

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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Whole Number 4270

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1923

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



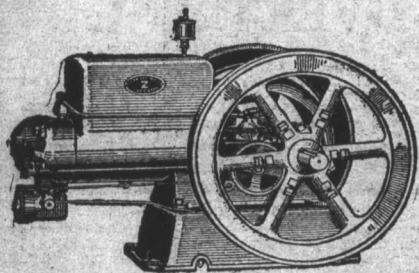
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RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

MALNUTRITION.

SOME time ago I wrote a story about providing lunches for the children attending rural schools. In general the comment has been very favorable, but there have been some who have felt that the movement is a "fad" and quite unnecessary, a thing that is the business of the parents and of no one else. I must insist, however, that the question whether children are or are not well nourished is the business of all the taxpayers who are obliged to support the schools because it is a well established fact that the poorly nourished child does not do well in school and is either obliged to "repeat" in many of his classes or else holds back the average of his class.

Another important feature, that serves to make it the business of every parent is that the malnourished child is a great focus for the spread of contagious disease. Dr. Holt, the eminent authority on diseases of children, says, "The undernourished child takes everything." Measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis make their most deadly inroads among children whose vitality is below normal. Malnutrition, in itself, seldom causes death, but as providing an open door to the deadly diseases that are most terrible to children, it has no equal.

Malnutrition may be a cause of poor teeth and other defects, and on the other hand, it may be caused by these physical errors. In the first case the inadequate supply of mineral substances deprives the bones and the teeth of that which they need for proper development. In the second, the poisonous effects of bad teeth, diseased tonsils or other defects of the body interfere so seriously with digestion and assimilation of food that no matter what the diet, the child remains undernourished.

When a child remains poor and skinny in spite of every effort at proper feeding he should be given the attention of someone capable of making a thorough physical examination. Decayed teeth, diseased tonsils, catarrhal infections or other conditions may be found to exist. Once they are removed the improvement of the child in every way, meeting with no further handicaps, will be remarkable.

SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY TRAINED HANDS.

What would you advise me to do for inflammation of the bladder? Should a douche of some kind be used?—D. V. S.

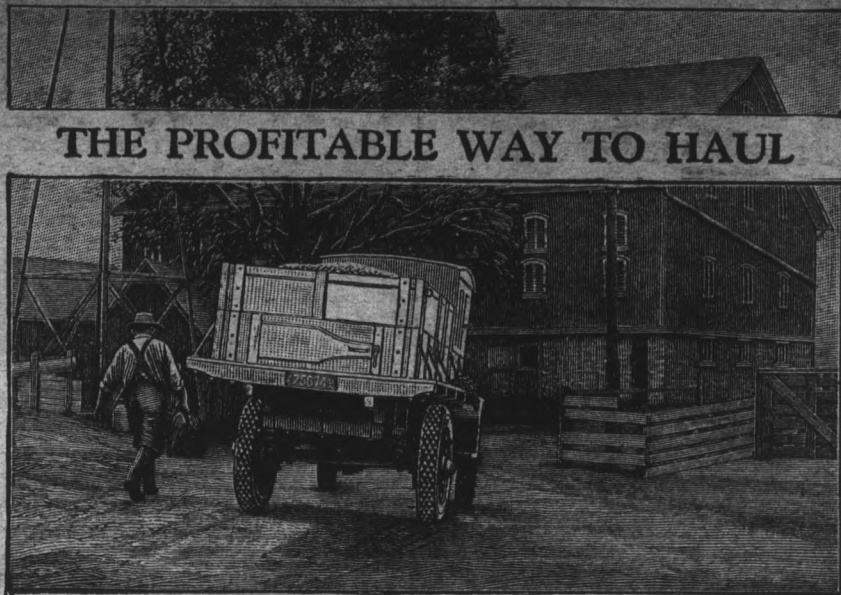
A douche of boric acid solution is very helpful in many cases of inflammation of the bladder, but the possibility of making bad matters worse by carrying the infection into the bladder must not be ignored. Such a douche should be given only by a person trained in the work, such as a physician or registered nurse.

CONTAGION OF WHOOPING COUGH.

How long is whooping cough contagious? My sister's children have it and as I have a little one two years old I am very anxious to keep her from getting the disease.—Mrs. D.

You cannot be too particular. A child who gets to be six or seven years old without taking whooping cough is pretty safe, but at two years the disease is very dangerous. The most contagious period is in the early stage when the catarrhal symptoms are present. There is not much danger after six weeks, but stay on the safe side. Wait until the other children are well clear of their coughing.

To make most any kind of cooperation successful, standardization is necessary.



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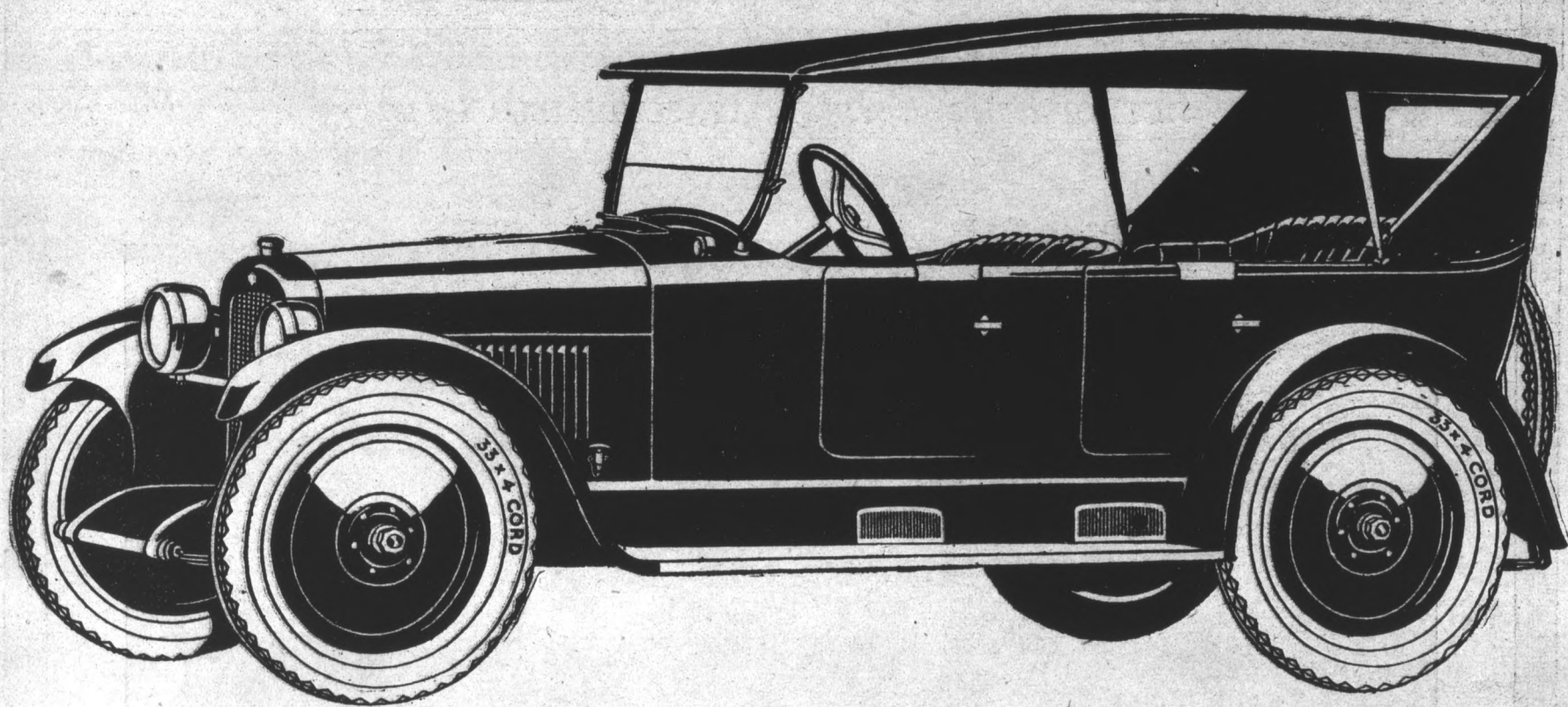
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
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NUMBER TEN

How Neighboring Fruit Growers Do It

Some Facts Gained on a Trip Through the New York and Ontario Fruit Sections

By Roy E. Marshall

Associate Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

DURING the week of August 19, Professors T. A. Farrand, F. C. Bradford, R. E. Loree, H. M. Wells and the writer made an automobile trip through the fruit districts of Ontario, Western New York and Northern Ohio. We were fortunate in having as guides officers of the Vineland Ontario Experiment Station, Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, County Farm Bureaus and Niagara Sprayer Company, for their respective fruit sections. Without the guidance of these gentlemen many of the better side road orchards would not have been visited and the trip would have been much less instructive.

It is believed that some of our observations regarding the fruit conditions, orchard practices, and facilities for fruit handling and storage will be of interest to Michigan fruit growers.

half day in the old orchards of Niagara County convinced us that the Baldwins were carrying a full crop of fruit of good size but that side worms and scab would keep a rather large percentage of the crop from entering the better grades. Other winter varieties, especially Greening, which is the variety of second rank, are in their off years and are carrying very little fruit. We were informed that Baldwin makes up 65 percent of the normal Western New York crop. The crop of other winter varieties will supply any shortage of a full crop of Baldwins; so this would indicate about 65 percent of a full crop tonnage. But, the percentage that will go into A grade barrels is a different

packing houses west of Rochester, was essentially the same. This latter figure is also in line with the ideas of our party.

The peach crop of New York, like that of Michigan, will be smaller than the 1922 crop. The crop in Western New York is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 cars, the former estimate being that of Mr. Rees and the latter is the estimate of Mr. Carmody of the New York Central Railroad and is above last year's shipments.

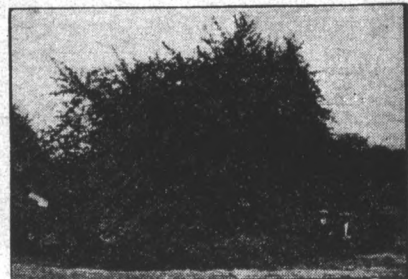
This has been a very dry season throughout all of the New York sections visited, but excellent cultivation in most of the orchards has enabled the growers to make the best use of available moisture. In fact, this phase of orchard management (cultivation), is practiced much more religiously in the cultivated orchards of New York than in Michigan. It should be stated, however, that a few good orchards were visited that have had sod cultivation for several years. A few of the better growers are applying nitrates.

Most of the apple orchards in Western New York are quite old, but one must not think that this will mean lessened production a few years hence, because these old orchards are sound and healthy and good for many years of profitable service. Very few young orchards were found in Niagara and Orleans counties, several in Monroe County but in Wayne County the percentage of young apple orchards compares quite favorably with the ratio of young to old orchards in Michigan. The new plantings consist, for the most part, of Greenings, Baldwins, Kings, Ben Davis and Stark, with a few Delicious, Northern Spy and McIntosh.

Spray Service.

The Spray Service has been in operation in New York for some four or five years. The purpose is to relay to fruit growers through a system of telephone calls information with regard to time of applying sprays as well as materials to use, based upon weather forecasts and the development of scab and codling moth. A spray service man is employed by the County Farm Bureau to work as more or less of an associate with the county agent. He receives daily weather

forecasts for the succeeding three or four days throughout the spray season. He also studies the development of scab and codling moth in the several zones in his county. If, for instance, the spray service expert thinks that a certain part of his county should spray for scab on the following Thursday, this information is relayed over the telephone wires; but if the weather bureau forecast indicates



An Old New York Baldwin.

rain for Wednesday, the growers are advised to spray in advance of the rain. In each zone the spray expert maintains a criterion orchard where he applies the sprays himself according to instructions he has issued to the growers. A code system in telephoning the information so that the grower can refer to his code chart and determine just what materials and dilutions are to be used. The spray service man also acts in the capacity of a fruit expert in the county, thus relieving the county agent of a certain amount of detail. The fact that dozens of New York farmers are members of the Farm Bureau, only because of the spray service it renders, speaks well for the work.

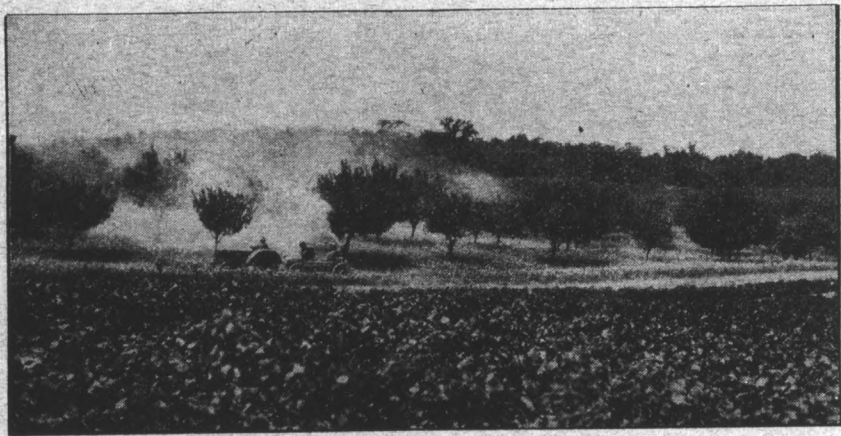
One might wonder why there are so many worms and so much scab if the spray service is as efficient as the fruit growers indicate. This season in New York is very much like the 1922 season in Michigan with respect to scab control and codling moths seem to have emerged continuously throughout the season. Further, it appeared to us that New York growers do not apply enough gallons of spray per tree. There is quite a controversy among growers as to the amount of lead arsenate to use. The recommendation of the experiment stations is the same as is used in Michigan but many growers think two or even more times as much should be used. If these same growers would follow the recommendations as to rate of dilution, but apply larger quantities of spray per tree, the results would certainly be better.

Many of the growers dust rather than spray after the pink or blossom bud spray. Where this system was followed, the results appeared about the same as where spraying was used throughout the season.

Pruning.

The extension pomologists have a number of demonstration pruning plots that are very interesting. The extension specialist first prunes several trees in a row according to the wishes of growers attending the demonstration. This usually results in rather heavy pruning for trees eight to twelve years old. Then the extension man prunes as many trees, removing very small branches or giving a very light treatment. The lightly

(Continued on page 247).



A View of the Ontario Fruit Section.

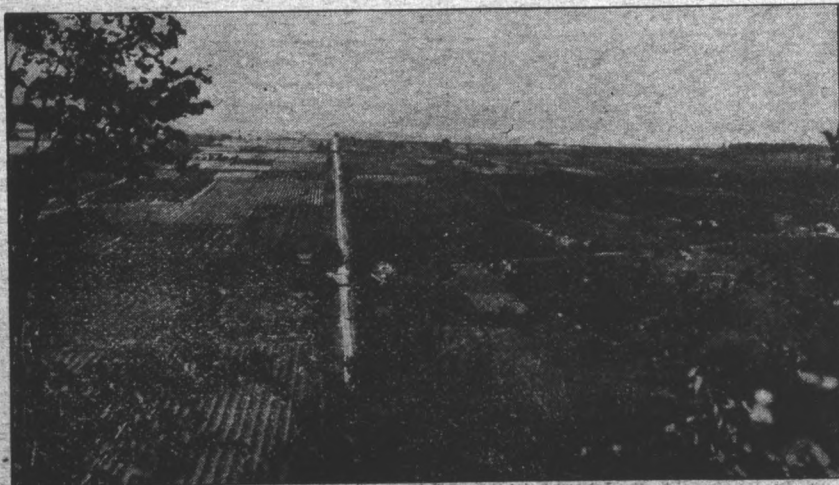
In this and subsequent articles I will try to bring out some of the more interesting observations.

The Ontario section, lying along the south shore of Lake Ontario, was a revelation to all of us, both in scenic beauty and in the intensive development of the fruit industry. This section is about three miles wide and fifty miles long, extending from Hamilton to the Niagara River. It was stated that fully sixty percent of this area is in fruit. The soil is heavy and holds moisture very well. It is a level strip of land lying a few feet above the lake level and extending from the lake back to the base of a table land lying some 300 feet higher than the fruit land. The farms are usually small, and good unplanted fruit land values range from \$400 to \$600 per acre. Such fruits as apples, pears, peaches, sweet and sour cherries, plums, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries are grown commercially on most of the farms. Crops of all these fruits are good this season and of excellent quality. These growers are at a disadvantage in marketing perishable fruits because of the small number of large cities in Canada. A considerable quantity of sour cherries had not been picked because of low returns. At Grimsby the fruit growers have one of the most up-to-date and complete plants for packing, pre-cooling and storing fruit that can be found in eastern America.

New York Crop.

We had been led to believe that the apple crop of Western New York is light and of poor quality, but the first

story. Estimates of those who live in Western New York and are intimately associated with the fruit industry vary over a wide range. J. C. Folger, assistant secretary of the International Apple Shippers' Association, is the most optimistic. He thinks that 75 percent of the Baldwins will pack A grade and that the Western New York crop will pack out 105 percent of that of 1922. The Spray Service expert of Monroe County stated that not more than 10 percent of the Baldwins of his county should pack A grade. These estimates were the two extremes. R. W. Rees, operation manager of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, stated that not more than 50 percent of the Baldwins will pack A grade and the estimate of Geo. H. Miller, inspector of the association



Dusting in a Sodus, New York, Orchard.

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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 15, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

Cull out the culls or the culls will cull out your profits.

If you wish to make your boy a better farmer than you are, give him the chance to take up club work.

Maybe the bootlegger is right when he says that law accomplishes nothing; however, federal legislation is given the credit of taking many of the dangerous kinks out of various brands of insecticides and fungicides offered the public.

Between dodging the Hessian fly and getting a sufficient fall growth on the wheat crop to better insure its surviving the winter, the farmer has his troubles. His hope lies largely in having plant food in abundance for the rapid development of the crop, once it is in.

The State Fair

IN several respects, the 1923 Michigan State Fair showed improvement over its predecessors. Record-breaking crowds, well-filled exhibits, and the general program of entertainment gave a degree of satisfaction which should augur for even greater patronage in 1924.

There were, many attractions to challenge the dirt farmer. For instance, to those interested in the construction of a lime spreader, or in marl digging equipment, in growing alfalfa, in cleaning a milking machine, in maintaining soil fertility, in compounding a ration, in packing apples or grapes, or in any one of a hundred things of first importance to the practical farmer, to such persons an examination of the exhibits of the M. A. C., the State Department of Agriculture, or the United States Department of Agriculture proved most profitable.

Then, too, the lover of good stock was abundantly rewarded for patronizing the Fair. Never before have the various classifications been as completely filled with individuals of such high quality. The judges earned their money. Only an occasional class appeared which could be passed on and sent back quickly to their pens or stalls. Competition was made keen through large entries from other states. In the main, however, Michigan stockmen carried home their full quota of awards as may be seen from the list which will be published later.

Again, from the displays at the Fair, one was amazed at the strides made in boys' and girls' club work. That this educational work is effective has been proven beyond doubt by the ac-

complishments of these youngsters. Take, for example, their performance in the open classes of live stock; time and again the boys were found in the winning, often nosing out their elders from the high places. So well trained were these young live stock artists that they met every requirement of the ring, as to regulation and practice, with both skill and confidence.

The dairy and poultry industries contributed a major part in the exhibition. Beside the crowded stalls and filled coops, the most modern equipment challenged the eyes of the practical man. Methods of marketing dairy products also came in for an unusual amount of space and the treatment of these problems found a ready response from the man of the farm.

The grains, fruits and vegetables housed in the old machinery hall out-did former exhibits in many respects. The fruit, in particular, was shown in greater variety and exhibited a quality and color not seen here in many years. The main criticism was that the specimens were a bit small, due to the dryness of the season.

The briefest mention of the Fair would be incomplete without a word regarding the mammoth educational exhibit put on by the Ford interests. With miniature displays, paintings and charts, the various processes of turning lumber and coal into forms suited to the needs of man were so interestingly displayed that the space about this thirteen-acre school was constantly crowded. Here, too, were given sound lessons in human dietetics, while the younger generation was delighted with the opportunity to open the throttle on a real locomotive.

It was our general impression from the opinions expressed by patrons on the ground that the 1923 Fair set a new standard for Michigan, at least so far as the rank and file of those who passed the turnstile has been recorded.

Loosening the Brakes

IN a certain Michigan community there was such a lack of sociability that the boys and girls had never entered each other's houses. In fact, the community was so cold, quiet and clannish, that it was not interesting to anyone except those who were so content

with their own company that they did not feel the need to mingle with the others.

The thing that changed the old order, or rather took the brakes off of good fellowship, was a garment making club that one of the teachers started. In this club the girls arranged to get together in the homes of the members to do their sewing. Consequently they became better acquainted with the parents, and soon the parents became better acquainted with each other. And in knowing each other better, they found enjoyment in each other's company.

Soon community meetings and entertainments were being held and several in this sleeping community had their first privilege to see a moving picture. Now the community lives a new life, with many and varied activities. The awakening has brought greater happiness and a spirit and pride which is commendable.

Only too often do we collectively and individually deprive ourselves of greater happiness and other good things of life because we keep the brakes on too tight.

It seems as though each community ought to have a social mechanic who will see that the brakes are properly adjusted so that they will not bind wholesome social intercourse, but will be effective when put on as the evils of social life approach.

Sometimes the little school teacher, or even a few girls or boys can awaken a Rip Van Winkle community by loosening the brakes and putting their foot on the starter.

Watch These Men

A MOST unusual thing has been done by a group of Livingston county Holstein breeders. As described elsewhere in this issue, these men have organized a combination cow-testing and bull association in which every animal of the herd of every member is a pure-bred.

As a part of the program, these progressive breeders have gone out and purchased five sires of the first order. All the sires are related closely to grand championship stock and are bred along common lines. Four of these bulls are being placed according to the usual plan of bull associations

with certain groups of members, while the fifth, a rare sire of fine parts, is to be located centrally and will be available to use only on cows with high production records.

This arrangement not only effects a substantial saving for sire service as indicated in the story referred to, but through the pooling of funds available for furnishing sires, it has become possible for these men to go out and secure the best animals available. In addition to this, the members will have opportunity to keep the sires in their possession until the offspring developed to production age and proved themselves.

There have been few opportunities in breeding history where a group of breeders have had such possibilities for the improvement of their herds at their disposal. These men and County Agent Bolander, who, according to the best information we have, was largely responsible for bringing the plan to a successful issue, are to be congratulated. It, of course, is possible to duplicate a plan of this kind only in localities where intensive breeding along definite lines has been carried on for a term of years. The work of these men, however, will be watched with keenest interest by breeders and all others who are interested in the building of better herds and flocks.

Boiled Tongue & Spinach

ZACH JONES was to our house the other day and we had boiled tongue and spinach for dinner. You know Zach is one of them fellows what has the hair on his head dislocated; all of it's on his jaw and none on top of his head. And inside his jaw, he's gotta tongue what is boilin' all the time. Zach makes me think of the way Sophie puts it on the plate—a chunk a' boiled tongue in the center with a lotta spinach around it.

But Zach is gotta bright head. Files get sunstroke when they get anywhere near it, 'cause it shines so. It's his study of what he calls filosofy of life what made him so bright. His brains got so big they pushed his hair out.

Now, I can't exactly what you call tune my brains in with Zach's, but from what I kin get Zach believes what is ain't and what ain't is. For inst., when I look at my Sammie I don't see Sammie at all, but I see what Zach calls a manifestashun of Sammie.

Somebody says it's a wise father what knows his own child. 'Cordin' to Zach, maybe that's so.

Anyhow, even if I don't see folks, I kinda like to look at what Zach calls their manifestashuns, 'cause I kin see what they've done to life and what life's done to them. There's nothin' so far inside in a life but what you kin read it on the outside, if you know how to read. I like to read the happinesses and sadnesses, the selfishness and the brotherly love and etc.

When I see some I feel sorry for what they have done with life, and when I see others I feel sorry I ain't done more with it myself.

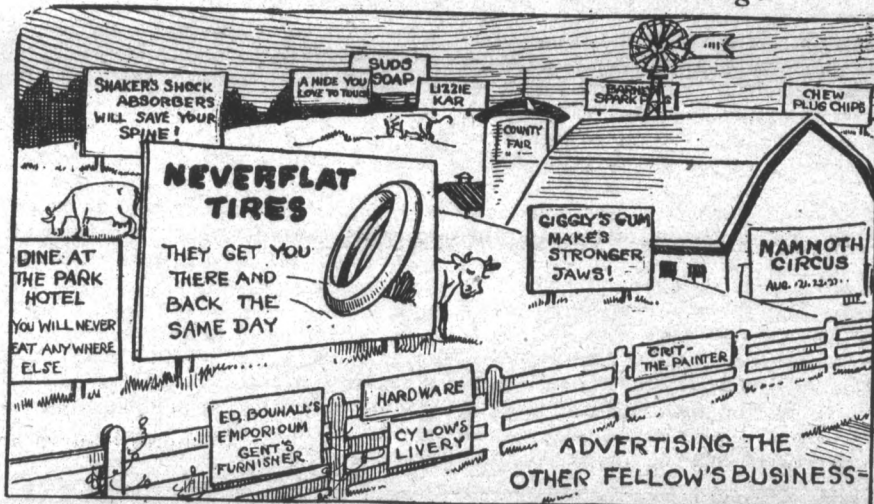
'Cordin' to Zach, somethin' ain't nothin'. So I ain't writin' and I ain't writin' about nothin'. Seein' it's about Zach's filosofy, maybe that's so.

But, speakin' about Zach himself, he did tolerably well at the table. A coupla helpin's a meat and potatoes and two pieces a lemon cream pie was nothin' at all to him.

Sometimes I wish I could think like Zach, but it ain't no use. Sophie'd make me work just the same, even if I'd believe there wasn't nothin' like work. Even the tax collector would be just as accomodatin' as he is now. So I just gotta take things as they is, not as they ain't.

HY SYCKLE

Whose Business Are You Advertizing?



Profits via the Beef Route

Sees a Fortune for the Breeder of Good Stock

By W. A. Freehoff

WITH the meat growers and packers organizing to advertise and merchandise all meat products, including beef, there is a likelihood that those farmers who stick to the good old beef breeds will not do so badly in the end. Already we hear the plaint that there is a shortage of good foundation stocks, and that in a few years we will see a serious beef cattle problem in this country.

But the breeders and growers of the strictly beef breeds are by no means the only ones interested in the campaign for greater meat consumption in this country. Some of the dairy breeds, and particularly the Holsteins, are more or less unofficially studying the best way to market the surplus bull crop. In the readjustment which is now going on in the purebred dairy cattle market, good prices are being secured mainly by the bulls of satisfactory production

was the cottonseed meal, as the other feeds are native to the states in which the bulk of steer feeding is done.

The experiment proves conclusively that in dairy states, where those well known dairy feeds, corn silage and leguminous forages, are native, that the feeds are right at hand for feeding of steers. In the experiment mentioned the steers were bought at the St. Paul stockyards. While the business of buying and fattening feeders has had its ups and downs lately, particularly downs, the Wisconsin experiment shows conditions have again improved so that the undertaking is theoretically sound.

The average farmer will not care to speculate, however, in the business of buying feeders and then fattening them. It is a business which requires not only trained skill in feeding, but also an almost uncanny ability to foretell the market. Most of the beef of



A Group of Hereford Heifers on the Hereford Farm of T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, at St. Clair.

records and good individuality. The just "common" bull calf, even with a good pedigree, is a drug upon the market in some sections of the country.

I make this statement without trying to reflect upon the prosperity or the future of the dairy cattle breeding business. In the nature of things dairy cattle are bound to continue to be our dominant livestock, and the business of breeding purebred dairy animals is going to continue to be profitable to those farmers who have thoroughly mastered the business. But those lovers of good cattle who do not necessarily like the daily grind of milking can continue in the hope that the profitable production of beef is also assured for the future.

To come back to the surplus dairy bulls: a series of experiments is being tried out, and they have continued to the stage where their success is assured, to determine the value of the dairy steer. Therefore, even the dairy farmer can embark to a slight extent in the beef business, and the farmer living in a dairy community might even secure enough grade dairy steers to justify feeding operations on an extended scale.

But the man who likes beef cattle for what they are, and who is not interested in the dual purpose proposition suggested by the dairy steer, can find hope in the many experiments in feeding which are now being conducted at leading experiment stations. One of the most successful of these experiments was completed at Wisconsin in the spring of 1923, and had for its object the determination of the value of alfalfa and clover hays in the fattening of beef cattle.

Two lots of grade Herefords, of 10 head each, were secured at an average weight of about 1,050 pounds each. One lot was fed upon ear corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage, and clover hay; the other lot received alfalfa hay in place of the clover. It was found that both lots of steers made a handsome profit, but that the advantage was considerably in favor of the alfalfa fed lot. Now the only feed it was necessary to purchase

the future is going to be bred and raised on the farm where the steers are fattened.

With the existing scarcity of dependable farm help the farmer who is thinking of getting into the beef business had better study his farm carefully first. It should not only have plenty of good, reliable pasture, but there should be enough good land so that silage, ear corn, and other feeds can be raised in abundance.

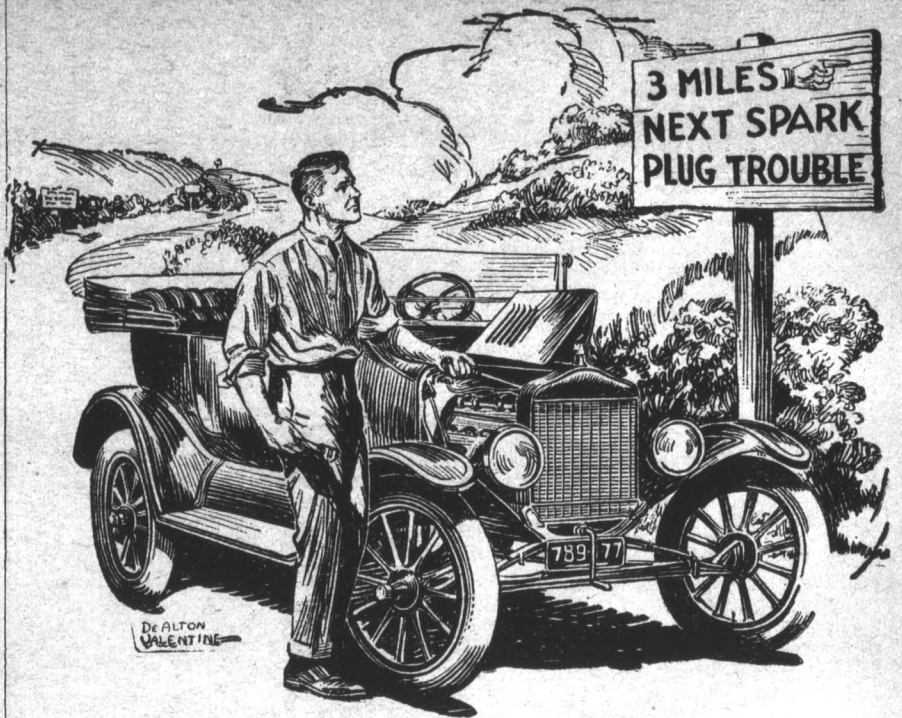
The first necessity is to have a herd of cows of some kind. Highly bred dairy cows are not the most satisfactory, and it seems like an economic waste to tear down with a beef bull what it took years to build up with a dairy bull or vice versa. The average native cow, which is sort of a cross between the beef and dairy types, nicks well with a beef bull.

Needless to say, it is foolish to try and raise beef calves without a purebred bull of one of the recognized beef breeds. This bull need not cost a mint of money, though he should be of such individuality that there is warrant to believe that his calves would feed out profitably.

In order that the best kind of a herd may eventually be built up, the best heifer calves should be retained each year to take the place of any barren or shy breeding cows. All other calves produced may be sold either as weanling calves at six to eight month of age, as stockers or feeders at one to two years, or finished as baby beefs at 16 to 20 months. On most farms in a high state of cultivation, where considerable quantities of feed are raised, it is a good plan to stock heavily with breeding cows, and feed out and finish the calves to baby beef age.

There is a healthy demand for purebred beef bulls, and the farmer who likes the problems presented by the breeding business, can make a good and highly pleasant living in breeding purebreds for the market. It is not necessary to stock up entirely with purebred cows from the beginning;

(Continued on page 249).



"Oil Pumping" in Ireton, Iowa

A Ford experience which supplies its own moral

A farmer living near Ireton, Iowa, had a Ford engine which continually "pumped oil." He could seldom drive three miles without cleaning one or two spark plugs. He traded in the car.

The buyer was familiar with the reputation of this Ford engine as an "oil pumper." But he felt convinced that incorrect lubrication might be the cause. So he drained off the old oil and refilled with Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."

Then he drove to Hawarden, Iowa, and back—a distance of 20 miles. No spark plug trouble. Next he drove to Sioux City and back—an additional 76 miles. Still no spark plug trouble. Next he drove to Rock Valley, Iowa, and back—40 miles more. And still the spark plugs sparked without a miss.

If you have had difficulty with "oil pumping" in your Ford engine try Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" before you blame mechanical conditions.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" provides a thorough piston ring seal in your Ford engine. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has a body and character which holds up even under the severest heat conditions.

When changing to Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" do not flush the engine with kerosene. A part of the kerosene will remain in the splash troughs and tend to impair the lubricating qualities of the new oil.

Drain off the old oil after the engine has been running and is hot.

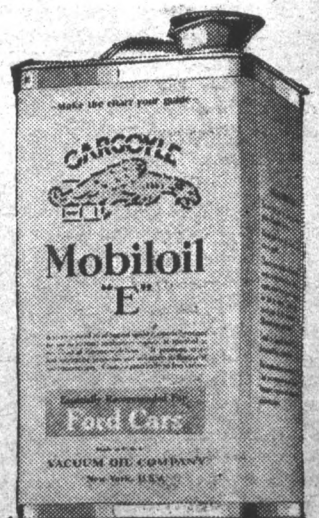
In the differential of your Ford use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations.

Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine lubricant for the FORDSON TRACTOR is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

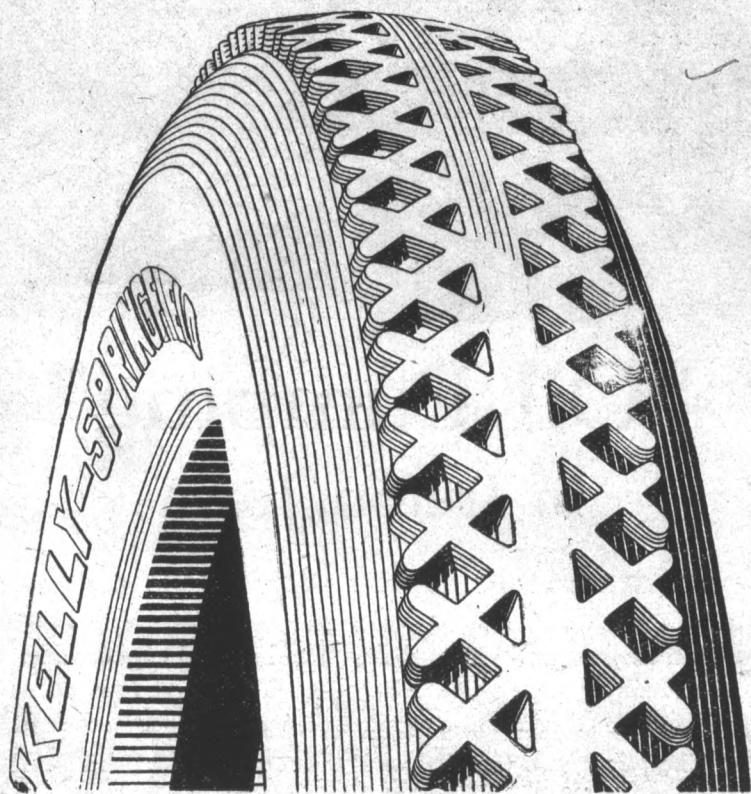
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Philadelphia	Detroit	Pittsburgh
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Buffalo	Rochester	Oklahoma City



VACUUM OIL COMPANY

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES



Kellys give good service in a hard job

Mr. H. H. Tanner is a R. F. D. mail carrier in Milledgeville, Georgia. He drives his car over all kinds of roads and in all kinds of weather. He puts his tires to the severest sort of test. Here is what he says about Kellys:

"I have used practically every standard tire in my twelve years of auto driving in the R. F. D. mail service and my conclusion is that there is no tire made that will give the service and satisfaction that the Kelly-Springfield will, so when I bought my new superior Chevrolet, eight weeks ago, I told the dealer that I wanted him to change the tires for me so I could 'keep smiling with Kellys'."

"Kellys are the best tires in the world for the roughest service in the world because we hit all the rough spots going to the roadside mail boxes and then the excessive stopping and starting is hard on tires."

Every Farmer knows the hard usage which tires receive on a R. F. D. mail carrier's car. That is why we have printed this letter here. If Kellys can give satisfaction for this work, they will give satisfaction anywhere.

It costs no more to buy a Kelly

WASHINGTON NEWS

GRANGE LEADER GIVES ADVICE ON CREDIT.

COMMENTING upon the new intermediate credit act, Dr. S. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the grange, says it makes available to farmers an additional means of credit at lower interest rates and with better terms of payment, with the result that extensive use will be made of it. It will be an advantage or a disadvantage to the farmer just in proportion as he makes wise and profitable use of this additional credit. It provides an easy means for the farmer to go into debt, but what he needs most at this time are conditions which will enable him to get out of debt.

It is the opinion of Dr. Atkeson that the agricultural situation will be adjusted to meet changing conditions by the farmers themselves without any regard to the flood of advice that is being handed out to them by many thousands of professional and amateur advisers.

PARCEL POST SHOWS BIG GROWTH.

THE parcel post has made a remarkable growth since it was put into operation ten years ago. Since January 1, 1913, the American people have spent more than \$1,000,000,000 for this form of transportation. In 1921, 1,071,000,000 packages weighing from a few ounces to seventy pounds were shipped through the mails as parcel post. Back in 1913, 417,000,000 packages were shipped by mail.

Postmaster-General New is making some significant inquiries into the efficiency and economy of the parcel post which may result in a revision of rates or reform in methods.

The parcel post was first agitated by the farm organizations and was promoted by the farm papers. Anything that has to do with the system affecting its efficiency or cost to the patrons will undoubtedly engage the interest of the farmers and their representatives.

WILL FOLLOW HARDING'S PROGRAM.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE will follow closely the policies of the Harding administration, according to those who are in close contact with the White House. The President has already made known that he stands with the late President Harding on prohibition enforcement and will endeavor to secure more effective cooperation between the federal and state authorities in enforcing the Volstead law.

ECONOMISTS ARE QUESTIONED ON FARM NEEDS.

INQUIRIES are being received by the bureau of agricultural economics as to how it reached the conclusion that from eight to ten billion dollars will have to go into the farm plant for physical equipment within the next ten years to maintain the present standard of agricultural production.

Replying to these inquiries A. B. Genung, of the bureau, says that the statement was based upon a wide observation of conditions, trade statements and statistics of farm expenditures. Surveys and cost investigations in many parts of the country indicate that in pre-war times the average farm was obliged to spend \$100 or more yearly to keep good its productive equipment, fences, drains, machinery, etc. Indications are that the farmers purchased less than twenty per cent of the normal quantity of the foregoing materials in the year 1920,

less than five per cent in the year 1921; less than ten per cent in 1922, and that it will not exceed thirty to forty per cent in 1923.

The matter of renewal will become urgent within five years. It is Mr. Genung's opinion that a minimum of from \$100 to \$200 per farm will be expended on the average annually during the next ten years in renewal and maintenance of basis production equipment. Assuming that there are 6,000,000 active farmers, this represents in ten years a total sum of from \$6,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000. This is considered a very conservative estimate. It is only getting back to normal expenditures in dollars, making no allowance for the changed price level.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FARMING IMPROVES.

THE agricultural situation is improving and economic conditions throughout the farming districts are viewed as more hopeful than for some time past by the presidents of the twelve federal land banks who recently held a conference with the federal farm loan board.

Upon his return from a trip through the middle west, Edward H. Cunningham, the farmer member of the federal reserve board, reports a better outlook for farmers. He finds that farmers have ample credit facilities, and with the exception of those who ran heavily into debt in buying high-priced lands during the war time boom, there is little complaining east of the wheat belt.

HAY PRICES MOVE UP.

SHARP advances in hay prices during August is also encouraging to farmers who grow hay for the market. The average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets advanced from \$22.25 per ton at the beginning of the month to about \$26.25 during the third week of August. During the last week, however, the market weakened because of the freer movement of hay and the average price was lowered about seventy-five cents per ton to \$25.50 per ton. At the first of August last year the average price of timothy was around \$21.50 per ton, but declined \$1.00 during the month to about \$20.50 per ton, or \$5.00 below the present price level.

WANT LIGHTER HOGS.

THE export movement of pork, lard and meats is larger than for some time past, but the packers are not entirely satisfied. It is understood that they are attempting to develop a larger foreign trade, especially in the British Isles. They have a large supply of heavy hogs in storage, but the British market demands hogs weighing around 175 pounds, and hogs of this weight are in strong demand just now. It is said that a move is being planned by one of the big farm organizations to induce the packers to offer a premium on light weight hogs to encourage farmers to market their young hogs. With a probable shortage of corn in some sections of the chief hog producing states, this is thought to be a wise policy. It will have a tendency to prevent an over-supply of pork and will insure the producers more satisfactory prices than if the hogs are kept and marketed as heavy weights.

Do not blankety-blank the blank hills in your potato fields too severely, for experts inform us that at least one-half of the yield of these missing hills is made up by the increased output of the plants bordering on the vacant space.

Where Real Spuds Grow

A Trip to Some of the Good Farms of Otsego

By B. A. Doelle

B-O-A-R-D. The conductor hopped on the slowly moving first section of the Michigan Central Flier from Detroit to Mackinaw City. The train gathered momentum and, rounding the corner past the first mile post, vanished, as the Arabs, in the morning dusk. Snapping as it did, my last connection with regions from which all began, it was not strange that I turned from the receding flier with some hesitation to look upon the object of my trip—Gaylord.

"What do you ship from here?" I inquired from the station hangers-on.

"Milk—didn't you see it going on the train?" they exclaimed in a sort of subdued-importance attitude.

"No," I confessed, "I thought this was a potato country—perhaps you do



County Agent Lytle Looking Over Some New-mown Timothy.

ship milk, though. A side-line, of course—nothing profitable in it when you have the spuds here." I directed my statements at them as from one who had mastered all available literature on a town in the hopes of paying it a call within a few days. My audience smiled—they were in sympathy with the camera which I carried, but not with my early morning declarations.

"At the top o' Michigan, 1,300 feet above the established sea level, they ship milk on the Mackinaw-bound Michigan Central Flier. The people are more concerned with milk than they are with the tuber crop." Such would have been my first report to a superior officer, at four o'clock in the morning, had I been reconnoitering Gaylord in the interests of Lloyd's agricultural insurance department or of the Dig-Em-Fast Potato Extractor.

At nine o'clock I was loaded with my faithful camera into the back seat of a flivver—there to meditate, I was informed. E. J. Leenhouts and County Agent A. C. Lytle chastised the front

sortment of gravelly soil, sand loam, and clay loam. First-class potato land to be exact, providing it is well handled—which means under the competent direction of someone who knows.

The potato field of A. J. Townsend was cited by County Agent Lytle as being one of the best in his territory. The spuds were planted about the middle of June. His potatoes showed the top-most promise, and if sufficient care is taken in the selection of show stock, it is possible that his tubers will go a long way towards bringing the 1924 Potato Show back to Gaylord.

At Johannesburg we started through a district which bids fair to surpass other land in Otsego county for potato raising. The town of Johannesburg is facing a predicament. Lumbering made the town. It brought recognition to the surrounding territory. But now, strange to relate, the sages predict the finish of the local lumbering industry. The Michigan Central Railroad, sitting on its haunches like a giant cat watching a mouse, is greatly concerned with the sages' prediction! They have a railroad branch line into the town. It has paid its way, so far, because of the lumbering industry. But modern efficiency will not allow a tramp line to operate for long: Is it possible that Johannesburg will have to substitute a different freight to appease the feline—when the lumber goes? Will the village have to develop land and raise produce, and thus, by providing sufficient tonnage, retain the railroad branch line? Yes, Mr. Anti-Developer, there is a probability of Johannesburg being forced into a land development—just to maintain the railroad—to retain its claim to an existence!

Three farmers whom we visited in the new cut-over territory were making a particular success of their agricultural venture. Henry Wiegandt was raising excellent barley, wheat, millet, oats, potatoes, and rye on a six-crop farm. Talk about being able to rotate crops! One could get dizzy, readily, planning which was which and what was what on the Wiegandt farm. Sam Hagadorn was engaged in the process of raising a new crop; that is, new in Otsego county. He boasted a herd of Guernseys, and a Michigan Central pure-bred sire, loaned for the purpose of playing Papa, ambled joyously between stumps and through underbrush in his new home. Cut-over land is proving profitable, said Mr. Hagadorn.

R. C. Campbell, of Hetherton, had a field of tubers which made the best



Mark Demarest's Shorthorns Having their Pictures "Took."

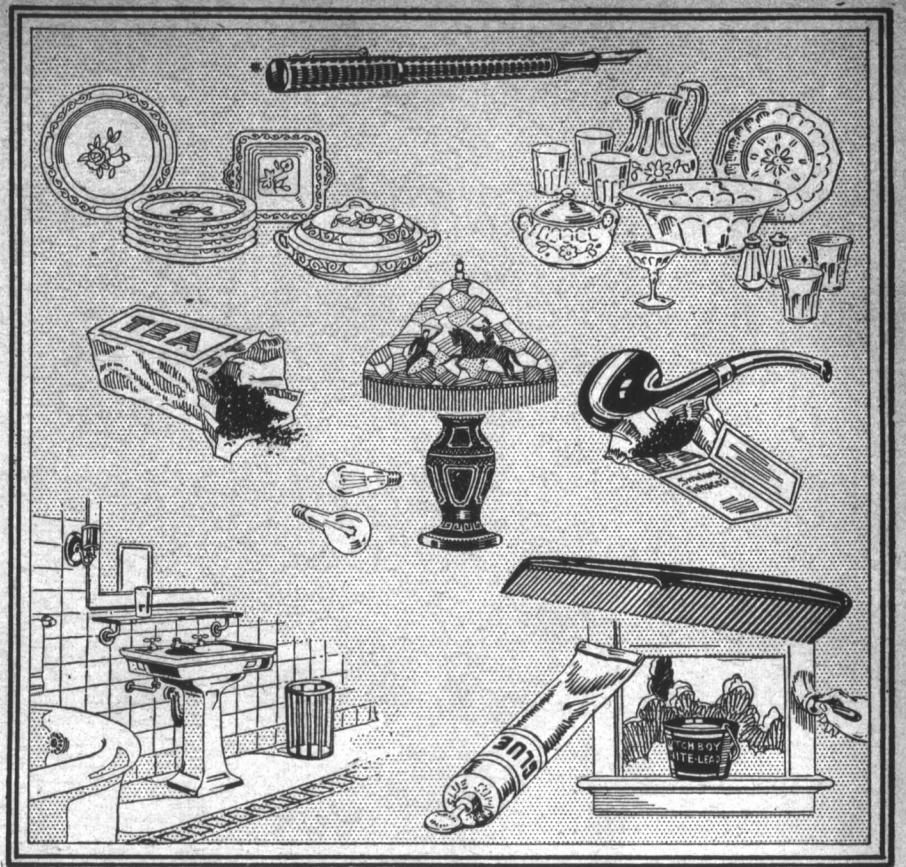
pew. In such an arrangement there was harmony and accordance—primarily because we were out after information on Otsego county and not motouring (spelled with a "u").

East of Gaylord, over a gravel road of proclaimed excellence, we beheld the beginning of the East-Gaylord potato country. This tuber country is the one that backs Gaylord in sustentation of its claim for the Top O' Michigan Potato Show, to be held next November. The soil is a varied as-

impression with the camera. He has three certified strains of potatoes in his fields.

Mark Demarest has deviated from spud raising. He has a herd of tabulated Shorthorns to back his claim that the county is a coming live stock territory. He has faith in tubers, but, to be different, he raises cattle instead. "The salvation of the county," declared County Agent Lytle, pointing to the cattle.

(Continued on page 245).



How lead serves in your home

LEAD has never been prized for its beauty, as have gold and silver and other precious metals. With a reputation as one of the baser metals, lead has had few admirers.

Yet lead today, because of the many services it renders, is to be found in homes everywhere.

In the bathroom

Lead is an important ingredient in making the glossy white enamel that covers the iron tub and basin and the glazed tile walls in your bathroom.

The lead oxides, either litharge or red-lead, are mixed with several other materials and melted. This makes a molten glass which changes into fine white granules when plunged into cold water. A mixture of these granules and water is spread on the iron body of tub and basin and the casting is fired at high temperature. When cooled it presents the beautiful hard enamel surface with which we are familiar.

On the dining-room table

In practically the same way as lead enamel is put on the bath-tub, the potter uses white-lead, litharge, or red-lead to help produce the smooth, hard glaze on the fine china plates, cups, and saucers you have on your dining-room table.

Lead is in every room

Electric light bulbs throughout your house are made of fine lead glass. The hard rubber of your comb contains lead.

On your desk may be collapsible glue tubes made of lead alloy. If your table lamp has a shade of ornamental glass, the bits of glass are held together by lead-tin solder.

Lead is in the hard rubber stem of your pipe. Your tobacco and

your tea are often contained in heavy lead-tin foil to keep them. There is lead in the hard rubber case of your fountain pen.

Lead on the walls

All of these uses of lead are interesting and important. But do not forget that its most important use is as paint. In this form it is used on inside walls and woodwork, and also on the outside.

Professional painters use a mixture of pure white-lead and linseed oil or flattening oil to save the surfaces they cover. Property owners everywhere are being rapidly converted to the necessity of protecting their houses with paint. The phrase, "Save the surface and you save all," is recognized as a truth. Use durable lead, in the form of white-lead, as your surface-saver.

Look for the Dutch Boy

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

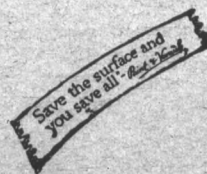


Dutch Boy products also include red-lead, linseed oil, flattening oil, babbitt metals, and solder.

Among other products manufactured by National Lead Company are lead pipe, printers' metals, traps and bends, bakelite products, condensate products, fuse wire, US Cartridges and US Shot Shells.

More about lead

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



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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



Fair rates and good service

This country has enjoyed railroad transportation on practically a cheaper basis than any other civilized country.—*Report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Agriculture.*

Shippers of farm products on the New York Central Lines know from experience that the quality of railroad service is of greater importance than the price.

Inadequate, inefficient freight service is dear at any price. Rates that leave no margin of earnings on railroad investment dry up the sources of new capital, without which the carriers cannot provide the new equipment and facilities their shippers must have.

This necessary margin of receipts above expenditures, so vital to the life of the railroads, is a small fraction of railroad rates. In 1922 the railroads earned the largest net income in five years, a return of 4.14% on their property investment. But a reduction of 16% in the rates charged in 1922 would have taken all this net.

The Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry estimated that the average proportion of freight rates to the value of goods carried was 6%. If this were reduced to 5%, a reduction so small that the consuming public would detect no difference in living costs, most of our railroads would starve.

Living rates for the railroads—insuring healthy growth of railroad facilities—are vital to agricultural prosperity.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

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Amount Enclosed.....

Classification.....

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

CONTROLLING PLANTAIN.

I have a field that is spotted with plantain, and the spots are getting larger, in spite of twelve years of alfalfa cut three times a year, followed by a rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover. It started from top-dressing wheat land with scrapings from the barnyard, a place that is generally infested with plantain. Would sheep be any help to check it?—F. L. H.

There are a number of different kinds of plantain, some more difficult to eradicate than others. If the patch is a very small one, would suggest removing the plants with a spud. If the patch has spread until it is of considerable size, would suggest plowing and cultivating until the plants are eradicated. None of the plants should be allowed to go to seed, and as many of the underground portions of the plants as possible should be removed.

Sheep would not likely be of much value in eradicating plantain.

TIMOTHY VS. CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

Which is better to feed cattle, clover, timothy, or alfalfa? Which produces the most milk, and keeps the cattle in best condition? Which is the best for the farmer to grow?—Mrs. J. C.

Alfalfa is best, clover comes next, and timothy is the poorest crop of the three to be grown as food for live stock.

It would take a long article to fully explain the reason. Suffice it to say that alfalfa contains 11.7 per cent of digestible crude protein, clover only 7.1 per cent, and timothy only 2.8 per cent. Timothy has not a sufficient per cent of protein for milch cows, growing young animals or horses at work. Of course, this is not saying that timothy should never be grown or that clover should not be grown in place of alfalfa many times, but on general principles alfalfa and clover should be the main dependence for dry forage for live stock.

Again, alfalfa and clover have a beneficial effect upon the soil. Their extensive root development and the large amount of crop residue and late fall growth improve the physical condition of the soil, and besides, they, as well as all legumes, have the power of using the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, whereas with other plants this all important plant food must be supplied from outside sources.

SOIL FOR GRAPE GROWING.

Will you kindly let me know if clay soil would be adapted to grape culture?—E. S.

Grapes usually do best on a deep sandy or gravelly loam. Some vineyards are profitable on very light sandy soils, but the vines are likely to be lacking in vigor and productivity. Heavy clammy clays are not suitable for grape growing, but good vineyards are grown on gravelly or stony clays, providing they are well-drained and well supplied with humus or decomposing vegetable matter. A soil which is warm, well drained, reasonably fertile, and easy to work, is most desirable for grape growing.—R. E. Loree.

PRIVATE FISHERY.

I bought forty acres in which is a small lake. Lake is surrounded by my land except a few square feet which extend to neighboring side. There are no inlets or outlets to lake and no open roads leading to lake. Land, including lake, is all fenced. I bought the water as well as the land and therefore pay taxes on it. At the time of my purchasing, there were no fish in the lake. Four years ago I received some bass from the state hatchery which I put in the lake and have thus far cared for them and had no idea of fishing them yet. But one morning our agricultural agent and county sec-

retary took their sacks full of fish from the lake. Have outsiders any right to fish from my lake?—K. S.

In a similar leading case in this state the court said: "The small lake or pond on which the alleged trespass was committed was almost entirely enclosed within the lines of the plaintiff's farm. Whatever question might arise respecting the right to exclusive fisheries in larger bodies of water; the right of the land-owner to the exclusive control of small bodies thus situated would seem clear. It has always been customary, however, to permit the public to take fish in all the small lakes and ponds of the state, and in the absence of any notification to the contrary, we think anyone may understand that he is licensed to do so. No such notification appears in this case, and we therefore hold that the defendant is not a trespasser in passing upon the plaintiff's land with the intent to take fish, having no knowledge that objection existed to his doing so."—Rood.

RIGHTS OF HUSBAND IN WIFE'S LAND.

My husband and I bought a tract of land from his sister. Sister signed off, but her husband did not. Husband had no interest in the land; it belonged entirely to his wife. We sold the land to another party and then bought it back. If husband dies, can his sister cause any trouble by law? Can she come in for a share because her husband did not sign off?—M. D.

The husband has no rights in his wife's land before her death, and his signature upon her deed is not necessary, nor could he afterwards claim it as heir if she sold it during her life time.—Rood.

INSURANCE.

I hold a mortgage on B's farm for \$4,000. The mortgage says nothing about fire insurance. If the buildings burn, can I collect insurance, or will it be paid to B?—C. K.

The person entitled to the insurance is determined by the provisions of the policy. Both the mortgagor and the mortgagee have an insurable interest. Though the insurance were paid or payable to the mortgagor, he would still be liable on the debt.—Rood.

DRIVING CATTLE ON HIGHWAY.

Can a farmer drive his cattle along the township road? Who pays for the township road and its repairs? At what speed is a car allowed to travel? Can the driver of an auto be sued for killing a farmer's cattle? And where must farmers apply for a speed cop?—C. J.

The use of the highway for driving cattle is a rightful use. The driver of the car running into the cattle while being so driven is liable for the injuries he inflicts.—Rood.

CORN SMUT.

Can you tell me what causes smut on corn?—A. J. Y.

Corn smut is a fungous disease, the spores of which are carried over in the soil. Usually it appears to the greatest extent where corn follows corn on the same field for two or more years. When corn is grown in the ordinary rotation and comes on the land every three or four years, corn smut seldom does much injury.

It is not advisable to plant seed from badly smutted fields. The only proper rotation and plant seed effective remedy is to grow corn in from clean fields.—J. F. Cox.

PROF. E. C. FOREMAN, head of the poultry department at M. A. C., was elevated to full professorship and given a substantial increase in salary by the college authorities.

ACID PHOSPHATE FOR WHEAT.

THE two bundles of wheat in the illustration were cut within a rod of each other. Both were grown on the same piece of wornout clay loam. Part of the field received acid phosphate at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. The wheat was drilled in corn stubble and later dragged over once.

The part of the field which got the acid phosphate grew wheat nearly four feet tall with heads very long and filled with plump kernels; the other



part of the field grew wheat about fourteen inches tall and with very short heads. The first stood thickly, the latter sent up but one stalk. One acre cut twenty-five big shocks which would easily average a bushel each, the other two acres cut twenty-one shocks which would not average much over a half bushel to the shock. The seeding on the fertilized piece is thick and the timothy was nearly as tall as the wheat; the seeding on the rest of the piece will not pay to leave.

—L. B. R.

FARM BUREAU LOCAL MADE STOCK COMPANY.

THE Farm Bureau local at Onekema, will hereafter be operated as a cooperative stock company. It will be financed by the collateral notes of the farmers in that vicinity.

The Onekema Farm Bureau Local is one of the strongest in the state. For some time it has distributed the Onek-a-mich brand of farm production which has already established quite a reputation for itself. Most of the products are fruit, as Onekema is a fruit and berry center.

This association has had considerable success in advertising its brand. It has made good use of labels and newspaper advertisements. During the recent raspberry harvest, the Onek-a-mich brand of raspberries were being snapped up on the Milwaukee market in preference to the ordinary berries that had a premium price.

WHERE REAL SPUDS GROW.

(Continued from page 243).

On to Valentine Mankowski's farm—where modern methods have taken root—where science is welcomed with open arms to help solve its problems. Here one finds potatoes and dairy cattle, the future Special Otsego County Mixture.

Mankowski was the father of the county agent movement in Otsego county. It is said that he labored in the interests of obtaining an agent because he recognized that he needed the services of a trained agriculturist, and needed them badly. He had traveled from Pennsylvania back in 1904 with a total of \$900 on his person. Today he is assessed for an amount which equals \$1,000 for every year that he has spent in Michigan. Mankowski and Lytle are pals. They have benefited individually from their friendship. Mankowski uses modern methods and thinks modern methods. Lytle has learned how to apply such methods.



Geographical isolation makes the Railroads of Michigan a transportation system like that of no other state. Most of our traffic either originates or ends in Michigan.

Bridge the Great Lakes with car-ferries and tunnel under the mighty connecting rivers, though we may, such accomplishments merely better our service to you; we are Michigan Railroads more than trans-continental traffic lines. Our train schedules are for Michigan, not for New York and San Francisco.

To a degree greater than any other state, Michigan's welfare, and the welfare of her Railroads, are therefore one and inseparable. You cannot fall back on trans-continental lines for emergency help; we must always rely on you for our chief support.

We can prosper only together.

Because of this mutual dependence, the twenty-four Railroads operating in Michigan have formed this Association with the purpose of strengthening the relations of the Railroads with the People of the State, by providing you with a clearing house for the exchange of ideas, relative to the transportation problems so vital to the prosperity of our Peninsular State.

We invite your suggestions toward bringing about a better understanding and closer cooperation between the Public and the Railroads. Communicate with this Association.

Ann Arbor Railroad	E. F. Blomeyer, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
Boyer City, Gaylord & Alpena R. R.	L. H. White, Gen. Mgr.
Chicago & Northwestern R. R.	F. Walters, Gen. Mgr.
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Michigan Central R. R.	Henry Shearer, Gen. Mgr.
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Pennsylvania Railroad System	T. A. Roberts, Supt. & Gen. Agent
Wabash Railway	S. E. Cotter, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Michigan Railroad Association

Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit



Direct Selling Gets Results

WHILE direct marketing is confined to a rather narrow list of farm products the various channels and methods of getting these products to consumers is well illustrated in the following letters from readers of this journal. The writers of these letters were awarded the prizes for this week.

USES PARCEL POST.

WE sell all our eggs and many of our surplus cockerels and hens in Detroit, using the parcel post for transportation. We use all the small, or badly soiled eggs ourselves, and send out sterile, well selected eggs that are absolutely fresh.

The families that get our produce are always so well pleased that they often recommend it to their friends, and we have a constantly increasing

of produce I handle, and depend on me to supply them. I find that this direct marketing venture is the most profitable line of my farming at present, even though it is only a side line. —Albert Van Vorce.

SUPPLIES RESORTERS SUMMER AND WINTER.

FOR several years my wife and I have taken our eggs and poultry, (feathers picked off), berries, fruit, sweet corn, potatoes, etc., to the sum-

mer resort district and sell direct to the consumer, charging Chicago prices. Our merchandise is always fresh and in the best condition. Our conveyance is a flivver. We make acquaintances with persons living in cities to whom we ship through the winter. In this way we always find some change in our pockets. —R. P. Hoadley, Three Oaks, Mich.

ADVERTISES IN LOCAL PAPERS.

WE have had and are now having splendid success in selling things direct to the consumer, by running small liners in three of the local papers. We place the ads. some time before we actually expect to sell, and let them run several weeks and usually have everything sold on time, and seldom fail to move anything we attempt to sell in this way. —C. C. DeWitt.



STUDY THE ASHLAND PLAN.

ESCANABA has developed a large manufacturing industry based largely on forest products; but the chamber of commerce of that city foresees a time when this industry must disappear because of the failing timber supply. It has turned to agriculture to replace this manufacturing industry as a source of the city's wealth, and recently sent a committee of business men and farmers to Ashland, Wisconsin, to study the so-called "Ashland Plan" for the cooperation of business men and farmers in developing the dairy industry. Since the return of the committee, a series of meetings has been held throughout Delta county to lay the results of the investigation before the farmers of the county. Essential features of the plan are the elimination of scrubs that do not pay for their keep and the endorsement of dairy paper by business men and the ultimate financing of the introduction of improved stock by the local bankers.

HAVE BUSY YEAR.

THE Ontonagon Valley Farmers' Association recently completed its first year of existence. The accomplishments of the association thus far include a cooperative shipment of cattle to South St. Paul, thereby avoiding the necessity of unloading in transit; promoting the testing of the herds of the county for tuberculosis; securing the erection of an elevator at Ewen; securing a reduction of the local freight rate on hay; promoting the establishment of a cow-testing association in southern Ontonagon county; promoting the growth of a single standard variety of field peas—the Scotch Green—in the county. Over eight thousand pounds of seed was imported from Wisconsin on an agreement to restore two bushels for one received. The association intervened with the county board of supervisors in behalf of more conservative tax assessments, urging that land being cleared should not have its assessment immediately increased, thus discouraging the new settler from land-clearing, but that the law exempting new settlers from taxes for five years be used very conservatively if used at all.

DEVELOPING BETTER STOCK AND CROPS.

A COW-TESTING association of twenty-two members, and averaging twelve cows to the herd, has been organized in Delta county, according to Mr. E. G. Amos, assistant state leader of county agents. Schoolcraft county has reorganized a breeders' as-

sociation with five pure-bred bulls in the association. Pure-bred horses featured the Gogebic county fair this year, while pure-bred poultry will be emphasized at the Copper Country Fair, and pure-bred sheep at the Chippewa County Fair. A potato tour under the auspices of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been held in Dickinson, Delta and Menominee counties, with talks and demonstrations by Mr. J. W. Weston, potato expert at the college.

GAVE A GOOD ACCOUNT.

ARTHUR NYLUND, of Erwin township, Gogebic county, won the prize calf at the recent encampment of boys' and girls' club members at the Chatham round-up. The calf is designated, "Chatham Fobes Longfield, a nine-months' old pure-bred, registered Holstein heifer. The boy scored highest in the dairy judging contest and was a member of the Gogebic county team which scored the second highest number of points in the general live stock judging contest. Nylund is now enjoying a free trip to the Michigan State Fair at Detroit as a recognition of his success. Although many miles distant from Chatham, Gogebic county sent seventy-five boys and girls to the round-up and thereby exceeded the attendance from any other county.

CROP CONDITIONS IN CLOVERLAND.

THE last report on crops in Michigan issued by the State Department of Agriculture, shows an average yield of winter wheat for the Upper Peninsula of seventeen bushels per acre, with Baraga county topping the list of counties with a yield of thirty bushels per acre. The rye yield was nineteen bushels per acre, with Houghton ranking highest with twenty-nine bushels. The condition of corn in August was eighty-eight per cent, with Dickinson showing a 100 per cent condition. The condition of oats was eighty-nine per cent, with Marquette running to 103 per cent. The condition of barley was eighty-seven per cent; of potatoes, eighty-six per cent; of apples, eighty-eight per cent; of tame hay, eighty per cent; of pasture, eighty per cent; of beans, ninety-nine per cent; of sugar beets, ninety-five per cent.

GET BETTER IDEA OF HOME COUNTY.

THE second annual farmers' tour of Dickinson county took place in August. A year ago there were forty-five automobiles in this tour; this year the number of cars was seventy-two.

The tour revealed unsuspected resources in pure-bred herds, alfalfa, grains and vegetables, the location of which had been previously marked by roadside signs.

A noon-day luncheon was held at the beautiful home of Mr. Swan Peterson near Foster City, where the principal speaker of the day was Mr. C. L. Brody, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. A potato demonstration was held at one point of the route under the direction of Mr. J. W. Weston, of the Michigan Agricultural College.

There was also an address on the advantages of pure-bred stock and the evidence that the lesson is being driven home has been manifested by the introduction of twenty-two pure-bred bulls into Dickinson county since February, according to the report of the county agent.

HOW ABOUT ALASKA?

AN especially fine tribute to President Harding's broad-minded understanding of our national conservation needs and his wise public-spirited policy for the development of our resources is given by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his comments on the late President's last public appearance before a group of his fellow citizens, when he spoke on Alaska.

"The speech on Alaska will go down in history as one of the greatest of President Harding's public utterances," said Mr. Wallace. "While dealing especially with Alaska matters there will be found in it certain fundamental principles which apply everywhere and which, had he lived, President Harding undoubtedly would have applied in our governmental dealings with natural resources throughout the nation.

"The President made the trip to Alaska to see with his own eyes the conditions there. From almost the day he took his great office the so-called Alaskan problem had been dinned into his ears. Efforts had been made to commit him to this policy and that, but with that innate caution characteristic of him he had quietly waited, evidently deciding that it would be wise for him to get first hand knowledge before yielding to the importunities of those who were urging revolutionary changes in the conduct of Alaskan affairs."

While the census of 1920 shows a declining population, President Harding pointed out that the decline was due to the exodus of the floating male population which moves in and out overnight according to the ebb and flow of frontier industries. In 1910 there were 16,612 dwellings in the territory; in 1920, 17,037. In 1910 there were 17,809 families; in 1920, 18,352.

"Frankly I do not look for rapid development in Alaska," said President Harding. "It could only be had at the cost of sacrificing a few immediately available resources and then abandoning the rest. That we do not desire and will not knowingly permit."

"If we are to turn Alaska over to the exploiters, go on decimating the fisheries, turn over the forests for like exploitation and destruction; if we are to loot Alaska as the possibility of profit arises, now in one direction, now in another, then we shall never have a state or states in Alaska; and if that was to be the policy we need not concern ourselves about agriculture. But if, on the other hand, our purpose is to make a great, powerful, wealthy and permanent community of Alaska, then we should give special attention to encouraging a type of agriculture suited to climate and circumstances."

Do not be deceived, the government has not recommended that it is practical to distill straw and similar material for the production of heat, light and power. Some salesmen are trying to make farmers believe that the department of agriculture has made such recommendation.

Why I Keep a Tractor

NEXT week the readers of the Michigan Farmer would like to know your reasons for continuing to use a tractor. You just write a brief statement in a letter to me, The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, telling why you are using this type of power upon your farm. From the letters sent in, the five best will be selected for publication and each of the writers of these will receive a high-class razor and five blades. Take pains to have your letter in the mail on or before September 19, and don't forget to give your own address.

demand for eggs that we cannot fully supply, at prices that net us about five cents per dozen more than we could get in any other way. We use folding crates, six and twelve dozen sizes, and take pains to see that they are padded so that when the covers are put on they are perfectly solid. Then the contents will not rattle, and we have not had a single report of breakage this season. —W. C. McPhee.

SELLS AT THE DOOR.

WE find that by making our cream into first-class dairy butter we can sell all we can make, and more, direct to the consumer from our own door and get more per pound than they pay for creamery butter. People come from the city sixteen miles away to get it; also, tourists and people passing are eager to buy dairy butter, milk, fresh eggs, berries, etc. A little sign in front of the house, fresh produce, honest weights and measure, and the trick is turned. —G. T. Jamieson.

FINDS TRUCK INDISPENSIBLE.

FOR the past twenty years I have been making a trip each week to Toledo, where I have established a regular route, with dependable customers for butter, eggs, buttermilk, cottage cheese, any surplus vegetables, fruits, etc., we may have, dressed chickens, in fact, anything in the line of "eats" that can be handled direct to consumer.

We aim to have everything we sell strictly first-class—considerably better than the general run, and have a regular day to deliver it. People are willing to pay a good price for the kind

HOW NEIGHBORING FRUIT GROWERS' DO IT.

(Continued from page 239).
pruned trees have yielded about 50 percent more fruit in cases where they are old enough to bear. These demonstrations were started during the past three years and run for a five year period.

Similar demonstrations are handled with pears but the extension men practice a different pruning treatment. After cutting back heavily the first season of the demonstration to stop the upright habit of growth and promote rebranching throughout the tree, the pruning of succeeding years consists in cutting back the last season's shoots to three or four buds each. The result is that all the fruit is borne on new wood rather than old spurs and thinning is unnecessary. We visited the Bartlett pear orchard of Wright McCollum near Lockport where 40-year-old trees, standing twelve feet apart each way, have had this treatment throughout the life of the orchard. In 1922, 2,000 trees bore 3,000 bushels of pears or at the rate of 450 bushels per acre. This season they will yield about 150 bushels to the acre, but the pear crop of New York is said to be only ten percent of normal.

At the New York Experiment Station at Geneva several varieties of apples which had been headed about knee high have fully twice as much bearing service at 11 years of age as trees headed at three to three and one-half feet high.

Grapes.

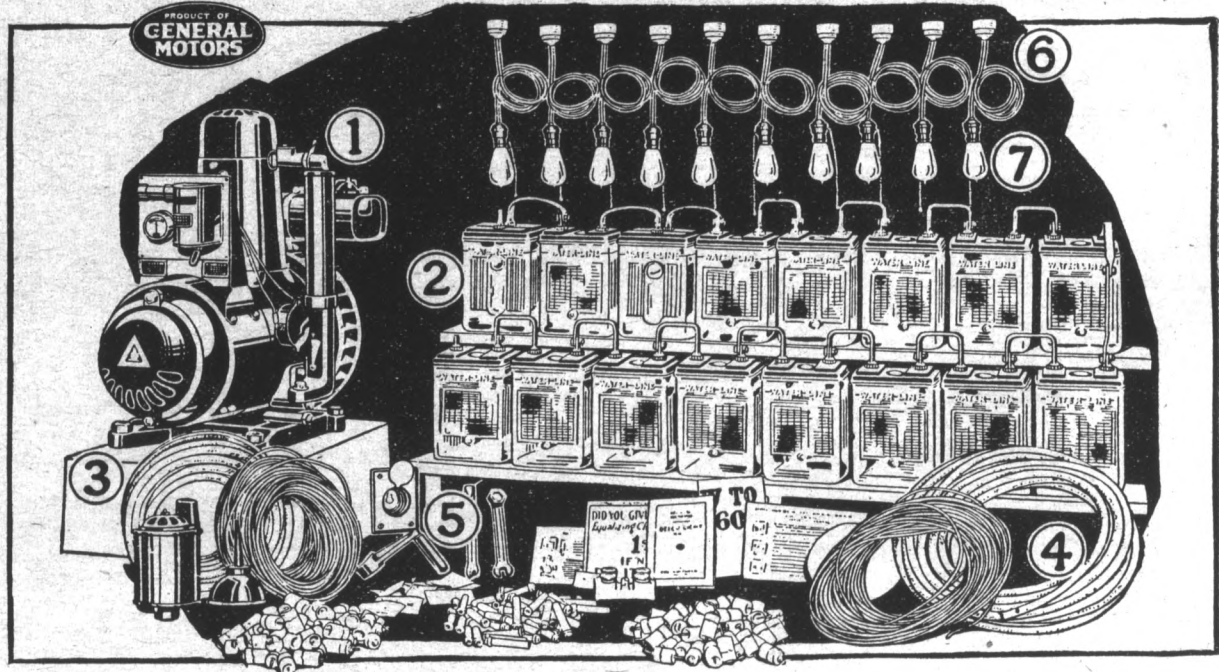
The Chautauqua grape section extends from southeast of Buffalo to Erie and varies from three miles to less than a mile in width. The grape crop in this section is the poorest in several years due largely to overbearing last year. Some growers estimate the crop at 50 to 60 percent of normal. Growers expect to receive \$100 per ton for table grapes. The juice factories are attempting contracts at \$65. Nitrogenous fertilizers are giving excellent results and many growers are applying for them. One of the most striking things seen on the trip was at the Grape Experiment Station at Fredonia where, among other things, common varieties of grapes are being tested on their own and other root stocks. Champion, generally regarded as a rather weak grower, has made fully twice the growth when grafted on Glorie roots than it made on Champion roots and the yields are apparently in about the same ratio. Most other varieties in the test are making better growth and yield records when grafted on Glorie than when grown on their own roots.

The last fruit section visited was the Port Clinton, Ohio, district. The peaches and apples are the principal crops produced on the practically level, heavy land of the peninsula. We were amazed at the luxuriant peach foliage and excellent tree vigor. We even saw peach orchards growing in alfalfa and other sods that have the vigor of many of our better Michigan peach orchards. We attributed this condition to heavy land, good rainfall, high humidity and use of nitrogenous fertilizers. Undoubtedly the heavy annual cutting back practiced on peaches played a considerable part in maintaining this very excellent condition. This section is said to have had no injury from spring frosts for more than twenty years. This near-to-Michigan fruit section is worthy of a visit from any of our Michigan fruit growers, especially those interested in growing peaches.

Fred Dias, of Midland County, has been very successful in pasturing fifty-seven head of four-year-old steers on twenty-five acres of biennial clover, with a grain supplement of only four-hundred pounds per day. The steers were put on the clover as soon as the snow disappeared, and have done so well that they are expected to top the market when they are sold.



Here's a Standard DELCO-LIGHT Outfit!



FOR the new remarkably low completely installed price of Delco-Light you get more than merely a lighting plant. You get the full outfit shown above, installed completely in your home, ready to turn on the lights. This full outfit consists of the following:

- 1—One standard Delco-Light plant, the most popular size—Model 866, 850 watts capacity, 32 volts.
- 2—One standard Delco-Light Exide Battery, 16 large capacity cells, extra thick plates and heavy glass jars.

3—The installation of plant and batteries—except purchaser to furnish concrete base for battery rack.

4—Wiring house for ten (10) lights—to be located wherever specified by purchaser.

5—One general power outlet to be located in house wherever specified by purchaser.

6—Standard set of ten (10) drop lights with sockets installed in house.

7—Ten (10) standard electric light bulbs.

You have wanted a Delco-Light plant. Here is your big opportunity to get it. See the Delco-Light Dealer today.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO

M. L. Lasley General Motors Bldg. Detroit, Michigan
Pringle-Matthews Co. 18 Fulton Street Grand Rapids, Mich.
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Dependable DELCO-LIGHT
More than 200,000 Satisfied Users -

— and you get all this for the **Lowest COMPLETELY INSTALLED Price** ever Announced

See your Delco-Light Dealer or Mail the Coupon

DELCO-LIGHT Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Please send me details of the lowest completely installed price ever announced for a farm electric plant. M.F.-10
Name _____
Town _____
County _____
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Big Profits Selling Hardy Michigan Grown Trees
also grape vines, berry bushes, roses and shrubs, spring delivery. Our stock is fast selling, healthy and true to name. Write now for our handsome color catalog and liberal Agency proposition.
Prudential Nursery Co., Box 306 Kalamazoo, Mich

District Salesmen
Wanted, all or spare time. Earn \$1500 to \$3600 yearly. We train the inexperienced.
NOVELTY CUTLERY CO.
283 Bar St., Canton, Ohio

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts: **The Auto-oiled Aermotor** is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

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

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

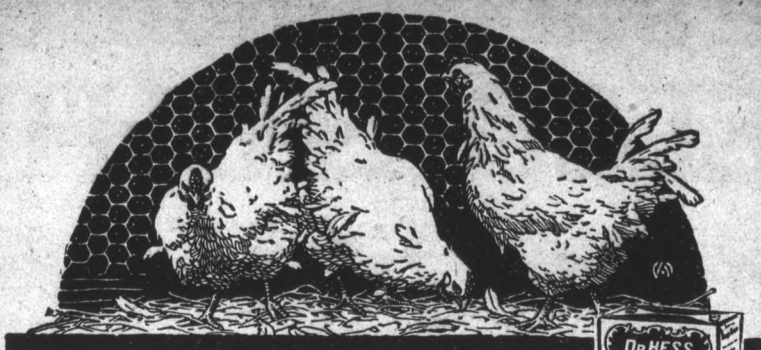
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Jim Brown's New Barbed Wire Book showing over 160 styles of fence, farm gates, roofing and paint will save you 30% or more. Over a million satisfied customers. Brown pays freight. Direct from factory prices—write today.
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432 L. MAIN STREET CINCINNATI

FARM WAGONS
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.
Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



Help your MOULTERS MOULT

If you want your hens to moult naturally—

If you want them back on the egg job promptly—fall and winter laying—

Then you must make sure that your moulters are healthy and hungry.

They must eat lots, and be able to digest what they eat.

That's just what

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

does for your moulting flock.

It's a tonic that begins with the appetite—improves a hen's whole system.

It has Iron that keeps the paleness away, makes the combs and wattles red—the blood rich.

Pan-a-ce-a starts the food the egg way as soon as the moult is over.

No time lost.

No dormant egg organs after the moult, where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have.

There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
500 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

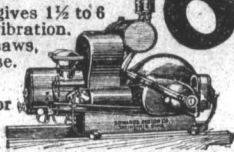


Write now for facts about this wonder engine. Same engine gives 1 1/2 to 6 H.P. Gasoline or kerosene. Portable, light, and free from vibration. Requires no anchorage. Easy starting—no cranking. Pumps, saws, grinds and does all chores. Plenty of power for every purpose.

Low Factory Price—Free Trial Offer

Tremendous value. Thousands of satisfied users. Write now for details and free trial offer on this amazing engine.

Edwards Motor Co., 319 Main St., Springfield, Ohio



POULTRY

LEGHORNS

We have yet unsold a limited number of 3 mos. and 4 mos. White Leghorn Pullets.

In yearling Hens we have 1,000 White Leghorns; 500 Anconas; a limited number of Barred and White Rocks, and White Wyandottes.

In Cockerels we have Barred and White Rocks; R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, and White Leghorns.

We will send you description and price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Michigan.
307 North Rose Street.

JUST-RITE Baby Chicks LOOK!

A Hatch Every Week All Year

NABOB HATCHERY,

POSTAGE PAID, 95¢ live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order 40 Breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades. Catalog free, stamps appreciated.

Dept. 15, Gambier, O.

PULLETS AND COCKERELS

Order Now for Early Fall

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

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY
Allegan Send for Prices Michigan

Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up

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

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W.F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

WHITTAKER'S Red Cockerels

Will improve the color and egg production of your flock. Both Rose and Single Combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Write for price list.

INTERLAKES FARMS

Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

100 WHITE ROCKS 12 and 13 weeks old from Fishel prize winners mated to M. A. C. utility and show winning stock. Majority are pullets, as many cockerels have been removed. \$1 each, or \$85 for the lot. Superior cockerels for breeders, \$2 each, 4 for \$6.50. HAIGHT HATCHERY, Cedar Springs, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

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



FARM POULTRY FEEDING.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM, of Guelph, states that the average farmer can keep seventy-five hens on the farm waste. Above that number each hen requires about as much feed and care as the hens in the flock of the commercial poultryman. The great problem of the poultryman is renewing the flock. For the early hatches it usually takes six eggs for the incubator for every pullet that is needed.

Feed is not all there is to egg production as this example proves. Two cows, possibly a Jersey and a Short-horn, are both eating the same June grass, but one will produce milk while the other is producing beef. In feeding for eggs a variety of protein is just as desirable as a variety of grains. A variety of greens is recommended rather than using one kind exclusively. Professor Graham observes that hens often go for green feed in the morning the instant they leave the roost, and so advises a little green feed for breakfast when the hens are confined in bad weather. They like it three times per day and it is good for their health and for egg production.

Plenty of green feed has helped prevent the bleaching of the legs in the heavy-laying hens. This may indicate that the hen that bleaches before laying many eggs may be out of condition, due to a lack of green feed in her ration. According to their experiments, the early hatched pullets which lay early and take a rest will produce strong hatchable eggs.

Unrefined cod liver oil, or raw cod liver oil, is the kind that contains the vitamins which are good for chicks. The refined oil is not so good. Infertile eggs tested from incubators are good for chicks. They can be fed raw if the hens are tested for white diarrhea, but otherwise should be boiled.

In feeding chicks they have found a mash made of three quarts of yellow cornmeal and one quart of low-grade flour will not cause diarrhea. The yellow is better than the white cornmeal. They have had good results using canned tomatoes for chicks every day and giving no scratch feed for the first six weeks. Both milk and water are given after the first week. All the milk is fed sour. Medical advice says that the chicks cannot handle milk sugar.

In an experiment where tomatoes were given to the old breeding birds, it was found to increase the hatchability of the eggs.—R.

WHY COOPERATION PAYS.

A PROMINENT poultryman recently reported this experiment in shipping eggs. He had seven cases of eggs and graded them so that there were six crates of A No. 1 stock and one poor crate. The eggs all brought twenty-seven cents per dozen, showing that the same price was paid for the entire consignment regardless of quality when shipped to this market. A properly managed cooperative association could grade the eggs and enable the producer to receive a better price for his quality goods.

He placed eggs in dozen cartons and they brought an increased price that much more than paid for the trouble of packing and the cost of the boxes. In a visit with a Detroit dealer, the dealer stated that he preferred to handle nice California eggs because they were fresh on arrival and had not been overheated. They were also infertile. There is no reason why Michigan eggs could not be properly marketed so they will meet with the same

favor that the carefully graded California eggs are receiving.

This poultryman shipped broilers to a market about five hours away. They were shipped at night and arrived in the morning and the crates showed eighteen pounds shrinkage per crate. This poultryman claims the shrinkage was unreasonable and believes that cooperative shipments of poultry meat could be handled in a more profitable manner to the producer.—G.

INTERNAL RUPTURES.

After some of my chickens lay they die on the nest. Some get sick for a couple of days and others act as if drunk, and walk about for a day, and I find them dead next morning. We opened one and it looked as if all the eggs and insides were decayed. We feed them wheat, corn, oats and dry bread soaked in water, and always plenty of fresh water.—J. S.

Hens are subject to diseases of the ovary and oviduct and in a large flock there are apt to be some losses from such troubles in spite of the best of management. A hen may die on the nest due to an internal rupture caused by the strain of laying. It is most apt to occur in very hot weather. The condition of the eggs in the bird you examined may have been due to white diarrhea, the hen being a carrier of that disease.

A hen may become egg-bound and suffer for several days. Sometimes the egg may eventually be laid, and the hen dies. There is little that can be done to prevent these occasional losses from such troubles and they make up part of the normal mortality rate which may occur in a well-managed flock.

MASH FOR DUCKLINGS.

Please tell me what is the matter with my little ducks. They will seem smart and all right until just a few minutes before they die. Their heads will drop back close to their body. Then they will fall over on their backs and start kicking. Then they die. I feed mostly oatmeal.—D. A.

Ducklings often die from eating too concentrated a ration or one that is not properly balanced. A good feed for small ducklings consists of one part bran, one part cornmeal and one part stale bread. To this mixture is added about ten per cent beef scrap, some fine green food like grass clippings, and a sprinkling of sand. Sand can also be supplied in hoppers if it is not easily found on the range.

The extremely hot weather during part of June was very hard on ducklings. They need plenty of shade as exposure to the hot sun seems to cause many losses among the young birds.

SODIUM FLUORIDE FOR PULLETS.

Please tell me whether I can use sodium fluoride on pullets which are ten weeks old.—W. K.

Sodium fluoride can be used safely on the ten-week-old pullets. It is applied by the pinch method, using a small pinch beneath each wing and under the vent, and possibly a little more in places on the back and breast where lice are seen. It should be worked into the feathers. Of course, a much smaller amount is needed on small pullets than on hens.

A "No Smoking" sign on the door of each large laying house is not a bad idea for the poultryman. Each house is thoroughly covered with litter and it should be dry litter. Such material burns easily, but visitors to a poultry plant may not consider that fact unless the sign acts as a reminder.

PRESSURE TANK ON TOP OF SILO.

THE thirty-five-foot silo on the farm of F. L. Chapman, near Elkhorn, Wisconsin, has been topped with a pressure tank from which water is distributed to all the buildings. The pump house employed in connection with the silo tank is shown in the foreground of the photograph. The floor of this little circular building has been sunk six feet underground. Entrance is gained by means of a flight of steps on the far side of this pecu-



Water Tank Tops Silo.

liar structure. Farmers and dairymen who plan to elevate their pressure tank to such a height as the one shown will do well to employ an expert to calculate the power equipment needed. It is well to remember, also, that the high level tank of this sort necessitates a permanent "power tax" on every gallon of water used. It is doubtful whether the advantages gained in some instances of this sort compensate for the extra cost of pumping.—O. C.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IMPROVES.

BETTER prices is probably the chief factor in improving the sheep industry. According to figures gathered by federal crop correspondents, there are 882,000 more sheep in the country this year than in 1922. The sheep population, however, is still 243,000 below the 1921 mark.

Whether this tendency to increase will continue is a matter difficult to say. Prices for mutton and lamb respond more to general economic conditions than do any other live stock commodities. How to stabilize this market has, therefore, been a difficult problem for the sheep men to handle. If something can be done to give permanency to the sheep industry, both producers and consumers will benefit from the situation.

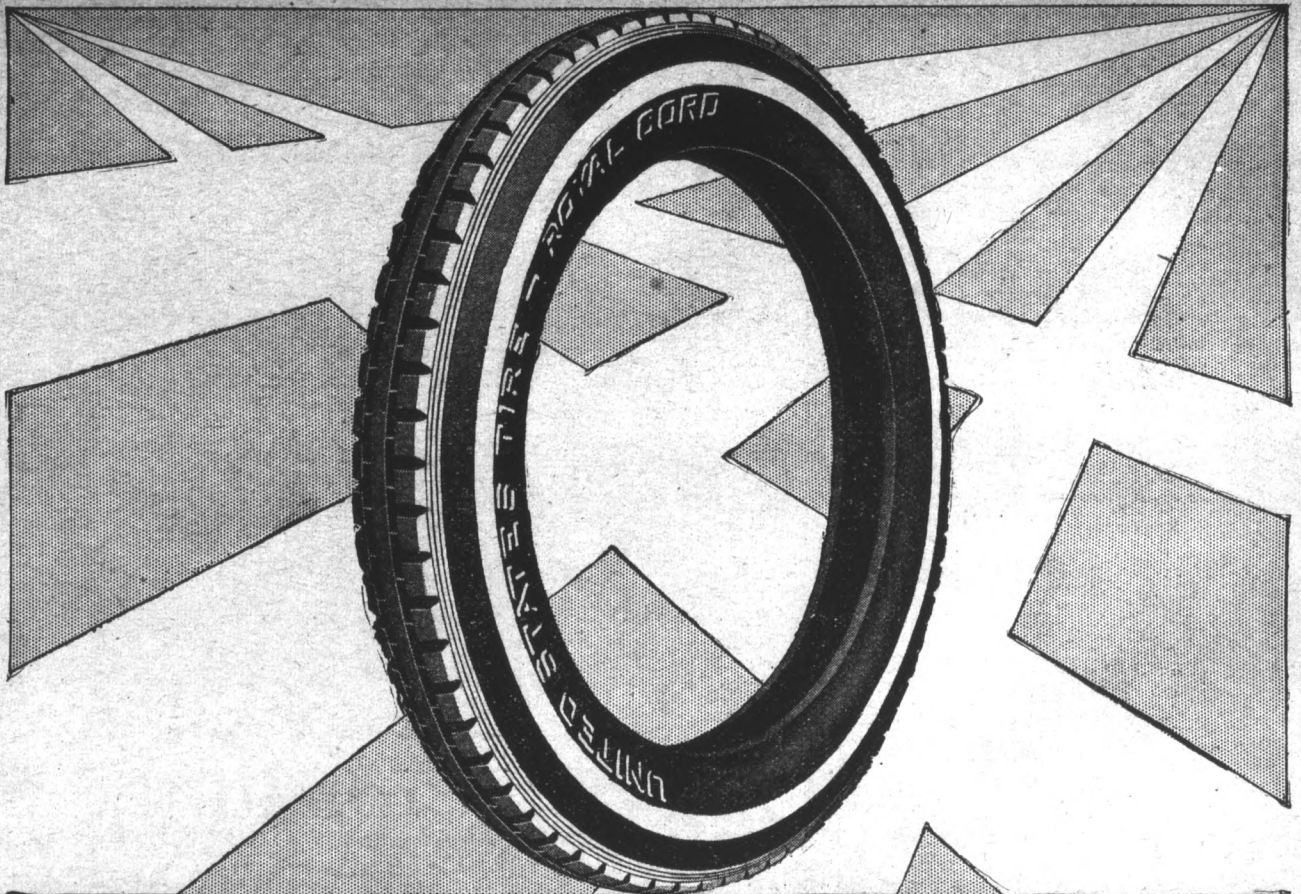
PROFITS VIA BEEF ROUTE.

(Continued from page 241).

they may be secured as progress is made in learning the business. One or two good registered cows have proved the foundations of many a good herd in time. Successful breeders convert all but the best bulls into steers, and do not waste time in trying to market a mediocre bull. When the market for bulls is dull, it will always be possible to sell a well fattened steer without trouble, even if the price is off.

Cattle that are being fattened for market are fed considerable quantities of corn, and unless hogs follow up the steers, some feed is likely to be wasted.

The equipment on a beef farm need not be nearly so expensive or elaborate as on a dairy farm. Where pure-breds are sold it is of course advisable to have the barns and sheds as neat as possible so as to make a good impression upon prospective buyers. Equipment for feeding steers need not represent a whole lot of money, but the bunks, sheds, and water supply should be so arranged that feeding may be performed with as little labor as possible.



Why the Royal Cord man is the busiest tire dealer in town

ROYALCORDS came out this year with three new advantages.

These are the three new U.S. Rubber discoveries:

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

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

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These discoveries have been

put to the test by thousands of car owners.

They are showing a practical money's worth that no one can question—and everybody is talking about it.

So there are many new customers coming in to the Royal Cord dealer—and his old friendships are stronger than ever.


United States Tires are Good Tires

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

U. S. Royal Cord Tires
United States Rubber Company

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There's no years of waiting when you use SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE.

This finely ground, PULVERIZED Limestone makes good the very first season and three or four years thereafter. Fields must be sweet to give bumper crops and SOLVAY makes them sweet,—brings the big profits. Economical, safe, non-caustic, easy to handle, in 100 lb. bags or in bulk. Place your order early for prompt shipment.

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KEEPS WATER WARM IN WINTER—COOL IN SUMMER

A favorite with leading poultrymen the country over. Non-freezing. No lamps. No valves. No trouble. No upkeep. Absolutely sanitary. Guaranteed. Made of very best quality galvanized iron. Has double walls carefully packed with efficient insulating material all around inside tank. Special reinforced bottom 3-4 inch off the ground. Inset pocket and cone top keep water in drinking pocket ALWAYS CLEAN AND SANITARY. Pays for itself first month. You can't afford to be without them. Prices, 2-gal. size, \$3.50; 3-gal. \$4; 5-gal. \$5. Freight prepaid on lots of 5 east of Rockies. Money back if not satisfied. Order today.

ROYAL MFG. CO. DEPT. J-193 TOLEDO, OHIO



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, Indianapolis, Indiana

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

AN INEXPENSIVE HUSKING PIN.

AS it is again approaching corn-husking time, farmers who do this work by hand will be interested in knowing how I have provided a very serviceable pin at scarcely no expense. Any person with a hammer, a file and a little No. 7 or 9 wire can manufacture it in a few moments.

First, make the short turn in the wire which is to come between the first and second fingers; then bend as shown in the illustration, to go around the three back fingers of the hand and come across the palm. The wire should then be cut off to suit the individual person. The end to be used



for husking should be filed down and bent slightly toward the thumb the better to grasp the husk. After one has made a few, he will find it a very simple job. This pin can be made to use over either a glove or mitten.—S. L. Rood, Rodney, Mich.

FARMERS REPORT 1922 CROP COSTS.

REPORTS from four thousand farmers in all parts of the country to the United States Department of Agriculture show that on the average in 1922 it cost sixty-six cents per bushel to produce their corn; \$1.23 per bushel to produce wheat, and fifty-three cents per bushel to produce oats. The cost figures include charges for the labor of the operator and his family, and for use of the land.

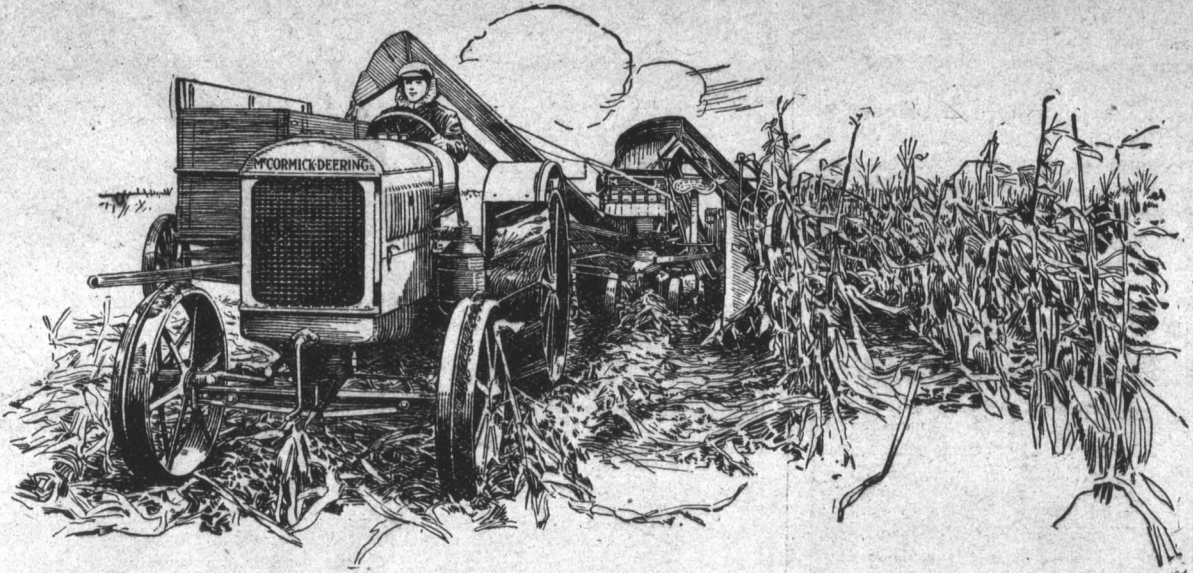
The average cost of producing an acre of corn on 3,400 farms was \$23.01. The average yield was thirty-five bushels per acre, making the cost per bushel sixty-six cents. The average value of the corn sold was seventy-three cents per bushel. Of the cost, fifty-two per cent was for man and horse labor in preparing the seed-bed, planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing; sixteen per cent for fertilizer and manure; two per cent for seed; twenty-three per cent for land rent, and seven per cent for miscellaneous items, such as twine, wear and tear on machinery and storage buildings, crop insurance, etc. An average of twenty-six acres of corn per farm was grown.

The average cost of producing an acre of wheat on 2,400 farms was \$19.68. The average yield was sixteen bushels per acre, making the cost per bushel \$1.23. The average sale value of the wheat reported was \$1.11 per bushel. Preparation of the seed-bed, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing took forty-six per cent of the cost; land rent, twenty-five per cent; fertilizer and manure, twelve per cent; seed, nine per cent, and miscellaneous costs eight per cent. An average of fifty-seven acres of wheat per farm was grown.

The average cost of producing an acre of oats on 2,600 farms was \$17.40. The yield per acre was thirty-three bushels, and the cost per bushel fifty-three cents. An average selling price of forty-eight cents per bushel was reported. Fifty per cent of the cost was for man and horse labor, including seed-bed preparation, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing; eight per cent for fertilizer and manure; seven per cent for seed, twenty-seven per cent for land rent, and eight per cent for miscellaneous costs. Twenty-four acres of oats were grown per farm.

Last year Michigan had less than ten per cent of its farm land growing winter wheat.

Two drops of iodine will render safe for drinking purposes a quart of water which may be contaminated.



Let Livestock Put Your Corn Crop in the Bank

The corn crop will soon be ready—and there is one best way to turn the crop into money. Sell your corn on the hoof! Low-priced grain produces cheap pork and beef, yet the livestock market promises fair. By harvesting your corn with the least possible man labor, and putting both ear and stalk into shape for feeding, you can fatten livestock this winter and sell it at a profit.

Big factors in the success of this plan will be McCormick-Deering corn machines. Corn binders and ensilage cutters are doing the early work on many farms. Later you can pick the corn with a mechanical picker that enables two men to do the work of from five to seven men. Pick your own crop quickly, then pay for your McCormick-Deering Corn Picker by helping some of your neighbors with their crops.

Many acres of fodder will be fed in the coming winter. As soon as the corn has dried in the shock, put it through a McCormick-Deering Husker and Shredder. You can gauge your feeding better when you feed ear corn and roughage separately. McCormick-Deering Huskers and Shredders are built in sizes for home or custom work.

This fall hundreds of enterprising farmers will feed the corn and sell the crop on the hoof. And they will have McCormick-Deering Corn Machines ready for many more years of good work—both at home and in the fields of their neighbors. Good machines save man power, cutting your operating costs and adding to your profits. Talk it over with the McCormick-Deering dealer in your town.

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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.

Strout's New Catalog Farms! Farms!! Farms!!!

Just out! 160 Pages—illustrated. Farm bargains throughout Michigan, many other states, with stock, crops, furniture, tools. On page 151 comes 40 acres near bustling Michigan town 2-story 7-room house, 40-ft. basement barn, 230 apple trees; 4 cows, pigs, furniture, tools; all for \$3,400. Hundreds of others, all kinds, best locations. Make your choice now. Copy free. Call or write today. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

Low price, 890 acres cut-over land in Alpena County, Mich. Land lies close to Railroad, good county road and in farming section about 1 1/2 miles from town. M. MITSHKUN CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE Best producing 40-acre farm in county, only 100 rds. to new, modern high school. Woodlot, buildings, orchard, team, hay. Write or see owner, E. D. Post, Alba, 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.

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

FARM For Sale, 80 acres, 10 miles from Alpena. Best of Soil, good buildings. Equipped with stock and tools. Sanford Smith, Owner, Alpena, Mich., R. 2.

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

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

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

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

Farmers Wanted Real dirt farmers seeking own good land cheap. Ask any authority about Alluvial delta lands of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana. Little or no cash, long, easy terms. Booklet free. Southern Alluvial Land Association, Memphis, Tenn.

200 Acre Red River Bottom Arkansas farm, well imp., rock road, 30 min. to market, \$80, one-third cash, ideal alfalfa, cotton, truck, or dairy. R. M. Bono, Ashdown, Ark.

Would you Buy a Home? With our liberal terms. White people only, good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

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

FOR SALE—A first-class 80-acre farm with fence, buildings, very cheap. Must sell because of health. Address Box 94, Ontario, N. Y.

For Sale or trade, eighty (80) acre farm. Write for particulars to Chas. Obert, Big Rapids, Mich.

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

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.

CASH BUYERS want farms. Give description, price. J. W. Leaderbrand, B-30, Cimarron, Kansas.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.

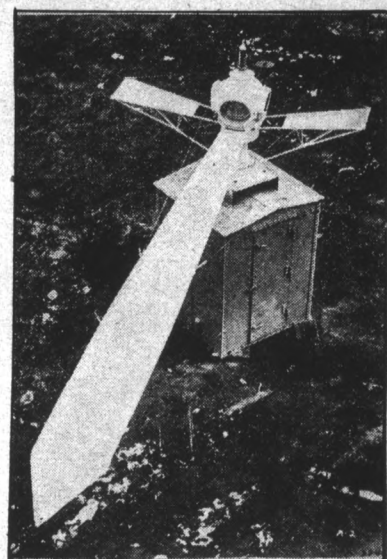
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Gov. Pinchot, of Pa., and John Hays Hammond, hold coal conference with President Coolidge.



These seven sisters, of the family of Samuel McCreery of New-castle, Pa., enjoy being all together for the first time in their lives at the home of one of the sisters in Youngstown, Ohio.



Quite unique is this new beacon light and ground wind indicator for service to night aviator fliers.



The British polo team has just come across the pond to compete against the U. S. army team for the international military polo championship to be played at the Meadowbrook Club field.



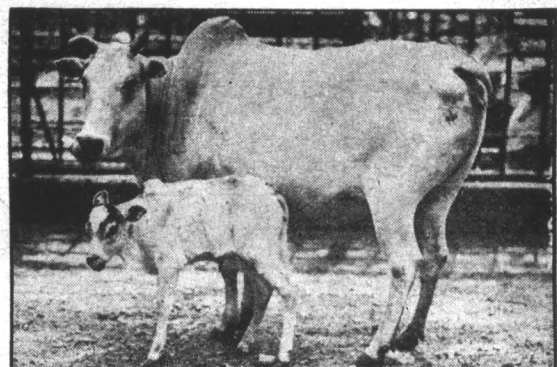
Recently the S. S. Leviathan carried this group of smiling naval aviators to England, where they will compete with English naval aviators in the Schneider Cup seaplane race.



Radio has its effect even on this animal of pre-historic race who is giving an intelligent exhibition of the fox trot.



Maj. James F. Coupal will probably be named as medical adviser to President Coolidge.



This new son of a sacred cow of India, born at Central Park, New York, looks considerably like a barnyard Jersey of scrub breeding.



The loading of the first coast-to-coast air mail plane piloted by C. E. Johnson with 530 pounds of mail, records a wide stride in the development of Uncle Sam's mail service.



When fire caused the collapse of this old landmark being used as a dance hall at Brooklyn, New York, several pleasure-seekers were seriously injured and two firemen crushed to death.

PRESENTLY (you have not forgotten how it is?) in the same silence, Seffy's lips found hers—not as victor pounces upon the spoil of his conquest—but slowly, uncertainly, unconfidently—as if the lips were a saint's relics; and Sally waited, not as she had waited before, but in the knowledge that her hour had come—and that this kiss—the first this youth had given to woman since his mother died in his infancy—must not be received as others had been, but as sacredly as it came; and when it finally fell the lips of the coquette quivered as they received it, and then suddenly sobbed, and did not know why—

Do you?

"I have never kissed no one but mother," said Seffy, who felt heinous, "I don't know how! I don't know what made me do it—I couldn't help it. It won't happen again—"

Whereat Sally laughed and clung about Seffy's delighted neck and cried to his puzzled heart:

"Yes, it will!"

And kissed him back!

"Sally," said Seffy with solemnity, "do you mean it? You not mad?"

"Seffy," said Sally, "I am not worth it. I have been kissed by everybody who wanted to kiss me—and I have kissed everybody I wanted to kiss!"

"I am sorry for you, Sally," said Seffy, not meaning at all what she thought he meant—nor anything quite clear to himself, except that she had recklessly squandered something very precious.

"I am, too, now."

And then—

"I shall never kiss no one but you, no more."

"Nor I anybody but you, Seffy."

And, strange as it may seem, in that moment, Seffy was the greater, braver and stronger, and Sally but the waiting, willing woman—as she ought to have been. Indeed, Seffy was courageous enough to have put that question which might, perhaps, transmute the pasture-field into one of those that lie within the borders of Elysium.

But Sam moved—with decision. They flew apart. Though he did not at once enter it was too late—the rapport was broken. Nevertheless, such things can be mended, if there is time. It is quite certain that if they could have continued a little longer in that dark parlor, with only the small ray of the lamp from the hall to light it, everything the sleepless old man at home so ardently wished might have been accomplished and they might have taken down that line-fence the next day and then have lived happily ever after—quite in the way of the old-fashioned story-books. For Seffy was still brave to audacity, and Sally was at his mercy—and happy to be so.

And here, if we were not arrived at a climax, I would venture to halt this history for a moment that we might discuss a bit of those trifles in life which the ancients called Fate; and for which, or the lack of which, life goes awry!

But while Seffy's courage grew again, and Sally's hope, the door on the other side of the room opened and the odious Sam came through.

SEFFY *By John Luther Long*

Copyright 1905 The Bobbs-Merrill Company

A LITTLE COMEDY OF COUNTRY MANNERS

Seffy's Sitting Up—and Down Again.

HOWEVER, there was another door—and Sam arrived only to hear it close upon Seffy, whom Sally had just pushed through it.

"Seffy?" asked Sam casually.

"Yes!" answered Sally, quite unable to keep the joy out of her voice, "he's just come, and gone out to the spring—for a drink!" prevaricated Sally.

"He'll drink something."

By which Sam meant some kind of an animal, with his water.

"Nothing but water!" said Sally meaningly. Sam perceived instantly "how the land lay," and made his cun-

"Shall I, Seffy?"

"Yes," smiled Seffy, from his Elysium, secure and confident. "I don't care!"

"And," said Sam insidiously, "we'll all sing. You air, me tenor, Seffy bass."

"I can't sing no bass!" said Seffy easily, "and Sam knows it. He can't make no fool off of me. Go on, I'll set here and—and—enjoy myself."

This was the direct rustic challenge, with aplomb! Sam might choose his weapons! It made no odds! And Sally had to take it up for Seffy. This she loyally did.

GATHER THE SUNSHINE

By Edna Smith DeRan

There are people always watching for the beauty in each bloom,
For the fragrance of the roses that alas must fade so soon.
They are gleaning of the glory that the fragrant blossom gives,
And to them the world is brighter for each plant that round them lives.

There are people who go blindly through the petaled paths of earth
Seeing not one blossomed beauty, feeling life for them is dearth.
In the fields they crush the daisies by the tread of careless feet,
And the roses make them grumble at the thorns that they must meet.

Are you watching for the beauty that is all along life's way?
Are you gathering of the sweetness that the earth gives you each day?
Are you blindly stumbling onward with a frown at scratch of rose,
Looking inward at your sorrows, seeing naught because of woes?

Life is beauty if you hunt it. Life is joyous if you seek
To put joy in every action and but pleasant thoughts will speak.
'Tis a saying that is common yet an axiom mighty true:
Give the world the good that's in you and that good comes back to you.

ning plans. Sam was not dull. He returned to the sitting-room with Sally—where Seffy presently followed, I am sorry to say, like a conquering hero—at which Sam gloated.

Unfortunately for Seffy, rural etiquette, as everybody knows, gave Sam precedence. "First come—last go," is the illogical rule. But you are to be informed that the late-comer is at liberty to "outsit" his rival, if he can—or to dislodge him, if he can—by strategy. But every rustic lover attempts this at the greatest of risks. To fail is equivalent to losing caste—not only with the lady in question, but also with the fickle world. For no girl of any spirit would look upon a swain who had ignominiously failed at such a crisis, unless he should rehabilitate himself—which means to accomplish the almost impossible.

Sam took all this into consideration as he watched Seffy—reclining in the easy chair which Sally had injudiciously and invidiously placed for him—grow drowsy.

"Sally," said Sam at the right moment, "play something."

"I don't care to!" protested Sally. But then she turned prettily to Seffy:

Unfortunately, when Sally went to the organ Seffy was at her back and in the shadow—the lamp had to be moved—and in that sleepy-hollow chair. But she had all possible confidence in him—and, alas! he had in himself. For a while he feasted his eyes upon the exquisite back she had turned to him—and then, with a thrill of possession, inventoried the hair he had kissed—a little disordered—the lips—the waist he had embraced—how glorious that was! It seemed almost impossible now that he had done it. And the hands—what? He was lost for a moment. Then he was plowing opposite his father. The voice which had said so sweetly—what was it exactly it had said?—what?—he was nearing the line stake—still plowing—he could hear the voice quite distinctly—many of them—a choir—"I want to be an angel." Sally seemed mistily there—but he was still plowing—now he stopped—more and more mist—Seffy slept.

Sam stopped his tenor that Sally might hear him sleep.

"He said he couldn't sing bass!" grinned Sam.

Sally's hand flew to her heart. She

had been trilling, if not with the art, yet with the feeling, of a lark. It was simply the joy with which Seffy had filled her—only joy, vast and free. The red flamed in her cheeks at what she saw. I shall not describe it. No lover was ever more abject—no lady was ever more furious! We see the comedy of it only. We would not have been hurt, eh? But we did not live then nor there nor under Sally's curious small conditions—nor with Sally's temper. Curiously enough, this Scripture came to Sally's mind:

"Could ye not watch with me one hour?"

You know what strange and inopportune things come into the distressed, unguarded mind.

Sally rose with a dignity which even Sam had not suspected, and said:

"Gentlemen, Good night."

The Clothes-pin Cure.

THE old man had plowed six times around the six-acre field the next morning, singing and whistling his unearthly tune as he went, when Seffy unlimbered at the bars and started the big bay around in the opposite direction. The first time they passed his father only winked mysteriously and continued to whistle. The next time he stopped.

Seffy was silent.

"That's right. Kiss but nefer tell. For telling breaks the spell. If you've had one and want another—kiss but shut your head up. Say—you don't want to be no anchel now, I expect, hah? Mebby you own one?"

But Seffy and the mare had disappointingly passed on.

"Well! Gee—wo—way—gee! Git along!" and he also made another furrow—in a less happy temper.

When they met again:

"Whoa!" roared the old man, and the mare stopped—trembling in her tracks. He laughed. Betz still responded if Seffy did not.

"Sef—Seffy, did anysing occur?"

Seffy faltered guiltily a moment.

"Yes," he said, then briefly, "something always occurs."

"Sef—Seffy, but about the pasture—"

Seffy started the mare.

"Whoa!" roared the old man again, with the same result. But he did not laugh this time. He sat on the handles of his plow and regarded his son. He was vaguely disturbing.

"Say—" he began ominously, "you didn't git sot out?"

"Uhu," answered Seffy.

"What! Why, you durn—"

But then he laughed.

"Shiny hat no good?"

Seffy said no.

"Nor the diamond, nor the hair-grease, nor nossing? Oh—gosh-a-mighty! Gee—wo—way!"

But before they met again, his gaiety had given way to an immense disappointment. The tragedy of the situation had prevailed with him, too. Seffy sullenly kicked a clod to pieces. His father looked off toward the coveted pasture and sighed. It was a superb piece of land. And it had never looked fairer. The sun was on its velvet green—the sun of the morning. A few thick-girthed, wholesome oak-

AL ACRES—Now Tin Henry Is Almost Human

By Frank R. Leet



trees punctuated it. A stream laughed through it. Goodly cows stood chewing in the water and swishing amiably at the flies. The fences were intact. It would have been a delight to the eyes of any farmer on earth. The old man sat on the handles of his plow until it all got in his head once more. "It's a nice field, Sef—Sef," he sighed. "I nefer seen no such clofer. And she's a nice gal. I nefer seen no such gal, bese nice. Oach! they belong together. Well, gee—wo—way. They belong to us!"

They always stopped for a word when they met. The next time the old man said, quite caressingly:

"Come yere, Sef!"

He patted one plow-handle, which Sef took, while he took the other. He thoughtfully pulled the boy's shirt into place.

"Sef," he said, "tell me about it. I'm sorry I laughed! But I lofe that pasture and you lofe Sally. Let's not be fools, but git 'em. I expect you feel a little bad. But mebbly you'll feel better if you talk about it. That is the way wiss me, I know; when anysing occurs I like to gabble about it—and go and do it again—better." He let his hand rest kindly on Sef's shoulder. To this his son responded.

"I fell asleep," said Sef, sniffing ominously.

"Of course," said his father, with a comforting movement of his hand. "That's right."

Sef was amazed—and comforted.

"I expect I snored—"

"Er—yas—you do snore, Sef. Eferybody does. It's the Lord's fault, I

expect."

"In a nice cheer—"

"Yas—you oughtn't a' set in no nice cheer, Sef; somesing uneasy is better."

"Didn't wake up till daylight."

"Where was you then, Sef?"

"In the cheer—Sal—Sally's cheer."

The words stuck pitifully in his throat.

"Yas—" said the old man, looking away, "I don't blame you, Sef."

"It was a pasteboard thing—like a tombstone—pinned on my bosom—"

"Vat!" cried his father—the "w" would become "v" in cases of sudden emotion.

"Pasteboard—tombstone!" Sef's head drooped in shame. "With things printed on it—Sephenjah P. Baumgartner, Junior, Went to His Rest, June 10th, 1871, in the 20th year of his age. Gone Not, But Forgot—Read Backwards."

His father stifled a laugh. It was an old trick to him.

"What—what did you do then?" he asked in as matter-of-fact a voice as he could command.

"Sneaked home. It was daylight!"

"Gone not, but forgot—read backwards, hah?"

He couldn't quite make it out. That was new. Sef helped him.

"Forgot, but not gone."

There was no restraint to his father's laughter now. After it had subsided he asked:

"What did you do wiss the tombstone?"

"Left it there."

(Continued on page 255).

Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

Cherry Hill,
Sept. 8, 1923.

DEAR UNCLE DAVID:

Vera's still away but expects to be home next week. Work's all done for the day. Fred's gone to bed an' sleepin' the sleep of the just, judgin from the sounds emanating down the stairs. We filled our silo this week an' I had to provide the meals. We got a fine bunch tho an they didn't complain at the food at all. We got thru in two days. I mean filling the silo. Not the food. I been kinda lonesome last week or so. Kinda missed my folks an woulda give a lot to have some of the brothers or dad and mother to talk to, or even some of our old neighbors. As the political speaker said wen he was addressing an audience in his home community, "I miss many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."

John Follen brought over a bucket of clover honey the other day and left it with his compliments. He's a strange sort of chap but got a lot of heart. He was tellin' me about some of the ways of them bees of his. I kinda think them little critters got a heap of sense. You see Follen's a sort of philosopher. Reads a lot and he was tellin' about that book of Materlink's on the bee. Says Materlink talks about the "Spirit of the Hive." He says it is the spirit of the hive that all bees submit to that makes it possible for the little fellers to make a success of things. An' when they don't submit to it then things go wrong, but that never happens.

Gosh, how I wish this community could have some of that spirit. Wouldn't it be fine if we all had the same spirit for our common problems? Follen mentioned that and said he thought from his observations that we was coming to it pretty well. They's been a few tourists camping on our church grounds lately and John was remarking the difference in them. A few of 'em ain't got respect for nothing an left things in bad shape. We have to make some rule I guess for that sort of folks. The other's don't need no rules.

We have preaching every Sunday and our Religious School is hitting on

all four every time we meet. More people are beginning to take an interest wen they see what is going on. Bennett said last week that the tail enders always is our problem. He said that used to be the way wen he had to get the cows from pasture. The bossies that started right home never gave him no trouble, but the ornery cusses that insisted on straying off into side pastures sure got his patience as a boy. He said in them days he had a dog what knew his business. an' many an old stray got nipped in the heels. He says he's trying to figure out some sort of an urge for the stray folks in this community that will hurry them up. Well, he's got to have a lot of patience before he gets them all lined up.

One sign of encouragement was when Jimmy Hooper come to church with his family. Jimmy is beginning to take an interest. If he gets started it will be good reason to take courage an go ahead. Jimmy's always been the kind that says, "Wen you get to doing some thing worth while then I'll jine ye." He's like that sign the police put up in a city in Ireland, reads as follows: "Until further notice every vehicle must carry light when darkness begins. Darkness begins when the lights are lit." I don't care much about the "Joiners." They's altogether too many things that want to have you join them but here in this neighborhood we need a few folks who want to do something with the only reason that they love to do it as their motive. Ain't it too bad folks have to be coaxed to get them to do something? We need some sort of intellectual stimulator.

Thanks for your encouragement. Guess I'm lonesome. Be glad when Vera gets back. Pete goes back to school next week. I'll miss him a lot. He has given me a lot of help and been a real force in Cherry Hill this summer. His folks got back last week. That's a letter in itself. You ought to see his daddy and ma. They're new folks again.

As ever

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A Preacher-Physician

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

DID you ever read, "The Labrador Doctor?" It is the experiences of Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, of Labrador, an English physician and an apostle of love. When just out of the medical school Grenfell went as missionary and physician to the lonely fisherfolk on the coast of Labrador. He became, and still is, doctor, minister, engineer, master sailor. He introduced reindeer into that barren land. For his services he has been knighted by the king of England. His book is as refreshing reading as a breeze from the sea. Read it around the family circle next winter. I think Luke would have loved Grenfell. For Luke, too, was a physician, and he, too, was a missionary to those who had not heard of the Christ he loved.



Moreover, Luke was a Greek, and brought with him the outlook and culture of the Greeks of his day. He wrote the third gospel, and this has been called, "The Most Beautiful Book Ever Written." This sounds like hyperbols, but when one is led to see the beauties of the book he understands the praise which has been given it.

Luke's gospel is a very human book. He begins by using, like modern writers, an introduction. "Inasmuch as a number of writers have essayed to draw up a narrative of the established facts in our religion exactly as these have been handed down to us by the original eyewitnesses who were in the service of the Gospel Message, and inasmuch as I have gone carefully over them all myself from the very beginning, I have decided, O Theophilus, to write them out in order for your excellency, to let you know the solid truth of what you have been taught." He even dedicates his book to a friend, after the manner of the modern writer. His gospel has several distinct characteristics. For one thing, it was written especially for Gentiles. This was natural, for Luke was a Gentile. He looked at Christianity from a Gentile point of view. All the others had been Jews. No gospel but Luke's gives the parable of the Good Samaritan, where the despised Samaritan is the hero, and the Jewish priest and Levite are the ones guilty of neglect. Luke also wrote as an educated man. He tried to be absolutely accurate. He did not stoop to guesswork in his writings.

HIS gospel also has the viewpoint of the physician. He is greatly interested in all the cures which Christ wrought. He gives more details concerning the people cured than the other New Testament writers. He also writes for childhood, and gives many details showing his love for little people. It has often been remarked that Luke is the writer also, of womanhood. Women figure largely on the pages of the third gospel. The poor and the outcast have a place of importance, too, in this beautiful book. Matthew reports the beatitude of our Lord, "Blessed are the poor in spirit." Luke says, "Blessed are ye poor." Matthew says, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness." Luke writes, "Blessed are ye that hunger now, for ye shall be filled." Luke is the only one of the four gospel writers to relate the story of Dives and Lazarus, in which the beggar has the advantage at last. Luke describes the great supper, in which the "poor and maimed and blind and lame" are invited. And this gospel is the one which shows the influence of Paul more than the others. Luke was, as we shall presently see, the companion of Paul, for several years, and the impression made on him by the great

missionary to the Gentiles was never lost.

Suppose now that we look at this man as a man, not a writer. Professor Hayes says that "Luke is one of the most lovable characters in all church history." A Scotch educator, Sir Wm. Ramsay, has devoted years of investigation to the writings and journeys of St. Paul. He has traveled the routes that Paul traveled. Ramsay says that when Paul had the dream of the man calling to him and saying, "Come over into Macedonia and help us," the man who entreated him to come was Luke. And Acts bears this out, for before the reader comes to the sixteenth chapter, it always says that "he" did this or that. But from this point on, it says, "we," so evidently the writer of the book went with Paul. We know that later Luke was with the lonely apostle, and was his only companion. It was no small boon to a man exposed to all manner of weather and every sort of disease as Paul was, to have an expert Greek physician with him constantly. And moreover, this good doctor must have been a very agreeable sort of man. He undoubtedly had a cheerful influence on those to whom he ministered. A sour doctor is more welcome going out the front gate than coming in. A cheerful doctor begins his treatment the moment he enters the sick room, before he opens his pill case.

IT is apparent to readers of "the most beautiful book" that the author was fond of music. He has preserved for us five specimens of music in the early church. Singing is infectious. A singing person is a happy person and a singing church is a winning church. The devil, we are told by those who claim to know, does not like music. For that reason a very good way to fight him is with singing. Luther used to say, "Come, let us sing a psalm and smite the devil." Most congregations do not know how to sing. Let the choir cease for a moment and all you hear is a faint warbling here and there. A good practice is for the congregation to commit to memory, say, one good hymn so they can sing all the verses without books. When one visits a Rotary club or a Kiwanis club he hears the members singing as if their lives depended on it, "Little 'Liza Jane," or "Smile, Smile, Smile," without books. A congregation ought to do as well. Says Paul, "Singing to yourselves in psalms, or hymns, or spiritual songs, making melody in your hearts unto the Lord."

Enough has been said, I hope, to make my readers' mouths water to read once again the gospel written by this lovable and devoted man. Tradition says that Luke lived to be eighty-four, was crucified on an olive tree, and was buried in Constantinople.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 16.

SUBJECT:—Luke the Beloved Physician. Luke 1:1 to 4. Acts 1:1 to 5:16:9 to 18. Coloss. 4:14 and 2 Tim. 4:11.

GOLDEN TEXT:—A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity. Prov. 17:7.

Max Welton, who is our local brick layer, says that eggs are too high and the price should be regulated by law. I tell him that dropping brick on each other is high, too. Max tells me you have to get up high to do brick work. He says we are fortunate to have such a good brick layer in our community. I tell him I have a strain of hens which is going to be developed to lay brick. He don't have no come-back to that.—Sunshine Hollow.

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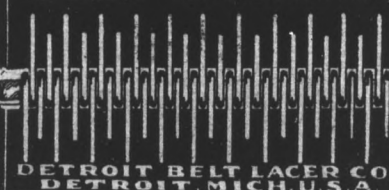
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SEFFY.

(Continued from page 253).

"That's bad, Seffy. He'll put it up at the store an' you ken nefer go there no more."

Seffy's look of horror was a reminder to his father that it would have been better not to say that. But Old Baumgartner had tremendous aplomb.

"Nefer mind—nefer mind. Mebby he won't sink of that,"—though he knew the store-clerk would be certain to think of it.

Upon a sudden thought the old man leaped up.

"And where was Sam? Say! When you woke up?"

"I don't know."

"But—he wasn't there—at Sally's?"

"No," said Seffy hopelessly.

His father clutched his shoulder and set him on his feet.

"Well—you little idiot—aha—ha—ha—don't you see that you did set him out—say! Why, you're a winner, Seffy! I'm proud of you!"

Seffy started and looked a little less inert. His father laughed hugely.

"I knowed you'd do it! Aha—ha—ha! Nobody ken beat a Baumgartner courting a gal! What's sleeping—if you stayed! Huh! You stayed tell daylight! Sef—I'm laughing! Why, I used to sleep when I set up wiss you' mammy efery time another feller was there. I done it a-purpose! And she'd wake me up when the other feller was gone and came time for me to go. Why—say—I stayed and slept all night—tell broad daylight and go home wiss the cows in the morning—man a time! Yassir! Chust like you, Sef! Sef, you're all right. Goshens, but you had a narrow escape, though! Chust suppose you'd 'a' woke up and forgot what you was up to—you do that, sometimes, Sef, when you're dreamy—and gone home before you remembered that you was out-setting him! He'd 'a' had you dead, Seffy, dead and buried in the family lot. But you got him, Seffy, ol' boy—and Sally, too, begoshens! Shall we get at the fence today?" Seffy did not respond. And his father knew better than most of us where suggestion should stop.

"All right. We bese busy today. Mebby we better let it be tell tomorrow."

Of course Old Baumgartner was well aware that his logic would not bear the least scrutiny. And he regarded Seffy anxiously as he raced through it. But dull happy Seffy saw no flaws in it. He agreed with his father that he had out-sat Sam. And, if it had not been too plainly accidental, he would have adopted the fancy that he had had a heroic purpose in it—so convincing was his father's logic to his little mind.

The old man rattled on. Seffy must not think much.

"And snoring! Hah! Nossing—nossing at all! I could gife you lessons in snoring. And you' mammy use' to say that she liked it. It wasn't so lonely and she knowed I was on deck and alive. Snoring! Aha—ha—ha! What's that—if you are sure of the gal!"

Seffy ahemmed several times and looked less like a condemned malefactor—though still far from suborned.

"That fool molasses-tapper—he's got to be licked—and if I got to do it myself—though I ain't much of a lick. The whole county'll know about that—to—to—" he turned away to smile—"tombstone. I bet he's got it hanging up in the store now! We got to let 'em know that you set him out, Sef! Yas—stayed tell daylight! Woke up and stayed! Sleeping was chust to ketch him! You was awake all the time! Lie a little, hah?"

His father was proud of this last. As they drew apart he called back:

"If she don't like snoring, Sef, wear a clothes-pin when you set up wiss her—one of them wiss a spring—not? Aha—ha—ha!" And then: "You all right, Sef—yassir! you all right—you

the conquering hero comes! Go right back—mebby tonight—you entitled to it."

"Begoshens, I will!" said Seffy in his father's own slogan.

Seffy would have pressed his suit even without this, I think—because of those moments in the dark parlor. One does not soon forget that sort of thing.

"Now," advised his father, "you know well enough what kind of a temper goes wiss red hair—I use to haf hair enough onct—and it was red! All right when it's on your side. Them red-heads always regrets—I do and she does! Say—Sef—Seffy, don't you let her regret in vain—ketch her while she's at it."

So, Seffy went up the hill again—not that night—which was a mistake—he could not quite bring himself to that—but the next. And he had washed the grease out of his hair and left the hat at home as well as the butterfly tie and the boots and, if I do say it, he was a very handsome fellow, worth at least a dozen of his rival.

But Sally, watching for this very thing, saw him coming and hardened her heart, as Pharoah did in the face of proffered felicity, and, by a good deal of forcible instruction, she succeeded in getting the little maid to say that she was not at home. The maid's untutored face showed Seffy that she was not telling the truth, however, and she was not sorry for it. She would never have treated Seffy so.

Seffy shifted his hat from one hand to the other and then said:

(Continued on page 261).

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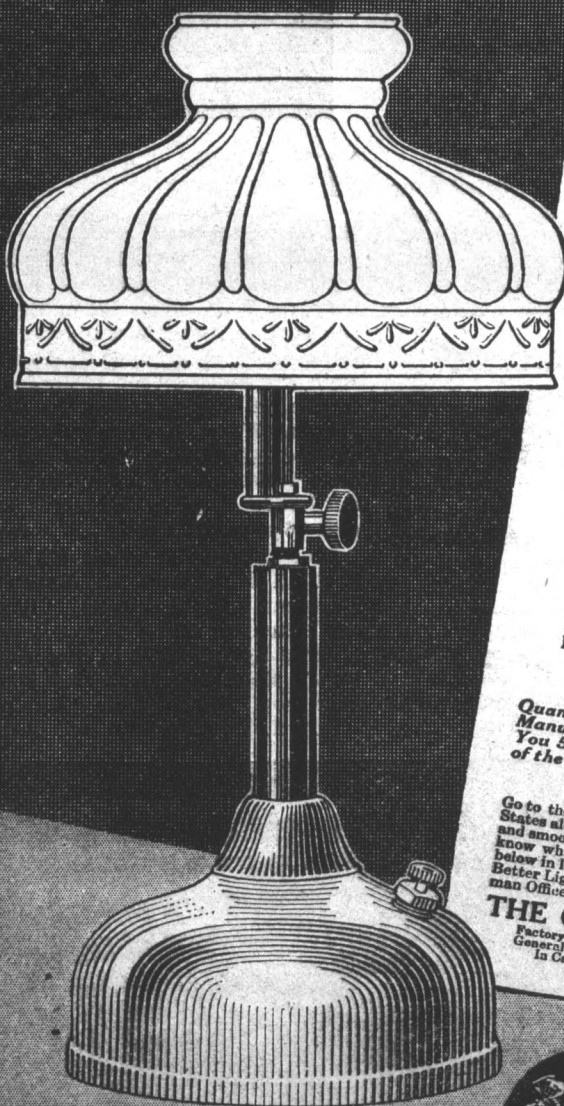
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Bran Muffins.

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Shortening size of egg 1 level teaspoon soda
1 egg (or 2 teaspoons baking
1 cup sour (or sweet powder if sweet milk is
milk used)
1 cup bran Pinch of salt

Cream shortening and sugar together. Mix and sift dry ingredients. This will make twelve large muffins.

Steamed Bran Pudding.

3 tablespoons beef suet ½ cup milk
or any preferred fat 1 cup flour
½ cup molasses ½ teaspoon soda
1 egg 1 cup dates, stoned
1 teaspoon salt and cut fine
1 cup bran

Melt suet and mix with molasses, milk and egg well beaten. Sift flour, salt and soda together. Add one cup of bran and combine wet and dry ingredients. Stir into the batter one cup of dates, stoned and cut up fine, turn into buttered cups, having cups half full. Steam one hour. If steamed in one large mold, three hours' cooking is required. Serve with hard sauce or lemon sauce.

Bran Nut and Raisin Bread.

¾ cup brown sugar meats, cut in slices
¾ cup milk ¼ cup molasses
1 cup flour 2 teaspoons of baking
1 cup bran powder
¾ cup water 1 teaspoon salt
½ cup English walnut ½ cup raisins

Mix in the order given, sifting flour, baking powder and salt. Add raisins and nut meats dusted well with flour. Pour into buttered bread pan, having pan three-quarters full. Bake slowly two hours or longer. Nut meats may be omitted.

Bran Doughnuts.

1½ cups bran 2 teaspoons of baking
1½ cups flour powder
1 tablespoon butter or ¼ cup sugar
lard ½ cup milk
1 egg 1 teaspoon salt

Cream butter and sugar. Add egg well beaten. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add to the first mixture. Roll on a floured board. Cut with a doughnut cutter. Fry in very hot deep fat.

Bran Cookies No. 1.

1 cup bran 1 cup sugar
1 cup white flour ¼ cup molasses
½ cup graham flour ½ cup milk
2 tablespoons butter or 2 teaspoons of baking
lard powder
1 egg ½ teaspoon salt

Beat together butter and sugar, egg and milk, add dry ingredients. Drop

the mixed batter with spoon in well greased pan. Bake about twenty-five minutes in hot oven. This makes three dozen cookies.

GRAPE RECIPES THAT ARE GOOD.

THE advent of fall brings with it the delicious ripe grapes, and many are pondering how they may preserve them for winter use.

These recipes are all very tasty and you will like them this winter.

Grape Preserves.

Rinse grapes in cold water and drain. Squeeze out the pulp from each grape and heat it gradually, cooking until the seeds come out easily. Press through a sieve just fine enough to keep back the seeds. Cook the skins and the pulp ten minutes and add an equal amount of sugar, cooking until the liquid thickens. Store in earthen

or glass jars. This also makes a fine filling for cakes.

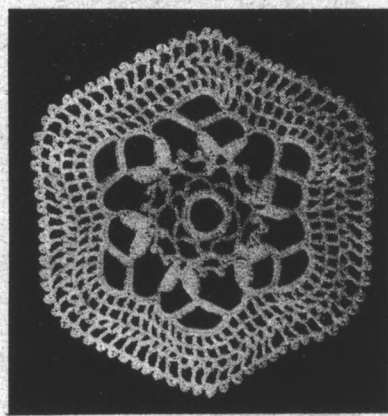
Grape Catsup.

Cover two quarts of grapes with vinegar and cook until soft. Press through a sieve and add one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves and allspice, and a little cayenne. Cook slowly until thick and store in bottles.

Grape Juice.

Weigh the grapes and for each ten pounds use three pounds of sugar. Cook the grapes in a porcelain kettle with five pints of water to a peck of grapes. Cover and bring slowly to the boiling point, stirring occasionally. When boiling hot, turn into a heavy bag and let drain. Add the sugar and heat again to the boiling point. Skim and store in sterilized fruit jars or bottles.

Simple Crocheted Medallion



picot loop. * ch 7, sc 1, and double crochet (dc) 6 along the 7 ch, repeat once, slip 1 at the beginning of first 7 ch, 1 picot loop, 1 sl st over next picot loop in previous row, repeat from * around.

Fifth Round.—Slip to point of first petal in fourth round, * ch 12, slip 1 in point of next petal, repeat from * around.

Sixth Round.—* cover 12 ch with 15 sc, 8 sc over next 12 ch, ch 12, turn and slip 1 in center sc of first 12 ch, turn and cover last 12 ch with 15 sc, 7 sc over last half of second 12 ch in previous round. Repeat from * around.

Seventh Round.—78 spaces.

Eighth Round.—78 spaces.

Ninth Round.—Slip to center of first space in previous round, * ch 5, sc 1 in center of next space. Repeat from * around.

Tenth Round.—Slip to center of 5 ch loop, ch 10, picot, 1 treble in next loop, * ch 4, picot, 1 treble in next loop, repeat from * around. Fasten off. Make all remaining medallions in the same way.

WOODBBOX ON WHEELS SAVES THE FARMWIFE.

ONE way to make it easier for Mother is to put casters on the coal or woodbox, so that she can roll it right up to the stove, and not have to do all that lifting and lugging.

It is a perfectly practical idea, and a good many farmwives who have tried out the idea entirely agree. They say it is both a time and strength saver.

The woodbox ought to be built large enough to hold five or six buckets of coal, or a whole day's supply of wood. It can be filled by the husband or by the children before they go to work or to school.

Of course, it ought to be tight and well-made, and high enough so that, with a tight, clean cover, it can be used as a little table, if this top is neatly covered with oilcloth.

There should be a small door near the bottom from which coal and wood can be taken without raising the top. Put stop-catch inside the box just above this door, so the coal or wood will let down evenly. A stop such as is used on phonograph lids is most convenient to support the top lid while opened to be filled.



When the Children Become Interested in Poultry, Mother May be Saved
Many Steps in Caring for Them.

Choice Dark Cake Recipes

AN old adage runs, "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach." Judging from the numerous good recipes I received, a good many housewives in the state must have found the way by means of Man's favorite cake, namely, dark cake.

Hundreds of good recipes were received in the contest this week, and I wish it might be possible to compensate each writer by printing their Man's favorite variation of dark cake. Space will not permit this, however, but some of them will be used later.

When such a large number of recipes is received, of course several were duplicated. In these cases, one was selected from the group by a disinterested person to represent that particular recipe in the final judging. If your recipe is among the prize winners, and your initials are not signed to it, it is because it was not fortunate enough to be the one chosen.

Many valuable home hints and suggestions were enclosed in some of the letters. I thank the writers for them, and will be pleased to use them in our department.

The first three prize-winning recipes follow here. The fourth and fifth prizes, won by Mrs. A. D., Coldwater,

Mich., and Mrs. A. P. M., Olivet, Mich., respectively, will be printed next week.—Martha Cole.

First Prize.

Mrs. G. K., North Branch, Michigan.
Chopped Apple Cake.

3 cups chopped apples cooked in	1 cup sour milk
1/2 cup molasses	2 tsp. soda
1 1/2 cups sugar	1 tsp. baking powder
1 cup shortening (half butter and lard)	1 tsp. cloves and cinna- mon
2 eggs	1 cup raisins
	4 cups of flour

Mix dry ingredients and add to the rest. Judge flour from the kind used.

Second Prize.

Mrs. A. D. M., Olivet, Michigan.
Boiled Cider Cake.

1 cup of sugar	or apple jelly
2 yolks of egg	1 tsp. cinnamon and cloves
Butter size of egg	1 1/2 cups flour
1/4 cup of boiled cider	

To make a stiff dough then add one teaspoon of soda in a cup of boiling water.

Frosting.

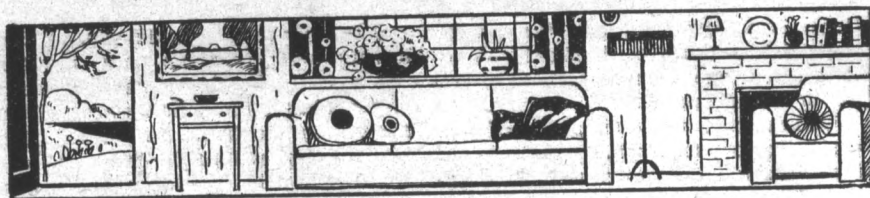
One cup of sugar boiled till it hairs, then add the beaten white of two eggs.

Third Prize.

Mrs. A. W., Bellaire, Michigan.
Dark Fruit Cake.

1 egg	1 cup raisins
1 cup sugar	2 tsp. cloves
1/2 cup molasses	1 tsp. nutmeg
1/2 cup shortening	1 tsp. vanilla
1 cup hot coffee	3 cups flour

Beat all together and bake in a loaf.



Women's Interest at Fair

Fund of Knowledge to be Grasped from Educational Exhibits at State Fair this Year

TO the women who visited the Michigan State Fair this year, one of the most interesting features, perhaps, was the electrical show. Calling into play all the genius of an artist as to arrangement, it made an attractive appearance. Innumerable electric fans being propelled at full speed made it still more inviting after having endured the sweltering heat while viewing some of the other exhibits.

With the farm home, a vital part of the farm, the men folks, too, appear to be interested in these many home conveniences. (Perhaps some of the women folks hoped they would be even more so). For wash day there was the washing machine with the foaming suds, the wringer, the mangle, and the electric iron. For cleaning day there was the vacuum cleaner in every style. For sewing day there was the electric motor for the sewing machine, and numerous other electrical appliances for every-day use.

The women's building had its usual stock of needlework. From the crowds of women constantly surging through it, this appeared to be one important reason for their presence at the fair. There were pieces of fancy work that represented months of labor for their completion; patchwork quilts with their countless stitches, and some of the more simple and daintily colored embroideries, along with the new in handicraft and needlework. The display of furniture for every room in the house, with their well-chosen artistic accessories was a study in itself.

Here at the women's building one could see the baby show, and found Dad and Mother equally interested. Each baby entered, after being given a thorough medical examination by expert doctors and nurses, was judged according to a health standard and awarded a prize.

In the educational building was displayed the work of the girls. Some of the jars of canned fruit and vegetables which they had prepared this

summer for winter use might be the envy of any experienced home canner. The clothing exhibit showed the great benefit of the sewing clubs to the rural girls. Some very practical and well-made garments were on display.

The many pure-food displays and the demonstrations of these foods well showed the stride toward the better that has been made in recent years. The food exhibit, a part of the Ford display, was a domestic science education in itself. It showed in an understandable way the various elements required to make up a balanced

ration and the ill-effect of an unbalanced diet.

When the day came to a close, all too soon, those who had studied the exhibits with eyes open could but go home awakened to some new thoughts, filled with information, and inspired with new ideas.

PLANNING THE SCHOOL LUNCH.

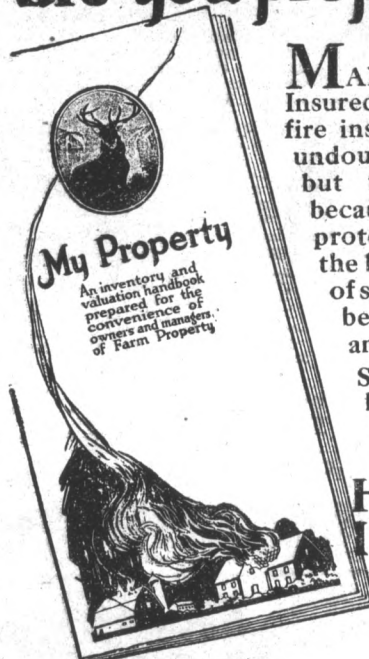
MOTHERS are again faced with the problem of preparing school lunches. It is hard to prevent the sameness from creeping into the menu and besides, many foods which children enjoy cannot be carried in a lunch basket. The metal container with ventilation holes is best for carrying to school because it can be

scalded daily. Paraffin paper should be used for wrapping moist foods, as cake and sandwiches.

These suggestions help to make appetizing lunches for school kiddies. Sandwiches with sliced meat filling, baked apple, cookies, or a few pieces of candy. A crisp roll hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or salmon, an orange, cookies, and a few dates. Hard-boiled and deviled eggs, with brown bread and jam, apple sauce and a piece of cake. Nut or cheese sandwiches with a piece of maple sugar, and fruit. Baked bean sandwiches, sweet pickle, handful of raisins, and cookies. All these combinations are tasty and helpful, especially if a small thermos bottle with milk is provided with each lunch.

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Rural Communities Backward in Home Heating

Rural communities are still backward in home heating. And this unfortunate condition is probably due more to faulty methods of figuring and incorrect installing than to any other condition.

Of course, furnace buying in rural districts has been more or less of a gamble because the tinsmiths and side line furnace dealers who guessed such equipment into homes had neither knowledge to figure exactly what furnace was needed nor the skill to install it.

And this, of course, gave the buyer no protection. The manufacturer could not guarantee the work nor would the workman guarantee the manufacturer's product—neither would take responsibility to deliver the correct amount of heat where it belonged.

This condition has been remedied by the Holland Plan in cities where Holland Furnace Company Branches are located and a million people know this and verify it. Now the Holland Furnace Company announces that its men—trained men of good character, responsible direct to the factory—will extend this same service to the rural communities. They will analyze your needs, recommend the proper furnace, install it and bind the Holland Furnace Company to guarantee satisfactory performance.

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TO MAKE VEGETABLE PUREE.

What is vegetable puree, and how is it made?—Mrs. S. B.

Vegetable puree is made by cooking the vegetable until it is a pulp, and pressing it through a sieve to remove seeds or other waste parts. Sometimes it is necessary to re-cook it so that it may be of the consistency of paste. After the puree is made, it should be processed by the cold pack method the same length of time that soups require. Puree is used for the basis of most soups and sauces to be served with the various vegetables and meats.

BRIGHTENING UP THE BEDROOM.

My sister and I have each a pair of pillow shams that are a yard square. Mine have a squirrel on a limb worked on them. What can we make of them now, as shams are out of date. They are all handmade and are very pretty.—Mrs. M. L.

You are fortunate in having these old-fashioned pillow shams as you describe, as they may be made up into a very attractive bed-room set. If there is a border around the design worked in the center, it should be removed and one sham is used as a center of a bed spread.

Undoubtedly the shams are of fine white cotton material. You should try to match this as nearly as possible. The sham is used as the center, and a border of plain color in which

the center design is worked is fitted around it. This border should not be more than two or two and a half inches wide. Then the new material is pieced around the sides, making it large enough for a bed spread. It is well to let the two side pieces "come the whole length of the bed and insert" the smaller ones at each end. This may be either bound in scallops in the same color as the border, or a border two and a half inches wide put on straight around the whole spread. The other sham is used as a dresser scarf, and the ends pieced out in a manner to match the spread.

Work a similar design to the ones in the shams on your curtains and bind them in a color to correspond with the colors in the spread and dresser scarf and you will have a very attractive bed-room at very little expense.

SOFT AND ROPY JELLY.

Some of my jelly is soft and ropy. Can you tell me what is the trouble?—Mrs. M. O.

Soft and ropy jelly is caused from having used over-ripe fruit, not having a fruit containing enough pectin, or by adding too much water in proportion to the fruit. In making jelly, use slightly under-ripe fruit, add only small quantities of water, and if your fruit lacks in pectin add that which is made from either apples or oranges.



A Variety of Cookies

By Nelle Portrey

NOW that the task of fixing school lunches is here again the children are insisting on home-made cookies. There are a hundred and one different varieties of cookies, crackers and wafers to be bought at the grocery stores these days, and at first thought it would seem foolish for the busy farm woman to use her precious time to make the crisp home-made dainties, but there is a difference in the taste, and in this difference lies the charm of the "cookies like Mother used to make." The school lunch seems incomplete without them, and nothing quite takes the place of them. They are easy to make and convenient to serve for light refreshments when the women's club meets.

The modern cook should know that the cookies are much better if the dough is thoroughly chilled before using; this leaves the butter hard and so does not require so much flour. The less flour used, the better the cookies are. The oven must be watched carefully, especially for molasses cookies.

The following recipes are tried and true, easy to make, and not expensive.

Fruit Cookies.

Cream one cup of butter, add one and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup of milk, one egg, four level teaspoons of baking powder, a level teaspoon of grated nutmeg and one-third cup of raisins or currants chopped fine. Mix with flour to make a stiff dough, cut in rounds, wet the tops with milk and sprinkle with sugar. Bake quickly.

Plain Cookies.

Mix one-half cup of butter and one-half cup of lard with two cups of sugar, one cup of milk and two well-beat-

en eggs. Sift six level teaspoons of baking powder with four cups of flour, and use as much of the flour as is needed to make a dough that will roll out; of some kinds of flour, the whole four cups will be needed. After the cookies have been placed in the pan, press a raisin into the top of each.

Cocoanut Cookies.

Beat one cup of sugar and one cup of thick sour cream together, add one beaten egg, one level teaspoon of soda and flour enough to mix as soft as possible, and roll out. Sprinkle the top of each cookie with shredded cocoanut and press lightly. Bake in quick oven. These cookies should be rolled about half an inch thick.

Sugar Cookies.

Cream two-thirds of a cup of butter, add one cup of sugar, and one-half cup of sour milk. Stir in one-half of a level teaspoon of soda, one egg, a little nutmeg and as little pastry flour as can be used and roll them out thin. Cut in shapes and bake in quick oven.

Molasses Cookies.

Use one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup butter, one-half cup hot water in which one level teaspoon of soda has been dissolved. Mix with one rounding teaspoon of ginger and enough flour to make a dough that can be rolled out half an inch thick.

Grandma's Ginger Snaps.

Mix thoroughly, one cup of molasses with two-thirds cup of lard, one egg, one cup of sugar, three level teaspoons of soda, three rounding teaspoons of ginger, one of cloves and one of cinnamon. Add flour enough to roll. Roll a piece as big as a marble till round; place in a pan two inches apart. Care must be taken not to get too much flour.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

ABOUT GOING TO A DOCTOR.

I HAVE just replied to a letter in which the subscriber asks me to give a remedy for a "trouble with the spinal cord," something that will relieve her pain, quiet her nerves, and make her able to do her work.

I tried to visualize that suffering subscriber writing from her farm in northern Michigan, miles from a doctor, and hoping to get some relief from her distress that will not entail a long trip, a tedious examination, an expensive prescription. Yet I can give her no better advice than to urge her to take the very measures that is loath to take, and to take them as promptly and as energetically as possible.

In the first place, the prescription of medicine is something that can rarely be done to good effect without going over the patient personally. As is well-known, a drug that may be just the help one patient needs might be inert or even harmful if taken by another. Secondly, and still more important, it is bad policy to try to palliate such ailments. They will grow worse and may soon reach the incurable stage.

But the subscriber, who is ten miles from a doctor, has still another plea. "I've been to our doctor," she says, "and he is not much good at these special troubles, anyway. And he is too busy to give me much attention. I would have to go nearly a hundred miles to get first-class attention."

I'm very sorry that this handicap exists for people who live in the country. I hope the day will soon come when country people may have, right at hand, as good medical care as city folks. But until that time does come you must go to the extra expense and spend the extra time necessary to go after the care you need. You may be poor. Very likely you are. But these serious ailments can't be neglected and can't be palliated. When serious ailments are present, if you cannot have competent medical care at home, you must go where you can get it; and you must do this, though it take half your substance.

PAINS IN SIDE.

I suffer with a dull ache all the time across the bowels, more especially in the right side. At one time a doctor said I had a cystic ovary and sent me to the hospital and the surgeon refused to operate and said I did not have that trouble (honest man) and to go home and forget it, then two other doctors say it is not that trouble, and not appendicitis, and yet I ache and ache. I also have gained in weight and look well, until anyone would not believe how I suffer. I ache terribly for several days before the menses appear, never sharp pains, always a dull ache. Does an X-Ray show cancers, cystic tumors and adhesions?—Mrs. R. J.

No, the X-Ray does not show either of the things you mention. However, you can dismiss cancer on account of your general health and weight. You need not trouble about cystic ovary, for if you had one large enough to make trouble, your surgeon would have found it. You must not bother about adhesions, for if nature will not cure them, nothing will, and after all, they are usually harmless. One thing I have to suggest: Make sure that you have no varicose veins and no broken arches. Try a good abdominal supporter that really lifts up the lower abdomen. Get your doctor to measure you for it so that it is well done.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

My hair is very dry, and every time I wash it about all of the oil comes out. I am a girl of sixteen and am afraid that my hair will turn gray. Is

there any danger and what could I do for it?—F. H.

I think you need have no fear of your hair turning gray from such a cause. Once a month is often enough for washing the hair if you give it vigorous attention every day by combing, brushing and massaging with the fingers. You will find a little cocoa butter rubbed into the scalp with the finger tips quite helpful.

TREATMENT OF GOITER.

Would you please tell me what to do for a small goiter on the right side of my neck? Is there any cure for them without an operation?—I. B.

If this is a simple goiter it will probably yield to iodine treatment. However, it is not much good to try external application, after a goiter is once well developed. A doctor who understands the method can get good results by hypodermic injection of a preparation of iodine, directly into the substance of the gland.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CASTOR OIL.

Is there anything that will take the place of castor oil in a summer diarrhea? I have to give it to my children real often and they make such a fuss about taking it.—T. P.

I do not know of any medicine that will take the place of castor oil in cleansing the intestinal tract, when it is distinctly indicated. But there should be need of this but seldom if the diet of the children is right. Insist upon the children eating only at regular meal times. Be sure that all the food is sweet and fresh and that they take a sufficient length of time for proper mastication. Teach them to avoid the habit of picking up berries, fruit, and anything that happens to be about the place, and munching it. With proper care the occasions for castor oil should be very rare. Your druggist can sell you a tasteless castor oil that is not at all objectionable.

TROUBLED WITH "FALLING WOMB."

Mrs. S. D. L.—Operations for "falling womb" are seldom satisfactory. It sometimes develops that the trouble has been due to a tumor of the uterus in which case great benefit is derived from removal of tumor. Or the condition may be consequent upon pelvic laceration, in which case repair of the pelvic floor helps, by giving support. If your doctor is satisfied that your trouble is due to one of these causes have the operation performed. Otherwise continue the rest cure.

IS "PIECING" BY CHILDREN A BAD HABIT?

Please say what is right about children "piecing." My little boy never gets home from school but he wants a "piece." I'm afraid it's a bad habit.

There are two sides to the question. It may be just a bad habit and children who get the habit are never satisfied unless mouthing something. This is ruinous to digestion. The other side is that the child may really need the food. Three meals a day is not always sufficient for the growing child. Watch the boy. See that he eats a good breakfast. Oatmeal with plenty of cream, bread and butter, an egg or some bacon, and a dish of fruit. If he takes his lunch to school give him sandwiches with a filling of meat, or cheese or eggs. When he comes home from school and clamors for a "piece" give him something appetizing but substantial. If he eats it and enjoys it make a point of giving him the extra meal every day at the same hour. But if the meal is not eaten unless it is sugar or cake, tell him kindly but firmly that supper is at six.



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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Earning My First Money

By the Prize Winners

By Warren Bachelor, Farmington, Michigan.

I earned my first spending money by sprouting potatoes for my father; he said that he would give us two cents a bushel. Two of my sisters helped me, so I did not get very much money. I got about seventy-five cents, which I spent for a jack-knife.

By Milo K. Chew, Bay Shore, Mich.

Several years ago I wanted to earn some money, so my father plowed and dragged a piece of land between two rows of apple trees for me.

I then planted some Red Kidney beans in it. I took care of it and kept the weeds out all summer.

In the fall I pulled them and helped my father haul them into the barn.

When they were threshed there was a bushel and a half of good beans.

I sold them to my father for \$7.50.

I put \$6.00 in the bank and kept the rest to spend for myself.

By Ruth Howd, Breckenridge, Mich.

When I was about nine or ten years old, I went down to my grandmother's to spend the day with her. We raked up a lot of old bottles of all sizes. I washed them and sold them to a veterinary for about \$2.00. I put the money in my bank. My sister and I together also have \$26.22 in just pennies.

By Mary Cogley, Emmet, Mich.

I got my brother to build me a stand. I borrowed some money from my mother to buy some lemons and sugar. I sold lemonade, apples, vegetables

and watermelons from the stand. As I live on a cement road many people stopped and bought from me.

I made \$50 in a month. I paid my



The Club Girls Running a Race at Athletic Meet During Club Work at the Michigan Agricultural College.

mother and bought a calf for \$10, and sold it later for \$25.

I have my money in the bank.

By Zetta Graves, Billings, Mich.

When I was eleven years old my father planted some chicory. There were four of us girls at home then. He told us if we would weed and thin the chicory he would give us each one cent a row for every ton of chicory he received. That is, if he received ten tons of chicory we would get ten cents a row.

We girls each had a piece of corn tied to the fence and every time we would start on a new row we would tie a knot in the cord so we could tell how many rows we weeded.

We saved the money we received and used it to buy Christmas presents with.

I read Alta Swinehart's letter. She said her highest mark in exams. was 100 and lowest ninety. She goes on to say, "No kind of boy (smart or dumb) can get ahead of me in school."

Miss Swinehart overestimated herself and her ability. Last year I had an average of ninety-eight. My highest was 100 and lowest ninety-five. Out of the five students in my school of seventy-five pupils who had the average of ninety-five, three were boys

and two were girls.

My letter is getting long, so I will close for this time, but I mean to write again.—Walter H. Rosser, Webberville, Mich.

How does this look to you? They at least have some smart boys around Webberville.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Alta Swinehart seems to think that girls are smarter than boys, because she said that no kind of a boy (smart or dumb) could beat her in school work. But I disagree with her because last year my highest mark was 100 and my lowest ninety-three. Your Nephew, Raymond Aslakson, M. C., Holtton, Mich.

I am glad the boys are "proving up" on this smartness proposition. Your marks are good, all right.

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I join the Merry Circle? Alta Swinehart thinks that no boy (smart or dumb) can beat her, but I got an average of 100 per cent for my last year's school work. How's that, Alta? I am interested in collecting stamps, coins, Indian relics, and other curios. I would like to correspond with other boys and girls.—Yours truly, Philemon Merrill, Oak Grove, Mich.

Another good argument for the boy side. Your average can be equaled, but not beaten. We want boys like you in the Merry Circle.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It was lovely of you to have that Scramble, it was such fun. I received a very nice letter from Mildred Miller, Howell, Mich., and I am going to write to her. She said that she thought the Merry Circle was a very merry circle and that the members were merry, too, according to the letters they write. I agree with her perfectly, don't you?

We are going to have the threshers on Monday, which will be lots of fun for me.—Your niece, Margaret Fleming, Port Huron, Mich., R. 2.

I'm glad you liked the Scramble. I wonder just how much fun your mother gets out of having the threshers around.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Why not have a grammar contest? I think all of us would profit by it. Each write an essay or short story of 200 words, or maybe just a paragraph, and all do their best in spelling, construction and punctuation. And after that, if it's not too much bother, settle the most disputed question, "Should girls wear knickers and bobbed hair?" by a two or three week written debate. In the essay I would suggest to print the three or more with the most mistakes, and give the corrections after each.

I think the correspondence scramble is fine!

Thank you very much for the pencil box.—Your niece, Anna Seidel, Coleman, Mich.

Thanks for the good suggestions. As you will note, I am cutting the bobbed hair and knicker question out of the Letter Box. Perhaps we can wind up the question with a debate.



These Girls from Mentor No. 8, Near Wolverine, Had the Best Exhibit of Garment Making in Cheboygan County. The Teacher Organized the Club and Trained the Girls. From Left to Right the Girls Are: Irene Heminger, Louie Molet, Minnie Stokes, Agnes O'Dell, Bernice Heminger and Ruth O'Dell.



Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my pin and card a long time ago, but have had to help on the farm and did not get time to write. I helped to make hay and thresh, and also helped with the rest of the work. Besides, I have a little patch of potatoes of my own, and five sheep. My uncle is going to double my sheep and in three years I will get ten sheep. I bought my old sheep with my own money and have raised five.

I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. My lowest mark in the final examination was eighty-five, and my highest 100. I am in the sixth grade this year. I have twelve little chick-

ens which I feed and take care of myself.—Your niece, Norra Miller, M. C., Conklin, Michigan.

You are getting a pretty good start for a ten-year-old girl. Your activities show that the more one does, the more he can do. Just keep up the good work and you will be assured a good future.

Dear Uncle Frank:

When I read the boys' and girls' page in the last Michigan Farmer, I was hoppin' mad, as they say, when

Dear Uncle Frank:

I would like to be a Merry Circler. My cousin is a Merry Circler and likes it very much.

I love the farm, because I like to plant a lot of flowers and vegetables. The farm is about a mile from the river and we go fishing every day.

There is a lot of corn on the farm and I like to play tag, hide-and-seek, and stump the leader in it.

From your want-to-be-niece, Ruth Gerow, Caledonia, Mich., R. 2.

Playing in the corn must be a lot of fun, but how about the corn? I'm glad you like the farm.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Work to win certainly is a good motto and means a great deal.

Now that we are this far I think it

would be nice if we Merry Circlers elect a president and vice-president.

I was president here of the Bluebird Club last year, and we also had a constitution which helped us a great deal. I also belong to several other clubs.

I wrote to you about a month ago thanking you thousands of times for the pin and membership card, but I suppose it found the waste paper basket. Wouldn't I be tickled if I saw this letter in print? I would save the paper for the rest of my life.—Your niece, Alice Boven, Kalamazoo, Michigan, R. 3.

I think we'll have a constitution contest after a while. I suppose you will keep this paper until it gets yellow with age.

the old lady did nothing but swear, swear and swear.

I asked her from what she thought this sausage busted. She said, "Well, de Lord knows, but I heard a hen cackle inside de pig a few days before we butchered it, and I bet de pig's tail, dat hen done pick a hole on dat gut inside de pig. You see, I gave de pig corn, dat's what de hen was after."

Really, that time I did laugh, but the poor old lady only swore, so I was afraid she'd bust, too, before long.

THE ODDEST THING I EVER SAW.

By Adeline Boyer, L'Anse, Mich.

It was during the year of 1915 in the spring, that I went to Canada with my mother. I never shall forget that trip because I saw so many interesting things.

While we were there, we went to visit an uncle who stuffed animals. It was there that I saw a curious animal, a doctor from another town had caught a little pig which had but one head and two bodies. He had it brought to my uncle's to have it stuffed. The pig was about ten inches in length and four or five inches high.

He had many other animals, such as a fox with a rabbit in it's mouth, mice, weasels, chipmunks, cranes, peacocks, birds, and many other small animals. I shall never forget that trip as long as I live. Canada is sure a wonderful place.

SEFFY.

(Continued from page 255).

"Tell her—tell her—when she comes home—that I'm sorry—" He did not exactly know what he was sorry for, and so said good night and went.

"He knowed you was at home!" reproached the little maid. "He was sorry for you."

"What did he say?" demanded Sally savagely.

"To tell you that he was sorry—when you got home."

"When I got home? Then I better stay away, I expect. That's what he meant, did he? Well, I'll show him!" But the maid understood Seffy's rustic chivalry and she did not laugh with her mistress.

Yet, Sally went back to her window and again watched, hoping Seffy would look back. She was not quite sure what she would do. Perhaps she would get angry—perhaps—But if he would only look! He did not, and Sally understood that he had accepted his conge as she had given it. And quite as the old man had said, she did regret, now, and she had regretted that other night. But there was more penance than he had said or thought. Yet—there was the Pressel temper! And it did not await the subsidence of the sorrow, but rose at once. What business had he tamely to accept the situation?

I am satisfied that there is some connection between red hair and temper. And I am, further, satisfied that there is even more between the associated ideas of red hair, temper and regret. But my difficulty is to determine just where each stands. Logically, the regret ought to come last. But, to Sally, and in this case, it came in the middle. For, she began and she ended without it, but she distinctly remembered having had it. Therefore, it must have been in the middle.

And Sam administered Seffy's coup de grace! Perhaps it was accidental. But I think it must have been nothing less than spying and then devilish invention—it was so entirely apropos.

As Seffy descended the Hill of Delight on which Sally's pretty little house stood, Sam ascended it, singing, as he passed Seffy:

"Napoleon with a thousand men,
Marched up the hill and down again."

From his own darkness, Seffy saw a golden shaft of light burst from the door at the top of the Hill of Delight, and, in it, he saw Sam mount to where was his heart's desire.

CHAPTER VII.

The Poison-Spring in the Cotton Woods.

THEY met on the damp country road one evening—Sally and the old man—two weeks later. She was walking with drooping head, and, when she suddenly raised it, as he ahemmed, he was quite sure that she had been crying.

"I don't know what's the matter wiss him!" said Seffy's father, as if they had been discussing Seffy.

"Who?" asked the girl tremulously—though she knew—"he ain't sick?"

"Sef—Seffy—my Seffy. No—not exactly—not to say sick. I like him so—he's all I got—and it's somesing wrong wiss him. He can't live long this way. Efery night he's down by the Poison-Spring—wiss the witches—often all night. He's there now. I chust kem away—trying to cheer him up a little. Well, so good-night."

He passed on, for he was a merciful old man, and Sally hurried away to the Poison-Spring. And Old Baumgartner laughed through his gnarled hands behind the cover of the next turn in the road, though even to him laughter was no more gay, as of yore.

Seffy was there, on his back, with his hands under his head, staring up at the moon. He looked pitifully alone. A great lump surged in Sally's throat, and if she had obeyed only her heart she would have flung her arms around him. But another of those qualities which go with red hair, pride, prevented this. She coughed a little and Seffy flew around.

"I—was just taking a walk," she said.

"Yes," said Seffy humbly.

"The Poison-Spring is—on my property—"

"I'll go away!" said Seffy, rising. He looked gaunt as he stood on his feet in the moonlight.

"Seffy—I didn't mean—" began the really unhappy girl, her head quite giving way to her heart now.

"I got nowheres else to go now," excused Seffy. "I can't go to the store—Sam's got the tombstone there—or anywhere where there's people—account everybody knows. Sam's got a notice of it hung up in the store. It's all they talk about. He got it printed in the paper, too! I'd go away, out west, but pappy don't want me to go. I come here, account no oneelse ever comes—it's unhealthy. I didn't know that you owned—" He was shambling off. The last words came from a distance. "Good night."

He did not know that Sally was following him. When she spoke it was close behind him. He veered so suddenly as to catch the pain on her face. But he was dull, Seffy.

(Continued next week).

BY-THE-WAY.

Mr. Golfer—"Whoever heard of a course of more than eighteen holes?"
Mr. Eater—"Wait until they come to the Swiss cheese course and then count the holes yourself."

Dad—"What was the Sunday School lesson today?"

Tom—"Don't get scared, you'll get your quilt."

Dad—"I guess you mean, 'Fear not, the comforter will come.'"

Tillie—"I'd hate to be a hen."

Dad—"Why?"

Tillie—"I'd have to lay eggs, and I don't know how."

Sammie, watching his mother comb her hair, "Ain't we funny folks?"

Mother—"Why?"

Sammie—"Cause you've got electricity in your hair and Grandma has gas in her stomach."

Friend—"Don't you think a baby brightens up a home?"

Father—"Yes, indeed. We have the lights burning all night now."

Miss Olds—"I would like some powder, please."

Merchant—"Face, gun or insect."

What Made Me Laugh Most

By the Prize Winners

By Rex Ellis, Reed City, Michigan.

A very comical incident occurred in the school where my aunt went, when a girl.

The teacher always chose her to carry messages to the lower grades on the first floor. And as the school was furnished with a spiral stairway, the children chose, many times, to ride the banister down, rather than walk, which was strictly against the rules.

One day the teacher sent her with an urgent message, and thinking to make time, and not thinking to make sure the way was clear, up she hopped astride the banister. No sooner on than down she shot. Thinking she was almost to the bottom and time to put on "brakes," she glanced around and "lo!" There sat the professor, on the post, as placid as could be, and the door of the fourth grade room open. Too late! With a whack, she struck him and down he went, sprawling on the floor and his short black beard sticking up in the air like a last year's Christmas tree. She thought her time had come sure.

He picked himself up, blinked a while, then thundered, "Veola, next time come down in a little more dignified manner."

By Elnora Wilson, Harbor Beach, Michigan.

One of the funniest things I ever saw happened when the old sow broke out one day. All hands turned out to put her in.

One girl about twelve stood before a gate, with wildly waving arms and legs outspread.

I don't know whether piggy thought this the easiest way out, or if it was where she wished to go. Anyway, she ran directly under Edith, carrying her off on her back.

All laughed themselves helpless except Edith. It was not funny for her, of course, even though she landed unhurt on some soft grass.

I think we laughed quite as much when old Tom, our cat, mistook tanglefoot flypaper for his bed.

With four feet stuck fast he rolled over and over, howling terribly, till the paper was wrapped around him like a blanket. It all happened so quickly that before anyone could do anything he was out of the door and away across the field like a streak of white lightning. It was three days before he came back, quite sticky and thin, but glad to see us.

By Ardith Rowland, Vassar, Michigan.

When my brother comes in the yard with his new car, the old gobbler comes up and looks at himself in the headlights. He thinks it is another turkey and he will jump at it. Then he will go around at the sides and look at himself in the new finish of the car. My brother has a carrier on one side and the turkey goes around and jumps up on it. My brother tells me to go and scare him down before he jumps into the car. Then I will sneak into the car and push on the horn and that scares him. One day when I did that he ran away down

the lane to the woods, and Pa told me not to do that any more, because he would leave home and never come back.

By Anna E. Swanson, Daggett, Mich.

My best laugh was when I saw an old lady take the sausage gut out of the pig, and cleaned it ready for filling; when she had filled in about three or four inches, the sausage busted, the old lady at seeing this, said, "Gee

Read and Win

IT'S a long time since we have had a Read-and-Win, so I think you must be ready for another.

Below you will find ten questions. Look through this paper for the answers. Then write them neatly, making sure you give the number of the page on which you find the answer.

The ten correct and most neat papers will win for their writers the following prizes: The first two, Michigan Farmer pencil boxes; the next three, neat nickled pocket pencils, and the next five, Michigan Farmer maps of the world and Europe.

Please send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before September 20.

Note.—All who have correct papers and are not Merry Circlers will get membership cards and buttons. All who have cards and buttons should be sure to put M. C. after their names.

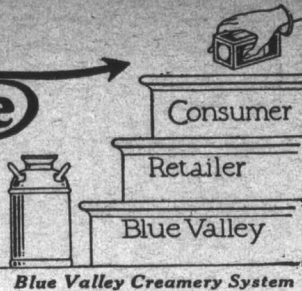
1. When does darkness begin in a certain Irish city?
2. What does raw cod liver oil contain that is good for the chicks?
3. What is the treatment for goiter?
4. Who wrote "Life is beauty if you hunt it?"
5. What is the difference in dressing yield between a good and a common steer?
6. Who got \$7.50 for a bushel and a half of good beans?
7. What kind of church is a singing church?
8. What are fruit land values in Ontario?
9. What effect does chilling the dough have on cookies?
10. How many more sheep are there in the country now than in 1922?

the sausage busted again." This piece being a little shorter than the other one, but she tied this up, too. While doing so she was swearing with all her might. Again she started filling the piece left. When she had filled in a little this, too, busted, and so on to the end of it—each piece being shorter than the first ones—the last piece being only an inch in length. I laughed till both my sides ached, but whiz! "Well, we'll have to tie it up with a string—a short sausage is good, too."

So she tied it up and then she started to fill it again. Then all at once

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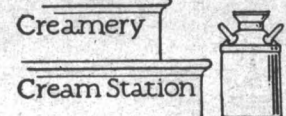
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Broker
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Commission
and Other
Middle Men

Other
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Systems

Which Way For You?

Which way for you to reach the butter consumer? The other creamery systems with their many steps all the way from the cream station, through the market men and finally to the consumer, each step a profit to somebody, but not to you—each step cutting down the price you get for your cream? Or the simple, easy Blue Valley way, the direct route to the best butter market, the way that cuts out cream stations, commission men, speculators, brokers and other market men, thus saving money to pay you for your cream.



Study the two illustrations—the long flight of steps in ordinary marketing and the three short steps of the Blue Valley System. Which one for you?

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Use your own cans if you have them. If not we will be glad to send you one or two cans by parcel post on 30 Days Free Trial. Ship cream for 30 days, then pay \$2.50 for 5 gallon can; \$3.75 for 8 gallon can or \$3.95 for 10 gallon can. Send No Money because at any time within the 30 days you are free to return cans at our expense.

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Which one is nearest to you?



Livingston Leads Again

Through Her County Agent She Now Has a Cow-Testing Association in Which all Cows are Purebred

GOOD dairymen have proven by the milk scale and the Babcock tester that the quickest way to increase production and eliminate the boarder cow is to start after the factor that means the most to the herd and it has been proven time after time that the herd sire is more than fifty per cent of the dairy herd. If such be the case then why not give the shining star all the opportunities possible?

One of the biggest factors entering into the increase of the farmer's revenue, under the dairy labor conditions and the close margin for agricultural commodities, is more efficient production, and as it has been proven through the use of a good sire that the production of the daughters in a herd have been increased at least twenty-five per cent over their dams, it is obvious that the sire is the thing to first give a silver lining. If, however, the increased production of the daughters can be increased twenty-five per cent and can be done county wide and state wide, there is no argument against the idea that the farmer of today, who is milking ten cows, can eventually milk five and produce the same amount of milk with a smaller capital, less equipment and without the extra expense of additional labor.



"Spot," One of the Star Cows in the South Eaton Testing Association.

Through the efforts of the county agent of Livingston county and a few of the aggressive breeders, and with the help of the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, one of the biggest and possibly most unique organizations has been completed in which the production ought to be increased at least twenty-five per cent. In any county like Livingston, or in territory where nearly all cows are Holsteins, the problem is less difficult. Over in Livingston they organized a five unit line bred bull association with every cow that is signed in the association a pure-bred Holstein.

One of the aims of this organization at the beginning was to get for the county, the best sire obtainable with the combination of individuality and production. This was somewhat enlarged upon after the work had been begun in an effort to find an animal to fill this particular position, when five sires were sought to officiate in this capacity. The organization is now complete with four community block sires and one central sire, who is the son out of the United States Record Butter cow, May Walker Ollie Homestead, who produced 1,523.26 pounds of butter and 31,610.61 pounds of milk in a year.

In tracing back the pedigrees, we find that all four of the block sires have over fifty per cent of the same block as the central sire, yet none of them are so closely related that they cannot be bred to each other's daughters. Without question, this will make it possible to carry on some very constructive line breeding at a very nominal charge per farmer. Each one of the block sires are approximately one year old and will be moved from one block to another as designated by the board of directors. The board of directors of this organization constitute a body of five, or one from every block and one director representing the central sire.

This organization will carry on all the business, look after the exchanging, take care of additional services, and whatever advertising may seem feasible.

The grand sire of the five bulls was Peibe Laurie Ollie Homestead King, who has forty-one A. R. O. daughters, one of them being the United States Record cow as mentioned before. This sire has already proven himself from a production standpoint and has sired many show winners, who have won first place at the International Dairy Show and is the only sire to win first place with his get, and also to produce a son who won first place with his get.

Under the ordinary conditions, an aggressive breeder has to purchase a sire at least every three years. Under those conditions, it is impossible for a sire to live long enough to prove his worth under the average farm conditions and unfortunately many good sires have gone to the block before their relative merits have been proven. Also, under average conditions, each purchase of a new sire under this method, a farmer usually gets a sire that is not much superior to his predecessor because the earning power of the farmer is not sufficient to warrant purchasing a better one each time.

Through the work of the bull association, all farmers have the use of a sire much better than he could afford to own himself, and not only has the use of one sire, but has the use of four sires for a period of eight years for the price of less than one sire. This gives each member a chance to test at least a few of the daughters of each sire, while the cow-testing association records being kept will prove all four sires and will give to all farmers interested in the association the very best information on the breeding.

We find that in a herd of forty cows where a good sire has been kept, and the life of this sire has been three years, because of inbreeding thereafter, that the cost per service, per cow, per year would be \$6.50, and figuring the same value bull with the same size herd in a bull association over a period of eight years, the cost per cow would be \$2.75, which is also giving the farmer the advantage of having someone else help prove the sire.

Through an organized effort of this kind, the central sire will only be used on the best record cows in the association. The organization will also have young bulls for other associations in the county along the same blood lines, at a very nominal cost per block.

This central sire stunt is, without question, the only one of its kind, and the whole association is the only one to have every cow in it a pure-bred, with nearly every cow to be bred to the central sire having an official record already.

The blame for many abnormally developed udders in dairy cows is due to allowing the calves to run together and suckle each other after having their portion of milk.

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General Laboratories

430 Dickinson St.,
Madison, Wis.

MAKES REMARKABLE RECORD.

THE Van Buren County Cow-testing Association of Michigan, through Mr. R. H. Addy, District Extension Specialist, Michigan Agricultural College, has brought to light a herd of Holsteins that placed its average production so high that it will take a lot of expert shooting to wing it.

In September, 1922, the association needed one more member to fill its ranks. The tester, M. C. Thomas, called on Dr. T. C. Tiedebohl, of Coloma, in hopes of interesting him in getting the herd on cow-testing work. Two months of the association year had passed but the proposition looked good to Dr. Tiedebohl, and he joined. The herd has for foundation blood the Inka Wayne Pauline family and the doctor has developed them until he holds some state records in official testing and, as following data will show, a profit-making herd at the milk pail.

For the ten months from September, 1922, to July 1, 1923, this herd of eighteen cows (four of which were two-year-olds—three of which were three-year-olds—three of which were four-year-olds—and the rest mature cows), averaged 12,596.7 pounds of milk and 473.2 pounds of fat. Value of product (at \$2.60 per 100 pounds) was \$321.91, cost of feed was \$107.60, and profit above feed cost \$214.31.

Translating these ten months' figures into terms of year's production we have an average production of 15,071.6 pounds of milk and 567.8 pounds fat per cow. Is there any herd in cow-testing work with twelve cows or more that has equaled or exceeded this Holstein herd? Actual records were used—not crediting immature cows with records based upon what they might do as mature animals.

Individual records in this herd are worth noting. No. 68, a registered six-year-old Holstein, made 23,141 pounds of milk and 864.8 pounds of fat in ten months. As she made 2,000 pounds of milk and sixty-seven pounds of fat in her tenth month, it is reasonable to expect 27,000 pounds of milk and about 1,000 pounds of fat in her twelve months. She was milked four times a day her first month, and but three times a day since. Her feed cost was \$147.65 and the profit over feed cost \$429.45 over the ten months. No. 54, another six-year-old Holstein, gave, in ten months, 16,424 pounds of milk and 637.3 pounds of fat, with a profit of \$309.59.

Dr. Tiedebohl believes that the sale of pure-bred cattle must necessarily be to the ordinary farmer, the man who first of all must have animals that are profitable at the milk pail. Cow-testing association records prove the value of the animals in a herd from the utility standpoint and remove a great deal of the sales resistance that is encountered among the dairymen who should be buying good pure-bloods.

WINTER DAIRYING PAYS BEST.

THE winter dairying idea is catching on strongly in some sections that supply city milk and where there is a year-round market. Recently we visited a herd of ten cows that had been milking an average of eighteen months each. The owner has been freshening his cows in the spring and making the most of his milk on cheap as he thought, summer pasturage. He watched his neighbors for a few years and saw that the men who had the most of their cows freshen in the fall were the men who were making the most money. He decided to get in on the good thing and is carrying his entire herd over to freshen during the coming season.

Had this fellow been a student of current agricultural literature, he would have known that the step he has now taken is endorsed by practically every farm survey that has been conducted in recent years. Recently such a survey was completed in one of the best dairy sections of

Ontario, where it was found that on 164 farms, where two-thirds or more of the dairy business was conducted in summer, the farmer's net income was \$1,111. On 102 dairy farms, in the same year, where one-third to one-half of the production was in winter, the average labor income was \$1,385.

On thirty-two farms, where over one-half of the production was in winter, the labor income mounted to \$1,722. The average cost of feeding the cows in the first class was \$77; in the second \$85, and in the third \$84. The profit per cow over cost of feed was \$24, \$36, and \$48 respectively.

It costs more to feed winter milkers, but the profits are greater for the better showing made by the winter dairymen. In the first place, they receive a higher price for their product. A cow has to be fed through the winter in any case, and the extra feed to the milker as compared with the cow well advanced in lactation is more than met by the higher average price of the product.

It has been well proven that the fall freshener will give more than the cow that freshens in the spring and has to compete with heat, flies and drought when she is working hardest at the business of production. In the cow-testing associations of the United States the cows that freshened in the fall produced 6,689 pounds of milk as compared with 6,439, 5,941 and 5,842 pounds, for the cows that freshened in winter, summer and spring. Finally, the winter cow gets the best care, as the farmer has more time to devote on her at that season. The fall sales will put many cows on the market, and the farmer with ample feed will find it a good investment to pick up such fresh cows as he can buy at reasonable prices.—E. W. G.

WHEN EAST MEETS WEST.

EAST is East, and West is West, and ne'er the twain can meet." Not so in the dairy industry. Agricultural interests from the eastern hemisphere meet those of the west at the National Dairy Exposition held on the New York state fair grounds, Syracuse, October 5-13, rub elbows, compare dairy ideas, and return home with the world-wide vision.

Japan is the first of the eastern countries to enter an exhibit to the show. It is Japanese sweetened condensed milk, and the exhibit was entered by A. Miyawaki, professor of dairying, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan. The milk is made by the Hokkaido Condensed Milk Company, and condensed milk manufacturers in America will doubtless be particularly interested in the Japanese exhibit.

Manager W. E. Skinner is urging that foreign countries enter exhibits along with exhibits from the different provinces of Canada and states of the Union, that every possible different method of dairying will be seen. "There will be millions of practical ideas gained from the exhibits," Mr. Skinner stated—"ideas which can be put to valuable and inexpensive use on the farm."

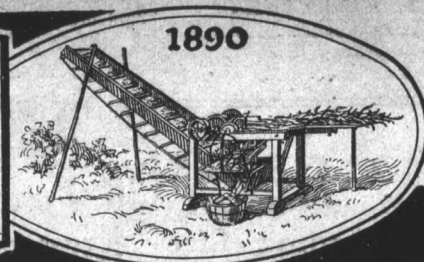
The state fair grounds will be one huge book of dairy facts. Every one of the buildings will be filled with the world's finest dairy cattle, dairy products, dairy machinery and equipment. There will be exhibitions, demonstrations, addresses by men well-versed in dairying, by government officials and foreign delegates.

The new \$500,000 coliseum being erected by New York state is nearing completion. It will be one of the finest in the country, will seat six thousand people, and will be used as a cattle judging ring, parade of prize-winning cattle, night horse show, bank concerts, track meets, and a section of it for a moving picture theater of world dairying.

The best source of feed for the cow is the farm upon which she is kept.



1889



1890

All drawings from original photographs.

THE history of Rosenthal Corn Huskers is a history of the development of the mechanical handling of corn itself. The 1894 machine embodied combination snapping and husking rollers, which form the basis of today's fast, reliable models.



1894

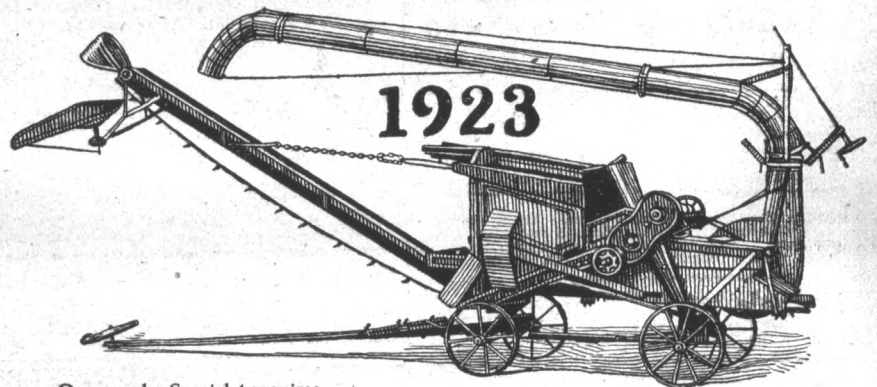
Yesterday's Pioneer is Today's Leader!

"GIDDAP, Prince!" And Prince, the old Rosenthal plow horse, stepped off while the family watched the trial of August Rosenthal's first machine to husk corn automatically. In went the stalks, then—one, two, three—out dropped the clean husked ears. *It worked!*

Back there, in 1889, is the real answer to why Rosenthal Corn Huskers and Shredders lead the field today. Just as August Rosenthal worked seven years before solving the principle of mechanical husking, so the entire Rosenthal organization has since striven to refine, improve and develop its machines beyond anything else ever believed possible.

Write for interesting illustrated 48 page catalog describing four sizes of Corn Huskers and Shredders. Also three sizes of Ensilage Cutters. Useful souvenir FREE.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO.
Box 2 Milwaukee, Wis.



1923

Our popular Special 4 requires only 10 to 12 H. P. Capacity 30 to 50 bushels per hour.

ROSENTHAL
CORN HUSKERS and SHREDDERS

MINERAL COMPOUND
In use over 50 yrs.
FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES
Booklet Free
\$8.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50.
Money back if not satisfactory.
ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost
NEWTON'S
A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.
30 years' sale
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio.



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves From Abortion?

You Can Stop Them Yourself AT SMALL COST

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

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

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Twelve Days before date of publication

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



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**QUALITY
SOUNDNESS
TYPE
BEAUTY
BREEDING ABILITY**

These are the essential qualities
of first class breeding stock.
Our animals embody them all.

Your correspondence and inspection are invited

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN

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

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

Guernsey Bull Bargains

No. 1—Born Dec. 5, 1922—Nicely marked, with lots
of size and production in him. His 3 nearest dams
averaged 615 lbs. fat. Ready for light service. Price
\$125. No. 2—Born May 30, 1923.—The sire of this
calf is rich in the blood of Langwater Warrior, Lang-
water Steadfast, and Langwater Cleopatra, highest
priced cow of the breed. His dam is a splendid 2-yr.
old untested daughter of Pencoyd Patriot, a Golden
Secret bull. This calf traces 20 times to May Rose
2nd, and is a most perfect individual. Quick action
takes him at \$75. (We have never had a reactor).
KNOLLY-NOOK FARM, Grand Blanc, Mich. P. S.
Myers & Son.

Registered Guernseys

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

Forest Hills Guernseys

Two-year-old sire, grandson of Murne Cowan, and
two of his bull calves from A. R. dams, for sale. See
them at the West Michigan Fair. M. HOMPE,
Forest Hills Farm, R. R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Two Registered Guernsey Cows. Good size and
choice individuals. Both to freshen this fall.
one soon. Bred to grandson of Don Diavolo of
Linda Vista. Rogers Bros., Addison, Mich.

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

For sale Registered Guernsey cows, May Rose Breed-
ing also bull calves 9 Leach. Registered A. R.
dams. JOHN EBELS, R. 2. Holland, Mich.

WINNWOOD HERD

Registered Holsteins

?

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

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

The Traverse Herd

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

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.

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

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

BULL, PURE BRED HOLSTEIN ready for service,
also younger stock,
reasonable prices. LARRO RESEARCH FARM,
Box A. North End Station, Detroit.

30 Pound Grandson of
King of the Pontiacs

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

J. B. Jones' Farm,
Romeo, Michigan

3 granddaughters of Maplecrest Korndyke Henger-
veld, bred to son of 858 lb. Jr. 4-yr.-old. Fed-
eral tested. Terms.—Martin McLaulin, Redford, Mich.

Registered Holstein cows and heifers soon due to
freshen. Also Bull Dam 25.87B. Fred
Pless, Brighton, Mich.

Brookwater Jerseys

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE A. R. O. Jersey Bull between 3 and
4 years old, full blood DeCaul kind,
and good stock getter. A. M. Greenwood, R. 6, Box
15, Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

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

HEREFORDS

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

ALLEN BROS.

616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Are You Considering What to Feed This Fall
that Will Prove Most Profitable

Before purchasing feeders investigate
the Sotham Earline HEREFORD Beef
Plan. A proven profitable system of
beef production of great benefit to
the producer. Realize the utmost
from your feeding operations.
Write for information. HEREFORDS,
Yearlings, Two-year-olds, Young cows
with calves, all registered and T. B.
tested at practical prices for produc-
ing Earline HEREFORD Baby
steers profitably. Terms granted upon proper cre-
dentials.

T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS,
(Herefords since 1839) St. Clair, Mich.

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.

TWO HEREFORD BULLS

One 15 months old \$100; one 6 months old \$50. Also
heifers and bred cows. Ward W. Dunston, R. No. 4,
Clarkston, Mich.

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

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

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

Revolution Jr. 573938
heads accredited herd
28017. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of
exceptional merit, reasonably priced.
BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Branch County Farm

Breeders of High-class Polled Shorthorn Cattle. For
Sale, 6 fine bulls nearing service age. Also a few
cows and heifers. Quality and price will suit. Geo.
E. Burdick, Mgr., Branch Co. Farm.

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

STEERS FOR SALE

70 Herefords 780 lbs.; 76 Herefords 700 lbs.
80 Herefords 610 lbs.; 80 Herefords 550 lbs.
53 Herefords 500 lbs.; 30 Herefords 820 lbs.

Each bunch even in size, dark reds, dehorned, good
grass flesh. Some fair flesh account short pasture. If
in the market for real quality, one load or more your
choice. Write, stating number and weight preferred.
V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

HOGS

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

Live stock AND DAIRYING

RECRUITING BREEDING EWES.

BREEDING ewes which have nursed
their lambs well during the suck-
ling period are somewhat reduced in
flesh and physical vitality by the late
summer and need to recuperate be-
fore another breeding season.

Ewes that milk down most freely
are generally lowest in flesh at the
time the lambs are weaned. While
these ewes look poor and run down
in flesh condition, they are the most
profitable ewes in the flock and merit
extra care and feeding.

I separate my ewes at weaning
time and put them upon short pas-
ture for a week or ten days. The
milk flow gradually becomes reduced
and the system will adjust itself with
little danger of causing inflammation
to set in. I find it a good plan to

market value of one class as compar-
ed with another.

What happens when two such steers
are sold in the open market is of in-
terest. Consider a "good" and a "com-
mon" steer raised on the same farm
and fattened together in the same feed
lot. Assume that each steer weighs
1,000 pounds and they are marketed at
Chicago during the first week of July,
1923. The result of the sale would
have been as follows:

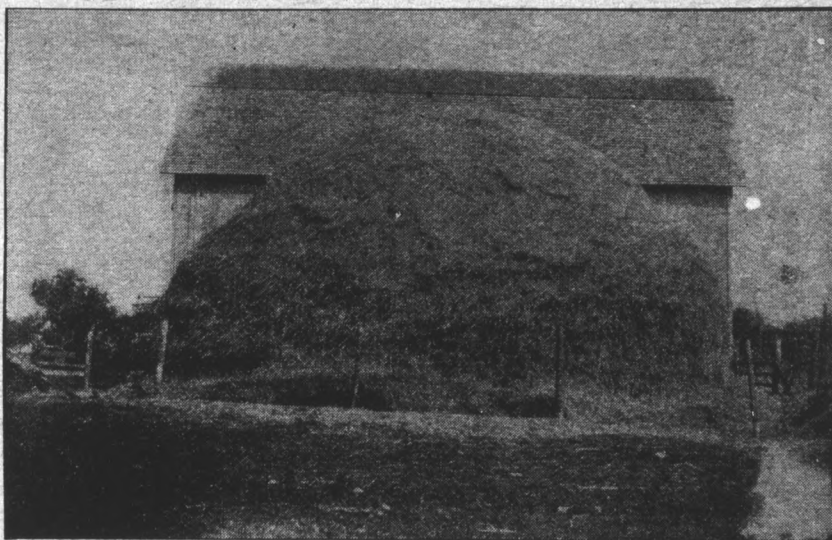
	Good Steer.	Com'n Steer.
Weight at market....	1,000	1,000
Selling price cwt....	\$ 10.01	\$ 7.12
Sale value	100.10	71.20

Increased value of
"good" steer\$ 28.90

Per cent increase.... 40.6

Cost of a Year's Feed Saved.

Considering the early maturing qual-
ities of better-bred beef cattle, it may



Good Straw Stacks Not Only Suggest a Large Crop Output But Are the
Means of Extending Much Comfort to the Farm Animals.

watch the ewes closely for a few days
after weaning so that the heavy milk-
ing ewes may be milked out if nec-
essary.

As soon as the milk flow has been
checked the ewes should be gradually
turned onto good pasture. It is some-
what difficult in late summer to sup-
ply the flock with suitable pasture to
recruit the ewes up in flesh condition,
but by frequently alternating the flock
from meadow to stubble pasture and
unoccupied fields the ewes will pick
up a great deal of feed that otherwise
would go to waste. Late sown rape
is excellent as a supplemental feed in
the fall for breeding ewes.

Pasture, as a general thing, is too
short and low in food value to be
alone depended upon to put the ewes
up in good flesh condition. A grain
ration of one part shelled corn, oats
and wheat bran makes an excellent
grain ration.—L. R.

WHAT BEEF TYPE BRINGS THE
LARGEST PROFITS?

THE practical side of the conten-
tion that well-bred cattle are best
for feeding purposes, is shown by the
following statement by John Roberts,
of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who
made the compilation.

The difference in dressing yield be-
tween a "good" and a "common" steer,
according to the figures collected, is
six per cent. For a 1,000-pound steer
this would mean sixty pounds of mar-
ketable meat. Nor is this all, since
the meat of the higher-class animal is
superior in quality throughout, as well
as being better distributed among the
choicer cuts. In other words, the well-
bred steer makes a more profitable
use of his feed than the inferior one.
These things are taken strictly into
account by the experts who price the
animals in the stockyards; they are,
indeed, the factors that determine the

FEED THE CALVES RIGHT.

AS I go through herds and see the
little attention given to the
young stock I feel strongly the need
of advice regarding the various meth-
ods of feeding the calves.

Many of us go to extra pains to
feed the calves more grain than they
require for best results. If we are
trying to get them ready for the mar-
ket, well and good; but if we figure
on keeping them on the farm for
dairy purposes then we had better
cut down the amount of grain fed and
see that the calves get plenty of
roughage.

The eating of a large amount of
coarse feed not only enables the farm-
er to bring the calf to maturity much
cheaper, but it also produces a more
efficient dairy animal. Grain fed in
too liberal amounts hastens the time
when the calves reach full growth.

There should be ample roughage.



"Will they stand the pace—"

"MAN alive, those horses are used to hard work and they like it. I've kept them sound ever since they were colts with Gombault's Caustic Balsam."

"Got the idea from a neighbor who has been using Gombault's for forty years. It's a wonderful external remedy for most horse ailments. I've even cut out firing. Gombault's does the work better and doesn't scar or discolor the hair."

A reliable and effective remedy for
 Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb Splint, Ringbone, Thorough-pin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Barbed Wire Cuts, Calk, Wounds, Sweeney, Strained Tendons.

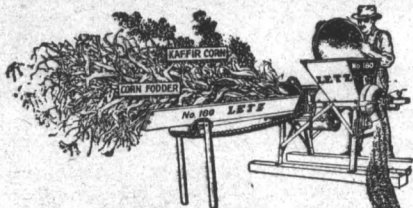
A million successful treatments each year. Full directions with every bottle.

\$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price.

GOOD FOR HUMANS TOO

An excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, sore throat, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. The Lawrence-Williams Company Cleveland, Ohio. Sole Distributors for the United States and Canada.

COMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM



More Milk—More Meat More Money Guaranteed

Stop that monthly feed bill. The Letz Dixie will cut, grind and mix anything grown—makes a perfectly balanced ration from home-grown crops. Guaranteed to increase production from 15 to 30% and cut feeding costs from 25 to 50%. A warehouse in Jackson, Mich.

Write today for Valuable Feeding Book—It's FREE

LETZ

916 East Road Crown Point, Ind.



HOGS

DUROC-JERSEYS

We won senior and grand champion sow, reserve senior champion sow, reserve junior champion sow. Top-most Sensation won on get, first, second, fourth and sixth place sow pigs; first, second and third place sow pigs; first and second litters; reserve junior champion sow and sow pigs. Get a pig from Michigan's leading boar.

LOEB FARMS,
Charlevoix, Michigan

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

This tends to give capacity to the resulting cow. She, from the beginning, develops a digestive system that will take care of a large amount of roughage which is the cheapest source of material for the manufacture of milk. We feel, therefore, that this is the time of the year when the man who has some likely calves coming along should give them the attention which will bring out the full capabilities.

—R. S. W.

WOULD RECIPROCATE.

A HEARING was held before the federal tariff commission on the application made by the coated paper manufacturers for a reduction of the tariff on casein. The dairy interests were represented by the National Milk Producers' Federation and the National Dairy Union.

The evidence brought out the fact that much casein in the United States is manufactured from buttermilk, and that the tariff has had much to do with maintaining a price which makes hearing on the casein tariff will be held September 25.

The dairy people asked that if the federal tariff commission considered a reduction in the tariff on casein that a similar reduction be made on coated paper, casein glue and wood veneers, so that the ultimate consumer, not the manufacturers, would have the benefit that might be derived from the reduction. The rate on casein of two and one-half cents a pound increases the cost of coated paper one-fifth of a cent a pound, it was stated, while the paper manufacturers had raised the price of their coated paper two and a half cents a pound on the strength of the casein tariff and other increased costs. They are now enjoying an ad valorem tariff of sixty per cent on their paper.

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.

Food Poison.—I have a Chester White pig that is failing fast on account of some strange disease it has. It trembles all over its body, one of the hind legs is useless. We feed it sour milk and middlings. I would like to be told what kind of a disease this is. What is the remedy? T. S. Petoskey, Mich.—Feeding too much acid has perhaps acted as a food poison. Discontinue the sour milk, feed ground oats, wheat bran, oil meal and some ground limestone rock and salt. Give five grains Urotropin (Uritone—Park Davis & Co.) at dose, three times a day. Gently hand rub body, this will improve circulation.

Kicking Mare—Stunted Calf.—I would like to know how to break my mare from kicking, especially when hitched to buggy. I put on a rope over her hips and tied ends to thills, but she broke it. It is unsafe to drive her when hitched as I have mentioned. I would also like to know what can be done for calf three months old which is unthrifty, small for its age, and is weak. C. S. Caro, Mich.—When harnessing a kicking horse keep in mind that if the head is checked high with over-check and independent bit, the animal will be unable to kick high—a strong kicking-strap should be a part of the harness, but, when the vehicle is light, the animal strong, the hind quarters of the animal are not held down. Don't hitch a kicking horse to light buggy. Feed calf one part corn meal, two parts wheat bran, and four parts ground oats, twice or three times daily, adding a teaspoonful of baking soda to each feed.

Infectious Catarrhal Conjunctivitis.—We would like to know what is the matter with our cows. They began to water in one eye until they went blind. These cattle seem to be healthy, were tested in June. Would that cause this eye ailment? A peculiar thing is this, they lost vision on side that is tagged. The tag is placed in ear. Box 394, Northville, Mich.—The testing or placing of tag in ear had nothing to do with infecting your cattle, for if it had the eyes would have soon become inflamed. Unaffected animals should be placed by themselves. Dissolve one dram of boric acid in four ounces of boiling water, apply to eyes twice a day. Keep the animals in a cool dark place and their bowels open. Blowing calomel into the blind eye twice a day might perhaps clear eyeball.

Absolute Dispersal Sale

Of the Federal Accredited Herd of
PEACEFUL VISTA FARM GUERNSEYS

The Property of Mr. W. J. Brown, at
PEACEFUL VISTA FARM, Redford, Michigan
(12 Miles from Detroit)

Saturday, September 22, 1923

At 11 A. M.

Twenty-two Advanced Register Cows
Imported Cows of Choicest Island Blood
Bred and Unbred Heifers of Superb Quality
Three Choicely Bred Bulls

For Catalogue Address

LEANDER F. HERRICK,
Sale Manager

405 Main Street,

Worcester, Mass.

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.

Durocs, Either sex, yearling gilts, boars ready for service, pigs \$12.50 up, registered. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Big Husky Duroc Jersey line stock. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jesse Bliss & Son, Henderson, 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 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.

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.**

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.

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

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

O. I. C. 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. April Boars sired by Newman's Choice, No. 111154, a 600-lb. yearling. Head your herd with one of his pigs, shipped C. O. D., reg. free. Chas. H. Steel, Eaton, Rapids, Mich. R. 8.

O. I. C. March pigs, single or in pairs, also CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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

Quality Poland Chinas

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

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

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.

L. T. P. C.

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

Large Type P. C. Largest in Mich.

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

Large Type P. C.

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

Large Type Poland Chinas

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

RADIO GIANT

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

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Sons of Michigan Emancipator, an 800 pound 2-year-old, and out of great mothers and large litters. Also choice gilts. A few pairs not akin.—P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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

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

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

Large Type Young Poland China Sows **EVERT STETLER,** Waltz, Mich.

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

SHEEP

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

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

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.

The Maples Shropshires—For Sale Yearling rams, quality, sired by 1921 Champion Ram of Michigan. Also ewes. C. R. Leland, Ann Arbor, Mich., R. R. No. 5. Phone 7134-F-13.

Registered Hampshire Rams and ewes. Size, type, quality and good breeding. **W. W. CASLER, OVID, MICH.**

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 267



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, September 12.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.07; No. 2 red \$1.06; No. 3 red \$1.03; No. 2 white at \$1.07; No. 2 mixed \$1.06.
Chicago.—September \$1.01½; December at \$1.04¼@1.04½; May \$1.10@1.10½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.05½@1.06½.

Corn.

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

Chicago.—September 85½c; December 68c; May 68¾c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 42½c; No. 3, 40½c; No. 4 white 38½c.
Chicago.—September 38½c; December 40c; May 42½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.50 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice \$5.85; red kidneys at \$6.95@7.20.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 75c.
Chicago.—September 68c; December 71c; May 75c.
Toledo.—Cash 75c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$13; March \$13.50; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$3.75.

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@18; No. 1 clover \$15@16; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@11; rye straw \$11.50@12.

Feeds.

Bran at \$30; standard middlings at \$31; fine do \$32; cracked corn at \$39; coarse cornmeal \$34@36; chop \$31@31.50 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

Fruit.

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

Plums.—Damsons \$1.25@1.50 per bushel; Green Gage \$1.
Peaches.—Elbertas \$1.50 per crate.
Pears.—Bartletts \$2.25@2.50.
Elderberries \$1.25 per bushel.
Grapes.—Baskets, 5 lbs table grapes 30c; Climax baskets, 16 lbs, 75c.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have been covering a narrow range in the last two weeks but have made some progress upward. The market appears to be adjusted to such bearish influences as exist so that changes in the situation are likely to favor higher values. Primary receipts in the last two months have been about the same as in that period a year ago. According to reliable estimates, sales from farms have been reduced as a result of the holding movement and the small crop, but the absence of any car shortage has permitted more prompt shipments from country elevators to terminals than was possible last year. Mills have ground about as much wheat as last year but there has been a notable lag in clearances for export. As a result, wheat has piled up in the visible supply which has gained 33,000,000 bushels in the last seven weeks compared with an increase of 12,000,000 bushels in the same period a year ago. The total is already practically the largest on record at this time of year.

RYE

Rye seems to have seen its worst days. Northern Europe has been buying, the visible supply is not gaining rapidly in spite of the new crop movement, the price is already unduly low compared with wheat or other grains, and the greatest reduction in this year's yield compared with last year is in the states which usually contribute most to the commercial supply. Russia is reported to have sold rye to Germany and Sweden.

OATS

Primary receipts of oats have increased and at the moment are up to normal for this time of year. Rains which delayed threshing have been a factor hitherto. Prices are reflecting the strength in the general feed situation.

CORN

Cash corn prices have held close to the ninety cent level at Chicago for the last six weeks. Farm reserves are too small to permit a heavy movement to terminals and the large visible supply accumulated during the winter has shrunk to the smallest at this season, with one exception, in at least fourteen years. It appears that the movement of the new crop must be awaited

before the tension will reduce. Unofficial crop estimates are running uniformly above 3,000,000,000 bushels but a killing frost before October 1 could do extensive damage in some of the important corn surplus states.

SEEDS

Both clover and timothy seed prices advanced to a new high for the season last week. Crop conditions point to a strong market in the future but the advance of 15 to 25 per cent which has already taken place has discounted much of the damage thus far reported.

FEEDS

The feed market continues fairly firm although buying is of small volume. Prices declined slightly from the high point but the loss was small considering the extent of the preceding advance. Offerings of new crop cottonseed and linseed meal are increasing.

HAY

Hay markets are reported firm with prices practically unchanged to fifty cents higher. The movement from surplus sections has fallen off once more. The southern demand is active. Rains have freshened pastures, thus reducing fall hay requirements.

BEANS

Beans advanced sharply last week as a result of rains which stopped threshing and appeared likely to cause a high percentage of defective beans in the late crop. Choice hand-picked whites are quoted at \$5.80 per 100-pound sack f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Demand is said to be rather dull.

POTATOES

Potato prices declined last week under the increasing weight of the late crop movement which will be relatively heavy for the next six weeks. In some sections producers are withholding shipments for a better market as prices offered are unattractive. The Early Ohio is quoted at \$1.50@2.15 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Shortage of fine fresh eggs again was responsible for unchanged price levels last week, although declines had been predicted. Receipts are on a liberal scale in spite of general reports of light and decreasing collections, indicating that short-held eggs may be coming forward as fresh gathered. The preliminary report showed holdings of eggs on September 1 at 9,800,000 cases, compared with 9,608,000 cases last year. The reduction

during August was 703,000 cases compared with 553,000 cases last year. If the fall lay proves as heavy as many expect, however, the prospects for the disposal of storage eggs at present prices are doubtful.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 28@29c; dirties at 21@22½c; checks 19@20½c; fresh firsts 29@31c; ordinary firsts 26@27c. Live poultry, hens 25c; springers 23c; roosters 14c; ducks at 23c; geese 20c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, Fresh candled and graded 29@31c. Live poultry, heavy springers 25@26c; light springers 24@25c; heavy hens 26@27c; light hens 17@19c; roosters 16c; geese 15@16c; ducks 23@24c.

BUTTER

Butter prices steadily maintained the level reached last week as supplies of fine butter continued light, consumptive demand was good, production reports indicated that the make was only holding steady rather than showing the increase anticipated by many dealers, and foreign markets were too high to be attractive. The preliminary cold storage report showed holdings on September 1 at 102,660,000 pounds as compared with 112,039,000 pounds a year ago, a shortage of nearly 10,000,000 pounds. Even though production shows a material increase compared with a year ago, as is generally expected, the majority of dealers believe that consumptive demand is large enough to absorb the fresh receipts and the stocks in storage at the present or a higher price level. Cooler weather in producing sections has been reflected by generally improved quality in receipts.

Prices on 92-score fresh butter were as follows: Chicago 45c; New York 45c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 41@43c per pound.

APPLES

The carlot movement of apples has practically doubled in the last two weeks and in addition rather large supplies of home-grown stock have reached consuming markets. Prices last week were steady to firm, however. Fall varieties are quoted at 75c@1.50 per bushel in city markets.

PEACHES.

Middlewestern peaches were quoted slightly lower last week. Carlot shipments were heavy although slightly smaller than in the preceding week. Michigan Elbertas were quoted at \$1.50@2 per bushel in the Chicago market.

ONIONS

Carlot shipments of onions have increased in the last two weeks but prices

of midwestern varieties have advanced sharply. New York Yellows are quoted at \$3.40@3.75 per 100 lbs. sacked in eastern markets.

WOOL

The long awaited wool auction at London opened with prices five per cent higher than in June on all grades in spite of the absence of Japanese buyers. This has heightened confidence in our markets. Other factors are shaping up more favorably also. The flood of imports has stopped, and mills are gradually depleting their stocks although the rate of mill consumption has declined considerably in the last two months. But little wool has changed hands recently and more activity is expected in the next thirty days. Some of the spring clip in Texas is still to be moved and the fall clip will come off soon.

GRAND RAPIDS

Grand Rapids city markets were partially glutted this week with peaches hauled here by motor truck from orchards as far south as Benton Harbor. Prices were as follows: Peaches, Hales \$3@4 bu; Elbertas \$1.75@2.50 bu; Prolifics \$1.50@2.50 bu; Oceanas \$1.50@3 bu; Early Crawfords \$1@2 bu; Fitzgeralds \$1.50@3 bu; Early Michigans \$1@1.50 bu; Barnards \$1.25@2 bu; South Havens \$2@2.50 bu; Plums, Leonards, light demand at 40@75c bu; Pond Seedlings \$1@1.75 bu; Blue Damsel \$1@1.50 bu; Black Diamond \$1@1.50 bu; Green Gage 75c@1 bu. Pears, Bartletts \$2@2.50 bu; Flemish Beauty \$1@1.50 bu. Apples, Wolf River 50@75c bu; Wealthy 40@75c bu; Maiden Blush 50@75c bu; Grapes, Worden \$1 half bu; \$3 per dozen 7-lb baskets; Delaware \$1.50 half bu; \$4 per dozen baskets; Niagara and Brightons \$1@1.25 half bu. Potatoes \$1@1.30 bu; cantaloupes, Osage \$1@1.75 bu; Hearts of Gold at \$1.50@2.25 bu; watermelons \$1@4 per dozen; tomatoes 75c@\$1 bu; yellow and red onions \$1.25@1.75 bu; celery 40@60c dozen; head lettuce 75c bu or

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Potatoes in liberal supply, demand moderate. Michigans, 150-lb sacks at \$3.50@3.75; farmers' market prices range from \$1.65@1.80 per bushel; apples in good supply, with market a little weaker. Track sales, Duchess \$1@1.10 per bu; Wealthy \$1.25@1.50; A fair supply of pears with the market holding steady at \$3.25@3.50 per bushel; No. 1's, \$2@4 per bushel. Plums in good demand; fancy \$3.50 per bushel; No. 1's, at \$2.25@3. Peaches coming freely; fancy at \$3.50 per bushel; No. 1's, \$2@3. Cantaloupes in heavy supply, with market weak, selling on the farmers' market for fancy at \$2.50; No. 1's at \$2@2.25 per bushel; Watermelons, large \$3@4.50 dozen; small \$1.50. Tomatoes selling freely at \$1.50@1.75 per bushel. Sweet corn 10@15c per dozen; cabbage \$1.25@1.50 per bushel; celery 35@50c per dozen, for fancy 75c@\$1; eggs, wholesale 38@40c per dozen; retail 45@50c. Poultry, wholesale, fat hens 28c; retailing at 30c; spring chickens 30@35c; ducks 30@35c; veal 18@21c.

THE FARM BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Prospective yields and volume of sales of the principal farm products in the present crop year indicate a moderately larger net farm income than last year.

The wheat supply situation now favors moderately higher prices, rye is beginning to come out of the doldrums, and corn has held at a high level for two months. From present appearances, the capacious maw of feeding demand this fall and winter will not be easily filled, which should justify good prices for all the surplus coarse grains and hay.

Much better prices than last year promise to offset the smaller potato crop.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.
October 3.—F. E. Haynes, Hillsdale, Mich.
Guernseys.
September 22.—W. J. Brown, Redford, Holsteins.
September 21.—B. S. Gier, Lansing, Michigan.
October 2.—Washtenaw County Holstein Breeders' Assn., Ann Arbor.
November 2.—Oldenburg Farm, Chas. Shorthorns.
October 2.—Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hillsdale, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, September 12.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 341. Market steady.
Good to choice yearlings \$9.50@11.50
Best heavy steers 8.40@9.25
Handyweight butchers 7.00@7.50
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@6.75
Handy light butchers 5.00@6.00
Light butchers 4.00@4.50
Best cows 5.00@5.50
Butcher cows 4.00@4.50
Cutters 3.00
Canners 2.00@2.50
Choice bulls 5.00@5.50
Bologna bulls 4.50@4.75
Stock bulls 3.50@4.00
Feeders 4.50@6.25
Stockers 4.00@6.25
Milkers \$55@100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 375. Market 50c higher.
Best \$14.00@14.50
Others 4.00@13.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,378. Market steady to 25c higher.
Best lambs \$13.50@14.00
Fair lambs 11.50@13.00
Light to common 7.75@10.75
Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.00
Culls 2.00@3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,423. Market 10c lower.
Mixed hogs \$9.65
Pigs 9.00
Roughs 6.90
Yorkers 9.75
Heavies 8.00@8.65
Stags 4.00@5.00

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 28,000. Market uneven and mostly 10@25c lower. Bulk of good and choice 150 to 230-lb average \$9.15@9.35; tops \$9.40; bulk of good 300-lb butchers at \$8.80@9.05; most packing sows \$7.40@7.65; few good strong-weight killing pigs \$7.75@8.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market most killing class native offering strong to 15c higher; good yearlings are up more in spots; top steers \$12.90; early run includes about 3,000 western grassers; these steady to strong; other stock and feeders active and firm. Meaty westerns country at \$9 and above.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 27,000. Killing lambs and yearlings strong to 25c higher. Feeding lambs strong; sheep slow, around steady; most fancy western lambs at \$13@14; tops \$14@15; natives \$13.25@13.50; tops \$14@15; culls largely \$9.75@10.25; native handy weight ewes \$5.75@6.75.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts eight cars. Market slow. Calves \$14.

Hogs.

Receipts 25 cars. Market is steady. Heavy \$9.25@9.50; yorkers at \$10.15; pigs and lights \$9.70@10.15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market steady. Top lambs \$14.50; yearlings \$9@11.50; wethers \$8@8.50; ewes \$5@7.

FRANCISCO FARM NOTES

BY P. P. POPE

I SAID to Bob, the foreman, the other day, that, seeing he had been doing the hog feeding for quite a spell, I would take my turn now and feed them for a month or two. So I proceeded to throw open the gate and turn them into the corn field. This particular small field, which has soybeans planted along with the corn, certainly makes an ideal foraging place for the spring pigs.

In keeping with our plans, as reported recently, we had pulled a few armfuls of the soy, rank and green and nicely podded, and carried them to the hogs before turning them into the field, in order that they might acquire the taste for the beans and eat them readily along with the corn. I have just come from the field where they have been running now for a few days, and am pleased to note that they are apparently taking their fill of both soy beans and corn, thus balancing their ration to a nicety. We still feed them liberally on ground feed, that the change be not made too sudden, and have a mineral mixture before them with plenty of salt, where they can lap at it as their appetites dictate.

Silo Filling Time.

It will soon be silo filling time. Again the tractor will have a chance to work sitting still—like I am. The steady drone of the ensilage cutters will then be heard on every hand like so many giant bumble bees gathering and laying by their winter stores. Some of them will be started earlier than usual in our territory this year, as the neighborhood to the south and west of us has recently been visited by a severe hail storm, utterly destroying many fields of beans, beets and clover seed, and leaving little of the corn but stalks stripped of leaves and badly bruised and tangled. Much of this corn will make a fair grade of silage and will be put into the silos as soon as possible.

Luckily we have escaped any very serious damage from this storm, although the corn was blown down badly. We had not intended to make a great deal of silage this year, as the size of our silo and our cattle herd are still somewhat out of proportion, but present indications point to considerable corn too soft for cribbing, in which event the silo will no doubt be the proper place for it. Perhaps fortune will smile upon us and enable us to increase the herd to a point where they can consume the silage fast enough to keep it from spoiling.

Hardigan Alfalfa Seed.

I have just been taking a close up examination of the plot of Hardigan alfalfa that we have been growing for seed. Hardigan is the new Michigan variety that promises to make Michigan an alfalfa seed-producing state, par excellence. The first crop grew luxuriantly, and, although it was planted in rows twenty-eight inches apart, it still produced a good two tons per acre at the first cutting. To eliminate the weeds and grass that persisted in growing, we used the spring-tooth harrow ruthlessly, going over it twice after the first crop was taken off. The second crop has come on beautifully, been cultivated twice, and the few blossomed big weeds pulled. It has blossomed profusely and is now heavily

set with little spiral seed pods curled up like an auger. A little threshing with the hands turns out an amount of seed that it does not seem possible could be packed within those tiny coils. A few of them have now turned brown. When two-thirds or three-fourths of them have reached such a stage of maturity the harvesting will begin, and great pains will be taken to see that all the precious seeds be gleaned and no foreign weeds or seeds be permitted to contaminate the crop.

EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

WITH eight weeks more to go, the contest finished the week of September 4, with a total of 140,386 eggs. The total for the week was 3,184, or slightly less than the week before.

The Barred Rock pens are the only ones showing improvement. They are holding up very well for this time of the year. The consistent production of Mrs. Chilson's pen put her first in the lead for the Barred Rock section. The Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are showing some decrease, while the Anconas are holding about steady. The White Leghorns remain about the same, with Shaw's pen maintaining a comfortable lead.

For the first time in the contest, the pen of Anconas has the highest production for the week, the pen belonging to Harold Wiedeman producing fifty-one eggs.

The following are the outstanding pens of the contest:

E. E. Shaw, South Haven, (Leg-horns)	2,019
O. S. Thompson, of Allen, (Leg-horns)	1,893
Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1,858
George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1,810
W. C. Eckard, Paw Paw, (Leg-horns)	1,796
Mrs. W. H. Chilson, Grandville, (Rocks)	1,627
Brummer's Poultry Farm, of Holland, (Rocks)	1,605

A NEW REMEDY STOPS STINKING SMUT.

A NEW method for the control of stinking smut of wheat is being recommended. It is what is known as the copper carbonate method and is said to be considerably better than the formaldehyde way.

Use two to three ounces of copper carbonate powder for each bushel of seed. Sprinkle the seed with the powder and then mix thoroughly by pouring the wheat back and forth three or four times between two tubs. This system will cover each seed with a thin film of the powder which will kill the smut spores on the wheat. Moreover, the copper carbonate powder in the seed will kill any spores that may get on the seed from infected bags. This treatment needs no water and the seed may be put in the sack immediately and kept as long as necessary without danger of injury. The treatment is good for stinking smut alone, but is worthless to control "black-heads" or loose smut.

QUESTION OF CASEIN TARIFF.

HEARINGS on the casein tariff will be resumed September 25. It is the belief of the representatives of the dairy interests that if the Federal Tariff Commission bases its conclusions and recommendations upon the difference in cost of skim-milk in Argentina and the United States, there will be no reduction in tariff rate on casein.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Huron Co., Sept. 6.—Weather conditions are fine for growing the crops, with plenty of moisture for both wheat

and pasture. Beans will not be a full crop. Quite a large acreage of wheat is being sown. The 1923 crop is bringing 92c; eggs 26c; butter 50c. Fruit is high and scarce. Labor is hard to secure.—D. K.

Kent Co., Sept. 4.—Crops here are below the average. Weather has been unusually dry in this particular locality. Fruit shows much quality, but the specimens are a little small on account of the dry weather. Wheat yielded fair, while oats and barley were poor crops. Early potatoes were not extra good, although the late crop promises better. Recent rains will keep them growing. Farmers are rushing their wheat to the market.—C. B.

Missaukee Co., Sept. 4.—Corn in this section is extra good, as are also potatoes. Wheat was fair. Some oats are yet to be housed because of the wet weather. Apples are only a fair crop. Some wheat is being sold at 80¢82c per bushel. Clover hulling has begun, with the crop about fifty per cent of normal. Farming outlook is more promising here. Taxes are too high.—R. H. B.

Huron Co., Sept. 5.—In the northern part of this county, fruit is a poor crop. Sugar beets, potatoes and beans are good, above the average. Wheat and rye are the only grains being marketed at present. Wheat is bringing 95c and rye 55c. Farmers are fitting ground for these two crops. Many are already sowing, with the soil in unusually good condition. Better prices would greatly encourage the farmers.—A. M.

Branch Co., Sept. 6.—Beans and corn in this section are poor, as is also the case with early potatoes. On the other hand, late potatoes promise well. A very small acreage of wheat is going in. Labor is difficult to find. It now appears that there will not be extensive feeding done this fall. We had a very dry summer. Poultry is looking good.—M. S.

The passing of laws do not change economic forces.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

CORN HARVESTER—Cuts and piles on Harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Shipped by express to every state. Only \$25 with bundle tieing attachment. Testimonials and cat-free showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester W. F. Co., Salina, Kansas.

LEAF TOBACCO—3 years old. Nature Cured. Ever-Ready Safety Razor and six blades, or Imported Briar pipe free with order. 10-lb. packages, select chewing, \$3.50; select smoking, \$3.00; medium smoking, \$1.75. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Farmers' Union, Hawesville, Ky.

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.

TOBACCO—Extra Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.75. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. Quality guaranteed. O'CONNOR SMOKE-HOUSE, S133, Mayfield, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Tobacco Union, B4, Paducah, Ky.

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.

QUALITY Silver Foxes for sale. C. Augustine, White Hall, Wisconsin.

"The Truth About Wire Fence"

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
A cedar post outlasts a pine, no two rolls of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar. Write for a copy today.
BOND STEEL POST CO., 31 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

BLUE WHITE Luxite Diamond
If you can tell it from a Diamond Send it Back!
1 CARAT RINGS \$2.98. Not one diamond in a thousand has the blue, dazzling brilliancy of "Luxite Diamonds." PERFECTLY true diamonds are found acid and all other tests. Only experts can tell them apart. Send your diamond to us for a free test. Hand engraved solitaire ring 14K gold, guaranteed.
DON'T SEND A PENNY! Send only name, address and paper strip which fits end to end around finger. When ring comes deposit only \$2.98 with you. We pay postage! Money back if not delighted.
GARFIELD IMPORTING CO., 3935 WASHINGTON BLVD., Dept. 158A-CHICAGO

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

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.

SHEEP

FOR SALE
Reg. Oxford Rams and Ewes
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write Your Wants
Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich.
Telephone: Deckerville 73-3

Registered Shropshire Ewes and Rams. Ten good ewes and ram not related. Ram by State Fair Champion of 1921.—ROGERS BROS., Addison, Mich.

Registered Shropshire Sheep, 40 ewes 1 to 4 yrs., 50 ewes and ram lambs, a few yearling rams. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen & Sons, Dexter, Mich.

HORSES

For Sale Pair of mules. Three teams to choose from. All sound, gentle and true. Allen Kelsey, Lakeview, Mich.

WANTED to buy Beaner; prefer Buffalo Pitts handled, straw carrier. Orla Benjamin, Walled Lake, Mich.

DOGS

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

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

NEWFOUNDLAND, St. Bernard, Collie, Shepherd, Airedale, Rat Terrier, Police Dogs, puppies.—Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

POULTRY

SELECT BARRON Strain Single Comb White, Brown Leghorn, and Ancona Yearling Breeders. Special at \$1.00 each. All stock guaranteed. Must make room. Order at once. Townline Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

FOR SALE—Imported Scotch White Leghorn stock. The kind that lay, weigh and pay. Also breeder of S. C. Buff Leghorns. Visitors welcomed. Fairview Poultry Farm, C. J. Sweet, Prop., Ann Arbor, Mich.

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 trap-nested stock. Prices reasonable. Write for description and prices. Dunning's Red Farm, Delton, Mich.

CHOICE Barred Rock and White Rock Cockerels, bred from high record hens, \$3.00 each. J. V. Sheap, Owosso, Mich.

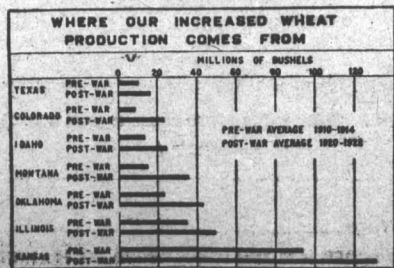
S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS—Pure young strain, unlimited range, very reasonable priced. A. R. Atherton, Marcellus, Mich.

ANCONA COCKERELS—Sheppard's famous strain, choice, healthy, hen-hatched stock, \$1 each. V. N. Spencer, Kalkaska, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Write for prices and description. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as caretaker for your farm home. Prefer northern Michigan. Address Mr. A. J. Loomis, Adrian, Mich.



I Want Every Smoker That Reads This, to SMOKE ON ME! FREE!



Old Green River must make good
with you or I will

Pete Moberly
Owensboro, Ky.



Tobacco Dealers!

I have a special liberal proposition for you. You simply take over the Green River trade I have already built for you

I'm an old tobacco man. Been in the business 25 years right here in the heart of the world's biggest tobacco patch. I settled on Green River years ago because I found it satisfied the largest number of smokers—made them enthusiastic repeaters.

I've built a big business—selling direct. But now my customers are getting so numerous I want to serve them through you—and give them better, quicker and more convenient service.

Old Green River

Over a thousand of the best tobacco dealers—many of them in Michigan—have come to me simply because their customers wanted to get GREEN RIVER any time, right at home without waiting on the mails. That's what decided me to make it worth-while for the best dealers in every town to handle GREEN RIVER.

I'm not asking you to take on an unknown. GREEN RIVER is nationally advertised, and has been nationally advertised for many years—in the Saturday Evening Post, Country Gentleman, magazines of national circulation running up into the millions. I suppose every pipe smoker in the United States, and every smoker that rolls his own has seen the name time and again.

Better than that, multitudes of smokers in almost every locality are now using GREEN RIVER. Many of them are old GREEN RIVER fans. You'll get them if you stock GREEN RIVER.

Drop me a line today about my extra liberal terms to the dealers that see this opportunity.

I mean just what I say. Have several long, sweet smokes with Pete—without sending me a cent, without placing yourself under any obligation to me whatsoever.

Just fill out that coupon below. Write plainly. *Be sure to put an X before Mild, Medium or Strong*—whichever you prefer. Mail the coupon to me today.

Back will come a big, liberal helping of OLD GREEN RIVER—two generous samples—TWO—Granulated and Long Cut.

You get out your old pipe and give it a fair test!

Then you'll know why particular smokers—smokers that are hard to please—come back to me year after year for their supply. But remember—you are the one that has to be pleased. Take these smokes with Pete Moberly's compliments.

The finest homespun leaf, pure-bred and sun-cured in the blue hills of old Kentucky! No dope—no sweetening—no doctoring. Just the tasty, mellow, exquisite, *satisfying* flavor that the right soil, the pure air and the golden sunlight of Kentucky alone can put into tobacco! "The richest, tastiest smoke you ever blew through your lips!" That's what hundreds of thousands of smokers will tell you. They've been buying it of me for years.

has an army of smokers all over the United States. They buy it direct from me when they cannot get it from their own home dealers. And thousands of dealers are taking on Green River to please this growing trade. I'm glad to turn it over to the dealers. Makes it handy for Green River fans to get their tobacco when they want it and as they want it. No delay. And your dealer will be glad because every Green River customer means at least two more Green River customers—and so his stock *keeps moving*.

Just pure good tobacco—ripe, rich old-fashioned leaf—no adulteration—so different from the manufactured kind that you'll say you never knew what mellow, fragrant, *pure* smoke tasted like before. Free from all harshness. Free from

all bite. Nothing to parch your tongue! Always fresh and good to the taste.

**Green River Twist—Honeysuckle Twist
Kentucky Leaf Strips—Burley Twist**

We supply Old Green River for chewing as well as smoking.

GREEN RIVER TWIST—is the old time, natural, homespun twist full of life and all its original goodness.

HONEYSUCKLE TWIST—the same pure tobacco with just a little sweetening. Not real sweet or dipped. Just cased in light peach flavor syrup before twisting.

KENTUCKY LEAF STRIPS—Some smokers prefer to crumble their own. Our leaf strips are the finest Old Green River straight leaves without the stems.

BURLEY TWIST—Just the highest grade Burley of the famous Blue Grass section—simply twisted up in its natural state.

Here's My Money-Back Guarantee!

Remember the coupon brings you samples of Old Green River Smoking *FREE*—and no obligation to buy.

Really, a pound is only a fair trial of any tobacco. If you want to try a pound of Old Green River, specify mild, medium or strong and pin a dollar bill to the coupon. I'll send the pound. You smoke it—smoke all you want on trial—smoke it all.

Then if you can say that you have not had a good, tasty and pleasing smoke, a smoke that exactly satisfied your taste in every way—just tell me and *I will refund every cent you have paid, promptly*. I give this guarantee with every pound of tobacco I send out.

But whether you order or not—don't forget to send coupon for the Free samples.

Yours for Good Smoking,

Pete Moberly



PETE MOBERLY, GREEN RIVER TOBACCO CO.
BOX 902, OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

Send me, *FREE*, your big, generous samples of Old Green River. I want—

☐ MILD ☐ MEDIUM ☐ STRONG (Mark X before the one you want)

Name _____

Town _____ State _____ R. F. D. _____

Fill Out
and Mail
COUPON
BELOW
for
Generous
Sample