

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXI. No. 7
Whole Number 4266

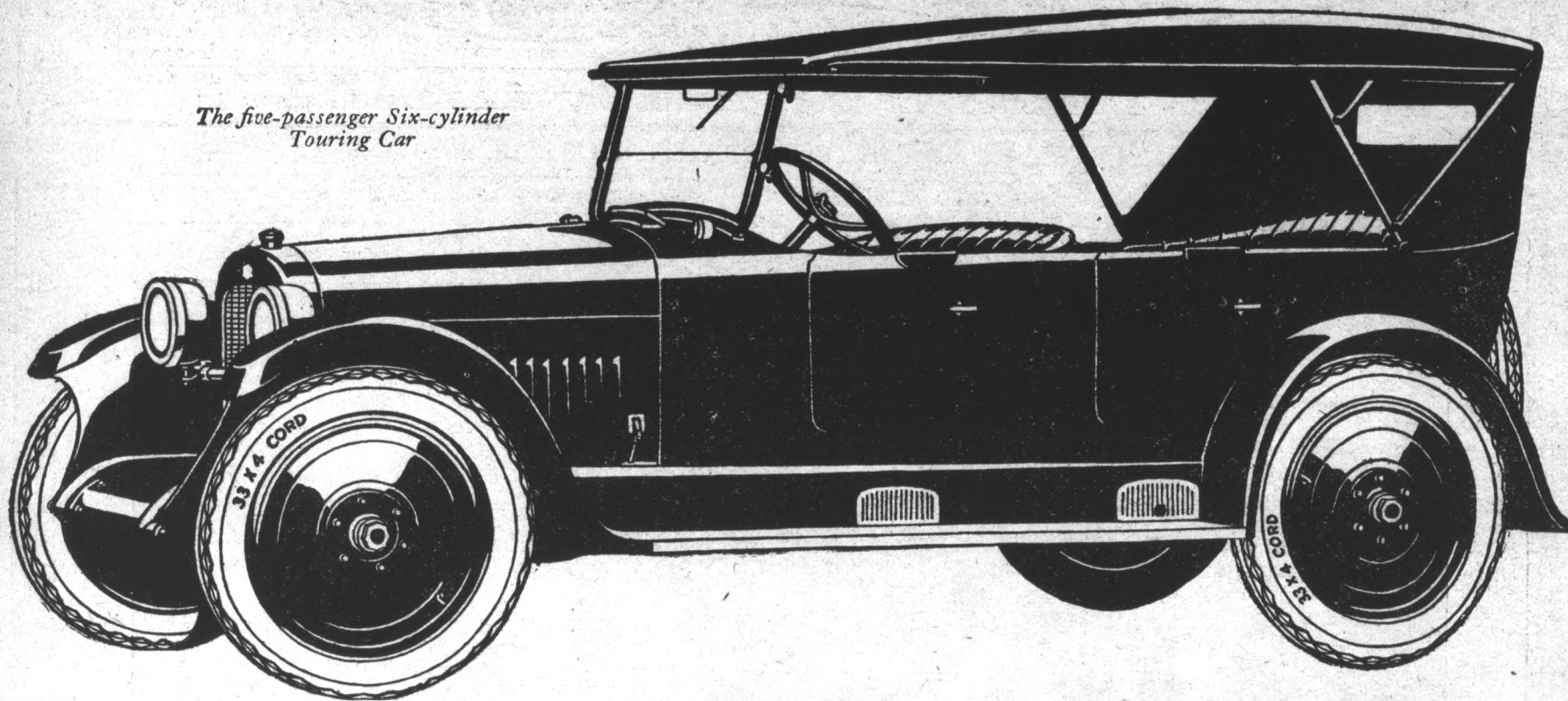
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1923

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



NASH

*The five-passenger Six-cylinder
Touring Car*



ANNOUNCING *A Wonderful Group of New Fours and Sixes*

Never before in a long history of fine achievement has Nash resourcefulness and creative originality revealed itself with such downright decisiveness as in this *complete new line of open and enclosed models*.

They offer in point of appearance a dignity and beauty of body line that is of arresting and distinctive individuality.

They provide a performance so brilliant and so remarkable as to engage your immediate and unqualified admiration.

And from the seriously practical investment viewpoint they can truthfully be said to set a new and far higher standard of motor car value.

All that Nash engineering stands for, all that Nash factory practice represents in the way of accuracy and excellence, is embodied in these new cars in advanced and distinguished degree.

The new Six group includes the *Roadster*, five-passenger *Touring*, seven-passenger *Touring*, *Sport* model, *Victoria*, five-passenger *Sedan*, Four-door *Coupe*, and *Sedan* for seven.

And the new Four line embraces the *Roadster*, the five-passenger *Touring*, the *Sport* car, the *Carriole*, and the *Sedan*.

(1833)

The Nash Motors Company, Kenosha, Wis.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER SEVEN

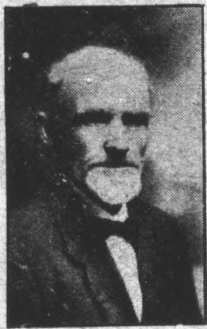
As Usual, Michigan Again Leads

Hillsdale Breeder and Feeder First to Secure Premium Offered by Packers

THIS was never figured upon. The arms of the most optimistic anti-tuberculosis fiend did not hug to his bosom the little fact that the hog population of those sections from which tuberculosis cattle were eliminated, would be more valuable for human food than those coming from infected territory.

But here we are. The packers thought the thing out. They became

wise to the assurance of a high degree of health in swine produced under this situation. So to make their position clear it was agreed that for all hogs coming from these clean counties a premium of ten cents per hundred would be given. Since Michigan is the leading north-



Mr. Bowditch.

ern state in respect to the amount of territory which is practically clean of bovine tuberculosis, it is rather natural that some of her farmers would be first to benefit from the offer.

So here is the first consignment of hogs in the United States for which a premium of ten cents per hundred

above selling price was paid because the hogs were bred and fed in a tuberculin tested accredited county. These hogs were produced on a Michigan farm and sold on the Buffalo market Monday, July 31st, at the top price of \$8.25. After the sale the commission firm presented a certificate which read as follows:

"Hillsdale, Michigan,
July 28th, 1923.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Hillsdale County, Michigan has been officially designated by the United States Department of Agriculture and State of Michigan as a modified accredited area, all cattle having been tuberculin tested according to regulations prescribed and that this consignment of hogs, thirty-nine (39) in number of the Hampshire breed, weight 7,600 pounds, were bred and fed by Chas. Bowditch & Son in Jefferson Township, P. O. Osseo, Hillsdale County, Michigan, who are entitled to receive the premium of ten cents per hundred pounds live weight above selling price.—CHAS. T. KIMBALL, Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Hillsdale County, Michigan."

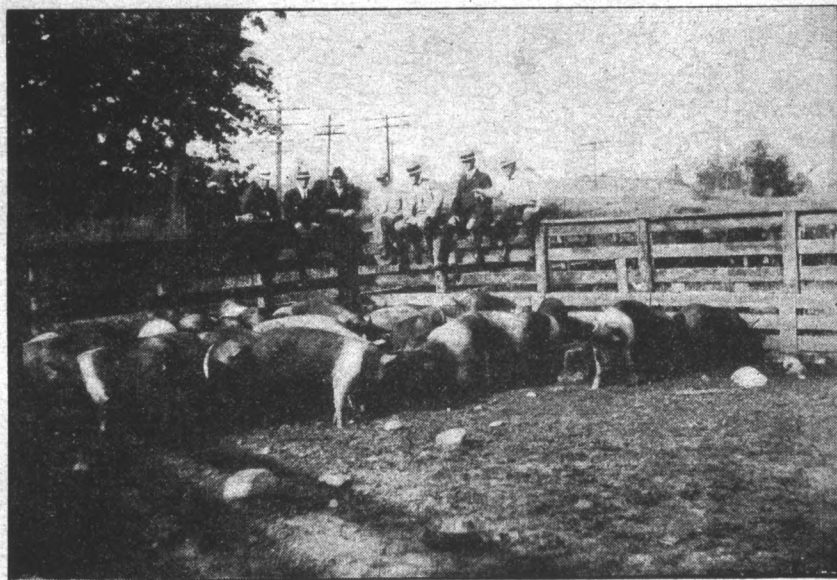
The packers of the northern states having previously agreed to pay this premium as per resolutions passed by The National Live Stock Exchange, Jacob Dold & Company of Buffalo gave a premium check to Mr. Bowditch in the amount of \$7.60. The hogs, therefore, brought their owners

a total of \$8.35 per hundred.

Chas. Bowditch came to the United States from England working by the month as a young man until he accumulated a sufficient sum with which to buy a farm of his own. For years he has been a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire swine for which he has gained an en-

viable reputation in breeding circles.

Mr. Bowditch and son Rred are proud of their residence in a county which, by the enterprise of its people in appropriating county funds to supplement state and federal appropriations, made it possible for them to be the first to benefit in the manner just related.—H. R. SMITH.



First Consignment of Hogs to Receive the Ten-Cents Premium.

How About the "Air" in Fairs?

Or Why Some People Do and Others Do Not Attend These Annual Events

WHY do folks keep on going to fairs? This is a momentous question for fair managements as well as a reasonable one for the people who attend, and also for those who do not.

Let us be charitable and say that the first reason for folks attending fairs is to gain information. It must be remembered that the demonstration method of education has long been the method used by our fairs. In fact, here is where this approved method of gaining first-class knowledge was introduced to the world.

As an illustration of how this plan is now used to improve our intellectual equipment, we might refer to the old farmers' institutes. The general scheme of these institutes was to exchange knowledge by word of mouth. Today, however, extension men are using the demonstration method almost entirely. They find the eye a far better medium through which to carry intelligence to the brain than the old institute workers found the ear to be.

A second general reason for folks going to fairs is to be amused or entertained. This is no small reason. In fact, if we could poll the uncolored reasons why all our folks go to these annual events, the writer is not certain but what the idea of being amused or entertained would bring the majority of votes.

We should not deprecate this phase of the fair business. Healthful amusement is important in the well-rounded life and no place can be better

adapted for providing a reasonable amount of good amusement than are our fairs.

Finally, a good reason for attending is to take the children. Often the question as to who is to have the privilege of doing this works no little disturbance in our domestic relations. However, the reason is a valid one, for the fair is a great storehouse of things which every child in every home should have the opportunity of seeing.

Why Do Folks Stay Away From Fairs?

Let us now review briefly a few of

the reasons why some folks do not attend these annual events. In the first place, many find it impossible to do so. Their duties are so arranged that they cannot leave when their particular fair is on. Again, many of our people lack the necessary funds to permit them to attend. Or at least, they think they cannot afford to devote the time and money for what they get out of it. Also, there are a few who, no matter how broad may be the policy of a fair management, cannot be appealed to. They are either subnormal or abnormal and are too far away from the

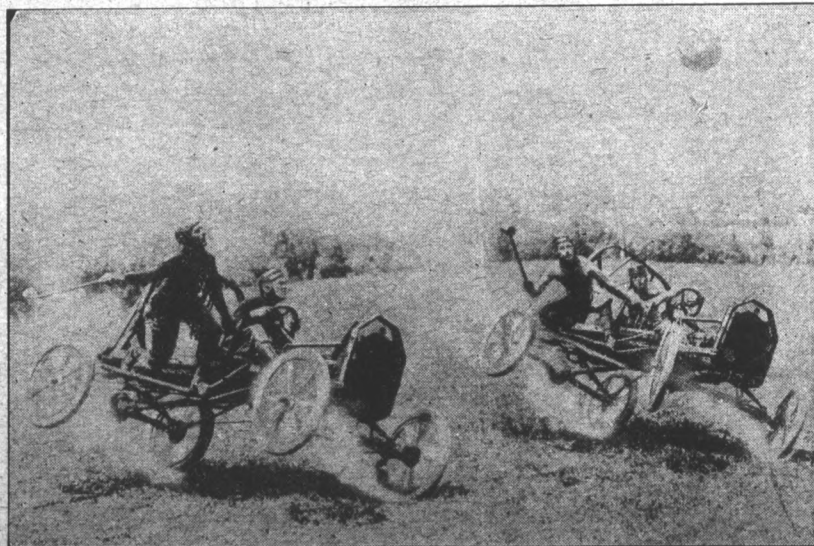
limits of the average person to be impressed with the public fairs. Their religious principles or indifferent notions are a barrier to the encroachment of such institutions.

Should Be Interested In Many Things.

Psychologists hold that a wise conduct of life is made far easier through the possession of a wide circle of permanent interests. They hold that our world of living can be no wider than the number of objects to which we can attend with interest. We may move among many other things; but only those parts of our surrounding to which we can give attention measures the world in which we move. In other words, our experience is what really gives life its deepest significance.

It would appear, therefore, that the leading managers of our fairs have worked out in a practical way the discoveries of these psychologists. Certainly there is no institution making a more all-around appeal to human interest than does the up-to-date fair association. Only a few days ago we were talking with Secretary-manager G. W. Dickinson of the Michigan State Fair. He clearly demonstrated to us that his organization has developed a program which cannot by any means present a monotonous phase to the most critical person.

All are too well acquainted with the virtues of the stock, dairy and poultry shows to review them here. The same can be said of the fruits, grains, and floral departments of our Michigan Fair. Patrons are also well



A Most Exciting Moment for Both Players and Observers.

(Continued on page 153)

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1842 Copyright 1923

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

Editors and Proprietors

1632 LaFayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Cherry 8384NEW YORK OFFICE 120 W. 42nd St.
CHICAGO OFFICE 608 So. Dearborn St.
CLEVELAND OFFICE 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE 261-263 South Third St.ARTHUR CAPPER President
MARCO MORROW Vice-President
PAUL LAWRENCE Vice-President
F. H. NANCE SecretaryI. R. WATERBURY Associate Editors
BURT WERMUTH
FRANK A. WILKEN
ILA A. LEONARD
P. P. POPE Field Editor

I. R. WATERBURY Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00
All Sent Postpaid
Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage

RATES OF ADVERTISING

55 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.65 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

VOLUME CLXI

NUMBER SEVEN

DETROIT, AUGUST 18, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

Booze and automobiling do not mix. One or the other must go. Some politicians would have all the families give up their pleasure that an occasional dad might have his "toddy."

He Paid for Quality

AN old produce buyer was "hard-put" when a friend in the commission business suggested that he adopt the quality basis of paying for the goods he purchased. His associates protested that the move would destroy whatever business he had left. Nevertheless, he made the plunge.

At first, buying was light. Farmers did not wish to trust to the sliding scale program adopted by this man, but Mrs. Jones, down the road a few miles, received three cents more for her butter than the other buyers were giving. She was happy and told a neighbor, who also made good butter, of the experience. This neighbor took advantage of the quality in her product and also secured a premium. The news spread, and soon the buyer was receiving an attractive volume of high-grade produce.

On the other hand, the fellow with poor goods was docked. He found it to his advantage to sell to the merchant who paid "so much" for butter. Other producers bringing inferior goods did likewise. In a comparatively short time, the majority of the good farmers were taking their produce to this man who bought on quality, while the poor stuff was delivered elsewhere.

Here, then, is what happened. These goods were packed under the "Three-Stars" trade mark and were shipped to a New York commission house. Jobbers soon learned the merits of the goods and in a short while were ready to pay a premium for them. This enabled the commission man to pay the country buyer a premium and the latter, in turn, could thereby meet the higher prices which he was paying to producers.

To us this seems to be the first big lesson which we all must learn before the marketing of farm products can be placed on a substantial basis. It means the standardization of farm produce which materially simplifies distribution, cuts marketing costs, and reduces waste.

Since this standardization work must begin with the production of high-grade products, we believe that any farmer who fails to do his part in hastening the day when a larger amount of his products are sold on

a quality basis, is standing in his own light. His interests warrant the taking of a very decided stand for standard grades and standard packages.

Land Clearing Justified

AMONG farmers in the lower counties of Michigan there has been some criticism of the land-clearing work of the Agricultural College which is being conducted in the northern part of the state.

The basis of this criticism is largely that state expense is being incurred to bring about heavier production of farm crops at a time when the very life of agriculture is in peril from over-production.

A better understanding of the situation in the north, however, will bring this criticism to an end. Most farmers in the Upper Peninsula and in many parts of the upper portion of the lower peninsula, do not have a sufficient amount of cleared land to grow their living. These men have been working in the lumber woods in the winter to secure cash for carrying on, while wives and children look after the farm and chores. Now that work in the woods is considerably reduced, these men must choose to clear more of their land in order to produce more, or to move elsewhere to earn their living.

The local demand for the bulk of the produce raised on these farms is such as to justify the larger production. To date the workers in the woods and the mines have been getting supplies from the west to care for normal needs. These supplies can be provided locally.

Since the land-clearing specialists have been devoting their time to helping pioneer farmers to get enough land cleared to support the owners, we feel that the work of the college extension men is justified and that this explanation is due those who have misunderstood the situation.

After the Dairy Farmer

ONE of the first cases of adjustment in tariff rates to be brought before the United States Tariff Commission affects the dairy farmer. Application for a reduction of the tariff on casein has been made by the coated paper

manufacturers who are extensive users of this product. The hearing was called for this week.

Casein is recovered from skim-milk and affords a considerable outlet for this by-product of creameries in the large dairy districts of the country. About 20,000,000 pounds of casein were annually produced in the United States until five or six years ago, when importations from Argentine began arriving in increased quantities.

The recent tariff of 2½ cents per pound is again encouraging production of casein in this country. However, as soon as the trade learned of the above-mentioned application for a reduction in the tariff, quotations on the product began falling, and already the price, which was twenty cents per pound, has declined to around fifteen cents.

There may be some significance to the fact that the first case of tariff adjustment attacks rates protecting agricultural products. The 1920 tariff law is the first in our history to give real protection to farmers on certain lines of product. Casein is one of these products. It has been suggested that the rates of tariff on this and other dairy goods were merely camouflage to enable other interests to secure a high tariff rating on their commodities with the intent of attacking the rates on agricultural products at the earliest opportunity.

It is to be hoped that Congress did not intend that the flexible provisions in the tariff law should be used as a means of holding the tariff issue continuously open, thereby nullifying all the good effects of the law by keeping business in an unsettled state. Organized dairy interests are watching closely the above situation. However, congressmen ought to keep informed regarding the farmers' attitude.

The Wheat Situation

WHILE Michigan is not primarily a wheat state, her farmers have been affected by the situation in that grain during the past few years. These farmers have been induced by high prices to grow more wheat than her normal pre-war production to the extent of 79,000 acres.

While we will have presented to us various remedies to correct the situation, the fundamental fact is that an adjustment of acreage is necessary.

Heredity

THE other day I see a fine lookin' cow what was the champion milk pail filler of her state. The man what owns her told me lots of names with a lotta swearin'. Every little while he'd say dam and sire, and outa that dam and such like. Then he finishes up by sayin' that "that is what heredity does." If heredity kin make you pull cows what kin fill milk pails like that outa dams, I wanta know more about this heredity business.

My book a learnin' what Mr. Webster got up, says heredity is the doctrin' that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parunts. It kinda looks to me like they must a done a lot a doctrin' to get that cow to fill a milk pail like that. I don't know what they docter unless its them characteristics and I don't know



just where on a cow them things is. But anyhow the fellow what has a cow what has them things doctored gets a bigger cream check then I do.

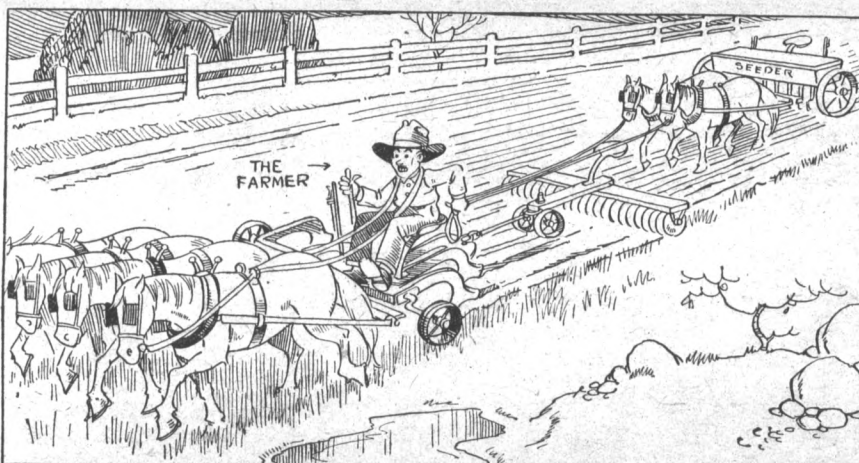
They say this characteristics business works with folks too because we have parunts like the cow has. For inst. they say that Sari has got some of my characteristics 'cause she shows her teeth when she smiles like me. And Sammy is got his characteristics from Sophie 'cause he ain't goin' to be heavy like me.

Somebody says we inherit disposishuns the same as characteristics. I know Sophie got a disposishun from somewhere 'cause she just can't seem to stop tryin' to make me work more'n then I feel like doin'. But I don't think I got a disposishun from my folks 'cause I ain't got no disposishun attal to work.

Seems like folks think cows, pigs, and etc. get all their good points from their pa's and ma's. But with us all what you cal our undesirable qualif-cashuns comes from our ancestors and all the good ones is our own accomplishments.

Anyhow, I am goin' to study this heredity doctrin' business 'cause I wanta have my cows give more milk, my chickens more eggs, and my child-run do more work then me. Sophie says it ain't possible 'cause the cows or the chickens don't get any what she calls milkin' or egg propensities from me, or the kids any of their workin' ability.—Hy. Syckle.

What's The Answer?





Again and Again We Must Come Back to the Fact that to Get the Best Results from Much of Our Soil It Must Be Tiled.

SEEK REDUCTION OF TARIFF RATE ON CASEIN.

REFERRING to the hearing on August 13 before the U. S. Tariff Commission on the application made by the coated paper manufacturers for a reduction of the tariff of 2½ cents a pound on casein, President John D. Miller of the National Milk Producers' Federation says:

"It is significant that among the first cases scheduled for investigation the rates on dairy products were attacked. It is believed that there is little danger of reduction of rates on any dairy products, including casein, but there is real danger to American farmers in the existence of the power to reduce these rates. This danger is illustrated in the casein case. For over two months it has been a matter of public knowledge in the trade that an application has been made for a reduction on the rates of casein. During that time there has been a gradual reduction of the market price of dried casein from twenty cents a pound to fifteen cents a pound. The mere filing of an application has enabled the speculator to get in his work and unsettle markets. If the mere knowledge that a reduction in rate has been asked for has had this effect, it is obvious that a reduction in the rate would be much more injurious.

"Several associations affiliated with the National Milk Producers' Federation produce large quantities of casein and the prices that the members receive for their milk has been directly and adversely affected. The federation will therefore be represented at the hearing and will try to prevent any reduction in rate."

INVESTIGATING CLOVER POSSIBILITIES.

MR. A. J. PIETERS, agronomist in charge of clover investigation of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been making a survey of the clover resources of this territory recently. Mr. Pieters toured the Ontonagon Valley, whose heavy clay soils produce remarkable crops of tame and wild clovers, and is reported to have expressed great admiration for what he saw there. It is understood that Mr. Pieters' visit has something to do with the commercial development of the Upper Peninsula clover resources and county agents have been invit-

ed to submit to him, through the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, reports on the clover situation in their counties to assist the investigator in securing as complete information as possible on this subject.

RECOMMEND INSPECTION AND GRADING OF HAY.

THE National Hay Association has announced that it will give its support to the Department of Agriculture in devising a workable system of inspection and practical grades for hay. An effort is being made to promote better marketing of hay, to the advantage of both producer and shipper.

The shipping point inspection plan is making rapid progress. Between 10,000 and 12,000 cars, or 60 per cent of the Maine potato crop will be inspected at shipping points this year, according to F. G. Robb, specialist in the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Last year less than 500 cars of potatoes were inspected at shipping point by government inspectors.

WHEAT GROWERS GET A NEW VISION.

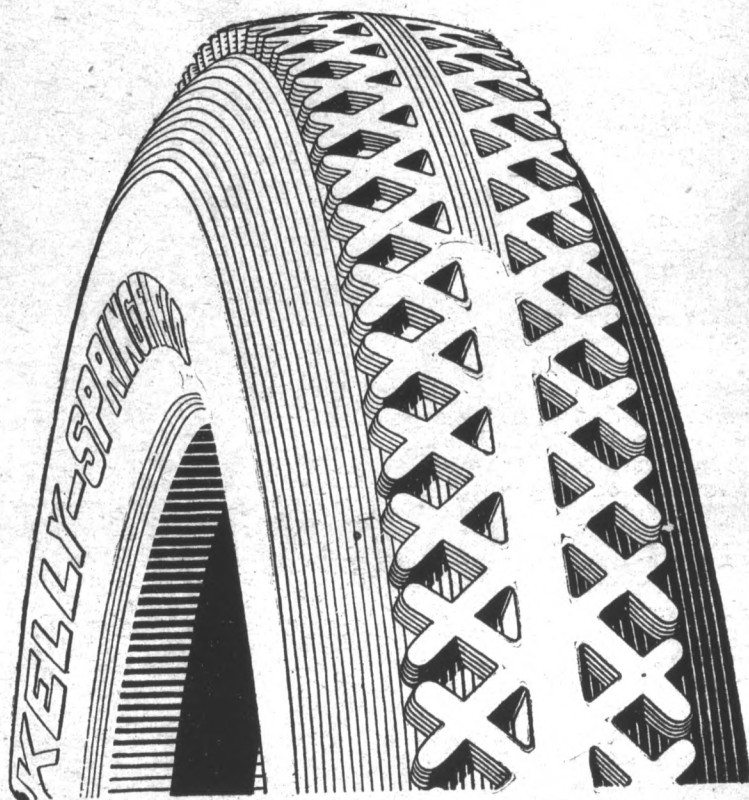
OUT of all the excitement occasioned by a too large surplus of wheat in this country, there is coming a new light to the farmers of the wheat belt. These men now see that a higher type of farming must be undertaken. No longer can they stick to the one-crop idea. They must search for a diversity of crops, not only to improve the markets for wheat but also to provide for themselves much of their own living. This tendency on the part of farmers, not only in the wheat regions but in the corn belt as well, re-emphasizes, to the tillers of the soil in Michigan, the necessity of producing crops which can be consumed within the shortest radius of the point of production. There, of course, are some exceptions to this general proposition. But in the main, farmers will do well to plan their crops to this end.—W.

The Big Rapids Cooperative Creamery Association have selected B. A. McGill as their representative at the dairy congress in Philadelphia. Mr. McGill will also be the official representative of the National Creamery Butter-makers' Association at the World's Dairy Congress.



The Tractor, a Short Piece of Cable and the Home-made Saddle Made Easy Work of These Old Pine Roots.

KELLY TIRES



It costs no more to buy a Kelly

This is not an empty catch-phrase but a cleancut statement of fact.

In dollars and cents Kelly-Springfield Tires cost no more than you are asked to pay for brands that have never borne the Kelly reputation. In some cases Kellys cost you less than you are asked to pay for unknown makes.

Kelly dealers will sell you Kelly-Springfield Tires at a price that will meet any reduction in reputable makes now or hereafter. Learn for yourself that *actually*—

It costs no more to buy a Kelly

The Multitudes Wept

Every Class Bowed in Sorrow of Respect for Our Late President

By Our Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON paid its last tribute of respect to Warren G. Harding in deep sorrow and grief. When the special train bearing the body of the late President arrived on the evening of August 7, it seemed as though the flood gates of the nation's tears had opened in the Capital city.

The people wept, and their hearts were saddened. Nowhere is the death of the President more deeply felt, except perhaps in his home community, than in the nation's capitol. Here we had come to know him as a friend, a neighbor and beloved citizen. Both the late President and Mrs. Harding had entered so heartily into our community, civic and religious life that they were looked upon as Washingtonians.

A vast throng of grieving citizens met the train at the railroad station, and lined Pennsylvania avenue, as the mortal remains of the beloved President was carried to the White House.

The following day, with impressive ceremonies, the body of President Harding, enclosed in a flag-blazoned casket mounted on an artillery caisson and escorted by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, was carried to the capitol and placed in the rotunda where funeral services were held.

In the funeral line was Woodrow Wilson, former President, sad faced and silent, who against the advice of his physician, came out of his retirement to pay a last tribute to his successor in office, who was his friend and for whom he had great respect. This is the third time that Mr. Wilson has participated in public ceremonies since leaving the White House, once when he sat beside President Harding in the inaugural procession on March 4, 1921, and another time when he attended the services in honor of the unknown soldier.

General Pershing, as commander of

the military escort, led the procession. Six generals of the army and six admirals of the navy acted as guard of honor to the caisson bearing the remains. Seven senators and seven representatives joined members of the Cabinet in acting as honorary pall bearers. The Grand Army of the Republic, United Confederate Veterans, American Legion and many other military, fraternal and civic organizations composed the civic procession. On either side of the long "Avenue of Sorrows" were crowds of silent, grieving citizens, all the way to the Capitol.

The invocation at the funeral services in the Capitol was delivered by Dr. Freeman Anderson, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, which the President attended. "Lead Kindly Light," the late President's favorite hymn, was sung by Calvary Baptist male quartet.

Scripture selections were read, which included the 23rd Psalm, the eighth verse of the sixth chapter of the book of Micah, "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God," which was Mr. Harding's favorite verse, and the first five verses of the 22nd chapter of Revelations.

Dr. James S. Montgomery, chaplain of the House of Representatives, prayed, and "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung. The services were closed by the benediction pronounced by Dr. Anderson.

Shortly afterward the people began viewing the casket, passing by in a continuous procession until six o'clock, the hour when after the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns,

the body was taken from the Capitol to the funeral train for the journey to the late President's Ohio home.

Mr. Harding was the most democratic of Presidents. The White House lawn was always open. It became the children's playground. The latchstring of the White House door was always out for visitors. He had a friendly greeting for everyone. His handshake was the grip of an honest, sincere friend.

The late President was deeply interested in the farmer's welfare. He spent much time studying the agricultural situation. No man ever had greater respect for the farmer and his calling, or was more desirous that the farmers of the country should have their just share of the nation's prosperity. The farm organization leaders were invited to the White House on various occasions to talk over the situation and suggest remedies. They always received a friendly welcome and a respectful hearing.

The farm organizations and the agricultural bloc in Congress did much to advance agricultural legislation during Mr. Harding's administration, but they could have accomplished little had it not been for the cooperation of the President.

The Harding administration has been severely criticised by some of the Northwestern farm organization leaders and politicians; but it is probable that no man could have done more in Mr. Harding's position for the one-crop farmer who persists in growing a surplus in spite of repeated warnings given out by the Department of Agriculture.

In time a proper perspective of Mr. Harding's achievements will give him credit for being a true friend of the

farmer and of mankind in general, and one of the world's great men.

There is considerable speculation as to the attitude of President Calvin Coolidge on agricultural questions. The new President is not a farmer, but he was farmer raised and has spent his vacations on his father's farm in Vermont, where he has done much work in the hayfield and caring for the dairy herds. He comes nearer being a real farmer than any President since Washington's time.

The New England farmers say the President is very friendly toward agriculture; that he understands the agricultural situation and will use his office to promote what he conceives to be for the best interest of agriculture, providing it is also at the same time of the best interest to the nation at large.

Senator Arthur Capper is quoted as saying that "there is a general disposition throughout the West to get in back of the Coolidge administration. The people in my section of the country feel very kindly toward the new President."

President Coolidge is a plain, blunt man of few words, but strong in action. He was elected governor as a progressive, judged by the New England standard of progressiveness, and showed the political bosses that he was capable of running the state government without their advice or interference. He has made little reference to agricultural questions in his speeches thus far, as far as I have been able to ascertain, but what he has said has been to the point—and full of good common sense. In a recent address he said he believed the government's efforts should be directed to the prosperity of the men on the farms. "If the farmer is made successful and secure there will be no lack of others to enter the field, and use all the available land."

Fruit Growers' Annual Travelogue

Four Hundred Spend Three Days Getting Fun and Facts

By One of the Tourists

TO say that the annual horticultural tour, which occurred August 7-8-9, was the best yet is putting it mildly. We doubt if there ever was a farmers' tour put on in the state which was so well planned and carried out. Even the details were not forgotten. Signs were put up along the road indicating the route of the tour, flagmen were provided for railroad and other dangerous crossings, and a truck followed up in the rear to carry excess baggage as well as gasoline, oil and auto repair equipment. An auto mechanic accompanied this truck to give service to those who were experiencing mechanical troubles with their cars.

The tour started Tuesday noon with a grand get-together at the Graham Experiment Station, near Grand Rapids. Usually tours start with small numbers which increase as the tour progresses, but in this case there must have been fully four hundred who gathered to go through the Experiment Station and enjoy the feed provided by the Horticultural Society. Everything, including ice cream, was plentifully served in cafeteria style.

After dinner, the tourists went to the Fuinlan orchards to look over some fertilizer experiments on Duchess apples, where the fertilized plots averaged four times the yield that the checked plots did.

The Peter DeVos farm, near Grand Rapids, was the next one visited. One-fourth of the sixty acres is in Winter Bananas, which this year shows a crop of about seven thousand bushels.

From here the tourists went to the Wilde and Wilder farm where much interest was shown in the ice-cooled storage that Mr. Wilde has used so successfully for ten years or more. The last stop of the day was at the farm of Grand Rapids' most popular florist, Henry Smith, where two-hundred-forty acres are given to diversified farming and forty acres to the growing of flowers and vegetables under glass.

The first stop of the second day of the tour was at H. A. Schaffer & Sons' farm in Ottawa County. Here were splendidly kept orchards of apples, plums and peaches. A thrifty grape vineyard on a single wire created much interest. From here the tourists made their way to the orchard of Jule Henry, who had eighty acres of apples that were efficiently sprayed and well cultivated. The next stop was at the big orchard of John Fraleigh, west of Casnovia. "Jack," as he is commonly known, has a crop this year that is estimated about 30,000 bushels.

The last stop of the morning was at the farm of F. R. Davis, who is Casnovia's foremost banker. He has ninety-two acres of apples, some of which were dusted through the entire season with quite satisfactory results.

The real event of the day was the chicken dinner served by the Casnovia business men. Fully four hundred were served real chicken, potato

salad and sandwiches, cookies, ice cream and ice tea, while an orchestra at one end of the hall and a band in the other gave musical selections. As they were competing for the plaudits of the crowd, their selections were unusually good.

On the way to Kent City, the tourists drove through the farms of Chas. Montgomery and David Blush, where ideally kept orchards of plums and peaches were witnessed.

At Kent City the tourists went through the W. R. Roach Canning Factory where the methods of handling the various fruits and vegetables were explained, and the canning of string beans was watched.

The Thome spy orchard, which has been dusted once a week, was the next attraction. The results showed the value of dusting as a supplement to spraying.

After a drive through Gilson's Jonathan orchard, the fruit growers stopped at Henry Kraft's farm. Much interest was taken in the cold-storage plant which Mr. Kraft built in 1914, using entirely his own plans. At present it is conceded by state and federal authorities to be one of the most efficient air-cooled storages in the country. Mr. Kraft had some last year's Jonathan apples, which showed no evidence of shriveling or other effects of storage.

After a drive through the Boss Fish Hatchery, Comstock Park, the

Old Soldier's Home, the tourists wound up the day with a visit to J. P. Munson's farm, where the famous Vincroft grapes are grown. After a trip through the orchard, the North Grand Rapids' Farmers' Club served a lunch of weenies, potato salad, pie, cake and coffee. The day's activities ended with a short program on the lawn in front of Mr. Munson's home.

The third was started with a drive through the Grand Rapids greenhouse district where so much of the famous Grand Rapids lettuce is grown. The first stop was made at the V. R. Mathews' orchard near Lowell. Mr. Mathews has a hillside air-cooled storage which Prof. R. E. Marshall commented upon and compared with that on the Kraft farm, seen the day before.

The next place of interest was the orchard of thinned Spies, owned by Gordon Frost. The condition of this orchard in every respect spoke highly of Mr. Frost's ability to grow fruit. A short stop was made at the five-acre orchard of mixed varieties owned by Henry Dibble. Mr. Dibble has had remarkable success with this old orchard, which he set himself, some of the crops averaging returns close to a thousand dollars per acre. Next to Mr. Dibble's five acres was the forty acre orchard of Hall Orchards, in which the tourists made a brief stop. From here the line of a hundred or more autos made its way to the hundred and twenty acre orchard of Baldwins and McIntosh, also owned by (Continued on page 155)

FOR OUR BUSY READERS.

Farmers and other shippers in the vicinity of Honor and Empire are fighting before the State Public Utilities Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission to retain the branch of the Manistee and North-eastern Railroad which has been serving that section.

The Fenville Fruit Exchange started its season's run of packing about the first of August. With the installment of labor-saving devices, the exchange is better equipped to handle the fruit of its patrons than it has been heretofore.

J. D. Wedge has resigned as manager of the Allegan Farm Bureau Co-operative Association. He has acted in this capacity since the organization of the association. Mr. Wedge will give his entire attention to his fruit and dairy farm.

Fully 150 Grand Traverse farmers attended the two-day instruction on how to get the most out of the poultry flocks. The school was under the direction of County Agent C. E. Atwater and R. D. Ure, of the Michigan Agricultural College.

The unusually excellent quality of celery being grown at Manton, in Wexford County, is finding an increasingly large market in the resort districts of the state. F. J. Dontje, formerly a Kalamazoo grower, is developing the work at Manton.

The producers' association at Casnovia have planned to build an addition to their cold storage plant and warehouse. The addition will be 50x200 ft.

Fifty fields of potatoes in Wexford, Missaukee, Lake, Osceola, Montcalm and Mecosta counties will be inspected by representatives of the Agricultural College for certification.

According to director Broughton, of the Bureau of Dairying, of the State Department of Agriculture, Michigan produced 147,549,301 pounds of evaporated milk as compared with 101,717,422 pounds for the previous year. There has been a constant increase in the amount of evaporated milk produced in Michigan since 1914.

The Manistee fruit growers hope to take advantage of visiting tourists to advertise their fruit. The plan is to see that all tourists have opportunity to buy the fancy fruit produced in that section. This they hope will encourage these people to ask for fruit from Manistee growers when they return to their respective homes.

New York bean growers have planted a considerable acreage of Robust beans, a disease-resistant developed by Prof. Sprague, Michigan's noted plant breeder of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Montcalm County potato growers will make a tour of potato fields in that county between August 20 and 25. The tourists will be accompanied by specialists from the Michigan Agricultural College.

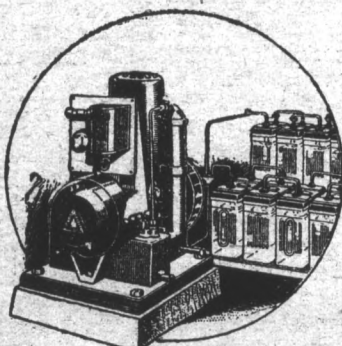
The cattle department of the Ionia free fair will show only local stock. Applications for space by resident breeders have been so large that the association cannot accommodate additional entries.

A. E. Dick, of Kalkaska County, claims to have produced \$500 worth of progressive ever-bearing strawberries on an acre of plain lands. The berries are sold to nearby resort places.

Plans are being completed for an alfalfa campaign in Newaygo County early in November.



When you come from the fields at Sundown



There are 25 styles and sizes of Delco-Light Plants, one to fit your needs. We also manufacture Delco-Light Water Systems, the Delco-Light Washing Machine and Refrigerator, the Electric Refrigerator. All Products made for 32 and 110 volt Direct or Alternating Current Service.

Prices \$260 and up

When you come from the fields at sundown, what a wonderful satisfaction it is to know that, because of Delco-Light, you have been able to spend a longer and more profitable day in farm work—when time is at a premium, when every hour counts.

This has been made possible because Delco-Light helps you to do the chores more quickly, more easily and better.

You turn a switch and every corner of the barn is brilliantly lighted with safe, clean electric

lights. How easy it is to slip the harness from the tired horses and bed them. How easy to turn a tap at the trough and water them with fresh, cool, running water, until every animal is satisfied.

And the advantages of Delco-Light in the house are just as many and important.

See your local dealer. He will tell you how little it really costs to put Delco-Light on your farm, and about a payment plan made so easy that you cannot afford to be without it.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

M. L. Lasley General Motors Bldg. Detroit, Michigan
Pringle-Matthews Co. 18 Fulton Street Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. H. Walker Co. 212 N. Erie Street Toledo, Ohio

Dependable **DELCO-LIGHT**
More than 190,000 Satisfied Users -

Delco-Light Company, Dayton, O.
Please send me without obligation, the Delco-Light catalog, prices and details of easy payment plan.
Name _____ MF-9
Street (or R. F. D.) _____
Town _____
County _____ State _____

PATENTS

Writes 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.

Big Profits Selling Hardy Michigan Grown Trees also grape vines, berry bushes, roses and shrubs, spring delivery. Our stock is fast selling, healthy and true to name. Write now for our handsome color catalog and liberal Agency proposition.
Prudential Nursery Co., Box 306 Kalamazoo, Mich.

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts:

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland



Eli HAY PRESSES

Durable, easy to operate, great capacities. Many sizes. Engine, belt, horse power. WRITE postal card for catalog, price TODAY on "ELI".
COLLINS FLOW CO.
1117 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

FARMERS! This Free BOOK Tells How Other Farmers Are ADDING PROFITS!

By making every field yield 100%. Drain! Ditch! Terrace! Protect soil from washing. The low-priced MARTIN DITCHES and TERRACES
Cuts new ditches—cleans old ones to 4 feet deep. Open or tile and irrigation. All-steel adjustable, reversible. Horses or tractor. There's money in the ditching business. 10 Days Trial. Write for the facts today.
OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc.
Box 415 Owensboro, Ky.



Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

Ever stop to think of this?

We are what we eat!

It's a startling fact, yet a simple truth. This is the reason every one should know that his food is *really nourishing*—not merely filling.

Grape-Nuts—made from wheat and barley—is one of the few cereal foods that includes the vital mineral salts so necessary for supplying proper nourishment for nerve and bone structure.

In Grape-Nuts, too, is retained the important vitamin-B of the wheat.

No food has greater influence in strengthening the body of a growing child than Grape-Nuts. And remember, children need the *very best* there is in the way of nourishment.

Grape-Nuts is just as delicious as it is healthful, whether served right from the package as a breakfast cereal with milk or cream, with fresh or stewed fruit, or made into an appetizing recipe. Try the suggestion given below.



GRAPE-NUTS ICE CREAM

Prepare plain flavored ice cream in the usual way. Just before the cream hardens in freezing, add Grape-Nuts as it comes from the package, in the proportion of one-half cup of Grape-Nuts to one quart of ice cream. If you buy ice cream ready-made, add Grape-Nuts in place of nut meats. You'll find the resulting flavor unique.

Grape-Nuts
Made of Wheat and Barley
Manufactured by
Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.

A FOOD
Containing the natural nutritive elements of these field grains thoroughly and scientifically baked.

ECONOMY
Four heaping teaspoons of GRAPE-NUTS for the cereal part of a meal is sufficient for an ordinary person. More may be used if desired.

NET WEIGHT TWELVE OZS.

Where you don't find Grape-Nuts, you won't find people—
"There's a Reason"

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from very producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, INC., 465 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

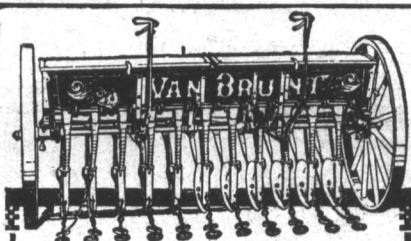
Imported Melotte
\$7.50
After 30 Days FREE TRIAL

30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—and—the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

No Money Down!
Catalog tells all—WRITE!

Catalog FREE
Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

MELOTTE
H. B. BARSON, U. S. Mar. Chicago
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. CHD



Four Operations Every Trip

Seed furrows are made, seed planted, fertilizer distributed and both seed and fertilizer are covered—all four jobs are done in one operation at a big saving in time and labor when you use

John Deere Van Brunt Grain and Fertilizer Drill

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

The famous Van Brunt patented adjustable gate force-feed compels seed to flow from grain box in even, continuous streams; metal seed tubes and closed disc boot delivery protect seed until it reaches bottom of seed furrow. Easily adjusted to plant any small seed in any quantity per acre desired. Finger type feeder wheels prevent choking up of fertilizer.

Standard sizes and styles. Tractor hitch and grass seeder attachment extra. Ask your John Deere dealer about Van Brunt Drills.

Valuable Book Free, describes these drills. Write today. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet VC-622.

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

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

SHOULD THE WIFE SIGN OFF?

Four children, all married, fell heir to real estate. Their interests in the premises were equal according to probate court ruling. One of the daughters died (without children) whereupon one-half of her interest reverted to the estate again and one-half was retained by the husband. This husband, the widower, married again. In quit-claiming his one-eighth interest, which he now desires to do, will it be necessary for his second wife to sign the deed with him?—A. F. N.

Whenever a man owns real estate in land whether entire or on undivided interest, his wife, upon marriage or later acquisition of the property acquires an inchoate right of dower in his interest, and if she survives him without having released it may have dower assigned to her from it and would inherit from him unless he disposed of it in his lifetime.—J. H. R.

ON MANUFACTURING CIDER.

Will you please state the law on making apple cider and selling vinegar, and what I would have to do, to sell vinegar legally.—G. R. G.

Public Acts, 1919, No. 259, providing for the licensing of the manufacture of soft drinks provides "no firm or corporation shall manufacture for sale at wholesale any soft drink or other non-alcoholic beverage except apple cider within this state without having first filed with the food and drug commissioner an application for a license," etc. And Act No. 338, Public Acts, 1917, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of vinous, malt, brewed, and fermented spirituous liquors, as amended by Public Acts 1921, No. 336, declares, "Provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent the manufacture of cider from fruit for the purpose of making vinegar and non-intoxicating cider and fruit juice for use and sale."

I am not aware of any status making it illegal to sell vinegar.—J. R. R.

DIFFICULTY OVER STOCK INCREASE.

I rented a farm, bought the farming equipment and team and one-half interest in a herd of registered Holstein cows. I paid \$1,100 down and the man took a chattel mortgage on cows, team, farming equipment for remainder of \$2,000. We each furnish one-half seed, feed, etc., and each receive half of increase and produce. Chattel mortgage mentions nothing of crops or increase. Has the man the right to register the increase in cattle all in his own name, or should they be registered jointly? Can he claim our share of increase?—A. O.

The statement indicates a sale of the half interest in the cows and though mortgaged for the unpaid part of the price, the purchaser is entitled to have the increase registered in the name of himself and the owner of the other half as tenants in common. The increase also belongs to the two in common.—J. R. R.

NOTE IS COLLECTABLE.

Will you please advise me if a collateral note is collectable after three years. I became a member of a Co-op. marketing association in April, 1920 and this July they demanded \$100 to pay up the \$9000 which the directors borrowed from local banks. I was not notified that the note was due or asked to renew the note.

—E. E. P.

The note bears no date but apparently contemplates that it may be negotiated at any time within 3 years from date. As I read the note it appears to me not to contemplate the payment of any money to the association but merely to authorize the association if need be to use the note to obtain credit. If this interpretation is correct, no liability would arise under the note until it is negotiated and then an action could be maintained on it at any time within

six years after it was negotiated. If, on the other hand, the proper interpretation of the words is an immediate promise to pay on demand, an action could be maintained on the note at any time within six years after it was given.—J. R. R.

HAS TROUBLE WITH HIRED MAN

A hired B to work by the month (verbal agreement), to do general farming. Part of B's wages included tenant home and garden. B planted garden and then quit, moving to another farm. A worked garden for two months. What right, if any, does B have to garden?

A's children contracted a disease which a local physician diagnosed as small pox. B's children took the disease which another physician diagnosed as chicken pox. A state doctor was called, who called all cases chicken pox. Will A be liable for charges of this doctor.—Reader.

B's right in the garden terminated when he quit. A physician, like any other person holding himself out as qualified to do a particular kind of work, does not guarantee infallibility, but is required to possess the skill and exercise the care of persons commonly engaged in that occupation. It does not yet appear which diagnosis is right. The doctor is entitled to pay for his services.—J. R. R.

HOW TO KILL HORSE NETTLES.

Is there any way of killing horse nettles? Have a little patch in the yard. Have been hoeing them every morning during July and August for three years without any satisfaction.—M.

Horse nettles are not as difficult to eradicate as Canada thistles or quack grass, because they do not propagate by means of underground root stocks like the two last named plants.

Horse nettles will not live at all in a plowed field, so you can kill them by spading the ground. If you do not wish to spade up the ground, and have only a small patch, you can smother them by covering the spot with building paper, boards, manure, straw, etc. Or, if you will cut them off with a sharp hoe just beneath the surface of the ground, leaving no leaves or top above the ground, they will die. If some survive, cut them off again. Don't let any plant breath and you have it conquered in a few months.

VARIETY OF GRASSES FOR PASTURE.

Have a sandy field which has been sown to rye, seeded and pastured two years. Intend sowing to rye this fall again and wish to know a good combination of grasses for pasture.—C. A. D.

In laying the foundation for a permanent pasture, one should not depend on one or two varieties of grass. By using a combination, a better sod will be formed and the pasture will furnish feed more continuously throughout the season.

Sow this fall with rye, 2 lbs. Kentucky blue grass (common 'June' grass), 2 lbs. orchard grass, 2 lbs. red top. Then early next spring sow 2 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. sweet clover, 2 lbs. alfalfa and 2 lbs. white clover per acre. These clovers should be sown on the rye before the frost is out of the ground, then the heaving of the soil caused by frost will properly cover the seed.

You can afford to fertilize this field well. It will pay you well in pasture yields. If it is acid, use at least one ton ground limestone per acre this fall before you sow the rye.

There are moments when all anxiety and stunted toil and desire must cease, in the infinite leisure and repose of nature. Laborers must have their nooning undisturbed.—Thoreau.

FALL CARE OF THE BERRY PATCH.

By G. M. Taylor.

DURING the spring months we are usually quite willing to give the berry patch its needed attention, as we are expecting to soon be repaid with a harvest of delicious fruit. After the harvest is over, however, we are apt to neglect the care of the berry patch. Perhaps we think it will get along without much care until the following spring but this is not the case. There are several things that need to be done during the late summer and fall months, if we would insure a full crop of fruit the next season.

Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries must all be kept clean in order to bear well. Frequent cultivation with some rotted manure worked around the hills and between the rows is what they need now.

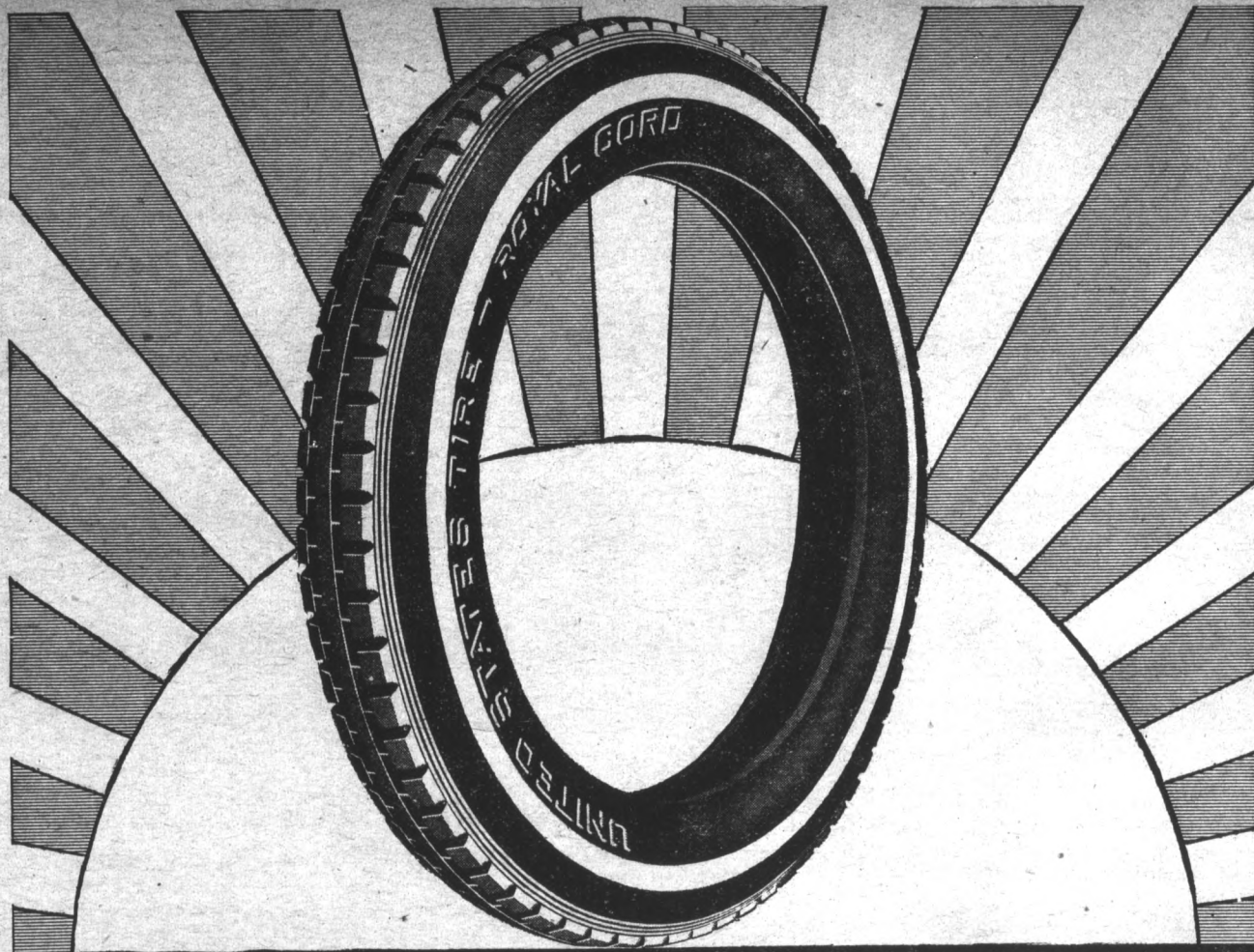
If the strawberry bed is past its second year, it is time to renew it if it is to be allowed to bear again. First cut off the top with the mowing machine. Set the knives so that it will cut all the weeds and the top leaves of the strawberry plants. At a time when the ground has plenty of moisture in it, but is dry on top, burn the top over quickly. Leave just enough of the old straw mulch on the berry patch to help carry the blaze quickly across the bed. After this is done, take a breaking plow and throw a furrow from each side of the row into the center. Leave the plants 6 to 8 inches wide in the rows, cutting out the weakest plants and leaving the others from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. Level the plowed space with a 5 tooth cultivator. This work of renewing the strawberry bed should be done quite early in the season, generally the earlier the better, as it gives the plants left a chance to get started before cold weather stops their growth.

Probably you set out a new strawberry patch last spring. If so there may be some spaces where the plants have died. Select some of the best white rooted plants which were discarded in renewing the old strawberry patch and set them in these spaces. I do not advocate fall setting of the plants in general but it always seems a pity to throw them away. Not all of them will live probably but some of them will, and they will help fill out the new bed.

After the harvest of raspberries and blackberries the old canes should be cut out and burned. If allowed to remain they harbor various injurious pests. Some of the raspberries and blackberries may also have too many new canes to do well. From 3 to 5 good raspberry canes should be left to each plant, and about 4 blackberry canes to the plant. Now is the time to dig out surplus suckers of the red raspberry.

As soon as hard freezing weather comes the strawberries should be well mulched. This is more necessary in localities of variable climate than in localities where the snow remains on the ground throughout the winter. A thick blanket of snow takes the place of the mulch. Raspberries and blackberries, too, need mulching. An ordinary mulch will protect the roots. In some localities where the winters are very severe, the supporting stakes are removed and the canes allowed to lie on the ground where they are covered with a mulch. Certain varieties, of course, are more adaptable to drooping over than others. If you find it necessary to mulch in this way be sure to set varieties which are not erect in growth.

The canning factory at Grant will start operations about August 20. Apples and cider will be canned this year, and attention will be given to vinegar. Another season, string beans, sweet corn and other vegetables will be preserved.



What the three U.S. Rubber discoveries bring to Royal Cord Leadership

A GREATER confidence than any tire has shared since the beginning of the automobile.

An increasing money's worth as promised by the Royal Cord policy of doing business.

A more definite way of comparing tire values than the public has ever had before.

The three new U.S. Rubber discoveries as fully described in recent news-

paper and magazine announcements are:

Flat Band Process—ensuring the positive length, angle and strength of each cord.

Web Cord—the first successful method of impregnating cords with pure rubber by direct soaking in the latex itself.

Sprayed Rubber—the first absolutely pure rubber.

United States Tires are Good Tires

NOTE TO LIGHT CAR OWNERS—The three U. S. Discoveries apply to Royal Cords in all sizes from 30 x 3 1/2 inch up.

U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States  Rubber Company

© 1923, U. S. Rubber Co.

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 Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.**

Free!
Get My New Book of Factory Prices

ON FURNACES, STOVES and RANGES

Let me show you how to save \$40 to \$200 on the finest quality pipe or pipeless furnace ever made. Sold direct to you at **Factory prices—\$59.95 and up**. Easy to install. Easy payments. Quick shipments. Safe delivery. 360 days approval test. More than 500,000 pleased customers. Mail a postal or letter today—get my new **Factory-to-Family Bargain Book—FREE**.

W. S. Dewing
"The Direct-to-You Man"
KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY
124 W. Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

ALLOWAY'S BARGAINS
Catalog FREE.
Don't buy any farm necessity before you get this Bargain Book. Write to Wm. Alloway Co., Box 187, Waterloo, Iowa.

SAVE MONEY
WRITE FOR **FREE CATALOG OF AUTO SUPPLIES**
MANY BARGAINS. POSTAGE PAID. Join Profit Sharing Club, no dues. Send for Membership Card.
HERMAN BUMILLER COMPANY
412 L. MAIN STREET CINCINNATI

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

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners bring results. They cost little. Try one.

SAVED \$30.00
Get Brown's New CUT PRICES
W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and **Brown Pays Freight**. Write for our new 1923 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save. 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints. **THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.** Dept. 2806 Cleveland, Ohio.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER
ALBION
Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pulley bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Covers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—**F. O. B. Albion**. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to **Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.** Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

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

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

GETTING RID OF WENS.

I have two ugly wens on my scalp. I am very anxious to get rid of them but don't want any cutting if it can be helped. Is there some application that will absorb them?—B. B.

I know of no way to absorb wens by external applications. A wen is a sebaceous tumor. The only positive cure is by making a small incision through the skin and removing the tumor, being particular to include the capsule. When this is properly done there will be no recurrence. Sometimes a wen becomes soft by suppuration so that a mere prick of the skin will drain away the contents, but the capsule will fill up again. A wen should never be left to suppurate.

HAS HEART TROUBLE.

About two years ago I had a bad cold and when I finally got better it seemed to settle on my lungs so that if I work a little hard I get out of breath. About two months ago I had the grippe and a bad cold again. I am better now but my lungs seem to be worse than before. If I am quiet and do not work any I scarcely notice anything wrong. I am fifty-six years of age and would be able to work quite hard but the least exertion puts me out of breath and pains my lungs. If you could tell me what I have and what I can do for it I would appreciate it very much.—G. S.

The dominant note in your symptoms seems to be that you get out of breath on slight exertion. This does not point so much to lung trouble as to a heart leak. Get a doctor to examine you for this.

If you have valvular heart disease you must guard very carefully against over-exertion. There is a prospect of living a long time in comfort with the proper care.

The Handyman

SIDE LINES.

IN the appeal for experiences regarding side lines in farming the following were given the prizes: A. F. Mead of Calhoun County pins his faith on bees—claiming that during a long period of years he has realized no less than \$400 per year from this source. S. P. Kelley adds vegetables and fruits to the regular farm list to

MORE FROM THE PASTURES

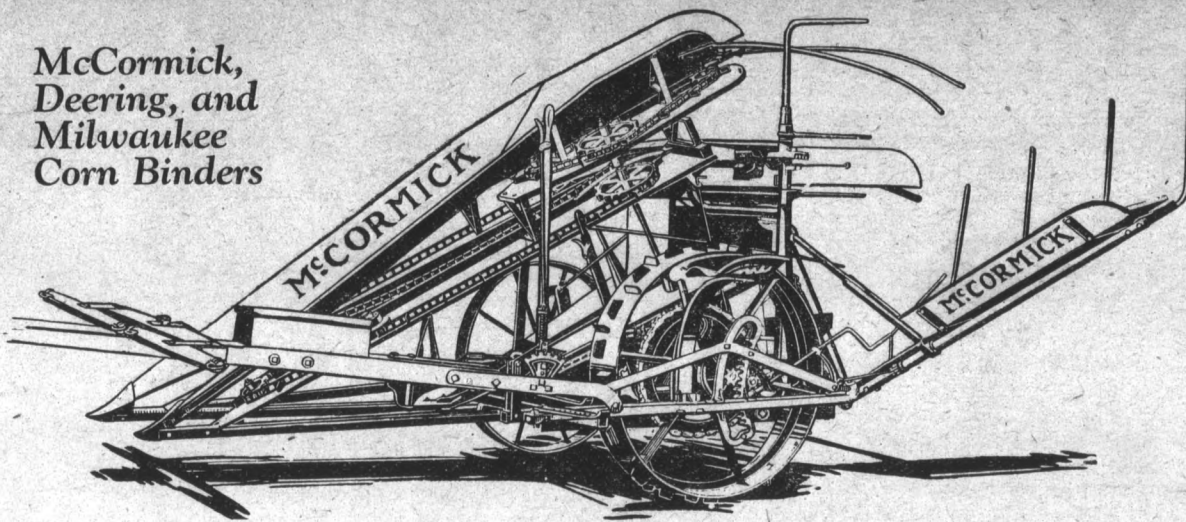
The easiest and cheapest method of manufacturing animal products is from the pasture lot where the animals do their own harvesting. Some farmers are realizing more from the pasture than do others.

Just what can be done to give the maximum results from the pasture lot is the subject of our letters for next week. Write a brief description of your plan for improving pasture feeding, and mail to the Handy Man, Michigan Farmer.

To each of the writers of the five best letters a modern safety razor with five blades will be sent. Be sure that your answer is mailed on or before Aug. 22.

Keep a little coin jingling in the bottom of his pocketbook. R. V. Hough of Lapeer County gets a little farther away from regular lines of agriculture by going after skunk, mink and muskrats during the trapping season. Bert Edwards, also of Lapeer County, puts across his stunt with carrots, onions and cabbages. H. Engelhard of Huron County uses his stables to raise Flemish Giant rabbits, the meat of which are sold to tourists and to hotels.

McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee Corn Binders



One of These Modern Corn Binders Will Help You This Year

If your corn binder is past the possibility of safe repairing, you will do well to talk to your McCormick-Deering dealer about a new machine for this year's corn harvest.

McCormick and Milwaukee Corn Binders are very popular among men who prefer upright binding, whereas the Deering is equally popular among farmers who would rather have the bundles tied lying flat. All three machines are well made, thoroughly efficient, and light of draft. You assure yourself a successful corn harvest when you take home one of these good corn binders.

McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters

Built in five sizes. Capacities 3 to 25 tons of cut fodder an hour. All sizes have reliable safety devices, force-feed, large throat, and heavy, large-capacity flywheels of boiler plate steel. Horsepower required ranges from 6 to 25 h. p. Consult your McCormick-Deering dealer. He will show you any piece of McCormick-Deering corn harvesting equipment.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

of America
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.



CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

Write for our Free Silo Book. Tells how we build them for you from the ground up. Our perfectly processed concrete staves give you construction that lasts forever, yet costs no more than wood stave silos. Fire and wind resisting. No painting, no guy wires. No tightening of hoops. Keeps silage fresh and sweet. Unequalled for cold climates. Write for illustrated fact-proving catalog. MICHIGAN SILO CO., General Offices, Kalamazoo, Mich., Factories at Kalamazoo, Mich., Peoria, Ill., Bloomfield, Ind.

WIRE HOOK BELT LACING OUTFIT \$5.00

Detroit wire hook staggered grip lacing is the nearest approach to an endless belt. Easy to apply. Saves time, belts and money. Tool for applying lacing \$3.50 or, together with assorted box of lacing as shown—complete outfit post-paid \$5.00. Laces belts for 10 an inch. Money back if not satisfied.



"DETROIT" BELT LACING

DETROIT BELT LACER CO
DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

FOX RANCHING

There is no livestock breeding that can compare in profits with breeding Silver Foxes.

We will sell several pairs of our choice, extra quality, registered and pedigreed Silver Foxes for foundation stock.

Our prices are right, and we can arrange terms and to ranch for you.

BREAKEY SILVER BLACK FOX RANCH
MARSHALL, MICHIGAN

Hoosier WOOD SILO

prompt delivery from stock at special low prices. Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir, best material for wood silos. With or without hinged doors. Best anchoring system on the market. Cost little to erect. Purchase NOW insures quick shipment. Write for literature. Special proposition to agents. Also HOOSIER TILE SILOS & BUILDING TILE. Ask for circular.

HOOSIER BUILDING TILE & SILO CO.
Dept. M. 99. Albany, Ind.

SILAGE CUTTERS

Special Terms and Price for 30 Days

Write
LANSING SILO COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Better Silage Means Greater Profits

Kalamazoo Silos for 30 years have lead the world in quality—contributed to greater livestock profits from ocean to ocean. Before you buy, compare the Kalamazoo point by point, with others.

Kalamazoo Tile and Wood Silos

Our Glazed Tile Silos are decay-proof, storm-proof, vermin-proof, will not burn or blow down. Save repair and paint bills. Three dead air spaces make perfect insulation against cold, heat, dampness. Our tile is made in our plant located in the center of the finest fire clay district. Our Wood Stave Silos have stood the test for 30 years. All Kalamazoo Silos are fitted with continuous door frames of galvanized angle steel. Send for free book of silo information.

Kalamazoo Glazed Building Tile makes permanent, economical farm buildings. Before you plan a building write us about Kalamazoo Tile.

Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co.
Dept. 223
Kalamazoo, Mich.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



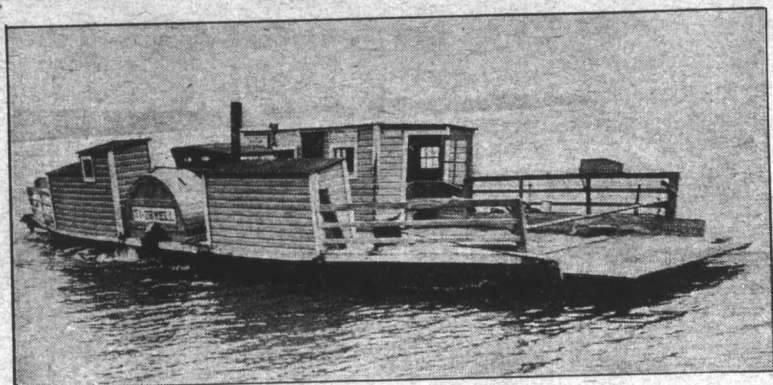
Two assistant postmaster generals, a Panama hat, a 20-foot snowbank, together with July sun, make a rather unusual picture.



Wm. Martin, 19-year-old farm lad, Frankfort, Ind., has invented a new super-generative coil.



Wallace Huck, known as "Shorty," has been appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy by his mother, who at that time was in congress.



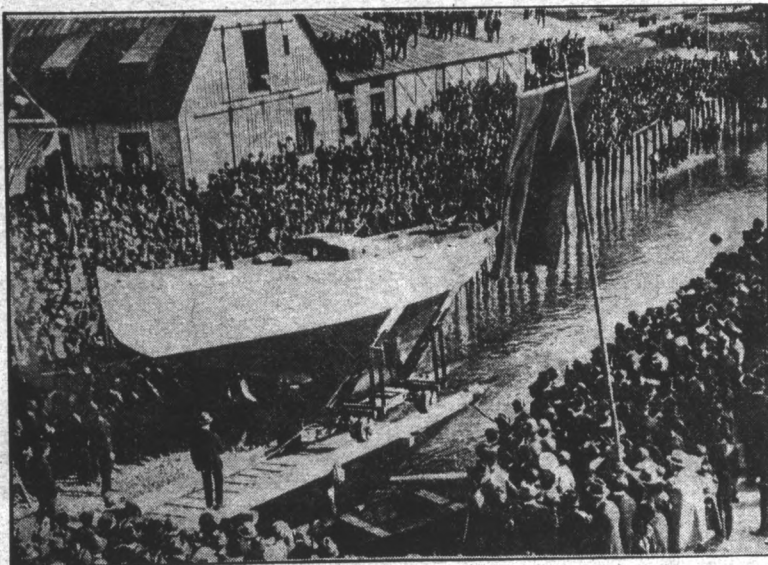
This old-fashioned wooden ferry, a relic of former days, is still in service, running between Montcalm Landing, New York, and Orwell, Vermont on Lake Champlain.



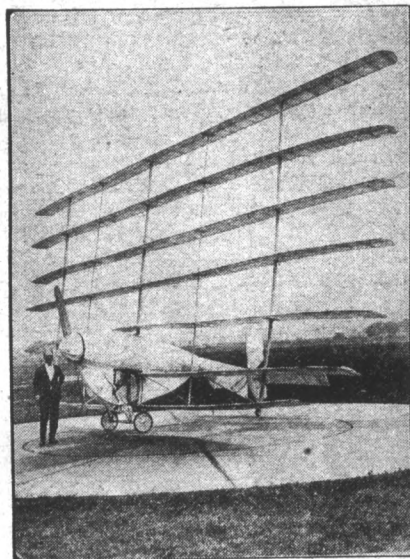
It was a rare sight at canine steeplechase at Atlantic City, N. J., when the leader in a race between five dogs took last hurdle with a nose dive in the turf and won in spite of this obstacle.



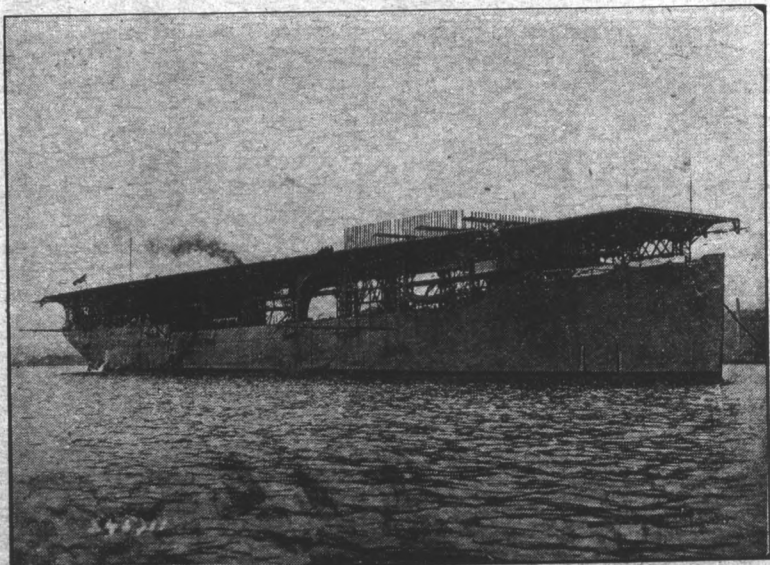
Dr. W. D. Coolidge, of Schenectady, New York, has invented a new type of x-ray.



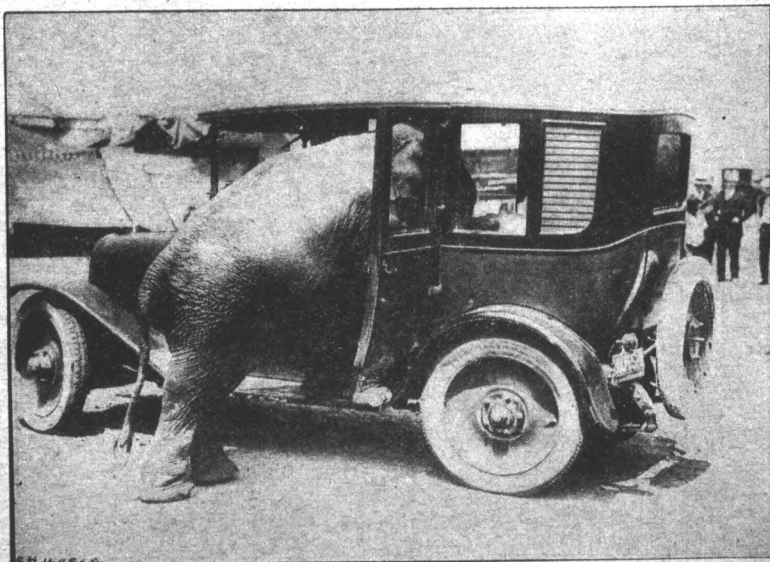
With the expectation of reaching New York in between 40 and 50 days, three German sailors will leave Hamburg in this 42-foot yawl-rigged yacht, "Sowitasgoth," being launched at Bodensee.



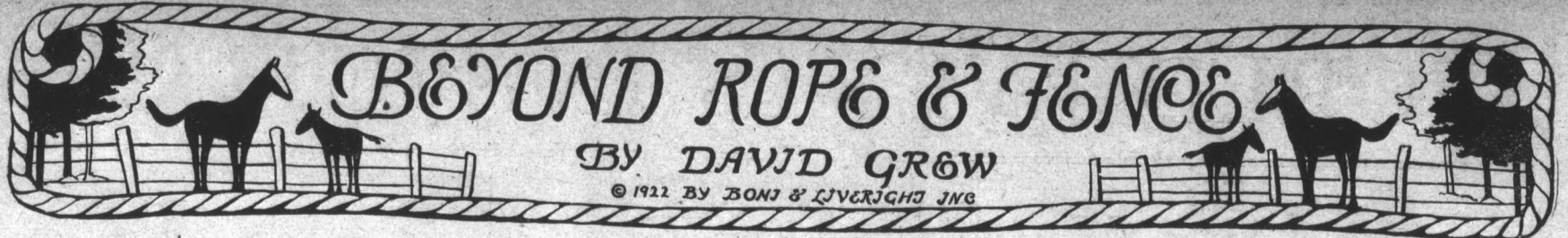
A cycleplane, the first foot-power plane, has been invented by W. F. Gerhardt, of Dayton, Ohio.



This queer-looking vessel, the Langley, is not a beauty, but is the last word in naval efficiency. Airplanes may land and take off from its upper deck, and be stored on the lower deck.



Jimbo, a famed circus elephant, has formed the luxurious habit of riding to "the lot" in his own car, a huge motor truck. When his machine went for repairs, he tried to take a taxi.



Nevertheless, she took part in every race. Every time she made the same strenuous attempt to do the impossible. The youngsters of two and three years of age fairly laughed at her, reaching her while she struggled with might and main and leaving her behind with a few easy bounds. But it is a poor effort that accomplishes no result whatever, and though she could at no time outrun the younger horses, she daily managed to leave some older horse behind her.

One day she tried her old trick. Very early in the race she happened to be in the lead, having started the race. When the younger horses saw her leading a few of the old plugs, they started after her, soon, of course, overtaking her. Dora swerved to the side, in the hope that they would follow her, and found herself alone. They not only refused to follow her but they did not even look back to see what had happened to her. Dora was so unhappy she started off again after them, but soon stopped, realizing that she could not catch up to them and that she would soon be out of breath once more. She stood still a while and watched them enviously. Then she turned, intending to paw the snow for grass, when she saw another group of horses coming from the southeast.

DORA raised her head and looked with absorbed interest. The wind lifted her mane and fluttered it gracefully in the air. For a few moments, absorbed in the creatures that moved toward her in single file, she looked like Queen once more in all the glory of her regency. When they were a hundred yards away, Queen neighed with all her strength. At once the marching line stopped and all heads went up high in the air. Then from the rear of the line a white horse broke from the path he had been following and with a call of recognition started hastily toward her. It was White-black and, with a strength born of the very sight of him, Queen loped to meet him.

Four of the other horses recognized her, too, and the air vibrated with the music of that happy reunion. Noses touched noses and happy whinnies greeted happy whinnies. With the five of them had come a young mother, a sorrel mare with a fuzzy little colt who had been borne in the spring. When the others had gone to meet Queen she remained in her tracks, hesitating to get into any kind of an assembly where through joy or anger her colt might be hurt. He stood right behind her, his fuzzy little head against her haunch, his eyes filled with wonderment.

When Dora had greeted her old friends, she went to greet the mother and her colt, running her old muzzle,

on which were still the marks of her struggle with the basket, down the fuzzy little fellow's forehead, murmuring tremulously. The proud young mother looked on almost eagerly and commented softly and good-naturedly.

But when the big group returned there was dissension at once. The ugly red mare seemed to think that there was entirely too much fuss made over Queen, and turned upon her with open mouth. White-black, right behind the old nag, nipped her severely. A quarrel followed which spread to the rest of the group and finally ended in a race which divided the two groups, Dora going off with her friends. All day the two groups dug the snow a goodly distance apart and in the evening came the worst storm of the season.

The storm approached quite suddenly, though all day there had been

down upon the tree tops, tearing it all up again as soon as it had fallen into drifts below and once more hurling the restless dust into space—a display of insane, futile effort—a cosmic passion bereft of purpose.

BUT if this wild night could have been wilder and had raved with even more threat in its raving, it could not have diluted the contentment in Queen's heart. The touch and the subtler feeling of the presence of her companions did as much to keep her warm as the heat of their bodies, and, like a light, illumined the long trail of life behind her. She moved through the corridor of her past like a curious child, walking in its sleep and dreaming of a beautiful, incoherent fairyland. The light was silvery as that of the moon and in the shadows detached images which she only half recognized glistened

difficulty in getting away from them, because they had no burdens on their backs and they were now more used to the deep snows on the open plains than the horses that were chasing them. The horsemen kept behind them for a long while and then disappeared. But Queen was too wise to end their flight there. She knew that even though the men gave up the chase that day they would appear again the next, or soon after that.

Out of the misery and discomfort of her captivity she had just emerged. She had found her companions and the life for which she had hungered all through those unhappy months. Hardly had she realized the full extent of her good fortune when man reappeared to take it away from her. But Queen was in no submissive mood. She had fought for her freedom and she would fight again. She would watch with such care that she would not again be caught at a disadvantage. She hardly gave herself time to eat. Her ears were constantly pricked high. Her eyes, afire with her emotions, never for a moment abandoned their vigilance. But her nervous dread of man soured the sweetness of the wilds and Queen moved over the snows with the old feeling of the trap beating in her heart, moved without resting and, out of habit, moved northward.

THEY came next day to the strip of woodland whose heroic poplars silently guard the Saskatchewan. There they stopped and there the full horror of the trap took possession of Queen. She was afraid of her own shadow and the slightest sound startled her. A partridge drumming in the woods sent her madly loping through space.

The winter evening came early. The distant sun lowered in the southwest with a sad, yellow glare; and in the north a gleaming, pearly streak foretold a brilliant display of northern lights. That streak interested Queen and she watched it as the darkness thickened, and as she watched it, looking up from time to time, it grew brighter. Faint shimmering colors appeared at the eastern end of the streak and slowly moved across it to the west, vanishing in the west and reappearing brighter in the east. Many times she had seen these lights, but only once, somewhere in her half-forgotten childhood, had she seen them so bright and so fascinating.

They were standing directly in front of a cleft in the shadowy wall of trees. The cleft led like a roadway to the banks and the river below. There they could see more of the lights, the portion that glowed in

(Concluded on page 153)

Our New Serial Starts Next Week

vague signs of its coming. A northern gale blew up, tearing the weaker branches from the trees and sending them sliding over the surface of the snow, tearing up the looser snow and blowing it into their eyes and ears and nostrils. Queen led her group to a fairly sheltered spot in among the trees near by and together they lay down.

The warmth of their bodies one touching the other, was so comforting that the slightest move on the part of one of them brought a low, patient protest from the rest. The night came rapidly. The wind grew more and more furious, howling and shrieking overhead, and the tall poplars groaned as they bent with its lashing. Gusts of wind, loaded with snow, which it raised on the open, struck the trees and the snow fell in powder upon them below, covering them as with a blanket.

In the open the savage north wind went mad. It tore along at a terrific rate, taking everything that was loose with it, then, as if it had in its savage eagerness fallen over itself, there was a pause for a moment, after which, picking itself up again, it went on with even greater ferocity, shrieking as with some ineffable, primordial pain. It siezed the fallen snow and whirled it around with the falling snow, scattered it high in the air, lifting it again when it had fallen and sending it like waves across the plains, gathering great showers of it and hurling them against the wall of the woods, sending these showers

like reflections on the snow. And when dawn ushered in a calm day Queen rose with a feeling like that of having returned home from a long visit and shook the snow from her body.

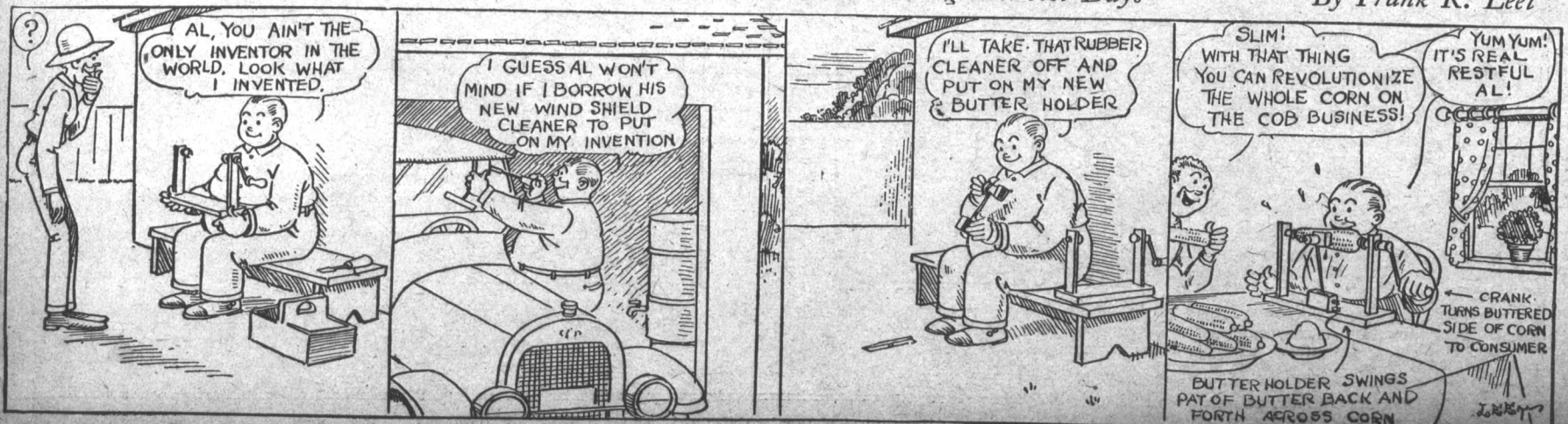
Queen knew the country there as none other knew it. Leading the little group to the best feeding grounds, she took her place once more at the head, for at the head only could Queen be happy. In spite of the deep snows through which they were obliged to plow to get their food, Queen began to fill out rapidly and the greater part of her old strength came back to her. With the return of her strength came the old fear of man. Every move was accompanied by an investigation and in every sound of wind and tree she seemed to hear the sound of a voice.

There followed a long period of fair weather in which the snows hardened and shrank and then one day, as they were digging for grass, they were surprised by three men on horseback on a hill to the south and east, less than a quarter of a mile away. The horsemen had come upon them so suddenly that Queen, confounded, stood looking at them for a few minutes, transfixed with fear. She recognized the man who had captured her on the big horse that had worked beside her in the plow. Next to him was the boy on the little bay mare and his cry of "There she is!" fully aroused Queen.

The little herd, however, had no

AL ACRES—Slim's New Labor Saving Device Should Be a Boom During Harvest Days

By Frank R. Leet



The First Martyr

Our Weekly Sermon—By J. A. McCune

SOME years ago the writer visited Rome. Among the hundreds of historic spots which the stranger hopes to visit, are the catacombs. These lie outside the city a couple of miles. They are deep, winding, subterranean passages where the early Christians worshiped. Here also they fled when under prosecution, and found refuge. Rough, simple pictures are to be seen on the walls, by the dim light of your candle. Sometimes the figure is that of a fish, which was the symbol of the Christian, and sometimes it is a lamb. The visitor



feels, as he emerges above ground and comes back to the day light, that he has been treading on holy ground. In such places as these, the faith was nourished and preserved, in the long ago.

Now this study of Stephen as the first Christian martyr, takes on a like tone. We are treading on holy ground. Here a man gave his life for the truth which we so lightly and pleasantly believe. It is like walking the seventeen miles from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Concord, where the "Minute Men" of 1776 fought the British. I've walked that seventeen miles more than once. It gives me a more realistic grasp of what America means, to read the inscriptions on the stones that are set up along this road, which show the various stages of the fight. And at the end of the journey one comes to the "rude bridge," as Emerson called it, in Concord, where the last part of the tragic struggle was staged. British soldiers are buried hard by. One of the stones along the way runs like this: "On this spot, Joseph Whittaker, then 80 years of age, shot and killed three British soldiers, Apr. 19, 1775. He was shot, beaten, bayoneted and left for dead, but recovered, and lived to be 98 years of age."

TO think of Stephen and his act is to produce a like feeling toward one's Christian faith. It shows at what price it was bought and kept. Stephen comes before us as a deacon. There were many Jews from outside of Jerusalem, who joined the young Christian colony. Some were widows, and in the distribution of food it was complained that some were favored above others. Hence, seven men were chosen to look after the whole matter of living conditions. The first of these was Stephen. Of his work as deacon we know but little. He became president, but not thru this kind of work. As some one has said, we know about Stephen on account of the events of a single day. He was accustomed to preach frequently on the new religion, and in so doing he fell into an argument with some Jews. They were no match for him, and resorted to the common practice of appealing to force, to the mob. The entire staging of his stoning and death was that of mob mind. He was a victim of the mob. He was surprised and hustled into the presence of the Sanhedrin. False witnesses swore they heard him say that Jesus "shall destroy this place, and shall challenge the customs which Moses delivered unto us."

In the life of Dr. Kidd, of Aberdeen, it is related how one night a servant came and said that there was a poor dying woman who wanted to see him before she died. She desired to tell something which she would tell no one else. He went. "The men took him to the Gallowgate, and into one of the low courts, where was a stair leading down into a cellar. On reaching the top of the stair they tripped him up, so that he fell headlong, and

lay stunned for some time, while the scoundrels had some persons brought to witness his emerging from a place of ill-fame!" "False witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty."

AT this point Stephen made his defense. His speech in the 7th chapter of Acts is that of a man pleading for his life. It is like Paul's speech before Agrippa. Looked at from the point of view of oratory, it is a splendid effort. He reviews the history of his people from the time of Abraham to his own day. But the moment he turned to characterize the Jews of his day, they were furious, and rushed upon him. "Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord, and cast him out of the city and stoned him." Bishop Lightfoot describes how stoning was generally done. "A crier preceded the doomed man, proclaiming his crime, till the place of execution was reached; where, after he was stripped of his clothes, the two witnesses threw him violently down from a height of twelve feet, flinging upon him two large stones. If death did not at once ensue, the whole multitude lent their assistance." It is of deep interest to note that this is the only death in the New Testament that is described in detail, except that of Christ.

But there is a very great difference between the death of Christ and that of Stephen. Christ voluntarily delivered his soul up to the Father. Christ said, "Into thy hand I commit my spirit." Stephen said, "Lord Jesus, Receive my spirit." Christ prayed to the Father, Stephen prayed to Christ. Christ said of his murderers, "They know not what they do," being able to read exactly the hearts of his enemies, and determine their guilt. But Stephen cannot do that, and does not try. He simply prayed for his assassins. When Joseph Parker, the famous English preacher was a young man, he was accustomed to argue with infidels who worked in an ironworks. One day an infidel said, "What did God do for Stephen?" And Parker answered, "God gave him power to pray for the forgiveness of those who stoned him."

WHAT good was there in this man's death? Was it providential? Why did God allow it? We ought always to remember that Christianity is not a lightning rod which one may put up and thereafter be sure of protection from evil. Hard experiences do come to good people. Death came to the early Christians more than once. If one becomes a Christian at so much per head, it is not worth much. If one is to be paid for everything he does, in earthly coin, there is but little to it. In Stephen's case his death meant that the converts went everywhere preaching the new faith. The persecution scattered them in all directions. That was one gain and it was a great gain. For another thing, it showed how serenely a believer in the risen Christ could meet death, and it encouraged believers everywhere to press on in the faith, fearing nothing. The martyr deaths which followed that of Stephen in the next hundred years, were as thick as grain before the mower's scythe. Without them there might be no Christianity today.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 19.

SUBJECT:—Stephen the Martyr. Acts 6:1 to 8:3.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation or anguish, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Rom. 8:3.



A mark of good service

The familiar mark of the New York Central Lines is to be seen on 264,000 freight cars carrying the products of American industry.

Thousands of new cars, fresh from the builders, go into service each year bearing this mark. In the past three years New York Central orders for new freight cars have totalled \$93,600,000. For new locomotives \$34,000,000 has been expended.

Two years ago, when hundreds of thousands of freight cars on American railroads were standing idle for lack of business, New York Central, with confidence in the future, placed one of the largest orders for cars in railroad history.

When the tide of business turned, and a car surplus was transformed into a car shortage, New York Central had the equipment to move the crops, the coal and the products of industry along its 12,000 miles of lines.

The mark of the New York Central Lines on a new freight car is not only a mark of good transportation service—it is evidence of the fact that back of it is a railroad organization that is building today for the needs of the country tomorrow.

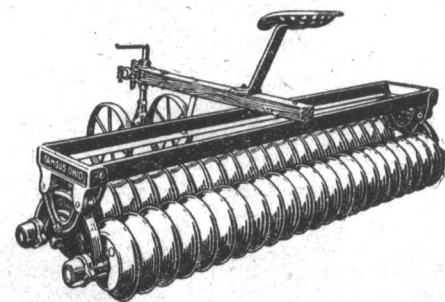
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE, AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

Ohio PULVERIZER

FAMOUS
Ohio
PULVERIZER



The pulverizer makes a seed bed finer and finishes it in less time than any other type of tool.

It firms soil around the seed and gives quick, even germination.

It cultivates the growing crop, preventing crusts and cracking of soil, and the killing of small plants.

Nearly a million farmers are now using pulverizers for seed bed preparation and crop cultivation.

Go to one of these farmers, see the tool work and ask whether it pays in saving of time and increased crops.

Or write to us and we will have a Famous OHIO demonstrated on your own farm.

Ask for 16 page Photographic Book "THE FOUNDATION OF FARMING"

MANUFACTURED BY

The Ohio Cultivator Company, Bellevue, Ohio



Why Do Foods Canned in Glass Need Jar Rubbers?

Most Home Canners will answer at once—the rubber is needed to make an air-tight seal. Even the purest air contains minute living organisms called bacteria or germs which will start fermentation in an unsealed jar.

A jar rubber must be of good quality. If the modern cold pack canning method is used—and it must be used for vegetables, meats, or any food canned without sugar—a cheap, poor rubber will not stand the necessary long boiling. If the old-fashioned hot pack method is used a poor rubber will crack while the jar is on the cellar shelf.

GOOD LUCK RED JAR RUBBERS

not only stand boiling but they "age well." They have been tested and approved for all methods of canning by the experts of the Home Canners' Association of America. They come packed with the following leading brands of fruit jars: Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Good Luck, Schram Ever Seal, Schram Acme.



If your dealer cannot supply you send 10 cents for sample dozen. For 6 cents in stamps we will mail you our book on cold pack canning, containing many novel and excellent recipes.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

49 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Largest Makers of Jar Rings in the World



BE OUR AGENT

Every housewife wants a Pressure Cooker. Pays for itself quickly in fuel and time saved—no scorched or burned food—cooks meal on one burner—greatly improves flavor. Ideal for canning. Get one for your own use at agent's greatly reduced price. Take your friends' orders. Earn some real money easy. Let us tell you all about this dandy proposition. Write quick.

JUBILEE MFG. CO. Omaha, Neb.

STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CORRECTED
Most Successful speech correction school in America. You can learn to talk naturally in a few weeks. Information Free.
REED SCHOOL, 1181 Hubbard Avenue Detroit, Mich.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Michigan Farmer.



Woman's Interests



How to Reduce Your Ironing

Forethought Is the Important Faculty in Reducing the Demands for the Hot Iron

By Doris Richards

DURING the past few years I have found several successful means of reducing my ironing. For others who dread that weekly task, I am pleased to pass them on.

Window curtains will need no ironing if made of different kinds of crepe. Curtains of this material, after being laundered and dried with a reasonable amount of care, are ready to be rehanging at once.

For the bed-rooms the dainty, white, mercerized plisse makes the prettiest glass curtains, and then these may be covered by draperies of flowered crepe in either plisse or the Japanese crepe. These all come in a variety of shades and patterns.

A child's room with curtains, covers, and bed spread in striped seersucker is delightful and not one article will require even a pressing if dried carefully and all will wear indefinitely. Beautiful bed spreads can be either bought or made at home in crepe effects in colors, two tones or plain white to match the other washable fixtures in the room.

The downstairs, too, may be tastefully curtained with any of these materials, but preferably in plain colors unless perhaps, in a breakfast nook or sun parlor, where a gay flowered crepe could be used, and in the kitchen where, because of frequent laundering, the seersucker would be advisable.

In the use of table linens, too, you can make a vast reduction of ironing by providing yourself with a supply of fancy oil cloth table coverings. These require only thorough cleaning after each meal. Large, felt-lined covers the full size of your table may be used for dinners and the luncheon sets of individual pieces for breakfast and lunches.

The question of eliminating the usual number of linen napkins from the ironing basket is easily settled by the use of plain white paper napkins.

In the kitchen the wide striped soft crepe known as ripplette is fine for tea and glass towels. If hand towels for your own convenience are desired in the kitchen, by all means use the rolls of paper towels.

Last, but not least, wearing apparel is no small part of the average family ironing. Here, crepe is easily substituted for the fabrics you now use and iron. White plisse is beautiful for baby's slips, dresses, and their gowns; also for underwear and for dainty frocks for the little girls. Ripplette is unsurpassed for sleeping gowns and "undies" and in colors makes summery afternoon dresses for little and big.

The striped seersucker makes rompers and pajamas for the boys, dresses,

skirts and knickers for the girls and any of these materials are easily adapted to making housedresses, and aprons and all give splendid service.

Of course one can not purchase all of these articles at one time, but as the old articles wear out and you are to replace with new—just purchase these things which require no ironing and save hours of useless ironing.

MAKE YOUR SEWING MACHINE YOUR FRIEND.

Eunice Ryan, Clothing Specialist, M. A. C.

SEWING machines may be classed in two main classes, namely, standard machines and stenciled machines. A standard machine is one which bears the manufacturer's name and is generally sold at a fixed price, while a stenciled machine is a machine which is made in wholesale lots for a retailer. The name it bears may be the retailer's name, but generally it is a coined name which is meaningless. The manufacturing company stands back of a standard machine therefore it is always easy to get new parts to replace the worn out ones.

Stenciled machines always sell for less money which is only fair since it is much harder and often impossible to replace worn or lost parts, and, too, since the retailer may quit selling that particular kind of stenciled machine at any time and the purchaser does not have a company to stand back of the machine.

To get the best work out of the sewing machine, it should be kept in good condition and not used when out of order. The cause of disorder in sewing machines usually results from lack of oil or dirt or from both.

To clean a machine remove the thread, bobbin case, needle and presser foot, sometimes it is necessary to unscrew the throat plate (this is the plate directly under the presser foot) then with a fine brush and stiletto remove all the dust, lint, and threads which have collected around the feed points. If the machine runs hard perhaps too heavy an oil has been used and as a result the machine has become gummed. If this is the condition clean the machine thoroughly with kerosene, then wipe off all the kerosene, and oil with a fine sewing machine oil. Oil wherever there is friction. In most cases, these places are indicated by oil holes. Just a drop of oil in each hole. It is always advisable to stitch on a scrap of white cloth after oiling the machine to see if an excess of oil is discharged.

HAVE SINK AT PROPER HEIGHT.

HOW many rounded shoulders and bent aching backs can be traced to sinks and tables so low that the worker has to lean over constantly? The bottom of the sink, its working surface, should be high enough so the woman can just touch it with her clenched fists, held straight down in front of her. This means she can stand erect in washing dishes. If the sink is too low and cannot be raised, a wire standard can be purchased for a quarter that will hold the dish pan steady at the right height.

Pans for washing, rinsing, and perhaps draining the dishes are necessary. Some women, who have a large

number of dishes prefer using the sink itself as a dish pan and close the drain pipe with a flat rubber stopper made for this purpose.

Small pieces of soap may be economically used, and suds can be made



Pumping Water Is Good Exercise, but the Farmer's Wife Is Not Always In Need of It.

in very hot water if a wire soap shaker is provided.

The difficulty of keeping a dish-mop clean has kept many women from using one, but a new type with straight threads can be purchased that can be kept sanitary with a little care.—M. ROGERS, M. A. C.

HANG UP YOUR BROOM.

WHEN I get a new broom I soak the straws up to the head in warm salt water till it is thoroughly wet. Then dip in clear fresh water two or three times to rinse. Then hang up to dry. By hanging up I mean to hang with the brush part down. My mother always used to drill a hole thru the end of the broom handle and tie a leather string in it to hang it up by. But since I began keeping house, I take a pegging awl and make a hole in the end of the broom handle, then screw in a screw-eye and hang up by that. I use an "eye" large enough so I can hang it on various nails wherever I happen to be at work. I get small headed finishing nails to hang up things on, when I do the carpenter work around the house. If a broom is wet and hung with brush upwards, the moisture soaks down into the head and I soon have a very crooked brush part. I wash my brooms often, and they are straight until worn out.

—MRS. W. J. B.
Wexford Co.

FEED THE FAMILY GRAHAM BREAD.

OVER near Brighton, Mich., this little housekeeper feeds her family on graham bread and this is the way she makes it.

Graham Bread.

Two cups graham flour
One cup wheat flour
One teaspoon baking powder
Two cups sour milk
One teaspoon soda
One cup raisins.

Mix soda with sour milk and baking powder with flour. Bake slowly forty-five minutes in oven.

With so much effort being exerted to shorten the twelve-hour day in the steel mills, why not exert a little energy to shorten the sixteen-hour day of the farmer's wife?



The Lawn and Trees Contribute Much to the Attractiveness of This Farm Home Near Brighton.

Household Service

CANNED HORSERADISH.

Will you please be so kind as to give me a recipe for canning horseradish? I would like to can some to keep for winter as we have lots of it.
—MRS. F. E.

Will some one who has been successful in canning horseradish please tell Mrs. F. E. how they did it?
—MARTHA COLE.

CAN THE CULLS.

Please send me a recipe for canning chicken.—MRS. E. L.

To can chicken dress the bird carefully, wash and dry. If you desire to have it roasted or fried, this process must be completed as serving for

Dainty Salads

NOTHING adds quite as much to the appetizing appearance and tastiness of a dinner as does a dainty salad. Each one versed in culinary art has his own version of combining these dishes.

This week our contest is to be "Recipes for Dainty Salads." For the best recipe we will give an aluminum double boiler; the second prize will be an aluminum serving tray, while the third, fourth and fifth prizes will be aluminum sauce pans.

Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before August 24.

the table before the canning process is begun; excepting perhaps, that it is not cooked quite as done as when served directly.

Remove the cooked chicken from the bone in pieces suitable to be easily packed in thoroughly sterilized jars, fill the jars to within half inch of the top with gravy. If there is not sufficient gravy for all the chicken to be canned, distribute it evenly between the jars and fill with boiling water.

Process pint jars thirty minutes under 15-pound steam pressure in a pressure cooker, or for two hours in a hot water bath.

CAN GREENS FOR WINTER USE.

Can you tell me how to can kale and other greens for winter use?
—MRS. C. J. W.

To can kale or greens for winter use, one should be rather careful with every detail as a very poisonous bacteria forms sometimes. To prepare the greens for canning, wash them carefully in cold water and blanch 4 to 5 minutes in boiling water. This allows them to shrink so that they may be packed very easily in the jars. The jars should be well filled, but not too firmly packed as they may not be thoroughly sterilized in the center of the can if the mass is too firm. To each quart jar add one teaspoon salt and what other seasoning desired, chipped beef or other meat; then adjust rubbers in position and take one turn back. Process them three hours in hot water bath, or 60 minutes under 10 lb. of steam pressure.

For cleaning the lavatory, sink and bath tub, kerosene mixed with vinegar and oil of lavender in proportion of one-half pint of kerosene, ten drops of lavender and one tablespoon of vinegar. This cleans thoroughly and leaves a delightful odor, something that kerosene alone will not do. Rub with a coarse cloth, old wool if possible, and wipe dry with an old linen towel.

A vacation during the August lull in farm work is worth while because it helps one to take care of the fall harvests with greater vigor.

A New Discovery in Milling

Better Baking Now Possible.

During the past three months a new process for milling flour has been perfected. It revolutionizes the making of flour.

To the home baker it means better, whiter bread, bread that is better looking, will stay moist longer, that will bake easier, and have better texture and flavor. Today the Lily White leased mill is the *only mill* producing flour milled by this new system.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

continues the undisputed leader of quality flours, and now even Lily White has been improved.

It is an established fact that 30% of the efficiency of protein in flour is destroyed when the wheat is crushed or flattened by smooth rolls. Under this new milling method, however, the efficiency of the protein content of the flour is increased 30 per cent. This permits free action of the yeast on 100% of the flour instead of only 70% in making good bread.

For 25 years efforts have been made to perfect this new system. Now, all that we ask is that you try Lily White. Better all around results are positively guaranteed.

Now Sold by More Grocers.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Millers for Sixty Years

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall & Winter 1923-1924 Book of Fashions.

4470—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8 year size requires 2¾ yards of 32 inch material. Price 12c.



4206—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3¼ yards of 44 inch material. Price 12c.



4451—Ladies' Coat. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4¼ yards of 54 inch material. Price 12c.

4455—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5¾ yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.



4461—Ladies' Night Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.



4261—Ladies' Home and Porch Dress. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4¾ yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.



Mr. Farmer! You Are Interested

in a safe and sane investment, approved and recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agr., which will return to you from 25 to over 100% annually.

Corwin Quality Silver Foxes Will Do This for You 100% Prize Winners at 1922 Muskegon Show

Sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, etc., from Prize Winners of the Montreal, Toronto and Muskegon shows for sale.

Last year's customers and bank references furnished on request. Write for descriptive circular of the finest fox, stock and fruit farm in America, together with prices of foxes and other valuable information.

Corwin Silver Fox Co., HART, MICH.

Vigor



Vigor is one of the most important characteristics of a dairy cow.

VIGOR IN HOLSTEINS MEANS --

Less trouble to the dairyman at calving time -- fewer losses from cows or injury to cows through calving -- stronger, healthier calves at birth -- more rapid gains in the offspring from calfhood to maturity -- large, steady production under adverse conditions.

EXTENSION SERVICE
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill

HOLSTEINS

Prevent SOUR MILK!

Just Use --



Simplest way: -- cleanse and sterilize your pails, milkers, cans, separator, etc., with B-K. 1 oz. B-K in three gals. rinse water kills the germs that sour milk.

B-K -- the standard, dependable germicidal cleanser made by the well known General Laboratories, Madison, Wisconsin. Ten years of successful use by the leading dairymen. Sold by all high class dealers. *None genuine without our big blue label and trade mark. Write for bulletin 320A.*

General Laboratories
430 Dickinson St.,
Madison, Wis.



How I Earned My First Money

THE first money I received was for working for a grocery man. I worked for him all vacation time. He was a kind gentleman giving me my money every week, which didn't amount to very much but was enough for me. I got a lot of experience working for him. I knew all the people around and learned everything in the grocery line. After working all vacation I had \$54.00 in the bank.

Then the school time began and I had to attend. I bought a suit for \$15.00, shoes for \$3.00, a shirt for \$1.25, cap for \$1.25, necktie for 75c

Helen E. Lardie, M. C., Garnet, Mich.

One day my brother and I found a nest of little chicks. There were eleven of them. Our mother said we could have them if we would feed and care for them. So my brother fixed up a shelter over them and all summer we fed them.

They were late chickens but by fall they were larger than mother's.

We sold them and with the money we bought three pigs of my father.

He fed them for half of what they would bring when ready for market.



In the Eyes of These Wide-awake Boys There Are Few Things that Bring to the Heart of a Farm Boy More Pleasure than a Pony.

and bought books for \$5.00. That was all I bought and it amounted to \$26.25. The rest I left in the bank for future use.—Louis Mulker, R. F. D., Metz, Mich.

I earned my first money this year by picking greens, or this princess pine that grows in the woods. It is used for decorations in all large cities. It is not hard work and it pays well.

The plants and roots are pulled up and tied into bundles which are in turn tied into long strings.

The strings are weighed and you are paid four cents a pound for them. I made over a dollar a day.

The money was spent in getting me new clothes for school next fall.—

They sold for \$136.08, my brother and I each receiving one-fourth of that amount.

We enjoyed caring for the chickens and by investing what we received we gained both in money and experience.—Doris Badger, Sherwood, Mich.

I earned my first money when seven years old by gathering up old iron around the farm.

I was very proud of it as it was the first money I had ever earned. It was a dollar and a half and I thought it was a great lot of money. (It was for me.)

I gave it to Mother to buy me a new hat, because I wanted the honor of helping to buy a new hat.—Alta H. Swinehart, M. C., Edwardsburg, Mich., R. R. 2.



Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my Merry Circle button and membership card. I thank you ever and ever so much for it. And I want to be a faithful member in your Merry Circle. I think the blue and white colors mean so much to the Merry Circle. Don't you, Uncle Frank?

I am a little girl twelve years old. I like the farm better than the town. I will close.—Sincerely, Arlene Ruth Lipp, Riga, Michigan.

I am glad you want to be a faithful member. The meaning of the Circle colors should not only mean much to the Circle but to each of us.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my membership card and button and I am writing to thank you very much for them. I have read of your club colors which are blue and white. I try to spread happiness and cheerfulness wherever I go but with people who are cross and cranky it is very hard work isn't it? I would like very much to know why I didn't get anything in the Work to Win contest. You said in the paper that only

56 actual words were gotten out of the motto, and I had 59 words; you said "actual" words so I thought some of mine were not actual words.

Well, I must close now with love to you and the club.—Sincerely yours, Clarissa Englebert, Concord, Mich.

It is hard to make happiness spread among cranky people but when he succeeds, he really does something worth while. You did not have enough "actual words" to be among the prize winners.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Just a line to you, Uncle, and a few suggestions which I wish you would please consider.

Why don't we Merry Circle's organize and elect a president and vice president? That's the way other clubs do. I think it would be fine if we did that and then have a treasury. And have members send in contributions, when they liked, of a few cents. And we should all register so we would know how many there are of we Circle's.

Hoping you will consider these sug-

gestions and find out how the others stand, I remain your niece, Myrtle Walker, Woodland, Mich.

Glad you wrote about organizing. I've been thinking about it for some time but thought we had better get some more M. C's. before we did. Your contributing idea is also a good one. The money collected could be put to charitable use.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Why don't you call yourself "Baby Frank?" I think that would go better with that picture you had printed than "Uncle Frank."

Must close to give you time to read some of the other letters.—Another niece, Sylvia Botsford, Conway, Mich.

I almost Bo-ho-ed after reading your letter. I'll just have to do something about it to show that I am really "grewed up."

Dear Uncle Frank:

My! but I've been having a fine time lately. To start with, I went to the Epworth League institute at Albion. I was there six days. Then I went to Nashville and stayed there two days. While I was there I had the best time of all my vacation. I could sit in a big cherry tree and eat all the cherries I wanted. I did, too. The next day we ate more cherries, cracked walnuts, and made maple sugar. That was the first time I ever ate real, for sure, maple sugar. Oh! My! But it was good. It makes my mouth water to think about it.

Next, I went to Detroit, where I lost my pin. I spent a week there. I hate to tell you, but I don't like your city. Albion is better but Alanson is best. There is too much noise. And I never saw as many dogs before in one day. About every sixth woman had a dog with her.

Uncle Frank, I intended to come and visit you while I was in Detroit, but my friend told me maybe your wife didn't like to have young girls visiting you, so I didn't come. I wasn't sure you were married, but if you are I wouldn't want your wife to beat you up because I came to see you. (I don't want to scare any one out of getting a wife, but I just want to say that wives are fierce things.)

Maybe, if I don't stop writing there won't be any room for any other letter in the waste basket, so I will close and try to remain.—Your niece, Mary Ethel Conner, Alanson, Mich., R. 2.

You certainly must have had a nice time. Nobody would ever object to a niece calling on me. How is it you come to know so much about wives? I am just a little glad you did not like our town. It's too big for me, too.

Dear Merry Circle's:

Of course, this includes you, too, Uncle Frank. I am not one as yet, but I intend to work hard to win a M. C. after my name.

I think that the motto is very nice, as it suggests to anyone that intends to join that they have to work hard to win a place among the M. C's.

My ambition is to make this a live club and I think that with some of the older boys and girls to help, it can be made so. Don't you all think so, too?

Now, since we have the motto and club colors, another nice thing would be if we could elect a president and vice-president. I remain, Theresa Kerblowski, Mt. Clemens, Mich., R. 1.

Glad you are so interested. Yes, some day we will have to have an election, but now there are other things we want to do.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I appreciate the increasing perspicacity engendered by your contests, which I have been following for some time.

My sole live stock is "one dog, "Zip." She barks at every stranger that comes on the place. The climate and scenery are exquisite. Absolutely unexcelled.—Your ambitious niece, Grenafore Westphal, L'Anse, Mich.

I had to get the dictionary to translate perspicacity for me, as I did not clearly understand it. I think I would enjoy your scenery, but not your dog.

Merry Circle Comment

By Uncle Frank

THE Correspondence scramble is scrambling all right. Many letters have come. They are being mixed up, put into other envelopes and sent out again. After those who have taken part in this scramble get their returns, I wish they would write me and let me know how they liked this stunt. If it is liked, we will work it again.

I promised to run the rest of the prize songs but have not been given space this time to do so. Please keep your copies of the first prize winners published last week, so that you can compare them with the rest which I am sure will be printed next week. After we print them all, we'll want to take a vote on them.

Ethelyn Spreckel, of Mc Bain, Mich., offers the suggestion that we call the Letter Box "Part of What the Postman Brings," instead of

"What the Postman Brought." I guess she is right when she says that the title she suggests is more true than the one I use. Therefore, thanks for the suggestion, Ethelyn.

The Prize Contest.

This is the time for another Read and Win contest but I haven't the space to run it. So this week we'll have a contest suggested by Mae Morgan, of Iron River, Mich. Please write for this week a letter of not more than two hundred words on *The Oddest Thing I Ever Saw*. The usual ten prizes will be given; pencil boxes for the two best letters, nickled pocket pencils for the next three and maps of the world and Europe for the next five. Merry Circle buttons and cards will be sent to all who send in good letters on the above subject.

Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

"Twin Elms."

Cherry Hill, R. F. D. 1.

DEAR UNCLE DAVID:

Been a long time since I wrote but couldn't be helped. You see, Vera and I figured we was entitled to a leetle vacation after putting in a hard year an so we "wound up Elizabeth" an were away about two weeks.

Best thing I see about a vacation uncle is gittin' back home. Road up to Cherry Hill never looked so beautiful to me as the evening we drove into the sunset an the gate at Twin Elms. But we had one grand and glorious vacation and expect to take another one next year just like it. Don't know whether to tell you about the vacation or about Cherry Hill Gossip but I guess while the vacation is fresh in my mind I'll tell you about that.

Fred, our hired hand, said he guessed he could manage the place while we were away an as we have learned to put a lot of trust in our hired man we felt easy in getting off. Fred is a hum-dinger of a feller. Best thing about him seems to be his genuine interest in the farm and the livestock.

Fred's had his misfortune; first one then another. First he married a wife who didn't pan out as she should. She up and left him with their little boy three years old. Fur as I kin figure Fred was good to her and her goin wasn't no fault of his and besides the little boy ought to have had some pull on her heart strings but he didn't. Some folks don't seem to have no heart. Least wise Bell didn't have none from all appearances.

Well, Fred lived on Burt Newell's farm then an he managed to get along but he couldn't take care of the little boy and do his work too an the result was that the little boy got sick and died. One of Cherry Hill's tragedies. Bell never come to the funeral. Didn't know where she was but she knew the little boy had died. So Fred's had a purty heavy cross but I know his heart's right and pray the Almighty will remember to even up his score of sorrow with a little joy.

One day I was comin' round by the pig-lot and I heard Fred's voice. He didn't know where I was. Fred had a little pink piggle in his arms an he was talkin' to him an pettin him an the little pig didn't object at all. Jest lay in Fred's arms an snuggled his little nose in the palm of his hand. I heard Fred say, "You poor leetle cuss you ain't got no ma neither an I feel's sorry for you, you got a friend in Fred an he'll never let you go hungry or want anything in the

line of affection that he kin provide."

I didn't let Fred know I had heard him but I scooted round the barn an then I got out my ole red bandanna an had to blow right hard to keep the tears from dimmin my eyesight.

We didn't stop at any hotels on our trip. First reason was that the hotels aren't reducing their rates any, an besides we carried our hotel rite with us. You know they got a nice little bed that fits right into the sedan an we had one of them and cooking apparatus so that we was independent as a "hog on ice." We camped just where our notion overtook us an whenever we found a purty place that we liked we put on the brakes an we was home. I ain't had so much fun in a life time as I had during those two weeks tourin in our "Lizziemobile." The great automobile manufacturer, I bet, never dreamed he was measuring out such a blessing when he built that little roadcootie.

Well, we'd stop usually near some stream of water or a lake. Have a good old swim and then cook our supper, and say! what a whale of an appetite we did have.

We stopped at farm houses sometimes an it was surprising how friendly the farm folks were. Lots of them when they knowed who we were asked us to stop in their front yard. Sometimes we did but mostly we tried to get away from folks. Seemed that was what we needed, to get away an be alone.

I guess I thought out a lot of problems that had been troubling me an I guess Vera did the same thing. Vera didn't want to camp out at first. She's always been a little timid about being away from home at nite but once she got into the spirit of the thing she liked it better'n I did.

Our destination was Niagra Falls. Everybody makes at least one "honeymoon" pilgrimage to the great an only. We was to busy farming when we first started out an I guess this experience was even better. For we both had sorto got settled an knowed each other better an could appreciate each other more than we might have at first.

Vera's a good sport Uncle and I never was so glad for a true, helpmate as I was on our vacation. We saw lots of country. Some fine farms and cities but there ain't no place quite equal to our own and, as I said before, the best part of a vacation is getting home again which is saying a lot for the time between going an coming back is jam full of good things as Vera's jam cupboard is. Hoping you are the same.

From your nephew and niece,
HENRY and VERA.

for every risk the Farmer takes—there is a Hartford Policy

Lightning causes thousands of fires—Are you Insured?

LIGHTNING causes thousands of fires a year that destroy farm property, yet lightning is only one cause of loss.

To help the farmers of America check up the property they own, so that they can wisely insure against fire and lightning, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has prepared a handy inventory book, called "MY PROPERTY." It makes it easy to fix the value of your buildings, their contents, your live stock, and all kinds of personal property.

Send for this booklet. Use the coupon.



HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD - CONNECTICUT

Mail the Coupon today for Your copy of this Farm Inventory Booklet
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
Circumstances: I own (manage) a _____ acre farm
Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—MY PROPERTY.
Name _____ Address _____
M-4

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

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.

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

On improved road convenient fine Michigan R. R. town, splendid markets; all tillable level loam, wire fences; 22 fruit trees, excellent 2-story 10-room house, 50-ft. hip roofed barn, granary, poultry house. Only \$5,000 and if taken soon aged owner includes 3 acres potatoes, 2 acres beans, 4 acres oats, 12 acres corn, 5 acres rye, 9 acres new seedling, 3 horses, 6 cows, hogs, 350 poultry, cream separator, incubator, implements, tools. Details page 98 Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free, **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 K.H. Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

Equipped 160 Acres Near Large City; \$1000 Cash.

3 horses, 7 cows, 5 calves, brood sow, 7 pigs, farming tools, 32 acres corn, 2 acres potatoes, 7 acres oats, 9 acres rye, hay, 40 cords wood, 130 acres level loam tillage, 30 acres stream watered pasture and woods, 7 miles to large city; 5 room house, cellar, well water, near neighbors, 40 ft. barn with 20 ft. lean-to, granary, hen house, tool-shed. Price \$5,000, \$1,000 cash. Immediate possession; act today; write or see Geo. Wickwire, 24 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich., or **MICHIGAN FARM AGENCY, 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

270 Acre Farm best of soil, on state road, in Ingham Co., milk route to condensary, buildings fair, fully equipped with stock and tools, 6 horses, 18 head of cattle, 50 hogs, 100 sheep, new Fordson and gang plow, double disc and all other tools necessary. 20 tons hay and 47 acres corn, new milking machine and two gas engines. All go at \$70.00 per acre.—Address **CLYDE GIBBS, Dansville, Mich.**

800 ACRES 70 acres cleared; 300 acres more nearly ready to break up; all fenced with woven wire; good gravel loam soil, mixed with clay; level, well watered; no waste land; 5 room house, good barn; especially adapted to clover, corn, and wheat; worth \$20,000.00; price \$8,000.00, \$3,000.00 down if purchased immediately; 10 years' time given on the remainder. Write or wire—W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Michigan.

40 ACRES 35 miles from Detroit, 10 miles from Mt. Clemens, on main gravel road; black sand soil, some timber, good crops, 7 cows, 2 horses, 75 chickens, good buildings. Price \$10,000, with \$4,000 down.—Guy E. Bryning, R. 2, Box 116, Washington, Mich.

For Quick Sale 200 acre dairy farm, watered by trout stream, 5 room house, 30x70 frame barn, silo, granary, chicken house, etc. 20 fruit trees, 41-2 miles from town. Price \$7,000, with \$1,500 down. Owner Josco County Bank, Whittemore, Mich.

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 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. Care Michigan Farmer

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

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

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.**

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.**

Wanted to hear from owner of land for sale. **O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisc.**

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

Handy 8-Inch Pliers

Five-in-One

A tool that will serve you in your repair work. Made from the best grade of open hearth steel. Light, compact, easily carried in the pocket. This tool can be used as a wire cutter, wire splicer, staple puller, screw driver, rod gripper, together with the many uses a plier can be applied to. You will find it a practical article for the auto tool kit.

OUR OFFER.

These pliers will be sent you, all charges prepaid, for two subscriptions to Michigan Farmer, at regular rates, each subscription to be for one year or longer. Your own subscription may be counted as one in earning the reward.

Send orders and remittance to **The Michigan Farmer, Detroit.**



My Engine Does the Work of 6

Read the Amazing Facts About This Wonderful Farm Engine



"Set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."

-A. Y. Edwards

The regular power jobs on your farm probably vary from about 1 1/2 to 6 H. P. Yet there's no need to have two or more engines for these jobs. Today you can get six engines in one. You can get an engine that will deliver 1 1/2 H. P. for the little jobs, 6 H. P. for the heavy work, or any desired power in between. You can change power as you change jobs—change power instantly. And you will get high efficiency and low cost at all powers.

No Other Engine Like It

There is no other farm engine like the Edwards. It pumps, washes, churns, separates, milks, runs an 8-inch grinder, 30-inch wood-

saw sheller, small silo filler, concrete mixer, spray rig, etc., and does every job easily and cheaply. No other engine can do this. It is easy to move and can be set anywhere and put to work without fastening down. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Smooth running. No vibration. Safe—no cranking. Safety fly-wheel and all moving parts enclosed. Anyone can operate it.

What Users Say

Fred Dunderi, Strathcona, Minn., says: "I certainly like my Edwards Engine. Runs an 8-inch burr mill full capacity. Has plenty of power and then some. It certainly works fine. I like its varying speed and power and its light weight. It is so easy to move from job to job. Best and handiest engine I have ever seen or used and wouldn't part with mine at any price if I couldn't get another one and I wouldn't go back to the old-fashioned heavy type engine to use as a gift. The Edwards does all the company claims for it."

"One of my neighbors was looking over my Ed-

wards and I ran it for him and changed it all the way from 1 to 6 H. P. He will buy one right away. He is using a 4 H. P. at present but at times needs 6 H. P. so this would be the very engine he wants."

A. C. Lukehart, Dayton, Pa., says: "Well pleased with my Edwards and would not trade it for any other kind of engine that I know of as it is so handy to move from one job to another and the company has been fair and square to deal with."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I know I am making some extraordinary claims for my engine. I want to prove them to your satisfaction. I want you to try the Edwards Engine absolutely free. Don't send me a penny. Just write your name and address on the coupon below and I'll send you complete information about the Edwards, together with my straightforward, unconditional free trial offer. You will not be obligated in any way.

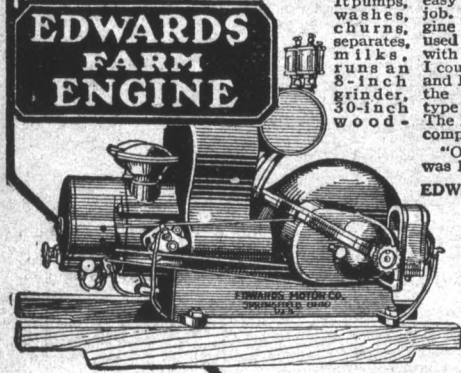
-A. Y. Edwards

EDWARDS MOTOR CO., 119 Main St., Springfield, O.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.
119 Main St., Springfield, Ohio
Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name
Address



Can You Sell?

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

We Have an Attractive Opening for You

One that will enable you to build a permanent profitable business for yourself. You need not have had sales experience in order to handle our work. Your own car and a willingness to devote at least eight hours per day of honest efforts is all we ask. Fill in and send the coupon below. It involves no obligations and we will advise you of our sales plan that will enable you to have a permanent business of your own.

E. A. SHEARER,
MICHIGAN FARMER
Desk C. 1632 Lafayette Blvd.
DETROIT, MICH.

Gentlemen:—

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

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

POULTRY

PULLETS and Yearling Hens

Buy where you can get the best stock the cheapest. Get our catalog and prices.
Zeeland Poultry Farms, Zeeland, Mich.

JUST-RITE Baby Chicks LOOK!

A Hatch Every Week All Year
NABOB HATCHERY, Dept. 15, Gambier, O.

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

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY
Allegan Send for Prices Michigan

Why not spend Saturday night and Sunday in
DETROIT?
HOTEL Fort Shelby
Lafayette Blvd. at First St.
Michigan people prefer this hotel for its service, courtesy and fairness of charge. The Fort Shelby Garage is one of the finest in the world. Great excellence at moderate prices in the Cafe.
Rates per day \$2. and up
Double \$3.50 and up

PULLETS

All stock guaranteed; express prepaid on orders for 100. Let us send you description and price.
500 Leghorn Pullets—Three months; these are all well bred and should lay in October.
100 Rhode Island Red Pullets—From trap-nested stock; high egg records; excellent breeding; very dark rich color.
2,000 Yearling Leghorns—White, both Standard and Superior Egg Quality; exceptionally good Brown Leghorns.
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.

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

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.

Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up

Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting to \$3.00 per 100. We are listing 17 varieties of pure bred fowls: Chickens, Geese, Ducks & Guinea, also breeding stock. Send for prices and circular. Booking now for early delivery. CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs \$5.50; 50 \$8.00; 100 \$15.00. Order from this ad. Some chicks H. H. JUMP, 175 Prospect Blvd., Jackson, Mich.



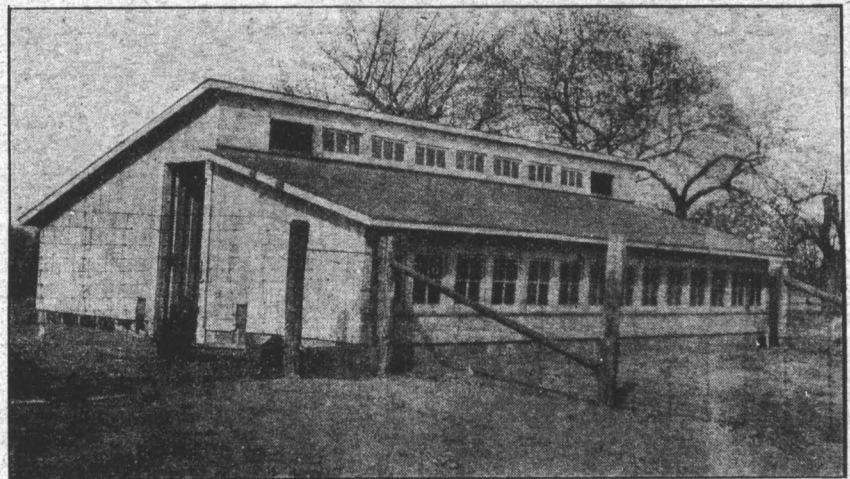
August Poultry Notes

A NEIGHBOR who raises Bourbon Red turkeys finds they do not wander like the Bronze turkeys. A Bourbon hen and her poultts confined in a small alfalfa field did not attempt to leave their limited range. Other hens and poults never went far from the house and barns.

The Bourbon Red turkey is large enough for the average turkey dinner. The adult Bourbon cock has a standard weight of 30 pounds while the Bronze should weigh 36 pounds. The adult Bourbon hen should weigh 18 pounds which is 2 pounds less than the Bronze hen. It seems that the difference in weight is not large and

ular substitute for game birds in some cities. The White African guineas are becoming popular because of the white plumage which prevents the pin feathers from showing easily on the dressed carcass. The white birds are also somewhat of a novelty as only a few breeders have them. The Pearl guineas are rather attractive in plumage and most often seen on the farms.

Guineas are often termed the watchdog of the poultry yard. Their incessant clack helps to drive away hawks and also acts as a warning call when thieves come around or stray cats prowl among the growing chick-



More and More We Are Coming to a Realization That the Type of Poultry Building in Which the Flock is Housed is a Most Important Item in Determining Our Success With This Branch of Agriculture.

the Bourbon turkeys should be more widely raised, especially on farms with a limited acreage.

I have seen few more attractive sights in the poultry world than a long line of White Holland turkeys strutting through a nicely cultivated peach orchard. These birds had a large range consisting of orchards and clover fields and required very little feed until fattening time in the fall. Many breeders like the White Holland because of the white plumage and the medium weight which makes them desirable for the average family. White Holland adult cocks should weigh 28 pounds and adult hens 18 pounds.

Sickness among turkeys is sometimes caused by eating cull fruit dumped on the poultry range. One recent case is thought due to eating a large amount of cherries. Others have possibly been due to eating tomatoes. Provide turkeys with plenty of fresh drinking water so they will not be tempted to gorge on fruit to obtain the moisture.

In spite of the investigation of the blackhead disease of turkeys no sure cure of preventative seems to be known. Turkey breeders must rely for success on breeding from vigorous unrelated stock. Then plenty of clean food, a good free range and freedom from parasites will help to keep down disease.

The great disadvantage of the narrow turkey range is the increased danger of contaminated soil. The wild birds are not limited to a small section and do not have to live in their own dirt. I doubt if our grandfathers ever saw wild turkeys humped up in the fence corner with blackhead, roup or any digestive disorder. So the turkey breeder with a large range has the least worry about sanitation.

Guineas Substitute for Game.
The guinea has a fine meaty breast and this bird is proving a pop-

ens. But if you have a nervous disposition and do not like their rasping chatter it is better to confine the guinea flock to a very few birds.

Guineas seem more resistant to disease than other types of poultry. Guinea chicks are sometimes hatched as late as September and in about four months they will weigh about two pounds. However, April and especially May hatching are probably best for this gives the guinea chicks more favorable growing weather.

The new guinea is a rival of quail when properly prepared and in many hotels it is served as a desirable substitute for the game birds that were prominent on the menu a number of years ago. The farm table deserves the best food available as a compensation for the work of raising it, so the guinea fowl will make a pleasing variation from the regular chicken dinners.

Buy Cockerels Now.

When new cockerels are needed for a range flock it often pays to select them in the late summer and let them grow up together. This prevents a lot of fighting that may result if full grown cockerels from different sources are placed together during the winter. The early buyer also has a good selection of the best early maturing males at a price much below their winter value.

The best breeding cockerels are birds that show signs of good size for the breed, early maturity and a bright intelligent head with medium beak. If you have pedigrees back of the birds, that is desirable but do not take birds on their pedigree alone. I have seen two cockerels from the same mating showing great variation. One is the slow feathering type and about half the size of the other at four months of age. One shows weak vigor, the other a picture of strength and vitality. There is no question of which type you wish to multiply.



MICHIGAN RANKS SECOND IN ACCREDITED HERDS

TUBERCULOSIS eradication work has reached a stage where it is almost essential to have the herds accredited tuberculosis free. The Bureau of Animal Industry some time ago issued an order which prohibits the shipment of dairy cattle from one state to another unless accompanied by a certificate from the owner that the animals have been tested and found to have no symptoms of tuberculosis.

The accredited herd work has progressed to such an extent that seventeen counties in the United States are accredited tuberculosis free, and an order has recently been issued permitting the interstate shipment of cattle from these counties without the necessity of obtaining certificates. The packers have also announced that they will pay a premium of ten per cent on all shipments of hogs from these seventeen counties.

Among the counties are Dearborn county, Indiana; Hillsdale, Charlevoix, Antrim and Emmet counties, Michigan; two counties in Tennessee and ten counties in North Carolina.

BEANS REDUCE COST OF PRODUCING MILK.

A VALUABLE suggestion has been brought out through work done by the South Eaton Cow-testing Association. This association has tested the value of cooked cull beans for the production of milk.

The herd of six pure-bred Holsteins owned by Chappell & Smith of Charlotte was used in the test. Comparisons showed a reduction in the cost of producing both milk and butterfat where the cooked beans were used. Hans Kardel, the testor, states that the beans were bought and cooked at a cost of \$20.00 per ton. Each cow consumed from twelve to eighteen pounds of the cooked beans per day, no other grain being fed. With this grain ration, alfalfa and clover hay, corn fodder and ensilage were fed as roughage. The beans were thrown on top of the silage and a little salt was added. The cows ate the beans readily and suffered no ill effects, even though the ration of silage amounted to forty pounds per day. Although Mr. Kardel vouches for the reduction in cost, he has not been able to give real definite figures showing exactly the percentage of saving.

DAIRYING IS GROWING.

FROM almost every farming district of the upper peninsula comes reports of increased interest in the development of the dairy industry. More efficient cows and better marketing institutions such as creameries, are in evidence in nearly all the better agricultural sections of Cloverland. Business men are likewise taking an active part in backing the farmers to enable the latter to purchase pure-bred stock. This branch of agriculture will receive particular emphasis at the local fairs this fall.

MICHIGAN BOYS TO VISIT WISCONSIN.

THIRTY-SIX boys, representing the various calf clubs in upper Michigan, will be given a trip through the dairy regions of Wisconsin under the auspices of the Michigan Agricultural College and the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. The latter organization has subscribed the sum of one thousand dollars for this purpose.

An opportunity is being given the boys to visit some of the largest and

most up-to-date dairy institutions throughout the country. Local committees in each community are arranging to give the boys a good time. Assistant state club leader, A. G. Ketunen, will be in charge. The party will leave Powers on August 15 and will be occupied every minute of the time until August 25.

CARE OF CHAPPED TEATS.

CHAPPED or cracked teats in the cows are more common than usual this summer, probably due to the dry season, although this condition may be brought about by many causes, such as walking in wet grass or through mud holes and streams; also from wading in manure or lying in wet bedding; it may be caused from the nursing of the calf or from milking with wet hands; or again, from cold air.

The extent of the trouble will vary, depending upon the sensitiveness of the skin, the manner of treatment that the condition has had, the length of time the animal has been affected, etc. At first the teat is very dry and red, tender to the touch as shown by the restlessness of the cow during milking. If this is allowed to exist for any length of time, without treatment, deep cracks will form in the teat.

Treatment should be given early, and then it should cause very little or no inconvenience. Teats that are sore and tender should be treated after each milking with an ointment made of vaseline, ten parts, and oxide of zinc, one part. If the condition becomes pretty serious before treatment has been started, it may be well then to use an antiseptic solution and bathe the teat in this; for this, bichloride of mercury can be used, one part to one thousand parts of water; a two per cent solution of cresol or creolin may be used, but the mercury is as good as any. Fill a cup with the solution and place it against the udder, with the teat suspended in the liquid for several minutes; this should be used after each milking. Then paint the teat with the following: One part of tincture of iodine in four parts of glycerine; paint this on with a camel-hair brush.—E. W. G.

IS A REAL DAIRY SCHOOL.

"A NINE-DAY dairy university,"—is what the National Dairy Exposition which is held on the New York state fair grounds, Syracuse, October 5-13, has been termed.

Farm leaders of New York and other eastern states are supporting it unitedly because of its tremendous value in bringing before the farmer methods of better dairying which have proven successful in different sections of the country and in Canada.

They are methods which have actually been worked out down on the farm and for that reason carry a message of greater prosperity to those who visit the show. W. E. Skinner, manager of the show, believes this seventeenth annual Exposition will prove even more interesting and successful from the farmers' view-point than previous ones, and farm leaders are expecting from 200,000 to 300,000 visitors.

WILL DEMONSTRATE AT THE FAIRS.

A LARGE number of the cow-testing associations of the state are preparing to demonstrate what these organizations have done and can do at their respective local fairs. Bull associations will also have a part in this educational work.

Make Your Cream Produce More Money

There are three kinds of creamery systems: the local creamery, the centralizing system with its cream stations, and the Blue Valley Creamery System with its three simple steps from producer to consumer. The first two systems have many expensive steps between the cream producer and the butter consumer. There is in those systems, between you and the consumer, the creamery, and most of the time the cream station, the commission man, the broker, the speculator and others in between—and finally the retailer. Each step takes something out of the price you get for your cream.

BLUE VALLEY—The Direct Route From Producer to Consumer

The Blue Valley Creamery System cuts out the cream station, the commission man, the speculator, the broker and others. It receives the cream direct from the producer, makes the butter and sells it direct to retailer. That's one big reason why Blue Valley shippers receive the highest average cream checks the year round. But there are two other big reasons why Blue Valley can and does pay more for cream.

Lower Expense Per Pound—Higher Sales Price Per Pound

Blue Valley makes and sells millions of packages of Blue Valley Butter every year. With an experience of twenty-three years and with the most improved methods of big, uniform volume, naturally Blue Valley expense per pound is less than that of smaller creameries.

Because of the reputation of Blue Valley for uniform high quality built up over a period of twenty-three years, Blue Valley Butter is in constant demand at a price above the open butter markets. Selling Blue Valley Butter direct to the retailer, Blue Valley receives all that price in full. Our shippers get the benefit.

The demand for Blue Valley Butter is greater than the supply. This Blue Valley direct market is already established, waiting for you. All the expense of building up this market, all organization expense has been paid for by us long ago. Take full advantage of it by shipping your cream direct to Blue Valley.

Easy to Ship to Blue Valley

Just leave a can of cream with railroad agent addressed to nearest Blue Valley Creamery, and ask him to ship for you. Our guarantee protects you from that moment.

Cream Check Sent Direct to You

Full value cream check, because of full weight, accurate test and higher price of Blue Valley Butter, is sent you day cream is received. Your can cleaned clean, sterilized, dried and tagged is returned at once.

30 Days' Free Trial Can Offer

Don't fail to ship cream for lack of cream cans. If you have no can, we will be glad to send direct to your door by prepaid parcel post one or two extra heavy shipping cans which you can pay for out of your cream checks after 30 days' free trial. 5 gallon, \$2.35; 8 gallon, \$3.25; 10 gallon, \$3.60. Send no money because you are free to return cans at our expense within the 30 days.

Ship a Can of Cream Today

Find out for yourself by actual test the big difference between the Blue Valley Creamery System and all other creamery systems. Start now getting the bigger Blue Valley cream checks which go to Blue Valley satisfied customers every day.

BLUE VALLEY BUTTER
is good butter

—that's why millions use it

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

Detroit, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind. Cleveland, O.
Columbus, O. Kansas City, Mo. Parsons, Kansas St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo. Milwaukee, Wis. St. Louis, Mo. Hastings, Nebr.
Cedar Rapids, Ia. Louisville, Ky. Clinton, Ill. Springfield, Ill.

Which one is nearest to you?

M-8

We Guarantee

That our check in payment for each and every can of cream you send us will satisfy you.
We guarantee the safe return of your empty cans.
If for any reason whatever you are not satisfied we expect to hear from you.
We guarantee to satisfy you perfectly.

The World's Best Known Silo

FOR a generation Indiana Silos have been the standard stave silos of the world. Some of the first Indiana Silos are still in perfect condition giving perfect service. They keep feed better than any other silo made. Exclusive features of design, and exceptional care in building make that possible. Large scale production makes the price low and the value big.

Agents—Write us today
THE INDIANA SILO AND TRACTOR CO.
Dept. 47 Anderson, Ind.



INDIANA SILO

\$24.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 7061 Bainbridge, N. Y.

HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted?

Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory.

ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost.

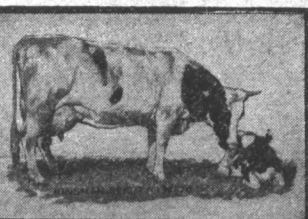
NEWTON'S
A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves From Abortion?

You Can Stop Them Yourself AT SMALL COST

Ask for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about abortion in cows. Also let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian," a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write tonight. A postal will do.



Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 153 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us
Twelve Days before date of publication

Andy Adams
LITCHFIELD, MICHIGAN
Michigan's Leading Live
Stock Auctioneer
DATES and TERMS on APPLICATION



Edgar
of
Dalmeny

George
Henry

Our Product Is The Best

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

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

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, 1 Ohio, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

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

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf, 8 mos. old. A show bull May Rose breeding sire and Dam. Dam on A. R. test. Accredited herd. Price right. Gilmore Bros., Camden, Mich.

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

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

For Sale registered Guernsey bull, a grandson of Kenilworth's Gold, ready for light service.—A. HATT & SON, Napoleon, 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. Brownlee Farms, McGraw N. Y.

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

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.

Bull, pure bred Holstein ready for service, reasonable price. Address LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A, North End Sta., Detroit.

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

5 Reg. Holstein Cows due this fall to 30 lb. bull for \$150 each.—W. L. MEYER, Ploverville, Mich.

Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks Jersey Farm

United States Government
Attested Herd
Farmington, Mich.

offer for Sale or Lease the following Bulls and Bull Calves:

FRANK TANNER RALEIGH, 2 yrs. 4 months. 1st Prize, Junior Calf, 1921; 1st Prize, Junior Yearling, 1922; Reserve Jr. Champion, 1922, Mich. State Fair. Dam: Ida Raleigh Karnak. Record, milk 6,784.2; fat 383.39, as 3 year old.

ACTRESS GAMBAGE, 1 year, 5 months. 1st Prize, Senior Calf, Michigan State Fair, 1922. Dam: Patchwork, Miss. Record, milk, 7883 lbs.; fat 407.48 lbs.

MAYS FAIRY RALEIGH, 1 year, 3 months. Dam: Mays Fairy Elf. Record, 343 lbs. of fat. Record, milk, 6,156 lbs.; fat 393.36.

BULL CALF, 3 months. Dam: Raleighs Calico Primrose, Member of Show herd. Record, Class A. A. A., milk, 7786 lbs.; fat 342.75 lbs.

ACTRESS RALEIGH, our prize winning Herdsire, is Sire of all Bulls.

All records made on twice a day milking.

All Bulls and Calves will be shown at Michigan State Fair, 1923.

C. NIELSEN, Mgr.

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.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE
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. Kune, Adrian, Mich.

Registered Jersey cattle, young bulls, for sale, Tuberculin tested. J. L. CARTELL, 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, Majesty breeding. Notten Farms, Grass Lake, Mich.

HEREFORD FACTS

3 Public Sales of Purebred Registered Herefords in this state during June and July, consisting of 110 lots, sold for an average of \$150.00, most of which were yearlings. WHAT IS THE REASON FOR THESE SUCCESSFUL SALES? It is this. Purebred Herefords under the Southern Earline Beef Plan are making money for farmers producing Earline Hereford Baby Beef. Write, and acquaint yourself with a plan that has proven profitable. Herefords at practical prices. T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS, (Herefords since 1839) St. Clair, 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.

Registered Herefords for sale. Young bulls, also cows and heifers.—Ralph Calhoun, Bronson, 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.

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

HURON County Shorthorn Breeder's Assn. can supply your needs with high class individuals. Write for list to E. E. Twing, Bad Axe, Sec. Treas.

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

Public AUCTION

Aug. 21st at Six Lakes, Mich.
6 Head Reg. Roan Durham Females
A Fancy Pair of Young Mules,
Well Broke, and Farm Tools.

E. G. DAWES
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.



WOOL CLIP EXCEEDS THAT OF 1922.

THE preliminary estimate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture places the 1923 wool clip at 228,031,000 pounds, exceeding the 220,155,000 pounds clip of 1922 and the 223,062,000 pounds clip of 1921, but is below the clip of 1920, which was 235,003,000 pounds.

SURVEY PURE-BRED SWINE BUSINESS.

A RECENT survey was made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to determine the extent of the pure-bred swine breeding industry. Reports were received on a total of 30,382 hogs sold in 1922, five breeds being represented.

Of this number there were 1,762 Berkshires; 8,922 Chester-Whites; 8,556 Duroc-Jerseys; 4,910 Hampshires and 6,232 Poland Chinas.

The average price received for each

without any grain whatever. In March they were put on a straight hay ration, mostly clover, until turned out to grass.

Naturally, one would expect that these animals would be in a very poor condition. They were. But in July, according to Supt. MacMillan, of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, these animals were in the very pink of condition. They were among the best which Mr. MacMillan has ever seen on feed in the state. This may not be a scientific method of making beef, but this company has sufficient faith in it to undertake the development of a very extensive feeding business in that county of Michigan.

—B. W.

SWEET CLOVER PASTURE.

I WAS over northeast of Bowling Green, Ohio, the other day, on the farm of D. H. Loomis, whom I choose to call "Uncle Dave," saw some sixty head of white faced yearlings. They



A Cattle-feeding Barn Typical of the Blissfield Section. It Stands On the Black Creek Stock Farm of Hal H. Sheldon and Has a Capacity For Three or More Carloads of Cattle at a Time.

breed, including all ages and both sexes, at private and auction sales, was as follows: Berkshire, \$30.57; Chester-White, \$42.72; Duroc-Jersey, \$45.91; Hampshire, \$44.42, and Poland China, \$41.98. The auction sale averages were from \$10 to \$25 above those sold at private sale. This is accounted for by the fact that a large number of pigs under eight months old were sold at private sale. All sales reported at less than \$7.50 a head were omitted.

The highest price paid by breeds was Chester-White, \$740; Poland China, \$500; Hampshire, \$500; Duroc-Jersey, \$500; Berkshire, \$250.

Of the 30,382 hogs, 421 were sold at \$150 or more. They were distributed as follows, according to breeds: Berkshires, 19; Chester-Whites, 158; Duroc-Jersey, 130; Hampshires, 47; Poland Chinas, 67.

CARRYING STOCK THROUGH WINTER AT LITTLE COST.

AN interesting bit of livestock feeding information was brought to the attention of the writer during a recent trip through Cloverland. The farther north we go, the more important is the question of carrying stock through the winter months. This is particularly true in some sections where the feeder expects to secure a portion of the growth from cheap pastures.

On the Triangle ranch near Amasa, in Iron County, three hundred and fifty head of Hereford cattle were carried through the winter of 1922 and 1923. These animals were brought to the barns about November 15. They were then put on millet and wild grass hays for a period of about two weeks. From that time until March, the only feed given these animals was oat and beardless barley straw

were quietly grazing near the road.

These calves were purchased in the open market in Kansas City last May. They were turned into pastures where they could have a choice of June grass, mixed with clover and timothy, and sweet clover. They have very decidedly shown their preference for the mixed grasses and even vines and weeds along the fence rows before becoming at all interested in the sweet clover. They have, however, made good use of the sweet clover after all other growth had been cropped close. This is only an example of how calves from the western grazing grounds take to, or fail to take to, sweet clover as a forage crop. We should not draw the conclusion from this one instance, that it is unsuitable as a forage for cattle.

DENMARK'S SWINE INDUSTRY IMPROVES.

THE swine industry in Denmark has partially recovered from the depression of the war period. While the number slaughtered and on farms last year showed a considerable increase over any of the four preceding years, they are still below those for the years 1914-18.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE DOES BIG BUSINESS.

ACCORDING to figures gathered by federal agencies, the Michigan Livestock Exchange at Detroit handled during the past fiscal year 4,129 cars. During this time there was returned to the shippers in patronage dividends a total of \$7,000.

These are are days when flies bite hardest and the stock suffers most from the pests.

WHEN SHOULD WE CUT ALFALFA?

WE have learned something new about the best time to cut alfalfa. At least the evidence is convincing enough to cause us to watch closely and think of practicing later cutting.

We have generally practiced cutting as soon as the new buds began to appear at the base of the plant. Recent developments and observations lead to the conclusion that waiting until these buds become plentiful, and the crop is in full bloom may result in more hay and a greater vitality in the root of the plant.

Several years ago on Greenwood Stock Farm the mower was started in the alfalfa field at the usual time. A rainy spell delayed further haying operations for some time and there was fear that the second crop would suffer where the first had stood so long. Imagine our surprise and wonder to see the reverse of what we expected to happen. The early cut part of the field produced a rather light crop for the second cutting, while the late cut portion grew to nearly twice the size of the other. The vitality of the root seemed to be greatly weakened right to the line where the mower ran.

So firm is our belief in our early teachings, however, that we paid little farther attention to the demonstration, but have gone on cutting year after year when the buds first appeared. This year the demonstration repeats itself, only in the two adjoining fields. One was cut early and the second crop is very light; the other, on account of the shortage of help, was cut two weeks later, and the second crop has come on quickly and is heavy. Observations on several other farms indicate a similar result.

There have been a great many late cut fields of alfalfa, scattered all over Michigan this year, fields that have reached the full bloom stage, before the pressure of other work and lack of help could permit the starting of the mowers. It would be interesting to know—and I am sure the Michigan Farmer would be glad to publish—the effect that this late cutting has had upon the second crop.

If the experience generally corresponds with ours, which would point to the advisability of cutting alfalfa when in full bloom rather than when the buds start, or ten days to two weeks later than is the prevailing practice, the sooner alfalfa growers know it the better.

HOW ABOUT THE "AIR" IN FAIRS?

(Continued from page 135)
informed on the apiary work and the efforts which have been put forth to interest the women folks. However, those interested in educational work and fine arts are often appealed to. But here at the Michigan State Fair, these departments are receiving special attention. Then, too, the plans for the boys and girls increases the interests of the great majority of our families. Furthermore, the educational work coming from the better babies contest, carries the interest still another step toward including the entire family in the fair scheme. The dog and cat shows, Michigan wild life, the extensive exhibits of machinery all add to the distinctive educational phases of this great institution.

To these can be added the other attractions, such as the horse races with the keenest competition and in which Peter Manning, the world's fastest trotter will be driven by Mr. Murphy against the Michigan trotting record of 1.59½ minutes. The speed autos will belch out their ignited gas. The "Burning of Smyrna" and "India" will be depicted in two big fireworks spectacles in which a carload of fireworks and five hundred people will be required. The children will be delighted with the daylight fireworks and everybody by the three star

bands Strout's Military Band, the Cervones Concert Band and the 91st Highlanders' band in kilts.

Then there will come the parachute races, acrobatic stunts, women's gymnasts, saber acts and other performances by Troop A of the fourteenth United States Cavalry, a million-dollar live stock parade and so many other features that space does not permit their enumeration. All of which goes to prove our contention that at least the management of the Michigan State Fair has in some manner gotten the idea of the psychologists by bringing together the widest possible circle of interests for the attention of those who pass the turn-styles between August 31st and September 9th.

BEYOND ROPE AND FENCE

(Continued from page 144)
the lower part of the sky and danced about over the shadowy tops of the trees on the other shore.

It was during a moment when the lights were so compelling that all of them had stopped to look when there appeared in the cleft the giant body of a moose, his antlers like a magnificent oak cut clearly against the scintillating colors of the aurora borealis. His coming had been so swift, so sudden, and so imperceptible that it took them some time to realize that a living thing stood within a few yards of them, looking at them. The herd hastily retreated a short distance; but as soon as they stopped to look back the enormous animal got frightened, turned and vanished down the banks.

Queen was very curious. She trotted carefully after him and the rest of the herd kept to her tracks. When Queen's head appeared where the plains turn over the banks, the moose looked up at her a moment and then like a rabbit shot straight across the river. Beyond the center of the frozen river he stopped for a moment to look back once more, then leaped on and vanished in the woods beyond, leaving behind him, across the ice of the erstwhile invincible Saskatchewan the defiant shadow of his trail.

An overwhelming impulse flared up in Queen's soul. A great confusion of fear and hope seized upon her heart. So nervous that every muscle in her body trembled, she made her way down the banks and with infinite fear and caution she took the trail of the moose. She walked along slowly and very carefully and stopped often to take bites of the snow on the ice as if she were testing it and at the same time trying to quench the fires that were burning within her. The others hesitated a moment, but when they saw her nearly half way across, they faithfully followed her.

In the woods north of the river they camped for the night. Next day they went on, penetrating the woods and following the trail of the moose till they came upon an open space a mile beyond the river. There they remained for the rest of the winter, feeding upon grass the like of which they had only at rare times come upon.

Succeeding snowfalls covered their tracks and when spring came, melting the snows and filling the desolate hollows with quivering, rippling ponds, loading the lonely air with the whirr of duck wings and the happier honking of geese, the roar of the swollen Saskatchewan had placed the final seal upon their emancipation.

And here the story of Queen Dora must end, for in that new world beyond the trail of the moose her struggle against the usurpation of man was over. It was long after her generation that man ventured into that desolate region where she found perfect happiness, as perfect a happiness as may come to living things. Grass and water, leisure and activity, companionship and security, these were all Queen asked of life, and these were as free in those unfenced wilds

as the air and as limitless in their abundance. No enemies, no contention, preferences without hatred, joyous play and eternal good will, she looked toward each coming moment with no fear; while the glowing sensations of fading yesterdays only sweetened the music of her existence.
(The End)

MICHIGAN FAIR DATES, 1923.

Allegan County Agricultural Society, Allegan, Aug. 28-31.
Arenac County Agricultural Society, Standish, Sept. 18-21.
Armada Agricultural Society, Armada, Sept. 18-21.
Calhoun County Agricultural Association, Marshall, Sept. 18-21.
Caro Fair and Night Carnival, Caro, Aug. 20-24.
Cheboygan County Fair, Wolverine, Sept. 25-28.
Chippewa County Fair, Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 10-13.
Chippewa & Mackinac District Agricultural Society, Pickford, Sept. 17-19.
Clare County Agricultural Association, Harrison, Sept. 18-21.
Clinton County Fair, St. Johns, Sept. 3-6.
Copper County Fair, Houghton, Sept. 25-29.
Croswell Agricultural Society, Croswell, Sept. 11-14.
Delta County Agricultural Society, Escanaba, Sept. 18-21.
Dickinson County Menominee Range Agricultural Society, Norway, Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Eaton County Agricultural Society, Charlotte, Sept. 25-28.
Emmet County Fair, Petoskey, Sept. 11-14.
Genesee County Fair, Davison, Aug. 27-31.
Gogebic County Fair and Agricultural Association, Ironwood, Aug. 28-31.
Grange Fair of St. Joseph County, Centerville, Sept. 17-22.
Grangers', Gleaners' and Farmers' Fair, Big Rapids, Sept. 25-29.
Greenville Fair, Greenville, September 12-14.
Griati County Agricultural Society, Ithaca, Aug. 28-Sept. 1.
Hillsdale County Agricultural Society, Hillsdale, Sept. 24-29.
Huron County Fair, Bad Axe, Aug. 28-31.
Imlay City Fair, Imlay City, Sept. 11-14.
Ionia Free Fair, Ionia, Aug. 14-17.
Iosco County Fair, Tawas City, Sept. 11-14.
Isabella County Agricultural Society, Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 4-8.
Jackson County Agricultural Society, Jackson, Sept. 10-15.
Lenawee County Fair, Adrian, Sept. 17-21.
Livingston County Fair Association, Howell, Aug. 28-31.
Luce County Fair, Newberry, Sept. 4-6.
Mackinac County Fair Association, Allenville, Sept. 20-22.
Marquette County Agricultural Society, Marquette, Sept. 10-15.
Mason County Central Fair Association, Scottville, Sept. 12-14.
Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Aug. 31-Sept. 9.
North Branch Fair Society, North Branch, Sept. 18-21.
Northwestern Michigan Fair Association, Traverse City, Sept. 17-21.
Northeastern Michigan Fair Association, Bay City, Aug. 27-31.
Oakland County Fair, Milford, Sept. 12-15.
Oceana County Agricultural Society, Hart, Sept. 18-21.
Ogemaw County Fair, West Branch, Sept. 5-7.
Otia Fair Association, Brahma, Sept. 15.
Otsego County Fair, Gaylord, Sept. 18-21.
Presque Isle County Fair, Millersburg, Sept. 12-14.
St. Clair County Agricultural Society, Yale, Sept. 25-28.
Saginaw County Agricultural Fair, Saginaw, Sept. 10-16.
Sanilac County Agricultural Society, Sandusky, Sept. 4-7.
Schoolcraft County Agricultural Society, Manistique, Sept. 25-27.
Shiawassee County Fair, Owosso, Aug. 21-24.
South Ottawa & West Allegan Agricultural Society, Holland, Sept. 11-14.
Stalwart Fair Association, Stalwart, Oct. 4-5.
Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac District Fair, Cass City, Aug. 14-17.
Van Buren County Fair, Hartford, Sept. 25-29.
Washtenaw County Fair, Ann Arbor, Sept. 18-22.
Wayne County Fair, Northville, Sept. 25-29.
West Michigan Fair, Grand Rapids, Sept. 17-21.

HOGS

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 Arch 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. Drodt, 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 young sows bred for August and September farrow.—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.

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

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

Boars—Chester Whites. The big kind Registered. 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. March pigs, single or in pairs, also bred gilts for August farrow. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C.'s—Good March Boars and July Pigs 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 world's largest strain of Poland China Hogs. Boars, Sows, Pigs at bargain prices from Mich. pioneer herd. We have bred them big for 30 years. We can furnish what you want.

JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

Big Type P. C. some very choice boars doubleim 2mune, 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 pigs at weaning time. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

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

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. Kunev, Adrian, Mich.

Breeding Ewes For sale in car lots, 2 yrs. old, solid mouths, mostly black faced. In good condition. A. B. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

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

For Shopshire Yearling Rams Write or Call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Michigan.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 14.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red, \$1.05½; No. 2 red, \$1.04½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.04½; No. 2 white, \$1.04½; No. 3 red, \$1.01½. Chicago.—September at \$1.00½; 1.01; December at \$1.04½@1.04½; May, \$1.09½@1.09½. Toledo.—Cash, \$1.03@1.04.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 92½c; No. 3, 91½c; No. 4, 89½c. Chicago.—September at 76½c@77c; December, 63@63½c; May, 64½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 47c; No. 3, 45½c; No. 4, 44c. Chicago.—September at 36½c; December 38½c; May, 41½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.15 per cwt. Chicago.—Choice \$5.50; red kidneys at \$7.25. New York.—Choice pea \$6.25@6.50; red kidneys \$7.25@7.50.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 71½c. Chicago.—September 65c; December 68½c; May 71½c. Toledo.—Cash 68½c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.50; October \$11.75; alsike at \$10.00; timothy \$3.30.

Hay.

New Hay: No. 1 timothy, \$19.50@20.00; standard and light mixed, \$18.50@19.00; No. 2 timothy, \$17.50@18.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$17.00@18.00; No. 1 clover, \$15.00@16.00; wheat and oat straw, \$10.50@11.00; rye straw, \$11.50@12.00.

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 \$1.00@1.25; Duchess, \$1.00@1.25; Wealthies, \$1.00@1.25 per bushel. Plums.—24-qt. case \$2.50; Climax, basket 50@75c. Cherries.—Michigan, 16-qt cases at \$2.50. Pears.—Mich. Clapps, \$2.00@2.25 per bu.; Bartletts, \$2.25. Berries.—Blackberries \$2.00@2.25 per 16-qt case; black raspberries 16-qt case \$2.50@2.75; red raspberries at \$3.00@4.00 per 24-pint case; blueberries cultivated \$3.00@3.50; general run less.

WHEAT

Both winter and spring wheat forecasts were reduced in the official report as of August 1, the total yield being placed at 793,000,000 bushels compared with 862,000,000 bushels harvested last year. The increase of 20,000,000 bushels in the carry-over only partially offsets this decrease.

Extremely low prices compared with corn have stimulated broad interest in the feeding of wheat and the process of disposing of a much larger fraction of the crop than usual via that route appears to be already under way. In addition, the symptoms of a substantial reduction in acreage planted this fall have greatly strengthened the wheat market outlook.

Foreign buyers have not become aroused over the changed crop outlook in North America. Prospective world surpluses still look ample for the effective demand abroad and foreign finances would hardly permit buying extensively for future needs.

CORN

The August forecast for the corn crop was 2,982,000,000 bushels or a shade less than the average of the last four years. Most of the critical period in which dry weather injures the crop has been passed. The crop must still run the hazards of early frosts, however.

Corn is still scarce in commercial channels and demand is broad enough to keep prices within 2 or 3 cents of the high point of the season. The course of the market is uncertain as a moderate increase in sales by producers could cause a substantial setback while a decline in the movement to primary markets could cause a further advance as there is only a negligible visible supply at terminals to act as a balance wheel.

OATS

The oats harvest is well advanced and primary receipts have increased slightly. The crop forecast is 1,316,000,000 bushels or 115,000,000 bushels more than last year. Considering the

low price of oats and the small hay crop, prices for this grain appear to be on bed rock.

BEANS

Bean prices moved up slightly last week. Demand is a shade better and the old crop is well cleaned up so that shippers are unable to replace their holdings from the producers and are inclined to hold firm. Choice hand-picked whites are quoted at \$5.25 for prompt and September shipment f. o. b. Michigan shipping points with October and November beans at \$5.

SEEDS

Clover and timothy seed prices were practically steady during the past week. Reports of yields in various sections are still mixed but on the whole indicate a smaller out-turn of red clover seed than last year. New timothy seed will begin to come on the market in volume before long.

FEEDS

Wheat feed prices declined slightly last week as flour mills are expanding operations and demand is only fair. Strength in the corn market is sustaining prices on gluten and hominy feeds. But little old cottonseed meal is available and prices maintain a large premium over new crop offerings.

HAY

The hay crop forecast was again reduced in the August report. The total yield of wild and tame hay is now placed at 97,300,000 tons compared with 112,800,000 tons last year. The 1917 to 1921 average is 99,500,000 tons. The reduction in the crop is almost entirely in tame hay and is most acute in the eastern states. Markets in the latter section have been particularly firm recently as a result of light receipts.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Prices on top quality eggs are firmly maintained because of limited supplies. General quality of receipts is beginning to show improvement although most of the arrivals are still irregular. Receipts are running slightly behind the volume moving into consumptive channels and withdrawals of short held stocks in storage have been made to supplement the supply of good eggs. Excess holdings over last year of 229,000 cases as shown by the preliminary report of 10,390,000 cases on August 1 of this year as against 10,161,000 cases in 1922 and a five-year average of 7,811,000 cases, were greater than the general esti-

mates of dealers by nearly 200,000 cases.

Chicago.—Eggs, extras, 31@32c; miscellaneous, 23@23½c; dirties, 20@20½c; checks, 20c; fresh firsts, 24@25c; ordinary firsts, 22@22½c. Live poultry, hens, 24c; broilers, 26c; springers, 30c; roosters, 14c; ducks, 22c; geese, 20c; turkeys, 20½c. Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded, 25½@27c. Live poultry, broilers, 32@35c; heavy hens, 25c; light hens, 18@20c; roosters, 15@16c; geese, 12c; ducks, 25@26c.

BUTTER

A shortage of only 2,182,000 pounds of butter in cold storage holdings on August 1 compared with a year ago as shown by the official report on warehouse holdings, was far out of line with the general expectancy of the trade. However, consumption remains excellent and the output of butter is falling off considerably each week and consistently running behind a year ago, so that prices were maintained even in the face of the "bearish" report.

Foreign butter markets are reported to be declining so that if domestic prices continue on the upgrade, substantial imports may be resumed. Purchases of 2,000 casks of New Zealand and Danish butter to arrive late in the month are reported.

Prices for 92-score fresh creamery were: Chicago, 42c; New York, 43½c; in Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 38@39½c.

POTATOES

The August 1 potato crop forecast was 380,000,000 bushels compared with 451,000,000 bushels last year and an average of 388,000,000 bushels for the five preceding years. Based on past records with such a supply, the market outlook for the fall and winter is favorable. Carlot shipments of potatoes are not above normal for this time of year and prices have been holding fairly steady. Irish Cobblers are quoted at \$1.80 to \$2.10 and Early Ohio at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per 100 pounds on midwest consuming markets.

WOOL

The wool market is still rather sluggish as the response of buyers to opening prices on spring goods by mills has not been such as to stimulate large purchases of raw material by the latter. Buying in both the range and bright wool sections is still slack. Foreign markets also are inactive. Raw wool is low priced compared with goods prices, mills are still consuming at a relatively high rate and there are no heavy supplies of

wool to make trouble. The shortage of fine wools, especially from Australia, has stimulated more buying of that grade than of other kinds. The program for selling the new Australian clip estimated at 1,610,000 bales provides for beginning the season on September 17 and distributing sales over the following eight months.

APPLES

The apple crop forecast is practically the same as a month ago in spite of reports of an extremely heavy summer drop. The commercial crop is placed at 32,900,000 barrels compared with 31,000,000 barrels last year and an average of 25,700,000 barrels from 1917 to 1921. The carlot movement is not expanding very rapidly as the summer apple crop is proportionately smaller than the crop of winter varieties. Duchess and Transparents are quoted at 75 cents to \$1.50 per bushel for the better grades.

PEACHES.

The peach crop is now estimated at 47,300,000 bushels compared with 56,700,000 bushels last year and an average of 42,700,000 bushels from 1917 to 1921. The decline compared with last year is primarily in the southern states so that liberal supplies are expected during the late summer and fall. In spite of the lighter southern crop, carlot shipments for the season to August 6 were 14,485 cars compared with 13,358 cars a year ago.

GRAND RAPIDS.

New potatoes were lower and early apples were dull to slow as a result of heavier supplies offered on this market early this week. Tubers eased to \$1@1.50 bu. Apples were quoted: Duchess 40@75c bu.; Red Astrachans, 50c@1.25 bu.; Transparents, 50c@1.25 bu. Prices on other farm products were: Plums, Gold Drops, \$1.50 a half bu.; red varieties, \$1@1.25 half bu.; peaches, Deweys, \$2@3 bu.; Triumphs, \$2@2.75 bu.; blackberries, \$2@2.50 case; cherries, sour, \$1.25@1.50 case; tomatoes, outdoor, 50@75c basket; hothouse, 65@90c basket; celery, 20@60c bunch; head lettuce, 50@85c bu. or box; cantaloupes, \$4@5 bu.; wheat, 85@86c bu.; rye, 52c bu.; eggs, 24@25c doz.; fowls, 15@20c lb.; broilers, 15@25c lb.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The jobbing prices on old potatoes was \$1.50@2.00 per sack. The new were selling at \$4.50@5.00 per bbl., while on the farmers' market home-grown stock was being offered at \$1.75@2.00 per bu. At the commission houses Duchess and Transparent apples were moving at \$1.75 per bu. for fancies, and \$1.50 for No. 1. On the farmers' market Transparent and Sweet Boughs were selling for \$2.50 @2.75 per bu. for fancies and \$1.50@2.25 for No. 1. Kalamazoo and Dewey peaches were being sold by the farmers at \$2.75@3.00 per bu. A few plums are moving at \$2.75@3.00 per bu. Eggs are coming in moderate amount with the demand good. At wholesale they bring 32@35c per doz; retail, 35@45c. Old hens are selling at 24@26c wholesale, and 25@30c retail. Broilers bring 35@45c per lb. Sweet corn brings 13@25c per doz.; cabbage, 75@90c per bu.; cucumbers, 75c@1.25, and beans, \$1.00@1.25 per bushel.

LAMB SUPPLY BELOW NORMAL.

Receipt of lambs are not expanding in seasonal fashion as the total at seven markets last week was the smallest for the corresponding week with one exception in a dozen years. Taken in connection with the light movement for the past few weeks it seems to herald a relatively small run during the fall. Range lambs are not moving freely as yet and the supply of natives has diminished. Dressed lamb markets have recovered from their recent indigestion and prices on the hoof advanced slightly last week. Feeder lamb values moved with the fat lamb market and breeding ewes rose about \$1, yearling ewes now being quoted up to \$11.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.
September 19—B. S. Gier, Lansing, Michigan.
Durhams.
August 26.—E. G. Dawes, Six Lakes, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service.

Wednesday, August 15.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 5 cars. Market steady. Calves at \$14.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is steady. Heavy and pigs, \$8.25@8.50; yorkers \$9.25@9.35; pigs, \$9.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3 cars. Market is steady. Top lambs, \$13.00; yearlings, \$9@11.00; wethers, \$8@8.50; ewes, \$6@8.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 387. Good dry-fed strong; slow on common.

Good to choice yearlings \$ 9.50@11.00
Best heavy steers 8.25@ 9.25
Handyweight butchers .. 6.50@ 8.00
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@ 7.00
Handy light butchers.... 4.50@ 5.50
Light butchers 4.00@ 4.50
Best cows 5.00@ 6.00
Butcher cows 4.00@ 5.00
Canners 2.00@ 2.75
Cutters 3.00@ 3.25
Choice bulls 5.00@ 5.50
Bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.50
Stock bulls 3.50@ 4.25
Feeders 4.50@ 6.50
Stockers 4.00@ 6.00
Milkers 45.00@90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 444. Market strong to 50c higher.
Best \$14.00@14.50
Others 5.00@12.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 624. Market is steady.

Best lambs \$12.50@13.00
Fair lambs 10.50@11.50
Light to common 8.00@10.00
Fair to good sheep 5.50@ 6.50
Culls 1.50@ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,057. Market prospects are:
Mixed hogs \$8.85
Pigs \$8@8.25

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 22,000. Market for desirable grades rule mostly from 15 to 25c higher. Offerings averaging from 160 to 230 pounds went at \$8.50@8.65; tops, \$8.70; bulk of desirable 240-325 pound butcher stock, \$7.90@8.40; packing sows were largely \$6.20@6.50; good strong weighty pigs \$7.75@8.00.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Better grades of bulls and killing classes were steady to strong, while other classes run around steady. Top steers brought a bid of \$12.50 and the best yearlings went to \$12.35 mark. Numerous loads of beef steers and yearlings brought \$10.25@11.50. Veal calves went to packers at \$11@11.50 and to outsiders at \$12.50. Bulk of heavy bologna bulls sold at \$4.40@4.60.

Sheep.

Receipts were 15,000. Market for fat lambs was 25c higher; culls ruled steady, and sheep were up 15@25c. Feeding lambs were steady to strong. Bulk of fed western lambs \$13@13.25; bulk of natives \$12@12.50; good wethers, \$9; fat ewes, \$4.50@8.

WE HAVE ANOTHER BIG APPLE CROP.

It seldom happens that two large apple crops are produced in successive years, yet both the State's and Nation's crop is larger than last year. The August estimate is for a commercial crop of 32,877,000 barrels for the United States as compared with 31,090,000 barrels in 1922. New York's crop is placed at 5,212,000 barrels; Pennsylvania's at 1,249,000, Virginia's at 1,668,000; Michigan's at 2,008,000; Colorado's at 840,000, Idaho's at 1,319,000; Washington's at 8,683,000, and Oregon's at 1,712,000.

Notwithstanding the larger crop in prospect, the quality is also much better this year. This will improve the demand which was somewhat lacking during the early part of the marketing season last year because of the flood of inferior fruit which always tends to stunt the appetites of the consuming public. The quality of the Michigan crop is said to be the best in years, due to unusual care on the part of growers in spraying and to the favorable season for controlling scab and insect pests.

POTATO SITUATION MORE PROMISING.

The discouraging price conditions that farmers experienced last year in connection with their potato crop are not likely to be duplicated this year. A crop of 451,185,000 bushels was produced in the United States in 1922, and if it had all been moved there would have been no spring market at any price. High freight rates and car shortage in some sections prevented large quantities being shipped, particularly from the western states where the largest increase in production took place.

The outlook is quite different this year. The severe losses sustained by growers in the western states caused them to reduce the acreage planted and Michigan and Wisconsin growers made a moderate reduction in their acreages. While the crop depends upon future moisture conditions, the present prospect is for a production of 379,558,000 bushels which does not exceed the country's normal consumption.

The Michigan crop is placed at 29,297,000 bushels as compared with 37,842,000 grown last year, according to the August report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. The figures for the other leading potato states are as follows: Maine, 26,045,000; New York, 30,365,000; Wisconsin, 27,211,000; Minnesota, 37,510,000; North Dakota, 12,621,000; Montana, 4,754,000; Colorado, 16,671,000; Idaho, 12,081,000 bushels.

HORT TRAVELOGUE.

(Continued from page 138)

Hall Orchards, Inc., east of Belding. These trees are headed low so that a great share of the fruit can be picked from the ground. No attempt is made to cultivate beneath the trees, but the rest of the ground is kept in good tilth. Before going through the orchard the tourists made away with fourteen hundred sandwiches, thirty gallons of ice cream, as well as heaps of potato salad, and plenty of coffee so liberally furnished by Mr. D. F. Hall of the Hall Orchards. After dinner much interest was taken in the dusting experiments and spraying experiments which were explained by Prof. Dutton and Mr. Wells of M. A. C., who had the work in charge.

The mid-afternoon stop of this caravan of fruit growers was at the Luther Hall orchards, near Ionia. Mr. Hall's orchard is unique in that the trees are headed high, but the bearing surface of the limbs with the fruit hang low. Mr. Hall sprays entirely with Bordeaux Mixture, hitting the trees from four sides and using an average of twenty gallons to a tree.

The last stop of the day was made at the sixty-acre orchard of Spies near Muir, which is owned by Oscar Brahman of Grand Rapids. In this orchard, as well as several others which were visited, dusting supplemented spraying. Here also the sod-mulched method was carried out quite efficiently.

This tour was so full of good things both from the mental and physical standpoint that it is possible to give in this small space just a bare outline of it. At most every stop the orchardists gathered around the owner of the place while he told of the history of the orchard and answered questions regarding his various orchard practices. Prof. Gardner and others from the horticultural department of the college were also present to help the fruit growers with any questions which might come to their minds.

FEDERAL CROP REPORT.

The federal crop reporters indicate a heavy reduction in the wheat production of the United States as compared to their estimates for the first of July. Present figures are for a crop of 793,000,000 bushels as compared with 862,000,000 bushels as the final estimate on Dec. 1, 1922 and an average for the five years 1917 to 1921 of 835,000,000 bu.

The corn crop is now estimated at 2,982,000,000 bu., compared with 2,891,000,000 bu. for 1922 and a five year average of 2,931,000,000 bu.

Oats are promised to the tune of 1,316,000,000 bu. which is more than the 1,201,000,000 bu. of last year but less than the five year average of 1,378,000,000 bu.

Barley is up with 202,000,000 bu. this year, 186,000,000 bu. in 1922 and 192,000,000 bu. for the five year average.

Rye is light this year, showing a crop of 64,800,000 bu. for the current year, 95,500,000 bu. for last year and 70,300,000 bu. for the five year average.

Buckwheat is also light, the reporters putting the expected yield at 13,500,000 bu. for this year, 15,000,000 for last and 14,900,000 for the five year average.

Irish potatoes are also off. The estimated yield this year is 380,000,000 bu., for last year 451,000,000 and for the five year average 388,000,000 bu.

Tame hay is short with 81,300,000 tons this year, 96,700,000 tons for 1922 and 83,300,000 tons for the five year average.

Sugar beets run to 6,530,000 tons for the present year, 5,180,000 tons for a year ago and 6,930,000 tons for the average for five years.

The commercial apple crop is estimated this year at 32,900,000 barrels as compared with 33,100,000 barrels in the past year and an average of 25,700,000 barrels for the five years.

The peach crop has an average of 42,700,000 for the five years, 56,700,000 for 1922 and this year 47,300,000 bu. are promised.

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.

Lymphangitis.—A while ago one of our cows developed a swelling in the foot; it swelled until the whole leg was swelled from the knee down. In a day or two it broke. She was very lame for a few days and now the swelling is gone, but I found nothing wrong with the foot. Last week we had a similar case, but the cow recovered at the end of four days. The leg of another cow swelled up to the knee; she is too lame to walk. The swelling has not broke open. We are told of other cases in this vicinity. What shall we do for them? Thomas N. Hurd, Port Hope, Mich.—During hot weather cows that have access to ponds or creeks are inclined to remain in the water too much of their time. If so, the glands of the leg may become inflamed and the animals show many of the symptoms you mention. If you can locate the soreness, apply camphorated oil once or twice a day. Give each cow a dessert spoonful of acetate of potash in drinking water three times a day. If swelling opens, apply equal parts oxide of zinc and boric acid to wound twice daily.

Teat Stricture.—What is the cause

of teat stricture in cows? Is there a remedy for this ailment? I bought two cows this Spring and when they came fresh, I found that they were both afflicted with this ailment, one so badly in both front teats that I had to secure the services of a veterinarian to open the ducts by an operation with a knife. Now I have to use a milking tube to draw the milk. The other cow has slight closing of duct in one teat. C. V. Thayer, Spruce, Mich.—Thickening of the mucus membrane and closure of the milk duct is often the result of inflammation extending from without inward; a gradual narrowing of the milk duct may occur from thickening and narrowing of its lining membrane. It may also close by the constriction of its lining membrane at one point, usually without thickening. The closure usually takes place while the cow is dry; otherwise its progress is slow and gradual. Doubtless your veterinarian treated the case properly. Sometimes a small wart grows in the teat canal, blocking the milk flow.

Warts.—I have a heifer which has growth on bag, another bunch of same nature on side of leg. These growths look like warts, they are gradually growing larger; first noticed them two months ago. Ray T. Stoddard, Dryden, Mich.—Doubtless your heifer is troubled with warts and as they are only skin deep, you can safely cut them out and the wounds will soon heal. If you will apply strong cider vinegar to warts it will take them off. If olive or castor oil be applied daily it might take them off, but in my practice I usually cut them out. This is quick and satisfactory treatment.

Bloody Milk, Slimy Milk.—We have a cow five years old that gives bloody milk from one quarter, but only occasionally. At other times her milk is stringy. This quarter of bag is feverish, not painful when pressed, and I might add, she has been tuberculin tested, showed no reaction. O. M. Corn, Lansing, Mich.—I am inclined to believe your cow bruises her udder by it coming in contact with some hard substance. If you can ascertain the cause and remove it, her udder will soon be well. Apply camphorated oil to inflamed quarter twice daily. Give her a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in drinking water twice a day.

Loss of Power.—My 150-lb. pigs are ailing. One first lost power in hind quarters and afterwards died. Another lost all power in his legs; they doubled up under him. The others are weak and walk with their knuckles forward. Appetite is good and the pigs eat anything placed before them. These pigs are in good condition and I have been carrying them along on milk, corn and a little pasture. The pigs have been on this pasture for three weeks and did not develop this

trouble until let out of the pens. H. E. Overdorf, Birmingham, Mich.—Doubtless you have been feeding the pigs too much corn, not enough tankage, roots, clover, alfalfa, and minerals. Perhaps you had better slaughter them now. Their flesh is fit for food. Try feeding them some crushed limestone rock, bone meal, salt—equal parts in ground oats and wheat bran. The grass they eat should benefit them. No doubt the exercise hastened the attack, but did not cause it.

"By the Way"

"Chickens, sah," said the negro sage, "is de usefulest animal dere is. You c'n eat 'em fo' dey is bo'n after dey's dead."

First Farmer—"How do you find your new hired man, Ezry?"
Second Farmer—"I look in the shade of the tree nearest his work."

"Is Mrs. De Muir an active member of your sewing circle?"
"My goodness, no! She never has a word to say—just sits there and sews all the time."

Son: "Pop, can I ask just one more question?"
Father: "What is it, my son?"

Son: "Who's gonna' preach for th' last man's funeral?"

The while I swat
The buzzing flies,
I can't restrain
My thoughts and sighs.
I needn't swat
Until I'm blue,
If Noah had
Just swatted two!

—Edgar Daniel Kramer

Chester Knutt, who is tighter than the tire on a flivver, makes the kids chew gum when they are picking raspberries. This saves quite a bit of berries. And the kids have to furnish their own gum.—Sunshine Hollow.



\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases. MINERAL REMEDY CO. 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.
Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.
Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

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

Special Notice

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

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, Ill.

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

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

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.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Very fine quality. Priced right.—Freeman E. Hoffman, Columbia City, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Reliable, energetic men to sell "Hgen-fritz" fruit trees and shrubbery. Unlimited opportunities. Every property owner a prospective customer. One of our men drew over \$3,500 in 1922. Outfit and instructions furnished free. Steady employment; cash weekly. Liberal commission. Write for terms.—J. E. Hgenfritz Sons Co., The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich. Established 1847.

WANTED—Farmer for dairy and general farm, on share or salary basis. Farm strictly modern and fully stocked and equipped. Good experience, age, and size of family. Permanent position. Write Box 87, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

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.

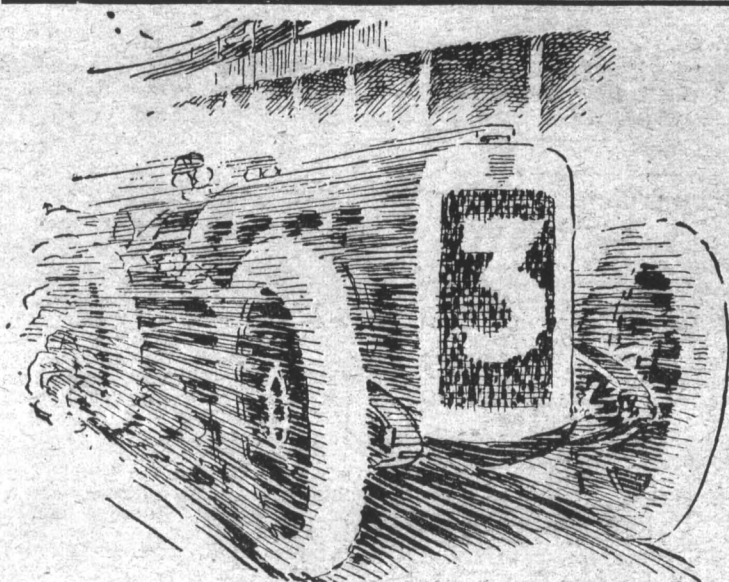
Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

TEN GREAT DAYS!

TEN GREAT NIGHTS!

AUTO RACES

Daring drivers in swift cars will appear in the most thrilling contests ever witnessed in Michigan.



This program is only one on the \$50,000 list of free attractions.

Horse races, two great fireworks spectacles, three famous bands, parachute races, acrobats and many others.

Twenty-two great midway shows, the west's greatest dog show and cat show, and a score of other special attractions.

And everything that the farmer, the dairyman, the poultryman, the bee raiser, the stockman wish to see and learn about their industries.

AT DETROIT

August 31st, to September 9th, 1923

Michigan State Fair

NATION'S GREATEST SHOW

TEN GREAT DAYS!

TEN GREAT NIGHTS!