

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
**LIVE STOCK**  
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18

MINNEAPOLIS  
MINNESOTA

# City Organization Tries Purebreds

*And Puts Arenac County Agriculture on Sound Basis*

By Buell A. Doelle

ON the main line of the Michigan Central Railroad from Detroit to Mackinaw, there is a town of one thousand inhabitants, Standish by name, where the chamber of commerce has dabbled in agricultural problems and found the dabbling profitable, very profitable for themselves, not as members of the chamber of commerce, but as individual business men reaping gain from the increased earnings of the farmers in the community.

It was in 1922, when a representative from the state school of agriculture was in Standish to attempt to establish a land clearing school which would last one day and cost fifty dollars, that this representative discovered that he had found the irreparable fault with Standish, namely, that the town was backward, it lacked the vision to back a constructive policy which would ultimately result in a gain for the community in general, and, to put it as he did, it was just DEAD! Standish refused to admit the land clearing school because the farmers were satisfied with the number of acres cultivated, and to them, the stumps were to be considered as an act of Providence, to sit as they had sat, for fifty years. And this in the face of the fact that 11.9 of the cultivated land in Arenac county was being cultivated around stumps!

In the spring of 1922, the farmers of Arenac county lost three bean seedings due to excessive rains. The price of beans was exceptionally low at the time, and this, combined with the loss of the three seedings, helped to discourage the agriculturists in the vicinity of Standish. During the same period of time, butter-fat was bringing in a minimum price of forty cents and a maximum of sixty cents per pound. The farmers seemed unable to see "the woods for the trees;" they persisted in fighting nature's weapons in an effort to raise a crop of beans. The local banker said that the farmers were "overlooking a good bet," al-

though his statement was not heeded at the time; it was considered by many to mean that he had a number of farm mortgages as collateral for loans, which were proving to be "white elephants in the hands of the leading circus lady." And his further contention, that every Standish farmer should have ten pure-breds on his farm, was thought to be proof of his association with the selling agency of a pure-bred cattle organization.

The banker is credited with calling the first meeting of the chamber of commerce which was to arrange a joint meeting with all farmers interested in dairying. A popular professor of dairying at the state college of agriculture was secured to speak to the men. Although the professor had had sufficient experience in addressing just such types of meetings, he was at a loss to make an impression

same speaker consented to address the gathering. This time a representative group of dairymen attended the meeting and they were inspired by more than idle curiosity. Apparently they were intent upon learning something concerning the industry which promised to save them from the quagmire into which they were sinking; that is, a specialized crop, as a profit producer, was beginning to lose favor in the eyes of the Arenac county farmers and the humble dairy cow had assumed a place of sufficient importance to warrant her occupying the pivot position between the agriculturalist and the city resident.

"The milk production of the average dairy cow in Arenac county is 2,900 pounds," said the professor of dairying at the second meeting. "The production for the state is six or seven hundred pounds greater, which is

knew about and be a rich man in a couple of years.

The farmers had an awakening! They had seen the light!

The banker smiled when he went to work next morning; the editor of the county newspaper immediately prepared to devote a section of his front page to the dairy cow, for she had become, over night, the center of attraction in the well-ordered existence of the beet and bean raiser.

Soon after the second meeting a carload of Holsteins was brought into Standish and the farmers purchased the entire carload. The chamber of commerce secured the cattle and handled them as an organization proposition. The business body advised the farmers to improve their dairying methods and instructed them in the proper care of the high-type dairy cow. That seemed to be the most essential requirement of the dairying community. The dairymen had proved to be lax in the care of their cattle, formerly, and, to all intents and purposes, had no desire to learn.

The Michigan Central Railroad donated three pure-bred Holsteins sires to the Standish dairymen who possessed the largest herds. They were delivered in March without cost to the farmers, although it was understood that if the care taken of the animal was not of the best they would be taken back by the company. The railroad was interested in the advancement of dairying because they were interested in the development of profitable agricultural land.

In the month of June, a calf club was formed by the boys' club leader who was hired by the county board of supervisors. Ten calves were purchased. In two instances, girls purchased the calves and expected to raise them, personally. The interest in better dairying had affected even the children! Twenty-six pure-bred Holstein sires were to be found in the vicinity of Standish on July 1, 1923, (Continued on page 129).



Some of the Pure-bred Guernseys in Arenac County.

on his audience; a mere handful of men appeared and those came out of curiosity. The meeting proved a failure, the farmers were distrustful, and dairying was no nearer the goal of an established industry than it was formerly. However, to the credit of the chamber of commerce, it may be said that its efforts didn't stop at the first failure in its scheme.

A second meeting was scheduled for the middle of January, 1923. The

abominably low."

"How much should we get for our milk per cow in this county if we are to make a profit?" asked a progressive farmer.

"Get!" exclaimed the professor. "Man, you should get five dollars per hundred pounds if you are to make any profit on your cows!" And then he went on to say that if they did get five dollars per hundred pounds he would bring in a few old cows that he

## The August Vegetable Garden

*Some Practical Suggestions on Late Planting*

By Nat S. Green

A GREAT deal of planting may be profitably done in the home garden in August. Most of us do not make the most of our opportunities in this respect, usually doing little or no planting after the early part of July. As a consequence by the first of August those parts of the garden that were given over to early vegetables usually are overgrown with weeds and grass, when they might much better be growing a second crop of vegetables.

There is no excuse for allowing any part of the garden to remain idle. As fast as one crop is out of the way plant another. Possibly some of the later plantings may not have time to mature, but there are many vegetables that may be planted in August with a very fair chance of maturing before killing frost, and even if they do not reach maturity they probably will make excellent poultry feed.

Turnips for fall and winter use we sow any time up to August 20. There is an old saying among gardeners, "Twenty-eighth of July wet or dry," but, like most sayings, it doesn't mean anything in a practical way. We have had excellent success with turnips sown on the tenth or twelfth of August as often as when sown on the accepted date. It all depends upon the weather conditions. If you can sow just before or just after a shower the chances of success are greater than if the seeds are sown when the sur-

face soil is dry and rather loose.

Cucumber pickles are a late garden crop that, as a rule, may be successfully grown. Prepare the hills as for the earlier crop, spacing them five or six feet apart each way and putting plenty of well-rotted manure in each hill, with four to six inches of finely pulverized, mellow soil on top. We plant a dozen seeds in a hill, covering with half an inch of soil, and when the plants appear thin to four in a hill after they have become sufficiently developed to see which are the strong-

er plants. Give the plants plenty of water and see that they are kept free from the striped beetle. In the small home garden canvas covered frames may be used to protect the plants. If some such device as this is not used the plants must be sprayed. For this purpose we have found nothing better than arsenate of lead. One or two applications usually are all that are necessary. But do not listen to the advice of the fellow who says "protect the vines until they are strong enough to resist the beetle," giving the im-

pression that you will have no trouble with the pests after the vines reach a large size. I have seen large, fine-looking vines attacked by the beetle and in a few days utterly ruined. So keep a vigilant eye on the vines and at the first sign of the beetles get busy with the spray.

Quick-growing plants like lettuce, radishes and spinach we find quite suitable for fall planting. Lettuce, if given a little protection from the hot August sun, will do very well, though not as well as in the spring. Radishes will not be as satisfactory as they are in the spring, either, the extremely hot weather not being to their liking. But in rich soil with some shelter from the sun, both radishes and lettuce can be depended upon to give excellent results. The same is true of carrots and beets, though they require a longer time to mature.

We have found that the prime requisite for success with the late plantings is to keep them growing right along without check. Give them plenty of moisture, keep the soil stirred to the depth of an inch or two and the late garden will thrive. Sometimes there is an unfavorable season when the weather is against the gardener. And sometimes, too, killing frost comes when least expected. But as a rule, the August plantings will come through all right and well repay the little extra work involved in growing them.



The Cooperative Elevator Men Who Met Recently at their Annual Convention at East Lansing.

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## CURRENT COMMENT

Cooperation is the way of the golden rule in the commercial world.

Droughts seldom cause serious loss to the farmer who has been efficient in the soil management of his farm.

The next generation will be as good as we make our children. Each parent should do his share to make the future better than the present.

## Loss of Chief Is Mourned

FOR the sixth time in the history of the country, the people of the United States of America mourn the loss of their chief executive. President Harding, who was returning with Mrs. Harding and an executive party, from a trip to Alaska, was suddenly stricken by an attack of apoplexy in a hotel at San Francisco, after having almost won a hard fight against bronchopneumonia and other complications.

His kind and generous nature, his single-hearted devotion to his home and country, his lofty spirit, his sane and able leadership, all had won for him a place of high respect and deep loyalty in the hearts of his countrymen. And from every quarter of the world come messages eulogizing and extolling the virtues of the fallen leader of the "Great Republic."

In every city, hamlet and country place there is grief. From the humblest mountain home to the streams of humanity in the busiest avenues of the country, souls have been saddened through the sudden passing of America's chief executive and leading statesman.

Warren G. Harding was born of Connecticut and Pennsylvania stock, near Blooming Grove, Ohio. His father, a country doctor, is still living. Young Warren became actively interested in the publishing business at the age of nineteen, and until he was chosen as the standard bearer of the republican party in 1920 was closely identified with the publishing of the Marion Star.

The funeral cortege left San Francisco last Friday by special train for Washington. The body will lie in state at the White House, and services will be held in the capitol rotunda, after which will begin the final journey to Marion, Ohio, where, on Thursday, funeral services are to be held while a national day of mourning will be observed. The body of the nation's chief will then be laid to rest in the Marion cemetery.

Calvin Coolidge, who was elected

vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Harding, took the oath as chief executive of the United States, on his father's farm at Plymouth, Vermont, where he first received the news of President Harding's death. He comes from typical American stock, and behind him are many generations of New Englanders who have been ready to serve their country in every emergency.

## Getting on the Right Road

THAT old adage, "well begun is half done," carries the same truth today as it did in decades gone by. Our success with any venture will depend not a little on just how we get started. In this connection farming is no exception.

It was our pleasure a few days ago to take a trip across the state of Wisconsin. The one noticeable feature of the Badger farms was the emphasis given to dairying. The keeping of good cows is the hub of their farming system. If good buildings, farm improvements, big crops, are any criterion to the success of any farming program, we would say that over in Wisconsin the farmers have begun well.

The work of Babcock and Hoard and other great dairy leaders is certainly bringing fruit in a big way; these men having been responsible to a considerable degree for placing the sister state to the west at the head of the dairy states of the country.

To a far greater degree than now obtains, many Michigan farmers could imitate the prudence of Wisconsin farmers by adopting the dairy program. It, without question, makes for sound farming and also for a stronger nation by improving health conditions through the increased use of milk and its derivatives.

There are few sections of the state where dairying cannot be pursued to advantage. In the southern portion the business is built around the production of legumes and corn, while in the northern counties legumes, sunflowers and barley help make milk production economical.

The man who begins with or intro-

duces into his farming scheme, a few good dairy cows is on the right road toward a successful farming business.

## Action and Reaction

WHEN we hear folks trying to place the blame for low-priced hogs, we recall that just a few years ago there was an alarming shortage of brood sows and that pork was "way up."

Then there was the time within our recent memory when farmers were buying corn for fuel because it could not be sold. Now corn is selling good and some folks are predicting a corn shortage for 1924.

Wheat farmers who were making well are now in the doldrums, and one need not mention the many potato growers who could not pay their taxes.

These ups and downs in agricultural commodity prices well illustrate what economists call action and reaction. For every up there must be a down, and vice versa. These ups and downs are very often caused by the human tendency to "flock." We go where the crowd goes and the crowd is attracted by high prices. Many will be going out of wheat and potatoes and then prices will go up. When they are up the potato and wheat acreage will increase and prices will go down again.

Those who are the most successful in business and farming are aware of these ups and downs in prices and often work against the tide to advantage. But a trip through the state has forcefully shown that the farmers who are on a good basis are those who plan their farming in accordance with their soil and market conditions, and stick to their plan regardless of the ups and downs of the market.

## Knowing Each Other Better

LAST week while camping on the excellent grounds provided by the city of Ludington we learned of the death of the old gardner, who for decades had given his time to the care of the

park where a score of campers had their tents pitched.

The thought came to these strangers in the city that since they were enjoying the fruit of the labors of this old man, it would be altogether appropriate to send flowers and a card of sympathy to the bereaved home. Every camper participated.

But to our astonishment the news of this little act of sympathy in some mysterious manner, flew over the town. When the committee called to make the purchase of flowers the florist remarked, "You people have been most thoughtful in doing this thing."

This incident is here related merely to impress upon the mind the fact that most civilizations have suffered from a lack of these courtesies and because of class distinctions.

Appeals to class prejudices almost always tend to weaken national strength. On the other hand, those acts which serve to bind one community to another, one class of workmen to the other classes, and the master to his servants, such acts are constructive. They build on the rock of good fellowship and genuine service, and avoid the tempting but unsafe sands of selfishness.

## Community Devilment

THERE'S lots of what you call 'brotherly love development' in what you call our vicinity. As a consequence, we are breathin' the spirit of unselfishness.

For inst. Milt Weston was so full a charity the other day that he wanted me to try out his dandelion wine. And he didn't want nothin' at all for it, 'cept to use my car so he kin go down town and buy some genuine imported throat scratcher what was made in Jim Hinkley's barn. Must be Jim has got lots a rye straw he is makin' liquid refreshments outa.

I told Milt, "Nope, I didn't care to act like a dandy lion, which I would, if I drunk the extract, and besides, Sophie didn't like to have me whinin' around!"

Then there's Jed Smith what is gettin' awful interested in Widj Munger. He likes her farm a whole lot, but his wife says he better stop cultivatin' acquaintances and do a little more cultivatin' of his land; he'd profit more in the end.

All these is signs of devilment of the community spirit. So is Sam Snyder, who is givin' the nicest talks on the spirit of cooperashun, 'cause he wants some of it to help get the township treasurer's job, which will start his polly-tickle career.

But the real sign of devilment of the community is the preacher what is havin' neighborhood meetin's at his church, and is gettin' the folks interested in improvin' the school and havin' picknicks for the kids. The only reason he is doin' it is 'cause he wants to make good on his 'job by making' us farmers more friendly with each other.

These get-togetherin's is great for that, 'cause it makes you feel good to let loose once in a while, and Sophie says I sure do let loose. I didn't think Jim Hudson was such a nice feller as he is 'til I met him at these meetin's. He's makin' lots a money and he ain't a bit stuck-up. For inst., he took me by the arm and wanted me to make a speech. He says I was the community's greatest news-paper correspondunce. I tell you, Jim is a nice feller.

Sophie is lookin' at this writin' and says it is alright, 'cept it is wrong; it should be developemunt. And she says the first part is community devilment alright, but the last part is developemunt. I suppose she means that part about me. Anyhow, what she says is gotta be O. K.—Hy. S.



## Helping the Farmer vs. the Farmer Helping Himself



## Work at Chatham Station

*Will Mean Better Farming for Northern Michigan*

By Burt Wermuth

THE patient fisherman is the one who, in the long run, catches the good fish. In fact, those who bring us a little further along on the way of progress are, almost invariably, the plodders with very clear visions of the things they wish to accomplish.

This general fact has prevailed in respect to the work done at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station. For years the station force has been quietly seeking fundamental knowledge about agriculture in our northern counties. After a decade of careful experimentation and observation they are ready to state a definite program which may be safely followed by the big majority of the farmers of that portion of the state. Last week we visited the station to learn first-hand from Superintendent McMillan what the program is.

The first fact demonstrated by the station men is that live stock can be economically introduced into the

farmer it is advised in moderation, and will yield results in proportion to the care and intelligence used in breeding, feeding and housing, the same as in every other locality.

### Work Out Crop Rotation.

But to make possible this live stock program it was necessary to find a practical rotation of crops which is at once adapted to the climatic and soil conditions of the region and which provides those food elements required for economic feeding. Such a rotation has been worked out by the station staff. It consists of crops adapted to the cooler summer weather of the region, furnishes a combination of feeds for the profitable production of animal products, and at the same time, gives the farmer needed cash crops.

Here is what has been worked out: The first year peas, oats and barley are sown and these are seeded to clover or alfalfa. These crops are left for from two to six years. The clover



The Possibilities of Farming Have Hardly Been Touched.

farmer. Particularly, have they shown that these farmers can keep dairy cows, sheep and poultry, and, under certain conditions, hogs.

### Dairying Proves Successful.

The dairy herd at this station is not pampered. The thirty-three cows are cared for by one herdsman and a helper. As soon as a milking machine can be installed one man will then have entire care of the animals. With the exception of the cows on official test the animals are milked twice a day. The four or five cows being officially tested are milked three times, but otherwise, receive the same care that is given the general herd. With such care this Holstein herd is now producing an average of over 14,000 pounds of milk per year, or three times what the average cow in the state gives. The animals have been bred up through the use of good sires. Superintendent McMillan announces that a Guernsey herd will be developed as soon as funds are available and the farm is gotten in shape to produce the necessary feed.

### Good Feed for Sheep.

Sheep can also be recommended for this section, according to the findings of the station men. A flock of around five hundred sheep is now on the station grounds. In this flock are pure-bred Rambouillet, Hampshires and Shropshires and crosses of these breeds. The effort has been to learn what breeds or crosses are most adaptable to the conditions of Cloverland.

Rambouillet and Hampshires are making an especially good showing. The pure-breeds make the best records in the production of market lambs, although splendid results are obtained in the crossing of pure-bred rams with high-grade ewes.

One of the exceptional advantages of this territory for sheep husbandry is that both the lamb and ewe can be fitted for the market by fall on the nutritious wild grasses of the region.

Less effort has been given to poultry at the station, but the information at hand establishes this as one of the positive things which can be recommended to those who are seeking to make for themselves a living from the land of this region. For the average

or alfalfa sods are then broken and planted to potatoes, rutabagas, or sunflowers. In the fall the ground may be sown to Rosen rye or winter wheat, or the land may be left till spring and again sown to oats, peas or barley, and then reseeded for the next cycle in the rotation.

### Sunflowers and Barley Key Crops.

The key crops in this rotation are the sunflowers and the barley. The former provides an abundance of excellent silage for the live stock, while the latter crop furnishes the grain which, in a very satisfactory way, takes the place of corn in feeding operations.

On the average, sunflowers will produce a larger yield of silage than will corn. The station has found, however, that the crop must be cut at the proper time to give quality to the silage. If this simple precaution is taken it is easily possible to secure from twenty to twenty-five tons of high-class feed from an acre. Sunflowers do not suffer from frosts as does corn, largely for which reason it is a very dependable crop for the section.

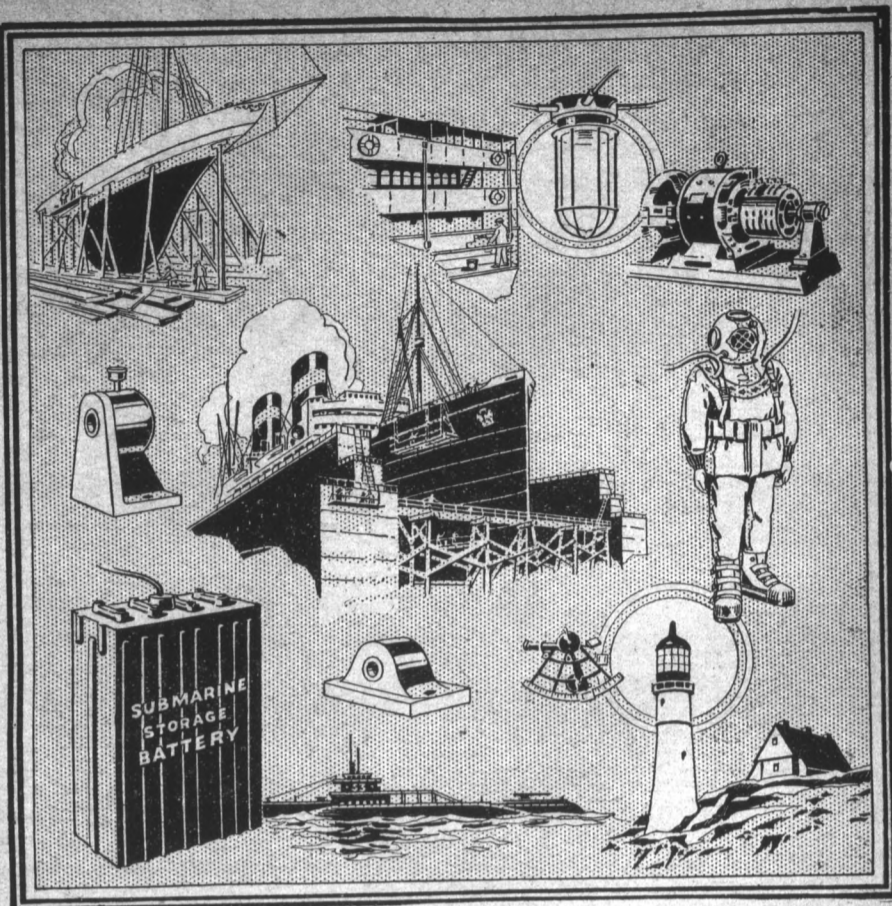
Barley also makes a good growth of straw and, because of the long cool season for developing high temperatures during the maturing period. On the experiment station farm the yields normally run from forty to fifty bushels per acre, with crops running frequently to the sixty-bushel mark.

### The Cash Crops.

Potatoes and winter wheat furnish the chief cash crops. Potato growers, in particular, find conditions in Cloverland admirably suited to the production of bumper crops of high-grade tubers. Much work has been done by the station men in testing varieties of potatoes, studying time and distances of planting and in the identification and control of diseases and insects which attack the crop in the region.

This, then, covers in a general way the broad facts in the rotation and farming program which has been worked out by Superintendent McMillan and his co-workers in conjunction with other investigators of the M. A. C.

While these facts are most important in a practical system of agriculture (Continued on page 128).



## Lead sails the seven seas

TAKE away the lead used in steamships and they would drift perilously on unknown seas. Passengers would be in danger. Commerce between continents would halt.

### Keeping the liner on its course

Lead is on the bridge of the steamship and in the engine room. It is used in making the glass telescopic lens of the sextant which helps the navigating officer determine latitude and longitude.

Down in the bowels of the ship lead in the bearings of the machinery is helping to eliminate friction and keep the vessel moving steadily through the waves.

Lead weights that do not rust are on the back and breast plates of the diver's armor, while shoes weighted with lead help to carry him below the surface and keep him there.

### Lead in the submarine

Lead is used inside the submarine. Storage batteries, mostly all lead, help to propel the undersea craft when it gets below the surface.

In the generators which charge these lead storage batteries the windings of wire are held in place with lead-and-tin solder. Hard and soft rubber insulation, electric light bulbs, and various electrical devices also have lead in them.

Even keels of racing yachts are weighted with lead.

### The protection paint gives

But it is as paint that you are probably most familiar with lead. You have seen a steamship with its hull a bright red from the first coat of red-lead paint. Such a paint sticks firmly to metal and prevents moisture and salt spray from corroding it.

White-lead, on the other hand, is invaluable as a protective coat for other surfaces, such as wood and plaster.

Property owners who never seriously considered before the importance of the phrase, "Save the surface and you save all," are now protecting their houses with white-lead paint.

### Look for the Dutch Boy

National Lead Company makes white-lead and sells it mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trade-mark of Dutch Boy White-Lead. The figure of the Dutch Boy is reproduced on every keg of white-lead and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.

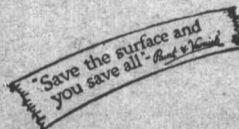


Dutch Boy products also include red-lead, linseed oil, flattening oil, babbitt metals, and solder.

Among other products manufactured by National Lead Company are orange mineral, bearing metals, lead wedges, lead gaskets, and sheet metal.

### More about lead

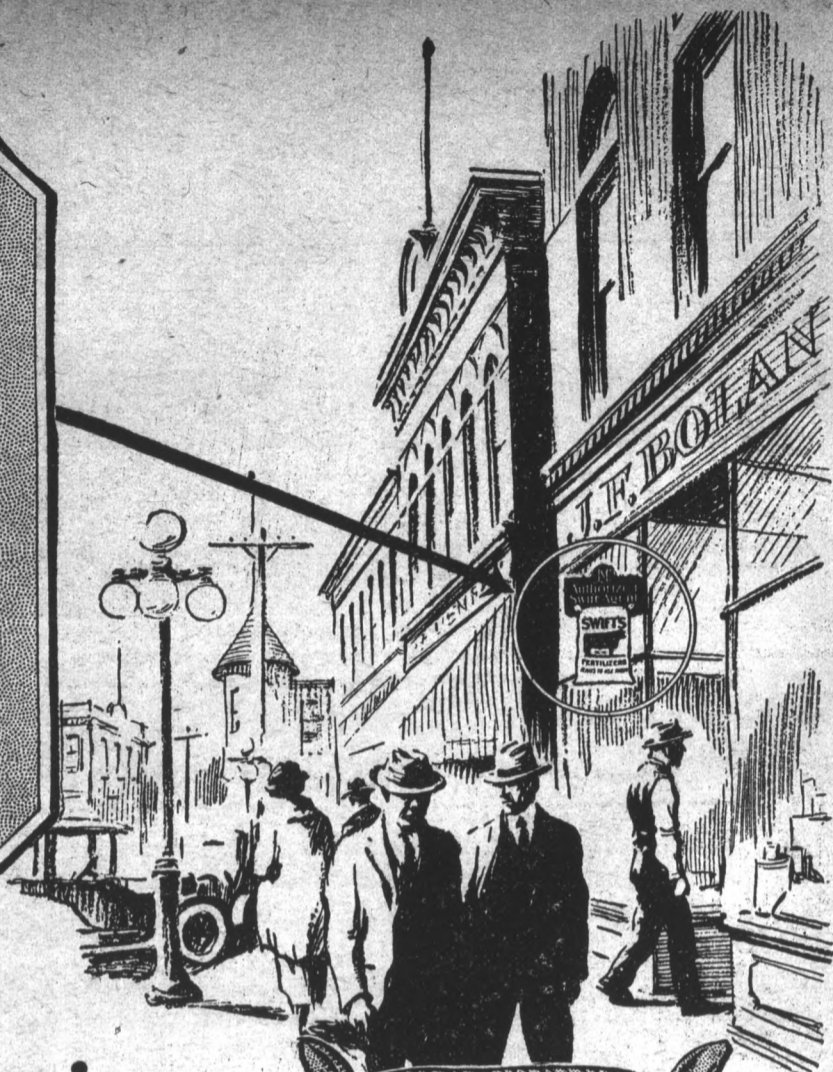
If you use lead, or think you might use it in any form, write us for specific information.



## NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State St.; Buffalo, 116 Oak St.; Chicago, 900 West 18th St.; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave.; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Ave.; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Ave.; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St.; San Francisco, 485 California St.





## The sign of quality and service

**T**HE A. S. A. sign—the sign of the Authorized Swift Agent—on a dealer's place of business means that here is a merchant who is not content simply to sell fertilizers.

It means that here is a dealer who is the Authorized Swift Agent; who is pledged to co-operate with the farmer, the county agent and the State Experiment Stations in the promotion of better farming methods, and particularly who is pledged to know 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.

### *Buy the right fertilizers for wheat*

For over 50 years, Swift & Company has maintained a reputation 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.

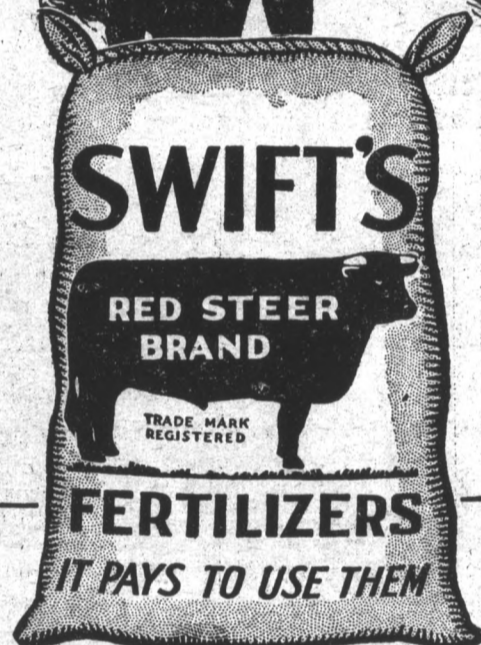
Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are made from the highest grade and most productive sources of plant food to increase the yield and to improve the quality and make it possible to plant wheat late to avoid the fly. They furnish the necessary available plant food for good fall growth and a root system that will minimize the loss from winter killing and heaving.

### *Learn what service means*

Get acquainted with the A. S. A. in your community. Learn from him the benefits that you may expect from the use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers—more wheat per acre, better quality grain and a good catch of clover and hay.

Swift & Company and the A. S. A. are both pledged to render to the farmer a service that is worth every dollar charged for it.

It will pay you to buy Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.



### *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.

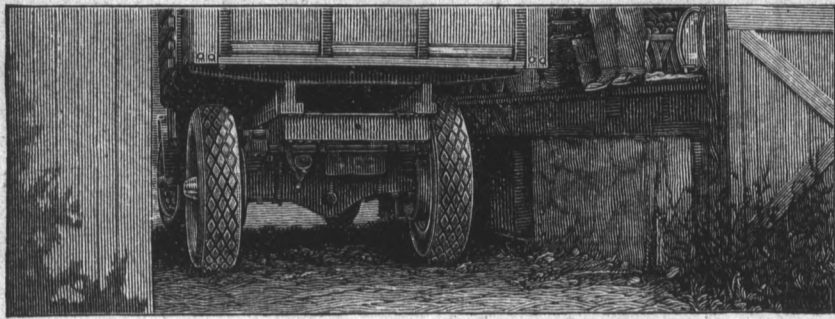
*asa*  
Authorized Swift Agent

Swift & Company  
Fertilizer Work, Dept. 47  
Hammond, Ind.

**"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"**



## THE EASIEST ROAD TO MARKET



"Eighteen months of hauling have satisfied me that the only way perishable produce can be got safely, economically and profitably to market, is on Goodyear Cord Truck Tires. I load in the orchard, where sand would make the use of solids impossible, and make two extra trips a day to town."

—HARRY J. CHANT, Maple View Farm, Beverly, N. J.

**T**HE difference between profit and loss in carrying perishable things to market, often is a set of Goodyear Cord Truck Tires. Big and buoyant, they cushion the load, preventing damage from jolts and jars, protecting the truck, the driver, and the road. Always active, they get over the miles on schedule time. Ruggedly strong with the strength of Goodyear construction in carcass, sidewall and tread, they give you the wear that means more mileage at low tire cost.

The new beveled All-Weather Tread Cord Tire is made in all sizes for trucks and passenger cars

# GOODYEAR

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

### INABILITY NO EXCUSE.

I signed a contract for books over a year ago. I returned the books and told them I was not financially able to keep it up. What can they do?—L. E.

Financial inability to perform a contract is no excuse for failure to perform it.—Rood.

### STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

About two months ago I sold twenty-five acres of corn to a reformatory for silo corn. They have not taken it as yet and are refusing to take it now. It is getting so late that I cannot sell it to anyone else. What could be done about it?—B. A.

If the purchase price was over \$50 the contract was void unless something was paid at the time to bind the bargain, or a part of the corn delivered, or the contract was in writing. If the contract was written, or part paid, or part delivered, the buyer is liable for the price, whether he accepts the rest of the goods or not.—Rood.

### REPLANTING RHUBARB.

Will you please tell me what time of the year is best to plant rhubarb, and how to replant it? I have several bunches but they are not doing well.—M. T.

Rhubarb plants are sometimes divided and set in the fall, but early spring planting is the usual practice. In dividing the roots some care is necessary to be sure that each piece contains one or more buds. The plants are usually spaced four feet apart each way and the roots should be set so that the crowns are slightly below the surface of the soil. The soil for rhubarb growing should be rich and deep with plenty of moisture to insure a good growth. Perhaps in your case an application of stable manure, poultry manure, or a commercial fertilizer containing a high percentage of nitrogen would be more beneficial than resetting.—R. E. Loree.

### RAISING COLTS ON SHARES.

What share had a good brood mare ought to draw that is let out to raise colts on shares, with the understanding that the mare is to work and pay for her keep, excepting the first eight or ten weeks after the colt is born, when the mare is to run out in pasture in order to give the colt a start?—A. G. B.

So far as the writer knows there is no rule that has come down to us as a common practice governing a question of raising colts. It used to be quite a common practice to let out sheep to double in four years, sometimes in three years, and cattle have been handled in the same manner, but horses have not been handled in that way in numerous enough instances to form any established practice.

The length of time the agreement is to run will have much to do with the arrangement. If a man is to have the brood mare for only one season and she is a good work animal it is possible that he is not entitled to any interest in the colt, the mare earning enough to pay her keep and also the little extra keep of the colt. But if the bargain is for several years then there will be expense in keeping the colts until they are delivered.

Another question would enter here. Is this mare a valuable animal, that is, is she a registered animal of one of the approved draft breeds? If so, her progeny would be much more valuable. One colt might sell for enough to pay for the keep of the whole bunch for the entire time. If she is not registered, is she large and quite likely to produce large draft animals?

Other questions enter into this which make the question anything but simple. For instance, in four years

the mare will not be as valuable as she is now, and if returned the owner will lose on her. Then there is great individuality in colts, some being much better than others, and great chance for dissatisfaction.

It is a question to be carefully thought out, and even then prove unsatisfactory. All this would be avoided if the mare was sold outright.

### DESCENT.

An inheritance in real estate was left to four children. One of the four, a married daughter, died, leaving no children. Did her interest then revert to her husband, and is he now the legal heir to her one-quarter share?—A. F. N.

Half to the husband and half to the brothers and sisters.—Rood.

### POISONING GREEN TIMBER.

I had an unsightly appearance of locusts, willows and brush this spring in front of my house along the roadside, and spent some time in cutting same down. Now the stumps are shooting out branches, and by another year it will look just as unsightly. Isn't there something that I could apply to the stumps to prevent any new growth?—F. A. B.

The following method of killing sprout growth of timber has been used successfully:

Use one pound of arsenic and three pounds of soda to make one gallon of this poison. Arsenic is not soluble in water to any great extent, so that soda, either ordinary washing soda or caustic soda, has to be used to dissolve it. When large amounts of the solution are required, washing soda will be cheaper, but for small quantities of solution, caustic soda will possibly be found handiest.

In preparing the solution, whether caustic soda or washing soda is used, first dissolve the soda in a convenient amount of water, using heat, if desirable, to assist and hasten it; then slowly add the arsenic, previously made into a thin paste, stirring all the time; place on a strong fire, and allow it to boil for at least half an hour; stir from time to time, being careful to stand on the side away from the fumes, as, being poisonous, they are apt to cause sickness. When the arsenic is thoroughly dissolved, the solution may be made up to the required bulk by adding sufficient water, either hot or cold.

The best time to carry out the work of poisoning trees is when the tree is dormant, that is, in the fall or winter months.

Small trees may be cut off low down and the solution may be daubed on with a swab-stick to kill and prevent suckering.

Care should be taken to see that people and animals keep away from the poisoned trees until the rain has washed the poison thoroughly away.

### OATS VS. BARLEY STRAW.

Am short of hay for feeding, and have room in mow for straw. Which will be the best to feed horses and cattle, barley straw or oats?—F. W.

Oat straw is slightly more valuable food than barley straw. Oat straw contains 1.3 per cent digestible crude protein, while barley straw contains only .9 per cent, or about .4 per cent less. In carbohydrates they are practically the same.

One ton of good oat straw is equal in value to one-half ton of timothy hay.

Truck Crops.—Tomatoes are above the average with a condition of eighty-six per cent, but cabbage and onions are below with eighty-six and eighty-two per cent respectively, as a result of dry weather.

### NORTHERN FARMERS MAY GROW MORE STRAWBERRIES.

THE strawberry is becoming more and more of a favorite with the American people. It not only is being eaten over a wide period of the warmer months, but by an ever-increasing number of people.

Better distribution is largely responsible for the increased consumption, although the introduction of everbearers and the production of commercial crops in new and out-of-the-way places are playing a big part in the change.

In respect to the latter it is here noted that farmers and fruit growers in the northern part of Michigan are now getting interested in the possibilities of the strawberry in a commercial way. The crop grown there would ripen after that in the southern and central part of the state was done. The competing districts would be few. According to marketingmen the strawberries coming to the trade when the northern Michigan fruit would be moving, are from Oregon and Canada and, a little later, from Louisiana.

### OLD SCHEME REVIVED.

Is there such a trouble in fruit trees called black vetch? If so, what are the symptoms? Will it kill the trees? What is the treatment? What should be the cost per tree? There is something wrong with my trees which I called fire blight, but there are men in this neighborhood treating trees for the trouble and call it black vetch. Before I let them treat my trees I would like to know something about it. They charge fifty cents per tree. They bore holes in the trees and put in some kind of chemical. They claim the trouble is caused by an insect working in the roots of the trees. I think they were fakes. Any information you can give me in this line will be appreciated.—C. E. T.

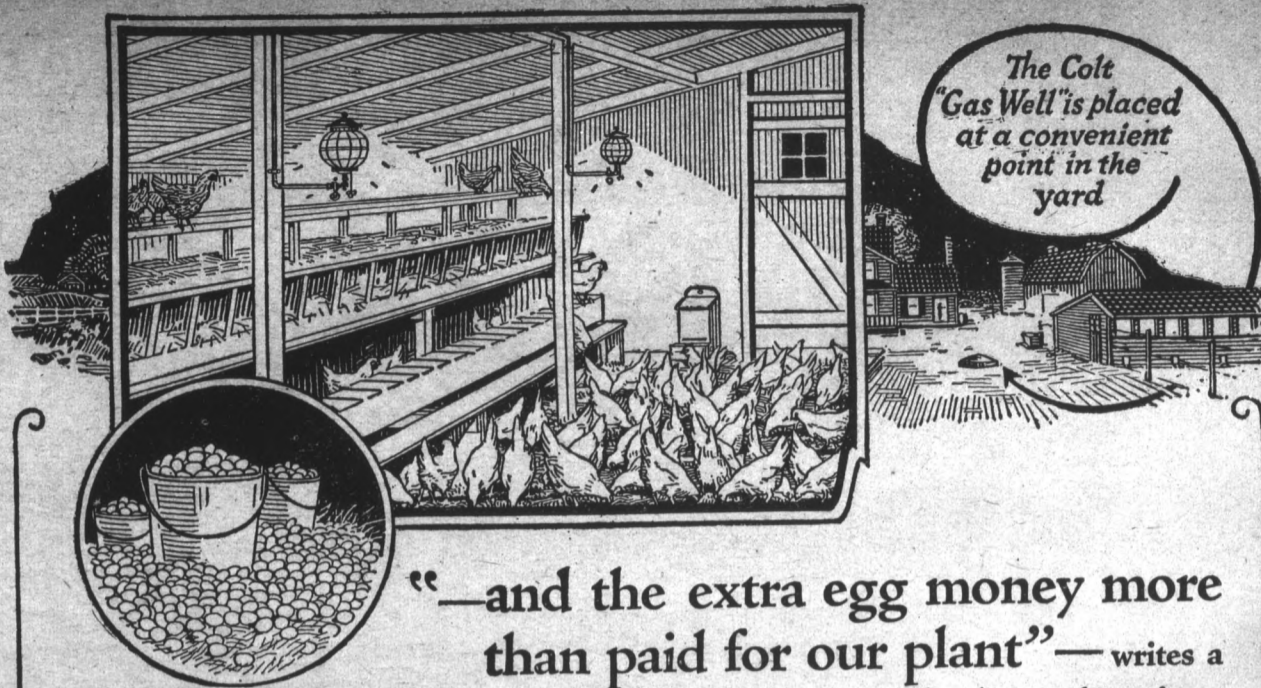
The writer has had experiment station and practical experience in fruit growing during the past fifteen years and has never heard of the trouble called the black vetch. He has, however, heard of the method that these men are using for the control of the various tree diseases.

About twenty or twenty-five years ago some men went through the western part of the state with what is called Owen's process. It consisted of boring a hole in the tree and inserting a black mixture which consisted mainly of charcoal and sulphate. They made a charge of \$1.00 per tree, with fifty cents down and the other fifty cents when the treatment proved itself good. They never came around for the other fifty cents. Quite a few fruit growers were stung because of the good salesmanship on the part of the fakers.

The writer is very much inclined to believe that the method the men are using in your vicinity is a revival of the old scheme. It has been thoroughly proven that this method of treatment will not cure any fruit tree disease, and furthermore, the writer is absolutely positive that there is no such thing as black vetch, but that the trouble affecting the trees in your vicinity is blight, which goes under various names—twig blight, pear blight and fire blight.

### NICOTINE DUST EFFECTIVE.

IN spraying and dusting experiments for cabbage aphids, the best results have been secured with one per cent nicotine-lime dust," says the station entomologist. "The dusting should be done with a hand blow-gun and the dust confined to infested plants. In this way about thirty pounds of dust at an average cost of \$5.000 will suffice for one acre of cabbage. Two applications are usually necessary to give satisfactory control, but the increase in yield following this practice will much more than justify the labor and expense."



"—and the extra egg money more than paid for our plant"—writes a pleased farmer who lighted his henhouses last winter with Union Carbide Gas from his Colt "Gas Well"



For Barn Lighting



For Ironing



For Cooking



For House Lighting

Poultry experts unite in insisting on plenty of sunlight in the henhouses. They attribute to sunlight the tonic effect of maintaining the birds in maximum production condition, and the power to dispel the majority of poultry diseases. Exhaustive tests prove Union Carbide Gaslight to be the nearest approach to sunlight. This light in the henhouses will provide your laying birds with the nearest natural illuminant for increasing production and the other valuable effects of sunlight.

Poultry research discovers the hen of tropical origin, of long sunlit days and short nights. Experiments have demonstrated the hen's digestive organism to be fashioned on the 14-hour plan—and 9 hours of winter daylight positively won't do, if you expect an egg a day and a contented healthy bird. Nature simply pulls a strike on you.

The farm hen has demonstrated beyond all question the fact that she is a dependable profit payer through the winter months (the period of high egg prices), when Union Carbide Gas from the Colt "Gas Well" lights the henhouses to make the necessary 12-to-14-hour working day. The extra hours of light will enable your hens to exercise and take in the food reserve needed for more eggs.

### A Colt "Gas Well" on your farm

The Colt "Gas Well" is installed in the ground—in the yard. From it comes Union Carbide Gas, made automatically as needed. It will light your house and barn. It will cook your meals. It relieves the drudgery of washday, and keeps the iron hot. Besides converting the henhouse into a source of profit, the Colt "Gas Well" has become a necessity for the farm home.

Colt "Gas Well" users are increasing in vast numbers. Get your Colt Lighting-and-Cooking Plant now—be ready when the time comes for increasing egg production with artificial sunlight—Union Carbide Gaslight.

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Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Carbide Lighting-and-Cooking Plants in the World

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We make it so easy  
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Send your coupon now. Get full information and booklet

Union Carbide in generator sizes is sold direct to consumer at factory prices through 150 Union Carbide Warehouses. There is one near you.

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MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

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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

Sold by the pound—You get your money's worth.



FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

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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.

FRANKLIN COLOR WORKS Dept. M Franklin, Ind.

# BETTER FERTILIZERS

## Darling's Fertilizers Are Better—

**BECAUSE** Darling's Animal Base Fertilizers derive ammonia from high-grade animal tankage—the most effective source known.

**BECAUSE** Darling's Fertilizers supply sufficient, quickly available ammoniates, for early plant growth while the bulk of the ammonia is supplied gradually throughout the growing season—this insures continuous and maximum plant development.

**BECAUSE** we produce Acid Phosphate lower in free Sulphuric Acid, containing less moisture and in better mechanical condition, manufactured by a special process.

**BECAUSE** we have the only plant in the Middle West using this special process.

**BECAUSE** we have been experimenting with different kinds of Fertilizer on different crops for over twenty years. From these actual field tests we have developed Darling's Better Fertilizers. That our efforts have been successful is proven by the fact that today large numbers of good farmers use only *Darling's Animal Base Fertilizer*.

**BECAUSE** we are very large producers of Steamed Bone Meal which enables us to complete our list of Fertilizers. Darling's Pure Ground Bone and Half @ Half always give satisfaction.

**BECAUSE** for over 35 years we have been producing and perfecting Better Fertilizers.

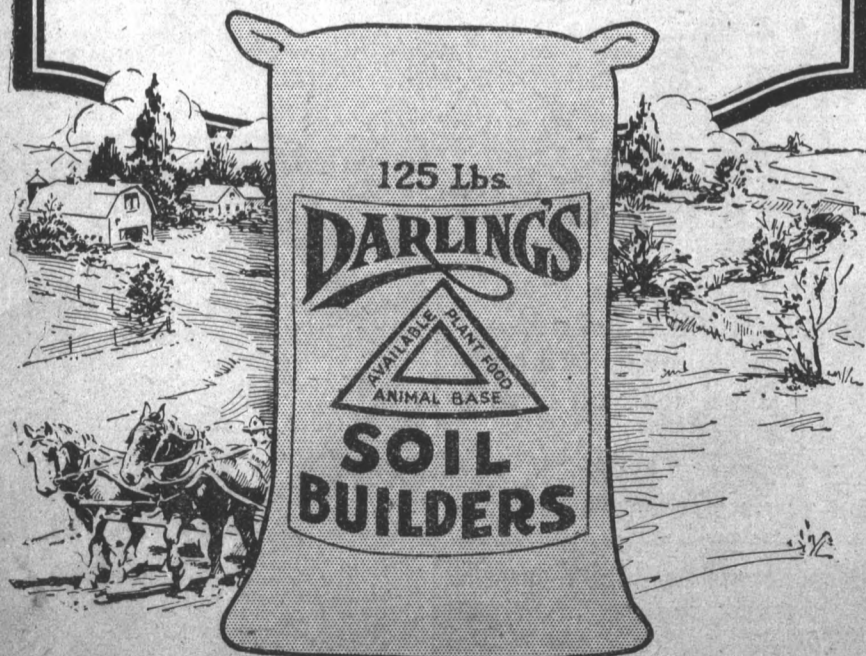
Our ideal location and special shipping facilities enable us to make prompt deliveries.

See your Darling Agent now, or write us for literature, prices and special Agency Plan.

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Chicago, Illinois



Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertiser

## Mary and Martha

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

A NUMBER of homes were always open to our Lord. He was an ever-welcome guest. In Capernaum, where he had cured a little girl who was at the gates of death, and restored her to her parents; in John's house in Jerusalem; the home at Cana, where He had been present at a wedding feast; the home of Levi-Matthew, where a banquet had been given in his honor; the home of Zachaeus; Peter's house, and the home of the two sisters and their brother, in Bethany. Probably the home that was dearest to the Master's heart was the one in Bethany. Three times this household appears on the scene in the New Testament.

Bethany does not appear in the Old Testament, but in the third century Origen states that the village of that name was near Jerusalem, and in the fourth century the crypt where Lazarus had been buried was shown to travelers. It was said to be two miles from the city. The village is still there about a half hour's walk from Jerusalem. It is said to be a rather forbidding spot.



THE buildings seem about to tumble down, but in this it is not different from many other villages in Palestine. "But," as a recent writer on the Holy Land says, "it is still Bethany. The immortal memories still dignify it. For indeed, there is that wonderful peculiarity about the memories of Palestine, that they are memories, and so much more. In Rome, as in Athens, our thoughts are with 'the great departed.' At Jerusalem they are with Him who was dead but is alive for evermore; His very name is life and hope; He is Lord of the future, even more than of the past; He is above all things, Lord of the present, 'with us, all the days.'"

There are three scenes connected with the home in this village that are of perennial interest to all lovers of the Bible. One of the most pathetic utterances that Christ gave voice to, was the one, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." But while He never had a home of His own, there was always a light burning in the window for Him, in the cottage in Bethany. It was like a "land-locked harbor which protected from the wild gusts of fierce passion and bitter malice which confronted Him as He steered His course amidst the angry billows and sunken rocks of the neighboring Jerusalem." It is apparent that it was a home of at least moderate wealth. The three residents, Mary, Martha, and their brother, Lazarus, comprised a delightful company for the Master of men. To go there after the discussions in the temple with hard and quizzical rabbis was like walking in the cool woods after the dust and heat of the day.

THE first scene is the occasion of a banquet. While Martha is hurrying about ordering the courses and making all things ready, Mary sits in the parlor and talks with the great Guest. Martha does not like this and scolds her sister. But she is told that Mary has shown good sense. She is improving the occasion to feast her soul. She "has chosen the better part." In other words, Mary was of the quiet, contemplative type, while Martha was the active, or motor type. It has often been observed that these two types have the faculty of beautifully misunderstanding each other. One thinks the other indolent, while the second thinks the first fussy. But both are needed in the work of the

world. When the Reformation is going on, Luther is the warrior who goes forth to battle. But Melancthon is the quiet scholar who sits in his study and thinks ahead. Luther could not get on without his friend, and Melancthon could not have wrought without the hammer blows of Luther. Washington was the motor-minded man in the early days of the republic. But quiet men like Franklin and Madison also made the constitution possible. Is it possible to be of both types? Why not? Lincoln was such a man, and McKinley, and so is Wilson. No greater example, however, can be found of a combination of these qualities, than in our Lord. He was the thinker par excellence, of all history; but He was also the man of tremendous action, who evinced an energy known to few. The folk of the active temperament are needed in the modern church. There is a church in Paris, called "The Church of the Holy Invalids," and an American writer says that that is a good description of most of the members of the churches. They are invalids, who are cursed with a state of chronic exhaustion.

Scene two. The brother is dead. The sisters had said over and over, during the swift, fatal illness, "Oh, if He were only here, our brother would not die." But at last He comes. Martha hears of the coming, and with characteristic impulsiveness, rushes to meet Him. "Lord, if thou hadst been here"—Mary appears, weeping. "Jesus wept." In a little while the company is standing by the tomb. A few words of prayer—what a prayer. "Take away the stone!" Then the words of command, "Come forth!" And He comes! Yes, He comes. He has come.

LOOKING ghastly, wrapped in the white cloths that bound the dead, alive but helpless, he comes out of the tomb. "Loose him, and let him go!" Isn't that great? "Let him go!" Yes, let him go and be a living example of one who has been raised from death to life. Let him go, and bring the joy that life always brings, when it follows a season of death. Let him go, and be as spring is, after the winter. Let him go, and let the story be told long after, by one who writes from loving memory. Let him go, and be the type of all those uncounted millions who have been released from the bondage of sin and habit, to the freedom of belief in the living Christ.

Scene three. It is passover week, and Jesus is staying with His old friends. In His honor the family gives a feast. Lazarus sits at table, "the man raised up by Christ." Martha is hurrying about, looking after the details of the banquet. Mary sits in the living-room, and anoints the head of the Guest with spikenard. It was customary for well-to-do families to have a jar of perfumed ointment in the house, to be used for anointing the dead. But Mary thinks of a better use for it. She will use it on the living. Judas does not approve of it. But he is reproved—"She has anointed my body beforehand for the burying." These have been called the "loneliest words in literature."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 12.

SUBJECT:—Martha and Mary—Luke 10:38 to 42. John 11:1 to 12. Mark 14:3 to 9.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Mary hath chosen the better part, which shall not be taken away from her. Luke 10:42.

Mort Lambert and Lewis Tuttle had a close race with the Chicago flier out by Pilkins Corners. The race was such a close tie that the undertaker won the toss-up. Edgar Holly says it's a funny mess what somebody don't get benefited by.—Sunshine Hollow.

# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



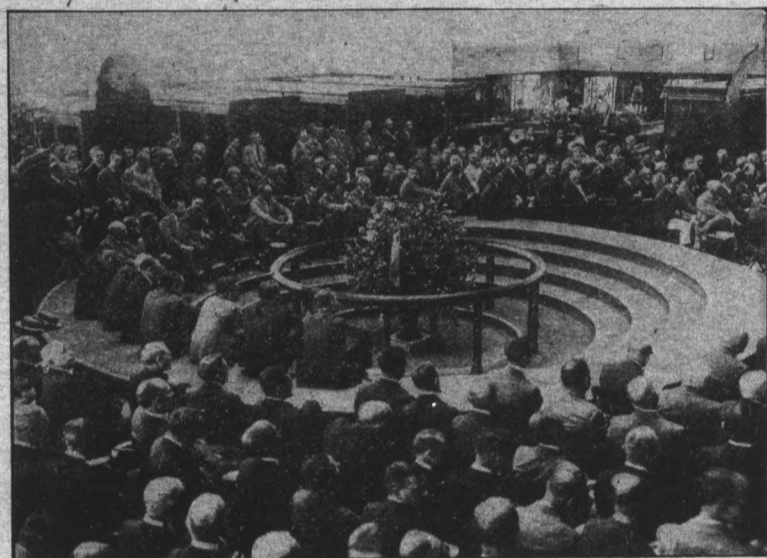
Sometimes the reward for heroism comes late, as in the case of Mary Caroline Holmes, writer, being decorated by General Gouraud.



Theo. W. Case, of Auburn, New York, has completed the invention of "talking movies."



Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, talks to three eminent Georgians about the Confederate memorial he is having carved on Stone Mountain.



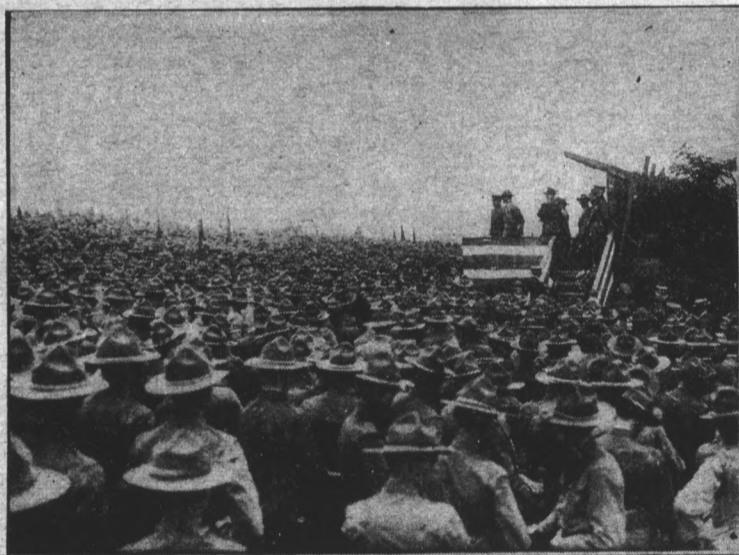
Flowers graced the ring around which the greatest of transactions in cotton futures will center, at dedication of New York Cotton Exchange, which is nineteen stories above the street.



Woman's rights pioneers live again in suffrage pageant at Seneca Falls, New York, based on the 1848 convention, and showing their progress up to the present day.



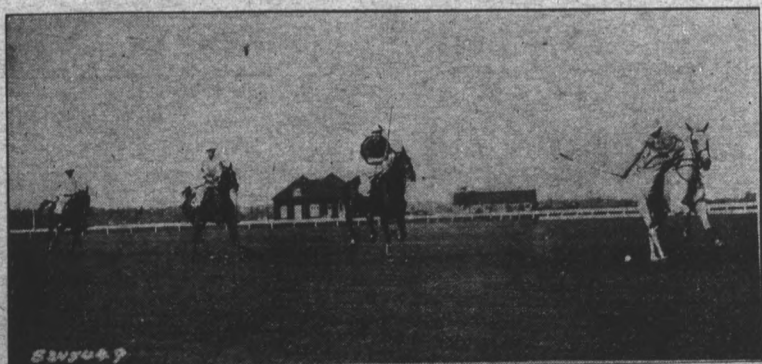
\$1,000,000 settlement scorned by these elevator boys who claim share in \$4,000,000 estate.



Starting a summer tour of inspection of camps, General Pershing is here seen at Camp Meade, Maryland, delivering a very forceful talk explaining the need for adequate national defense.



Mr. and Mrs. Derouen, of Hayes, La., recently celebrated their 79th wedding anniversary.



Rumson country club quartette defeated Bryn Mawr in a fast polo game at Jersey Club, with a score of 11 to 7. General Gordon, at the right, did some very clever hitting and hard riding.



Because steel is too dear, these Berlin kiddies ride wooden bikes constructed mainly of wood, with hard rubber tires on the disc wheels, and a leather belt for the usual chain.



THE smells that came from that farmyard made it hard for her to advance, but the feeling of her desperation conquered each wave of fear and step by step she made her way toward the house, stopping at last a hundred feet away, unable to go any farther. There was no sign of life. Fear held her motionless yet hunger and thirst and weakness urged her to call for help. Her call sounded weak and hollow. She called again with greater exertion and in that call a note of conciliation was unmistakably audible.

Suddenly she saw the door of the shanty open and a woman came out. Had it been a man, all her unworried resolution would have gone to naught and Dora would have turned and fled; but a woman was a different experience. She turned nervously and walked off a short distance, but when the woman advanced toward her holding out a hand and calling with a most winning voice, she stopped and waited. When the woman came nearer Dora heard her own name. The recognition of that sound gave her so much hope and courage that she deliberately turned toward the woman who by that time was near enough to take hold of one of the pieces of strap that still hung from the bit-ring.

For a few minutes the woman patted her head lovingly and talked to her in a way that warmed poor Dora as if the woman had placed a blanket over her cold aching body. When the woman began leading her toward the house she followed willingly till the door opened and a little girl came out, then she stopped as if afraid; but when the woman urged she went on, keeping her eyes upon the little girl.

AT the well, the girl chopped a hole in the ice on the trough while the woman removed the basket, bridle, halter and what was left of the saddle and Dora lowered her head quickly into the water and drank as rapidly as she could.

"That dirty brute!" said the woman.

"He never feeds his critters," piped in the little girl.

"He doesn't feed his wife," added the woman, not because she wanted to tell this to the little girl, but rather because she wanted to express the hatred of an old and bitter feud.

"Take these rotten things," said the woman, pointing to the bridle and the halter, while she seized the remains of the saddle. "Let's get them out of the way, and don't you ever open your mouth to tell any one, no matter who it is, that his mare was here. I don't want his rotten old saddle and bridle. He never keeps anything looking decent enough for any one to want any

of his rotten things. Anyway it is a sin to send this poor mare back to him. It ain't up to me to catch his runaway critters for him and I just can't let the poor critter go off like this and die. When Dad gets back from threshin', he'll take these things and drop 'em on the road near his place where he will be sure to find them."

When Dora had drunk all she could,

she turned immediately to some grass realized for her that only justice had been done.

For several days after the woman had relieved her of the racking burden of straps and iron and wire-net, Dora was troubled by the conflict of recurrent impulses to go back to the farmyard and the fears that just as ardently urged her to get far out of the reach of man. Months of ardu-

as the other image, that of the woman driving her away, came into her mind. She stood still, unable to decide what to do and as she stood the reddish streak in the southeast grew brighter and less red.

She became very cold, having stood so long, and started off again more for want of exercise than through any definite decision, and as she neared the top of a wild rose bush that protruded from a deep drift, a rabbit sprang out of its shadow and bounded away to the south. Dora stopped suddenly through momentary fright, and followed him with her eyes as he fled. She missed him when he was swallowed up in the great ocean of whiteness and searching for him suddenly discovered a group of horses on the ridge of a long hill, their dark bodies cut clearly against the end of the light streak in the sky.

Dora did not stop for her breakfast. Her eyes lighted up, her nostrils distended, and her thin legs plowed through the snows as if their old strength had fully come back to them. There were many hills and valleys lost to the sight in the level whiteness and, crossing them over-anxiously, she was obliged to stop a few times to rest and to regain her breath, before at last she reached the horses, by that time down the side of the hill.

There were about a dozen of them spread out considerably. While yet some distance from them, she thought she recognized some of her old friends, but as she came nearer she was overwhelmed with doubt. They were pawing the snow very energetically and took little interest in her fervent greetings. One or two heads raised up a moment, then went back to the business of finding grass which the rest would not interrupt even for that short time. This reception was a great disappointment to Dora, but there were other disappointments in store for her.

THE three horses to whom she was nearest watched her approach with suspicion. They were, all three, hard working horses, who found the pawing of snow a laborious task. They thought she meant to eat from their find and drove her off with threats of angry whinnies and laying ears. One of them, a miserable old nag, a red mare with two naked scars on her shoulders, jumped across the hole she had dug, ran after Dora and nipped her haunches several times, as poor Dora fled from her.

Dora stopped running about a hundred yards from there, looked back at the old nag and, seeing that she had returned to pawing, began to paw the snow where she was. When she got to the grass and had taken a

## HARVEST TIME

By Phoebe Jane Bower

The reaper's singing in the field  
The men go to and fro  
Agathering sheaves to shock and make  
The pigs and bank-book grow.

Soon the threshing machine is seen  
Acoming down the road,  
And every one is hustling  
To get a good big load.

The farmer's wife and daughter  
Are stepping lively then,  
To get up a wholesome dinner,  
She kills a good fat hen.

The men come tumbling in the room,  
Each for an easy place  
To reach the chicken and the spoons;  
They bring a smiling face.

For they are hearty workers,  
And hearty eaters, too.  
They are the kind of thinkers  
That put a hard task through.

But, folks, they need the backing  
Of Uncle Sam and all,

Of financiers and bankers,  
To make a prosperous fall.

For, men, you've got to have them,  
The farmer and his wife.  
The city jobs are well enough;  
But it isn't all of life.

They leave the soil for bigger pay,  
And think they're doing well.  
Remember, lads, there will come a day  
When there is no grain to sell.

Unless the farmer gets his dues;  
He's going to sit down hard;  
And then you will do some hustling  
To get your pork and lard.

For farming is the starting point  
Of almost everything.  
So be careful of the farmer  
And help him to make it swing.

He needs a hearty handclasp  
From Uncle Sam and all,  
A "Go to it, Bill, we're with you,  
And will never see you fall."

near by and began voraciously to pull at it. The woman had befriended her and she was not afraid of her. But to her surprise, when she came back, the woman rushed at her with something in her hand which she waved threateningly at her, clearly ordering her away. Dora ran off as fast as she could go and when she got well out of the way, she turned to look back with a puzzled expression on her face. Both the woman and the little girl were calmly entering the shanty.

Without an attempt to get at the motive behind the woman's strange conduct, Dora went on grazing there, moving off and looking back when her mouth was too full to crop, eating so rapidly and so absorbedly that she had no time to think about the phenomenal change that had thus miraculously come over her. If she was not thinking gratefully, she did feel grateful and possibly some higher intellectual force than hers, in some way,

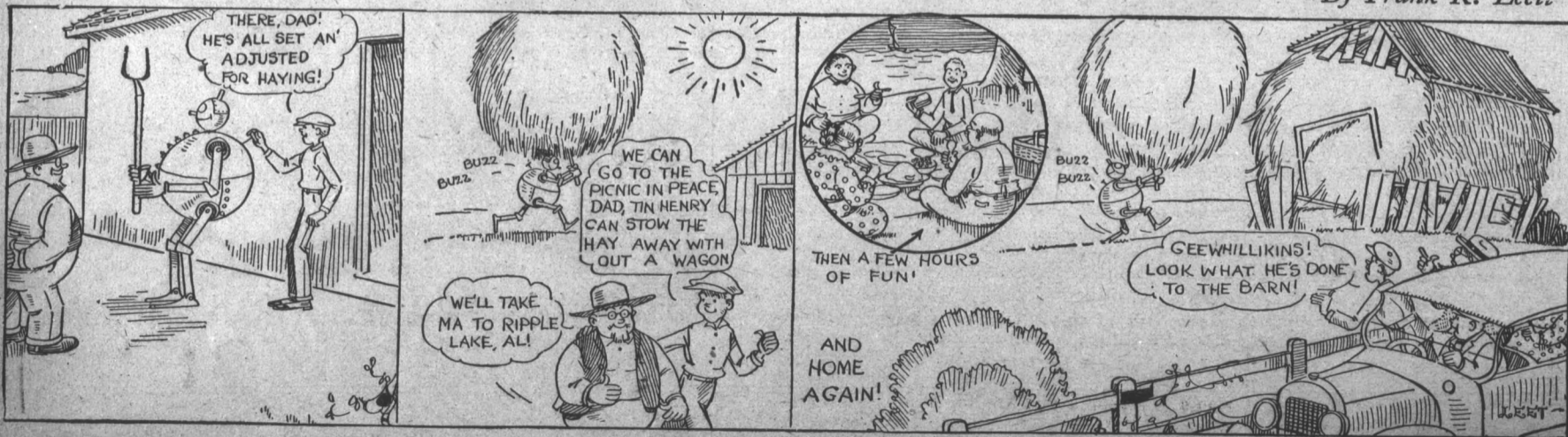
ous toil followed by weeks of semi-starvation had robbed her of her strength and her courage; the barn had so enervated her that she found the cold, out doors, especially at night, very hard to endure; and her captivity had deprived her of her companions without whom life was not worth the struggle.

One snow flurry followed another. The last spot of exposed earth disappeared. The sun did not show itself for days and every hour seemed to deepen the drifts. Never had the world seemed so bleak and inhospitable to her.

She was so miserably cold one windy night that she decided at last to go back to the farmyard where she had been so magnanimously befriended. She got up toward the end of the long night and started away, lumbering along for many miles in the dark, driven by the image of the sheltering barn; and then she stopped suddenly

## AL ACRES—Puzzle—Is Dad Acres' Hay In or Out?

By Frank R. Leet.



mouthful, she raised her head and stared at the group, wondering what had happened to the beautiful world from which she had been abducted by man. She could not make out why that old nag had been so intent upon hurting her. Dora did not know of those differences in temperament which makes one creature mellow and sympathetic after an experience of great suffering and another sour and pugnacious.

Her reception was a sad disappointment to Dora, but even that companionship was better than none. So she clung to it with all her strength, content to move about on the outer edge of the group. When the herd had fed

well and for exercise started across the snows, Dora always went with them, running with every ounce of energy in her body, striving through her old revived habit to get to the lead; but Dora soon realized that these were not the days of her supremacy. Strive as she would, she could not keep up with even the poorest plug and long before the others were ready to quit, she was obliged to drop out of the race, humiliated and unhappy, puffing and panting for breath. (Concluded next week).

Says Sam: I see by the papers that the country is going to the dogs seven times a week regular.

## Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

IN the following letter Henry gives his Uncle David a few of his ideas about religion, consolidated schools and preachers. Henry never lets himself out entirely on any subject; he always has something in reserve. But even at that he always says something.

Cherry Hill,  
August 5, 1923.

DEAR UNCLE DAVID:

I reckon you been hearing quite a lot about the "Fundamentalists Campaigns," but we out here had sort of lost track of the situation. Seems that the Fundamentalists are those fellers who believe that a man ain't got no right to get a new idea in religion. I guess if Abraham had been a Fundamentalist he wouldn't ever have left Ur of the Chaldeans, or maybe Moses never would have left Egypt with the Children of Israel. They'da said wat was good enough for our fathers was good enough for me, or "The old time religion suits me all right." Well we got one or two of them kind of folks in our Community. They says they are fundamentalists in their religion an I guess they are sort of that way in their farming too. You know Jimmy Hooper, well he says he's a born and bred fundamentalist. He says he ain't changed his religion one iota from wat his father did an his father followed exactly in his father's footsteps. Only difference between Jimmy's ideas on religion an on agriculture is that he don't believe in mixing the two. Says religion ain't got nothing to do with farming.

Well all I can say is that accordin to his practice a feller would soon discover that so far as Jimmy is concerned his idea is right. But some of us can't sort of rate his religion much higher than old Terah who died at Haran because he didn't want to go into the Promised Land. He didn't realize that he was keeping Abraham back from carrying out his purpose an the one God had for him. Terah's epitaph as it is recorded in the 11th chapter of Genesis is "And Terah died at Haran." Sort of a tragedy, but not the only one, for we got a lot of old fellers who are going to die at Haran an never enter the Promised Land.

Well, Uncle I didn't mean to start off on a sermon but when I get to thinking of these fellers and their mean little narrow outlook on life I get sorta wrought up an want to do something desperate and that's the way I felt the other day wen some of us were trying to get the community together on the project of getting a threshing outfit for our own use. Jimmy Hooper lowed as how the reasons we had for doin' it were all right but he had so many objections that he said they outweighed the reasons he had for joinin' in on it. He said they never used to think of getting together on anything like that an anyhow he knew if he got in on it that when time come to thresh that he wouldn't be ready or it'd be so late that his grain would spoil an anyhow it would cost a lot more, an a whole lot of the other objections, but Pete an I beat

him on every argument he put up but he ended up by saying that he wouldn't go in on it. So about 10 of us went together an bought a separator and Charley Gilkey has a heavy tractor that we use for power. Well we figure that the machine will pay for itself in three years and that its good for at least five years of running an that we are going to be a lot more independent as to threshing an a thousand other ways.

We got through this year better than we ever did and now the machine is out on Union Ridge under the able management of Hank Smith who is a mechanical wizard wen it comes to threshing machines. He's been our salvation so far an is sort of superintendent of the works. The income from the extra threshing will lower our first cost considerable so we feel that we will come out all right. Jimmy's grain isn't threshed yet. He came around an asked us to thresh for him but wouldn't pay what we asked so now he's waiting for Henry Larson to come down from Saint Olaf an Henry told me the other day he wasn't going to move his big outfit down to Cherry Hill just to accommodate one little stinker who couldn't cooperate with his neighbors.

We are beginning to work on plans for the consolidation of our schools. You know our district has been purty independent in the past an we have had reason for thinkin' that way as long as Mary Martin was at the helm but I reckon when Pete finishes school next year Mary won't be available for the position of teacher an, anyhow some of us are beginning to think that we better start training our young folks to think in terms of country life rather than of gettin' a position in the city, or study a profession outside of the line of agriculture. There is some objection to the question but we are going to work a little while longer an then bring the matter up for a vote. Plenty of reasons for getting a consolidated school in a community, an Cherry Hill isn't behind the procession very far.

We got the church situation going too, Uncle. Had a fine man here the other day to preach an look us over an I guess if we can raise the money to pay his salary he will come to live with us which is what we want. One feller we had here was afraid he couldn't stand to live in the community, cause there weren't all the conveniences he was used to. Well we don't want him. He preached a mighty intelligent sermon all right. The historical facts was all in their place and I reckon it was meant for the "edification of the saints" but Hank Smith got tired listenin' an walked out. Somebody outside said to Hank, "Wats the matter Hank don't you like the sermon?" Hank lowed as how he did all right. "Well," says the man who had asked him the question, "What's he preaching about?" Hank says, "I donno, he didn't say."

Hoping you are the same,

Your nephew,

HENRY.

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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 rail-ways and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the big-gest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

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1 qt. size	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$11.50
2 qt. size	1.50	3.75	14.50
3 qt. size	2.00	4.75	18.00

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# Woman's Interests



## Succulent Summer Salads

*That are Appetizing and Contain Vitamines that Stimulate Digestion*

WILL it please the man of the house?" is always the question in our mind when we make a new salad. And it is sometimes with quaking breath and wobbly knees that we bring a new combination in the form of a salad to the table for fear the masculine portion of the household will push it back unfinished.

But the most recent lesson that science has taught us in relation to the things we eat, is that green vegetable salads contain vitamines, that much needed portion in our food that goes to build up better digestion and bodily nutrition. These vitamines are what occasions the farmer to grab the milk pail in the morning and step off with a lively gait toward the barn with energy enough to plow a ten-acre field instead of lagging wearily along and half-dreading the numerous tasks of the new-born day.

Here are some new salads using just the things your garden supplies you with right now.

### Indian Salad.

Allowing one-half cucumber to each person to be served, peel them and chill in cold water. Halve and with a sharp knife remove center, leaving a shell in the form of a canoe with a wall about an eighth of an inch thick. Chop the portion of cucumber removed and add half the quantity of chopped onion, the same of chopped celery and season. Place the boat-shaped cucumber on a lettuce leaf on salad plates and fill with the mixture. Baste carefully with French dressing and dust with grated hard-boiled yolks of eggs.

### Tomatoes en Surprise.

Wash and remove seeds from one green pepper and chop. Peel one green cucumber and let stand in cold water. Scald and peel six large tomatoes. Remove the seeds and hard core. Chop the cucumber, add it to the green pepper, add one chopped onion. Season and fill the tomato cups with this mixture. Finish with a dip of mayonnaise.

### Chiffonade Salad.

With one cup of diced celery mix one cup of diced beets, and one cup of shredded boiled cauliflower. Season and place on a lettuce leaf and baste with French salad dressing or thin mayonnaise.

### Honolulu Salad.

Mix one-half pint of cottage cheese with two tablespoonfuls of grated

cheese. Add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and form into small balls the size of English walnuts. Place on a lettuce leaf and cover with tart apples sliced very thin, and a small amount of minced onion if desired. Baste with French dressing.

### Green Pea Salad.

With one and a half cups of green peas mix one-half cup of diced carrot. Add two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion and one tablespoonful of chopped green pepper. Add enough mayonnaise to hold the mixture together and press firmly into a cup and chill. Serve on a lettuce leaf, and if carefully removed from the cup will stand in a pyramid.

### HOLDERS FOR BIRTHDAY CANDLES.

I AM anxious to tell the readers of my recent discovery. Perhaps some of you have made a similar one. Last Thursday was my little son, Jerry's, seventh birthday. To hold the family custom, he must have a birthday cake with candles. When I came to make the cake I found I had the candles but no candle holders.

As the candles had to be lighted, the wax would run down and mingle with the frosting, and this would not do at all. Having some marshmallows in the house, I used these for holders, and they answered the purpose very well. With cake coloring I marked a face on each marshmallow, placing the candle in the mouth, much to the amusement of my little son.—Mrs. F. W.

### TRAINING THE CHILDREN.

ALTHOUGH it is right in the midst of summer canning, I must take time to express by views in regard to the question of punishment for John and Mary. In both cases mentioned, I am inclined to think that the majority of mothers would administer an old-fashioned spanking, and those who didn't would feel like it. But in the last statement, I am sorry to say, one finds the reason for most punishments. They seem to be a relief for

parental emotion rather than for the benefit of the children.

It seems to me that the best way of punishing Johnny for his carelessness is to deprive him of the pleasure of being present when company comes, or if that is impossible, deprive him of some other pleasure. If a child knows that as a result of a misde-



One Little Michigan Farmer Mischief Maker.

meanor he will be deprived of something he especially enjoys, he will think twice before committing misdeeds and be more careful. Corporal punishment usually becomes so frequent that it is no check.

The same applies in the case of Mary. She should not be allowed to visit her neighbors for several days, and if this is always the result of going visiting without permission, she will stop to think before she does it. If we fit the punishment to the deed more often we will have better results.—Mrs. F. J. L., Galien, Mich.

"All things come to him who waits," and the farmer is still waiting.

Home is a place where warmed-overs are not camouflaged.

## Shorten Dishwashing Time

THE women in home management groups in the state have not been content with merely discussing the kind of equipment needed to make dishwashing easy. They wanted to find out if some of these things saved time in actual practice. So they tested them out, keeping accurate count of the minutes taken each way.

Mrs. C., in Wayne county, found that she saved four minutes each time in washing twenty dishes, and sixteen to twenty pieces of silverware by using a wheel tray. With eight people in the family, Mrs. T., of Midland, saved ten minutes. In Oakland county, Mrs. J. cut the time of clearing the table just in half by using the tray.

The woman who just starts in washing without stacking and sorting the dishes beforehand, should have heard the reports of the women who tested this method. Mrs. S., of St. Clair county, found that it took her ten to twelve minutes longer to do twenty-six dishes, twenty-one pieces of silverware when she did not sort and stack

them. Mrs. M. and Mrs. C. proved to Saginaw women that the systematic method was worth while by saving six and seven minutes each.

### Dish Drainers Save Towels.

Perhaps the women trying out the dish drainers were most enthusiastic over their experiments. They liked not only the time saved in wiping the dishes, but lack of bother with dish towels. Wash day made them even more grateful.

Mrs. C., in Oakland county, is one of the strongest advocates of the dish drainer. She saves three hours and a half every week through using hers. When she has threshers or company she uses two. Mrs. L., of St. Clair county, and Mrs. H., of Wayne county, both report a saving of ten minutes each time they wash from twenty-four to thirty-three dishes, and twenty-five to thirty-four pieces of silver.

Is saving ten minutes each time worth while? These women think so for they figured out that it will mean a saving of one hundred and eighty-two hours, or fifteen twelve-hour working days.



Fern McIntyre Believes in Dressing Properly When Picking Berries.



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

#### HOME-MADE DILL PICKLES.

I would like to have a recipe for dill pickles. Can anyone use the dill seed in place of the dill leaves?—Mrs. E. C. B.

To make dill pickles in the home, use stone jars or clean, water-tight kegs. For a four-gallon jar, proceed as follows:

Place a layer of dill, using stems, leaves and the seed tops, (just the dry seed will not flavor the pickles), and one-half ounce of mixed spice if desired. Pack in a layer of washed cucumbers and then a layer of dill and proceed until the jar is filled, finishing with a layer of dill and spices. It is a good plan to cover the top well with grape leaves.

Pour over the pickles a brine made of one pound of salt, three-quarters of a quart of vinegar and ten quarts of water. Cover with sufficient weight to hold the pickles well below the brine. A scum will form over the surface and this should be removed.

It is well to cover all with a layer of paraffin or pack the pickles in jars and seal them to prevent spoilage after they have fermented.

#### HOW TO TRY OUT LARD.

Will someone please send me a "tried and true" recipe for making lard at home? I desire complete details for making it, as I have not been very successful in trying it out. I want it for butchering time this fall. —Mrs. A. A. R.

#### TO MAKE SODA CRACKERS.

I have found this to be a good recipe to make soda crackers.

Half yeast cake (compressed yeast preferred)

One scant pint warm water  
Half ounce of salt  
Quarter cup sour milk or water  
One-third cup lard  
One teaspoonful of soda  
One and one-half quarts flour.

In the evening set sponge of yeast, warm water and flour sifted. Let raise over night. In the morning work the lard into it, and salt and soda dissolved in the sour milk or water. Work all well together, using enough more sifted flour to make a stiff dough. Pound with rolling pin and double over and keep repeating this until the dough is smooth. Then roll out in a thin sheet and punch holes into it with a fork. Cut out round or square and bake in large dripping pans. Bake

in a hot oven. It only takes a few minutes to bake them. Have dripping pans heated before putting crackers on them, and do not grease them.—Mrs. A. R.

#### CAN ALL YOU CAN.

NOTHING helps quite so much in the preparation of a hurry-up dinner as to turn to a full shelf of home-canned products. When the canning season closes, your shelves should lack nothing.

If you have had difficulties in canning your vegetables and fruits, you will find these difficulties answered in our bulletin, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables in the Home." Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Desk A, Detroit, Michigan, and a copy will be sent to you.

#### SWEET PEPPERS STUFFED WITH MACARONI.

PARBOIL sweet green peppers, remove from the water, and fill with the following stuffing: Two cups of cut macaroni, one cup of finely chopped ham or cold cooked chicken, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a teaspoonful of finely chopped onion. Fill the green peppers, add bread crumbs to the top and a bit of butter, place in a baking dish and bake for one-half hour, adding enough water to the bottom of the baking dish to steam the peppers.

#### WRITE INTERESTING LETTERS.

BEFORE I acquired the habit of making notes before writing my letters, they were, I am afraid, rather short and uninteresting. Very often while I was working I would think of some bit of news that I would like to tell "so and so," but by the time I was ready to write a letter to them I had forgotten many of the things I wished to tell them. Now, for a day or so before I write my letters I carry a paper in my pocket and from time to time, as I am about my work I jot down brief notes on different subjects which I wish to write about. This enables me to write much longer letters and to make them more interesting. One of my correspondents laughingly told me recently that my letters were "as good as a newspaper."—G. T.

Mixed vegetables, well cooked, either canned or fresh, are called macedoine.

## Lend a Helping Hand

BEING one of the busy farmers' wives with plenty of city cousins, and some to spare, I narrate some of our experiences and remedy. Some few years since, when only a young housewife, our numerous city relatives would begin to pour in about the middle of June and keep coming until late fall. Of course, I wanted to show them I could cook and serve as good a meal as any of them, not sparing time or expense, and how they enjoyed those meals. But after a few years I realized my mistake.

By degrees I left out some of the dainties and with work finished joined the cousins under the trees or on many of the pleasure trips they planned. When they came down after breakfast had been served to our family, they were invited to prepare their own meal. A young baby, milk separator, chickens, and numerous other tasks occupied my full attention. I used them well but made no extra fuss

and if they could not eat what we did they went hungry, but that seldom happened by the appetites displayed. I have been complimented on my cooking and efficient manner of managing my household duties and caring for eight healthy, hearty youngsters.

If there are extra tasks my city relatives readily consent to lend their assistance, which is thankfully received. My husband laughingly, but meaningly, remarks the first day they are visitors. After that they are handed the milk pail or are invited to accompany him to the fields, as he has no time to stop to visit.

All that one needs in dealing with thoughtless city cousins is the following of the golden rule, for it works both ways. If you don't believe it, just pack the whole family into the tin Lizzie and drop in to see them unexpectedly and hear the holler, "why didn't you write us so we could have been prepared?"—Mrs. F. M. P.



## Taken for Granted

Three generations ago Lily White Flour made the best breads, biscuits and rolls. It was then the flour the best cooks used. The quality, the precise milling methods that made Lily White Flour superior then has kept "the flour the best cooks use" in the lead ever since. Today Lily White has no equal.

Breads baked with Lily White are light and tender, excellently flavored and good to eat. Breads baked with Lily White Flour cannot be taken for granted. Their goodness makes them an outstanding triumph of every meal.

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"



#### A GOOD RECIPE FOR EGG ROLLS

Into a pint of Lily White flour sift two teaspoons baking powder and sift again. Rub into the flour one teaspoon butter. To one cup of sweet milk add a pinch of salt and one beaten egg, then the flour. Make a soft dough, even if it requires a little more flour. Roll very thin, use a large round cutter, butter the top, fold over, brush again with butter, and bake in hot oven.

#### 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 whatever you do not, your dealer will refund the purchase price. He is so instructed.

Your Grocer Sells Lily White

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

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All orders for patterns and catalogs should be addressed to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., and be sure to state the size wanted.

requires five yards of one material 31 inches wide, or 1 3/4 yards of plain material for waist portion and belt, and 3 1/4 yards of figured material. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards. Price 12c.

No. 4276—"Easy to Make" Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4471—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4477—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 3979-4013—Ladies' Costume. Waist, 3979, cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt, 4013, cut in seven sizes, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. The foundation of the skirt could be of lining, and would require 1 3/4 yards, 32 inches wide. To make the dress for a medium size as shown in the large view, requires 9 1/4 yards of 32-inch material. The width at lower edge of the lower flounce is about 2 1/2 yards. Two separate patterns, 12c for each pattern.



No. 4407—Ladies' Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for the dress and 2 5/8 yards for the panels. The width at the foot is about two yards. To make dress with short sleeves a half yard less is required. Price 12c.



No. 4454—Ladies' House Frock. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size



100 ft x 60 steps  
x 2 pails x 6 gals.  
x 43 lbs. = ?

**Anybody  
can do  
this sum**



WHEN the July drought came along, one Iowa farmer tells us he had this little job day after day. He pumped two pailfuls (3-gallon pails) at a time, lugged them 100 feet, and trudged back to do it over again—and over and over and over again, till he had pumped and toted 250 gallons of water a day. What was his time worth?

### It takes a HERCULES to get rid of the answer

That farmer lifted a ton and carried it a mile and a quarter. But a Hercules Engine would have done it all for about five cents—and done many another chore besides!

You haven't any clear idea at all what heavy work a Hercules Engine will do on your farm for a few cents a day. And it just about runs itself.

But you COULD get an idea, if you will just read the new book about the right power-plant for the farm—for any farm—for YOUR farm in particular. The book costs you nothing but asking for it. Where shall we mail it to reach you quickly?

THE HERCULES CORPORATION  
Engine Division, Dept. K, Evansville, Ind.

## HERCULES ENGINES

**Heat and Sweat can't  
kill the Stretch of**

**No-Way  
STRETCH  
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NO RUBBER to rot. Phosphor Bronze Springs supply their easy, "never die" stretch. Slip-loop back permits fullest freedom of movement.

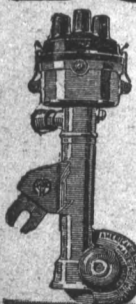
Suspenders, 75c; Garters, 50c; Hose Supporters, 25c; Corset Sew-Ons, 25c; Hose Supporter Harness, 50c.

40,000 dealers sell them. If yours hasn't them, send direct, giving dealer's name.



A Full Years Wear Guaranteed in Every Pair  
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**TRY a Michigan Farmer  
Classified Liner. They  
bring results.**

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Charlevoix Pig Club Started

IN Charlevoix county, County Agent B. O. Hagerman got together the boys and girls of his county at Loeb Farms for the purpose of organizing a pig club.

The crowd began to come about ten o'clock, and by noon over 175 were gathered on the athletic field of the Farms. In addition to enjoying their own picnic lunch, they had plenty of sweet milk and ice cream cones supplied by the Loeb Farms management.

The afternoon program was started by a few remarks by Ernest Loeb, manager of the farm, which was followed by a talk by Mr. Hagerman. Mr. Hagerman told the boys and girls

ed parents to keep from the common tendency of making the boy's pig dad's sow, and the girl's calf dad's cow.

The arrangement by which the young folks were to start the pig club was to sign a contract with the Loeb Farms to properly take care of the pigs and exhibit them at the county fair. When the pig matures and farrows, one pig is given back to the Loeb Farms to pay for the pig originally taken. Another requirement is that practical records of feeding and growth must be kept.

The pigs were drawn by lot, weighed and delivered. The lightest weight



Some of the Pig Club Members of Charlevoix County.

that Charlevoix county was in the transitory state. It was changing from a bumper country to an agricultural one. With the soils of the county rather light, he felt that live stock farming with its resulting fertilization would be the best foundation for an economic system of agriculture.

Mr. Hagerman spoke of the constructive and destructive periods of a boy's life, and said that if the youths were properly guided, they would like farm life so well that they would form a real liking for the farm. The direction of the life of a youth is a parent-child proposition, and when the parents cooperate with the boys and girls in constructive efforts, they were putting their enthusiasm and energy into good channels. He caution-

was thirty-three pounds, and the heaviest seventy-seven pounds. Pigs were placed with twenty-nine boys and girls out of the thirty-seven enrolled.

Virgil Davis, of Loeb Farms, advised the boys and girls on feeding and care. He recommended three feeds a day—all that the pig would clean up in seven minutes. He also said that clean quarters, with range and an occasional scrubbing were necessary.

These pigs will be shown at the fair in competition with each other. Charlevoix County Agricultural Society, and the Duroc Jersey Association have donated \$25 each to be divided in money prizes for the pig club exhibitors. Loeb Farms has given a fine registered Duroc Jersey male pig which will be offered as first prize.



Dear Uncle Frank:

I have kept still for so long, that I thought I would have to have my say about bobbed hair and knickers. I feel just like slapping the girls who are unwomanly enough to come out on the streets with knickers and bobbed hair, and so much rouge on that they look as if they were on the warpath. It reminds me of a piece I saw in the paper: "You can hardly tell boys from girls any more, only on the bathing beach where boys wear more clothes than the girls." I think it true, don't you?

Wishing you and the cousins the best of good luck, I am yours, Majel Musch, M. C., Brighton, Mich.

My! My! I certainly would not like to have you see me in knickers, etc., because I am afraid of that slap. The anti-knickers have a good member in you.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Uncle, I think a vacation would be just the thing for you, because all the others are having vacations now-a-days, even the venerable Hy Syckle and his wife. After the vacation, I hope we will have some "regular" peppy contests.

Hang on a little while longer, Har-

to "kid" us in the July 14 issue. I'll just bet five cents that she would establish a new marathon laughing record if she saw us dressed up in short skirts, and all dolled up, parading the streets of Newberry.

A thousand thanks to you for the pencil box that arrived sometime ago. —Your loving nephew, Theodore Jarvinen, Keweenaw Bay, Mich.

I'm sorry to say that I've had my vacation; so you'll have to help me out on those "regular" peppy contests. Give me some ideas. Come again, Theodore.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Perhaps I am a little late in entering the battle about the "bobbed and knickered family" as some moss-backed cynic has chosen to call the modern girls, but I feel I really must answer this Harold Coles who has been bringing up such ancient, worn-out arguments against the girls of today, and who has been winning prizes by calling us names. Although Mr. Coles does not seem to realize the fact, it is really a very good thing that the girls do change their styles and give this old world a jar once in a while, or people, lacking something to talk about, might turn their attention to the boys with their sheik haircuts, bell-bottomed trousers, varnished heads and gold cigarette cases. Certain evening card games, pocket flasks and other "boyish pastimes" might be discovered were it not for the "bobbed and knickered family" attracting all the attention of well-meaning "reformers."

I fully agree with Miss Brown, of Newberry, that, for the athletic modern girl, bobs and knickers are the only things. So rave on, Harold, bobs and knickers are here to stay and it will take a greater power than the opinion of a mere boy to banish them. —Sincerely yours, Margaret Allen, South Lyon, Mich., R. 1.

I'd hate to have Majel and Margaret get together. I heartily agree about the "boyish" pastimes you mention. They aren't the kind that make real men.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I enjoy reading the letters in our department. Versel Galley isn't the only one that got high standings. My lowest mark was ninety, in penmanship. My highest, ninety-eight, in spelling. These are the average for the year. I got five one hundreds during the term. They weren't hard records to make, either. —Your nephew, M. C. Oesterle, Webberville, Mich.

I am glad you gave your school standing because we want to show the girls that the boys can get good marks, too.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I would like to tell Edith Parks that she may profit by her Palmer Method some day. I like it quite well, but have not had one teacher who taught very much of it.

I would like to see your picture in the paper some day, but please do not get a picture of some old man about sixty years old and put in, when you are only about thirty.

Good-bye for this time. —Your niece, Nina Conklin, M. C., Dowling, Mich.

You are a poor guesser as to age, but seeing that you do not want me to put in a picture of an old man, I'll have to pick out a young man's picture when I am to print mine.

old Coles, we'll be to your rescue in a few minutes.

Boys! Attention! Right-about-face! Forward, March! Fix bayonets, charge. Last orders from headquarters: All boys are hereby ordered to guard the uniform of their sex from falling into the hands of their enemies, "flappers" of the present day.

Edith Brown has some nerve, trying



Where the County Club Champions Held their Athletic Stunts During the Recent M. A. C. Boys' and Girls' Week.

## The Song Contest

**H**ERE are the first three prize songs. The rest will be printed next week. Keep these so you can compare them with the other seven.

Tune, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Have you ever read the paper, 'bout the Merry Circle club,  
It will tell you what it's made of, from the start clean to the hub,  
And the members that have joined it, say they never got a snub.  
For they all work to win.

### CHORUS:

Oh, the Merry, Merry Circle,  
Oh, the Merry, Merry Circle,  
Oh, the Merry, Merry Circle,  
Will surely work to win.

We have even got our colors, and we've even got our pin,  
And we cousins have our Motto, it is always, "Work to Win,"  
And we want the world to listen, to the circle's mighty din,  
We'll surely work to win.

### CHORUS:

There are girls and boys all over, qualified for membership,  
From the east and west, north and south, they'll never let it slip,  
For the Merry Circle members, hold it with a royal grip,  
They'll surely work to win.

### CHORUS:

Loyalty's our watchword, and Purity's the same,  
Being loyal to our circle, is just what gives it the name,  
And endeavoring to gain knowledge, has won us wondrous fame,  
We'll surely work to win.

### CHORUS:

We Welcome you to join us, and we'll surely treat you right,  
We will wave on high our colors, they are royal blue and white,  
And we want the world to hear us, we will shout with all our might,  
We'll surely work to win.

—Rex Ellis, Reed City, Michigan.

Tune, "Yankee Doodle."

We are the Merry Circle Club,  
To win is our ambition.  
We never climb into Ma's washtub,  
And say, "we've gone a-fishin'."

Laughing, singing all the day,  
Jolly whether at work or play,  
Tra-la-la-la-la-la,  
Merry Circle members.

We help our Dad's on the farm,  
Our Mother's in the kitchen,

It never does us any harm:  
Sometimes we get a switchin'.

We have a lot of fun, too,  
With pets, pals, and letters.  
We have a jolly contest crew,  
Where we find all our letters.  
—Anna Seidel, Coleman, Michigan.

Tune, "Yankee Doodle."

We love our youngsters' little club  
And want it to be honored.  
Come lads and lassies—everyone  
And be its truthful members.

### CHORUS:

Merry Circle' is the name  
That we love to hear.  
"Work to Win" our motto is  
For our club so dear.

We'll wear our "Merry Circle" pins  
Every place that we enter,

## Mixed English

**H**ERE is another of those jumbled letter contests. When you get the words straightened out, you will find that they make a biblical quotation which has a very good thought.

nad sa ey udolw ttha emn  
huldos od ot uyo, od ye sola ot  
mteh weskeili.

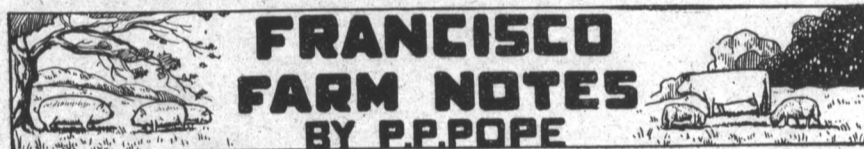
The ten most neatly and correctly written papers will get the usual prizes: The first two, pencil boxes; the next three, nickled pocket pencils, and the last five, maps of the world and Europe.

Send your letter to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before August 17.

To show that we have lots of pep,  
We're Merry Circle members.  
—Vida Neddermeyer, Fair Haven, Michigan.

The other prize winners were the following, in the order named:  
Nina Neddermeyer, of Fair Haven, Mich.

Thelma Skelton, of Auburn, Mich., R. 2.  
Doris Truex, Cornell Mich.  
Bertille Wilson, Belleville, Mich.  
Nina McCall, Marlette, Mich., R. 2.  
Kenneth Dean, Ada, Mich.  
Myrtle Feltis, Soo, Mich., P. S. R.



## FRANCISCO FARM NOTES

BY P. P. POPE

**T**HE hum of the thresher sounds on every hand. It is a busy time. In our community most all of the threshing is done from the field. This is also true in the neighborhood of the Greenwood Stock Farm, which we call our Ohio home. Only on rare occasions when it is impossible to get the machine within a reasonable time, do we resort to storing in stack or barn. Stacking grain is rapidly becoming a lost art, though we must admit the feeling of abundance and the air of prosperity that a group of big, well built grain stacks lends to a farmstead.

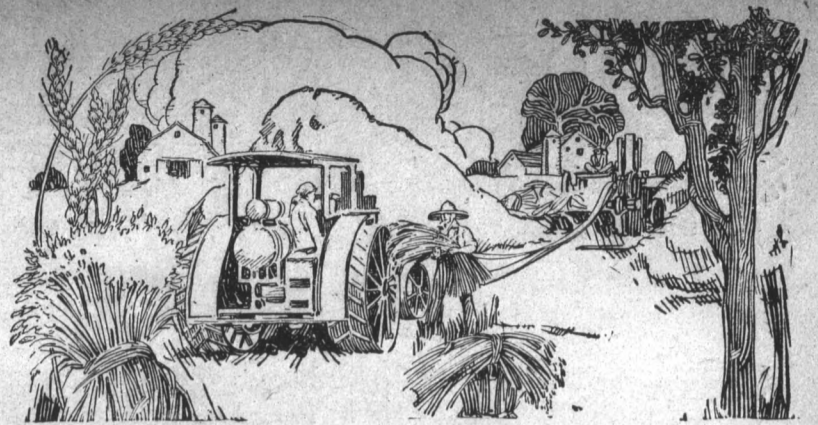
With us it has been a labor proposition primarily, and the prevailing custom of the community also has had its influence. Most of our neighbors would as soon take along a team and wagon when they go threshing as to go single-handed and let the team stand in the barn. It makes a cleaner job for most of the workmen also, although the chore boy, who takes to the big straw mow behind the blower, has a sure enough dirty job. He must fight the dust and the chaff and think of the comfort he can take next winter in caring for the stock, when an abundance of bedding is directly over their heads and protected from the wind and the rain and storms.

Threshing time usually calls fourth a congenial crowd. There is more or less visiting and bantering and jollity. Most of us rather like to go

threshing. Thereby we find some relief from the solitude and isolation of our ordinary tasks. The good wife says this should be extended to the farm woman's part of the job as well. She has little patience with the super-efficient plans, that we sometimes hear, of cold dinners, going home to supper, etc., or with the vain effort of some women to outdo their neighbors in setting an elaborate table. Why should not the farm women change work at threshing time as well as the men, and enough of them turn in to make the work light.

### Ton Litter Prospects.

Our ton litter prospects have all but gone glimmering. We thought we had a sure winner in Pope's Kind's litter of twelve. One of them let the thumps get the upper hand, in spite of our precaution, and checked out rather early; another got in the way of some of the larger barnyard inhabitants and got himself killed; still another deliberately climbed into the water tank at an unfortunate moment and was drowned. The other nine are still driving along toward the ton mark, but having to make their way in company with some forty other pigs, they find the traffic somewhat congested and progress rather slow. If they make the required gains within the allotted time they will need to "step on 'er some" to reach the ton mark, to say nothing of the coveted first place.



## Will "more potash" pay on dollar wheat?

**M**ICHIGAN planted 1,000,000 acres to winter wheat in 1922, but only averaged 14 bushels to the acre.

Older states like New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey averaged nearer 20 bushels.

With fertilizer of a high potash content, an increased yield on Michigan farms is assured.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, after countless experiments, knows that potash pays. In an experiment on a corn, wheat and clover rotation over a period of three years, the wheat yield was increased from 29 to 34 bushels by adding only 10% of Potash. The results show:



350 pounds of 3-9-10 to the acre produced 34 bushels.

350 pounds of 3-9-0 to the acre produced only 29 bushels.

Even with wheat at 80c this increase of 5 bushels is worth \$4.00 while the 10% of additional potash that created the increase cost but \$1.87—a real profit of \$2.13 per acre.

Potash pays. It is the starch making chemical. It not only lengthens the head and increases the count, but it makes harder, plumper grain that will not shrink in drying.

German Potash is plentiful now. You can get it if you want it.

Your dealer has Genuine German potash in stock, either in the form of mixed fertilizer or in 200 pound sacks. Should he be temporarily out of it, write us and we will tell you how and where to get it in the grade you wish.

Since May 1, 1923 the distribution of German Potash, formerly managed in this country by the German Kali Works and the Potash Syndicate, has been controlled by the

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NEW YORK

B-102

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The HANDEE 8 in 1



For Spark Plugs and all Nuts  
Strength 2800 pounds per inch. Sent postpaid for \$1.  
Agents wanted, 100 per cent profit.  
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Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun of Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St. New York, N. Y.

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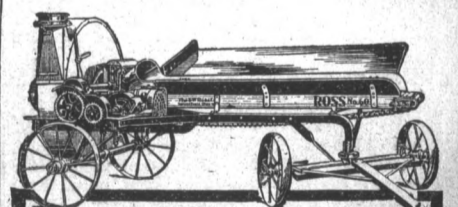
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## HAY WANTED

The LARRO Research Farm, R. F. D., Redford, Michigan, is in the market for any part of 100 tons of clover or good mixed hay, loose or baled. Send offer with quantity and price to

The Larrowe Milling Co.,  
Box A, North End Station, Detroit

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500 Leghorn Pullets—Three months; these are all well bred and should lay in October.  
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Yearling Barred and White Rocks; White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, limited number.  
Cockerels and Cocks—Barred and White Rocks; R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes; White Leghorns of exceptionally high egg breeding.  
Send for description.

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Room 201 Chase Block, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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Best Paving, 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

We will give 50 Grade "A" Chicks 1924 delivery, for the best egg record for December, 1923 with WHITTAKER'S REDS. 25 chicks for the second best record. The same for the best records for January, 1924. Flocks must be at least three fourths our stock. 100 chicks to the person beating the present high record of 88% production for the same months. Get your flock lined up for winter eggs. Cockerel price list ready in September.

INTERLAKES FARMS  
Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

## PULLETS AND COCKERELS

Order Now for Early Fall

WHITE LEGHORNS AND MOTTLED ANCONAS Also Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, R. O. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes. WE HATCH eggs from Hogenized flocks on free range on separate farms, where also our stock is raised.

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY  
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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 & Guineaes, also breeding stock. Send for prices and circular. Booking now for early delivery. OLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.

## GOOD FARMING PAYS

Every farmer wants to save labor, time, seed, horse-power, and raise bigger crops. The WESTERN, 3 machines in 1, will do all of this. It has proven it to thousands. It pulverizes and packs as deep as plowed, leaves a loose mulch on top, makes a perfect seed bed in one operation. Get 5 to 10 bushels per acre more by rolling winter wheat and other growing grain in the Spring, whether soil is loose or hard crusted and cracked. The WESTERN has no equal for this work or for covering clover and grass seed.



WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 132 HASTINGS, NEBR.

## SAW 15 Cords a day, EASY!

—with the wonderful OTTAWA Log Saw. Saws more than 10 men—Save your back. Write for Special Offer, CASH OR EASY TERMS. 60 DAYS' TRIAL. FREE BOOK! Tells how to make big money sawing and selling wood. Send a Post Card for it—TODAY. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1501-H Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas.

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## JUST-RITE LOOK!

**Baby Chicks** POSTAGE PAID, 95¢ live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order 40 Breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades. Catalog free, stamps appreciated. NABOB HATCHERY, Dept. 15, Gambier, O.

## 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.

# Poultry

## SOME SELL BY THE ROADSIDE.

SOME farm poultry keepers have tried marketing poultry direct to motorists by means of the roadside sign. They place a sign marked "Poultry Dressed to Order," with the price per pound, and then keep a crate of selected birds handy to the kitchen door where the buyer can pick out the kind he likes best. Some of these poultrymen really find it profitable. They make good wages for pulling off the feathers, and can charge quite a little more per pound than the dealers will pay.

Some motorists will buy broilers live weight and take them away with the legs tied with a string. Others

has the disadvantage of allowing spiders and insects to live and hide underneath. I have never encountered any difficulty in this regard. The sand or sawdust method obviates this difficulty. The important matter is to be sure and provide some kind of an alighting board.

The life of a bee during the busy honey gathering season is very short. The hard-working bees are the ones that come home heavily laden with pollen. Sometimes on account of the distance the bee has to go to gather the honey it comes home well worn out, its wings somewhat cut short and aged, it falls at the entrance of the hive. An alighting-board will sometimes save the load, even though the



Looking Over the Poultry Plant of Henry Morse, of Ottawa County.

couldn't dress a broiler in any reasonable length of time and wish their meat products delivered in style, all ready for the frying pan.

busy little worker give ways for another.—Leo C. Reynolds.

## FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.

Am making my first attempt at raising incubator chicks. Bought fifty of them and would like some advice. They have roomy outdoor pen during the day, are shaded from sun, and kept warm at night. Are fed oatmeal, cracked wheat and corn in a litter of clean sand and chaff. Green feed (lettuce), powdered charcoal, fine gravel. Clean water is kept before them continually. Three times a day they get a dish of sour milk. Two chicks stood around and acted dumpy for two days, their feathers were wet in behind. They did not eat, and since they were surely going to die, I put them away. Now five or six more stand around looking sick. What more should I do? I sometimes give them some fine hayseed from the barn floor to scratch in.—M. H.

The chicks may have digestive disorders due to eating the cracked wheat and corn at too early an age. We never feed cracked corn until the chicks are about six weeks of age. Give the young chicks sour milk or buttermilk to drink, and if possible give them one of the commercial dried buttermilk mashers. The scratch grain should be of the fine chick size, at least during the first four weeks.

Aside from the large-sized grain you have been using, your system of using the green feed, scratching litter, charcoal and milk is all right and will probably bring most of the chicks through. There is apt to be a small loss during the first two weeks, even with the best of management. We have used dry oatmeal for chicks with good results, but lately prefer the dried buttermilk mashers.

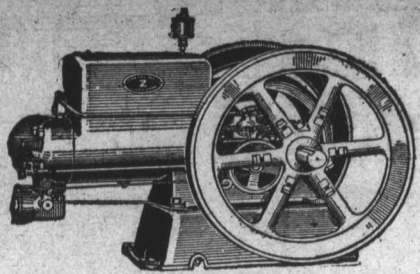
At the Wisconsin Experiment Station they own a rooster named Pete who promises to become a champion layer. Pete has a healthy crow, an abundant plumage, but at the same time lays eggs of quality. This is by no means the first egg-laying rooster on record. Back in the middle ages, the simple country folk looked upon such freaks with a great deal of suspicion.

## ALIGHTING BOARD.

EVERY hive should be equipped with an alighting board. Bees coming in heavily laden are apt to miss the narrow projection on the hive and fall into the deep grass. Bees carrying a heavy load find it very difficult to rise from the grass entanglement and frequently die in the effort.

There are several different methods of making an alighting board or ground for the bees at the entrance of the hive. Some bee-keepers prefer to set the hive close to the ground, cut the grass away and make an alighting ground with sand, sawdust, or scrape the ground so as to kill the grass. These methods have some advantages. However, I like an alighting board made the width of the hive, about ten inches wide, and of white pine material.

In some localities an alighting board



used  
**6** years  
giving it  
harder work  
than ever  
**'Z'**  
engine

1 1/2 H.P. "Z" (Battery Equip)	\$ 54
1 1/2 H.P. "Z" (Magnet Equip)	74
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Add freight to your town

Says F. N. Blank, Prairie Home, Mo. . . . "I have used this 'Z' Engine six years and now am giving it harder work than ever before." Says the Shaffer Oil & Refining Co., Omaha, Nebr. . . . "We have about 30 'Z' Engines in use, giving excellent service. Most of them are three or four years old, but they still require very little attention."

Over 350,000 users have approved the "Z" Engine. No matter what your power requirements, there is a "Z" Engine to exactly suit your needs. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.**  
Manufacturers  **CHICAGO**

## PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and "Record of Invention" blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion.  
**CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, REGISTERED PATENT LAWYER, 952 Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.**

## 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.

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

## Farm Dairying

### COMMON AILMENTS OF COWS.

EVERY dairyman has had his experience with a few of the common ailments of dairy cows. Like man, the dairy cow is subject to common ailments that if taken care of as soon as symptoms appear cause little trouble, but if allowed to run for a time become serious and not infrequently result in permanent injury and loss.

A cow off feed is a common occurrence with the dairyman. A few days ago I brought my herd up from the pasture as usual, and when stabled one of my heaviest milking cows refused her grain. I immediately took the grain away and gave her a pound of salts. In a day or two she was all right again. I always think when a cow goes off her feed the cause is a little digestive disorder and a laxative is all she needs. However, to allow a slight attack of digestive disorder to get well started means calling a veterinary and a material loss in milk production.

Two of my best cows have come up from the pasture this summer with injured quarters to their udders. When taken early before inflammation has set in, bathing the quarters with cold water several times a day soon overcomes the trouble without any bad effects.

It is not uncommon to have a cow get a bad cut about the udder or the body, either from a snag, barbed wire or some sharp iron, and while not a deep wound in hot weather, soon calls flies and refuses to heal. If thoroughly washed with disinfectant two or three times daily the wound soon heals. I keep some good disinfectant about my stable at all times. Immediate attention to common ailments among cows prevents loss in milk flow and guards the health of the herd.—Leo C. Reynolds.

**BETTER DAIRY DAY A BIG SUCCESS AT STANDISH.**

THE Better Dairy Day Round-up which was recently held at Standish, was very largely attended by the farmers of Arenac county and adjoining counties. Over five hundred folks attended the celebration, which was arranged by the local chamber of commerce and the county agricultural agent. The big feature of the day was the parade of a carload of pure-bred cattle and the subsequent sale to such local farmers as wished to purchase them. The Livingston County Holstein Breeders' Association cooperated very actively in this matter by selecting and sending to Standish seventeen head of excellent pure-bred cows at such extremely low prices that they were sold before the program had started. So great was the demand for cattle at such prices that it would no doubt have been possible to have placed three times as many.

Besides the cattle parade, a very nice program was also presented before the grandstand of the fair grounds, with Prof. H. E. Dennison, of M. A. C., as the main speaker. Using one of the cows to demonstrate with, Professor Dennison explained to the crowd the desirable points in the conformation of a dairy cow and showed why they were desirable. Mr. H. A. Chamberlain, the local banker, gave a strong address on the need for more and better dairying in Arenac county and once more offered financial aid to any farmers who wish to purchase better cattle but lacked the money.

Through the cooperation of the breeders of Livingston county, and the agricultural department of the Michigan Central Railroad, the people of Standish have succeeded in giving farming in Arenac county another boost in the right direction. Team work brings results.—E. J. Lee-houts.



**In one year  
\$2,410,000,000  
worth of milk produced**



**by 23,000,000  
Dairy Cows**



**Milking by hand required  
time of 2,300,000 PEOPLE  
2 hours a day (if one person  
milks 10 cows per hour)**



**-at the low rate of  
10 cents an hour,**

## The High Cost of Hand-Milking!

There are from 23 to 25 million dairy cows in the United States, which must be milked twice a day. Assuming that one man can milk ten cows an hour, which is fast hand milking, this means that 4,600,000 hours of human labor are required to milk these cows each day. At the extremely low rate of 10c an hour it costs approximately \$460,000 a day just for hand milking—a staggering sum.

But that isn't all. Good hand milkers are scarce and getting scarcer every day. Few people like to milk cows. Hand milking is slow, costly and insanitary. Human labor is too valuable for such work. A De Laval Milker is faster, cleaner, better and cheaper.

**Cost  
to Farmers  
of the  
United States  
in one day**

**\$460,000.  
just for  
milking!**

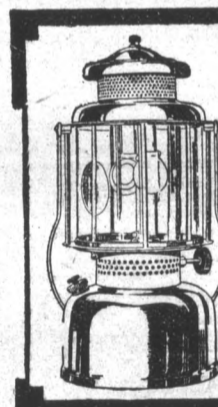
There are now over 12,000 De Laval Milkens in use in all parts of the country, giving unqualified satisfaction and proving every day that they can milk at least twice as many cows with the same amount of help—thus cutting the cost of milking squarely in two, or enabling twice as many cows to be milked with the same help.

But saving time and labor is only part of the value of a De Laval. Because of its gentle and soothing, yet stimulating and uniform action, cows almost invariably produce more milk when milked the De Laval way than by any other method. Thousands of users have proved this. Some of the best cows in the land have made their records with De Laval Milkens and some of the best milk is produced with it.

If you are milking ten or more cows you are paying for a De Laval Milker. You might as well be getting the benefit from it—you can get one on such easy terms that it will pay for itself.

See your De Laval Agent or write us for complete information.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
NEW YORK 165 Broadway CHICAGO 29 E. Madison St. SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale St.



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**Can't Spill or Explode Even If Tipped Over!**

Inspected, tested and guaranteed. Will last for years. Pays for itself in fuel saved. Costs only trifle over a cent a night to use.

Take this advertisement to your dealer today. If he hasn't Quick-Lites on sale yet, he'll order one for you on approval. Send at once for interesting free book. Address MF-14

**THE COLEMAN LAMP CO.**  
Wichita Philadelphia Chicago Los Angeles  
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**FREE BOOK**  
Write Today

## A Better Self-feed Than Ever—Saves a Man

Throw the bundles from the wagon—one, two, even three at a time. The 1923 Papec will take care of them. *It saves a man* at the feed table, yet handles more corn than ever.

The Angle-steel Link Belt gives a positive feed that can be depended on, even with heavy corn.

The 1923

## PAPEC Ensilage Cutter

Nowhere else can you find such a wonderful Ensilage Cutter value as in the 1923 Papec. Nowhere else can you get the simple, guaranteed construction that means freedom from repairs, delays and pipe clogging on any silo.

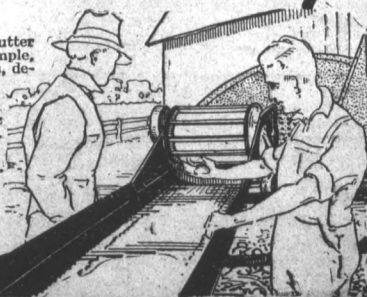
If you need a Cutter, there's nothing to be gained by delay. It will pay you to see your dealer at once and reserve a Papec at present low prices, to fit your tractor or farm engine. Better do it today.

Our 1923 catalog fully explains and illustrates the latest labor-saving Papec. Write for your copy.

**PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY**  
150 Main St., Shortsville, New York  
26 Distributing Stations Enable Papec Dealers To Give Prompt Service

**THROWS  
AND  
BLOWS**

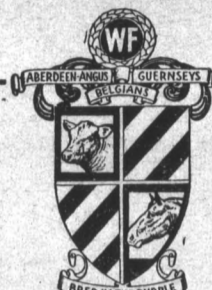
"No more heaving and pushing—no more 'riding the bundles' with the Papec—use your extra man to throw bundles from the wagon—you won't need him at the feed table."



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Michigan's Leading Live  
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Painstaking, modern and scientific methods, coupled with the finest of breeding animals makes possible our enviable accomplishment.

You, Mr. Breeder, would enjoy and profit by a visit to this unique establishment of superlative breeding.

Your correspondence and inspection are invited.

**WILDWOOD FARMS**  
ORION, MICHIGAN  
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**Registered** Aberdeen-Angus 10 heifers, 6 bulls from eight to fourteen months. Best of breeding. The growthy kind that make good. Reasonable. Inquire of F. J. Wilber, Chio, Mich.

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

**Wallinwood Guernseys**  
Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

**For sale** Registered Guernsey cows, May Rose Breeding also bull calves 0, Leach. Registered A. R. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

**GUERNSEYS for Sale:** Reg. Cows 4 to 5 years old, 2 Bulls A. R. Breeding. Bull calves & Grade females. Accredited Herd. L. L. Barney, Watervliet, Mich.

**For Sale** Six Guernsey heifers, one bull. Ages from four to fifteen months. W. D. Kahler, Jones, Mich.

**WINNWOOD HERD**  
Registered Holsteins  
?

Ask us about a Real Bull a  
Maple Crest or an Ormsby.

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

## The Traverse Herd

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

**TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL**  
Traverse City, Mich.

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

**Pure Bred Holsteins** One and two years old freshening August, September and October. Good Size, good Milkers, two years to eight years old, inspection and correspondence solicited. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

**For Sale—Eighteen Grade Holsteins** due to freshen August, September and October. Good Size, good Milkers, two years to eight years old, inspection and correspondence solicited. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

**WANTED** To hear from owner of five to 25 cows for sale, preferably Holsteins. W. Caldwell & Son, Springport, Mich.

## Brookwater Jerseys

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. BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Michigan. H. W. Mumford, Owner. J. B. Andrews, Lessor.

## LINE BRED MAJESTYS

For Sale a Bull Calf of Correct Type and Priced to Sell.

**H. S. Welborn, Five Pine Farm,**  
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**BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS**  
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,  
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan.

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

**FOR SALE** Jerseys, Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers, Heifer Calves. L. R. Kuncy, Adrian, Mich.

**Registered Jersey** cattle, young bulls, for sale. Tuberculin tested. J. L. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mich.

**30** Head of Jersey cows and heifers for sale. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

**JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE** from tested dams, Notten Farms, Grass Lake, Mich.

## HEREFORDS

Five extra nice Repeater heifers one year old, for \$500, also 10 cows with 10 nice lusty calves by side, for sale. If in want of bulls, write us.

**ALLEN BROS.**  
616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

## HEREFORDS

Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from America's foremost herds at prices that enable them under Earle's Hereford Beef Plan to pay for themselves within a year to 18 months. Bulls including prize winners at the larger shows at practical prices. Herd headed by Straight Edge 128795, 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.

**Francisco Farm Shorthorns**  
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.

**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.**

**Milking Shorthorns.** Our herd consists mostly of General Clay, 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.

**Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeder's Assn.** type bulls, some females, offer for sale 13 Milk Beef type bulls, some females. Write your wants to M. E. Miller, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

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

**DUROC 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 come and see or write us. F. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich. R. 1

**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. Michigana Farm, Pavilion, Mich.

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

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

**Durocs,** Apr. farrow \$15.00 reg. for short time. Fall farrow, gilts \$20 to \$25 breeding and quality. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Mich.

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



## Hereford Men Take a Hike

THE annual summer hike of the Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association is well named. They do not stop to tour, they "hike," especially when Earl McCarty, state association secretary, takes the lead.

There were seven cars at the kickoff that followed the entire route of over four hundred miles. It was like one big family from the start, with many other interested parties joining in from time to time along the route. The McCarty's, the Ramseys, the Sothams, the Campbells, the Larings, the Watlings, the college car, piloted by Professor Brown, and the Michigan Farmer car were always in line and always full. The presence of the women and the children gave to the occasion the right social touch, and contributed in no small degree to the friendliness that prevailed throughout the entire four days.

information may be had on a variety of problems we are enumerating a few of the experiments now in progress at Chatham.

### Time for Cutting Alfalfa.

While in southern Michigan farmers are guided in the cutting of the alfalfa hay crop by the development of shoots from the crown of the plants, this cannot always be followed by his northern cousin. Last week we saw alfalfa being cut at Chatham where the growth was so rank that the shoots had little chance to start before the mass of growth was removed. If the crop is removed at the right time this new growth starts rapidly. The station hopes in time to have definite results on the question.

What Does It Cost to Clear and Plow Land?

A cedar swamp on the station farm was cleared and plowed the first time



Some Good Angus Heifers on Hathaway's Farm, Near Ovid.

Close on to a thousand white-faced cattle were inspected along the route, and admirers of prime beef got an eye full when they stopped at the numerous breeders' farms. The farm of C. K. Warren furnished the outstanding exhibit and calls for attention in a separate article. The early morning visit to the old Woodman Farm, with its fifth generation of Woodman's now growing up, its new and up-to-date fruit and potato storage, its small but select herd of Herefords, its seventy-year-old rows of maple trees, its alfalfa, its grapes, will long be remembered with pleasure by the crowd. The Sanders herd, the Shultz herd, the A. L. Smith herd, the baby beeves in the Conley Farm, Allen Brothers' good ones, and the Horner and Hale herds, the Watkins' herd and the college herd, all had their lessons in beef production standing out so plain that "he who runs may read."

The sale of Hereford cattle at the farm of L. Whitney Watkins gave the touring cars a rest the afternoon of the third day. Here a draft of forty-six head from a new herd recently established were distributed to new homes at an average of \$142 per head. A great crowd visited this venerable farm of our highly respected commissioner of agriculture who seemed to get as much enjoyment and satisfaction from the visit and from the sale as anyone.

Space only permits the mention of the delightful bathing beaches, the midnight detours, the beautiful landscapes, the wonderful roads and the picnic dinner at the hospitable home Extension Specialist Freeman on Farmers' Day. But suffice it to say, they were all fittingly appreciated, and arrangements made for another inspection tour, details of which will be announced later.—Pope.

## WORK AT CHATHAM STATION.

(Continued from page 113).

ture for the present and future generations of farmers in northern Michigan, it by no means covers, or even suggests, many of the specific investigations carried on at the station. To give readers a suggestion as to where

at \$51 per acre. Five acre plots are being plowed with tractors and different types of plows to get data on the cost of plowing new land. Different sizes and types of tractors are used with various sizes and makes of plows. Every item of cost, and the quality of work done is being tabulated for the benefit of those seeking information on a question of first importance to the pioneer farmer.

### Can We Produce Sugar Beet Seed?

By sowing sugar beet seed late in the season and through the early arrival of snow, it is possible to leave sugar beets in the ground over winter. This has suggested the possibility of producing sugar beet seed in Cloverland. The station has, therefore, undertaken to determine the feasibility of the idea. Last season's work along this line was not entirely promising.

A number of foreign clover seed varieties is being tested here. Since the bulk of imported seed comes from Italy it is important to note that the Italian seed gave one of the poorest stands on the trial grounds, for which reason it becomes of economic importance to the person who sows clover to know the source of the seed he uses.

The production of peas and oats for silage, the determination of root rot in peas, the value of sulphur in the control of scab in potatoes, the need of a spraying outfit in northern counties, these and scores of other problems are getting the careful attention of the staff of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station.

In closing, the writer wishes to state that the time spent with Superintendent McMillan in going over the work and the fields of the station was most profitable, in that it greatly broadened his horizon of knowledge of northern agricultural possibilities. We are convinced that the farmers of that territory are most fortunate in having so sane and well-balanced a man as Mr. McMillan to guide the work of the station.

Miss Myra Kinsting chewed twenty sticks of gum at once and now has the county cud championship, formerly held by Stephen McCann's Durham cow.—Sunshine Hollow.

CITY ORGANIZATION TRIES  
PURE-BREDS.

(Continued from page 111).

while in the same month in 1922, you would have looked far before finding a pure-bred sire.

The board of supervisors refused to pay the salary of an agricultural agent for the county; so, it fell to the editor of the paper and the local banker to hire one and pay his salary. Standish provides the only instance of a county agent being hired by private individuals for the benefit of general agriculture in the county.

Late in June, a Polish farmer came into the general store in Standish to purchase clothing for himself and family. The owner, who was the president of the chamber of commerce, inquired as to the reasons for his extensive purchase, knowing that he had not been in the habit of buying clothing in such large quantities before.

"It is the pure-breds," said the farmer. "I got a check for twice as much this week as I did last year for a week."

"And the result of using pure-breds in dairying is more money, is that the idea?" questioned the store owner.

"Yes," he said, "both me and my family like the new cows because we get more milk than we did from the old ones."

"Do your cows require more feed and care than the scrubs?" asked the president of the chamber of commerce.

"We spend more time in the barns because we like the new cows, but they eat about the same," said the better dairy initiate.

It appeared that the Polish farmer was satisfied with the pure-breds as milk producers.

According to the proprietor of the hardware store, the farmers were purchasing practically the same amount of hardware. He declared, however, that he was heartily in favor of the pure-breds for dairy purposes and that he had become so interested in them that he expected to take a little farm in the country and start raising them himself—"just as a side issue," he explained.

"We are doing everything possible to build up the quality of the herds," he said, "because we are getting more business from the farmer." Still, he had noticed no particular increase in business, as he said at first.

Over at the Standish condensary the plant was in full operation.

"Forty-one thousand pounds of milk today," said the attendant at the plant.

"What did you get a year ago today?" I inquired. He went into the office and looked in their records.

"Eighteen thousand pounds," he said.

"And do you credit the increase to the fact that the community is raising more pure-bred cattle, and has doubled its milk production through their increased efficiency?" I asked.

"Oh, no," he replied, "we have a crackin' good manager who has built the plant up from nothing to something."

"On what?" I questioned.

"Milk!" he exclaimed. Well, to be sure!—but did the attendant realize that the vicinity of Standish did not materially increase the number of producing cows in one year, and that some other very powerful force was at work building up the condensary besides the efforts of the "crackin' good manager?"

The county agricultural agent gave the real facts on the increase in the general prosperity of the dairy business as a result of bringing in pure-breds. Statistics gathered by him showed that the Standish farmers have marketed products valued at twice as much during the month of June, 1923, as they had in the same month in 1922.

"These are conservative figures in every case," said the county agent,

and there was little reason to doubt his estimation.

An official of the agricultural department of the Michigan Central Railroad asked a member of the chamber of commerce if Standish would be ready for a land clearing school this year if one could be arranged, and he replied that, in all probability, there would be a demand for one during the year because the farmers were feeling more prosperous.

"And why are they feeling more prosperous?" I asked the well-worn question. Back came the answer as concisely as I have ever heard a reason stated.

"Because they are raising pure-breds!"

It is a fact that a chamber of commerce can profitably dabble in agricultural problems if they know where to dabble; if they know the needs of the community which they represent, and can interest a body of men with that certain vision which is essential to see beyond the present and into the future where a closer cooperation will mean an equitable profit for both the farmer and the business man.

## 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.

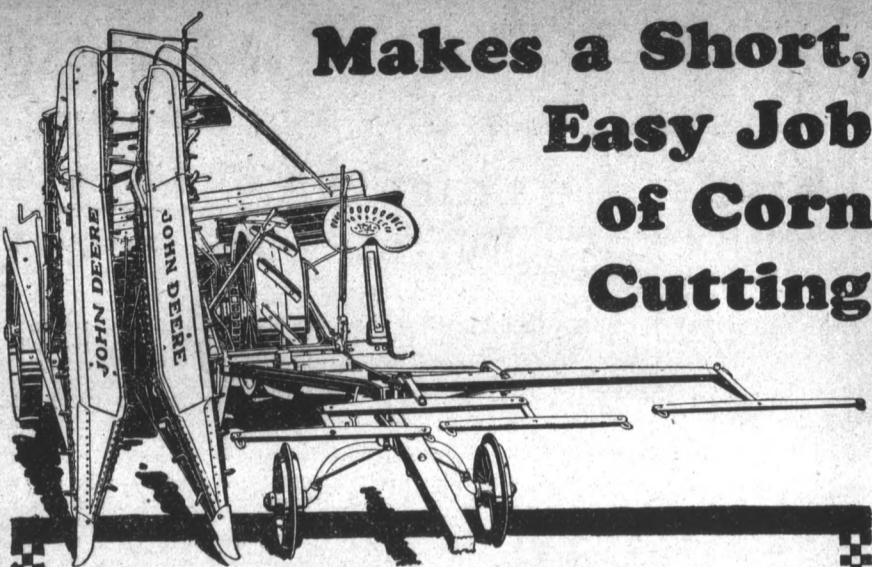
**Breeders' Contract.**—Can I be compelled to pay service fee on a horse that owner insures living colt for \$20? The colt lived about twenty-four hours, was unable to get up without help, but sucked its mother when held up. C. A. J. Vassar, Mich.—Your mare gave birth to a living colt, the owner of stallion fulfilled his part of contract, consequently you owe him the \$20.

**Itchy Skin.**—I have a bunch of pigs seven weeks old, nearly everyone of them are itchy. I feed calf meal, cornmeal and milk. What can I do for them? C. S., Waltz, Mich.—Clean and disinfect their nest, or wallow. They may need washing with soda and water. Apply one part coal tar disinfectant and fifty parts water, or dissolve half pound of baking powder in one gallon of water and apply to itchy parts two or three times a day.

**Chronic Coffin Joint Lameness.**—Will you kindly tell me what treatment to use on horse that has coffin joint lameness? His hoofs are very dry and hard. O. M. G., Hartford, Mich.—First of all, kindly understand that chronic coffin joint lameness is usually incurable. Such ailments are palliated by standing the animal in wet clay two hours daily, applying lanolin (wool fat) to hoof daily, also have the animal shod by good mechanic. Your horse may have inherited this disease of the foot.

**Chronic Indigestion.**—Last winter we fed a bunch of steers. They were three years old. One took indigestion when about half fattened. We then began giving him salts and oil, which acted, but he gradually kept going down in flesh, bloated after each meal. We tapped him, but it failed to give relief. In the spring we turned him out, but food bloats him and he is unthrifty. F. M., Bad Axe, Mich.—Nature has failed to effect a cure; you have already suffered a financial loss keeping him; now it is a question on my mind if it will pay you to keep him any longer, but get what you can for him. Mix equal parts of powdered gentian, ginger, fenugreek, salt, bicarbonate of soda together and give a tablespoonful or two in ground oats three times a day. Feed plenty of roots, clover and alfalfa.

**Hairless Pigs.**—I have several brood sows that farrowed their first litter in April, and fore part of May they were in good condition; have had good warm quarters and plenty of exercise. Have been fed two-thirds ground oats, one-sixth corn, one-sixth rye; also had access to one part salt and two parts wood ashes. They brought from eight to thirteen pigs each to the litter, but none of the pigs were haired out. Most of them were very weak and lived only a few days. J. T. H., Scottville, Mich.—Nearly all sows which give birth to hairless pigs suffer from thyroid trouble, or else she has been deprived of food which contains an iodine content. Had you fed some roots, clover and alfalfa and given each sow small doses of potassium iodide, during gestation period, their pigs would have had hair on them. Not necessary to give brood sow drugs when she has access to green feed.



# Makes a Short, Easy Job of Corn Cutting

Seven to eight acres—that is the average day's cutting with a John Deere corn binder—and the job is almost one of merely driving the team—the hard work is done away with. The well bound bundles are ready for either the silo filler or the shock. And don't forget this advantage—you can get your corn cut when its condition is the best for either silage or fodder.

## JOHN DEERE CORN BINDER

You will also appreciate the following mechanical advantages found in the John Deere Binder.

**Power Carrier** relieves you of all the hard work—simply press the foot trip lever and the carrier, which is always in receiving position, dumps the bundles in windrows free of the horses' path.

**The Quick-Turn Tongue Truck**, another valuable feature, relieves the horses of all neck weight and makes turning at the ends easy. The truck wheels, mounted on a flexible axle, conform to uneven ground perfectly,

keep the gatherers to their work, prevent sluing on side hills and do away with side draft.

There are many other features of merit, such as bigger and stronger wheels, heavier main frame, flexible throat springs, three packers on the regular binder attachment instead of two, four discharge arms, and roller bearings, which, combined, make a light draft, serviceable and dependable binder.

See this better binder at your John Deere dealer's store.

WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE—no obligation. This tells all about the John Deere Binder. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet AC-422.

**JOHN DEERE**  
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

## Reg. HAMPSHIREs at AUCTION

14 SOWS 3 BOARS 20 SOW PIGS  
35 Feeding Barrows 35 to 75 Lbs.

Wednesday, August 15th

At Park Lake Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

Located on Dixie Highway Between Pontiac and Flint

Rain or Shine, Under Covered Sales Room

Terms Cash. Send for Printed List

Al. Stafford, Auct. Geo. Kimball, Jr., Fieldman

Clarkston Hampshire Pig Club,

C. J. CHEESEMAN, Leader

## HOGS

**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** Gilts bred for fall, also spring pigs, C. O. D. recorded free. Albert Dorr, Clinton, 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 Cholera Immuned and guaranteed. Ship on approval or C. O. D. Fred L. Bodimer, Reese, 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.** Spring pigs, single or in pairs, Price right. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**E. C. Badgley, Jackson, Mich. R. F. D. 1.**

**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.

**O. I. C's** 3 last fall gilts to farrow in August and Sept. 75 spring pigs, not akin, good big stock recorded free. Otto B. Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

## Quality Poland Chinas

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

## L. T. P. C.

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

## RADIO GIANT

Represents the worlds 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.**

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

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

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

**WALLNUT 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.

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

## SHEEP

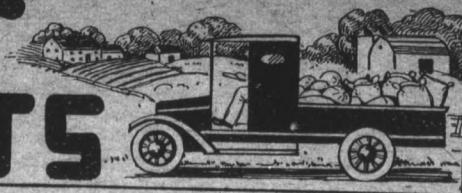
**Breeding Ewes** In carlots. 2 yrs. old, to solid months, mostly black faced. In good condition. \$8.00 each or \$700.00 per hundred.  
**A. B. CHAPMAN & SON So. Rockwood, Mich.**

**Cotswolds** Lincolns and Tunis sheep, rams, ewes, lambs, the same that I have shown at Michigan State Fairs, and they are ready to show now. L. R. Kuney, Adrian, Mich.

**DELAINE RAMS,** extra, fine ones. Photos Free.  
**F. H. Russell, R. 3, Wakeman, Ohio.**



# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, August 8.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.03; No. 2 red \$1.02; No. 2 mixed \$1.02; No. 2 white \$1.02; No. 3 red, 99c.

Chicago.—September at 98½¢@98¼¢ December at \$1.01½@1.01¢; May \$1.06½@1.06¼¢.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.01@1.02.

### Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 95c; No. 3, 94c; No. 4, 92c.

Chicago.—September at 76½¢. December 62½¢; May 64½¢.

### Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 48c; No. 3, 46½¢; No. 4, 45c.

Chicago.—September at 35@35½¢; December 37½¢; May 40c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$4.75 per cwt.

Chicago.—Choice \$5.50; red kidneys at \$7.25.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25@6.50; red kidneys \$7.50.

### Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 69c.

Chicago.—September 64c; December 67c; May 71c.

Toledo.—Cash 69c.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 70c; feeding 66c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.00; October \$11.50; alsike at \$9.50; timothy \$3.30.

### Hay.

Bran \$28.00; standard middlings \$33.00; fine do \$34.00; cracked corn \$41.00; coarse cornmeal at \$38.00; chop \$34.00 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

### Feeds.

Bran \$28.00; standard middlings \$33.00; fine do \$34.00; cracked corn \$41.00; coarse cornmeal at \$38.00; chop \$34.00 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

### Fruit.

Apples.—Michigan, Transparents at \$1.25; Duchess \$1.00@1.15 per bushel. Plums.—16-qt case \$1.00; basket 50@75c.

Cherries.—Michigan, 16-qt cases at \$2.00@2.25.

Pears.—Mich. Clapps, \$1.50@2.00.

Peaches.—Small Clings, \$1.00@1.25.

Berries.—Blackberries \$2.00@2.25 per 16-qt case; black raspberries 16-qt case \$2.75@3.00; red raspberries at \$3.00@3.50 per 24-pint case; blueberries cultivated \$3.50; general run less.

## WHEAT

Wheat prices have not been particularly stable in the last two weeks but the range covered by fluctuations has been narrow. Further declines are unlikely to be severe but conditions do not seem to favor a material advance in the immediate future. The chief sustaining factor has been the unfavorable character of the reports from the Northwest and Canada where black rust, extreme heat, hail and grasshoppers have been tolling the crop. In spite of plans for holding wheat on farms instead of forcing it on a depressed market during the harvest season, which seems to have some influence on sales in the southeast, the movement to primary markets promises to be a large one. Receipts during the past week were among the largest on record and are about five times as large as in the first week in July. The peak of the winter wheat movement will soon be over. Flour mills have expanded operations in the last month as flour buyers have been coming in the market on a larger scale and in some cases contracts have been made for shipment as far ahead as January or later. Export demand is persistent but lacks in volume although purchases undoubtedly are larger than those reported from day to day. Early reports from official sources pointing to a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in the winter wheat acreage to be planted this fall and the likelihood that the low price compared with corn will result in unusually heavy feeding of wheat. These facts combined will help to sustain the market during the next few months and may become increasingly effective later on.

## CORN

The corn crop has passed through most of the critical period of growth and prospects are better than a month ago according to comprehensive private reports which point to a yield of about 2,950,000,000 bushels. Since this is slightly less than the average of the last four crops which have been cleaned up and there is more live stock to be fed than before,

the corn market outlook remains strong.

## OATS

The oats harvest is well advanced and primary receipts are increasing although low prices are curtailing the movement to some extent. The crop is about 100,000,000 bushels more than last year.

## SEEDS

Red clover advanced again last week. Toledo prices now show an advance of \$1 from the season's low point as a result of crop damage. Very little red clover is moving but new alsike is beginning to come on the market. Timothy seed prices have weakened slightly.

## FEEDS

An easier tone manifested itself in the market for wheat feeds and cottonseed meal last week. Offerings have increased while buyers are waiting for lower prices. The needs of feeders and dairymen are not urgent under present pasture conditions and new grain is also available.

## HAY

Heavier receipts of new hay weakened the market for a short time but the supply has become lighter and prices are firm again. Very little of the best grades of timothy or alfalfa is arriving. Demand is fairly good from eastern dairy districts where the crop is light and the southeast also is beginning to buy more freely.

## WOOL

While more confidence in wool values has been evident in the last few weeks, the volume of sales to mills remain small and purchases from producers show no special activity as prices offered are unsatisfactory. Ohio and Pennsylvania delaine wools are selling at 55 to 56 cents. Consumption of wool by domestic mills during June totaled close to 65,000,000 pounds, grease weight equivalent, which is a relative large figure although the smallest for any month in a year. The 1923 clip of fleece wools in the United States is estimated at 228,000,000 pounds compared with 220,000,000 pounds last year. Foreign markets are steady. The new Australian clip, which will begin to come on the market in another month, is about 10 per cent less than last year as a result of drouth. The loss is mostly in fine wools which already are scarce.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Belief that the general trend of egg prices will be toward higher levels was supported by further advances in the market last week. Receipts were fairly liberal but graded offerings were scarce although some improvement as a result of cooler weather last week were seen. However, the bulk of receipts fall into medium and undergrade classes so that the market continues in a strong position on a quality basis.

LATEST QUOTATIONS: Chicago—Eggs: miscellaneous, 24-24½¢; dirties, 20½-21¢; checks, 20-20½¢; fresh firsts, 25-25½¢; ordinary firsts, 23-23½¢. Live poultry: Hens, 21c; broilers, 26-27c; springers, 29c; roosters, 14c; ducks, 22c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 20½¢.

Detroit—Live poultry: Broilers, 32-36c; heavy hens, 25c; light hens, 18-20c; roosters, 15-16c; geese, 12c; ducks 25-26c.

## BUTTER

With supplies of top scores of butter insufficient to meet buyers' demands in all cases, and firmer foreign markets, prices on all grades advanced again last week. Production during July was lighter than last year, contrary to the expectation of many who looked for a much heavier make, but domestic consumption maintained large proportions. A shortage of close to 10,000,000 pounds in storage stocks is expected to be shown in the preliminary report on holdings in the entire United States. Recent rains and cooler weather in the last week will probably be reflected in sustained production.

Prices for 92 score are: Chicago, 42c; New York, 43c; Boston, 42½¢; Philadelphia, 43½¢. 90 score centralized carlots: Chicago, 42c; New York, 41c; Philadelphia, 41½¢; Detroit 37½@39c.

## CHEESE

Cheese prices declined slightly at primary markets early last week but did not reach the level predicted by many dealers. Reports from country markets indicate that supplies there are well cleaned up. Quality shows considerable improvement although some lots are irregular.

## POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes have fallen off nearly 50 per cent compared with two weeks ago as the peak of the early movement has been passed.

## Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, August 8.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 26,000. Mostly 10-15c lower. Bulk good and choice 160-240 lbs. average, \$7.65@8.00. Top earlies \$8.10. Bulk good 250-325 lb. butchers, \$7.50@7.80. Packing sows \$5.85@6.20. Good strong weight pigs \$7.00@7.25.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Beef steers, yearlings, good fat she stock and bulls strong to 10c higher. In-between grades, she stock, calves, canners and cutters steady. Stockers and feeders strong to 15c higher. Stocker steers \$12.25. Best long yearlings \$12.00.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Fat lambs and culls steady to strong. Feeding lambs strong to 10c higher. Sheep steady. Bulk good and choice western lambs \$12.50@12.60. Most natives \$11.75@12.00. Culls \$8.75@9.50. Choice light ewes \$7.50. Choice ewes and three-year-old steers, \$8.75. Feeding lambs \$12.50@12.65.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Receipts 495. Market is steady on good; slow on common. Fancy lean yearlings... \$9.50@10.00. Best heavy steers... 8.00@9.00. Handyweight butchers... 6.50@8.00. Mixed steers and heifers... 6.00@6.50. Handy light butchers... 4.50@5.50. Light butchers... 4.00@4.50. Best cows... 5.00@5.25. Butcher cows... 4.00@4.50. Canners... 2.00@2.75. Choice bulls... 5.50.

Bologna bulls ..... 4.75@5.50  
Stock bulls ..... 4.00@4.25  
Feeders ..... 5.50@6.00  
Stockers ..... 4.50@5.00  
Milkers ..... 45.00@90.00

#### Veal Calves.

Receipts 505. Market steady.  
Best ..... \$12.50@13.00  
Fair to good ..... 9.00@10.50

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 372. Market steady.  
Best lambs ..... \$12.00@12.50  
Fair lambs ..... 10.00@11.00  
Light to common ..... 7.50@9.50  
Fair to good sheep ..... 5.50@6.50  
Culls ..... 1.50@2.50

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1275. Market 10c lower.  
Mixed hogs ..... \$8.35  
Yorkers ..... 8.25  
Roughs ..... \$6.00@6.10  
Pigs ..... 7.65  
Heavies ..... \$7.00@7.50

### BUFFALO

#### Cattle.

Receipts of cattle here today amounted to 15 cars. The market is slow and dull. Calves sold up to \$12.50.

#### Hogs.

Hog receipts amounted to 20 cars with the trade strong. Heavies sold at \$8.25@8.40; yorkers \$8.75@8.85; pigs \$8.00@8.25.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Only two cars were delivered today with the market steady with yesterday. Top lambs sold at \$12.50; yearlings \$8.50@10.50; weathers \$8.00@8.50; ewes \$6.00@7.50.

Prices are firm and sharply higher in consuming markets in spite of the large supply of potatoes grown nearby and trucked in and they are considerably higher than last year.

## PEACHES.

The carlot movement of peaches has fallen off in the last few days, especially from Georgia and California, and prices have advanced. The middle Atlantic states and Arkansas have begun to ship actively, however.

## APPLES

Carlot shipments of apples are about 30 per cent lighter than two weeks ago. California is furnishing about half of the total at present. Duchess and Yellow Transparents are quoted at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel at Chicago.

## ONIONS

The supply of onions remains fairly uniform with Washington, Iowa and New Jersey the leading carlot shippers. Yellows are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds on the Chicago market.

## BEANS

The demand for beans seems to be improving and prices show a little more firmness. Crop prospects are quite favorable. Choice hand picked whites are quoted at \$5.10 f. o. b. Michigan shipping points for prompt shipment, \$5 for September, \$5.25 for October and \$4.75 for first half November.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Old potato shipments are falling off with the market steady at \$1.75@2.00 for 150-pound sacks. Few old potatoes are arriving on the farmers' market with prices at 80@90c per bushel. New potatoes are in good supply with prices down to \$5.00@5.50 per barrel; market dull. Apples are in light supply and market weak; jobbers' prices \$1.50@1.75 for Transparents and Duchess. Good stock on farmers' market \$2.75. No. 1, \$1.75@2.50. At commission houses sour cherries bring \$2.50@2.75 per sixteen quart cases; sweets are about 25c higher. Red raspberries are in moderate supply at \$8.00@9.00 per 24-qt. case. Blackberries and dewberries bring \$5.00@6.50 per 24-qt. case, and about \$2.75 for 16-qt. cases. Huckleberries are selling on the farmers' market at \$5.25@6.00 for 24-qt. cases. Home-grown tomatoes \$4.00@8.00 per bushel and \$1.25@1.75 for 16-pound baskets; supply is heavy. Kalamazoo celery brings 40@50c per dozen. Cucumbers are lower at 1.00@2.00 per bushel. Cabbage 75c@1.00. A few Michigan-grown peaches are now on the market. Sweet corn brings 18@27c; cauliflower, \$3.00@4.00 per bushel. Eggs are in light supply at 32@35c wholesale and 35@45c retail. Poultry is in small volume with old hens at 24@26c at wholesale and 25@30c retail. Broilers bring 30@45c per pound. The offerings of veal are light at 17@18c per pound.

## SET NEW MILK PRICES

Producers and distributors of the Detroit area through their representatives have agreed upon a price of \$3.30 for milk testing 3.5% butter fat, delivered at Detroit for the two months of August and September. No surplus is being allowed in the agreement for this period.

In the Grand Rapids area, about 950 producers have organized and become a branch of the state association. Representatives of these producers have arranged with the distributors of that city for a price of \$3.12 for milk testing 3½%, delivered in Grand Rapids. This price is for a six months' period and marks the beginning of what promises to be a more satisfactory arrangement between producers and distributors.

Potato bugs and leaf hoppers are appearing. Watch and spray.

Windmills need oil more than any other farm machinery, and generally get the least.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

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

Holsteins.

September 19—B. S. Gier, Lansing, Michigan.

## LOANS TOTAL LARGE SUMS.

LOANS to the extent of more than a billion dollars have been made by the federal loan system, an amount equal to the loans made by the big insurance companies. The total amount of loans made through the federal land banks and the joint stock land banks up to July 1 of the present year, is \$1,163,695,516. Of this sum the federal land banks loaned \$786,460,304, while the joint land banks made loans to the extent of \$377,199,212.

## FARMERS PREPARE TO STORE WHEAT.

THE Federal Farm Loan Board has notified its twelve member banks that it will accept warehouse receipts on wheat in any warehouse approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is receiving telegrams inquiring about the farm warehousing of wheat and indicating that the farmers are taking steps to care for their crops on the farm, according to Gray Silver, the Washington representative, who points to the fact that wheat receipts at the primary points for the first twenty-four days of July were only 26,000,000 bushels, as against 21,000,000 bushels a year ago, and 42,000,000 bushels two years ago.

Reports to the Washington office of the Farm Bureau Federation indicate that in addition to existing granaries the farmers in the wheat belt are building granaries and making preparations for holding more wheat than in other years. Evidences are also coming from many localities that the farmers are not only preparing to feed more wheat to hogs and poultry, but larger quantities will be utilized in dairy feeds.

## ASKS BOARD TO PUBLISH TRADING IN FUTURES.

IF recommendations made by the federal trade commission become effective, the Chicago Board of Trade will be required to make public each day the total volume of future operations in each option of each grain for the preceding day, and also the total volume of option trades at the close of the preceding day, so that the general public may have information as to the basis for the widely quoted prices of Chicago futures.

All brokers, and all commission men, or officers or large stockholders of companies doing a brokerage or commission business in futures for customers, will be prohibited from speculating in grain futures for their own account, in order to prevent abuses and risks arising from the same party acting at the time as agent and as principal in trading on the exchange.

The Chicago Board of Trade will be required to permit the delivery of grain on futures contracts at other important markets than Chicago, under proper safeguards, whenever necessary in order to prevent a squeeze or corner in the Chicago market.

## WAGES GO UP.

A GENERAL increase in wages is shown in the report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The iron and steel, brick and tile and lumber industries are among those granting higher wages recently. It is indicated that the wage inflation in the building trades has been influential in affecting increases in other industries.

## TURN COLD SHOULDER TO MARKETING BOARD PROPOSAL.

SENATOR BROOKHART'S proposal that a special session of congress be called to enact a law creating a government marketing board does not meet with enthusiastic support in

Washington. It is the conclusion that any marketing board could not be effective unless it had authority to fix prices to the farmer, and also to the consumer. And price-fixing has never proven satisfactory to either. There is a well-grounded feeling that we already have a sufficient number of governing boards and commissions.

## WORLD HOG POPULATION DECREASES.

SOME interesting swine statistics have been gathered and compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They show the total number of swine in the principal producing countries for which comparable figures are available, to be 227,431,000 head, as compared with 263,844,000 for a representative pre-war estimate, a decrease of 36,413,000. The United States shows the largest increase, the number on farms on January 1, 1923, being 63,424,000 as against 58,933,000 on January 1, 1914. Smaller increases are found in Canada and Argentine. Most European countries show decreases.

## THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

APPARENTLY the warm weather has an effect on the egg production of the contest birds, as the number of eggs laid again dropped below that of the previous week.

O. S. Thompson's pen of White Leghorns made the high production record for the week with fifty-seven eggs. The pen belonging to Sam Kern, of Sturgis, laid fifty-six eggs.

One of the outstanding changes which took place in the contest was the pen of O. F. Thompson taking second place by having a total of two eggs more than the Northland Poultry Farms.

The next three months will be the most strenuous ones of the contest as they will indicate the staying powers of the individual hens. The standing of the leading pens are as follows:

E. E. Shaw, South Haven, (Leghorns)	1,808
O. S. Thompson, of Allen, (Leghorns)	1,666
Northland Poultry Farms, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1,664
George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1,576
E. D. Taylor, Kalamazoo, (Leghorns)	1,546
Brummers' Poultry Farm, Holland, (Rocks)	1,438

Read this until you understand it: No bull is better than a scrub bull.



**It's NATURAL for a hog to wallow**  
Provide a wallow and add

**DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT**  
then~

1. Your hogs will be free from lice.
2. They will have clean, healthy skins.
3. Disease germs will be destroyed.
4. Foul odors will be kept down.

If you do not have a wallow, use the sprinkling can freely. Sprinkle the animals the sleeping quarters and pens.

Sprinkle the cow barns to keep them healthful and clean-smelling—

The poultry-house to kill the mites and lice.

Use it about the house—in the closets, sinks and drains. Excellent for the sickroom.

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

## 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 3 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	\$.80	\$2.40	27	2.16	6.48
11	.88	2.64	28	2.24	6.72
12	.96	2.88	29	2.32	6.96
13	1.04	3.12	30	2.40	7.20
14	1.12	3.36	31	2.48	7.44
15	1.20	3.60	32	2.56	7.68
16	1.28	3.84	33	2.64	7.92
17	1.36	4.08	34	2.72	8.16
18	1.44	4.32	35	2.80	8.40
19	1.52	4.56	36	2.88	8.64
20	1.60	4.80	37	2.96	8.88
21	1.68	5.04	38	3.04	9.12
22	1.76	5.28	39	3.12	9.36
23	1.84	5.52	40	3.20	9.60
24	1.92	5.76	41	3.28	9.84
25	2.00	6.00			

## Special Notice

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE or rent, up-to-date meat market, will sell or lease building for same, doing a good business. Reason for selling, on account of health. Box 352, Mason, Mich.

## DOGS

FOR SALE—Coon, Skunk, Mink, Fox, Wolf and Rabbit Hounds. C. L. Denton, Ramsey, Ills.

## The Real Estate Market Place

## 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.

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.

**State Road 140 Acres, Valuable Timber Lot, Horses, Cows, Tools, \$1000 Cash.**  
On state road, 3 miles to town with high school, banks, stores, R. R. depot, etc., motor bus service, mail delivered, telephone, 50 acres productive tillage, 50 acres stream watered pasture, 40 acres wood and timber, estimated 40,000 ft. saw timber, 2,000 cords wood; timber lot pays for farm. Comfortable 8-room house, painted, cellar, electricity available, near neighbors, well water, large shade; 40 ft. basement barn, other buildings, quick buyer gets 2 horses, 2 cows, 135 chickens, farm tools. Price \$6,500, only \$1,000 cash needed, balance easy. Write or see L. E. Lott, Elmdale, Mich., Michigan Farm Agency, 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## \$1200 Gets Michigan Farm 9 Cattle, Horses, 28 a. Crops

Including rye, vetch, potatoes, pickles, etc., hogs, poultry, implements, tools thrown in, to settle affairs soon; 80 acres convenient busy railroad town and lake resort, prosperous farming section; variety fruit, comfortable 2-story, 6-room house, barn, poultry house, piggery, etc. Low price, \$3,000, only \$1,200 needed. Details page 10-8 illus. catalog. Bargains many states. Copy from Strout Farm Agency, 427-KH, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ills.

**100 Foreclosure Farms** For Sale. Prices from \$752 to \$2,152.71, all sizes. One-third purchase price above mortgage cash, balance long terms. Write for complete list. J. A. BUSH, Real Estate Invs., 422 Insurance Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

**\$3.00 Monthly** Buys big farm that should grow to \$4,000 value. Write for proofs and full particulars. Texas Orchards Co., 218 Griffith Bldg., Houston, Texas.

**For Sale or Exchange** 80 acres of land one mile from Cadillac; to trade for cows coming fresh this fall. Quermeyer preferred. George Kohler, Cadillac, Mich.

**Sell Your Farm** by my quick and easy method. It brings cash buyers. Send for particulars. Albert J. Shirley, Box 336, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

**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.

**FARM WANTED**—Immediately, send particulars. MISS W. BLACK, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

GERMAN Shepherd, Airedales, Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; Puppies; 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Airedale Pups, Orang Strain, \$10 and \$15. F. H. Aldrich, Saranac, Mich., r. f. d.

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.

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

## BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, prices cut. Leghorns, 10c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 12c; Assorted, 9c. Prompt free delivery. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

## POSITIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as superintendent on pure-bred stock farm, more or beef cattle preferred. Married. Agricultural training. References. State your proposition. Address Box 365, Hicksville, Ohio.

WANTED—Work by lady pianist for winter. Dancing or pictures in small town preferred. References. Mae Smith, Pontiac, Mich., R. F. D. No. 5.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—Young, ambitious men over 21 years old to drive milk wagon in Detroit or suburbs. Good wages and interesting work. Must be able to furnish good references. Write in your own handwriting to Box No. 611, Michigan Farmer.

WANTED—Young married man of good reputation and clean habits for farm work the year around. We prefer a man who is particularly interested in sheep and one who is willing to board a few men if necessary. Give age, experience, references, salary, in first letter. Whitney Farms, Whitney, Mich.

**TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.**

## Don't Wait for Cold Weather.

Plan now to make money next year on a farm near the Nation's Capital. 5 to 500 acres of fine farmland, within an hour's ride of Washington, on very reasonable terms. Maryland farmers are making money on all kinds of farming. No crop failures; no floods; no cyclones; no chinch bugs. Ideal farming climate. Big city markets at your door step. Don't put it off! Land is cheap now, but not for long. Send today for the whole story.

**Southern Maryland Immigration Comm.,**  
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

**80 Acres Improved** \$65 per acre \$1000 cash. 160 acres improved \$67.50 per acre \$1000 cash. THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

**120 Acres** Equipped abundance of crops; quarter-mile lake frontage on resort lake, all for \$6,500. Ill health. 100 North Main St., Lapeer, Mich.

**For Sale or Trade** Any size farms, \$6 to \$100 per acre, best of soil and locations. Write for listings. See those farms while crops are growing. Terms easy. J. H. STRANG, Lakeview, Michigan

**120 acre Dairy Farm**, one day north of Detroit via Ford Car, on Dixie Highway. Come and see it. \$40.00 ac. Terms. Immediate possession. Good fishing near A. B. Cafe Michigan Farmer

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

**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 County Chamber of 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.

**Exceptionally** good 160-acre dairy farm, fine building, near Imlay City, price \$11,000—ask for details. C. M. Snyder, Lapeer, Mich.

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

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

**Please Mention The Michigan Farmer** when writing to advertisers



## Which counts Most inside your engine?

*Tank-wagon delivery—or Scientific Lubrication?*

**R**EGARDLESS of convenience your first consideration in buying lubricating oil ought to be—*What is the lubricating value of the oil itself?*

For the sake of your engine, it will pay you to call on your local dealer for Gargoyle Mobiloil.

He knows something that you may not know—Gargoyle Mobiloil is produced by lubrication specialists from crude oils chosen solely for their lubricating value—not gasoline yield.

9 out of 10 lubricating oils are gasoline by-products. The production of oil is incidental to the production of gasoline.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured in several carefully calculated grades. The scientifically correct grade for each make and model of automobile, motor truck, farm tractor and farm lighting equipment is charted by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers—all of whom are lubricating experts.

Your dealer has a copy of this Chart and will be glad to show it to you.

The recommendations in the Chart are approved by practically every manufacturer of automotive

equipment. Scores of automotive manufacturers attach metal plates to their units, specifying the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil to be used.

The outstanding economy and efficiency of Gargoyle Mobiloil has resulted in more definite calls for Gargoyle Mobiloil than for any three other oils combined.

Automotive engineers the world over recognize the Vacuum Oil Company as the leading authority on scientific lubrication.

We respectfully suggest that these facts far outweigh so small a matter as tank-wagon delivery. We also remind you that your local dealer is a fellow citizen of your own district who is a legitimate factor in local business. We respect him as a local outlet for Gargoyle Mobiloil, and we never sell in competition with him.

And by ordering your Gargoyle Mobiloil from the dealer in the large steel drums you will find that there is very little lost in the matter of convenience.

### WARNING:

Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name *Mobiloil* (not *Mobile*) and for the red Gargoyle.

Don't believe false statements that some other oil is identical with Gargoyle Mobiloil. Gargoyle Mobiloil is made by the Vacuum Oil Company in its own refineries, and is never sold under any other name.



# Mobiloil

*Make the chart your guide*

Address our nearest branch:

New York (Main Office)  
Pittsburgh  
Buffalo

Boston  
Indianapolis  
Milwaukee

Chicago  
St. Louis  
Minneapolis  
Dallas

Philadelphia  
Rochester  
Des Moines

Detroit  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Oklahoma City

## Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"  
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"  
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"  
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"  
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1923		1922		1921		1920		1919	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Aston (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 90)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
American Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Anderson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Armstrong (1-1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Buda Eng. 2 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Atlas	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bay State	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bear Davis	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Brookway (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1-1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Champion (Phila.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Copper Cooled)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 490 G. & L. Del.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia (Det.) (Com. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cornhill (Det.) (Mod. 5 1/4 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daimler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Davis	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durand Four	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Esser Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gray	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Merced	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash (Com'l.) (Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 & 2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National (Mod. 6-31)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 6-51)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo (Mod. T & U)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stephens-Salters Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vellie (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott (D-48)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willis Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

### Makes of Engines

(recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mod. O.U. & T.D.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 20 W.U.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. T)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 12 X.D.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Falls	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill'n (Mod. 90)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 7,000 & 11,000)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Midwest (Mod. 408)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 409)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 410, 411, 412, 610)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukegan C.D. & L.U.F.F.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Widley (Mod. R)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winnipeg (Mod. Q & Q.D.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

### Transmission and Differential:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

# VACUUM OIL COMPANY