

# MICHIGAN FARMER

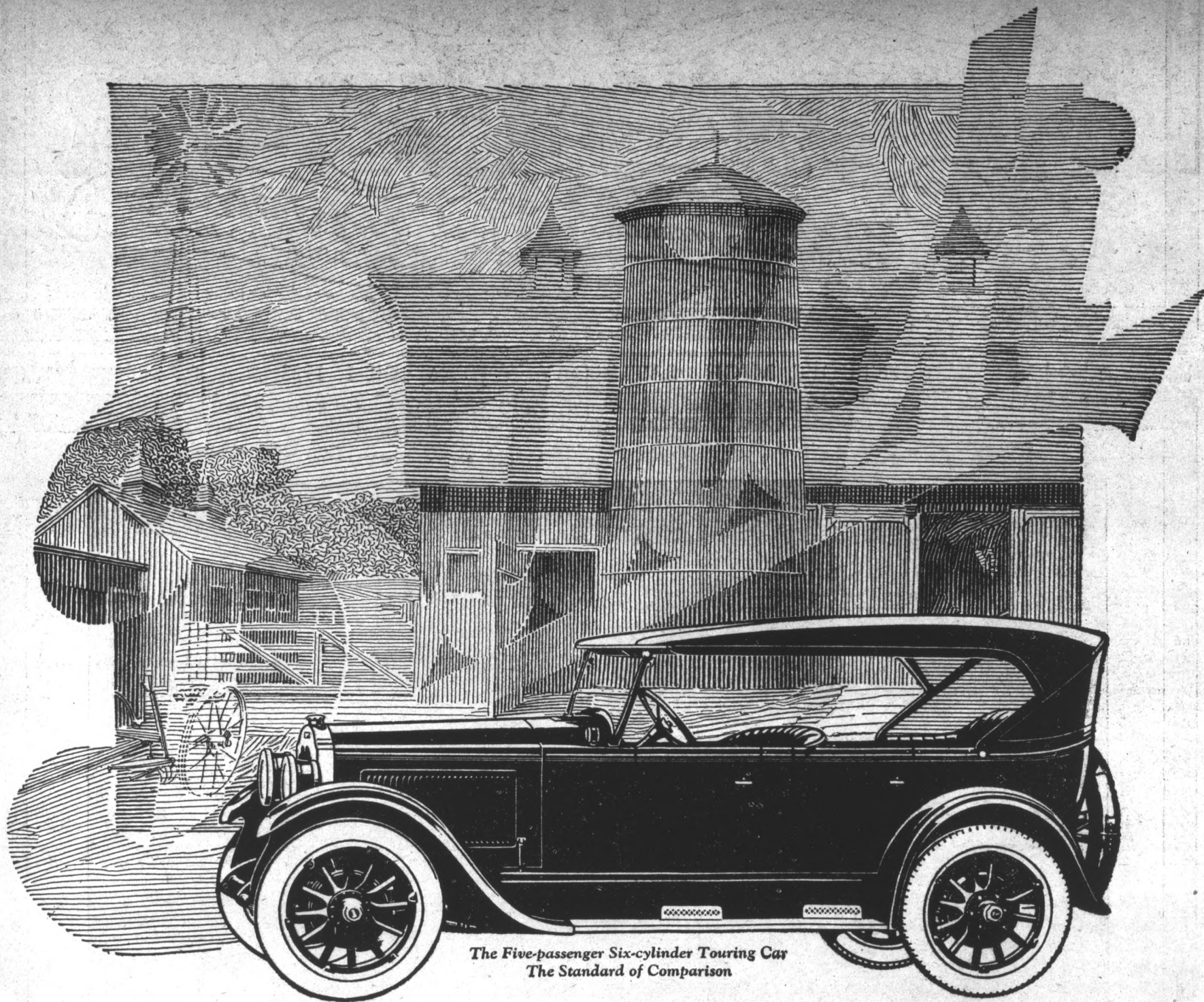
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VOLUME CLXI

# 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 NINE

## Showing at the County Fair

*How I Do It and What I Get Out of It*

By P. P. Pope

THE fair season is at hand. Already stockmen have looked over the premium lists to see how well they can fill it. Our country fairs are county promotion enterprises primarily; they are not pet exhibitions of the officers, and although fair officers are often an abused lot, they are invariably public benefactors, giving their best services for the promotion and development of community interests.

Too often exhibitors look upon their show efforts from a rivalry making standpoint only. Of course, a certain amount of premium money is necessary in order to leave a satisfactory taste in the mouth of the showman. He spends a tedious week, washing and grooming his charges, constantly cleaning stables, and forever answering questions, wise and otherwise. He loves his charges, he loves the strife of a healthy contest, and naturally likes to see the prizes come his way.

But the money war is not the sole benefit. The advertising value of a week's exhibition of one's wares, whether they be cattle or cantaloupes or candles, is well worth the effort.

More prospective customers will inspect your exhibits at the county fair in one week, than will visit your farm to see them in a whole year.

### Its Highest Estate.

The county fair reaches its highest estate, however, when the exhibitors can look upon it as a promotion enterprise, as a means of fixing higher ideals in the minds of men and women. When numerous local exhibitors make their exhibits with the big idea of showing to the world in attractive form the resources of their respective communities, they are looking upon the fair business from the right viewpoint. It is this pride in one's own community, and in the accomplishments of its people, that lends the right spirit to the occasion, that gives to the county a high standing throughout the country, and that ultimately causes the premium lists to grow, the attendance to swell, and the advertising benefits to multiply.

### Preparations for the Show.

It is with all of these objects in

view that it has become a sort of custom with us here on Francisco Farm to stick up a few horses, carrell some of the cattle and sometimes dress up a lot of hogs to take to the county fair. We only have a few miles to go so it makes it easy to move over the first of the week and back Saturday night. The whole week is given over entirely to the fair and the whole force thinks of little else.

We pitch a tent in a convenient place, arrange a comfortable bed, take along a chest full of tools and equipment, and some grain for the stock,—the fair company furnishes hay and bedding—and camp out for the week. It is a hard life, of course, but like other sorts of camp outfits, is not without its enjoyable features.

Much of the week previous is often given over to preparation for the event. There may be feet to trim, horns to scrape and polish, halters to make, and calves and colts to break to lead. It saves lots of uneasiness and worry during the first days of the fair, on the part of the

cattle, if they can be gradually taken off the grass and accustomed to dry feed before fair time. With kind handling and a little grain, they will soon adapt themselves to the change and apparently enjoy it.

The professional showman who follows a fair circuit, or shows at the state fairs, will of course need to practice more thorough fitting, in keeping with the keen competition which he will meet, but high fitting is not necessary or advisable for the farmer who keeps good stock and patronizes his home fair only.

There is much good training to be secured from an effort to make the home fair a success. The horses, the cattle, the hogs, and the sheep will all take on new manners and give to the owner greater satisfaction in possessing and caring for them, and the benefits resulting to the whole community will show up in an even increasing ratio. It is safe to say, however, that no one individual will profit like the exhibitor himself, who should ever remember that it is easy to be a good winner, but that it takes a real sure enough sportsman to be a graceful loser.

## How Hubert Dispelled the Gloom

*A Better Marketing Plan Brought Sunshine and Profits to this Michigan Farmer*

By F. L. Edman

THERE are today numerous instances which demonstrate that a man can achieve success by migrating from city to country as well as traveling the reverse route. All of which proves that the man himself is a far more important consideration than location.

The case of George Hubert affords an excellent illustration. For six years Hubert worked in the automotive factories of Detroit, Flint and other Michigan cities. As salaries go, he was not doing so badly, but when bigger things persistently failed to come his way he concluded that honesty, integrity and industry are not always as handsomely rewarded as many wisecracks are leading the public to believe.

Hubert finally decided that the quickest, easiest and best route to the kind of an income that matched his ambition was a business of his own, where his financial return would be directly dependent on the intelligent effort he put forth. He was thirty-five years old, and with a wife and two children dependent on him, he realized it was time he was making some real progress in the direction of financial independence. After looking over the field carefully, he could think of nothing which he thought offered a greater opportunity than farming.

With his mind fully made up in this direction, Hubert began to work out details. He could not buy a large farm, for financial reasons, but he knew that by going a short distance from the city he could get more acres for the same capital—enough perhaps to raise poultry, garden truck and fruit in sufficient quantities to pay handsomely.

To make a long story short, the spring of 1921 found Hubert a few miles out from Mt. Pleasant, Mich.,

nicely ensconced on a twenty-acre farm of excellent soil, fairly well stocked with apple and pear trees, a good strawberry patch and other fruit. He also had a fair start in poultry. He had, too, what was worth thousands of dollars more—a determination to apply himself one hundred per cent to the accomplishment of the task before him.

Now, it must not be surmised that Hubert's rise in the farming industry was meteor-like. He had his troubles and discouragements. He says he will never forget how gloomy things looked to him one dismal night in the fall of his first year on the farm as he

sat at the kitchen table with an array of figures before him that told their own agonizing story. His total net earnings were less than half what he could have saved from the salary he had been accustomed to earning, to say nothing of interest on investment, and he had worked much harder.

Crops had been fairly good, it is true, but the prices he was able to command at points within the narrow radius of his delivery facilities were distressingly low—far below what he knew the same products were bringing in city markets. He figured roughly the difference on two or three products and realized that ade-

quate transportation would have turned an unsuccessful season into a thoroughly profitable one.

A motor truck was, of course, the logical solution, and although it meant an additional investment, Hubert decided, after thinking the matter very carefully, that it would be sheer folly to permit such a manifest essential to his farm equipment to stand between him and the success he aimed at.

With this point settled, Hubert spent a good portion of the winter months planning for the coming season. He read volumes in the farm papers and sought other authoritative sources of information. He found the subject of poultry-raising particularly interesting, so much so that he decided to make this a still more important branch of his business.

With the coming of the next spring, Hubert found that the carrying out of his plans meant a total investment of several times the amount he had earned the year before. It meant borrowing money, but with the determination either to score a real success or die with his boots on, he made the plunge.

Anyone who has ever dealt in high class poultry knows something of the outlay required to get started on even a comparatively small scale. It cost Hubert \$1,800 for eggs, chickens, hatching equipment, etc.

It cost him \$1,625 more for a one-ton rapid truck with express body. This vehicle, equipped with pneumatic tires, provided him a road speed of thirty-five to forty miles per hour with capacity load, which placed within easy reach the attractive markets of Detroit, Saginaw, Bay City and Flint.

The first results of his motor truck investment began to materialize when  
(Continued on page 188)



A One-Ton High Speed Truck Made It Possible for This Practical Farmer to Extend His Marketing Radius to Include the Important Metropolitan Districts of the State.

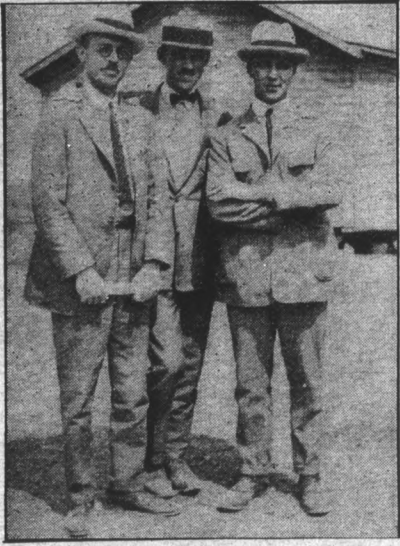


# "Eating Their Heads Off"

*A Farm Woman Proves to Her Husband that It Isn't So with Her Poultry*

By J. A. Jones

THE poultry business as a sideline to farming, gardening, and even in the case of office and factory workers, is looking up. Not so many people as formerly, consider the hen a necessary nuisance, and in numerous instances, the farmer regards a flock of hens as a valuable asset.



The Big Three in Michigan Poultrydom. Dr. H. J. Stafseth, poultry disease expert; C. M. Ferguson, Manager Michigan Laying Contest, and Prof. E. C. Foreman, M. A. C. culling expert.

Small town dwellers consider the keeping of a small flock a saving in living expenses, and are further influenced in the matter, by the fact that fresh eggs are nearly always available. It is convenient, too, to be able to go to one's own poultry-yard and get a chicken for Sunday dinner.

But while the hen has gained much in favor, much yet remains to be accomplished. Many farmers and town dwellers still regard the hen as a liability rather than an asset. In view of this fact, the experience of Mrs. J. A. C. Smith of Jonesville, is interesting and instructive. Mrs. Smith's husband was one of those who considered the hen unprofitable. He remarked that "The chickens were eating their heads off." In answer to this assertion, Mrs. Smith began keeping an accurate account of her flock. With the most meager and simple accommodations, and with but a small flock, Mrs. Smith has achieved, during a year and a half, some interesting things. The hen-coop at the Smith place, is small and made from boxes, and the adjoining scratching-room is an old stable. From the accurate record, we glean the following facts:

Mrs. Smith began with a flock of 20 Rhode Island Red pullets. At the end of the year, she had realized after

all expenses had been allowed, \$30 in cash, and a fine flock of 22 pullets. She still had 16 of the original flock.

On January 1, 1923, Mrs. Smith had a flock of 30 hens and pullets, having culled out 8 which she considered least fit. During the six months ending July 1, the flock laid 3907 eggs, or an average of a little more than an egg every other day. During this time, 7 hens had time off for setting, and 4 of them raised chickens. At the end of this six-month period, the income from the flock in dollars and cents, exceeded the expense account by only a few dollars. But the real result is found in the fact that Mrs. Smith had a fine flock of 53 chickens, some of them weighing more than three pounds each. She also had on hand, 8 hens kept from the year before, which she expected to sell, in a few days at the high prices which generally prevail in mid-summer.

The foregoing are the outstanding facts gleaned from Mrs. Smith's detailed and accurate memorandum. As before stated, the experiment has been on a small scale and with meager accommodations. But for that very reason, the record is of interest to the average small town dweller, and also to many farmers. Mrs. Smith attributes her success to care and

method of feeding. She does all the work herself, and has worked out a method of feeding she considers excellent for laying hens. Each morning, the hens are fed oats and corn—one-third corn and two-thirds oats. During the remainder of the day, the hens eat from a self-feeder, a balanced ration which Mrs. Smith prepares for them. This consists of equal parts of ground corn, ground oats, bran, middlings, and beef meal. To this mixture is added a small quantity of salt. This last, Mrs. Smith regards as very beneficial. For green feed, lawn clippings are fed in summer, and sprouted oats in winter. Pure water is kept before the flock at all times.



Just Going Out to Milk the Chickens.

## The Farm In the Woods

*Where Those from Nature's Wilds Bring Profits*

By Frank A. Wilken

A SHORT time ago we were flitting east from Scottville, Mason County, in search of a town. After we had gone what we thought was the proper distance, we accosted a wayfarer of Teutonic bearing and asked him where Walhalla was. He said, "You've gone through it." This was an entire surprise to us, as we had seen nothing which

that its inhabitants will do the best.

Although Mr. Jaser, the manager, said "There is nobody there," we found Mrs. Jaser just finishing the afternoon's feeding of the young pheasants, as well as a man working around the barns. The young pheas-

lady, explained the feeding of the young pheasants. They receive a mixture of grains similar to young chickens, but they have a delicacy which little chicks do not have. This consists of specially raised maggots. These are the common ordinary maggots which are produced by exposing a chunk of beef or veal to the flies, but are given unusual care. The maggots drop to a pan below the meat and are gathered up and covered with about six inches of bran. They eat their way through the bran and are very plump when they come to the surface. Then they need further treatment to purify them. Therefore, they are covered with about four inches of sand, through which they work their way to the top. When they come to the top they are clean, plump, pure white, and ready to feed to the young five and twenty-five dollar bills running about.

Near the water we saw, fenced in, some wild Mallard ducks for which there is always a ready market. And just beyond, roaming near the water,

were over a dozen wild Canadian geese, nice big fellows who stayed around because their wings were clipped. Mr. Jaser said that the goose was the most foolish of birds. The whole flock always followed their leader, usually a gander. If he chose to go into a fire, all would follow. Out west where they are plentiful, a good marksman will shoot down the leader when on wing and the whole flock will come tumbling down with him. Then the rest of the flock is killed with clubs.

In their natural habitat, except for a wire enclosure, we saw a fine pair of two-year-old elk. Mr. Jaser took us still further in the thick woods to another wire enclosure and called "Rex," and there came bounding to us, like a dog, a buck deer. His mate, however, stayed a respectful distance in the back ground.

Rex is a family pet. A year ago last winter, Mr. Jasper found him, young and wounded in the hind leg, on one of his hunting expeditions. He brought him home and nursed him with a bottle. Soon Rex followed Mr. Jasper everywhere. When trips were

(Continued On Next Page)



Where the Young Pheasants Were Kept.

we thought that euphonic name oughtants are lively fellows which look like to be attached to.

Then we asked him where Emerson Lake was and he said "Right ahead of you." Next, we asked the location of a certain farm and he told us, but he said, "It won't do you any good to go as there is nobody there. I am the manager and am on the way to the post-office at Walhalla."

We made ourselves known, and then he offered to go back with us. In that way we found the Wilkinson-McGee farm at the first turn to the left at the foot of the hill on the banks of Emerson Lake.

With the manager of the place in our car, we recklessly passed signs forbidding further entrance into the place. You see, the Wilkinson-McGee farm is not really a farm; it is a wild game reserve and fox ranch, and it must be kept wild and woolly in order

little chicks, only different. There were Ring-necks, Reeves and other kinds running about. Every little while, Mr. Jaser would say, "There runs a twenty-five dollar bill." We took that for granted, for when it comes to pheasants we could not tell a twenty-five dollar bill from a five dollar one. But upon explanation from Mr. Jaser, we learned that the high-priced ones were Reeves pheasants which sold for \$50.00 a pair. When mature they have golden plumage with red wing and tail feathers, beautiful crest, and handsome tails, often eight feet long. These are sold to game reserves and private estates, but the common ring-necks are usually sold to hotels which cater to the elite, or to those who have velvet-lined pocketbooks.

Mrs. Jaser, a neat and wholesome



The Pair of Two-Year-Old Elk.

made to town in the auto, Rex would jump in and enjoy the ride as much as any dog. And if Mr. Jaser would start off without him, he would overtake him on the road and get into the machine.

Rex was perfectly happy in the auto until they would stop at a store, when he would get out and go in the store to help himself to crackers or anything handy, much to the discomfort of the storekeeper. He became quite a nuisance in that way. So Mr. Jaser got him a mate and penned him in. Now, whenever he is called he expects a chew of tobacco, of which he is very fond. They say tobacco keeps him free from worms.

After we left Rex, we inspected the most interesting rabbitry I ever saw. Within a house there were several dozen hutches which contained large rabbits, about the size of the Flemish Giant. These were imported from Serbia, and are very rare in this country. There have been only eleven pair imported, of which the Wilkison-McGee Reserve has seven. The freight alone on these seven pair came to over \$700.00. The rabbits are valuable because from them the Chinchilla fur is made.

Then we saw a red fox, the real sly reynard of the woods, and a black squirrel, which is quite rare, after which we came to the poultry department. Here were some Chinese Silky chickens, whose feathers are more hairy than feathery. The faces and

skin of these birds are black, the meat all white, and the bones black. And Mr. Jaser claimed that no one ever put into his mouth a better piece of chicken than that of the Silkies. There were also other chickens which looked like a cross between a White Rock and some other bird. They were larger than the Rock and the feathers looked somewhat like ostrich feathers. The feathers, we were told, were used to make summer furs for milady.

After we had been given this course in nature study, we were taken to the real business end of the reserve, the silver fox ranch. Here in the deep woods, surrounded by a high board fence, were wired pens with twenty-five pairs of foxes and their pups. These were all imported from Prince Edward Island. They were all high-grade stock, scoring 90 points or more out of a possible 100. They were also all advance registered stuff. Being under the care of a fox expert who came with them from Canada, they are assured the good care that should go with their high breeding.

Extreme care and seclusion is not necessary for foxes except during the breeding time in December and January, and at the time the young are born in the spring. Then it is very necessary. If the foxes are disturbed at breeding time, they do not breed, and if they are frightened when the young are still nursing, the mother hides them; and if unduly frightened, she kills them rather than give them

up. As these pups develop into mature animals which are worth about a thousand dollars a piece, it is very apparent why every care is taken at these two periods.

When the mother is nursing the young, she keeps them in the burrow while the father remains outside. He is on guard and brings the food to the opening of the burrow, but under no consideration does he go in. If he attempts to, he is severely fought off by the mother.

When one understands the nervous nature of the fox, fox raising presents no great difficulties. The great essential is cleanliness. The feeding is much like that of a dog and the cost about the same as the keep of a dog. It is very small compared with the value of the pelts.

Mr. McGee, one of the owners of the ranch, says one of the great essentials of success in fox raising is high-grade foundation stock. Nothing scoring under 85 points should be used. Poor stock means low prices for their pelts, and is a detriment to the industry as a whole. Using such stock is an almost certain way to make a failure out of the business.

There is no doubt as to the future of the fox business, says Mr. McGee, as there is great need for the conservation of fur-bearing animals and the silver black fox grows the finest fur produced. Because of this, the black fox business is rapidly developing into one of the most profitable lines of

livestock raising. It will bountifully award those who use the same care and judgment in feeding and breeding that is used by the successful in other lines of livestock raising.

We might say incidentally that Mr. McGee has charge of the newly created black fox department of the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids. In this department foxes will be exhibited and will compete for prizes as in other livestock departments.

After we visited the culinary department of the fox ranch, which was kept as clean as any kitchen, we took a look at the pheasant pens. It was not the time of the year when pheasants looked their best, but still they were mighty good to look at. Interesting among them was a pair sent to Mr. Jaser by a soldier from Manchuria. These were unique in appearance with their all black feathers and red crests. They have never become sufficiently accustomed to our climate to reproduce themselves.

It was dusk, so we offered to take Mr. Jaser to the post-office where he was going when we met him. He and his pipe with its China bowl went with us a mile and got off at a road crossing, leaving with us the thought that the post-office was just a few steps away. At that, we do not recall having seen Walhalla. However, we did not mind this, as we had been fully repaid for our trip by a visit at what we think is the most unique and efficient game reserve in the state.

## LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### ATTENDING TO THE FUEL SITUATION.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, just now, is more disturbed about coal than he is about wheat; that does not mean that he is ignoring the wheat problem, but that he has apparently come to the conclusion similar to that of Mr. Silver and Mr. Barnes, that government action is not to be taken, and if taken will not help the wheat grower very much, while very definite government action may be needed, and can help very greatly in the coal controversy.

Mr. Silver was one of President Coolidge's callers on Tuesday of this week, presenting a statement prepared by the American Farm Bureau Federation, following a thorough study of the wheat situation. The President asked Mr. Silver to come back for a longer discussion of the problem, after he had found time to fully digest the statement as presented.

### FINDS EUROPEAN FARMERS BUSY.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, just home from Europe, has given out statements commenting in optimistic terms as to the European situation, basing this optimism on the splendid agricultural outlook he found there. Crops were fine in all parts of Western Europe, he said, and people were busy, happy and contented.

These observations are confirmed by others just home from across the Atlantic. Former Secretary Slattery of the National Conservation Congress told a group of Agriculture workers at a luncheon here Tuesday, that he had visited Italy, the Balkan states, Germany and France, finding the peasant farmers everywhere busy and with good crops and a large de-

mand for their products. The Italian peasants, he said, were going through an unusual revival of patriotic enthusiasm. He pointed out that this seemed to him, to presage a very serious incline in European purchases of American farm products.

Mr. Mellon did not say this, but it is hard to take his view of the agricultural and industrial situation in Europe seriously without reading between the lines that temporarily, at least, until an industrial revival there follows the agricultural revival, they will be producing more than in the past of their own food requirements.

### MICHIGAN FARMERS SEE WASHINGTON.

THE Michigan Automobile Tour spent five days in Washington the past week, the turning point and objective of the 1923 trip of this caravan being the National Capital, and its points of interest. There were about 125 cars, and 400 people, mostly farmers and Grangers. This is an organized caravan now in its seventh year. Next year, Manager J. H. Brown says, that he will conduct a special National Grange tour to Plymouth Rock, Mass.

The arrival of the auto caravan was delayed one day by the heavy rain which marooned the party at Winchester in the historic Shenandoah valley. They arrived here Saturday afternoon, were met and escorted to their camp by a motor-cycle squad and representatives of the National Grange and the American Automobile Association.

Sunday there were religious services in the camp ground at night. Monday evening there was an address of welcome by A. M. Loomis, representing the Washington office of the National Grange, addresses by Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace,

President H. E. Van Norman of the World Dairy Congress, and Louis J. Taber of Cleveland, Ohio, former Master of the Ohio State Grange, and a response on behalf of the tourists by Harry A. Caton, Master of the Ohio State Grange. Tuesday evening the Motion Picture service of the United States Department of Agriculture put on an instructive program, and the work of this branch of the Department Extension service was fully explained.

### OLEO BOOTLEGGERS BUSY.

SEIZURE in the Washington markets of several hundred packages of some product which looks and tastes like butter, but which is said by Pure Food inspectors and internal revenue agents to be butter mixed with some foreign fat, again calls attention to the attempts at Oleomargarine "bootlegging" going on in various parts of the country.

The comparatively high price of butter fat, the public demand for this fat because of the general knowledge of the fact that butter alone of the edible fats carries sufficient vitamins for health and growth, and the low prices of other fats, especially coconut oil from the Philippines where there can be no tariff barrier, makes it an attractive money-making scheme to mix the two and try to sell them as butter, instead of obeying the law, labeling the mixture "Oleomargarine" and paying the necessary license and small tax. The stuff siezed locally is said to have been shipped by two large and reputable concerns, and an investigation is being made. Other cases are pending in Baltimore and in Providence, Rhode Island. The Internal Revenue Bureau and the pure food inspectors are as active in running down such frauds as the money available will permit.

### DATES FOR ANNUAL FOX SHOW.

THE annual meeting of the National Silver Fox Breeders Association of America will be held at Milwaukee, on November 22-26. Many Michigan breeders are planning to attend this event. There is now over two-hundred members in this state.

### PLAN TO REORGANIZE ASSOCIATION OF BABY CHICK PRODUCERS.

FULLY two hundred men who represent a hatchery capacity of 30,000,000 eggs and who distributed 75,000,000 chicks during the past year, met at Washington last week for the purpose of getting the baby chick business of the country upon a better business footing. Leading poultry investigators were present to lend assistance to the movement.

Reorganization was voted. Hereafter membership in a state organization is necessary to qualify for membership in the national organization.

### STATE DEPARTMENT CUTS RUNNING EXPENSES.

THE annual reports of the State Department of Agriculture revealed that it has made a great saving in its cost of maintenance by the establishment of a budget system of distributing expenses. By this system each department is apportioned so much money to operate upon, and every two weeks reports are made to the commissioner of agriculture of the exact status of the department's finances.

The appropriations for that year was \$462,409, of which the department turned back to the state treasury \$80,376.92. This saving came from the supply, contract and equipment funds.



# The World's Oldest Horse

By Robert H. Moulton

THE ordinary span of horse life is twenty years, but there is a horse in Catawissa, Pa., the property of the Rev. Dr. Uriah Myers, which is fifty-one years old and rated the oldest horse in the world. As a matter of fact, there is no record of any other horse having lived anywhere near as long as this. A short time ago it looked as if the horse, named Clover, might have to be killed, because his owner could not afford to keep him. But the story of his extreme age and admirable character having gone abroad, gifts of money and offers of maintenance came from many sources, so that now Clover will be retired from active service on a pension. Moreover, an eminent veterinarian even promises Clover many more years in which to enjoy his good fortune and his fame.

When Clover was a young horse he was famed as a racer in Kentucky and has a record of having trotted a

Judging by this Clover has the oldest mouth that veterinarians have ever seen. His incisors are as long as a man's forefinger and straight in the jawbone. The most surprising thing is that the teeth are in as good condition as those of a ten-year old horse. The horse is remarkably spry and playful and astonishes one, who knows his age, with the quickness of his movements. He lies down and gets up with ease, a sign that he is still many years from his end. One of the first symptoms of marked old age in a horse is the difficulty of lying down and getting up again.

## MICHIGAN STILL HAS TIMBER

WHILE Michigan has dropped far behind in the production of soft woods, she still maintains a commendable place in the production of hard wood. When our magnificent white pine was harvested, the belief



You Would Not Suspect It, But Old Clover Has Passed His Fifty-first Birthday and His Present Owner Says He Seems Fit for Many More.

mile in 2:22 and paced a mile in 2:17, many years ago, of course. His owner believes he could do fifteen miles a day at the present time without any physical strain. He comes of Hambletonian stock, his head, particularly, resembling that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. At fifteen years of age he came into the possession of Dr. Myers and for thirty-five years has loyally served his ministerial master.

Clover has a certain sporting look even yet. He stands a bit crooky today, for his half-century legs that carried him a mile in the blue grass country when Jay Eye See wasn't even foaled, never were mates. Oddly enough Clover isn't lame, because the hoof of the shorter leg is longer and equalizes its length to that of the longer foreleg. He stands sixteen hands and weighs about 1,200 pounds, and his condition shows the excellent care his master has given him. His ration, twice daily, consists of one scoop of bran, one of middlings, and two of a mixture of oats, clover and molasses, topped off with three ears of corn. It takes him a long time to eat this, and he masticates slowly.

According to the veterinarian who examined Clover recently, the horse is sound in wind and has wonderfully clean legs, and there is a lustre to his coat that is remarkable in an animal so old. Undoubtedly his owner's practice of clipping him regularly every spring is not only responsible for his comparatively youthful appearance but has contributed greatly to the horse's health and longevity. Veterinarians are agreed that the custom of clipping horses is one of the greatest improvements ever introduced into stable management. It is hard to tell the exact age of a horse by his teeth after his fifteenth year. However, the contour of the mouth changes with age. In a young horse the teeth meet at an obtuse angle, but as the animal grows older the angle becomes more and more acute.

was general that our lumbering industry was at an end. Census figures of the federal forest service indicate that this belief is far from the truth. Michigan still leads all the states in the production of beech and maple and is second in birch, elm and basswood. In 1920 there were 243 sawmills in operation.

This does not mean that there is no need of an adequate forestry policy. The fact that lumber is so scarce emphasizes the necessity for rehabilitating large sections of cut-over land which is suitable only for the growing of trees.

## WHEAT SITUATION IMPROVES.

THE cut in the Department of Agriculture's wheat crop estimate from 821,000,000 bushels, the July estimate, to 793,000,000 bushels, the August estimate, and the Canadian government's announcement of a 325,000,000 bushels estimate of the 1923 Canadian wheat crop, a reduction of 175,000,000 bushels below an earlier forecast, together with the wheat holding movement in the West, is causing an upward swing in the wheat market which indicates a considerably higher wheat price level.

## WOULD CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION.

A six year term of office for President with a single term limit is provided in a bill which will be introduced in Congress next winter by Senator Harris of Georgia.

The Norris constitutional amendment resolution advancing the time for the inauguration of the President and Vice-President and for the assembling of Congress will be brought up early in the next session, with expectations that it will pass Congress and be referred to the state legislatures.

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Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Portland, Ore., Fort Worth. (Mail this coupon to the house nearest you.) Please mail me my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter Catalogue.

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Address.....

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as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

## EXEMPTIONS OF WAGES.

I hold a note against a man. I sued him and got judgment against him. If he has work by the day or takes it by the job, can I collect his wages? Or would he have a certain amount coming to him before I could collect? If so, how much, and what percent would I get?—H. M.

The personal earnings of a debtor and his family are exempt from garnishment to the extent of 60% of same not exceeding \$30.00, and in all cases at least \$8.00. A single man's wages are exempt to the extent of 30%, not more than \$15.00.—Rood.

## WILT OF CUCUMBER AND MUSK-MELONS.

I wish information regarding what seems to be a cucumber blight. The leaves are affected first, finally the whole plant. Many of the plants are affected. I have about a half acre.—F. A. W.

Each year, during the first half of the season, especially, growers of cucumbers and muskmelons become greatly alarmed over a wilting disease of various cucurbits which manifests itself by wilting of leaf here and there and which quickly advances to involve a runner or perhaps a whole plant.

The common cause of this is a bacterial parasite which is carried to the plants in the early part of the season by the striped beetle and which is then carried from plant to plant by various other insect agents such as squash bugs, etc. This parasite lives in the water tubes, plugging them with a bacterial slime, thus causing

the wilt. The disease continues to take the plants here and there in the field throughout the season but seems to be checked in midsummer with the onset of hot weather.

The loss caused by this disease is comparatively low, considering the virulence of the parasite and where planting has been heavy the thinning caused is compensated by stronger growth of the remaining plants.

The control of the disease hinges upon the striped beetle control beginning early in the season along with removal from the patch of all blighted runners. Recent developments in the use of nicotine impregnated dusts give great promise in efficient and prompt insect control with 2% or better nicotine dust plus arsenate of lead.

The grower will do well to allow in his seeding for loss of plants by wilt and he should wage an early and relentless fight against the insect carriers of the germ. This, along with the sanitation measures suggested and crop rotation, will prevent loss from wilt. Professor Pettit in the Michigan Quarterly Bulletin for May, 1923, gives full directions for striped beetle control.—G. H. Coons.

## GROWING CHILDREN NEED MUCH SLEEP.

Would you please tell me how many hours growing children should sleep.—Mrs. R. M.

Children at the age of four years need twelve hours sleep a day. At the age of five, eleven hours seems to be sufficient. From the age of

eight to eleven, when children are doing active school work, they need from ten to eleven hours sleep; and at twelve to fourteen years, nine to ten hours sleep. Children grow mainly while sleeping and resting, and if they are to develop strong husky bodies they must have plenty of rest and sleep.

## TO GET RID OF POWDER POST BEETLES.

Can you tell me what it is that works in the floor under the carpet, and also on the painted and oiled floor? There is little holes which when first made look like little spots of powder on the floor but it is only sawdust.—MISS L. M. C.

Your description leaves no doubt as to the identity of the insect. They must be powder post beetles. These tiny beetles work in the sap-wood of oak, basswood, ash, elm and other woods and in their tunneling push out small heaps of flour-like material when they come to the surface. We are hearing more and more from them every year since more and more sap-wood is being included in our lumber for building purposes as the difficulty of getting lumber increases.

Now, there are several ways of killing these creatures before the lumber is brought into the house but after it once is nailed down, one can not, of course, put the lumber into a dry kiln or apply any treatment of that sort. We have been most successful with the following method than with any other and would advise it in pre-

ference to any other scheme thus far suggested:

Get a two quart fruit jar and place a quarter or half pound of persian insect powder (pyrethrum) in this, fill the jar with kerosene and allow it to stand for a few days. Then pour some of this into an ordinary oil can and squirt a little of the kerosene which will have turned yellow by reason of the pyrethrum into the openings where the dust accumulates. The kerosene will follow the flour-like dust and its fumes will penetrate still farther, killing the beetles and the little grubs which would later become beetles if allowed to exist. This works pretty well in most cases.

It is also well to oil the floors with some type of petroleum floor oil, using the oil freely and at frequent intervals until the boards are soaked pretty well with it. This will do on an ordinary floor although it would not do in case of a polished fancy floor since it would loosen the varnish and spoil its appearance.

## MINOR'S INSURANCE POLICY.

A, a minor, purchased from B, life insurance agent, a policy, giving note, payable in 6 months. After part is paid, A is out of work and writes to B telling him to cancel the policy. Eight months later B's lawyer writes saying A must pay the balance of note, or he will sue. Policy was given in September, notice to pay received in May. Has B the right to collect the note?—M. S.

The contract of a minor for life insurance is voidable at the option of the minor upon his becoming of age, unless afterwards ratified.—Rood

# How Hubert Dispelled the Gloom

(Continued from Page 183)

the strawberry crop was ready to move. He hauled a load to Saginaw, sixty miles distant, where the price was \$1.50 a case more than the local market quotation. He could easily haul fifty cases, so you can figure for your self what transportation was doing toward putting his farm on a better paying basis.

Cantaloupe and other early vegetable products he hauled chiefly to Detroit, on which he figured an average of forty dollars profit per trip, after deducting total transportation costs. Detroit is 160 miles from the Hubert farm, and the round-trip is made in twelve to fourteen hours. Hubert leaves home at 2 A. M. and arrives in Detroit about 9:00, in time to get his produce on the market.

Practically the entire pear crop was also marketed in Detroit. The local price was \$1.25 per bushel; the Detroit price \$2.50. He could haul fifty bushels per load, which netted him \$38.84 per trip more than the same number of bushels would have brought on the local market after deducting \$23.66, the cost of making the round-trip to Detroit. How this figure is arrived at is explained later on.

Here is another thing Hubert did to make the truck pay for itself. About sixty miles north of his farm are acres and acres of huckleberry swamps. With his regular work pretty well out of the way at the time this fruit is ripe, he took his truck to the swamps and camped for two weeks during the best of the season. The huckleberries were hauled to Saginaw, a little over 100 miles distant, where there was an excellent market for this delicious fruit. Hubert's figures show a net profit of \$15.00 a day from this venture.

"For the poultry branch of my business, I have also found the motor truck invaluable," says Hubert. "Like

other farm products, poultry must be marketed in the cities to command best prices, but it must be transported there quickly to avoid shrinkage. You can actually figure three cents a pound shrinkage on poultry shipped by train. I can easily haul 2,000 pounds, excluding weight of crates by truck. Another advantage not to be overlooked is personal supervision at the other end of the line. There is no chance for commission men to short-pay you on one pretext or another. You are right there to fight your own battles.

"If anyone doubts that a motor truck pays on a farm of this kind, I can convince him in a very few minutes by going over my books and comparing figures on what we have made and what we would have earned had we lacked this important means of transportation. Knowing what I do, I'd certainly never attempt to run this business without a truck."

On determining the value of his motor truck, Hubert is very careful to figure against it everything that can possibly be chargeable to this equipment. The following figures are his basis for computing complete costs:

Investment.	
Chassis .....	\$1,395.00
Body (Express, Canopy & Cab) .....	177.00
Frt. (61 Cwt.) .....	18.00
War Tax .....	35.22
Actual Investment .....	\$1,625.22
Less Tire Values .....	203.76
Variable Charges Per Mile.	
Fuel at \$.25 per gal. (14 Mi. per gal.) .....	\$.0180

Oil at \$1.00 per gal. (300 Mi. per gal.) .....	.0030
Est. Repairs & Overhaul .....	.0050
Tires (10,000 Mile life) .....	.0204
Depreciation (150,000 Mi. life) .....	.0094

Total .....

Fixed Charges Per Day. (300 days per year)	
Interest on Investment, 6% ..	\$.3250
Insurance .....	.1520
License .....	.0390
Driver's Wages .....	5.0000
Garage .....	.3000

Total .....

Thus it will be seen that Fixed Charges per day total \$5.81, including driver's salary, although Hubert drives the truck himself. Variable charges per mile are .0558.

Multiplying variable charges per mile by the number of miles traveled per day gives total cost of truck. For instance, he makes a round-trip to Detroit, 320 miles in one day. Multiplying variable costs per mile of .0558 by 320 makes total variable costs for the day \$17.85. Add to this the total daily costs of \$5.81, makes the total cost of the trip \$23.66.

Hubert is strong for system. He believes in doing business with his eyes open always. Typical of the very comprehensive way in which he keeps track of everything is his special bookkeeping system for the poultry branch of the business.

His account book is 12"x12" in size and provides a means of taking care of every item that must be considered in this connection. The left hand page is for Cash Receipts and Production for the month. There is on this page at the extreme left, col-

umns for Date—Products Sold—Cash Received—and Price. To the right of these are the following columns, to which all cash receipts entered in Column A are distributed: (B) Eggs—(C) Poultry—(D) Hatching Eggs—(E) Day Old Chicks—(F) Live Stock—(G) Misc. Column—(H) Other Income. Following these are four columns for inventory.

The right hand page is for Cash Disbursements. The first three columns are for Date—Particulars—Amount of Cash Paid. The disbursement is then distributed to Columns J to R. Disbursements are classified as follows: (J) Feed—(K) Labor—(L) Repairs—(M) Incubators, Auto and Misc.—(N) Int., Ins., Taxes—(O) House Expense—(P) Personal Drawings—(Q) New Equipment—(R) Live Stock, Hatching Eggs.

Each page, of course, covers a monthly period, and a monthly balance is quickly and easily taken. A great deal more might be said about this system, but the foregoing covers the main features and gives a general idea of how the plan works.

Hubert is a successful farmer. He isn't wealthy yet, but he has learned how to make a comfortable income in his chosen kind of farming, and he is constantly learning more because he is taking the business seriously and is acquiring valuable information from every available source. His poultry business itself nets him a yearly income above the average yearly salary. From eggs alone he figures a yearly profit per chicken of \$3.00. The 800 chickens he now owns will, therefore, show him a profit on eggs alone of \$2,400 this year, while this will be considerably increased when income on fowls sold is considered. So Hubert isn't worrying about his future, and he likes his present occupation so well there is small chance of ever luring him in another direction.



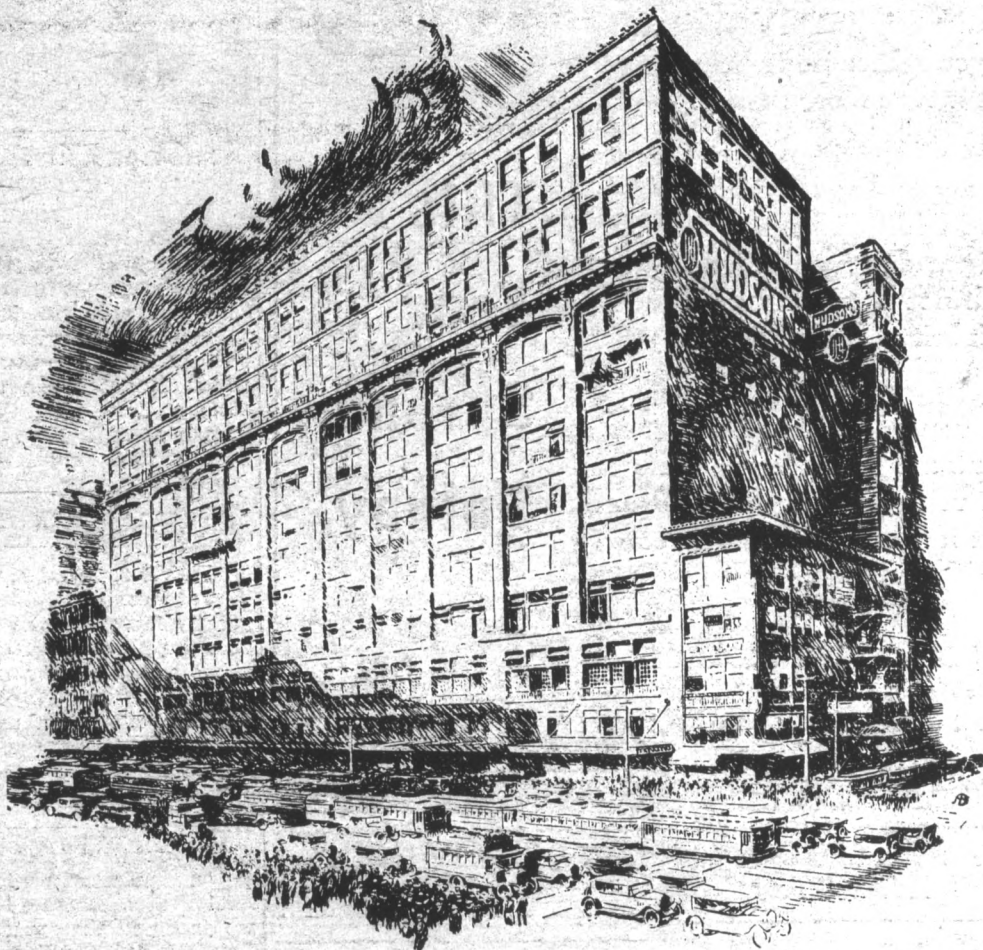
*The Michigan State Fair—August 31st to September 9th*

*The 100th Anniversary Year of the writing of John  
Howard Payne's immortal song—"Home, Sweet Home"*

## Hudson's 42<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary Sale

*Begins on Tuesday, September 4<sup>th</sup>*

This great sale has been planned to enable you to purchase everything needed for the home as well as new Fall and Winter Clothing and all wearables for Men, Women and Children. Each day will be a memorable one for the remarkable opportunities presented. Every item carefully selected to measure up to *Hudson Quality*. Plan now to visit the State Fair and shop at Hudsons.



*The Newly Enlarged Store Showing the Woodward Avenue Front*

### 42 Years of Service

This sale celebrates our 42 years of service to the people of Detroit and vicinity—and we have brought together under the one roof, merchandise from practically all over the world, offering economies that will make it well worth your while to share in this event.

#### *Visitors to the State Fair*

will find every convenience of this great establishment at their service—plan to meet your friends here.

#### *Those Who Will Stay at Home*

may also share in the savings to be made in this 42nd Anniversary Sale, by having the Personal Service Bureau shop for them. Give a careful and accurate description of the merchandise you desire and we will shop for you.

#### *The Sale Will Continue Until September 22nd*

Seventeen days of remarkable offerings—read the daily newspaper advertisements and take advantage of the savings which this Anniversary Sale offers.

**THE J. L. HUDSON COMPANY**  
WOODWARD, GRATIOT, FARMER STS. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

# SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Don't let another seeding go by before you put in SOLVAY. You make more money using SOLVAY because it gives you bigger crops, better crops and that means more money.

It's so easy to handle SOLVAY—shipped in 100 lb. bags or in bulk, may be spread by hand or lime sower. Safe, will not burn, and is so finely ground it brings results the first year.

Sweeten your soil and you "sweeten" your bank roll too. There's years of profit in using SOLVAY. Find out all about it—Write for the valuable SOLVAY lime book—free!

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**20 Yds Remnants \$1.98**

Just send us a money order for \$1.98 and we will send you, postage paid, 20 yards of first-class piece goods in remnants from 2 to 5 yards. Every bundle includes such materials as linens, voiles, percales, chambrays, crases and serims. You cannot make your own selections of goods. Bundles are worth double our price. This is a wonderful, money-saving, get-a-quainted bargain. Remember, we pay delivery charges. If you are not pleased, return it at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money. Order by No. 9, 20 yards of piece goods, prepaid, \$1.98. **Walter Field Co. Dept. 2101 Chicago**

## WANTED

100 mink, state age, number, and price in first letter.  
**Arthur Schleicher, Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota**

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A-M-F SICKLE  
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Hamline, Minn... Sept. 1-8  
Sioux City, Iowa... Sept. 16-22  
Indianapolis, Ind... Sept. 3-8  
Springfield, Ill... Sept. 15-22  
Kankakee, Ill... Sept. 10-15  
Peoria, Ill... Sept. 28—Oct. 6  
Kansas City, Missouri Nov. 17-24  
Louisville, Ky... Sept. 1-15  
Hutchinson, Kan... Sept. 15-21

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Earn money by making maple syrup. Great demand for quality product.

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Produces finest quality. Saves time, fuel and labor. Pays for itself in a couple of seasons—lasts for many years.  
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Over 13 million autos need constant service. 50 million tires, millions of batteries, electrical systems to be kept going. Welding to be done. There are amazing opportunities for men who start now. Fit yourself to win one of the good jobs or to start a business of your own.

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Get first-hand knowledge and training (by factory-approved methods) at the Michigan State Automobile School. Hudson says, "Best school in America." Other auto leaders say the same. Learn on latest equipment, under expert instructors.

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Get the FACTS—Write TODAY

# THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

## More Feed from the Pasture

### ADAPTS GRASSES TO SOILS.

**I**N my pasture lot there are different types of soil. On the majority of these, blue-grass thrives and finally overcomes all other varieties. But, where the soil is low and inclined to be a little acid, I sow red-top. This furnishes good grazing when grass on the other land is sometimes short. I also sow white clover on the higher land. This increases the amount of feed and keeps up a more even supply of grass for the stock.—H. Rensinger.

### PROVIDES SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDS.

**W**E find that the best returns are secured from the pasture lots if they are not grazed too closely. The plants do not have opportunity to come back. We get around this on our farm by sowing some corn which is cut green and fed to the stock at times when the grass is short or the weather dry. Sweet corn is best for this purpose.—J. S. Dickerson

### USES FERTILIZERS.

**I**HAVE found that the careful use of commercial fertilizers has greatly increased the carrying ability of my pastures. A good mixture is about a 2-8-10. That is, this mixture seems to fit my clay-loam land best. Lighter soils might use a little more nitrogen to advantage.—O. D. White.

### TOP-DRESSES IN SUMMER.

**O**UR rotation is such that there is a time when we have no place to haul the manure to. At that season we just pull the spreader to the pasture lot and set it to throw a light

covering. This furnishes a wonderful stimulus to the grass and greatly increases the amount of pasture for the cows.—R. Newberg.

### DIVIDES HIS PASTURE LOT.

**I**HAVE found that pasture lasts longer if given to stock in small lots, around one-half an acre at a time, per head. A ten acre field given ten cows, five acres at a time, will

### Direct Marketing

**T**HE amount of direct marketing of farm products is gradually increasing. The readers of this page would like to know of ventures along this line.

Write me a letter telling briefly of your experience with direct marketing. You may have hauled to city markets, used parcel-post or express, sold to tourists, and, in other ways, gotten some of the things you grow direct to those who consume.

Mail your letter to The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit on or before September five. Another of those high-grade safety razors with blades will be forwarded to each of the persons who send the best replies.

furnish better pasture for a longer period than if given all at once.

When the field is not of the proper size for my herd, I divide by means of three strand, four prong barb wire fence, well stretched with posts about twenty-five feet apart.—Alex Paulsen.

## FRANCISCO FARM NOTES BY P.P. POPE

**W**E told last spring, in these notes, about planting a few acres of corn and soy beans to hog off. We planned at the time on sowing rape broadcast at the last cultivation. This we overlooked at the proper time, and perhaps it is just as well, in view of the fact that we have had scarcely any rain at all in our section of the state since the corn was laid by, and it is doubtful if the seed would have found moisture enough to germinate.

Both the corn and soy beans, however, have made a prodigious growth. The corn is at this writing well eared but quite green, and the soy beans are three feet high, very dark green and loaded with young pods.

Mr. Freeman, Extension specialist of the Agricultural College, tells us that we will get better results from hogging off the combination if we will cut and feed the soy beans for a week or so before turning the hogs in. This, we are doing in order that the pigs may acquire the taste and eat them readily along with the corn.

Soy beans are not so palatable as the corn, especially until the hogs learn to like them, and when turned into a field without first having made their acquaintance, they will often finish the corn before paying much attention to the soy beans. There is a great deal of very valuable forage in the soy bean leaves in addition to the grain and, in view of the dry condition of the regular forage lots we are planning to get the spring pigs

into the soy beans at the earliest advisable date and before the leaves mature and fall.

Because the pigs are small and the corn large we are hoping they will get to feeding in good shape on the beans before learning to ride down the big stalks of corn to get at the ears. It will be interesting to watch the proceedings.

### Top Dressing New Seeding.

The dry weather has reached our community just in time to be very hard on the new seeding. It began just as the grain was ripening, and calling for lots of moisture. The yields have been affected materially and the new clover which looked so vigorous a month ago is none too healthful now.

As it is our usual practice we are giving it decided encouragement by a light dressing of good rich barnyard fertilizer put on with the spreader at the rate of six or eight loads per acre. Oftentimes, this treatment is sufficient to insure a good crop of hay next year on spots where the seeding is apparently all gone at the time of application.

We do not like to have the barnyards remain uncleared until this time of year, but where the manure is under cover there is little if any waste, and the grain fields that have been seeded to clover certainly do furnish an ideal place to apply it, and the lull in farm work offers an opportune time just after threshing.

# HERE IS REAL COOPERATION ON THE PART OF MR. BUSINESS MAN.

A FARMER in Schoolcraft County was worried about getting his big hay crop in because of frequent rains delaying the hay harvest, so he decided to work Sundays.

W. H. McMulkin, Manistique business man, happened to motor past his farm and saw the farmer haying as hard as he could go. He stopped and remonstrated with him about breaking the Sabbath day, and remarked he didn't believe unnecessary Sunday work paid. The farmer replied that the hay was ripening and needed immediate attention.

"Tell you what I'll do," said the business man, "if you'll quit work in the hay field today, I'll bring a crew of men out tomorrow to help you finish haying." The farmer accepted the offer and quit at once.

Mr. McMulkin, true to his word, was on hand next day with the crew, and with the assistance of the farmer, safely stored away about sixty tons of hay.

The tiller of the soil is glad the business man took him to task about working on Sunday. He is happy now because his worry about losing his hay crop is gone.—E. W.

## BETTER WAREHOUSE CONDITIONS NEEDED.

QUESTION has arisen as to the storage qualities of the Rural Russett. During the fall it sells on a par with the best varieties, but after being in storage it loses some of its attractiveness by the golden skin taking on a copper tarnish. Some growers claim that this is due to faulty storage conditions. Lack of ventilation, they claim, is what causes this change. Rural Russetts held in pits with vents come out in the spring with the skin as bright and attractive as when stored in the fall.

## FARMERS WILL HOLD WHEAT.

INFORMATION has been received by the American Farm Bureau Federation that many farmers in the West are storing their wheat in accordance with the Farm Bureau plans. In Nebraska 120 licenses to operate ware houses had been issued up to August 9. Much wheat is also being held in Iowa and South Dakota.

It is urged by the Farm Bureau that unless farmers hold their wheat in their own possession they cannot secure help from the government or expect any change in the situation. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the wheat is being held awaiting a market that will give cost of production.

## PRESIDENT WOULD SEEK BETTER CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

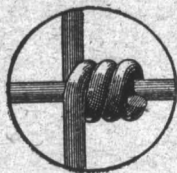
THE President favors a revision of the immigration laws providing for the admission of a better class of immigrants. This would be accomplished through inspection of emigrants at the point of embarkation.

Secretary of Labor Davis, who has just returned from Europe, is strongly converted to the "selective immigration" idea. Some European countries look upon America as a mere dumping ground for their old and physically and morally unfit. Secretary Davis wants a system of registration and surveillance whereby the desirability of those admitted to this country would be studied for five years.

Peter Brown says if he went to town and got rich he would want to buy a farm and raise things. So he says what's the use of going to town when he already has a farm and is raising things. Peter says that some folks think he is queer because he is satisfied.—Sunshine Hollow.

# A New Idea of Fence Service

When you buy fence you have a right to expect the dealer to help you choose the best style of fence for the purpose. This service is now a reality. As we now manufacture a complete line of hinge-joint and stiff-stay fences our agent near you is in a position to give you unbiased advice and to help you select the right fence for your inclosures.



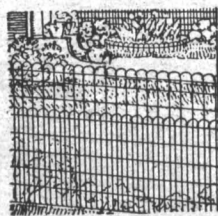
## "Columbia" HINGE JOINT Fence

"Columbia" Hinge-Joint Fence is made of open hearth steel wire which is heavily galvanized to resist rust. Strong, flexible stays extend from top to bottom of the fence, gripping the line wires at every intersection by the well known "Columbia" Hinge-Joint. "Columbia" Fence is made in standard farm and poultry styles. It is full height, made of full gauge wires, and the stays spaced exactly as catalogued.



## "Pittsburgh Perfect" STIFF STAY Fence

"Pittsburgh Perfect" is one of the most widely used stiff-stay fences on the market. The thoroughly galvanized wires are joined by our perfected electric welding process which produces a one-piece steel fence of exceptional neatness, strength and durability. "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence is made in a wide range of farm, poultry and lawn styles. Fully guaranteed.



## "Pittsburgh Perfect" Lawn Fence

Complete protection for the lawn is provided by our unusual Lawn Fences. They are made of heavy, closely spaced wires which effectively keep out chickens, hogs, dogs, and prevent trespassing.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Lawn Fences not only enable you to have a nice lawn and a safe place for the children to play, but contribute to the attractiveness of your home. Made in several distinctive designs.

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### POULTRY NOTES.

I think that the pullets in the farm flock often mature faster than the owner realizes. This is especially true when they have a good range and balanced rations. This rapid growth follows a period in mid-summer when the development has seemed to slacken. If results in overcrowded brood coops and colony houses. The remedy is to have the pullets accustomed to the roosts in the laying house before they are ready to lay. Then they mature rapidly and avoid a lot of the summer colds that result when pullets are overcrowded.

Some poultrymen have the roosting sections supported in front by short blocks which set in cans partly filled with kerosene. This keeps red mites from crawling from the dropping boards up to the roosts. The commercial lice paints which will fill every crack and crevice in the roosts are also of help in keeping down mites. Never nail roosts to the walls of the hen house or the point between each roost and the wall will become a hiding place for thousands of mites. Wires from the ceiling to the front and rear of the roosting section enables the poultryman to break the connection between the roosts and the dropping platform.

Registration of poultry does not look practical. It is possible with animals who only reproduce at intervals months apart but difficult with poultry that may reproduce practically every day during the spring breeding season. Note that plans to register poultry seem to arouse more interest among those who might collect the fees than the breeders who raise the stock. A few poultrymen can do fine pedigree work and furnish seed stock to other breeders but that work takes so much time that most farmers must place their flocks on a meat and egg basis with little time for fancy breeding operations.

Early moulting as a means of culling is being disputed by some practical poultrymen. They find that some good layers have moulted early. It is my opinion that some early moulters may be fine layers but in general the early moulters are not so good. A combination of points must be considered in all culling operations.

—R. G. Kirby.

### FEEDING SCREENINGS BRINGS WEEDS.

If you buy screenings for the chickens it does not pay to feed them over a large area that may be used for gardening. The screenings may bring you the finest collection of variegated weeds that your garden has ever grown. It also pays to use precautions in the scratch feed that is scattered on the range for young stock. If the mixture contains weed seeds a lot of the weeds may be left on the range to cause future work of eradication.—G. R.

### WHITISH SPOTS IN HENS.

Last Saturday I killed two hens and they both looked good and were nice and fat, but there were white spots through their flesh.—R. G.

The small, whitish spots may be due to tuberculosis if they are found on the liver, lining of the abdominal cavity, ovaries, lungs or gizzard. A laboratory examination is necessary to accurately determine such a case. If you have a valuable flock it might pay to have a veterinarian make an inspection of the birds to determine the cause of the condition. Dr. Staffs of the M. A. C. Veterinary Division, East Lansing, Mich., will exam-

ine specimens sent to them in proper condition.

### POULTRY PROBABLY POISONED.

We have several hens which have been taken with some kind of a disease which is hard to explain. They will lie down on their sides and when we approach them they get up suddenly and raise their heads high in the air and jerk it around as though they could not see and start away shaking their heads in the air. Towards the last they will lie on their sides and when they try to get up and walk, will stagger and fall.—F. L.

The hens show symptoms of poisoning which may be caused by eating decayed meat on the range, mouldy grain, spray dope or any material that may cause a severe inflammation of the digestive tract. In such cases it pays to perform a post-mortem and note the condition of the internal organs. This will often furnish accurate clues to the cause of the death. It might pay to fasten up the remainder of the flock and give them a dose of Epsom salts at the rate of one pound for 100 birds, in the mash.

### DUCKLINGS AND POULTS DIE.

Our ducks, about 4 or 6 weeks old, bend their heads back and rub the side of head on their backs. They fall over on side and back. At first they act as if they were dizzy and finally they cannot stand at all but just lie on side or back with their heads drawn back.

We feed chick feed and sour milk. They have the run of an alfalfa field and have access to a creek besides water put out for them. Have been told that a small gnat gets in their ears, but have not been able to see any. Have dropped sweet oil in their ears, and brushed inside of ear with a tooth-pick and cotton swab.

We also had 6 turkeys hatched under a hen. The hen left them when they were two or three weeks old. They seemed to grow and were all feathered when suddenly they began to die. They were fed on sour milk, bread and milk, eggs and oatmeal. My hen and Tom are both young.—C. S.

Ducklings usually have dizzy spells due to exposure to extreme heat and indigestion. Ducklings can digest mash better than the fine chick grain. Too concentrated a ration or too much corn meal sometimes cause losses among ducklings. Mouldy feed and an oversupply of tough bodied insects may cause losses.

A good mash for growing ducklings can be made of 2 parts corn meal, 1 part middlings, 1 part bran. Then ten per cent beef scrap can be added and a liberal sprinkling of green feed. There is much variation in the care of ducklings depending on the condition of their range which may supply very little or nearly all of their food supply.

I do not think that the small insects in the ears cause the trouble.

Young turkey breeding stock will not usually produce as vigorous poults as older birds. A weak spark of life may be responsible for the losses. Perform a postmortem on the poults that die and note the condition of the liver. The losses might be due to blackhead or just to general weakness due to exposure, dampness or various digestive disorders.

The death of President Harding and the break-down of former President Wilson, under the severe strain of presidential responsibilities, has given rise to an agitation to limit the presidency to one term. It is believed that the strain is too great for one man to continue in office two succeeding terms. Congress is already making plans to enact legislation relieving the President of some of his official duties.

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### PROVIDES SUCCESSFUL FLY-CHASER.

A COW cannot maintain a maximum flow of milk and fight flies. If in the hot sun, she will eventually seek shelter before she has fully satisfied her wants. Then, too, all the energy she uses worrying in the heat and fighting flies will be subtracted from her milk flow.

To prevent this loss, we hung a number of old ropes, bags, etc., from the overlays in an old shed. The ropes and clothes dangling about four feet above the dirt floor were saturated with a fly-repellant solution. When the cows walk into this effective barge, you can imagine what happens to the flies.—Carl C. DeWitt.

### ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 15.

ENTRIES in the cattle classes at the National Dairy Exposition close on Saturday, September 15th. Exhibitors who are planning to show at the Exposition must have their entries in the mail not later than that date. All entries are checked up by the various breed associations and are then cataloged before the opening of the Exposition on October 5th. This makes it imperative that entries be mailed by the closing date.

Exhibitors who have not received the prize list and entry form can secure them by addressing the National Dairy Association at Syracuse.

A total of \$30,700.00 is offered in prizes for cattle at the Exposition. The Show Association offers \$5,990.00 on Holsteins and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America offers \$2,750.00 in special prizes. In the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Guernsey classifications, the Show Association offers \$5,240.00 for each breed.

Prizes in all grade cow classifications have been increased to a total of \$850.00 for each breed.

Entries in the special classes for calf club calves also close on September 15th. The Association offers \$1,100.00 in prizes and the Holstein-Friesian Association and the American Jersey Club have each offered \$500.00 in specials for calf club exhibits of their respective breeds.

### COWS THRIVE ON SWEET CLOVER PASTURE.

OUR method of maintaining the milk flow during the dry period is to provide an ideal all-summer pasture. For this purpose we grow the biennial white sweet clover. An acre of it will keep more than one cow all summer and the pasture will

keep green and palatable until there is a new pasture provided after threshing time by the sweet clover that was sown in the small grain in the spring. Occasionally when we buy a new cow that does not seem to like the sweet clover at first, she is given a little grain or dry feed until she will eat the clover well. Cows on sweet clover need very little grain to keep up the milk flow to profitable production.

When the cows are turned back in the pasture at night, the flies do not bother so much while they are feeding at night or lying down. Since the sweet clover grows rather high in places the plants help to brush off the flies while they are feeding. Sweet clover provides a fine pasture from early spring until fall, it provides milk that has no bad odor or taste, and it points the way to economy in milk production.—J. L. Justice.

### FEEDING ROUGHAGE TO CALVES.

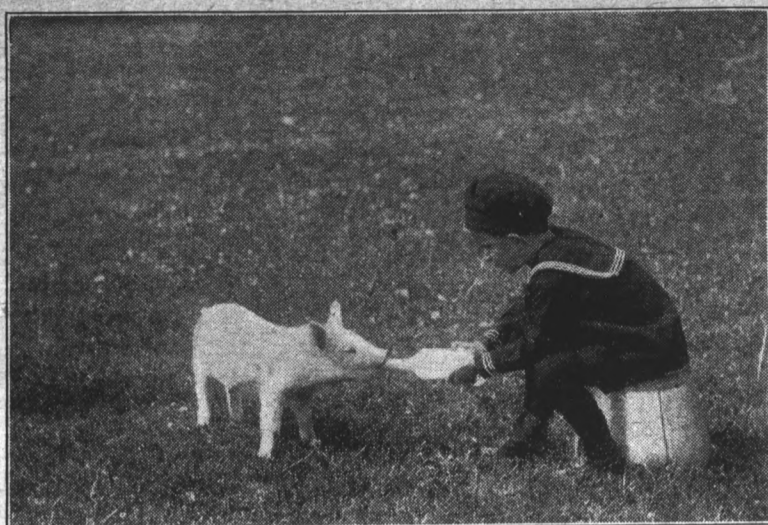
AN important matter to look out for in the raising of dairy calves is to feed them so that they will develop a capacity to handle a large quantity of roughage when they come to maturity, as roughage furnishes the most economic part of the ration in the production of milk.

My experience in raising dairy calves has been that it is not advisable at any time to feed more than 10 pounds of milk per day, and this should be divided in two feeds. Milk fed in too large a quantity to dairy calves causes poddy calves which do not develop into large animals of strong constitution. At weaning time the milk should be gradually reduced while the calves are encouraged to eat liberally of roughages such as clover hay, alfalfa and silage.

I do not believe in feeding dairy calves heavily on fat making grains. My object in growing calves to replenish my dairy herd, is to produce cows of large bone and muscular development coupled with the capacity to handle large quantity of nutritious roughage. While I continue feeding grain after weaning I do not make this the major part of the ration.

Growing calves on grass should be encouraged to eat what roughage they will clean up daily as it not only helps to balance up the succulent food, but also stimulates the habit of eating dry roughage. Calves that are fed roughage on pasture do not notice the change of feed when brought up in the fall.—L. C. R.

Forget that you need exercise when planning the dairy barn. Cut out every step you can.



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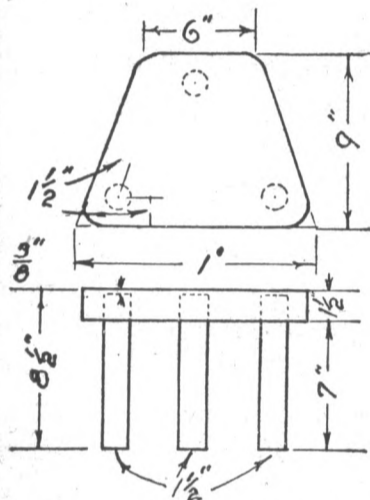
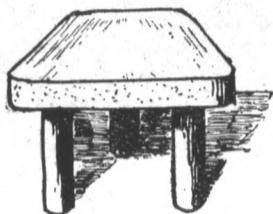
## SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE.

Please give me all information and knowledge possible regarding the growing and use of sweet clover as a pasture crop for dairy cows. How may it be used in a crop rotation on a farm growing corn, barley, wheat and alfalfa?—A. O. H.

Sweet clover is winning its way rapidly to the front with many farmers as a pasture plant. It starts very early in the spring and continues to grow even through the August drouth.

At first cattle do not seem to like it very well but they soon acquire a taste for it.

It could be seeded with barley in the spring and would furnish pasture the following summer, or it could be seeded with wheat in the spring as you would common red clover and pasture the next summer till late and plow for wheat. Possibly it would be better to grow corn twice in the rotation, having it follow both the sweet clover and alfalfa.



Specifications for a Substantial Milk Stool.

## FEEDING MILK TO CALVES SLOWLY.

SOME of our neighbors have been reading up on child feeding and they found that experts recommend that children take milk slowly for best results. The sipping of milk, these men hold, enables the saliva and other juices to become well mixed with the milk as it advances along the alimentary canal. Well, the neighbors reached the conclusion that if slow consumption of milk was good for the boys and girls it was good for the calves.

To test this out it was necessary to contrive receptacles resembling cows' udders. It was the opinion of those who observed the result that the calves which took their milk slowly had a little bit the edge on the others, but the practical conclusion was that the improvement did not warrant the trouble of providing the device for feeding and the greater care required to keep these devices in sanitary condition.—R. B. Sidnaw.

## MILK-FED FLOCKS LAY BEST.

IN Ohio, a compilation of the laying and feeding records of 981 poultry demonstration farms, shows that the flocks which are fed milk give the best results. Milk contains protein that is necessary to make eggs and has a tonic effect on the fowl. The Ohio poultry expert says that those poultrymen who have access to skim-milk from creameries at a few cents a gallon are missing an excellent opportunity for profit if they do not buy the milk at a cent or two a gallon for feeding purposes.



## The Truth in Feeds



## These Cows Produce More Milk with Milkmaker

THIS splendid herd of pure-bred Holsteins belongs to J. B. Strange of Grand Ledge, one of the many up-to-date Michigan dairymen who are feeding Milkmaker the year 'round. He says:

"I have used a wide variety of dairy feeds in my time. I got started on Milkmaker more or less by accident. I heard about Milkmaker and got some. My cows were on test and I wanted the best. The results speak for themselves. On this feed one of my cows produced 5,554 lbs. of milk in two months and over 93 lbs. of butterfat in 30 days.



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Michigan Milkmaker is a 24% protein, public formula dairy feed made by Michigan State Farm Bureau. It is Michigan's best dairy ration. The ten milk making

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You can contract your winter feed requirements of Milkmaker through the Farm Bureau, for equal monthly shipments from September through March at summer feed prices. The price is guaranteed.

The Farm Bureau buys Milkmaker ingredients in huge volume at summer low prices, mixes them at one of the largest and best equipped mills in the country and delivers Milkmaker to you every month. You pay as it is delivered. This plan enables you to buy your winter feed at the lowest prices; it insures fresh feed.

See your local co-operative association for your Milkmaker requirements. If you have no co-op., ask us how to co-operate with your neighbors in buying carlots of Milkmaker for car-door delivery. Write for our booklet on Milkmaker. The time is short. Later Milkmaker must be bought at prevailing market prices. Order now.

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Lansing,

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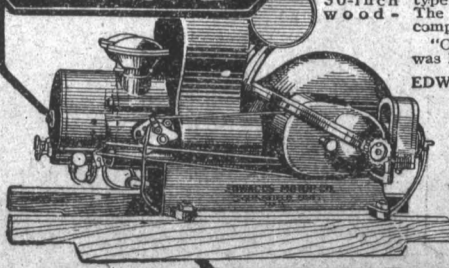
—A. Y. Edwards

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.

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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."

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The Michigan Farmer,  
Detroit, Mich.

# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



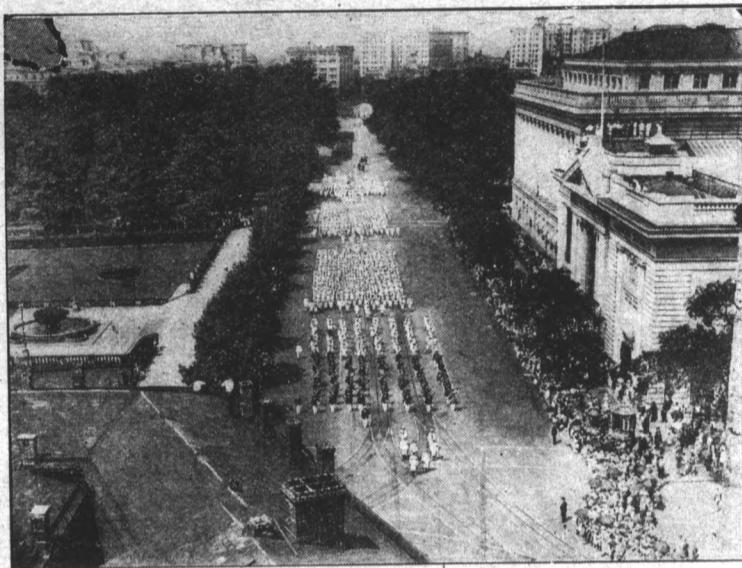
Wm. Chester MacDonald has been strapped on board for five of his twelve years. This crippled boy takes great pride in his autographed photo of President Harding.



Beach polo is one of the new diversions of society at Narragansett Pier. It affords an opportunity for activity and keeping cool at the same time, although it may be hard on the horse.



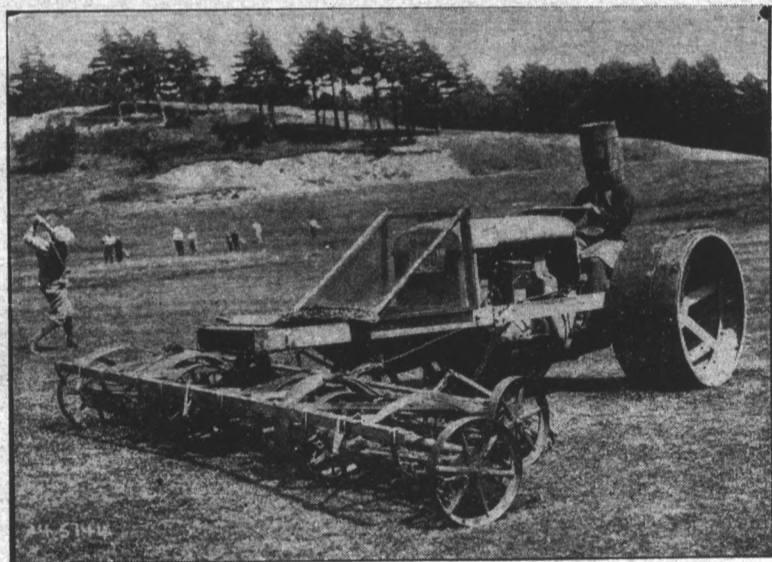
Louis N. Brown tolls church bell for Harding as he did for Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.



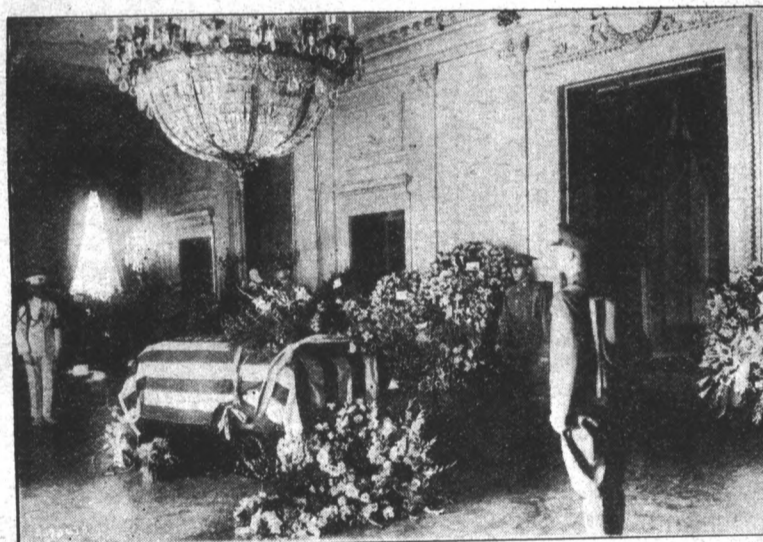
Here is shown the funeral procession of President Harding up historic Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington. It is said to be the longest procession ever on that street of many parades.



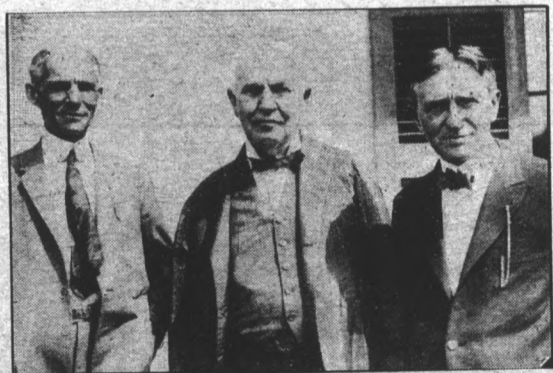
Miss Edna Loraine, doing a few stunts after spending a vacation among the mountains.



This picture indicates that golfers do not always aim straight. This mowing machine operator was struck in the back of the neck with a golf ball. Since, he has used a heavy head guard.



The body of President Harding at rest in the east room of the White House, its first resting place in Washington. From there it was placed in the Capitol rotunda and then buried in Marion.



World's famous trio: Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, and Harvey Firestone, in attendance at Harding's funeral, at Marion.



Mrs. Viola Pugh is the only one authorized to sign Pres. Coolidge's name aside from himself.



"Arctic," an Alaskan dog brought back by one of the secret service men who was on the fatal Harding Alaskan tour.

AND Seffy was there. Her hair escaped redness by only a little. But that little was just the difference between ugliness and beauty. For, whether Sally were beautiful or not—about which we might contend a bit—her hair was, and perhaps that is the reason why it was nearly always uncovered—or, possibly, again, because it was so much uncovered was the reason it was beautiful. It seemed to catch some of the glory of the sun. Her face had a few freckles and her mouth was a trifle too large. But, in it were splendid teeth.

In short, by the magic of brilliant color and natural grace she narrowly escaped being extremely handsome—in the way of a sun-burned peach, or a maiden's-blush apple. And even if you should think she were not handsome, you would admit that there was an indescribable rustic charm about her. She was like the aroma of the hay-fields, or the woods, or a field of daisies, or dandelions.

The girl, laughing, surrendered the money, and the old man, taking an arm of each, marched them pre-emptorily away.

"Come to the house and git his clothes. Eferysing goes in—stope-pipe hat, butterfly necktie, diamond pin, tooth-brush, hair-oil, razor and soap."

They had got far enough around the corner to be out of sight of the store, during this gaiety, and the old man now shoved Seffy and the girl out in front of him, linked their arms, and retreated to the rear.

"What Sephenijah P. Baumgartner, Senior, hath j'ined together, let nobody put athunder, begoshens!" he announced.

The proceedings appeared to be painful to Seffy, but not to Sally. She frankly accepted the situation and promptly put into action its opportunities for coquetry. She begged him, first, with consummate aplomb, to aid her in adjusting her parcels more securely, insisting upon carrying them herself, and it would be impossible to describe adequately her allures. The electrical touches, half-caress, half-defiance; the confidential whisperings, so that the wily old man in the rear might not hear; the surges up against him; the recoveries—only to surge again—these would require a mechanical contrivance which reports not only speech but action—and even this might easily fail, so subtle was it all!

"Sef—Seffy, I thought it was his old watch he was auctioning off. I wanted it for—a nest-egg! aha-ha-ha! You must excuse me."

"You wouldn't 'a' bid at all if you'd knowed it was me, I reckon," said Seffy.

"Yes, I would," declared the coquette. "I'd rather have you than any nest-egg in the whole world—any two of 'em!"—and when he did not take his chance—"if they were made of gold!"

But then she spoiled it. "It's worse fellows than you, Seffy." The touch of coquetry was but too apparent.

"And better," said Seffy, with a lump in his throat. "I know I ain't no good with girls—and I don't care!"

# SEFFY *By John Luther Long*

Copyright 1905 The Bobbs-Merrill Company Y

## A LITTLE COMEDY OF COUNTRY MANNERS

"Yes!" she assented wickedly. "There are better ones."

"Sam Pritz—" Sally looked away, smiled, and was silent.

"Sulky Seffy!" she finally said.

"If he does stink of salt mackerel, and 'most always drunk!" Seffy went on bitterly. "He's nothing but a molasses-tapper!"

Sally began to drift further away and to sing. Calling Pritz names was of no consequence—except that it

"Sef—I don't believe you. Or you wouldn't waste your time so—about Sam Pritz!"

"Er—Sally—where you going to tonight?" Seffy meant to prove himself.

And Sally answered, with a little fright at the sudden aggressiveness she had procured.

"Nowheres that I know of."

"Well—may I set up with you?"

The pea-green sunbonnet could not conceal the amazement and then the

## My Vacation

By C. E. Gerberich

All summer I have wished that after harvest days were o'er

I might have a short vacation—take a trip to the lake shore,

Or pay once more a visit to my happy boy-hood home,

And tread again familiar paths where once I used to roam.

Now haying time is over and harvest-ing is done,

And I'm having my vacation, but very little fun,

Because I have lumbago and it makes me groan and frown

Whenever I get out of bed and when I lay me down,

For nearly every move I make my poor back fairly cracks,

(Last fall I strained it badly raising money for my tax.)

So I'm taking my vacation partly in the rocking chair

Where I listen to the record of "The Preacher and the Bear."

Or on the shady side porch very quietly I lie,

And count the chickens that will soon be big enough to fry.

Whenever I am sick or lame and have to stay in doors,

Then is the very time I like the best to do the chores.

I long to grab my hat and rush out in the burning sun

To do the countless jobs I know are waiting to be done;

To charge upon the wood-pile or fix the window screens,

Or cut the weeds and thistles that are growing 'mongst the beans.

But when I'm convalescing my ardor fades away,

And I kind o' feel as though I'd like to rest another day.

But I have long since learned to take the bitter with the sweet

And try to make the best of every-thing I chance to meet,

So I'll bear my disappointment and pursue my onward way,

Still hoping that the future will bring a holiday.

kept Seffy from making love to her while he was doing it—which seemed foolish to Sally. The old man came up and brought them together again.

"Oach! go 'long and make lofe some more. I like to see it. I expect I am an old fool, but I like to see it—it's like ol' times—y as, and if you don't look out there, Seffy, I'll take a hand myself—yassir! go 'long!"

He drew them very close together, each looking the other way. Indeed he held them for a moment, roughly.

Seffy stole a glance at Sally. He wanted to see how she was taking his father's odiously intimate suggestion. But it happened that Sally wanted to see how he was taking it. She laughed with the frankest of joy as their eyes met.

"Seffy—I do—like you," said the coquette. "And you ought to know it. You imp!"

Now this was immensely stimulating to the bashful Seffy.

"I like you," he said—"ever since we was babies."

radiance which shot into Sally's face.

"Set—up—with—me!"

"Yes!" said Seffy, almost savagely. "That's what I said."

"Oh, I—I guess so! Yes! of course!" she answered variously, and rushed off home.

"You know I own you," she laughed back, as if she had not been sufficiently explicit. "I paid for you! Your pappy's got the money! I'll expect my property to-night."

"Yas!" shouted the happy old man, "and begoshens! it's a reg'ler bargain! Ain't it, Seffy? You her property—real estate, hereditaments and tenements." And even Seffy was drawn into the joyous laughing conceit of it! Had he not just done the bravest thing of his small life?

"Yes!" he cried after the fascinating Sally. "For sure and certain, to-night!"

"It's a bargain!" cried she.

"For better or worser, richer or poorer, up an' down, in an' out, chasseez right and left! Aha-ha-ha!"

Aha-ha-ha! But, Seffy,"—and the happy father turned to the happy son and hugged him, "don't you efer forgit that she's a feather-head and got a bright red temper like her daddy! And they both work mighty bad together sometimes. When you get her at the right place onct—well, nail her down—hand and feet—so's she can't git away. When she gits mad her little brain evaporates, and if she had a knife she'd go round stabbing her best friends—that's the only sing that safes her—yas, and us!—no knife. If she had a knife it would be funerals following her all the time."

What Have Feelings Got to Do With Cow-Pasture?

THEY advanced together now, Seffy's father whistling some tune that was never heard before on earth, and, with his arm in that of his son, they watched Sally bounding away. Once more, as she leaped a fence, she looked laughingly back. The old man whistled wildly out of tune. Seffy waved a hand!

"Now you shouting, Seffy! Shout ag'in!"

"I didn't say a word!"

"Well—it ain't too late! Go on!" Now Seffy understood and laughed with his father.

"Nice gal, Sef—Seffy!"

"Yes!" admitted Seffy with reserve. "Healthy."

Seffy agreed to this, also.

"No doctor-bills!" his father amplified.

Seffy said nothing.

"Entire orphan."

"She's got a granny!"

"Yas," chuckled the old man at the way his son was drifting into the situation—thinking about granny!—"but Sally owns the farm!"

"Uhu!" said Seffy, whatever that might mean.

"And Sally's the boss!"

Silence.

"And granny won't object to any one Sally marries, anyhow—she das-sent! She'd git licked!"

"Who said anything about marry-ing?"

Seffy was speciously savage now—as any successful wooer might be.

"Nobody but me, sank you!" said the old man with equally specious meekness. "Look how she ken jump a six-rail fence. Like a three-year filly! She's a nice gal, Seffy—and the farms j'ine together—her pasture-field and our corn-field. And she's kissing her hand backwards! At me or you, Seffy?"

Seffy said he didn't know. And he did not return the kiss—though he yearned to.

"Well, I bet a dollar that the first initial of his last name is Sephanijah P. Baumgartner, Junior."

"Well!" said Seffy with great flourish, "I'm going to set up with her to-night."

"Oach—git out, Sef!"—though he knew it.

"You'll see."

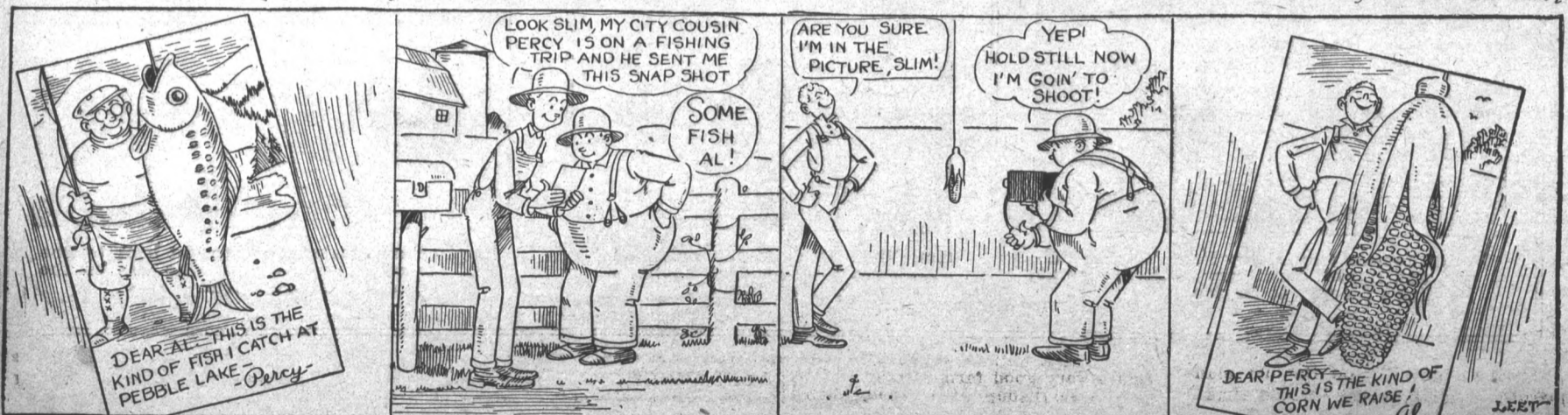
"No, I won't," said his father. "I wouldn't be so durn mean. Nossir!"

Seffy grinned at this subtle foolery, and his courage continued to grow.

"I'm going to wear my high hat!"

## AL ACRES—And They Say That Cameros Don't Lie

By Frank R. Leet



he announced, with his nose quite in the air.

"No, Sef!" said the old man with a wonderful inflection, facing him about that he might look into his determined face. For it must be explained that the stovepipe hat, in that day and that country, was dedicated only to the most momentous social occasions and that, consequently, gentlemen wore it to go courting.

"Yes!" declared Seffy again.

"Bring forth the stovepipe,  
The stovepipe, the stovepipe—"

chanted Seffy's frivolous father in the way of the Anvil Chorus.

"And my butterfly necktie with—"

"Wiss the di'mond on?" whispered his father.

They laughed in confidence of their secret. Seffy, the successful wooer, was thawing out again. The diamond was not a diamond at all—the Hebrew who sold it to Seffy had confessed as much. But he also swore that if it were kept in perfect polish no one but a diamond merchant could tell the difference. Therefore, there being no diamond merchant anywhere near, and the jewel always being immaculate, Seffy presented it as a diamond and had risen perceptibly in the opinion of the vicinage.

"And — and — and — Sef — Seffy, what you goin' to do?"

"Do?"

Seffy had been absorbed in what he was going to wear.

"Yas — yas — that's the most important." He encircled Seffy's waist and gently squeezed it. "Oh, of course! Hah? But what yit?"

I regret to say that Seffy did not understand.

"Seffy," he said impressively, "you haf' tol' me what you are goin' to wear. It ain't much. The weather's yit pooty col' nights. But I ken stand it if you ken—God knows about Sally! Now, what you goin' to do—that's the conuntrum I ast you!"

Still it was not clear to Seffy.

"Why — what I'm a-going to do, hah? Why — whatever occurs."

"Gost-a-mighty! And nefer say a word or do a sing to help the occurrences along? Goshens! What a setting up! Why—say—Seffy, what you set up for?"

Seffy did not exactly know. He had never hoped to practice the thing—in that sublimely militant phase.

"What do you think?"

"Well, Sef—plow straight to her heart. I wisht I had your chance. I'd show you a other-guess kind a setting-up—yassir! Make your mouth warter and your head swim, begoshens! Why, that Sally's just like a young stubble-field; got to be worked constant, and plowed deep, and manured heafy, and mebbey drained wiss blind ditches, and crops changed constant, and kep' a-going thataway—constant—constant—so's the weeds can't git in her. Then you ken put her in wheat after a while and git your money back."

This drastic metaphor had its effect. Seffy began to understand. He said so.

"Now look here, Seffy," his father went on more softly, "when you git to this—and this—and this,"—he went through his pantomime again, and it included a progressive caressing to the kissing point—"well, chust when you bose comfortable—hah?—mebbey on one cheer, what I know—it's so long sence I did it myself—when you bose comfortable, ast her—chust ast her—aham!—what she'll take for the pasture-field! She owns you bose and she can't use bose you and the pasture. A bird in the hand is worth seferal in another feller's—not so?"

But Seffy only stopped and stared at his father. This, again, he did not understand.

"You know well enough I got no money to buy no pasture-field," said he.

"Gosh-a-mighty!" said the old man joyfully, making as if he would strike

Seffy with his huge fist—a thing he often did. "And ain't got nossing to trade?"

"Nothing except the mare!" said the boy.

"Say—ain't you got no feelings, you idjiot?"

"Oh—" said Seffy. And then: "But what's feelings got to do with cow-pasture?"

"Oach! No wonder he wants to be an anchel, and wiss the anchels stand—holding sings in his hands and on his head! He's too good for this wile world. He'd linger, shiffering on the brink and fear to launch away all his durn life—if some one didn't push him in. So here goes!"

This was spoken to the skies, apparently, but now he turned to his son again.

"Look a-yere, you young dummer-ux, feeling is the same to gals like Sally, as money is to you and me. You ken buy pototoes wiss 'em. Do you understand?"

Seffy said that he did, now.

"Well, then, I've tried to buy that pasture-field a sousand times—"

Seffy started.

"Yas, that's a little bit a lie—mebbey a dozen times. And at last Sally's daddy said he'd lick me if I efer said pasture-field ag'in, and I said it ag'in and he licked me! He was a big man—and red-headed yit, like Sally. Now, look a-yere—you ken git that pasture-field wissout money and wissout price—except you' dam' feelings which ain't no other use. Sally won't lick you—if she is bigger—don't be a-skeered. You got tons of feelin's you ain't got no use for—don't waste 'em—they're good green money, and we'll git efen wiss Sally's daddy for licking me yit—and somesing on the side! Huh?"

At last it was evident that Seffy fully understood, and his father broke into that discordant whistle once more.

"A gal that ken jump a six-rail fence—and wissout no running start—don't let her git apast you!"

"Well, I'm going to set up with her to-night," said Seffy again, with a huge ahem. And the tune his father whistled as he opened the door sounded something like "I want to be an angel."

"But not to buy no pasture-land!" warned Seffy.

"Oach, no, of course not!" agreed his wily old father. "That's chust one of my lurn jokes. But I expect I'll take the fence down to-morrow! Say, Sef, you chust marry the gal. I'll take keer the fence!"

(Continued Next Week.)

#### A MILLET STORY.

There was a man in our township,  
Who kept a flock of sheep;  
One year he raised a crop of millet,  
And what happened later can't be beat.

He had harvested the crop  
And put it in a stack;  
He turned the sheep into the yard;  
Thought being what he lacked.

They brushed against and made a tunnel

Right around the stack;  
And naturally as they did this,  
The seed fell on their backs.

On came the nice warm weather,  
Also a nice warm rain;  
Just what starts growth for millet,  
Or any other grain.

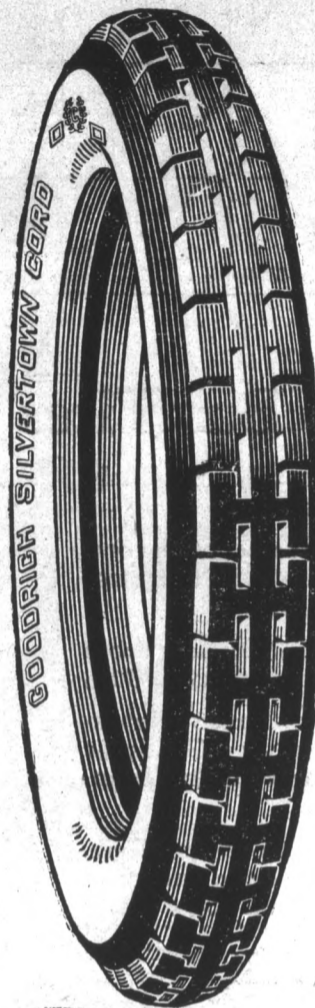
Then one bright sunshiny morning,  
When the farmer crawled out of bed  
He pulled up the curtain of the window  
That was just at the head of his bed.

He really thought he was seeing things,  
But we can't wonder at that.  
Each sheep's back was covered with green,  
From the sprouting seed that came from the stack.

Now this sounds quite "fishy," I know,  
Nevertheless, dear reader, it's true.  
The man is a well-known farmer  
And a very good farmer, too.

—Ferne Bishop, Henderson, Mich.

## What's the Farmer's Test of a Tire



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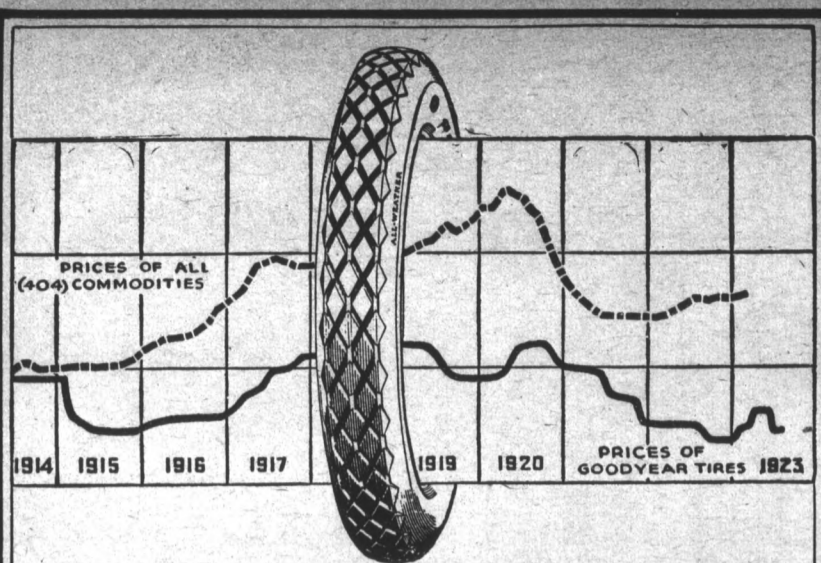
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# GOOD YEAR

## Saul of Tarsus

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THERE is an ancient description of Paul's appearance, dating from the first century. It speaks of his appearance as he approached Iconium, on his first missionary tour. "Bald-headed, bow-legged, strongly built, a man so small in size, with meeting eyebrows, with a rather large nose, full of grace, for at times he looked like a man and at times he had the face of an angel." That he was a man possessed of bodily vigor must be taken for granted, for no one could have endured the physical and nervous strain he did, who was not endowed with staying power.

His recital of experiences is enough to make the most sinewy athlete gasp: "In labors more abundantly, in prisons more abundantly, in stripes above measure, in deaths oft. Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep; in journeyings often, in perils of rivers, in perils of robbers, in perils from my country men, in perils from the Gentiles, in perils



in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in labor and travail, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness."

BUT in spite of such endurance, he had what is called a "thorn in the flesh." Much has been written on this, and many diseases have been listed as constituting this "thorn." Epilepsy seems to best fill all the conditions. Epilepsy was considered by the ancients as especially humiliating, and was supposed to be evidence of the displeasure of God. If so, it would account for his very intense prayer for deliverance from it: "Concerning this thing I besought the Lord thrice, that it might depart from me. And he hath said unto me, 'My grace is sufficient for thee, for my power is made perfect in weakness.'" It is well known that men of extraordinary power have been afflicted with this dread malady—Julius Caesar, Peter the Great, Napoleon I, and Alfred the Great. Paul dragged a chain all his life. A nettle stung him all the distance of his exhausting missionary tours. But he never gave up!

The story of his conversion is told three times in the book of Acts, once by the writer of the book (chap. 9), once by Paul when speaking in Jerusalem (22) and once when speaking before King Agrippa (26). Did any other man ever have as amazing a conversion as this? Yes, a good many. Such transformations take place every now and then. St. Augustine is the greatest figure in the church for a thousand years, and his conversion was of this type. Overcome with discouragement and gloom, he one day heard a voice, saying, "Take and read! Take and read!" He picked up the New Testament and read where his eyes fell, and this was the passage, "Not in revelling and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and jealousy," but put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ," and he was a changed man from that hour. John Wesley had a similar experience, though less dramatic, while H. H. Hadley, who conducted the Bowery Mission for tramps and drunks, was converted suddenly in a saloon.

PAUL worked into the business of being a Christian missionary very gradually. He was well educated to

begin with, having been trained to be a rabbi. He spent, after conversion, three years in study and meditation, in Arabia, and it looks as though he was occupied four years more, in teaching here and there, before he began his first missionary journey. Being a preacher is strenuous business, and it requires thorough preparation. People sometimes demur because they are expected to pay so much if they secure a suitable minister. But they forget that he has spent four years in high school, four years in college, very likely three years in a theological seminary, and perhaps still more time in postgraduate study. Yet some young men want to get into the ministry without even graduating from high school. No man could have written the discourses on theology that came from Paul's hand, unless he had been rooted and grounded in the learning of the times.

The first missionary journey was an adventure. It was a new method of propagating the Christian faith. No one had done it just that way before. That is, none after Christ. Setting out with Barnabas, who must have been an ideal travelling companion, and taking with them a younger relative of Barnabas', John Mark, they set out. They went the length of the large island of Cyprus. And there Paul met his first vigorous opposition, in the person of a sorcerer, whom he speedily put out of business. Would that all modern fakers could be treated with the same medicine! They pushed on through Pisidian Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe and other cities. They returned to Lystra and Paul was stoned there and left for dead. They were gone about two years. On this journey Paul showed that he was the leading spirit. When they set out, it was Barnabas and Paul. When they returned it was Paul and Barnabas.

THE second journey took probably three or four years. They established churches, or at least taught, in Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, Phrygia, Galatia. Then Paul had his remarkable dream, in which he saw a man standing and calling to them, "Come over into Macedonia and help us." It is believed by many that this was Luke, for from this time on Luke went with them. The three (Silas was with them) went on from Neapolis to Philippi, Thessalonica (the modern Salonica), then Athens, Corinth, Ephesus, Cesaerea and Jerusalem. The next missionary tour consumed some three or four years, and covered much of the same territory as the second, as Paul wanted to strengthen the churches which had been founded. In Jerusalem, whither he went, after the tour was completed, he was arrested. He appealed to the emperor to hear his case, and went to Rome. It is supposed that Paul had inherited some money. To "appeal to Caesar" was expensive business, just as appealing law cases is today.

The journey to Rome is better than most modern stories. The old hero was shipwrecked on an island, and had other adventures. He was somewhat discouraged as he trudged toward the capitol, but being met by many of the Christians as he approached the city, "he thanked God and took courage."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 2.

SUBJECT:—Paul the Apostle. Acts 7:54 to 8:3. 9:1 to 31. 11:25 to 30, and 13 to 28. Phil. 3:4 to 14.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil. 3:14.

Behold, I, even I, will judge between the fat cattle and between the lean cattle.—Ezekiel 34:20.

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## Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

Twin Elms, Cherry Hill,  
August 25.

Dear Uncle David:

Before I went away I told you I was gonto tell you about some more of our community plans. Well the young man who preached here an who said he'd come if we paid him the salary he thought he ought to have has decided to come. We raised the money all right. Thought it was gon-to be hard but found it was easy once we got started. Raisin' the salary isn't the only thing we got to do though and we are makin further plans to carry out a full Country Life Program with the aid of "Elder" Bennett, as Sam Grover calls him.

Don't know how Sam came by that title, but guess he means it for a badge of respect all right but it don't fit Rev. Bennett more'n a pair of nose-glasses fits a hop toad. Bennett's a live young feller who was raised on the farm an educated at an Agricultural College and a theological School and has an A. B. degree too boot. Guess if he wants to he could get a big church in the city, but he sorto feels that there's a big job waiting to be done in the Open Country an unless someone has the vision an the courage, and the patience to do it our Agricultural Life will become more decadent than ever.

He says he left the farm because he was taught to regard it as one of the callings that didn't need no brains. Said he had a lot of respect for his brains and that he didn't want to bury them. Since he's been through the mill and got away from Farm Life he's had some great visions an seen the need. Too many boys just-like him have left the farm an the agriculture of today needs leaders more'n anything else. Leaders wot won't be eternally speculatin' as to the possibilities of getting the most money out of the soil but the most life.

He says our people living in the open country are pretty much like a herd that's had the best stock sold off an had the scrubs left to breed an build the herd. Naturally we ain't going to git much leaders from scrubs. I guess he's right there an it's about time we was making country life worth more than \$ and cents cause them things ain't got no value compared to the Spiritual Concepts that underlie our life. Gosh Uncle, this sounds like an oration.

Well Bennett's coming to live with our folks here. He won't have no mansion to live in but it will be just like what we have an he's satisfied to go on as we do an share our life. He's got us to make a Survey an a big Map of the Community an with this material he's building his program. He says we gotta have a Community House for the old church isn't quite adapted to a modern program, so that's what we are going to get first. He's organized some clubs among the boys and girls first thing as he says that's what we need most now is to get the youngsters interested in their own life an let them choose their field of labor on a fair basis of judgment.

I reckon when he gets started on that there's going to be a lot of boys and girls that will learn to like Country Life a whole lot more'n they ever did, because they got a share in it. Trouble too often is that Dad and Mother shares all the worry an work an responsibility and for want of the privilege to share some of this and something to do the youngsters get the city bug and are attracted by the big noise and the big lights to the disadvantage of the country.

Reminds me of what Jimmy Hooper's boy Reginald told Harry Smith

that he was thru with farm life an was going to study to be a doctor. Said he was plum mad at his Pa 'cause his Pa gave him a calf two years ago to raise an Reginald raised it an took care of it and then his Pa up an sold it and pocketed the money. Sounds just like Jimmy's old tricks all right an a lot like Abraham Goldstein, I heard Pete telling about the other day. You know Pete's full of stories like Lincoln an illustrates every point with a good one. This one Abraham Goldstein says to his neighbor Isaac Doorheim, "I hear you give your little boy a quarter every week for good behavior." "Ya," says Abraham, "but I fool him, I told him the Gas Meter iss a liddle Bank I bought him."

If you got any suggestions for us send them along. We need 'em. Would you think it out of place to have dancing in this Community House we plan to build? What do you think of the amusement question anyhow? When I hear from you I'll tell you what I think and what Rev. Bennett says about it. Hope you get your silo filled all right. Lots of nuts on the trees and lots of fruit, so I guess we are going to have a hard winter. The coal situation's still bad here, but we got a fine big woodlot an I got lots of wood cut. About time we was having a little regulation so that people wouldn't suffer from some of this fireproof coal they are peddling out to folks.

Love from your nephew,  
HENRY O. HOPE.

### "By the Way"

Ding.—"Poor chap! Everything he earns goes on his wife's back."

Ping.—"Well, if you had seen her at the opera you wouldn't think he earned much."

Old lady.—"Sonny, can you direct me to the First National Bank?"

Sonny.—"I kin for a quarter. Bank Directors don't work fer nawthin' in this town."

Brown came tripping merrily into his tiny home one day, and almost spoiled his manly beauty by tripping over some one's shoes left lying about.

"Whose ferryboats are those in the hall?" he asked later when he entered the drawing-room.

"Ferryboats?" his mother-in-law cried angrily. "Why, those are my shoes!"

"My dear, good ma," Brown said hurriedly, "who said ferryboats? You misunderstood me. Fairy boots, you know—fairy boots!"

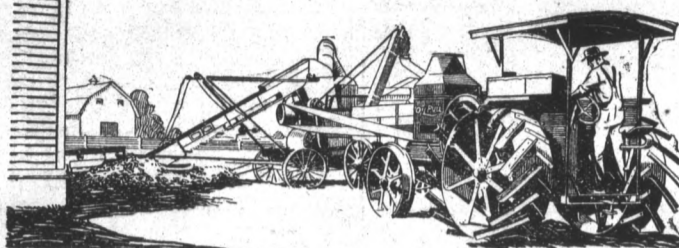
And then she kissed him.

Pete told a good one today. He was talking about our community and said that the trouble was that the community was asleep and satisfied with itself. Said we was just like a certain evangelist when he got about half way through the revival meeting and as he was getting nicely warmed up to his work, he saw a man sleeping peacefully in the front row, a snoring to beat the band.

"Will somebody please wake that man?" he yells, nearly lifting the roof.

"Aw, wake him up yourself," some unconverted cuss in the back part of the room growls. "You're the guy wot put him to sleep."

## CORN SHELLING and all other Belt Jobs



### Built For The Belt

DO not forget that nearly half the work required of a tractor on your farm will be belt work. Get a tractor that is "Built for the Belt" as well as for drawbar work. The Oil Pull is an ideal tractor for this work. Has a big reserve of power. "Steady as a steamer," due to close governing. Triple Heat Control assures cheapest power and maximum efficiency at all loads. Oil Cooling eliminates overheating or freezing. No refilling of radiator. No cracked cylinders. Belt pulley is correctly placed on right side, direct connected to crank shaft. Delivers all of motor's power to the belt. Patented shifting front axle provides ample belt clearance. Pulley and belt are always in clear view of operator. These features are vitally important to profitable belt work.

### Write for Free Books

Find out why the Oil Pull is growing in favor each year. Read the features of its now famous construction. Get the facts about Triple Heat Control, an engineering feat. Read what owners say. We will send books on these subjects free. Just write us a letter or a post card.

## OILPULL

"The Cheapest Farm Power"  
Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.  
La Porte, Indiana  
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Serviced through 33 Branches & Warehouses

The Advance-Rumely Line includes: Kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers and motor trucks.



### Easy Lining Up

Pulley is correctly placed on the right hand side up from ground. Front axle is adjustable to permit shifting the frame to left—gives generous belt clearance. Operator lines up in a "head on" position. Belt is always in full view.



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Rate: 8 cents a word on single insertion; 6 cent's a word if ordered 4 or more consecutive issues.

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USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

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Your Count of Ad.....Words

No. Times to Run.....

Amount Enclosed.....

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See Classified Rates on Page 211



## The Jar that was Overlooked

This jar of mustard pickles was left in an unused closet for eleven years. When opened it was as fresh and piquant as on the day when it was sealed.

Canned goods lose nothing of their freshness and flavor when "kept over" even for several years, provided GOOD LUCK jar rings have been used. GOOD LUCKS don't shrink and crack like cheap composition rubbers. The perfect seal absolutely keeps out air.

## GOOD LUCK JAR RUBBERS

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.

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Largest Makers of Jar Rings in the World



We are Featuring the Following in Lb. and 2-Lb. Boxes

Swiss Style Milk Chocolate, Per Lb. \$1.00  
Chocolate Cherries in Cream, Per Lb. 1.00

Charges Prepaid

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STRAUB CANDY COMPANY, Traverse City, Mich.



# Woman's Interests



## What Does Your Baby Weigh?

*A Record of Weight and Height Determines Whether Its Body is Physically Fit*

**D**URING the initial years of baby's journey through life, nothing gives so much information concerning his or her general well-being as does the weight. A complete weight record will enlighten mother concerning the development of her offspring through babydom and be appreciated by the grown-up child along with the other mementos of babyhood days. Set a day, say every Sunday morning, when daddy too, is sure to be about the house, to weigh the baby and let the record be as accurate as possible.

Up to the end of the first year, the baby's weight should be recorded once a week, and during the second year every two weeks.

The rate at which baby gains each

When Mary, from a personal dislike, doesn't want to drink all her glass of milk, or eat all of her potatoes, it will be a strong inducement for her to leave a clean plate for fear James will gain more than she.

The above is a table of height and weight of a healthy child from which your baby's record may be kept. After the first year you will notice there is a gradual decrease in the number of inches and increase in the number of

pounds. Four inches are gained in the second and third year, three in the fourth and fifth, and during the succeeding years two inches each. The gain in weight averages about four pounds yearly up to seven years.

With the child's height and weight acting as a marked indication of its general health, the wise parent will keep a record of these gains and losses to more readily determine the general health condition.

## A Dainty Curtain Edging

*Crocheted Edging Adds Fascinating Touch to Plainest Curtains*

**A** BIT of hand work adds a touch of charm and originality to the atmosphere of the home that is difficult to express in any other way. With the windows of the home as its eyes, the home-maker is ever anxious that they convey to the passer-by the impression of a "well groomed" and modern home.

This impression is readily expressed in well chosen and dainty curtains. Plain scrim and marquisette or other of the popular weaves will make very attractive curtains for the most exclusive home if edged with a bit of hand-made lace.

The Farrington pattern illustrated below is a simple design that is easily worked. Next week we will give directions for making a small triangular medalion for inserting in the corner of the curtains in a grouped fashion.

Abbreviations — Ch, chain; d c, double crochet; tr, treble.

For first row of wheels (the number of these wheels must divide by three), make 13 ch, join into ring.

1st row.—Make 25 d c into ring, join round.

2nd row.—Make 1 d c into each 2 d c of last row, taking both threads, fasten off. Make as many of these little wheels as may be required for length of work, join into a straight row in working the 2nd row.

For 2nd row of wheels.

First wheel.—Make 13 ch, join into ring.

1st row.—Make 25 d c into ring, join round.

2nd row.—Make 1 d c into each of 1st 7 d c of last row, 6 ch, slip-stitch into the 1st of the 6 ch to form a picot, 2 ch, join neatly to side of wheel on last row, 8 ch, slip-stitch back into 6th ch from needle, slip-stitch to last d c made, 1 d c into each remaining d c of last row.

Second wheel.—Make another wheel joining it to the wheel on 1st row as in that just made, and join to the wheel last made by a slip-stitch. They will form two rows of wheels with the picots between the 2 rows.

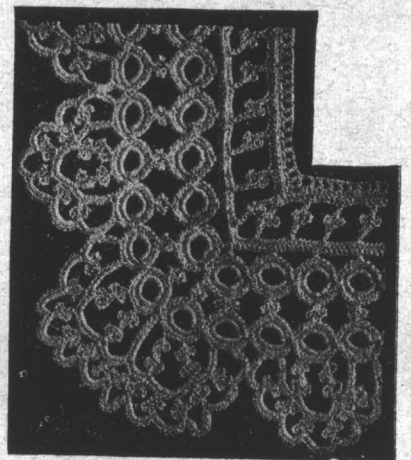
Third wheel.—Make a third wheel as follows. 13 ch, join into ring.

1st row.—Make 25 d c into ring.

2nd row.—1 d c into each of 1st 6 d c of last row, make group of picots joining wheel to corresponding wheel on 1st row, 1 d c into each of next 6 d c of last row, slip-stitch to 7th d c from picots on 2nd wheel, 1 d c into each of next 3 d c of last row. 1 d c into 3rd d c from join on wheel. 14 ch, slip-stitch back to 6th ch from needle, 7 ch, slip-stitch back to 6th ch from needle. 1 ch slip-stitch into the 1 ch between 1st 2 picots, 7 ch, slip-stitch back into 6th ch from needle. Slip-stitch into ch next to 1st picot made (this forms a

bar of picots) 15 ch, slip-stitch back into 6th ch from needle. 7 ch, slip-stitch into 6th ch from needle. Slip-stitch into 4th d c from last bar of picots on wheel. 6 ch, 1 d c into 6th ch from needle, slip-stitch into 1 ch between 1st 2 picots of this bar. 6 ch, slip-stitch 6th ch from needle, slip-stitch into ch next to 1st picot made on this bar of picots, 8 ch, 1 d c into 3rd d c from join on the 3rd wheel.

Turn 10 d c into loop of 8 ch just made, 13 d c into next bar of ch and 10 d c into next 8 ch, this brings us back to the 2nd row of small wheel, slip-stitch over 4 d c on wheel, 12 ch, slip-stitch back to 6th ch from needle to form a picot. 2 ch, slip-stitch to



the 6th d c on bar of 10 d c, 8 ch, slip-stitch back to 6th ch from needle. 1 d c into ch next to 1st picot. 12 ch, slip-stitch back to 6th ch from needle. 2 ch, slip-stitch to 4th d c on bar from last group of picots. 8 ch, slip-stitch back to 6th ch from needle. 1 d c into ch next to 1st picot of group, repeat from 4 times, 6 ch, 1 d c into 5th d c on 3rd wheel; turn, 9 d c into each bar of ch round outer edge of work, in last bar of ch join 5th d c to 5th d c on opposite point of next scallop, 1 d c into next d c on wheel, fasten off neatly.

For corner after 2 bars of picot do 14 ch, 1 d c into join, 10 d c back, proceed with picots as illustrated.

### A TESTED RECIPE.

**A** NICE pudding for any occasion which children can digest as well as good for older folks is a

#### Carrot Pudding.

1 cup raw carrot; 1 cup raw potato; 1 cup suet, each chopped fine; 1 cup raisins; 1 larger cup flour; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 cup brown sugar; cinnamon, nutmeg to suit; steam 2½ hours.

#### Sauce.

1 large cup brown sugar, 2 table-spoons flour; mix enough hot water to make right consistency; flavor.



Chester Ranch Is Ready for a Sun Bath.

the same garments each time, for week, month and year is of utmost consequence to his general health. Up until six months of age he should gain from four to eight ounces a week. When he does not make this minimum gain, it should be reported to a physician, the cause determined and remedied. After six months, the gain is approximately a pound a month. But at the end of the first year, the healthy babe has trebled his original weight and should be the proud possessor of at least six teeth.

Age	Height inches	Weight lbs.
Birth	19	7½
1 week		7½
2 weeks		7½
3 weeks		8½
1 month	20½	8½
2 months	21	10½
3 months	22	12½
4 months	23	13½
5 months	23½	15
6 months	24	16½
7 months	24½	17½
8 months	25	18½
9 months	25½	18½
10 months	26	19½
11 months	26½	20½
1 year	27	21½
2 years	31	27
3 years	35	32
4 years	37½	36
5 years	40	40
6 years	43	44
7 years	45	48
8 years	47	53
9 years	49	58
10 years	51	64

After the child has passed its second milestone, the weight and height should be taken every month. The children themselves will be much interested in their own development and be more anxious to eat things they do not like but which will aid in building up strong, healthy bodies.

## Dainty Salad Recipes

By the Prize Winners

THERE are salads and salads and some of our readers told me of combinations I had never dreamed of before, but which they recommended as very tasty. I wish there might be space to publish more of them, but those, the makings of which you would be most likely to have in your home just at the time company arrives unexpectedly, were given first consideration.

The first three prize winners appear here. The fourth and fifth prizes won by Mrs. E. T. S., of Rochester, and Mrs. B. E., of Almont, respectively, will be printed next week.

### First Prize:

(Mrs. F. K., New Lothrop, Mich.)

**BOX SALAD:** Form a box of four soda crackers, putting the corners together with cream cheese. Place this on a lettuce leaf. Then peel and dice two apples, one banana, one cup marshmallows, one-half cup nutmeats, one-half cup fresh cocoanut. Mix well, sweeten to taste, place in the "box" and cover with creamed dressing.

### Your Dark Cake Recipe

RARE is the man who will not first reach for the "black cake" when he has his choice, for a good dark cake is a general favorite with the men folks.

This week the letters for this contest are to contain your best dark cake recipe. The first prize will be an aluminum preserving kettle and the second prize an aluminum serving tray. The third, fourth and fifth prizes will be those handy aluminum sauce pans.

Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before September 7.

The dressing may be made of two beaten egg whites and one glass of jelly beaten together until creamy.

### Second Prize:

(Mrs. C. B., Battle Creek, Mich.)

**BEAN SALAD:** Soak and parboil one cup of navy or lima beans and cook until tender, but not mushy. When cold, add one-half cup finely chopped celery, one-half cup finely cut onion, one-half sweet pepper diced, and bind with the following dressing:

With two egg yolks beat one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoonful mustard, one teaspoonful corn starch. Add one cup of diluted vinegar and cook in a double boiler until thick. When cool, add sweet cream.

### Third Prize:

(Mrs. E. B., Midland, Mich.)

**SALMON SALAD AND ASPARAGUS:** Mix one can of salmon with one cup cold boiled rice and add mayonnaise to bind. Of this, make a mound in the center of a small platter. Surround with chilled cooked asparagus tips arranged on young lettuce. Just before serving, dot asparagus with mayonnaise. Serve with rolls.

### CANNED DILL PICKLES.

IN my own experience I have better success in canning dill pickles than by putting them down in a crock. And this is the way I do it. Fill a quart jar with pickles the size of your finger, and between each layer sprinkle a few dill seed. When the can is filled, add one tablespoonful of salt, one-third teacup vinegar, and fill to overflowing with cold water. Put more dill seed on top of the pickles and a few grape tendrils. Seal air tight and each day place these cans in the sun. The water will get cloudy

and then in time will clear again, which is a sign that the pickles are ready to use.—Mrs. C. W. W.

### GRAHAM BREAD.

MY husband says he would just as soon have graham bread as cake, so I make a lot of it. It is very easy as it does not have to be molded with the hands.

I make the sponge of white flour using one and one-half quarts of lukewarm water, two tablespoons of granulated sugar, and one or more tablespoons of melted shortening. When it is light, take out three cups of sponge (for two loaves) and add half a cup of sugar, a good teaspoon of salt, and mix stiff with graham flour. Let rise and put into greased deep tins, making them half full. Let rise to the top and bake in a slightly slower oven than white bread. Half a cup of raisins makes a good addition.

If one did not want to make white bread, too, two cups of water, or one of scalded and cooled milk and one of water, half a cup of sugar, teaspoon of salt, made into sponge with white flour and then finished when light with graham as the other. I use one cake of compressed yeast for the quart and a half of water in warm weather or two cakes in cool weather.—Mrs. E. H. D.

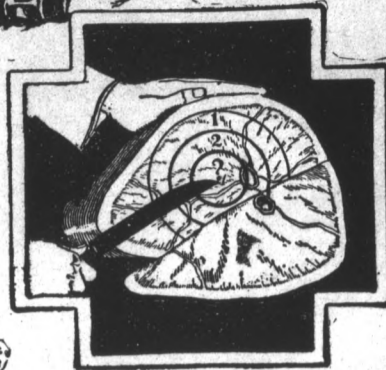
### VEGETABLES FOR VITAMINES.

THERE is no need for your family to be deprived of certain home-canned vegetables because they fail to keep at previous cannings.

For a stamped, self-addressed envelope, we will send you a copy of our bulletin "Canning Fruits and Vegetables in the Home" which will help you in solving your particular difficulty. This bulletin also contains a complete cooking time-table for canning all fruits and vegetables.

Address your request to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Desk A, Detroit, Michigan.

To keep clotheslines clean from soot and dust, place good-sized harness snap on ends of line and snap into rings screwed into post. Lines can be kept in out of weather while not in use.—Mrs. E. N. McD.



## and Now

as the threshing machine makes every hour count, so does meat curing demand the instant protection of

## a salt that is Quick dissolving!

CURING starts on the outside of meat and works in. As the salt dissolves, it penetrates and protects section after section of the meat from the damage of germ attack. But to thoroughly penetrate, the salt must thoroughly dissolve. If the tiny particles of salt cement together and form a crust, it prevents the pickle from working into the meat—and curing stops.

### Salt Crust Proves the Difference in Salt

Of the three types most commonly used for farm purposes, one is Cube shape. Like a cube of ice such salt is of a hard and comparatively non-porous form, slow to dissolve—slow in penetration. The second looks like a crystal of glass—flaky but hard. It, too, is slow to dissolve and of low penetrative value. The third salt is a soft, porous flake—not unlike a snowflake and does not lump like ordinary salt. This is Colonial Special Farmers Salt.

You cannot afford to risk saving the few pennies difference in cost between Colonial Special Farmers Salt and the wrong, cheap salt. A 70-pound bag of Colonial Special Farmers Salt is as big as a 100-pound bag of ordinary salt. Colonial Special Farmers Salt is always packed in a branded 70-pound bag. The lined material makes fine toweling. Send for "Meat Curing and Butter Making on the Farm," a valuable booklet of information.

THE COLONIAL SALT COMPANY, Akron, Ohio  
Chicago, Ill. Buffalo, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga. Pittsburgh, Pa.

## COLONIAL SPECIAL FARMERS SALT

Colonial Special Farmers Salt beats Block Salt for cattle feeding. It is pure, evaporated Salt—never causes sore tongues or sore mouths—always insures animals getting enough.

### NEW CATALOG OF FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

FASHIONS are always changing. But it is our aim to furnish you with up-to-the-minute patterns at all times.

Our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog contains five hundred of the latest appropriate models for ladies, Misses and children suitable for all occasions. Along with this valuable collection of patterns it gives a concise and comprehensive articles on dress-making.

Send 15c either in silver or stamps for this up-to-date Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog, to the Michigan Farmer, Pattern Department, Detroit, Mich.

## Bread Baked with Lily White Flour

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

## Stays Moist Longer

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY - GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



### Hurt?

WHAT if it does? Just reach up on the shelf and get that bottle of good old Gombault's Balsam. Rub just a little on the sore spot gently. It immediately relieves! One more application and every bit of the ache disappears. IT IS equally effective for bruises, cuts, burns, sprains, sores, rheumatism, stiffness of all kind, sore throat, and chest colds. In addition to its remarkable healing qualities it is absolutely safe and a perfect antiseptic. IN thousands of homes it is the one remedy that cannot be spared. You'll feel the same way yourself after you've tried it. GET a bottle of Gombault's Balsam today! Keep it always on hand for any emergency. It's so effective one bottle lasts a long while.

Sold by druggists, or sent by parcel post on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle.

AS A VETERINARY REMEDY Gombault's Caustic Balsam has no equal. It supercedes all cautery and firing; and never leaves a scar or discolors the hair.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.  
Cleveland, Ohio

**GOMBAULT'S  
BALSAM**  
The Imported Liniment  
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

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

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 Melotte Separator is yours.

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—WRITE!

Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream separation. The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 50 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

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 10 year guarantee.

MELOTTE H. B. BARSON, U. S. Mfr. Chicago  
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 31-06



# Tomatoes Have all the Vitamines

Physicians Recommend the Apple of Gold as Much Needed Vegetable Food

DO you know that the greatest vegetable in the world is—the tomato? It is the richest of all foods in vitamins and in natural health acids which aid in keeping the stomach and intestines in condition.

Medical authorities tell us in just so many words that tomatoes not only have all the vitamins, but actually more of them than any other fruit or vegetable and in the form which nature uses the most.

This is the season of the year when your garden is yielding amply of this fresh vegetable. When the family becomes tired of having them sliced or of other usual ways of serving, try one of these "out of the ordinary" recipes.

#### Tomato butter:

Scald 20 pounds ripe tomatoes and remove skins. Put them into a porcelain lined kettle with eight pounds of apples, pared, cored and quartered. Stand over a moderate fire to cook slowly for an hour, stirring occasionally; then add 8 pounds of sugar, the juice of 4 lemons and one tablespoonful of powdered ginger. Cook, stirring continually, until of the consistency of marmalade. Can as for jelly.

#### Tomato Chowder:

6 large ripe tomatoes, or 1 can  
1 pt. or 1 can corn  
1 cup chopped celery  
3 tb. butter  
1 large onion  
4 hard boiled eggs  
4 slices whole wheat bread  
3 tb. flour  
Salt, pepper.

Peel the tomatoes, cut them into halves and press out the seeds. Cut each half into quarters. Put these with the corn, celery and onions into

a kettle. Cover and simmer one-half hour. Dice the bread and toast in an oven until crisp. Rub the butter and flour together. Add to the kettle and stir until smooth and boiling. Slice the eggs and put them in a tureen; pour in the chowder and put the toast on the top.

#### Cup Baked Tomatoes:

Put small peeled tomatoes into custard cups. Stand the cups in a baking pan. Bake in an oven 30 minutes. Remove from the oven and with two forks open the tomatoes carefully in the center as for baked potatoes. Put in salt and pepper and a half teaspoonful of butter.

#### Tomatoes Stuffed with Corn:

6 large tomatoes  
4 ears corn  
2 tb. butter  
2 tb. cream  
Salt, pepper.

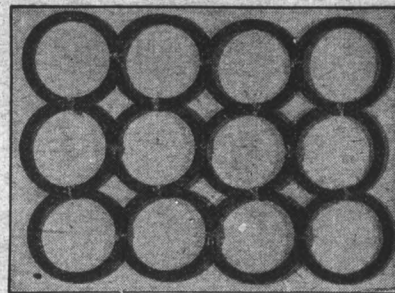
Boil the corn three minutes. Cut a slice from the stem end of the tomato and scoop out the seeds. Score the corn down the center of each row of grains and with a dull knife press out the pulp. Add salt, pepper, cream and butter melted. Fill the tomatoes, put on the lids removed and bake 30 minutes in a quick oven.

#### A HANDY MAT FROM CAN RUBBERS.

TO the housekeeper with a new white enamel sink it is a hard job to keep it free from marks and scratches. If you save a few of your used can rubbers and tie them together with a good strong cord as illustrated here, you will have a useful and serviceable mat at no expense.

Each row of rubbers is placed to overlap the other.

A mat of this sort will also keep enamel pans from scraping on the bottom of any sink. If you have trouble



#### A Novel Mat of Used Can Rubbers.

with dishes sliding on your drain board, a mat of this kind will help the difficulty. It may also be used when placing warm dishes on a table.

#### LYE, THE HOUSEWIFE'S PURIFIER.

MANY doctor's bills would be avoided if women realized the small amount of trouble that is required to keep their homes not only clean but sanitary and germ-proof.

One of the most powerful, economical and easy-to-obtain disinfectants in the world is lye. The generous use of this commodity will prevent the spread of disease germs.

For cleaning pots and pans and washing dishes, a weak solution of lye will make the work easier and also purify the utensils. There is no quicker way to poison an entire family than by using unclean kitchen utensils or plates, cups or water glasses that have been previously used by a person suffering from some malady. The use of lye will greatly reduce this hazard.

Around the bathroom, thorough cleaning is made easier and infinitely more effective by using lye. In this instance, lye also acts as a disinfectant as well as a cleaner.

The nicest way to use lye is with a mop or brush for heavy cleaning of floors or walls. The use of lye in this manner keeps it from coming in contact with hands and avoids possible drying out of the skin or irritations caused by lye. Lye attacks grease, and for this reason, it will absorb oil from the skin. Care should be taken that it does not come in contact with any exposed parts of the hands or face.

The art of making really good, strong, pure lye is gained after many, many years' experience and the older lye manufacturers usually turn out the best product.

#### LATE SEASON FLY CATCHER.

THIS is the best ever trap to catch flies on the ceiling in the evening or early morning when the weather is cool.

Nail a two by two inch board to the end of an old broom handle; put a nail in each corner of this small board so as to hold a water-glass in position as illustrated. Fill the glass two-thirds full of a solution of strong soap suds. Place the glass quickly over the fly and he will drop into the water. Try this on your unscreened porch and you will soon be rid of many of these pests.—Mrs. F. B., Williamston, Mich.



2x2 INCH  
BOARD SLICK

When leaving a lunch ready for a belated dinner, place a tin or granite pan over each plate or bowl of eatables, and they will keep moist and fresh many hours.



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

#### TO TRY OUT LARD.

I am anxious to tell the reader who has not been successful in trying out the home lard about the way I do it. I cut it up in small pieces or put it through the grinder. With only enough water in the bottom of my big roaster to keep it from burning, I fill it with this ground lard and place it in the oven. This saves the grease from spattering over the stove and floor.—Mrs. L. R.

#### HORSERADISH IN WINTER.

In reply to the request of Mrs. F. E. for a recipe for canning horseradish for winter use, Mrs. S. S. of Standish, Michigan, says she has tried it with success after this method.

Grate horseradish fine and cover with three parts vinegar and one part water, boiled together. Do not cook the horseradish. After letting stand about five minutes, pack in a sterilized jars and seal.

Mrs. M. W., of Deckerville, Mich., has also been successful in canning horseradish. She uses the clear vinegar without boiling or diluting. She finds that it is best not to pack the jars too tightly with horseradish, but be sure that the vinegar is at the top of the jar.

Mrs. L. C. R., of Allegan, satisfies her family's appetite for this spicy herb by digging the roots late in the fall and packing in a box of dirt in the cellar. Always be careful to cover all the remaining roots when any

are taken from the box and keep the box sprinkled with water enough that the soil may be kept moist.

#### REFINISHING FURNITURE AND WOODWORK

Would you give me directions for mixing burnt umber to use over a dark red paint and also on woodwork to cover up scratches, etc., which show up light where a walnut stain has been used. I wish to use a walnut varnish stain over the burnt umber to give a good stain.—Mrs. N. B.

I would suggest that you do not use varnish stains. The experience that we have had in refinishing furniture has taught us that better results are obtained in using stains and then using a good varnish on that. I think you will find it much more satisfactory to remove old paint, particularly if it is dark, before applying any lighter color. You can use either a commercial paint remover or a strong lye solution.

I am sure the more carefully you clean the surface that you wish to repaint, the better your results will be when you refinish.—Extension Service, M. A. C.

#### TO KEEP SWEET PICKLES FROM SHRIVELING.

I have been quite successful in keeping my sweet pickles plump and round by heating the pickles before putting the hot vinegar on them. After the pickles have stood in the brine the required length of time, I take the pickles from the jar and place them in an enameled basin in the oven with only a very slow fire. When they are just warm, I add the hot vinegar.

—Mrs. F. I. S.

# Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## School Health

MANY a mother who has carefully protected her child through the first five or six years of life dreads to see him approaching school age and to know that he must go forth to possible contact with all manner of contagious diseases. "Why don't the school authorities do something to protect them?" one anxious mother asks.

Please don't forget, Anxious Mother, that, when all is said and done, you and your neighbors are the school authorities, and it rests with you to see that the school nurses are employed to help the teacher in keeping your child from disease.

You can do a great deal yourself. Inspect your child, yourself, every morning. If there is any sign of illness keep him at home until you are sure. A sick child should never be allowed in school. He is hurting himself by the effort to study, and may be doing harm to the other pupils by exposing them to a contagious disease. A wise mother will not be fooled into keeping the child out of school for every whim and fancy. Neither will she commit the far greater error of risking his health merely that he may keep up in his school grades.

Next to the mother the responsibility rests upon the teacher. Any child showing symptoms of illness must be carefully inspected. If doubt exists the teacher must be ruled by the welfare of the majority and the child must be excluded. This rule should hold good even though the illness seems to be "just a cold." Almost all colds are contagious. The child with a cold will get well ten times quicker by staying at home in bed. Furthermore many serious diseases have the symptoms of a cold in the early stages. Teachers should be supplied with a clinical thermometer and understand how to take temperatures. It can be learned in ten minutes.

Let us hope that none of the intelligent parents who are our readers would think of being angry with a teacher for sending a child home on suspicion of illness. The teacher is bound to make some mistakes but you can always get a doctor to decide. Give your teacher the aid of a school nurse and you will lessen disputes and save your children from much preventable illness.

Do not allow common drinking cups in your school, nor the use of common or roller towels. It is a simple matter for you to see that a clean towel is placed in your child's lunch basket. You should visit the school often enough to satisfy yourself that it is kept clean and light; that the well is protected from contamination, and that the privies are clean and fly-tight. These are practical ways in which you may safeguard the health of your child.

### NERVES SNAP WHILE ASLEEP.

Am a man, 32, good appetite and lots of ambition. Feel quite well during day, but just as I'm about to fall asleep my nerves snap and like a flash something shoots through my whole body. Also have a slight pain around my heart at spells. I use tobacco.—P. E. K.

The last little clause indicates that you are inclined to lay the blame upon My Lady Nicotine and you may be correct in so doing. Nevertheless there are many other things that may as well be responsible. Of course, if you are using tobacco to excess, and you know it, the first commonsense thing to do is to cut it down or out. Look to other habit forming drugs,

too. Coffee and tea, taken in excess, are fully as capable of damage. Ask a good doctor to examine your blood pressure and test the urinary excretion. There is always a reason for such symptoms as you name, in a strong and otherwise healthy man, and it will certainly pay you to keep after it until settled.

### CHILDREN TROUBLED WITH NITS

Will you please discuss the quickest and best way to rid children's heads of lice and nits. We are having much trouble with them in our school and your paper is read in nearly every home in this neighborhood.

—Mrs. L. R.

Kerosene is the best and simplest agent to use. Saturate hair and scalp with kerosene. Put on a rubber cap or tie a cloth over the head and leave for thirty minutes, keeping carefully away from flame. Then shampoo with soap and hot water, rinse several times in clear hot water. Then a rinse of hot vinegar and a final rinse of clear water. To comb out nits dip the comb in hot vinegar occasionally and the nits separate more easily. With boys the work is hastened by clipping the hair very short.

### HOUSEMAID'S KNEE.

Would like to know about "housemaid's knee." What is it and is there any cure for it?—Emma M.

Housemaid's knee is a swelling and inflammation of the bursa of the knee joint, so called because it is brought on by injury or irritation from bruising the knee as "housemaids" were supposed to do in the days when the hired help used to go down on hands and knees to scrub floors. Mark Twain brought the disease into fame by saying that it was the only thing he did not find himself to have after he had finished reading a book on home medical practice. It is treated by rest in bed and local applications and its curability depends upon whether treatment is begun early, before the condition becomes chronic.

### HAS ECZEMA OF THE EAR.

Please tell me if boracic acid solution will cure eczema of the ear.—I. O. I do not think it likely. It might even do harm since the eruption of eczema is often aggravated by any watery solution.

### GRINS WHEN HE DOES NOT FEEL LIKE IT.

A doctor who is attending a friend said that he had "risus sardonicus." Please tell us what this is.—G. G.

It refers to a grinning condition or expression that is produced by spasm of the facial muscles. It may be observed in chorea or St. Vitus dance. The patient appears to be grinning but generally feels far from it.

### ACCIDENTS INCREASE AT GRADE CROSSINGS.

THE numerous accidents and increasing loss of life at grade crossings of railways and highways, has led the bureau of public roads to ask for laws that will do away with grade crossings. There is a law in some states requiring motor vehicle drivers to "stop, look and listen" before crossing a railroad track, but it is poorly observed and is far from being effective in reducing the number of accidents. It is also questionable as to whether the narrow underpasses would not also prove to be "death traps" for reckless speeders who pay no attention to laws or sign warnings.

## Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Fashions Forecast for Fall Features the Wrap Around Gown for the Grown-up. Children's Garments Follow the Same Simple Lines that Permit Freedom

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

Send fifteen cents either in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter catalog, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating thirty of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

No. 4475.—Child's Bloomer Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 3½ yards of 27 inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4463.—Ladies' Dressing Sack. Cut in 4 sizes, small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 32 inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4468.—Child's Rompers. Cut in 4 sizes, 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years. A 1 year size requires 1½ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4270.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5¼ yards of 32 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2½ yards. Price 12c.

No. 4462.—Ladies' Combination. Cut in 4 sizes, small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4478.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3¾ yards of one material, 36 inches wide. Price 12c.

No. 4207.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3½ yards of 32 inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4153.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 4½ yards of 32 inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4458.—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4½ yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 2½ yards. Price 12c.

Nos. 4394-4418. — A Jaunty Two-Piece Suit. Jacket 4394 cut in 6 sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 4418 cut in 7 sizes, 3 for Misses, 16, 18 and 20 years—and 4 for Ladies, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. To make the suit for a 38 inch size requires 5¼ yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2½ yards. TWO separate patterns 12c for EACH pattern.

No. 4456.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot of the dress is 2½ yards. Price 12c.

Nos. 4464-4482. — Ladies' Costume. Blouse 4464 cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 4482 cut in 7 sizes, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. To make the suit as illustrated requires 5¼ yards of 40 inch material. To face with contrasting material will require ¾ yard of 40 inch material cut crosswise, or 1½ yards cut lengthwise. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 yards. TWO separate patterns, 12c for EACH pattern.

No. 3971.—Ladies' Apron 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 4 yards of 36 inch material. The width at the foot is about 2 yards. Price 12c.

No. 4054.—Ladies' House Frock. Cut in 7 sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6½ yards of 32 inch material. Collar of contrasting material requires ½ yard. The width at the foot is 2½ yards, with plaits extended. Price 12c.

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Found In Our Letter Box

*Letters from Pals for Our Correspondence Corner*

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am a girl 14 years old and live on a farm. I like it very much, for there are so many things that are so interesting. We have six cows and I am raising a Jersey calf. She is a beauty; I call her Fanny.

I also have four thorough-bred Hampshire sheep, all my own. The first one was given me for a Christmas present three years ago. She raised two lambs which weighed 118 and 122 pounds and I sold them for \$70.00. They won first premium at the Ohio State fair.

I have been a member of the canning club, sewing club and pig club. I must close and hope this letter does not find the waste paper basket like the last one.—Your niece, Ruth Genevieve Wilson, Montgomery, Mich.

I always like to hear from those who are active in club-work. When one is a real live Boys' and Girls' Club member, you can't help but like the farm.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my pin and card some time ago; I was very glad to get it. I think our motto "Work to Win" is a good one. Don't you?

How many M. C.'s are members of the Sunbeam club? I am. That club has over 10,000 members. I wish the M. C.'s would elect a president and other officers and have branch clubs. In these branch clubs we could have canning meets and parties. Don't you think it would be nice? I do, and I hope the other M. C.'s do, too. Well, I must close as my letter is getting long, and I sincerely hope this letter misses that horrid waste paper basket.—Yours truly, Katherine Schroeder, M. C., Laingsburg, Mich.

I am always glad for Merry Circle suggestions. Thanks. Some of these days the M. C. will have a president and everything.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Just before Christmas I wrote you a letter but I guess it found the waste basket.

I do enjoy farm life. We milk ten cows and I milk two night and morning. We have four horses and my father gave me one which we got with the farm. Her name is Polly and she is some horse. Our neighbors say fifteen years ago she could pass anything around here. I run errands with her, get the cows and often go pleasure riding. My, I do enjoy those rides. Don't you think you would enjoy horse-back riding, Uncle Frank?

Wishing you every success in your work, I am your nephew, Roy B. Ayar, Marlette, Mich., Route 6.

I am sure I would enjoy horse-back



Doris Truex, of Cornell, Isn't a Bit Afraid to Take a Shot at a Dead Bear, riding after I got so it wouldn't hurt me to sit down. Thanks for your good wishes.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I want to write a few lines in defense of myself in regards to the opinion of Eleanor Frederickson.

I want to tell Miss Eleanor and any other cousin that feels the same way, that I fully believe I have faithfully and honorably won what few prizes I have succeeded in winning.

If it does not take hard work, at times, to win these contests, how

does it happen that I have failed so far to see Eleanor Frederickson's name as a winner?

These prizes have come to me as much a surprise to me, as to others, and I am still going to "Work to Win." So far, I have only won two one-dollar checks, a clutch pencil, a pencil box and three maps. Maybe it doesn't look fair to some, but does the judges give their prizes to others just because the one winner happened to be a champion before?

I am sure Uncle Frank would not award his prizes to unworthy contestants.—I am as ever, your nephew, Rex Ellis, M. C., Reed City, Mich. P. S.—I am proud to be able to add (M. C.) to my name.

I didn't think you won as much as you did. I hope other M. C.'s won't think I am partial because you have so many. Merit is the only thing that counts in awarding the prizes.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am 12 years old and I have earned quite a lot of money I could call my own.

I will remember my first money I earned. I would carry wood for mamma and run on errands and I saved every penny. I was a little Sunday School girl and my teacher told me of the poor little heathens who had no stockings or shoes to wear, and scarcely any bread to eat. So she got me a little Sunday School jug and I put in the first pennies I ever earned, and saved until I had \$1.19. Then I gave it to my teacher to send to the poor little children in dark Africa.

I will always remember it. I still like to save my pennies and give some to my Sunday School teacher. Of course, I sometimes buy things I need for school and some candy and ice cream, occasionally.

I do love to write to you, Uncle Frank, so much. It brings back past memories—yet so sad. My papa's name was Frank, too. He died nearly six years ago, so I have no papa now, and I shall love to write to you again. —Lovingly, your little girlie, Bernice

Latter, 12 Elmhurst Ave., Highland Park, Mich.

I like your letter because it shows that charity and love predominate in you. It makes me glad to know that you want to write to me and it will please me to hear from you again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Whew! Is this going to get any worse?

Boys, I have a plan, if it does get too hot for us, meet me in the northern part of the upper peninsula. We will form a line across Michigan and start on a march southward.

Won't it be fun to see them get on their knees in front of us, scrapping the powder and rouge from their faces, putting on long skirts and hiding their knickers?

Majel Musch and Theodore Garvin—sure wrote some good letters. I wish I could shake hands with both of you. I feel like you do, Majel, about slapping the girls that look so much like boys.

They are the kind that start these foolish, brainless, and unwomanly styles, such as wearing earrings to make themselves look like cannibals.

Well, I don't want to get this letter too long, so I will say good-bye for this time.—Harold Coles, Montgomery, Mich.

When it comes to organizing armies and slapping faces, I'm for peace. Let's change the subject.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, your waste paper basket must be almost full with my letters by this time, as I have entered many of your contests but have never won anything yet. But I intend to live up to the motto "Work to Win," so I am trying again in the Mixed English Contest, and expect to keep on trying until I win something.

I surely agree with Margaret Allen on bobbed hair and knickers. I think knickers are the only thing on the farm, especially for out-door work or for knocking around in; while bobbed hair is so cool this warm weather. But I surely don't believe in using rouge or powder.—Your niece, M. C., Marguerite A. Hudson, Cheboygan, Mich.

You are the right kind of a Merry Circle, because you intend to follow the motto.

Dear Mr. Waste Basket:

How is Uncle Frank today? Do you think he is good-natured enough to let me in today? The other seven or eight times, he wasn't.

This morning I caught a young pheasant only a few days old. It was very cute but mama made me put it back. It couldn't hop. Oh, no!

For a pet I have a pure-bred Oxford sheep, Polly, and her two lambs, Nancy and Snow Flake. Polly had fourteen pounds of wool this year.

We are thinking of having a girls' club here, and I am going to enter some cookies in the junior department at the fair in Cass City.—Your niece, Helen Knight, Gagetown, Mich.

It is dandy that you are going to have a club. Every girl and boy ought to belong to some club. I think I'll have to have a cookie contest, because I like cookies. Uncle Frank is O. K. Thank you.

### A BOYS' AND GIRLS' BUILDING.

THE Calhoun County Fair Association has erected a Boys' and Girls' Building at the fair grounds near Marshall. This is the first building to be erected on a fair ground in this state to be devoted exclusively to boys' and girls' work.

The building is 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. It has a court in the center with the boys' quarters in one wing and the girls' in the other. There will be a porch 60 feet wide at either end.

The building will cost about \$3,300, of which the fair association will pay the construction costs while the cost of material will be met by contributions. The names of the contributors will be placed on a tablet which will be unveiled September 18th.



You'll probably be interested in this picture. That smiling lady in the center is Miss Elda Robb, whom many of you know as Assistant State Boys' and Girls' Club leader. She is also a rose between two thorns. For instance, the fellow with the high forehead, thousands of you boys and girls know as R. A. Turner, State Boys' and Girls' Club leader. The other thorn you will agree has more hair on his head than brains inside because he is the one who keeps that Horrid Wastebasket filled with your letters.

## Among the Club Workers

*Nadine Wood Makes Good in Sewing*

WHEN Miss Elda Robb, assistant state boys' and girls' club leader, and G. E. Stewart, then Wayne county club leader, started boys' and girls' clubs in the Belleville school four years ago, Nadine Wood was one of the charter members. She is still a club member, which must indicate that Nadine liked club work and found it profitable.

Nadine started in a sewing club in which about thirty started. That year she won first in her own club but went to the Plymouth Fair and didn't win a thing.

When the second year of sewing work was organized, Nadine was one of the twenty who stayed by. They had regular meetings that year and wound up a very enjoyable year's work with a club picnic. She got first again in her own club and won second prize at the Plymouth contest.

In the third year's work there was about fifteen. This time Nadine didn't join until about three weeks before the club round-up but then she got busy and won third place.

In the last or fourth year of sewing work, Nadine stayed right by the work and came out on top again. She must be a good sewer to win out so persistently.

She says she has learnt much from her club work and wouldn't have missed her experience for anything. She now sews her own clothes and

what she wore showed that she did a good job. She also does fancy work for others for which she gets paid.

However, Nadine liked club work best because it gave her some real objective to work for and kept her mind occupied with good wholesome constructive thoughts. Her experience in this work, she says, has taught her things which will prove most valuable in after life. She thinks it would pay every boy and girl to join a club.



Nadine Wood Watching Her Pets.

# The Oddest Thing I've Seen

By the Prize Winners

One night I went to the barn to gather the eggs. In a hen's nest in a manger were some tiny kittens. The next night I went to look at them and there was a sitting hen hovering over and clucking to the kittens. And they were trying to get something to eat, for the hen would not let the cat in where her kittens were.

I had to put the kittens in a box with their mother, so the hen could not get in. I covered over the box, leaving just space enough for the old cat to get in and out, for the old hen persisted in claiming the kittens.—Evelyn Smith, R. D. 1, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Once I saw a snake swallow an egg. I made an attempt to kill it. It tried to escape and enter the chicken park through a small knot-hole. But the egg it had just swallowed was larger than the knot-hole. The snake tried and tried. Then it saw another egg and devoured it. By that time I was in the chicken park and ready to kill it. The snake tried to come after me, but the first egg kept him from entering and the last from going out and so the snake was unable to fight for itself, although it was a very large blue-racer.—Helen F. Fritz, Lawrence, Michigan.

I had a mother goose and I set her on ten eggs. I let her set on them four weeks and two days, and when I took her off the nest there was only one egg picked and it was picked in two places. The next day I went and looked again. Nine of the eggs were

frog was free.—Helen Beck, Ashley, Mich.

One day this summer as I was to town, I saw a girl with short skirts and painted knees. She had bobbed hair, and paint and powder on her

## Photo Contest

NOW that you have seen my picture. I think I ought to have yours. I would like pictures that are natural, not as if you were all dressed up and had no place to go. Just send me the most interesting picture that you have of yourself. The usual prizes will be given to the ten most interesting and unique pictures we receive. You have an extra week's time on this Contest. Send your picture to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., so it reaches him before Sept. 13th. Those who already have Merry Circle cards and buttons should be sure to put M. C. after their names.

face. Her stockings were rolled below her knees. Her slippers were pointed like a pair of skees. Well, Uncle, I don't expect to see an odder thing. — Marley Niemi, Humbolett, Michigan.

My Uncle showed us the oddest thing, I believe I ever saw. It was a stone ranging from eight to ten inches in diameter, perfectly round, and would weigh from thirty to thirty-five pounds. It looked as if it had been broken in half. He found it while dragging in a field. He has had this stone over twenty years. Some people think it is a part of a meteor and would be worth a large sum of money if sold to a museum.—Frances Olds, Eau Claire, Mich., R. R. 2.

The oddest thing I've ever seen I'll say, Was a girl who came to our house one day.

Her Stockings did not match, alack! For one was brown, the other was black.

The brown was wool, the black one lisle,

Each time I think of it I smile. Her skirt was short, right up-to-date, But odd, her feet they did not mate.

—A. Alroender, Three Oaks, Mich.

The oddest thing I ever saw was Abraham Lincoln's hatchet. It didn't look like an old hatchet. I couldn't believe it was Abraham's hatchet, it looked so new. I think it is wonderful to see such old things like that. —Reva Skinkle, Sunfield, Mich., R. 1.



Good Morning  
Harold Cook!  
7-23



UNCLE FRANK  
DRAWN BY  
AUGUST HIRION  
Editor of Michigan Farmer  
R.R. 1

rotten and the other was not hatched yet. The next morning I went and looked and there was two little geese almost out of the shell and they were parted by a skin right in the center of the shell. They came out fine and lived to be large geese.—Clayton Doan, New Boston, Mich.

One time when I went after the cows I cut through the oat field to the pasture and there in the field by a shock of oats was a woodchuck with a tin can on his head.

He had come from a junk pile about one-fourth of a mile away. Undoubtedly there was salmon or something he wanted in the can but got his head in the can by force and could not pull it out.—Charles Franklin, Buchanan, Mich., R. 3.

The oddest thing I ever saw was a German Bible my grandmother has. It is 133 years old, being printed in Germany in the year of 1790. The corners are made of wood 1/4 inch thick, and the wood is covered with heavy leather. The leaves are twice as thick as those of the common American Bible.—William L. Nelson, Traverse City, Mich., R. 7.

The other day as I was going on the milk route with mamma, I saw a streaked snake with a frog in its mouth. Mamma stopped the car and got out to kill it. It was trying to get away with the frog, but it opened up its mouth and the frog jumped out. Then I killed the snake, so the

# LUMBER

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## New Apple-Grading Laws

By O. K. White,  
Chief Inspector

**T**HE new apple grading law enacted by the legislature last winter, goes into effect on September first, and if the apple growers of Michigan are to secure any beneficial results from it this season and if there is to be any permanent benefit to be derived from it, they must study the changes very carefully and then grade and pack as nearly according to it as it is possible for human beings to do so. Half-hearted work or lack of knowledge of the requirements of the law will do no good whatever. Only the most painstaking efforts to fully conform will make a favorable impression on the market that will result in better prices and good demand for Michigan apples.

After two years' work with the 1921

those who have grave doubts if this grade will naturally improve Mich. A Grade.

In Mich. Unclassified grade, authorized inspectors are given the right to mark any packages they find are improperly labelled, "Mich. Unclassified" if they think advisable to do so. This provision will make some people more careful to completely and correctly label their packages. A minimum size for all varieties of two inches is fixed.

The facing requirements for closed packages of apples are made more definite and determinable. All packages must be "fairly faced" and it will be considered a false and dishonest pack if more than 25 per cent of the apples in a package are inferior



Interplanting Helps in Cost of Maintenance until Orchard Comes in Bearing

law the State Horticultural Society and the Fruit Inspection Division of the State Department of Agriculture felt there were some changes desirable and others necessary. A few were suggested to make it more practical, understandable and possible of accomplishment; others were made to strengthen it in weak and obscure places.

Briefly the more important alterations are as follows:

In Mich. Fancy Grade—the apples in any given package shall be "uniform in size," which means they cannot vary more than one-half inch in transverse diameter, thus securing a very attractive, uniform grade. The tolerance is increased slightly—giving 5 per cent for apples which may be below the color required and 5 per cent for apples which may have very slight defects.

In Mich. Standard A Grade—the apples must be "good size," which means that all apples must be at least 2½ inches in transverse diameter, except certain named varieties—Chenango, Golden Russett, Jonathon, Grimes' Golden, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Maiden Blush, Black Gilliflower, Fauuense (Snow) Tolman Sweet, Red Canada (State's Red), and Esopers Spitzenburg, which may be 2¼ inches.

The tolerance is slightly increased so that there may be ten per cent of defects as well as ten per cent, by weight, deficient in color. This was not a desirable change but became necessary to conform to the Mich. Under Color Grade. This "Under Color Grade" is a new grade intended to take care of apples which are not highly enough colored to be put into Mich. A Grade, but are "good size" and just as free from injury caused by insects, disease, bruises or any other agency that at all seriously affects the appearance and keeping quality.

Any grower or dealer grading and packing this grade will need to be extremely careful, especially if he is also making Mich. A and Mich. B Grades, so that he does not get them confused and into the wrong packages or get them wrongly labelled. Many people are much opposed to this grade, claiming the apples which it includes, especially with some varieties, are low in quality, even for cooking purposes. There are also

in size, quality or color to those constituting the face or shown surface. This should correct a great deal of dishonest packing that has occasionally been practiced.

A unique provision, yet one that should prove very valuable, is the one in regard to "A Drops." Clean, well-colored apples, which are recent windfalls, or which drop in picking and which are often scarcely injured at all but still cannot be considered hand-picked apples—may be packed this way and sold quickly as such. Very often they sell at very good prices. All other drops should go for cider, vinegar or stock.

One other important provision makes definite minimum sizes for Mich. B and the Orchard Run Grades. They may be not greater than one-quarter inch less than the sizes fixed for Mich. A Grade. This is based on the usual customs in grading, but was thought necessary to counteract abuse and laxity in the case of many packers.

Other changes can be determined by a study of a copy of the laws which can be secured from the State Department of Agriculture at Lansing Inspector, or from the County Agricultural agent.

Every apple grower, packer and dealer in Michigan is urged to cooperate to the fullest extent with the inspection service, so that Michigan Standard graded apples may be absolutely dependable and favorably known as far as they are shipped and sold. Only by the most careful grading and packing and labelling can Michigan apples be expected to compete advantageously this year with the apples from the many other states which are reporting heavy crops of fine fruit.

Pick, grade, and pack carefully; label carefully, completely and plainly.

### FANCY FRUIT FROM FALL-SET PLANTS.

**M**ANY Eastern strawberry growers have discovered that fall-set plants result in fancy fruit. The plants are set any time up to early September, fruiting the following season. Large plants are used, with good root systems, which are set in rich moist ground. The plants are usu-

ally grown by the hill system, two rows of plants being set close together. They should be set much closer than when planted in the spring, sometimes as close as 4 to 6 inches apart in 3 rows. The plants should be mulched with strawy manure in the fall, and given the best of care. They will produce very large fruit the following season, a few days later than the usual season for the variety.—E.W.C.

### HORT. ADVICE FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS:

**A** RECENT trip of inspection by O. K. White, chief inspector for the State Department of Agriculture, revealed that the fruit plantations of the various state institutions were in a bad state of neglect. Mr. White found that the old orchards were neglected, new ones had not been planted or pruned properly.

There is enough land devoted to fruit growing on the farms of these various institutions to make it profitable to hire a competent horticulturist to supervise their care.

### MICHIGAN SHOULD STORE ITS OWN FRUIT.

**P**ROF. R. A. MARSHALL, of M. A. C., has been making an investigation of fruit storage facilities in Michigan. He finds that the state is sadly lacking in this respect and his investigation reveals that if Michigan fruit is to be marketed to advantage, at least half of the crop should be stored in the state.

Too much of Michigan fruit is sold at harvest time at the low prices prevailing then; or it is stored in other states. This makes it necessary for Michigan merchants to purchase western fruit.

At the Farmers' Week last February, many of the farmers were apple-hungry, and the students who had charge of the hort. exhibit looked all over Lansing to find some Michigan apples to sell. But all they could find was western stock. Toward the end of the week, they sold apples from their exhibits at five cents apiece. An investigation made by the Detroit Municipal Bureau of Markets, showed that there were 250 cars of Washington apples, over 150 cars of New York apples, and many cars of apples from other states received in Detroit in January, 1922, but not one car of Michigan apples. In February, the same number of carloads were received, of which only two were Michigan grown.

Mr. Marshall says that the prices received in the spring as compared with those received at harvest time will pay one liberally for storing his fruit. He believes that at least one-half of the Michigan crop ought to be stored in the state at shipping points. Farm storage plants, where orchards are large enough to warrant them, and storage houses controlled by cooperative associations would help greatly to have more Michigan fruit consumed by Michigan people.

### NEW YORK GROWERS ARE SATISFIED.

**T**HE outcome of the national co-operative sales service of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers was sufficiently satisfactory last year to warrant the New York growers packing association to renew its contract for another year. The books for last season's work show that 3,600 cars of fruit was sold in 211 markets in 26 states and three foreign countries. It is interesting to note that the movement of fruit did not vary more than ten cars from the shipment of seventy cars per week throughout the entire seven months period from October to May.

Take care of the tractor and the tractor will take care of the work.

# Cow Testing Grows Popular

*And Some of the Reasons Why*

TEN counties in Michigan have two or more Cow Testing Associations. In the State of Michigan 46 associations are operating and 9 additional associations are organized, awaiting testers. In May, 1922, 14 Cow Testing Associations were running in Michigan. The reason for the growth of these organizations may be found in that the definite results brought to the Cow Testing Associations' members proved to them that efficient production of milk and butter fat at all times of the year is the best paying proposition.

Some of the few things that the Cow Testing Association will do for a great number of dairy owners in Michigan are as follows:

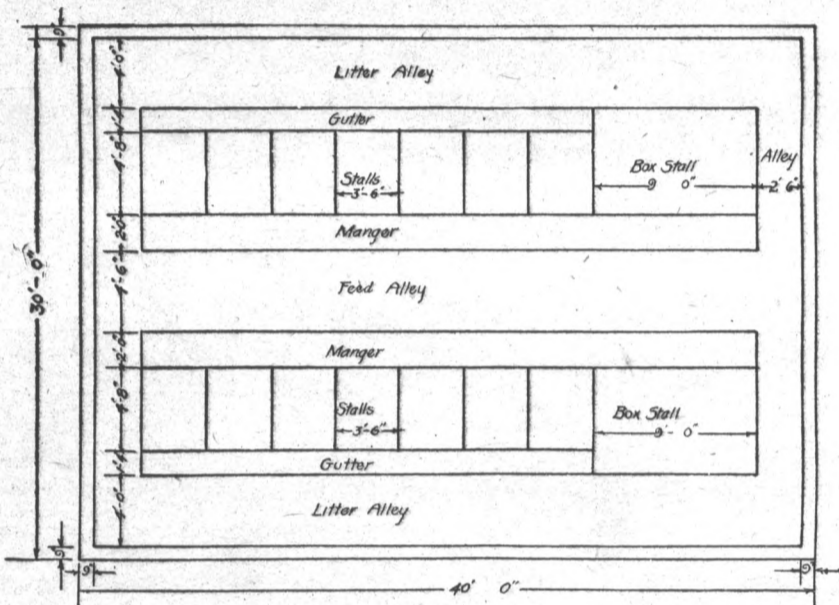
First, it will show the individual value of each cow in each herd by furnishing a yearly record on each cow in the herd. Often one or two cows may cut down the income of the whole herd until it is not very profitable. One Cow Testing Association member found that his eleven cows returned him a larger monthly milk

fit from butter fat sales of \$128.71.

Fourthly, the value of proving a herd sire is fully determined through the Cow Testing Association. It is the best method to measure profit along breeding lines. One man found after belonging to a Cow Testing Association for one year that he had one cow that produced 471 pounds butter fat at a profit of \$78.79 over feed cost. Her daughter produced 514.5 pounds of butter fat at a profit of \$108.44 over feed cost and her granddaughter produced 540.8 pounds of butter fat at a profit of \$99.85 over feed cost. This fact proved to him he was using sires that increased rather than decreased the production of his herd.

Fifthly, the Cow Testing Association points out the best economical feeding practices. The Cow Tester, himself well acquainted with the value of feeds and feeding, helps to balance up and point out the best and cheapest possible ration.

The cost of the Cow Testing Association for anyone is not great. The average number of cows of the 1,168



SUGGESTED FLOOR PLAN FOR DAIRY BARN.

The Farm Mechanics of the M. A. C. Have Offered This Suggestion to the Dairy Farmers of the State.

check than a neighbor not in the Association who milked 23 cows. Another man milking ten cows found that by cutting out three unprofitable cows he was able to increase the average profit per cow over 90%.

Secondly, it gives a basis to build up a better dairy herd. In one of the Michigan Associations a man found a pure bred cow which was being kept at a loss of \$33.02, while her daughter, a mature cow, was being kept at a loss of \$25.11 after paying the yearly feed cost. Without the facts brought to him through the monthly Cow Testing Association records a sound business herd could not have been successfully built.

Thirdly, the value of the cows and younger stock is often increased through the Cow Testing Association records. One of the most striking instances happened in one of the Jackson County Associations during the past year. Mr. D. Keeler offered the pure bred Jersey cow, Bow, for sale at \$50.00 or in exchange for another cow. His best offer on her was \$35.00. The cow tester suggested that he retain Bow and feed her systematically and watch results. In nine months' time in the Cow Testing Association this cow made a profit over feed costs for Mr. Keeler of \$128.71 as the following production will show: Bow is ten years old. In the nine months she has produced 10,453 pounds of milk, 471 pounds of butter fat at an average farm price of 42.87 cents per pound or \$209.16. She has eaten in nine months 2,995 pounds grain costing \$53.76, plus \$19.49 for roughage, making \$73.25. A net pro-

herds listed in the 55 Michigan Cow Testing Associations today consists of about 10 cows. The average cost for a 10 to 12 cow herd is about \$36.00 to \$38 for a year. This amount is often saved in many different ways through the course of the Association year.

## DAIRY FLASHES.

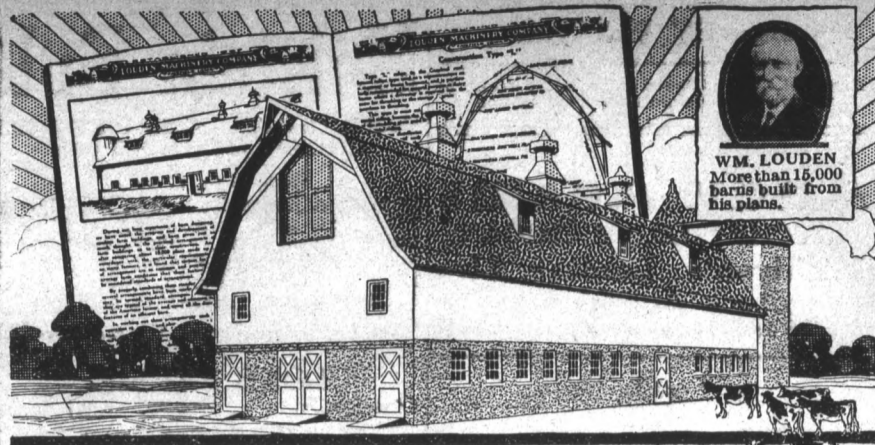
The final test of any dairy breed for your purposes is your personal reaction with respect to that breed.

If you do not grow into the dairy business slowly you are quite apt to grow out of it very quickly.

At Lowell, there is another world champion cow. She is DeKol Plue Tegis Dixies who has a record of 33,464 pounds of milk and 1,349 pounds of butterfat in 365 days.

M. L. Noon, vice-president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and director of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association says that legislation will not help the farmer to any great extent. He believes that cooperative marketing and systematic abandonment of farms to reduce production will solve the farmers' woes.

In North Dakota, the experiment station has found that unmanured alfalfa has produced 50% more hay than land receiving manure. Seven years' tests of manuring alfalfa shows that it is a waste of time to do so, especially on heavy clay soil.



## It Costs Less to Build a Good Barn Than It Does To Run a Poor One

Have you ever looked at your barn from the standpoint of profit or loss? It is a fact that many farmers, who work hard to make money, are handicapped more than they realize by badly arranged, poorly equipped barns. Many have found that it actually costs less to **build** a good barn than it does to run a poor one.

Before you definitely decide what type of new barn you are going to build or how the old barn is to be remodeled; before you decide upon the exact size required or how it is to be arranged; before you buy any lumber or start any of the work—

### Get the Loudon Barn Building Book

It tells how to make every dollar's worth of material count—save carpenter's work—get the best barn for the least money. It explains ventilation. It shows proper arrangement of stalls, pens, silos, doors, feed bins, etc., to save many extra steps each day and make the barn most convenient, without additional cost. Over 75 barns are pictured in this big 112-page book—barns of all sizes and for various purposes—floor plans, details, information about them complete. And it tells how, with a moderate investment in labor-saving barn equipment—steel stalls, litter carriers, water bowls, etc.—you can cut out fully half the barn work and eliminate drudgery, better the health and greatly increase the earning capacity of your cows.

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

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FOR SALE registered Guernsey bull, a grandson of Kenilworth's Gold, ready for light service.—A. HATT & SON, Napoleon, Mich.

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

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

**Pure Bred Holsteins**, One and two years old freshening, ending between Sept. and Jan. One 20lb. 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, also younger stock, reasonable prices. LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A, North End Station, Detroit.

**My Entire Herd** Registered Holstein Federal Tested cattle, A. R. O. stock.—H. A. SMITH & SON, Wixom, Mich.

**3** granddaughters of Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld, bred to son of 853 lb. Jr. 4-yr.-old. Federal tested. Terms.—Martin McLaughlin, Redford, Mich.

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## Holstein Bull

Double Grandson of Sir PIETERTJE  
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Born Aug. 9, 1922.

Dam as a junior 2-year-old made over 235.7 lbs. milk containing 11.01 lbs. butter in 7 days. This calf's sire heads the Knapp School of Country Life herd at Nashville, Tenn. Splendid individual. Priced to sell.

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Ready for service, price \$150.00. Also registered Holstein Calves, Heifers and Cows at very reasonable prices. Federal tested.

**J. B. Jones' Farm,**  
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## WANTED

A few registered Holstein cows and heifers or will buy small herd. Kindly state full particulars in first letter, as to age, calving time and lowest cash price. Will want them tuberculin tested.—F. W. SPENCER, Shepherd, Mich.

## HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

Born Jan. 2, 1923; handsomely marked; sire by a son of the noted \$100,000 bull, "King Pontiac Hengerveld Payne" the greatest bred son of the King of the Pontiacs. The sire's four nearest dams average 38.22 lbs. The dam is nearly a 31 lb., 5-yr.-old cow. The greatest young cow in the herd. Address, WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

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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 GAMBOGE**, 1 year, 5 months. 1st Prize, Senior Calf, Michigan State Fair, 1922. Dam: Patchwork, Miss. Record, milk, 7,883 lbs.; fat 407.48 lbs.

**MAYS FAIRY RALEIGH**, 1 year, 3 months. Dam: Mays Fairy Elf. Record, 343 lbs. of fat.

**BULL CALF**, 8 months. Dam: Millies Karnak. 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, 7,786 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.

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

Herd sire: MAJESTY'S INTENSE 127191. Herd on federal accredited list as tuberculosis free.

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

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**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 Sotham Earlelripe Beef Plan are making money for farmers producing Earlelripe 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.



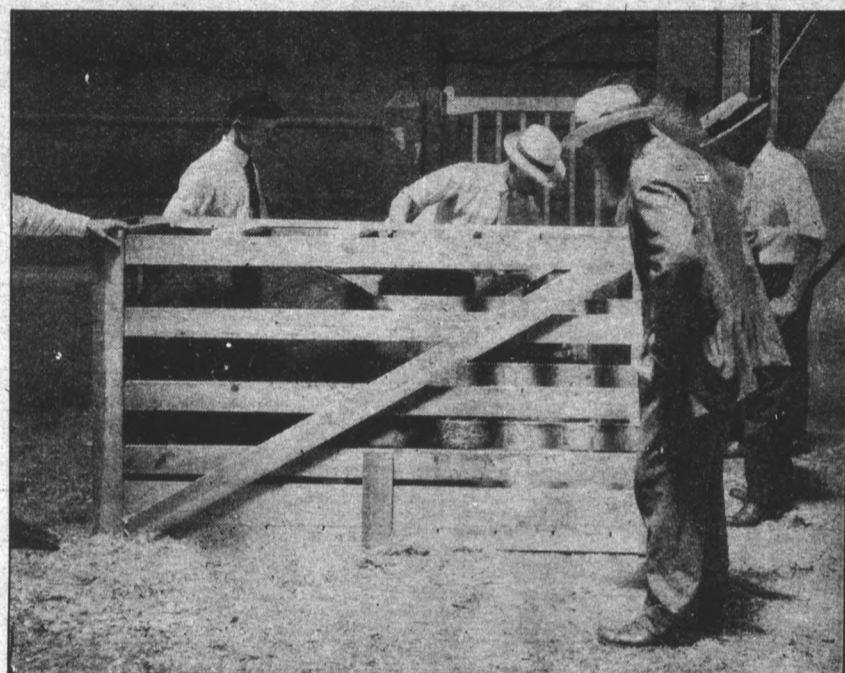
## Build Better Shipping Crates

THE breeder of purebred swine has constant need of shipping crates. To the slipshod breeder the crate problem is a vexatious one, but the man who takes a little time and trouble to organize his shipping department will gain in both money and satisfaction.

I have paid express on hogs sent me by what were supposed to be reputable breeders when the crates weighed three times as much as the pig. Very likely when my order came in the only crate in stock was the oversized one, and as I was paying the express, the shipper passed the buck to me. I have received hogs when the crates were in such poor condition that I didn't dare risk the

- 1.—Cut four uprights, two for each side.
- 2.—Cut enough slats for both sides.
- 3.—Nail the slats on the uprights, proper distances apart.
- III. Nail the sides onto the floor by nailing the uprights to the skids.
  - 1.—Remember that the slats are on the insides of the crate.
  - 2.—Drive the nails so that the heads will be on the inside and clinched on the outside of the crate.
- IV. Cut the top and end slats.
- V. Nail the top and end bars, spacing properly.
- VI. Build the end gate.

Inside crate dimensions for various sized hogs are as follows: For pigs



The Complete Crate Is Neat, Light and Sufficiently Strong to Confine the Most Obstinate Member of the Swine Family.

journey home from the station, without bracing the crates extensively.

Large manufacturing concerns have found that a little intelligent designing of crates saved them large sums of money in lumber bills and freight charges. A properly designed hog shipping crate can easily be fifty percent lighter and one hundred percent stronger. Besides there is the advertising value of good appearances. I know farmers who have been positively ashamed to take home the slipshod crates in which they received blooded livestock. An attractive package counts in the livestock business as well as in other commercial fields.

I never was much of a carpenter myself, and some of the crates I built would most certainly not fall into the approved classifications. In our community at the present time hardly anybody builds his own crates; they are all made to order at the mill and sash works. Even then satisfactory crates are not always secured, as proper designs are often lacking.

Recently some experiments were conducted at the United States Forest Products Laboratory, in co-operation with interested agencies, and the following building guide for hog crates is the result. Crates built along that plan have been tried out under practical conditions, and found satisfactory. These are the steps in the simplest method of crate construction:

- I. Build the floor first.
  - 1.—Cut the two skids 2"x2".
  - 2.—Cut the floor boards.
  - 3.—Nail the floor boards squarely across on the skids.
- II. Build each side separately.

up to 100 pounds, width, 1'; height, 2'; length, 3'10". For pigs 100 to 225 pounds; width, 1'6"; height, 2'9"; length, 4'4". (This crate weighs 80 pounds.) For pigs 225 to 500 pounds, width, 2'; height, 3'4"; length, 6'6". For aged animals, 600 to 800 pounds, width, 2'2"; height, 4'; length, 7'.

White pine is an excellent wood for crates, and the most often used. Other good woods are aspen, basswood, cottonwood, cypress, chestnut, jack pine, Norway pine, spruce, western yellow pine, and yellow poplar. Harder woods are heavier and more difficult to nail. Material, 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide is best.

One of the greatest nuisances I ever encountered in hog crates was the crate without an end gate. When ends had to be knocked off and then renailed, not only was the crate damaged, but loading and unloading was made difficult. It is easy to build an end gate, with cleats across it, and so arranged that the gate uprights fit into a notch in the top cross piece. The crate is opened by sliding out the end gate.

Broken legs are prevented by putting the two bottom boards on the sides close enough together so that the hog cannot get his feet through. By nailing the floor boards cross-wise on the 2"x2" runners, and far enough apart to prevent curling and warping, a much more substantial and durable floor is the result.

As soon as an animal is received, the crate should be cleaned and then stored under shelter. Alternate wetting and drying reduces the holding power of nails. Crates should never be left setting on the ground.

THE HOG SURPLUS.

INFORMATION from Washington shows that there might be a surplus of hogs in the near future. Statistics show that the corn-belt states farrowed eight percent more pigs this spring than last and have saved 5.8% more of these pigs. Besides, farmers throughout the corn-belt have bred for fall farrowing enough sows to indicate a pig crop about 25% greater than that of last fall.

It is advised that the hog man reduce production somewhat but to keep his breeding herd intact, as the low point in hog prices is invariably followed by high prices in two or three years.

FINISH THE LAMB CROP.

FARMERS in general in this state and in the middle west market their lamb crop during the fall months. Some flock owners aim to push their lamb crop to good flesh condition and market early in the fall before the bulk of the good crop comes to the yards. Where early

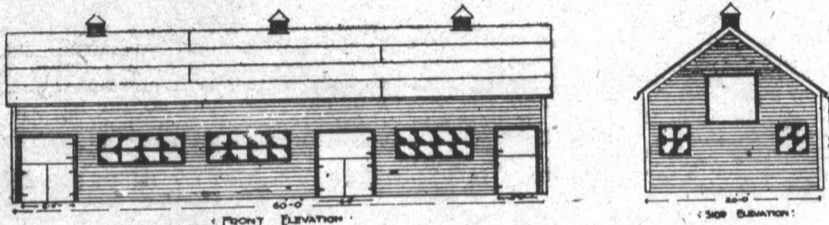
A community with at least one good breeding establishment is to be congratulated, as it gives it an opportunity to equip its farms with top notch hog stock at home prices. Michigan will surely see the day, and that not very far away, when large numbers of her good farms will maintain pure bred herds like that of Himm Bros., and claim the added pleasure and profits that invariably go along with them.—Pope.

Veterinary.

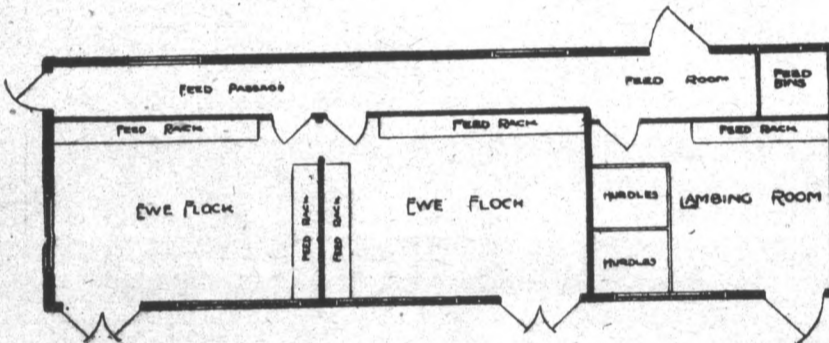
CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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.

**Hard Bunches On Hind Leg**—I have a cow that seems to be well and headthy, but she has a few hard bunches on hind leg below hock which cause no lameness. Archie C. McClean, Snover, Mich.—Clip off hair



Two Elevations of a Well-Planned Sheep Barn.



The Ground Floor Is Arranged for Convenience and Economy in Building.

marketing is necessary, this, no doubt, is the best practice.

However, no definite rule can be laid down as to the best time to plan on disposing of this crop. Sometimes it is in the fall and again in the spring. Usually, no two consecutive seasons are alike. Every year must be considered by itself and plans laid accordingly.

This, however, can be said—the market is nearly always ready to pay a premium for well-finished mutton. Half finished stock is in demand only for feeding stock. The man who is equipped with shelter, conveniences for feeding, and plenty of the right kind of roughage and grain should carry the lamb crop through till finished.—Leo C. Reynolds.

HIMM BROS.—HOG BREEDERS.

IT often happens that we meet with agreeable surprises when we visit people and their farms for the first time. Such was the case when circumstances recently gave us the privilege of stopping at the farm of Himm Bros., near Chesaning, in southern Saginaw County.

There are three of the boys and they are an industrious trio. The two older ones live with the parents in the old home. The other is married and lives next door. They have a liberal acreage of good farm land and their speciality is hogs. A few years ago they began to look around for something better than the common run, so let go some good money and brought from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, a few high-class Poland Chinas. They are good caretakers and the sows have raised good litters. They are good feeders so have developed them well. They are good judges so culling has been done closely.

and paint bunches with tincture of iodine daily.

**Infected Udder.**—Our dairy herd have contagious garget. Will their milk harm cats and chickens if fed to them? Will milk from non-infected udders harm human beings if they use it? Mrs. J. W. Falladay, Milan, Mich.—Boil the milk and it can be safely fed to cats and poultry. If possible, separate your cows; if not, they may all become infected. The milk from non-infected cows can safely be used.

**Effect of Choking Indigestion.**—Have an old cow that has always been healthy until last fall; she then choked on eating an apple, bloated badly and since then she occasionally chokes on dry feed. I notice she frequently bloats in left flank and gulps up foul gas. When she came fresh she gave 18 quarts milk, now only six. She is running on rape and clover pasture, but fails to thrive. It distresses her to swallow food. I have been a subscriber to the Michigan Farmer for a great many years and could not keep house without it. R. H. Miken, Shiloh, Mich.—A chronic ailment of this kind is usually incurable. However, try rubbing on camphorated oil twice a day, and it should be applied to seat of choke, if you can locate the spot. Moisten her cut fodder and don't offer her dry fodder.

**Unhealthy Sow.**—In April, my sow lost her litter of eight pigs, none of them lived to be 3 days old, but they seemed to be healthy when they came. A neighbor said the sow had milk fever, caused by high feeding. She was fed skim milk and potatoes. She has been lame since April, due to farrow August 25th, and her lameness increases. Earl C. Marks, Belaire, Mich.—I am unable to say what caused the death of your young pigs, however it is most likely to be the result of diet and care of sow and pigs. Give sow good care, keep her clean, bowels open, and prepare a clean place for her to farrow in.

**Mange.**—Our 9-year-old dog itches, veterinarian prescribed ointment which helps him, but new sores keep coming. L. L. Mallary, Blissfield, Mich.—Apply sulphur ointment, give him baking soda in feed or water twice a day.



"Listen to me son"

"YOU'LL soon have to earn your oats. But, before you feel the pinch of a girth, here's one bit of horse sense. "WHEN you get a good boss — work with all four feet and both ears. It's easy to tell a good boss. A good boss uses Gombault's Caustic Balsam. "AND it's true! The greatest horse breeders, the finest trainers, the wisest owners all use"

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

It does the work better than firing. Hair will positively grow back natural color.

A reliable remedy for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Windpuffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Spavin, Ringbone, Throat and Bronchial Troubles. Will not scar or blemish. Supercedes all firing and cautery. Sold by druggists, or sent by parcel post on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle.

AS A HUMAN LINIMENT

It is unsurpassed for muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sprains, sore throat, burns, bruises, cuts, etc.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, Ohio

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

CATTLE

**Thumb Hereford Breeders' Association** can supply your needs with outstanding, well-bred registered Herefords, either sexes, polled or horned at reasonable prices. Inquire of E. E. TWING, Sec-Treas., Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

**Registered Herefords** for sale. Young bulls, also heifer calves, all from Record of Merit parents, at your price. Write for description.

Milking Shorthorn Bargain

I have sold my farm and must sell 1 cow, 4 heifer calves, all from Record of Merit parents, at your price. Write for description.

O. M. YORK,

207 White Street, Flint, 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 Breeders' Assn.** can supply your needs with high class individuals. Write for list to E. E. Twing, Bad Axe, Sec-Treas.

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

DISPERSION SALE

30---Head Registered Holstein Cattle---30

The Entire Herd of B. S. GIER, Lansing, Mich.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1923 at 2 O'Clock P. M. (Fast Time)

At the Farm, One Mile West of the City Limits on St. Joseph St.

(Herd Under State and Federal Supervision)

4 young bulls, including the Herd Sire, who is a Show Bull, is by a son of May Echo Sylvia, and out of the Show Cow, May Walker Skylark, who won Sweepstakes over all Breeds, and All American Honors over all 4-year-old Holstein Cows in the United States in 1922. 3 other young bulls from good record dams.

26 females, including several Prize Winners at leading Michigan Fairs in 1922. Cows with records of 28-27-26-24-23 lbs., two 20 lb. 2-year-olds and daughters of these cows. Don't Fail To Come. For Catalogs, address

F. J. FISHBECK, Howell, Mich.

HOGS

DUROC-JERSEYS

What spells PERFECTION?

The pigs from TOPMAST SENSATION are the most outstanding individuals we ever saw. Be sure to see them at the State Fair. You will want the get of TOPMAST SENSATION in your herd. Write us today.

**LOEB FARMS,** Charlevoix, Michigan

"The Purebred is Better Than the Rest--We Breed the Best"

**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.

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

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** 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 gilts \$20 to \$25 breeding and quality. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, 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

**Boar?--Chester Whites.** The big kind Registered. Cholera Immunized 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. and Chester Whites.** Spring pigs and bred gilts shipped C. O. D. and registered free. Write or come and see them. J. W. HOWELL, Ovid, 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. 1923. 15 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.

WESTERN BRED POLAND CHINAS

Most popular blood lines, with type and quality to match. Herd stock bred out West. Public sale of 40 head, Oct. 18th.

**HIMM BROS.,** Chesaning, Mich.

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

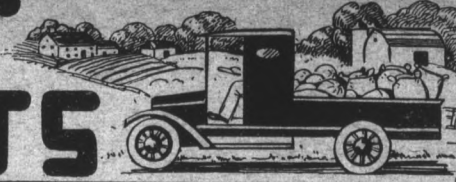
Line Bred Liberators

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.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 211



# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, August 29.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.04; No. 2 red \$1.03; No. 2 mixed \$1.04; No. 2 white \$1.04.

Chicago.—September at \$1@1.00½; December \$1.04½@1.04¾; May \$1.10½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.03½@1.04½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 94c; No. 3, 93c.

Chicago.—September 82½@82¾c; December 66½@66¾c; May 67½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 43c; No. 3, 41c; No. 4, 37@39c.

Chicago.—September 37¾c; December 39¼@39¾c; May 42c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.20 per cwt.

Chicago.—Choice \$5.85; red kidneys at \$6.95@7.20.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25@6.50; red kidneys \$6.75@7.

### Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 76c.

Chicago.—September 64¾c; December 68½c; May 73¾c.

Toledo.—Cash 72c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$12.50; March \$13; alsike at \$10.50; timothy \$3.30.

### Hay.

New Hay: No. 1 timothy \$20.50@21; standard and light mixed at \$19.50@20; No. 2 timothy at \$18@19; 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 \$30.00; standard middlings \$32; fine do \$34; cracked corn \$40; coarse cornmeal \$38; chop \$34 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

### Fruit.

Chicago.—Apples, Michigan Duchess \$1@1.10; Wealthies \$1.10@1.25 per bu; cooking apples 40@50c.

Plums.—16-qt case Damsons \$1.25; all other varieties 75c@1.

Peaches, \$1.25 per bushel.

Pears.—Michigan Clapps \$7@8 per barrel; Bartletts \$2.50.

Berries.—Red raspberries \$3@4 per 24-pt. case; blueberries, cultivated, at \$4; general run \$2@3.

## WHEAT

Wheat prices advanced slightly last week to the highest point in a month and a half and the long distance outlook is distinctly better. Besides the reduction of about 50,000,000 bushels in the combined crop and carry-over compared with last year, the supply of rye is less than a year ago, and there are smaller crops of white and sweet potatoes, buckwheat, and even rice which substitute for bread grains to some extent. Central markets report a good demand for rye to be used for feed in place of high-priced corn, especially since excessive rains have lowered the grade of much unthreshed wheat. "Intention to plant" 15.5 per cent less winter wheat and nine per cent less rye than last year also has been a helpful influence. Foreign interests have been counting on a surplus of over 500,000,000 bushels in North America, which is probably 25 to 35 per cent too high. In spite of the reduction in North America, there are prospects for all the wheat in exporting countries that importing nations will be able to purchase, even at fairly low prices. Foreigners are not contracting ahead freely, preferring to let exporting countries carry the wheat until it is needed. Primary receipts in this country are holding up unusually well. The visible supply has gained 20,000,000 bushels, an unusual quantity, in the last four weeks.

## CORN

Cash corn prices advanced into new high ground last week. Eastern and southeastern distributors and corn industries are buying freely, while producers have not sold enough to permit building up stocks at terminals. The first new corn to arrive is likely to find a warm welcome and readjustment of prices to the new crop basis may not take place for six or eight weeks. The crop has plenty of moisture in nearly all sections and is very sappy, so that hot weather is needed to mature it before frost.

## OATS

Oats prices have advanced chiefly because of betterment in the demand. Primary receipts are increasing but

they are about 25 per cent below normal for this time of year. Stocks are accumulating at terminals, however. Combined yields of oats in sixteen countries show an increase of 4.1 per cent over last year, according to the department of agriculture.

## SEEDS

Cloverseed and timothy prices advanced last week. Reports to the department of agriculture indicate that the timothy seed crop will be about one-third less than last year, and scattered observations of the cloverseed crop are not flattering.

## FEEDS

The feed market is firm, with both wheat and corn feeds quoted higher than a week ago. Jobbers and dairymen who are buying through cooperative organizations are said to have been contracting for their winter requirements and have put the market up rapidly. Linseed meal and cottonseed meal also are quoted higher, but buying is said to be light.

## HAY

Country loadings of hay are reported to be of small volume, receipts at the leading distributing markets are light and demand from consuming sections, particularly the southeast, is increasing so that prices are firm.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

The trend of the fresh egg market is unquestionably upward, with high grades advancing much more rapidly than low grades. Receipts at the leading markets have been running considerably higher than at this time a year ago, but there seems to be more than a corresponding increase in the rate of consumption. Poultry prices remain remarkably high when the volume of receipts is considered.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 25½@26½c; dirties 21@21½c; checks at 20½@21c; extra firsts at 33½@34½c fresh firsts 26@27¼c; ordinary firsts 24@25c. Live poultry, hens at 24½c; broilers 27c; springers 26c; roosters 14c; ducks 21c; geese 18c; turkeys 20½c per pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candied and graded 27@28½c. Live poultry, broilers 30@33c; heavy hens 26@27c; light hens at 18c; roosters 15c; geese 12c; ducks 25c.

## BUTTER

A moderate setback in the butter market occurred last week as a result

of a small increase in receipts at the principal markets, a temporary decline in the distributing demand, and belief on the part of the butter trade that fall production would be relatively heavy. The outlook is favorable for higher prices during the fall, however, as consumers are using more butter than last year in spite of the fact that prices are about 25 per cent higher, production reports from the leading creamery manufacturers' association indicate a smaller make than last year, and stocks in storage at the four leading cities have declined during August, whereas they have always shown a substantial gain during that month in previous years.

Prices on 92-score fresh butter were: Chicago, 43½c; New York 44½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 40@42c.

## POTATOES

Potato prices advanced moderately last week in both consuming markets and at shipping points. Receipts were slightly smaller than in the preceding week and smaller than in the corresponding week last year or two years ago. Potatoes are coming rather freely from a large number of states, with New Jersey, New York, Idaho, Kansas, Colorado and Minnesota taking the lead. U. S. No. 1 Irish Cobblers are quoted at \$2.60@2.75 and early Ohio at \$2.20@2.35 per 100 pounds in Chicago.

## APPLES

Apple shipments have been averaging about 100 cars per day for the last three weeks. No. 1, Yellow Transparent and Duchess are quoted at 75c@1.50 per bushel in Chicago.

## PEACHES.

The carlot movement of peaches has declined about one-third in the last two weeks and prices have advanced. Elbertas from the northern states are quoted at \$3.50@4 per bushel for the large sizes in the principal consuming markets. Small sizes of yellow varieties are around \$1.25 per bushel in Chicago.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Shipments of fruit from this market increased this week, both independent buyers and the growers' association competing for carlots. Cash buyers were paying 40@65c per bushel for Duchess apples; \$1@1.25 per bushel for Burbank, Bradshaw and Blue Dam-

son plums. Wealthy apples are beginning to move at 50c@\$1 per bushel. Other prices on farm produce were: Peaches, Carmens and Champions \$2@3 bu; Early Cranes \$3@4 bu; Yellow St. Johns \$2.50@3.25 bu; Strawberry apples \$1@2 bu; Bartlett pears \$2@2.50 bu; Clapp's favorites \$1@2 bu; Moore's Early grapes \$4 per dozen 7-lb. baskets; Champions \$3@3.50 per dozen; tomatoes \$2@2.25 per half bu; cantaloupes, Osages \$1.50@2.50 bu; Hearts of Gold \$1.50@2.75 bu; celery 10@45c bunch; cabbage \$1@1.25 bu; corn 20@25c dozen ears; potatoes at \$1.50@1.85 bu; poultry, heavy fowls 18@22c per lb; light 15@18c lb; heavy broilers and springers 20@25c per lb; light broilers 18@20c lb; ducklings 20c lb; eggs 26c per dozen.

## WOOL

But little wool is changing hands at present as mills are awaiting developments in the cloth markets and the trend in foreign wool markets, especially the London series starting September 4. New clip wools will be available in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Argentina within sixty days. Prices showed but little change at seaboard markets or in the producing sections so far as transactions reported are concerned, but seem to be on the easy side.

## CATTLE SUPPLY IN EXPANSION STAGE.

The summer and fall beef harvest became more general last week. Receipts at the leading markets increased about 15 per cent and are now nearly one-third larger than the first week in August, as well as the largest since last November, when the movement from the range was subsiding. The southwestern pastoral area is still the chief contributor but each week brings a modest increase in the supply of western rangers.

Demand for good beef maintains surprising breadth, and prices have held remarkably, considering the size of the run. Prime heavy steers were elevated to a new top of \$13 at Chicago last week, while yearlings reached \$12.65. On all grades below choice, a moderate decline was registered. Following the usual August and September precedent, the veal calf trade developed into a scramble for numbers, with price up \$1.

Shipments of stockers and feeders from the twelve leading markets in the last four weeks have not been so heavy as in the same period last year but feedlots will probably be about as well filled as a year ago. Higher prices for fat cattle than last August tend to offset the advance in corn.

## NEW TOP ON HOG MARKET.

Advancing hog prices have not started a deluge in the last three weeks and the gains have been held. Evidently the old crop of hogs is being cleaned up at last. Top prices last week went above \$9 at Chicago for the first time this year. The supply at the principal markets was by no means light. In fact, it was the heaviest ever known at this season of the year, but it was about twenty per cent lighter than in June and July, small eastern markets needed more, and the shippers were active buyers while the large packers have a big fresh pork trade to satisfy.

## UNITED STATES BEEF SUPPLY CONSUMED AT HOME.

Growth of population in the United States to a point at which the domestic market has become large enough to absorb the country's normal beef production is the chief reason why American beef is no longer an important source of supply for Great Britain, says Charles J. Brand, marketing specialist for the department of agriculture, who recently studied the meat trade situation in Europe. Another factor working an increase in our beef exports, he declares, is the lower cost of beef production in countries like Argentina which are still in the pioneer stage.

Mr. Brand points out that from 1891 to 1921 the human population of the United States increased from 62,948,000 to 107,833,000, while the number of cattle in the country increased only from 51,363,572, to 66,652,559.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.  
September 21.—B. S. Gier, Lansing, Michigan.

## Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, August 29.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Market is slow on all grades.  
Good to choice yearlings, \$9.50@11.75  
Best heavy steers, 8.25@9.25  
Handyweight butchers, 7.50@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, 5.50@6.00  
Butcher cows, 4.00@4.50  
Canners, 2.00@2.75  
Cutters, 3.00@3.25  
Choice bulls, 5.00@5.50  
Bologna bulls, 4.50@5.00  
Stock bulls, 3.50@4.25  
Feeders, 4.50@6.50  
Stockers, 4.00@6.00  
Milkers, 45.00@90.00

#### Veal Calves.

Market slow.  
Best, \$13.00@14.00  
Others, 5.00@12.50

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Market, lambs steady to 25c lower; sheep steady.  
Best lambs, \$12.50@13.00  
Fair lambs, 11.00@12.00  
Light to common, 7.00@10.00  
Fair to good sheep, 6.00@7.00  
Culls, 1.50@3.00

#### Hogs.

Market steady.  
Mixed hogs, \$9.60  
Pigs, 9.25  
Yorkers, 9.75  
Roughs, 7.10

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 28,000. Market slow, mostly 10@15c lower. Some good lights

sold. Less decline with spots on com-240 to 300-lb butchers at \$8.60@9.10; mon. Mixed kind 10@20c lower. Bulk good and choice 160 to 230-lb average \$9.15@9.35; tops \$9.40; bulk of good most packing sows \$7.25@7.50; good strong weight pigs \$8.75.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market most killing classes slow and steady. Tops long-fed 1,500-lb bullocks \$13.10; several loads at \$12.25@12.75. Choice fed natives weak in instances. Vealers slightly lower. Packers bidding \$11@11.50. Stockers and feeders from \$6@7.25 mostly.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 25,000. Market slow. Fat lambs 15@25c lower. Culls around steady. Aged stock scarce, generally steady. Feeding lambs 50c lower than yesterday's best kind. Early top westerns \$13.35 to killers; most natives \$12.50@12.75; culls \$9@9.50; odd lots fat ewes \$5.50@7; early top feeding lambs \$13.50.

## BUFFALO

#### Cattle.

Receipts two cars. Market steady. Shipping steers \$10@12; butcher grades \$8@9.25; cows \$2.50@6.50.

#### Calves.

Tops \$14.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts two cars. Market strong. Choice lambs \$14; culls to choice \$7@12.50; yearlings \$10@10.50; sheep \$3@8.50; wethers \$8.50@9; ewes \$6@8.25.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is higher than Monday's close. Yorkers \$10@10.25; pigs \$9.50@10.25; heavy \$9@9.25; roughs at \$6.50@7.25; stags \$4.50@5.25.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Marquette County (August 13)**—Farmers have about completed the harvesting of this year's hay crop which is yielding about 75% of a normal. Potato digging has begun on the early crop and the outlook at present is for \$1.50 per bushel, which is giving producers some cheer. Farmers in this locality are giving more attention to the dairy cow.

—F. H. V.

**Lenawee County (August 13)**—Wheat in this section is yielding up to forty bushels per acre. Oats are fair, while corn prospects are extra good. In some portions of the county dry weather has burned pastures badly. The apple crop is fair. Wheat is selling at 93c; oats, 32c; cream, 44c; eggs, 25@31c.—J. R. L.

**Sanilac County (August 15)**—Hay is about 50% of a crop in this section. The flax is also poor. Fruits are not showing up well. Potatoes are selling at \$2.00 per bushel. In this particular locality we have had very little rain this summer. Butter fat is 36c; eggs, 25c; berries, sold at \$7.00@9.00 per bushel. Farmers are now getting ready for their fall wheat. Sugar beets will be an average crop. Hay is selling at \$6.00@8.00; oats, 36c; beans, \$6.00 cwt.—M. F.

**Van Buren County (August 10)**—Corn is extra good with the old crop selling at 90c per bushel. Wheat is also a good crop with the price at 86c per bushel. Potatoes are thriving with the early ones selling at \$2.00@2.25 per bushel. There is a fair to good crop of apples and the farmers are getting \$1.00@1.50 per bushel. Cherries sold at 5c per pound and sweet at 10@12c. Grapes will be about half a crop. Juice factories are offering to contract at \$50.00@60.00 per ton. Some contracts have been signed, mostly at \$60.00. Fruit farmers are doing fairly well. General farming will need to be readjusted.

**Saginaw County (August 14)**—Hay was a light crop. Oats will average about thirty bushels per acre; wheat about 18 bushels. Sugar beets are looking good. Potatoes have suffered from dry weather. Many have gone to work in the factories.—J. R.

**Tuscola County (August 13)**—The lack of rain has been a handicap to crops in this locality. Oat harvest is short and thin. Rye is yielding down to ten bushels per acre. Cucumbers have just started bearing, but need rain badly. Small fruits were about 75% of a crop. Beans and corn are good. Late potatoes have thrifty tops. Apples about 25% of a crop. Rye is selling at 48c; oats, 37c; wheat, 88c; new potatoes, \$2.00.—J. B.

**Mason County (August 11)**—The want of rain has hindered the proper development of crops in this district. Hay is half a crop and corn is poor. Wheat, 84c; hogs, 8c; cattle, 2½@6c. Farmers are discouraged because of the dry season and low prices.—F. G.

**Calhoun County (August 10)**—While pears are poor, there is a good crop of peaches growing. Apples will run about 50%. Wheat crop is about normal, while rye was good. Oats are light and corn is looking fair. We have been in need of rain. Beans will make a fair crop. Only a few farmers are selling their grain. Wheat is quoted at 88c and rye 55c.—L. J. C.

**Missaukee County (August 11)**—Most crops in this section are looking good. Oats are ready to cut, while haying is finished. The apple crop is a little short. Farmers are planning on sowing more wheat than common. Those keeping cows are getting on better in this locality than any other class of farmers. Butterfat is bringing 38c.—H. E. N.

## INTERNATIONAL PREMIUM BOOK IS OUT.

BESIDES many new classes and prizes offered by the management of the International, a large increase in the number of classes, premiums and features is announced in the pre-

liminary classification pamphlet of the Fifth Annual Grain and Hay Show to be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, December 1st to 8th. This booklet is just off the press and a copy can be secured free by addressing the International Live Stock Exposition, Grain and Hay Show Department, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The Robust bean, a variety developed by Prof. Frank A. Sprague, of M. A. C., is doing much to revive the bean industry in New York, according to reports from that state. The New Yorkers like its disease-resisting qualities.

Montcalm County boasts of twelve strong cooperative associations. Quite a few of these are potato associations, but there is also a very successful cheese factory, and a very active live-stock association at Carson City, which has a record of shipping more than \$150,000 worth of live stock within a year.

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PROTECT YOUR HOME

Buy your automatic and Revolver direct from Factory if you want it guaranteed and save 50 per cent.

"HAND WHEELER REVOLVER"  
"LEFT SWING OUT HAND EJECTOR"  
In 38 or 32-20 Cal. Blue finish, side swing 6 cylinder revolver. A perfect model of mechanical construction that can easily compete with any other swing revolver in the market. As it is economical, sure firing, easy to handle, fool proof and perfect in every detail.

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Trench Model, that our boys used "over there." Made of the best blue steel, checkered grip. Accurate, reliable and positively safe.  
20 SHOT, 32 CAL. with extra Magazine  
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LIGHTNING: a prettily finished automatic that fits the vest pocket without bulging. In all blue steel Standard American Ammunition. Send no money. Pay on arrival our price, plus postage to mail carrier. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied. Write for our beautifully illustrated catalog.

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2 and 4 Ninth Avenue, Dept. "C," New York

Eight wrenches in one  
HANDIEST TOOL IN THE KIT  
A turn of the end and up comes the size you need  
Sent post paid \$1.00. Agents wanted  
PERFECTION SALES COMPANY,  
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30 DAY TRIAL  
We will send a STERLING razor on 30 days trial. If satisfactory, costs \$1.97. If not, costs nothing. Fine Horseshoe Strip FREE. Write today.  
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**District Salesmen**  
Wanted, all or spare time. Earn \$1500 to \$3600 yearly. We train the inexperienced.  
NOVELTY CUTLERY CO.  
263 Bar St., Canton, Ohio

**Learn Auctioneering** at World's Original and Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog.—Jones Nat'l School of Auctioneering, 28 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill., Carey M. Jones, Pres.

## HOGS

## L. T. P. C.

Choice Glts \$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 glts for sale. Bred for March, April and May farrow. Priced right.  
N. F. BORNOR, Parma, Mich.

## Large Type Poland Chinas

For sale Fall Boars, Glts 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.

**Reg. Big Type Poland China Sows** bred to a grand-sire of the famous Giant Buster. LONE CEDAR FARM, 111 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

## Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Sons of Michigan Emancipator, an 800 pound 2-year-old, and out of great mothers and large litters. Also choice glts. A few pairs not akin.—P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Big Type P. C. some very choice boars double im Bmune, out 1100 lb. size 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 glts with pigs by side, also pigs at weaning time.  
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

## SHEEP

**DELAINE RAMS**, extra, fine ones. F. H. Russell, R. 2, Wakarusa, Ohio.

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

## The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

## SPLENDID VIRGINIA ESTATE

at auction Sept. 18th, 1923. About 950 acres on James River, 18 miles west of Richmond, Va.

Beautiful location, productive land, ideal living conditions, 56 head of registered cattle, teams, farm machinery. Write for descriptive catalogue.

## STUART G. CHRISTIAN,

Trustee in Bankruptcy,  
Richmond, Va.

## Pasture and Agricultural Lands Gladwin County Mich.

In tracts of 40-80-100 to 640 acres cut-over lands, well grassed over, 4 to 6 miles from the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central R. R.  
Terms One Dollar Per Acre Down.  
\$1.00 per acre each year till one half of the purchase price is paid, and without interest, then we will give a Warranty Deed and take back a Mortgage for balance at 5 per cent interest.  
This exceptional offer is open for a short time only. Those interested should write for particulars and map at once, stating definitely the number of acres desired. U. G. REYNOLDS, Gladwin, Mich.

## So. Michigan Resort Section 40 Acres Equipped \$2500

All growing crops, including 6 acres rye, 4 acres corn, hay, potatoes, vegetables; also 3 horses, 4 cattle, poultry, implements, tools go to quick buyer; near town, convenient Chicago and So. Bend, 1,100 ft. elevation, many lakes; 35 acres tillable, variety fruit; 6-room house, etc. To settle affairs, \$2,500 gets all, easy terms. Details page 18 big illus. Catalog. Copy free.—STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE** 5,000 or 6,000 acres virgin pine timber land, \$30.00 per acre. Good farming land when cleared. On pike road in the Muscle Shoals district, twenty miles from Government reservation, P.O. Box 22, Russellville, Ala.

## 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 orders.  
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

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for Michigan Medium wool. Will pay 40c for grades we can use, and furnish sacks for shipping. Columbiaville Woolen Company, Columbiaville, Michigan.

**LEAF TOBACCO**—Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; five pounds smoking, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Send no money. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. Cooperative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

**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.

**FOR SALE**—Corn husker shredder, 8 roll Success. Gilbert Ferris, Plainwell, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Rowell Ensilage Cutter. Write R. J. Vandercook, Fenton, Mich., for particulars.

## Idle Wild Stock Farms

offers 30 registered Shropshire rams and 40 ewes. Remember, this flock won all the championships at Fairs.—CLIFFORD MIDDLETON, Clayton, 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.

**Registered Shropshire** Ewes and Rams. Ten good ewes and ram not related. Ram by State Fair Champion of 1921.—ROGERS BROS., Addison, Mich.

## HORSES

## See Our Exhibit of Pure Bred Belgian Draft Horses

at the Michigan State Fair. We call your attention to the off-spring of our Grand Champion Herd Horse "Garibaldi," No. 11415. We have a good many Mares in foal that we will sell and also a number of young mares and a few Stallions. At OWOSO SUGAR CO., Prairie Farm, Aloia, Mich.

## RATES

For Real Estate Advertising  
On This Page

35c a line per issue on 4 time orders  
40c a line per issue on 1 time orders

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

## FOR SALE

first-class farm, 3 miles from Lansing. Good buildings; owner not able to farm. \$168 per acre fully equipped, or will sell without equipment.  
S. HEMPT, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

## For Sale—Walnutwold

Valuable stock and grain farm of 212 acres; wood lot. 40 acres included. For information address WALNUTWOLD, Eaton Rapids, 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., Cafe 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, Ks.

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

**Farm Wanted** Send particulars. Mrs. W. Roberts, 320 E. Tray, Roodhouse, Illinois.

**WANTED** To hear from owner of Farm for sale. Describe.—J. W. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio.

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

**NEWFOUNDLAND**, St. Bernard, Collie, Shepherd, Airedale, Rat Terrier, Police Dogs, puppies.—Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

## POULTRY

**PULLETS**—English White Leghorns, eight to ten weeks old. Write for latest prices. Pine Bay Poultry Farm, R-4, Holland, Mich.

**YEARLING HENS**—English and American White Leghorns and Anconas. Reasonable prices. M. D. Wyngarden, Route 4, Zeeland, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Single comb red pullets from trapped stock. Prices reasonable. Write for description and prices. Dunning's Red Farm, Delton, Mich.

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

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Reliable, energetic men to sell "Hagenfritz" 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.—I. E. Hagenfritz Sons Co., The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich. Established 1847.

**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.

Sears, Roebuck and Co's

# SCHOOL TIME Bargains!

**H**ERE are just a few of the thousands of big bargains you will find in our new big FALL GENERAL CATALOG. When you order from Sears, Roebuck and Co. you get quality, service, style and wear, at prices impossible to match elsewhere. More than one-fourth of all the families in the United States buy from our catalog—a fact that proves you get the World's Biggest Bargains from the World's Biggest Store!

## All Wool Serge Dress

Exceptionally low in price and made of extra good quality all wool serge, pleasingly suited for school or everyday wear. The side plaited skirt is attached to waist beneath narrow tie sash, while front shows fiber silk hand embroidery, and red piping on sleeves and around neck.

AGES—7 to 14 years. State age size. Shpg. wt., 1½ lbs.  
31N2400C—Navy blue. \$3.79  
31N2401C—Brown.

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

## Famous Army Last Shoes for Boys

67N5259C—Boys'. \$2.98  
Sizes, 1 to 5½.  
67N5503C—Small Boys'. \$2.49  
Sizes, 9 to 13½.

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

Uppers are made from full grain chrome tanned leather. Heavy drill lining and first quality heavy oak tanned leather sole securely fastened to the upper. Color: Tan.

State size. Wide widths only.

BOYS' Army Last SHOE \$2.98

Shipping wt.: Boys', 2½ lbs.; Small Boys', 2 lbs.

## Girls' School Shoes

A shoe that is made right, of good quality leather and linings—stands long wear.

Brown or black leather, with sewed sole and rubber heel. Be sure to state size. Wide widths only.

Shipping wt.: Young Women's, 2 lbs.; Girls', 1¾ lbs.; Small Girls', 1¼ lbs.

Small Girls'. Sizes, 8½ to 11.

67N7206C—Brown. \$2.39

67N7205C—Black. 2.59

Girls'. Sizes, 11½ to 2.

67N7105C—Brown. 2.98

67N7109C—Black.

Young Women's. Sizes, 2½ to 8.

67N7020C—Brown.

67N7023C—Black.

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

SCHOOL SHOE \$2.39

All Wool Boys' Suit \$5.98

## All Wool Dark Brown Cassimere Suit

With One or Two Pairs of Pants.

Everybody knows our quality is right—and look at these prices. Honestly, you cannot duplicate these values and prices anywhere. Made from a strongly woven ALL WOOL dark brown mixed cassimere in the plain neat style shown above. Good strong lining in coat. Full lined knickerbocker pants. Remember, two pairs of pants mean almost double wear. You'll get real satisfaction from one of these suits. Sizes, 7 to 17 years. State age size. Shipping weight, suit with one pair pants, 3½ pounds; with two pairs pants, 4½ pounds.

40N3249C—With One Pair Pants. \$5.98

40N3247C—With Two Pairs Pants. 7.95

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

Order Direct From This Advertisement—and See Our Latest Big Catalog for Thousands of Other Fall Bargains

## Boys' Sweater

Medium Weight All Wool Pullover Sweater for boys 7 to 13 years. Contrasting colored cuffs, bottom and collar stripe. Designed to withstand the hard knocks a healthy boy gives his clothes. A roomy sweater is more comfortable. Be sure to order a size large enough.

Sizes, 28, 30, 32 and 34 chest. State size. Shipping weight, 1¼ pounds.

83N1850C—Navy Blue with orange trim.

83N1851C—Dark Brown with buff trim.

83N1852C—Maroon with navy blue trim.

\$2.89

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

## Girls' Middy Blouse

This Middy, of iron wearing in a jean cloth, is especially attractive, and is made on the celebrated Admiral specifications with non-rip placket cuffs, braid trimming and double strength seams. This is one of our outstanding values and would cost you twice this price in most stores.

GRILLS' SIZES—6 to 14 years. State size desired. Shipping wt., 12 oz.

27N6622C—White with blue trimming.

27N6623C—All white. 98c

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

Middy Blouse 98c

## Boys' and Girls' Guaranteed Hosiery 3 Pairs GUARANTEED to Wear 3 Months

86N4252C—Black.  
86N4253C—Dark brown.  
Medium Weight, Fine Gauge Combed Cotton Stockings. They are exceptionally neat and fine appearing. Fine gauge. Seamless flat knit feet. Double tops add to the wearing qualities of the stockings. Reinforced heels and toes. Sizes, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. State size. Shipping weight, three pairs, 10 ounces. Three pairs guaranteed to wear 3 months.

99c

Shipped from CHICAGO or PHILADELPHIA store.

3 Pairs for 99c

## Have You Received Your Copy of "The Thrift Book of a Nation"?

Over 28,000 opportunities to save! Bargains for all the family—and for every use in the home and on the farm—each one of honest, dependable quality—each one an unbeatable value. This is the greatest buying guide in existence. Wherever you are, you may buy from this book—whatever the size of your purchase, our guarantee insures your satisfaction.

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