionally until it is uncomfortably hot for your hand down under the curd. Don't break curds more than can be helped. Remove from stove and pour through a colander and shake gently to remove all whey.

Put the cheese back in a dish pan and cover with fresh cold water, stirring in quickly a scant teaspoon of soda. Pour through the colander again and rinse cheese once more in fresh water, being careful to get the soda washed out. Drain and mix with salt, pepper and cream to suit individual tastes. We like sugar in our cheese.

I can make my cheese in time for dinner after I put the potatoes on to boil. Have sold this excellent cheese for a good price when I had the spare milk. A rosy cheese, I believe, comes from milk not sour enough or not stirring as it is heating.—Mrs. W. G. B.

Remove grass stains by saturating and rubbing with corn syrup before laundering in the usual way.



### GOITER IN MICHIGAN.

**G**OITER is a subject that is always of unusual interest to readers of the Michigan Farmer, because many live in a territory getting a water supply from the lake regions that is deficient in iodine. It has been demonstrated that in localities in which iodine content of the water is low the incidence of goiter is high.

In certain parts of Michigan and Ohio where goiter is rather common, experiments have been made by giving a preparation of iodine to such of the school children as were willing to take it with a view to preventing goiter. These tests have served to show that goiter may be prevented by any plan that will supply to the body a sufficient amount of iodine to allow the thyroid gland to function normally.

Just how much iodine may be necessary is a rather delicate subject. In the schools of Akron, Ohio, two grams of sodium iodide were given to each girl undergoing the test, and the dose was repeated spring and fall; the results were very satisfactory.

Switzerland is notorious for its cases of goiter. Following the experiments in Ohio, the school authorities of Zurich, Switzerland, began to give iodine to the children of their schools. They gave five milligrams of iodine per week to each child, also with very good results. Some work along this line is now being done in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and at several places in Indiana and West Virginia.

It is suggested by the Indiana State Board of Health, in their monthly bulletin for June, 1923, that each child be given, once a week, a tablet containing ten milligrams of iodine, combined with chocolate in order to make a pleasant tasting preparation. This would only be used in districts in which goiter is common, and the ob-

ject would not be to cure, but to prevent the appearance of goiter.

The substance of the whole matter is that goiter is due to a deficiency of iodine in drinking water, and may be prevented by a very small dose of iodine in some form, just enough to supply the deficiency.

### NASAL CATARRH AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Is there any danger of nasal catarrh going to the lungs?—X. Y.

It is quite possible for a nasal catarrh to spread to the lower respiratory passages. A simple catarrh should yield readily to a few weeks' treatment. If it does not it is not safe to shut one's eyes to the possibility of tuberculosis.

### LIVE IN THE OPEN.

Mrs. T. E. P.—I think your physician is right as to the futility of medical treatment. A chronic cough that does not pull down the general health finds its best treatment in living an outdoor life, taking good food and much rest, and avoiding such exposure as might produce fresh cold.

### BUNIONS.

Could you tell me what to do for a bunion that has just got started? Has bothered me about four weeks.—M. K.

At this stage of the trouble a bunion should be curable. The most important thing is to thoroughly rest the joint until all inflammation is gone, applying hot fomentations if necessary, and then be extremely careful to avoid any footwear that can cause the least constriction. It is well to protect the joint with a bunion reducer such as may be bought at any good shoe store.

THE SIGN  
For Your  
OF QUALITY  
Protection



## A Satisfying Dinner

Bread too often is taken for granted. One expects bread to be good. But a dinner never satisfies if the bread is not good to eat.

Breads baked with Lily White Flour are delicious. You notice the difference the minute you bite into a luscious roll or a biscuit or well-buttered slice of bread. Lily White breads have that honest-to-goodness-smack-your-lips flavor, the kind that satisfies and makes you ask for more.

And, too, Lily White is easy to bake with. Try it. You will be surprised with your baking success.

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"



### A GOOD RECIPE FOR RAISED BISCUITS

Scald 1 pt. milk, or milk and water. Add 2 teaspoons butter or lard, 2 teaspoons sugar and 1 teaspoon salt. When lukewarm add 1/2 yeast cake dissolved in 1/2 cup water. Add Lily White flour to make a soft batter. Mix well; add flour to make a dough. Knead. Let rise until it is double in size. Knead again and shape. Let rise 1 1/2 hours. Bake in a quick oven 20 minutes.

### OUR GUARANTEE

We Guarantee you will like Lily White Flour, "the flour the best cooks use" better than any flour you ever used for every requirement of home baking.

If for any reason whatsoever you do not, your dealer will refund the purchase price. He is so instructed.

Order Lily White from your Grocer.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN  
"Millers for Sixty Years"

## Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

No. 3613—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4397—Dressing Sack and Cap. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 32-inch material for the sack and 5/8-yard for the cap. Price 12c.

No. 4387—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4000—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4404—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size

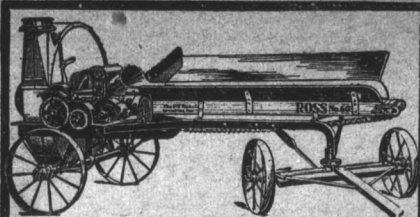
requires 4 1/4 yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards. Price 12c.

No. 4259—Ladies' House or Apron Frock. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards. A medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 32-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4242—Child's Play Suit. Cut in five sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4396—Ladies' Blouse. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2 1/4 yards of 32-inch material. Price 12c.





BEFORE you decide on any Ensilage Cutter—at any price—write for full information regarding sturdy, low-speed, smooth-running

### ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTERS.

The Ross stands right up to the work. No matter how heavy the corn, it runs smoothly, steadily, cutting every piece quick and clean—saving all the rich juices. No mashing. No chewing. No shredding. The Ross is a real cutter.

Find out about the Ross boiler plate steel blower and cutting apparatus—ball-bearing end thrust—positive knife adjustment. Write at once for catalog—prices—full information.

**E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER AND SILO CO.**

Dept. 214 Springfield Ohio  
Successors to The E. W. Ross Co., Est. 1850

## The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct \$21.75 JUST THE THING for SHOCK or SILO CUTTING



Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks, doesn't pull like other cutters. Absolutely no danger.

Cuts Four to Seven Acres a day with one man and one horse. Here is what one farmer says:

WORKS IN ANY KIND OF CORN IN ANY SOIL. Gentlemen:—The Corn Harvester worked fine in medium corn on sandy land. Although I am an old man 65 years old, I cared for ten cows and cut 150 shocks a day. I recommend your machine for work in any kind of corn in any soil. Yours truly, Silas Shallenbarger, Colon, Mich.

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Send for booklet and circulars telling all about this labor-saving machine; also testimonials of many users.  
**LOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
Dept. 36 Lincoln, Illinois

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We Will Buy Your Full Time 6 Days per Week 52 Weeks Each Year  
If you can devote your entire time to our sales work

## We Have an Attractive Opening for You

One that will enable you to build a permanent profitable business for yourself. You need not have had sales experience in order to handle our work. Your own car and a willingness to devote at least eight hours per day of honest efforts is all we ask.

Fill in and send the coupon below. It involves no obligations and we will advise you of our sales plan that will enable you to have a permanent business of your own.

**E. A. SHEARER,**  
**MICHIGAN FARMER**  
Desk C. 1632 Lafayette Blvd.  
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Gentlemen:—

Please tell me of your sales plan that will enable me to build a permanent business of my own.

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P. O.....  
R. F. D. or Street.....  
State.....  
County.....



# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



## The Champions' Conference

The County Winners Get Together at M. A. C.

By the Silent Observer

THOSE who have "done and won" in Boys' and Girls' Club work this year, had a read get-together meeting at the Agricultural College from July 9 to 13.

The conference started with a get-acquainted party at the armory on the evening of the ninth, at which all were introduced and some of their accomplishments told. Following this the boys went to the hand-ball court of the Gym where each was assigned cots on which he was to "wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams." The girls had their reposing quarters in Abbott Hall, the Vedder House and other places where competent leaders enforced the ten o'clock rule.

Now, we do not know how the girls acted (I suppose they were little angels) but over in the Gym there were no pleasant dreams the first two nights. Most of the time was spent in pillow fights and other bedroom stunts. About the third night things quieted down some, especially after the distinguished janitor gave the authoritative silence command. From then on, sleep came at intervals. It seems that the cots were all tuned up before the conference, for they were all very musical when it came to, squeaking, and as there were over eighty cots some were on the squeaking job all night.

Every day between eight and nine o'clock, the crowd got together in Room 109 to have a rousing singing and yelling conference under the leadership of Mr. R. A. Turner, State Club Leader. Following that came the "class period" during which boys and girls were given valuable instruction along the lines of their club activities. On Tuesday the girls spent the hours in music appreciation. Miss Freyhofer traced the history of the music of the Christian church, giving examples on the piano and phonograph, while the boys were busy making tie racks under the direction of Mr. Krental.

On Wednesday the girls were instructed in cooking by Miss Wilder, specializing in frozen desserts, really not cooking at all. However, about a hundred girls learned how to make milk sherbet, which I would liked to have sampled. After that Mr. Conger told the girls about the domestic birds which are friends of the farmer.

While the girls were thus busy, Mr. Pearson took the boys into the dairy barns and showed them some prize-winning cattle. They were also shown some interesting feeding experiments on cattle and pigs. From there they went to the dairy building and were explained the methods of handling milk, making ice cream and cheese, as well as the use of the Babcock tester.

On Thursday, the girls made sachet bags out of ribbon under the direction of Miss Viva Osborn while the boys were shown some fine beef cattle, hogs and horses by Mr. George Brown.

Every day from eleven to twelve the boys and girls got together to practice parliamentary work and club organization under the guidance of Mr. Pearson. Then came dinner time, which meant that the Woman's Building was the center of attraction. For some reason or other that building seemed

to draw the boys and girls right to it three times a day.

During the afternoon of the first day, Miss Robb showed the girls how to make California poppies and gave valuable instruction in other art work while Mr. Conger told the boys about the farmer's friends, the birds. The rest of the afternoon was spent in playing and swimming.

On Wednesday came the real treat for many. There was a circus in town, a real three ring affair where so many things were going on at once that you



What Edna Thurman, of Fair Haven, Thinks Uncle Frank Looks Like.

could hardly see any of them. After being cautioned to take along no more money than necessary, to have correct change for tickets, and to stay together, they went, were accorded the courtesy of a private entrance, saw a dandy show, and came home without a mishap.

On Friday afternoon, two girls from



Dear Uncle Frank:

I thank you a thousand times for my Merry Circle button. I live on a sixty-acre farm. I milk one cow night and morning. As we have five to milk it takes quite a while to milk. I often ride horseback, which is one of my greatest sports.

I am receiving very interesting letters from Catherine Lewis. I would be very much pleased to receive letters from some of my other cousins. Mary Krantz, M. C., Climax, Mich.

Am glad you like your Merry Circle button. You must get plenty of exercise, with milking and riding horseback.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here comes another new niece who would like to join your Merry Circle. My sister and I are doing the work at home and Mama and Papa are living in the city. I do not like the city well enough to leave the farm for it.

I have been planting potatoes all this week and I am not through yet.

Uncle Frank, please excuse this writing as I am sitting under two big trees, a Juneberry and an oak, and the wind blows my paper.

My eyes are pretty good. I was

Branch county gave a clothing demonstration, and later on both boys and girls engaged in a track meet which was spiritedly contested. After the meet, there was a baseball game between the club leaders and the boys. I don't know the result but I can bet the boys won.

And the nights—well, first was that get-acquainted party, and on Tuesday was the picnic which was a picnic. We were all to go out to the Pinetum to have hot dogs, watermelon and lemonade. The weather man must have had a grudge against this picnic, for the last three years he has turned on the water and this time he did the same stunt. However, this year he waited until we all got to the Pinetum and then turned it on full force. After we got damp, but not wet, we went back in autos, often filling the old Hanks to double their capacity. Then we went to the stock pavilion to have our hot dogs, etc. That must have been too dry, for the democratic president of the college, himself, was wetting down the sawdust therein when we arrived.

The stunt night on Wednesday was great. About fifteen counties put on some real funny stuff, and incidentally we learned about everything, from washing babies to operating for cancers and conducting funerals. Then came the club movies, which depicted the experience of a boy champion in club work.

The last night was given over to a banquet which was a mental feast as well as a feed. And the last day was given to a trip to the State Capitol, and saying adieus by over 225 boys and girls, of which two-thirds were girls.

In closing, I want to say to those who were not at this conference, that it would pay to work hard, real hard, to become a county club champion if the only reward was the privilege of coming to this annual round-up. I know this from what I saw and from what many of the boys and girls told me. It is really worth while.

blind for four years but I can see pretty good now.

Well, I will close and come again after I have won a card and button. So, good-bye, with love to Uncle Frank and cousins. Mildred Mason, Wheeler, Mich., R. 2.

I am glad you are sticking to the farm. I am also glad, very glad, that your eyesight is improving. Be careful of it, for it is a precious thing to have.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my Merry Circle button and membership card some time ago. I thank you very much for them. I think the name Merry Circle means so much. Work to Win would be the best motto for a club that has such a good name.

I think we ought to have a dream contest, and tell the funniest dream we ever had, don't you, Uncle Frank? Maybe you don't dream. But I do. Another Merry Circler, Edith Newell, Hart, Mich., R. 1.

Thanks for your dream suggestion. I am not much on dreaming as I spend all my time sleeping.



## The Work and Winners

IT looked like quite a few young folks worked to win this time. Apparently, they seem to like to make words out of words. And it is a surprising lot of words one can make out of a few letters when he sits right down and gets busy. The winners of the first prizes got fifty-six actual

### Song Contest

SOME time ago a Merry Circle suggested that we ought to have a Merry Circle song and suggested that we have a contest in order to get a good one. Several weeks ago, I mentioned this in these columns, so undoubtedly many of you have songs ready and waiting for this contest. Please write your song to the tune of some standard popular air, such as Yankee Doodle, and make it about the Merry Circle. Two or three stanzas and a chorus will make a song of suitable length. The usual prizes will be given for the ten best songs.

Please send your song to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before August 3.

words. Most of us would not think one could get that many.

I am getting a dandy lot of letters, with all kinds of good suggestions in them. I am going to make use of many of them and we may discuss them a bit in these columns later on.

So many have mentioned in their letters that they would like other boys and girls to write them. Quite a few have already developed a correspondence which has resulted in a wholesome friendship. Just what I am to

do with the space available to help others in establishing a friendly correspondence is keeping me thinking. I have a stunt in mind, however, which I may use later on.

Each week, quite a few ask me how they can join the Merry Circle. Others send in drawings and little stories, hoping to get a Merry Circle card and button in return. But the only way the card and button can be obtained is by answering the contests, and if you get a Read-and-Win correct or send in a good paper in the other contests, you will become an M. C.

By the way, I am glad that so many are using the M. C. after their names. Of course, only those who have become Merry Circle members are entitled to do so. But it almost seems like putting an M. D. or other degree after your name, doesn't it?

### THE LUCKY TEN.

HERE are the winners of the Work-to-Win Contest, and the number of correct words they made out of the letters in the three words, Work-to-Win. Where the number of words were the same the prizes were awarded in order of neatness.

#### Pencil Boxes.

Thelma Cory, Litchfield, Mich.—56.  
Geneva Whitlock, Portland, Mich.—56.

#### Clutch Pencils.

Bertelle Wilson, Belleville, Mich.—56.  
Violet Kimball, Reed City, Mich.—55.  
Lucille Stuckey, Redford, Mich., R. 2—55.

#### Maps.

Ora Meads, Milan, Mich., R. 1—55.  
Frances Briggs, Reed City, Mich., R. 4—55.  
Aileen McDonald, Crosswell, Mich.—54.  
Helen R. Dick, Ionia, Mich.—54.  
Ruth McShea, Rosebush, Mich., R. 2—54.

## State Poultrymen Organize

To Put Industry on More Efficient Basis

ON Thursday, July 12, about seventy-five poultrymen from various parts of the state got together at the college for the purpose of forming a state poultry association. The poultrymen were welcomed by Acting President R. S. Shaw, who told of the conditions of poultry affairs at the college when he first came there. About all he found was a couple of empty poultry houses with no money available to make use of them. After strenuous endeavor on his part the legislature allowed \$1,000 for poultry work. As to the future of the poultry activities at the college, Mr. Shaw expressed the willingness to increase them in accordance with the demand. He suggested that the poultry enthusiasts throughout the state make known the things they wished done at the college.

In the absence of C. L. Brody, manager of the State Farm Bureau, and Mr. Hale Tennant, head of the market department of M. A. C., Mr. Alex. MacVittie, of the farm bureau, gave a very interesting talk. He said the first essential was to get together and then work together in the best possible way. Regardless of how good an organization was formed, one should expect mistakes. But patience and co-operation on the part of the members would certainly make an organization successful.

The purposes of the organization were discussed by J. Alfred Hanna, who said there was great need for a state organization of poultrymen, as at present the producer of poor eggs determine the market for all eggs.

There is no distinction in grades when eggs are marketed in the general way. The main purpose of the state organization would be to see that the men who produce quality stuff got a fair return for his endeavors.

Many others expressed themselves favorable to such an organization, but some doubted the advisability of putting the organizing on a commodity basis at present.

In the afternoon the visitors made an inspection of the college poultry plant and then listened to Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Graham gave some very interesting facts on the care and feeding of poultry. He said the chief quality that young poultry needed was spinctrum, which probably is another word for pep. When they lacked that the feeding of tomato juice usually brought "them on their feet again." The rest of the afternoon was spent visiting the state game farm at Mason.

In the evening over a hundred attended the banquet, at which Dr. Heasley, of Grand Rapids, was toastmaster. The outstanding feature of that banquet was Professor Foreman's comparison of the value of the industry to the state to the small amount of money available at the college for experimental purposes. He felt that a \$50,000,000 industry was entitled to more than \$500 for experimental use. Other notables at the banquet were Thomas F. Rigg, president of the American Poultry Association, and D. E. Hale, poultry judge from Chicago.

(Continued on page 87).



## Sweetens the Swill

Hogs thrive on swill purified with a little RED SEAL Lye. Stops fermentation, destroys germs and makes healthy, sturdy animals. Wash out the trough and pen with a strong RED SEAL Lye solution at least once a week. Kills worm-eggs, lice and other vermin. Farmers and housewives find new uses every day. RED SEAL Lye is especially recommended for spraying trees when dormant, cleaning automobile transmission-cases, farm-machinery, drains, etc., softening water, and making soap.

Details in booklet, sent on request. Full directions in each can. Be sure and buy only the genuine RED SEAL Lye.

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**MILLER & GLEASON, Div. 2.** Olean, N. Y.

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## PULLETS

Now is your opportunity to buy laying and breeding stock for next season.

**8 Weeks Pullets**—White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. These Pullets are all grown from carefully built up laying flocks. They will lay this fall and winter.

**Yearling Hens**—White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. First-class selected hens, laying and breeding stock for next year.

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All stock is guaranteed to be satisfactory to you. Write to us for description and prices.

**STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION**  
Room 201 Chase Block, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES

win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs \$5; 50 \$8; 100 \$15 order from this ad. Some chicks H. H. JUMP, 175 Prospect Blvd., Jackson, Mich

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Best Paying, Heavy Laying, Purebred Strains. Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns—25, \$2.50; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$10.00; 500, \$45.00; 1000, \$90.00. Park's Strain Barred Rocks; S. C. Rhode Island Reds—25, \$3.00; 50, \$6.00; 100, \$12.00; 500, \$55.00; 1000, \$110.00. Good strong broiler chicks \$8.00 per 100. Place your order at once: avoid disappointment. Get your chicks when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed postpaid. Instructive catalogue free. Prices on mature stock, 8-12 weeks old pullets on request.

**Brummer Frederickson, Poultry Farm**  
Box 20 Holland, Mich.

## Whittaker's R. I. Reds

Hatch of July 11th \$14 per 100; \$7.50 per 50; \$4 per 25.  
Hatch of July 18th \$13 per 100; \$7 per 50; \$3.75 per 25.  
Grade "A" Chicks \$20 per 100; \$10.50 per 50; \$5.50 per 25. Prepaid by parcel post and safe delivery guaranteed. Here is your opportunity to improve your flock with Michigan's Best Reds at rock bottom prices. Order from this ad. and state whether you want Rose or Single comb. Do not delay as July 19th will be our last hatch this season.

**INTERLAKES FARMS**  
Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

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Order Now for Early Fall

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 organized flocks on free range on separate farms, where also our stock is raised.

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**Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up**  
Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting to \$15.00 per 100. We are listing 17 varieties of pure bred fowls; Chickens, Geese, Ducks & Guinea, also breeding stock. Send for prices and circular. Booking now for early delivery. **CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.**



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

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A fine Bull ready for light service, special terms if you wish. J. M. Williams, No. Adams, Mich.

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Yearling bull for sale. Fine individual. Dam making good record. Will take note in payment. M. HOMPE, Forest Hills Farms, R. 5, Grand Rapids

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Young bulls from A. B. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

For sale Registered Guernsey cows, May Rose Breed. ing also bull calves \$50 each. Registered A. R. dams. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

## WINNWOOD HERD

## Registered Holsteins

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

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

**Pure Bred Holsteins.** One and two years old freshening between Sept. and Jan. One 20 lb. 11 years old. Approved note accepted in payment. Geo. D. Clarke, Vassar, Mich.

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Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from America's foremost herds at prices that enable them under Earline Hereford Beef Plan to pay for themselves within a year to 18 months. Bulls including prize winners at the largest shows at practical prices. Herd headed by Straight Edge 118796, one of two sons of perfection. Fairfax out of a daughter of the Famous Disturber. T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, (Herefords since 1839), St. Clair, Mich.

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10 extra nice Repeater and Fairfax heifers from 14 to 20 months old for sale, also 10 cows.

## ALLEN BROS.

616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Our sire

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Whose 3 nearest dams  
average 802 lbs.

For sale a Bull calf of correct type and priced to sell.

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Ready for service bulls for sale from Register of Merit dams.

Herd sire: MAJESTY'S INTENSE 127191.

Herd on federal accredited list as tuberculosis free.

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H. W. Mumford, Owner, J. B. Andrews, Lessor.

**BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS**  
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**FOR SALE:** Jersey bulls ready for service. All cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd. SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

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**Milking Shorthorns.** Our herd consists mostly of daughters, daughters and granddaughters of General Clay, Glenside Dairy King & Glenside Bell Boy. Headed by a good son of Glenside Dairy King and out of Bessie Thorndale 3rd record 12759 lbs. Assisted by Fremont Roan Clay, a son of Glenside Roan Clay, the world's heaviest bull. Irvin Doan & Sons, Crosswell, Mich.

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and Big Type Poland Chinas. One 2 yr. old bred Heifer, \$200. Two choice yearlings, \$150, each. Three bulls, \$100, up. 3 boars, \$25 each. Lots of spring pig. of March farrow. P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

**Two Scotch Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**  
J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

## Richland Shorthorns

Special offer: Twelve Bulls from twelve to twenty four months old. Red, White, Roan. Good size, best of breeding from good milking dams. Priced for quick sale. Write for particulars.

## G. H. Prescott &amp; Sons,

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

## BIDWELL Shorthorns

Revolution Jr. 573938 heads accredited herd 28917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of exceptional merit, reasonably priced.

**BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.**

**Maplewood Milking Shorthorns** A few choice cows, also roan bull calf two months old. Harter & Easton, Jenison, Michigan.

**H**UON County Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. can supply your needs with high class individuals. Write for list to E. E. Twing, Bad Axe, Sec. Treas.

**Milking** Shorthorns priced reasonably. An accredited herd selected for beef and milk. Beland and Beland, Tecumseh, Michigan.

**FOR SALE** Registered Roan Durham cows and heifers. Write for particulars. W. O. Raymond, R. 1, Beaverton, Mich.

## HOGS

**Woodlawn Farm** Duroc Hogs meet present day requirements, length, size and quality. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices and fully guaranteed. Write your wants. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

## I AM OFFERING BRED SOWS

fall yearling and spring gilts, bred for March and April farrow, that are tops. Mated to O. C. K. Col. 2nd and Orion Giant Col. Write for price list. W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

## Is It Worth While?

A real boar pig sired by Woodford Sensation, Dams of Defender or Pathfinder breeding.

If so, We have them of Sept. farrow, not only showing extreme quality, but greater size than you will expect to find. Follow M 29 to

**Kope-Kon Farms, Coldwater, Mich.**

**D**UROC JERSEYS Spring pigs either sex of March April and May farrow, sired by three outstanding herd boars. If you want size type and quality combined some and see or write us. F. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich. R. 1

**Duroc-Jerseys** A few Pathfinder Gilts Bred to a good son of Foust's Top Col. E. D. Heydenberk, Wayland, Mich.

**Durocs,** April farrow \$12.50 reg. for a short time. Fall gilts \$20. to \$25. breeding quality. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Mich.

**DUROC JERSEYS AND DELAINE MERINOS.**  
CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

## ALL ABOARD FOR THE SWINE TOURS.

THIS is the season of the year when breeders of pure-bred swine like to visit each other. It is a good time for prospective breeders to visit well-known herds. Opportunity is being offered to do this to best advantage through various automobile tours, which are being sponsored and arranged by the extension department of the Agricultural College, the various county agricultural agents, and breed associations.

Tuscola county Duroc Jerseys will be inspected on a tour July 30. The Michigan Chester White breeders will travel the Thumb district on July 31, visiting prominent herds.

Poland-China fans will gather at the Feldkamp Farm, near Manchester the morning of August 1, and tour through

fat and the highest individual cow goes to Mr. C. E. Burke, of Dimondale. His nine pure-bred Holsteins averaged 10,095 pounds of milk, and 377.7 pounds of butter-fat. The production of his high individual was 13,522 pounds of milk and 459.4 pounds of butter-fat. This is a very remarkable record, as Mr. Burke only has been in the association for nine months.

Second high cow was a grade Guernsey owned by George O. Smith, of Charlotte, her record being 10,064 pounds of milk and 443.3 pounds of butter-fat. The highest producing cow in the association made a profit of \$197.96, while the lowest cow only made \$4.48 above feed cost.

The average production of the ten highest cows was 11,290 pounds of milk, and 428.1 pounds of fat; average production of the five lowest cows was 2504 pounds of milk, and 102.3 pounds



Durocs on Swardland Farms, Owned and Operated by Kinsel & Sons, of Lenawee County.

Lenawee, Hillsdale, Jackson, Eaton, Ionia and Gratiot counties, winding up on the evening of August 3 and feasting pot-luck with the Central Michigan Poland-China Breeders' Association, at the home of Glen Pompey near St. Louis.

Mr. C. G. McCahan, president of the Poland-China Breed Promotion Committee has promised to attend this tour, as well as several other high lights, and all interested hog men are cordially invited to be present.

Lenawee, Hillsdale and Branch county Duroc Jersey admirers are going to tour their respective counties on August 7-8-9, with a probable extension for another day.

R. J. Evans, secretary of the American Duroc Jersey Association, will ride in the vanguard and with the different county associations to back them up, a sure enough good time is promised.

Give the flivver a good thorough oiling, put on a hard spare tire, gas up, and get aboard. Bring along the family or the boys or the neighbors. You will all have a good time and it will pay big.

## COW-TESTING RESULTS IN EATON COUNTY.

THE South Eaton County Cow-testing Association has just completed its first year. During the year 388 cows were tested; 233 cows finished the year with an average production of 2,728 pounds of milk and 266.9 pounds of fat.

The average return for each dollar expended for feed was \$2.62, while the average cost per pound of butter-fat was 17.3c; 100 pounds of milk showed an average cost of 71c.

The honor of having the highest producing herd in both milk and butter-

fat; average production of the ten highest herds was 8,944 pounds of milk, and 338.9 pounds of fat; average production of the four lowest herds was 4,486 pounds of milk, and 170.3 pounds of fat.

Twenty-five cows gave over 10,000 pounds of milk; twenty gave below 4,000 pounds; fourteen gave over 400 pounds; sixty-four gave from 300 to 400 pounds; 100 gave from 200 to 300 pounds; fifty-five gave below 200 pounds.

Of 289 calves born during the year, 166 were males.

Thirteen members keep Holsteins, four keep Guernseys, two keep Jerseys, one has Ayrshires, and ten herds are of mixed breed.

All herds but one are headed by pure-bred sires.

Fourteen members use milking machines.

Fourteen cows sold for dairy purposes, twenty-five cows went to the block, and ten cows died.

The association has now started its second year with thirty members, most of the old members staying in for another year.—Hans E. Kardel, Tester.

## THE PIG CROP.

THE increase in spring pigs this year is due to increase in the corn belt and western states amounting to 5.8 per cent in the former and 17.9 per cent in the latter. All other groups show decreases.

While the increase this spring in number of pigs saved was less than one per cent for the United States, and less than six per cent for the corn belt states, the number of sows farrowing showed an increase of 3.9 per cent over last year for the United States, and eight per cent for the corn belt states.



## 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.

**Shy Breeder.**—I have a two-year-old sow which has farrowed three times. About six weeks ago I weaned her pigs, but she has failed to come in heat. Can I feed her anything to bring on heat? F. W. H., Battle Creek, Mich. —Give her Vetol three times a day, until she comes in heat.

**Dairy Question.**—I have well-grown two-year-old heifer, bred from good testing stock, but her test is low. Will she give a richer milk as she grows older? E. F., Hopkins, Mich.—I have much doubt about the quality of her milk ever changing and becoming much richer than it now is, but, of course, as she grows older she will give more milk.

**Irritation of Urinary Organs—Indigestion.**—I have received a great deal of benefit from the veterinary column and write to see if you can tell me the trouble with my cow. About a week ago she began to hump up and pass small quantities of water rather often. She remains down most of the time, nose moist, chews cud, does not strain, but she has gone almost dry. I am following instructions given me by our local veterinary, but he is undecided about her ailment. W. H., St. Charles, Mich.—She will be benefited by giving her sixty grain of doses of urotropin (Uritone—Parke, Davis & Co.), three times a day. Another remedy is acetate of potash. Change her feed, keep her bowels open.

**Lump Jaw.**—One of our cows has a swelling on right jaw which has discharged pus for a long time; if this ailment is incurable, would her flesh be fit for food? J. D., Eben Junction, Mich.—Unless tumor can be cut out and wound healed, she had better be destroyed. Neither her milk or flesh is fit for human food, unless she can be cured.

**Injured Leg.**—My five-year-old mare got tangled up in barbed wire, cutting hind leg, low down; the wounds are healed, but leg is quite thick and swollen. Can she be cured? F. M., Mt. Morris, Mich.—It is too early for the swelling to leave the injured parts. Dissolve quarter pound of acetate of lead, one ounce of alum, in one gallon of cold water and apply to thickened parts three or four times a day, and let her run in pasture lot. She will perhaps recover.

**Bone Spavin.**—I have a five-year-old mare with small hard bunch on inside and lower part of hock joint, which causes some lameness, but only when she starts. C. R. J., Snover, Mich.—Clip off hair and apply one part red iodide of mercury and six parts lard to bunch every few days. If you can give her absolute rest do so and she will make a more speedy recovery.

**Blotches on Neck and Shoulders.**—I have a mare eight years old; she has blotches on neck and shoulders. Can you tell the cause and give a remedy? J. W. Mc., West Branch, Mich.—A low grade of infection is perhaps causing this trouble. Dissolve one part of bichloride of mercury in 1,000 parts of water and wet sore parts three times a day. Don't forget to apply this same lotion to collar and sweat-pad, and besides, they should be kept clean. One part lysol and fifty parts water is another remedy for this ailment. Grass is the best feed.

**Balky Horse.**—I have a good mare, but she is inclined to have her own way too much, or otherwise called balky. Just bought her and nothing was said about her work; she will work sometimes all right, at other times is unwilling to do so. I have kicked it out of her twice, but would like to get a permanent remedy. C. J. M., Evart, Mich.—Before you purchased this mare she had a balky driver, or else you do not understand her disposition. Very often overloading, or idleness is the cause of discouraging a willing animal to pull a heavy load. A colt should never be required to pull heavy load, or more than can be hauled easily. Kindness and firmness on the part of driver is what is needed. Remove the cause, take time to ascertain why your mare refuses to pull, don't overload her. Does her harness fit? Plenty of slow exercise might steady her down. It is not humane to kick or punish her. Try placing a handful of sand in mouth, or a few drops of aconite on tongue. This will

attract her attention, then she may go all right. It is very important that she be paired with an animal of about the same energy; if so they start together and work more evenly. It is well spent time in teaching such a mare to pull a load. The driver must have patience and do some thinking.

### BEYOND ROPE AND FENCE

(Continued from page 78).

A mile farther west from the badger hole was a patch of woodland. When she reached it, Dora stopped for a second look back; but she did not see the boy. A hill, in between, obstructed her view. She felt somewhat freer not seeing him; but still she went as fast as she could go working her way through the woods. The branches of the trees caught in her saddle and made going very fast impossible. Twigs hooked in the ring of the bit outside of the basket and not only hurt her but frightened her because sometimes she had sensations of being seized by some man. But despite these pulls and digs and impediments, dodging branches as best she could, she came in half an hour to a large open space. Two or three miles beyond that she saw another patch of woods and headed straight for that. She got through this bit of woodland without much trouble and reaching another open space she followed the wall of trees in its irregular curve to the north.

**STILL** northward she fled, though the north had failed her. It was evening, when after a steady trot for twenty-five miles she came to the strip of forest that borders upon the Saskatchewan and there, coming upon a deer path which was familiar to her, she plunged into the shadows of the woods. She was too tired and still too weary of pursuit to think of food. Coming to a windfall where she had many a time successfully hidden in the days before her captivity, she lay down to rest.

She had been down but a short time when the prodding of the hard wooden stirrup upon which she was lying forced her to get up. Again and again she tried, but each time with the same result, and finally with the growing fever of a new and threatening fear, she gave up the attempt to rest and went instead for a drink of water at the river. When she reached the river's edge she stopped to stare across to the wilds beyond. There was a wish in her heart that she could find some way of getting across the moving water, but that wish was dulled by a vague realization of the fact that now, without her old followers, getting across would not be wholly satisfactory.

A great sad stillness brooded over the river, hanging over the silvery reflections of the skyline like a dome of mist that rested upon the dreary shadows of the trees and banks on each side. Confinement and toil had sickened Dora's love of the wilds, though memory sought to exalt it as of old, and the beauty of the wilderness, without her companions, was only desolation. A nameless longing in her heart and a complexity of fears she had never experienced before seized upon her like a disease. It was as if she expected a fatal blow from some hidden enemy that moved about her in every possible direction.

(Continued next week).

Scores of fruit stands are being erected on the various pike lines passing through fruit districts of the state. Many of these stands prove unprofitable, while many others bring excellent returns. One proprietor states that he netted five thousand dollars in sales last year. He sold cider in jugs and fruit in baskets from an eighth to a bushel in size. The tourists prefer goods from the stands because of their freshness.

# KEEP on the RIGHT ROAD

Save Time, Gasoline, Tires, Patience and Worry

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OFFICIAL

## Big Auto Trails MAP

Guide Your Travel in Michigan and the Cloverland District

It is drawn to the scale of ten miles to the inch and shows Michigan state trunk lines, Trail and Highway Markings, mileage between towns, and their population.

The map is provided with package cover and is neatly folded to a size of 7x4 inches, just the right size to fit the coat pocket. The service and convenience a guide of this kind offers cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

## Yours and You Save \$1.00

Fill in this \$1.00 cash saving certificate and mail to us with \$1.70 before July 25th. Your Michigan Farmer will be extended 2 years (104 issues) and the Big Auto Trails Map will be mailed you. The single year value of this offer would be \$2.70. Note the big saving.

Send today before the limited supply is gone.

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Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen:—In view of this \$1.00 Cash Saving Certificate and the \$1.70 enclosed please send me the Big Auto Trails Map and extend my subscription to Michigan Farmer to 2 years.

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### HOGS

Pure bred Duroc sows and gilts bred for August and September litters, also spring pigs. Now is the time to get in the hog business, not out. Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Mich.

**FOR SALE** A few Duroc Gilts bred to the best sire in Michigan.  
**CLARENCE B. CALKINS, Wayland, Mich.**

**Benjamin's BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE'S**  
Early maturing, prolific, heavy weight, prize winner kind from bloodlines of Champions and Grand Champions, now making big money for thousands. I have started more breeders on road to success than any living man. Let me help you. Easy to start. Costs little. **G. S. Benjamin R. F. D. 10, Portland, Mich.**

**CHESTER WHITES** WATCH our ad for fall bred sows and gilts.  
**WEBER BROS. 10 Mile Rd. West Royal Oak, Mich.**

**Boars—Chester Whites.** The big kind right. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cholera Immuned and guaranteed. Ship on approval or C. O. D. **Fred L. Bodimer, Reese, Mich.**

**Chester Whites** Gilts bred for fall, also recorded free. **Albert Dorr, Clinton, Mich.**

**O. I. C's and Chester Whites** Gilts sired by Mich. State Fair Gr. Champion 1921, and bred for March and April farrow to Mich. State Fair Jr. Champion 1922, the common sense type and price.

**ANDY ADAMS, Litchfield, Mich.**

**O. I. C's** Orders booked for late farrowed spring pigs at \$10 to \$12 each. Registered free. **C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.**

**O. I. C.** Spring pigs, single or in pairs. Price right. Satisfaction guaranteed. **E. C. Badgley, Jackson, Mich. R. F. D. 1.**

**O. I. C.** One last fall bear 10 last fall gilts bred. 100 this spring pigs, recorded free. 1/2 mile west of Depot. **Clitz's Phone, Otto B. Schulze, Nashville, Mich.**

**O. I. C.** March pigs, single or in pairs, also bred gilts for August farrow. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

**O. I. C's** One yearling boar and March pigs Young Brown Swiss bull. **Milo H. Peterson, Elmhurst Farm, Ionia, Mich. R. 2**

### Quality Poland Chinas

Sired by a good son of Orange Olanman. Now offering a few fall gilts and spring pigs of either sex.  
**S. S. BURRILL Reese, Mich.**

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

**Line Bred Liberators**  
By Revelation and Peter, The Great, boars. The last word in Poland China Breeding. Bred sows and spring pigs of either sex. Prices right. **Vaughan's Seed Farm, Ovid, Mich.**

### RADIO GIANT

Represents the world's largest strain of Poland China Hogs. Boars, Sows, Pigs at bargain prices from Mich. pioneer herd. We have bred them big for 30 years. We can furnish what you want.  
**JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.**

### L. T. P. C.

Choice Gilts \$25 to \$40. Boars \$30. Fall Pigs \$15. **HART AND CLINE, Address F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.**

**BOARS** READY for service, Spring boars at weaning time and gilts bred to (Ambition Again) for Sept. farrow. They are priced to sell, and shipped on approval. **Dorus Hover, Akron, Mich.**

**Large Type P. C. Largest in Mich.**  
A few fall pigs for sale. Sired by "The Wolverine" a grandson of "The Rainbow and Big Bob" the greatest yearling boar I ever owned has size combined with quality. Come and see the real kind.  
**W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.**

### Large Type P. C.

The Real Kind. A few of those big, smooth, stretchy, bred gilts for sale. Bred for March, April and May farrow. Priced right.  
**N. F. BORNOR, Parma, Mich.**

### Large Type Poland Chinas

For sale Fall Boars, Gilts bred or open. Herd headed by two Grand Champion boars.  
**A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.**

**B. T. P. C. Fall Sows, Big Bob and Peace and** a son of Alaska. **M. C. Mount, Mayville, Mich.**

**Large Strain P. C.** 2 nice gilts with pigs by side, also pigs at weaning time.  
**H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.**

**WALNUT ALLEY** Big Type Poland China Boar pigs ready for new homes. Give me a chance to tell you about them. **A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich.**

**One Maple Farm** L. T. P. C. Spring pigs ready. Also yr. boar. Write for description and prices. **F. R. Davis & Son, Belding, Mich.**

**Large Type P. C. Pigs** for sale. Registered Sunnyside Farm, Hillman, Mich.

**Hampshires** A few bred gilts left. Place your order now for your boar pig. Pairs not akin. 10th year.  
**JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, July 25.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red \$1.02; No. 2 mixed at \$1.02; No. 2 white \$1.02; No. 3 red 99c.

Chicago.—July 94½; September at 98½c; December \$1.01½@1.01¾.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.02@1.03½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 96c; No. 3, 95c; No. 4, 93c.

Chicago.—July 87½@87¾c; September 77½c; December 65½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 47c; No. 3, 45½c; No. 4, 44c.

Chicago.—July 41½; September at 35½c; December 37¼c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.10 per cwt.

Chicago.—Choice \$6.25; red kidneys at \$7.50.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.50@6.75; red kidneys \$7.50@7.75.

### Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 69c.

Chicago.—July at 64c; September at 66c; December 69½c.

Toledo.—Cash 67½c.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 70c; feeding 66c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$10; alsike \$9; timothy \$3.30.

### Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$18.50@19; standard and light mixed at \$18@18.50; No. 2 timothy at \$16.50@17.50; No. 1 clover \$14@15; No. 1 clover mixed \$15@16; rye straw \$11@11.50; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@11.

### Feeds.

Bran \$30; standard middlings \$34; fine do \$36.50@37; cracked corn at \$41.50@42; coarse cornmeal at \$40@40.50; chop \$35@35.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

### Fruit.

Apples.—Illinois, Transparents at \$1.50; Duchess \$1.25 per bushel.

Cherries.—Michigan, 16-qt. cases at \$2.50@2.75.

Berries.—Blackberries at \$2@2.25 per 16-qt case; gooseberries at \$2.50; black raspberries 16-qt case at \$2.25; red raspberries at \$2@2.50 per 24-qt case blueberries, cultivated at \$3.50; general run \$2.50@3.

## WHEAT

Wheat prices dropped to a new low level early last week, but a small rally has occurred since. The market exhibits some signs that the end of the long decline is near at hand, but no force likely to cause a pronounced advance at an early date is yet in evidence. Producers are reluctant to sell at prevailing prices and enough storing as a result of the new intermediate credit and warehousing acts has occurred to affect the movement from the southwest materially. World wheat crop prospects are slightly less rosy. Damage from black rust in the northwest appears larger than in the average year and parts of North Dakota are too dry. The Canadian crop looks better than at this time last year, but black rust has appeared and harvest is distant enough to allow considerable injury. Germany, Poland and Russia have had unfavorable weather.

## CORN

Primary receipts of corn are holding up fairly well for this time of year. Since the visible supply practically disappeared in the interval from March 1 to the end of June, current arrivals must be large enough to satisfy the commercial demand, and unless the demand subsides prices must continue high enough to attract the amount needed from the country. The corn crop has been making rapid growth in most sections, with both warm weather and ample moisture in its favor. Since July and early August constitute the critical period of growth, prospects now are for a larger crop than indicated by the government's returns of three weeks ago.

## OATS

Harvest of the new oats crop is under way in the middle west and primary receipts are increasing. Prices remain close to the low point of the season but are resistant to further decline. In view of the probable continued scarcity of corn, oats prices should average substantially higher during the next twelve months.

## SEEDS

Both timothy and clover seed prices have been relatively stable during the last two weeks. The government's estimate on the condition of the clover hay crop was a supporting factor in clover seed and numerous unofficial reports point to a light yield. The alsike crop promises to be fairly large.

## HAY

Receipts of hay in most markets are light and are largely of poor quality. Demand is fair and markets are mostly firm with slight advances on the better grades.

## FEEDS

Prices of wheat feeds and cottonseed meal advanced slightly last week. Interior demand is generally slow, however. Shipments of bran from the northwestern milling points have increased and flour mills appear to be expanding their output. Offerings of new crop cottonseed meal continue large but even at discounts of \$3 to \$5 per ton under spot prices, buyers are not disposed to stock up. Corn feeds and linseed meal are practically unchanged.

## BUTTER

Butter prices remained practically unchanged last week. Receipts were fairly constant and seldom burdensome. Quality was quite irregular and the supply of top scores was not large enough to satisfy the demand. This was a factor in maintaining prices on these scores and of effecting a satisfactory clearance of the real undergrades. Production reports show a small decrease in the make, although weather and pasture conditions are excellent for a heavy production of butter. Storing of butter is going on freely with accumulations at the four leading markets rapidly catching up with those of last year.

Prices on fresh butter for 92-score were: Chicago 38c; New York 39c; Boston 39c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sold for 35½@36½c.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Heavy accumulations weakened the egg market early last week but prices recovered on the moderately active demand which resulted and appear to be on a firm basis. Higher prices would probably check the movement into storage and release stocks from warehouses, as happened in the advance a

week ago. Receipts thus far in July have been slightly in excess of last year but additions to storage stocks are slackening, indicating a considerably larger movement into consuming channels.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 21½@22c; dirties 19@19½c; checks 19c; fresh firsts 22½@22¾c; ordinary firsts 20½@21c. Live poultry, hens 17@21c; broilers 28@31c; springers 36c; roosters 14c; ducks at 20@23c; geese 14c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 24@25c. Live poultry, broilers 38c; heavy hens 25@26c; light hens 18@22c; roosters 15c; geese 26c; ducks 27@28c.

## POTATOES

Potato prices continued to decline last week. Carlot shipments are considerably lighter than at this time last year but are practically up to normal when compared with previous years. In addition the supply of home-grown potatoes in the northern states is increasing so that the market for shipped-in potatoes is narrower than a month or two ago. Irish Cobblers are quoted at \$4.50@5.75 per barrel and Kansas Early Ohios at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds on midwestern consuming markets.

## APPLES

The movement of new crop apples is increasing rapidly with shipments in the week ending July 14 of 769 cars, compared with 641 cars in the corresponding week last year. No. 1 Yellow Transparents are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 per bushel on the Chicago market.

## BEANS

Forecasts of a 25 per cent increase in the bean crop with an even larger increase in Michigan alone have weakened the bean market. Choice hand-picked whites are quoted at \$5.25 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Prices for shipment from the new crop are now slightly higher than for immediate shipment showing that distributing demand is not particularly brisk.

## WOOL

Manufacturers, large and small, have entered the wool market on a broader scale and more confidence is apparent in the stability of prices than for several weeks. Growers in

the west are consigning their wools rather than sell at the prices offered which are below the season's high point. In the middlewest sales are being made at a range of 46 to 52 cents, depending on the wool. Opening prices on lightweight goods will be named by the leading manufacturer early in the present week and much depends on the responses of buyers to the moderate advances which these prices are expected to show.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Shipments of old potatoes are about steady, but those of new are increasing. The old are selling for \$2@2.50 per sack on track, and on the farmers' market from \$1@1.10 per bushel. The new bring \$5@5.50 per three-bushel barrel on track, and some local new on the market sold for \$2@2.25 per bushel. The price tendency on all potatoes is down. Black raspberries, in light supply, sell for \$6@7 per 24-qt. case. Reds are moving moderately at \$8@10 per case, and huckleberries bring \$5@6. Cherries are higher at \$5 per 24-qt. case. Kalamazoo celery sells for 40@60c per dozen; sweet corn of moderate quality 30@40c per dozen; home-grown tomatoes \$9@11 per bushel; cabbage plentiful at \$1 per bushel. A big supply of string beans is moving at 75c@1.50 per bu. Radishes, peas, spinach, berries and tomatoes are selling well, but the demand is slow for cabbage, potatoes, beets and carrots. Eggs are in light supply, selling wholesale at 30@33c, retail 35@40c. A moderate supply of live poultry bringing 20@27c whole, 30@45c per pound.

## BUSINESS NEWS MORE CHEERFUL.

While the colors are still mixed, at least part of the news of industry and trade is of cheerful hue.

The decline in wheat below the dollar even has focussed universal attention on that product. Efforts to aid the market by keeping down the amount in commercial channels through greater country storage after harvest, using the new warehouse and intermediate credit machinery, have some promise of bearing fruit.

Financial conditions in Germany are in a bad mess, but, as a result, the countries involved in the Ruhr tangle may be persuaded to get together and adjust their differences.

Building operations, which have been slackening, have perked up again.

Sales of pig iron and of some steel concerns have increased, although they are not enough to maintain the present rate of operations which is based on old orders.

Enough recession in industry has occurred in some sections to end the labor shortage.

Further declines in federal reserve loans show that inventories are not accumulating and the high rate of car loadings also indicate that goods are moving from the producer to the consumer in large volume.

## GRASS BEEF HARVEST STARTS.

The movement of grass cattle to the shambles started in earnest last week. Kansas and Oklahoma steers filled the southwestern market hopper. Texas cattle are still coming freely and the corn belt appears bent on a partial clearance of short-feds and native grassers before the range movement attains a full head of steam.

## AUTOMOBILE TOUR.

The Michigan Automobile Tours' 1923 trip to Washington, D. C., starts Sunday, August 5, at the George B. Horton Farm at Fruit Ridge, near Adrian. Sunday afternoon at 2:30 the massive boulder and bronze memorial to the late Mr. Horton will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. A few more cars can be admitted, and applicants should apply to J. H. Brown, Battle Creek, Mich.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

August 15—Clarkston Hampshire Pig Club, C. J. Cheeseman, Leader, Park Lake Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, July 25.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Market steady.

Fancy light yearlings....	\$ 9.50@10.00
Best heavy steers .....	8.50@ 9.25
Handyweight butchers ..	7.50@ 8.00
Mixed steers and heifers	6.00@ 7.00
Handy light butchers ....	5.50@ 6.50
Light butchers .....	5.00@ 5.50
Best cows .....	5.50@ 6.50
Butcher cows .....	4.00@ 5.00
Cutters .....	2.50@ 3.00
Canners .....	2.00@ 2.50
Choice bulls .....	5.50@ 6.50
Bologna bulls .....	5.00@ 5.75
Stock bulls .....	4.00@ 5.00
Feeders .....	5.50@ 7.00
Stockers .....	4.75@ 7.00
Milkers .....	40.00@80.00

#### Sheep and Lambs

Market steady.

Best lambs .....	\$14.00@14.50
Fair lambs .....	11.00@13.00
Light to common .....	9.00@11.00
Fair to good sheep.....	6.00@ 6.50
Culls .....	1.50@ 2.00

#### Veal Calves.

Market steady.

Best .....	\$13.00@13.50
Fair to good .....	10.00@12.50
Culls and common .....	5.00@ 9.00
Others .....	6.00@13.00

#### Hogs.

Market 20@25c lower.	
Mixed hogs and yorkers..	\$ 8.00@ 8.10
Pigs .....	7.25

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 36,000. Market is slow, mostly steady to 15c lower than Tues-

day's close. Bulk 160 to 250-lb. average \$7.50@7.65. Tops \$7.75; early bulk 260 to 335-lb. butchers at \$7.25@7.45; bulk packing sows at \$6@6.30; little doing on pigs.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 16,000. Better grades, mostly killing kind scarce; others weak to 25c lower; early top steers \$11.40; best yearlings \$11; bulk beef steers and yearlings at \$8.50@10.50; bulls weak to 15c lower; veal 25@50c higher, upward to \$11.50; stockers and feeders very dull.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 16,000. Market is slow; fat lambs steady to 25c lower; tops, natives \$12.75; culls steady; old sheep steady to strong; yearlings \$11; few choice old wethers.

## BUFFALO

#### Cattle.

Receipts 10 cars. Market is slow. Shipping steers at \$10@11; butcher grades \$8@9; cows \$2.25@2.50.

#### Calves.

Market steady at \$14.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts three cars. Market steady. Choice lambs \$14.50; culls to choice \$8@12.50; yearlings \$10@11.50; sheep \$8@8.50; ewes \$6@7; wethers at \$8@8.50.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 15 cars. Market steady. Yorkers \$8.50@8.60; pigs \$7.50@8; mixed \$8.15@8.25; heavy \$8.15@8.25; 8.25; roughs \$5.75@6.25; stags at \$4@4.50.



# State Elevator Men Meet

Support Farm Bureau and M. A. C.

THE representatives from over one hundred local farmers' cooperative elevators got together recently at the annual meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange at Lansing.

Reports given at this meeting show that there are 105 cooperative elevators doing business in the state for over 25,000 farmers. During the past year the exchange handled 4,450 cars of grain and have done a total business of \$4,150,000 for its member elevators. During this year it also distributed \$8,000 in patronage dividends and still showed a surplus at the beginning of the year.

The democratic manner in which the state exchange is run is indicated by the fact that each member elevator was allowed one authorized delegate who was permitted to vote for the state directors and on the resolutions which were presented.

The resolutions were real live ones, and indicated that those present were very much interested in political developments relating to agriculture, especially those connected with the control of M. A. C., its county agents, and extension service. The resolutions declared that cooperative marketing is one of the most potent factors in bringing relief to agriculture. They also pledged the support of the exchange to M. A. C. and its extension and market service. The resolutions indicated that the exchange was decidedly against political interference of M. A. C. extension service or the cooperative movement among farmers in any way.

Part of the resolutions were devoted to the attitude of the State Administration Board of taking the control of the county agents from the farmers of their respective counties and placing it entirely in the hands of the M. A. C. Dean of Agriculture. They urged the State Board of Agriculture to maintain steadfastly all the rights and duties accorded it by the state constitution. The State Farm Bureau was congratulated on its increased efficiency and was pledged the support of the local elevators.

One resolution recommended that bean shippers be called together every sixty days during the shipping season for the purposes of discussing the market situation. To counteract the practice of unscrupulous dealers, of mixing foreign beans with those from Michigan, and selling them as Michigan-grown beans, it was decided that all bean bags used by members of the exchange be trade-marked, and that every car shipped by the exchange be accompanied by an official grading certificate.

The present management of the Central Elevator Exchange and of the local elevators was highly commended by the assembled delegates.

## Hear Strong Speakers.

Leading men in the grain trade addressed the delegates in regard to the methods and problems of handling grain. O. M. Gibson, one of the leading Baltimore exporters, gave the farmers and local managers a worldwide vision of the grain marketing situation. He declared that foreign conditions are in bad shape, due to the Ruhr situation, but that he hoped that things would be straightened out soon and some method established whereby the foreigners could buy grain from us once more.

H. O. Barnhouse, of the Toledo Produce Exchange, told of the development of cooperative grain marketing and pointed out some of the pitfalls that must be avoided for success.

F. A. Butterworth, assistant general freight agent of the Pere Marquette, spoke on the relation of transportation

to grain marketing. He was full of apologies for past shortcomings and of promises for better services in the future. He told what the Elevator Exchange could do to help the railroads and pled for cooperation between the exchange and the transportation companies.

Other speakers on the program were Mr. Wiley, of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange; C. L. Brody and C. H. Runciman, of the State Farm Bureau; H. C. Rather, of the Crop Improvement Association; James Nicol, former president of the Elevator Exchange; Hale Tennant, M. A. C. Markets Director, and Mr. Clendenin, an advertiser from Chicago, who told of the big nation-wide program which is soon to be launched to increase the consumption of American beans, and hence strengthening the market for this product.

Officers and directors of the Exchange were elected as follows: President, W. E. Phillips, of Decatur; vice-president, L. C. Kamrowski, Washington; secretary-treasurer, Carl Martin, Coldwater; directors, W. E. Phillips, Decatur; George McCalla, Ypsilanti; M. R. Shisler, Caledonia, and F. M. Oehmke, Bach.

## STATE POULTRY MEN ORGANIZE.

(Continued from page 83).

Both these men gave very interesting talks on the practical side of poultry raising.

Friday morning was given to poultry demonstrations by Professor Foreman, C. M. Ferguson, and Dr. H. F. Stafseth, and to experience talks by practical poultry folks in attendance.

The afternoon was given to the formation of a state organization. The resolutions outlined the main functions of this new organization, which are as follows:

1. Cooperative marketing of eggs and poultry products.
2. To gain state legislative recognition for the advancement of the poultry industry in Michigan.
3. To support and improve the poultry department of the Michigan Agricultural College.
4. Advertise Michigan poultry products and increase the consumption thereof.
5. Establish a code of ethics between members of the organization and purchasers of poultry products, in general to eliminate possibilities of fraud.
6. To support and hold a state poultry exposition made up of standard and production poultry, market poultry, capons, eggs and supplies.
7. To foster the general improvement and advancement of all branches of the industry in the state.

The executive board was authorized to investigate the various systems of cooperative marketing of poultry and eggs now in operation, and to submit a practical plan at the next general meeting of the association which will be held at the college September 12.

The following officers were elected: President, George Caball, of Hudsonville.

First vice-president, Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids.

Second vice-president, C. E. Gurley, White Cloud.

Secretary-treasurer, J. Alfred Hannah, East Lansing.

The following executive board was also elected:

E. C. Foreman, East Lansing; C. J. DeKoster, Zeeland; J. A. Vanderbelt, Fremont; John Tomlinson, Dearborn; Harry Ellenboos, Grand Rapids; C. P. Milham, Grand Haven; Alex. Klooster, Byron Center; Wm. H. Earl, Mt. Morris; W. A. Downs, Washington; W. C. Eckard, Paw Paw; Mrs. Dell Jenkins, Clinton.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

### Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

## Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

### MISCELLANEOUS

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers Co-operative Tobacco Union, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO. Five pounds chewing \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; five pounds smoking \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money, pay when received. United Tobacco Growers, Mayfield, Ky.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Blinder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

TOBACCO—Extra Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.75. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. Quality guaranteed. O'Connor Smokehouse, S-133, Mayfield, Ky.

COME TO SOUTH FLORIDA. Watch Farming opportunities in Palm Beach County. One dollar brings the weekly South Florida Developer for 6 months. Stuart, Fla.

FOR SALE Steam Trashing Machine Engine used 2 years. Grain and bean machines in fair condition. Will sell reasonable. George Beadora, R. 4, Pinconning, Mich.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS. 6% interest. No commission. No mortgage tax. Security Mortgage Corporation, 1018 Majestic Building, Detroit.

## The Real Estate Market Place

Special discount given when used in combination with 7 other Capper Publications. Write for special real estate advertising rates on these papers which reach over a million and a half families

PAY NO ADVANCE FEE; don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

Equipped 80 Acres, Horse, 3 Cows, 300 Poultry.

65 Ducks, farm tools, growing crops, only 2 miles to town with R. R. depot, high school, churches, stores, other advantages; 35 acres loamy tillage, 15 acres woodland, 30 acres lake watered, wire fenced pasture, 44 apple trees, other fruit; 5 room cottage painted, good cellar, large shade, pleasant view overlooking lake, near neighbors, 60 ft. barn, granary, poultry houses, etc., for quick sale owner makes sacrifice price of \$3,500.00 for all, small cash payment, easy terms. Write or see Chas. Oatman, Holton, Mich. or MICHIGAN FARM AGENCY, 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

40 Acres with Growing Crops 350 Poultry, 6 Cows, Only \$5000.

On improved road convenient fine Michigan R.R. town, splendid markets, all tillable level loam; wire fences; 22 fruit trees; excellent 2-story 10-room house, 50-ft. hip roofed barn, granary, poultry house. Only \$5000 and if taken soon, good owner includes 3 a. potatoes, 2 a. beans, 4 a. oats, 12 a. corn, 5 a. rye, 1 a. new seeding, 3 horses, 6 cows, hogs, 350 poultry, cream separator, incubator, implements, tools. Details page 98 Illus. Catalog Bargains - many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 KH Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

80 ACRES, land, 2 1/2 miles from town, 1/2 mile from fine summer resort lake, lays level, good 8 room house, good barn, 24 acres new seeding, 10 acres old seeding, 12 acres rye, besides corn, potatoes, beans and other crops, close to school, with this property goes the following personal property: 9 cows, 5 horses, 5 young cattle, 20 hens, 1 binder, 1 mower, 1 hayrack, one disk harrow, 1 steel spring tooth harrow, two walking plows, 2 double harnesses, 1 single harness, 1 new wagon, 1 stump machine, if taken immediately, share of crops, coming to owner will go with farm, besides all personal property. Price \$4000.00, half down, 5 to 10 years time on remainder. Write W. F. UMPHREY, Evart, Mich.

## CALIFORNIA

Are you interested in California, I have high producing vineyards and good alfalfa lands in the best districts for sale. I can assist you in disposing of your property here. Three thousand people are going to California daily. Write or call on me and get started right. The best of Bank references. E. STEWART, 457 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

50c ACRE CASH: 50c ACRE MONTHLY BUYS TEXAS. ARKANSAS grazing, oil, farm, or timber land. Get particulars. No obligation. Gulf Realty Company, 1021 Bedell Bldg., San Antonio, Texas

Sell Your Farm by my quick and easy method. It brings cash buyers. Send for particulars. Albert J. Shirley, Box 388, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Farm Wanted Sell your farm quick for cash. New method, small expense. Weaver Sales Co. Majestic Bldg. Dept. 6, Detroit, Mich.

25 ACRES in Ferry to Sell or exchange for Automobile. Consider anything but an Overland. D. Ward, Ada, Mich., R. 4.

For Sale 40 A. farm, good soil, large orchard, good frame bldgs., good water, near good fishing and hunting, \$2,800.00. Bert Fales, Sterling, Mich.

Send for new land bargains. We have what you want. Jenkins and Jones, Ava, Mo.

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

FREE CATALOG. Carpenter's Auction School. Largest in world. Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd. Airedales. Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; Puppies; etc illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

SCOTCH COLLIES, natural heelers, males \$5.00; females \$3. E. J. Maurer, Marshall, Mich.

SCOTCH COLLIE puppies from registered stock Robert Stewart, Britton, Mich.

### POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose Comb Cockerels, hen-hatched, farm raised. Big, thrifty dark colored birds from prize winning strains, \$4 to \$7.50. Two specials at \$10 each. Careful attention to mail orders. Bidwell Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Michigan.

BARRON STRAIN S. C. White Leghorn Pullets 10 wks. old. Especially developed for egg production. \$2.00 per bird. Special prices on large lots. Nelson D. Boutell, R. 2, Ypsilanti, Mich.

BARRON STRAIN S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels 10 wks. old. Selected Birds for utility type, \$2.00 per bird. Nelson D. Boutell, R. 2, Ypsilanti, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Old and young stock for sale. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

### BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, prices cut. Leghorns, 100; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 120; Assorted, 9c. Prompt free delivery. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC MEN to sell "Tigenfritz" fruit trees and shrubbery. A prospective customer. Every property owner a prospective customer. One of our men drew over \$3,500 in 1922. Outfit and instructions furnished free. Steady employment; cash weekly. Write for terms. I. E. Tigenfritz Sons Co., The Monroe Nursery, Dept. "C", Monroe, Mich. Established 1847.

### RATES

For Real Estate Advertising On This Page

35c a line per issue on 4 time orders

40c a line per issue on 1 time orders

Special discount given when used in combination with 7 other Capper Publications. Write for special real estate advertising rates on these papers which reach over a million and a half families

## 48 Acre Michigan Farm with 10 Cattle, 40 a. crops, only \$3000.

Income starts day you move in; on improved road, all advantages convenient; 40 acres loamy tillage, 40 apple trees, comfortable cottage, big basement barn. Only \$3000. and to settle immediately horses, 10 cows and calves, poultry, full implements, tools, 5 1/2 a. potatoes, 9 a. oats, 4 a. wheat, 1/2 a. beans, 2 1/2 a. corn, 1 1/2 a. hay, 3 a. barley acre pickles, acre strawberries, large garden included; about half cash. Details page 108 Illus. Catalog Bargains - many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 KH Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## For Sale - by Owner

Improved Farms—Tracts 40 to 1000 Acres in OKLA., ARK., LA., N. MEX., Small cash payment, balance on time, low interest rate. Buy now while lands are cheap. Lands are already going up. Send for booklet describing 200 Farms.

### American Investment Company

Oklahoma City, 603 Colcord Bldg., Okla.

MR. RENTER: 80 acres, good soil, well settled community, well drained, 65 acres under cultivation; 9 room brick bungalow, big barn. \$4,300.00. Exceptional Terms. Write for folder. Owner, Iosco County Bank, Whittemore, Mich.

80 Acres Improved \$55 per acre \$1000 proved \$67.50 per acre \$1400 cash. THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

Want to Rent or buy, with easy terms, 40 or 50 acre farm. Black sand soil, cleared or not at least 2 miles of Grand Rapids, Write Fr. Van Aelst, Casnovia, Mich., R. 1.

CASH YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY, location immaterial. Give best price. Universal Sales Agency, Box 43, N. Topeka, Kans.

Want to hear from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. JOHN J. BLACK, Capper St., Chippawa Falls, Wis.

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE in California write Kings Commerce, Hanford, California, for free booklet.

FOR SALE Southeastern Colorado — irrigated and non-irrigated farms and ranches. Write for free information. Gregg Realty Company, Lamar, Colorado.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

I Want Farms in Mich. for cash buyers. Describe and state price. R. A. McNow, 324 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Farm Wanted Near school; at spot cash price. Mean business. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

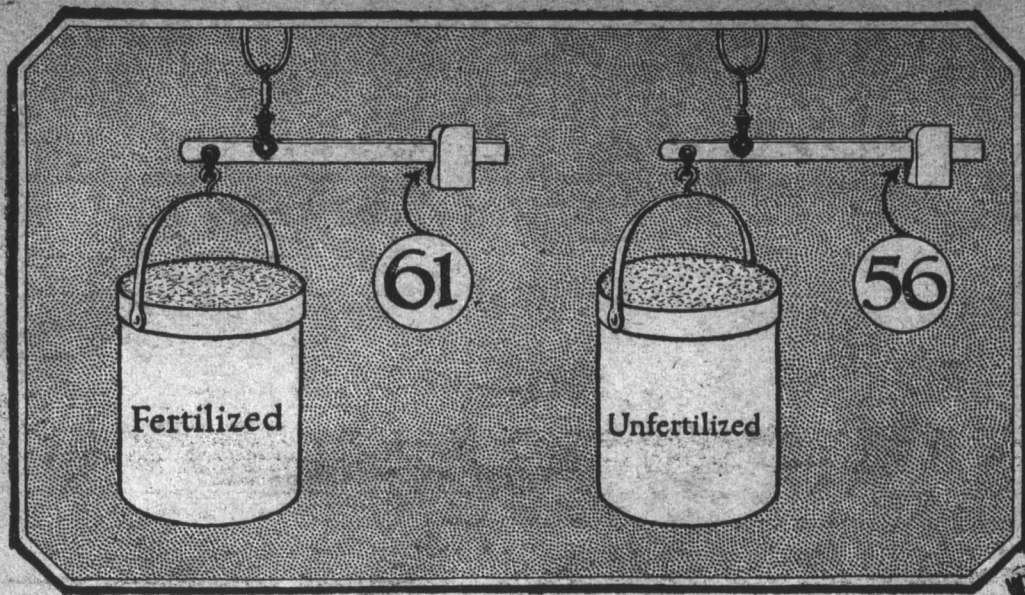
WANTED buyer for improved irrigated farm by J. L. Felton, Eden, Idaho.

Wanted Farm at once. Near market. Describe. Mean business. J. W. Houck, Triffin, Ohio.

FARM WANTED—Immediately, send particulars MR. ADAMS, 629 Chestnut St. St. Louis, Mo.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers





## Extra profit from No. 1 wheat

**W**HERE large yields per acre prevail, wheat invariably is of high quality—for it is only long, well-filled heads and plump, meaty kernels that make large yields possible.

There is extra profit in large yields. There is extra profit in No. 1 wheat. And there is a heap of satisfaction in the reputation of growing not only the most wheat, but the best wheat in your neighborhood.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers produce large crops of wheat, but it is not the extra yield alone that decides the total profit. It is the five or ten cents per bushel extra you get for your high grade wheat compared with low grade wheat. It is the good catch of clover that is so essential in most rotations and the big yield of hay after the wheat crop.

### *Escape the Hessian fly*

Your Experiment Station advises you to plant late to escape the Hessian fly.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are more important than ever with late planting, because available plant food is required to produce a fall growth and a good root system to carry the wheat through the winter.

Swift & Company has maintained a reputation, during more than 50

years, for making each Swift product the best of its kind. This reputation stands back of every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

The Red Steer on the bag is your guarantee of highest possible quality.

Protect your investment in land, preparation of soil, seed and seeding, by using Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers—fertilizers that you know are made right.

### *Learn what service means*

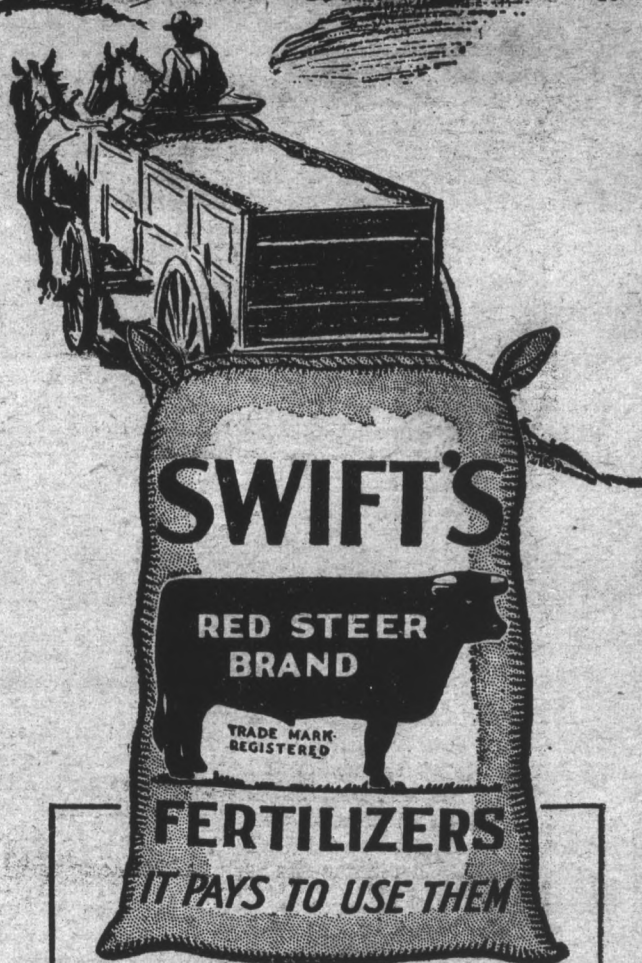
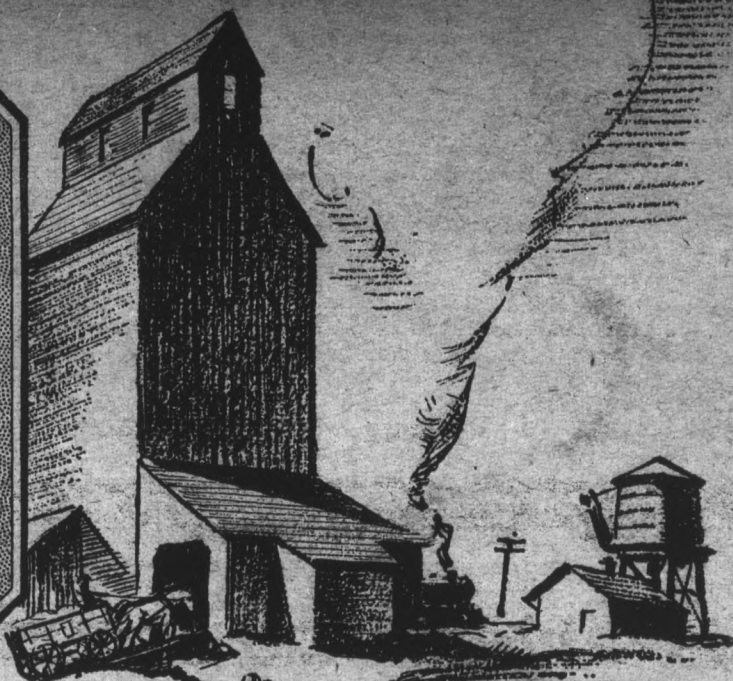
The A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) is not content simply to sell fertilizer. He is pledged to co-operate with the farmer, the county agent and the State Agricultural College in the promotion of better farming methods.

The A. S. A. knows best the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers to apply for different crops and different soils to make the farmer the most net profit.

Give the A. S. A. a chance to know you and render a service worth while. If you do not know the name of the A. S. A. in your community, write us.

Be a satisfied user of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Swift & Company  
Fertilizer Work, Dept. 46  
Hammond, Ind.



### *A. S. A. says:*

Every farmer should send for circular bulletin No. 53, "Standard Fertilizers for Michigan," issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan. The following analyses are recommended for wheat and rye:

Sand, light sandy loams, heavy sandy loams, silt loams and clay loams—With no mixed meadow, manure or green manure in rotation, 2-16-2 or 2-12-2; with mixed meadow, clovers, alfalfa or soy beans, or manure, in rotation, Acid Phosphate.

Muck soils—0-12-12 or Muriate of Potash.

Swift & Company is co-operating with the Michigan Department of Soils by selling analyses as recommended above. These high analyses give you the most plant food value for your money.

Come in and let us select the analysis that meets your soil and crop requirements.

*asa*

Authorized Swift Agent

**"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"**