

MICHIGAN FARMER

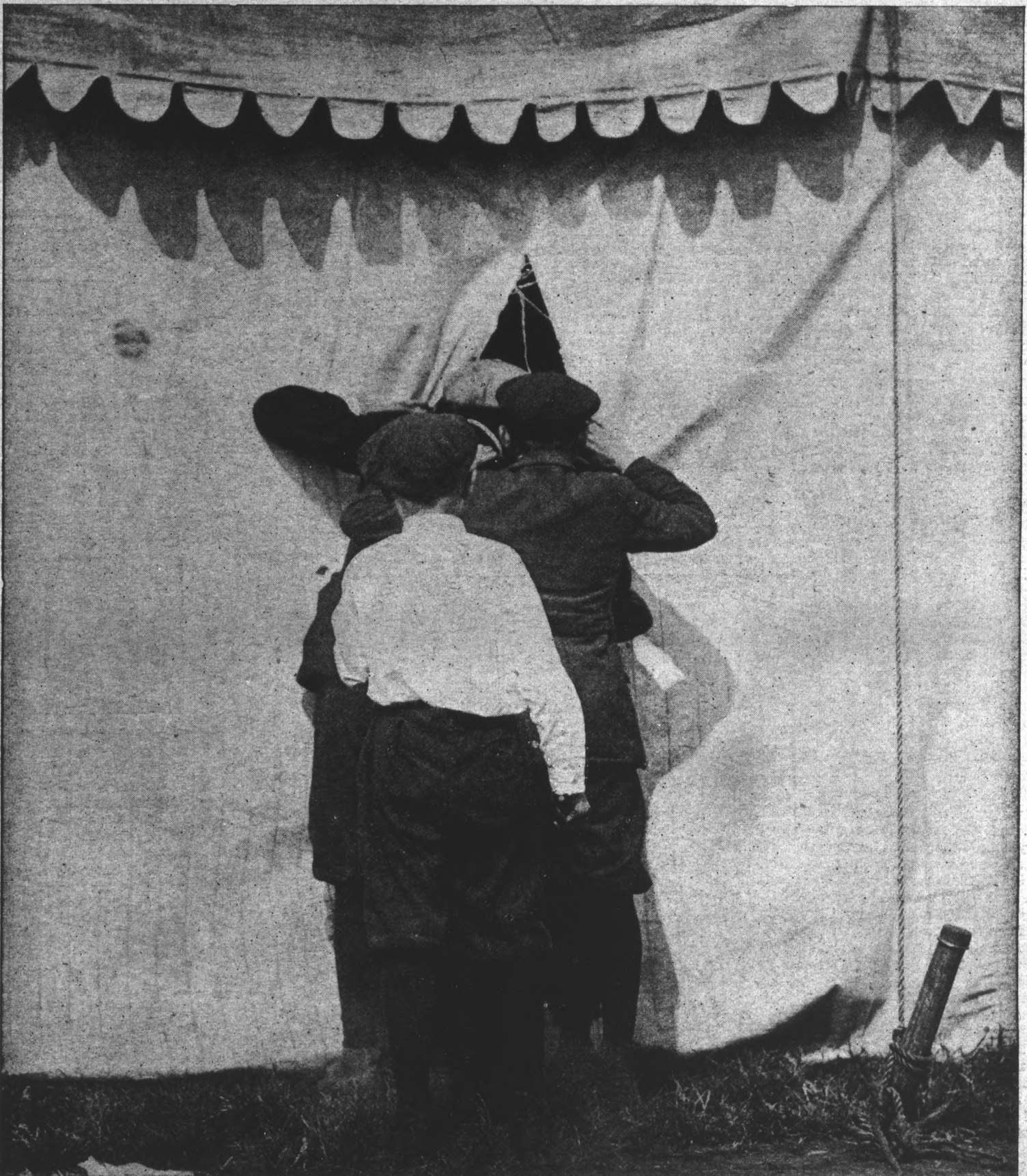
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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 22, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

Market information is in the air. It can be found in and around the home of every American farmer. All that is required is a receiving set to get it. Like water it is free, but one needs to provide a cup to quench his thirst.

Every possible encouragement should be placed in the path of a farmer to join hands with his neighbor and cooperate in working out their mutual problems; but to join a cooperative association is a minor step, compared to the development of a true cooperative spirit after having joined.

Have you named your farm? There is some responsibility connected with such a procedure. People expect one to keep his premises in harmony with a respectable name. A good name, in other words, is just a little additional urge for us to begin, or keep on doing the proper thing.

Agriculture and Transportation

THE farmers of the United States are annually producing upon their farms between ten and twelve billion dollars' worth of farm products at present values. To create this stupendous volume of wealth, these farmers have invested about seventy-two billion dollars.

The investment in agriculture is much greater than that in any other of our great industries. Agriculture ties up an amount of wealth equal to three of the next greatest industries of the country. Railroads rank second.

These two major industries are closely related. Each are largely dependent upon the other. For instance, between three and four of the ten or twelve billion dollars created upon our farms each year, is paid out in transportation costs, either to carry the products of the farm to those who use them, or to bring the products of other groups of people to be utilized upon the farm.

That the people of Michigan are becoming deeply interested in the transportation question was evidenced by the reception given the recent demonstration train put on by the New York Central lines. This train made thirty-two stops in the state. The average number of visitors who daily passed through the cars was 5,257, or a total of 168,233. In New York state, where this same train was exhibited, the visitors numbered a daily average of 4,200; and in Ohio, the number was still less.

We believe thoroughly in any effort to develop a more complete understanding of the problems existing be-

tween these two great industries, and we commend the work being done by the above mentioned road. However, we are convinced that the work should be carried on through other avenues, also, until there is made available to all the people very definite facts regarding transportation.

It seems to us that here is a place where the department of economics of our great university could make to the people of the state and nation an invaluable contribution, by making a most thorough survey of transportation in all its phases and in its relation to all industries and then analyze this data, making it available for public assimilation.

Such a survey would throw much light upon the present relations between our two major industries and would go far in insuring the solidarity of the nation.

State Board Refuses to Be Bossed

SOME two months ago the State Administrative Board, after one of its members, Secretary of State DeLand, had been detailed to "investigate" the conduct of the Agricultural College, addressed a communication to the State Board of Agriculture, which was in effect an order to that body on three points as follows:

1. "That the general supervision of the extension of the Michigan Agricultural College, together with the authority to hire county agents and all other employees and to prescribe their duties and fix their salaries, be placed by the State Board of Agriculture by proper resolution in the hands of the Dean of Agriculture of the College.

2. "That county agents receive their entire salaries and expenses from the federal government, the state or the several counties of the state, but from no other source.

3. "That the dean of agriculture submit to this board immediately a revised budget of salaries and expenses based as nearly as possible on the money available under the Smith-Lever act, the United States Department of Agriculture, and state and county appropriations and if these funds are inappropriate to carry on the work as outlined, the matter be referred to this board for further attention."

On Friday of last week the State Board of Agriculture made formal reply in a communication addressed to the State Administrative Board, de-

clining to comply with these demands on constitutional grounds.

This communication was couched in firm but courteous language, citing the provisions of the Constitution of Michigan creating the State Board of Agriculture and placing the administration of the College and all its funds in their hands. It expressed agreement in principle with paragraph two of the administrative board's communication and declared its purpose to put this policy into operation as soon as available funds would permit, and pointed out that an increased appropriation for extension work was asked of the last legislature with this very purpose in mind. It disclaimed any desire on the part of the State Board of Agriculture of refusing to cooperate with the State Administrative Board when such action does not involve the surrender of powers and responsibilities placed upon it by the constitution. In closing it requested that the state board's requisition for \$75,000 of the moneys appropriated by the legislature be immediately honored.

This places the issue squarely up to the State Administrative Board. It must either fight to maintain its position of authority, as a body created by legislation, over a constitutional body whose constitutional powers and duties it has apparently tried to usurp by the expedient of withholding funds appropriated by the legislature for college extension work, or recede from its demands.

It is well for the college, and the state as a whole, that this point should be decided once for all. We should know whether the college is to be run by the board which the people of the state have created for that specific purpose as expressed in the constitution which they have adopted, or bossed by the governor and other elective officers of the state comprising the State Administrative Board.

In the meantime the college is likely to suffer in its most intimate contact with the farmers of the state, as it is ever bound to suffer from any kind of political interference, but it is best for the institution and for the state, that this point be determined finally and with all speed.

We congratulate the members of the State Board of Agriculture on their action in the matter and urge our

readers to take a personal interest in the progress and outcome of the contest.

Sufficient is the Day

has its deadly effect upon the body. This, of course, is unfortunate, and especially when the cause of our worry is due, not to the things immediately before us, but largely to the problems of tomorrow. The Good Book says, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and from our youth we have been advised "not to cross a bridge until we come to it."

We find that our thoughtful farmers are taking this attitude with regard to the use of lime upon their fields. There is now a growing tendency to apply less of this material to a larger number of acres instead of attempting to apply large amounts to a small acreage with the hopes of keeping the soil alkaline for a long period of years.

Strange to relate, experimental tests show that frequent applications of small amounts of lime are more economical and effective than the heavier applications applied at longer intervals. These tests, like many others, simply verify the practices which keen farmers have, through observation and inclination, found to be best suited to their needs.

We anticipate, therefore, that it will not be long before farmers who have acid soil to contend with will have a regular time during the rotation when a sufficient application of lime will be made to correct acidity only until the rotation cycle is completed.

Makin' Money

I'VE just found a easy way to make money, which would help us farmers to pay our taxes and mortgages.

Now, this way shows we got the wrong system to make money, and for that reason we ain't makin' it. For inst., instead of spendin' all our time feedin' balanced rashuns and etc., to keep our cows in good shape so they kin make some more money, we should hire a man to feed us balanced rashuns and etc., so we kin be in good shape. Then when we get in good

shape we kin announce to the world that we want somebody to put us outta shape again if they kin.

Now, right here is where the money comes in. All we gotta do is to charge about \$23.75 for each one what wants to see somebody try to put us outta shape, and we kin get about 85,000 or such like to come and see the operashun performed, like they did in New York a coupla weeks ago.

These what you call pugilists is more, what you call effishunt, than doctors; they try to perform a operashun on each other at the same time. They work a little different than doctors, too. For inst., they do the operashun first and then put 'em to sleep, so they kin rest after the operashun, I guess. Another thing where they is different than the Drs. is they don't charge the man what they are operatin' nothin' for doin' it; they charge the other folks what is watchin' them do it. The only thing about their operashuns is they don't do them to the satisfaction of the pashunt.

They made so much money in New York I think I'll start. I got pretty good trainin', 'cause Sophie keeps me in trim. And maybe if I can't draw a crowd I kin make more money outta my bull by havin' some bull fights in our barnyard.

Seems like we humans spend more for uselessness than for usefulness. Guess the farmer is too useful to make money.

HY SYCKLE.

The Tonic is Needed



Enthusiastic Over His Farm Venture

This Man Finds the Farm a Real Place for Using Both Head and Hands

By P. P. Pope

It is most refreshing, indeed, these days to find a former business man out on the farm devoting his full time to working out his financial salvation, who would not go back to the old life of business from any choice of his own. Certainly it would be as interesting to readers to know a little more about such a person, as it was inspiring to the writer to inspect this man's farm and his methods of conducting his good dairy.

It is possible that this man's success lies in the fact that he has taken his business ideas with him and applied them to his farm business. Whatever the reason, the result of his efforts and those of his good wife, has been that they have a neat little farm homestead in the edge of Coldwater, with its modern home, its convenient dairy barn, its clean little milk house, and its choice herd of Jerseys.

In fact, in the estimation of Emil Andersen, the man of whom we are speaking, and his little family, this new life and location have it all over the creamery business in which he had been engaged before coming to the farm.

The change came about in this wise. A few years ago the farmers about Coldwater organized and took over the creamery which Mr. Anderson had been managing. This resulted in his being thrown out of a job. He proposed to his wife that they go out on the little farm in the edge of the town where they had been feeding butter-milk to hogs, and build it over into a

first-class dairy farm. She supported the idea and they went to work. After three years of effort they are highly delighted with the change.

Having been brought into contact with a wide variety of dairymen through his creamery business, Mr. Anderson had come to appreciate the advantage of having good cows upon his farm. This, therefore, became his major effort in trying to put their farm work on a solid foundation—to get a herd of efficient producers. He chose Jerseys.

So wisely did he go about the selection of the animals which were to occupy stalls in his up-to-date barn that every milking animal has now made the registry of merit.

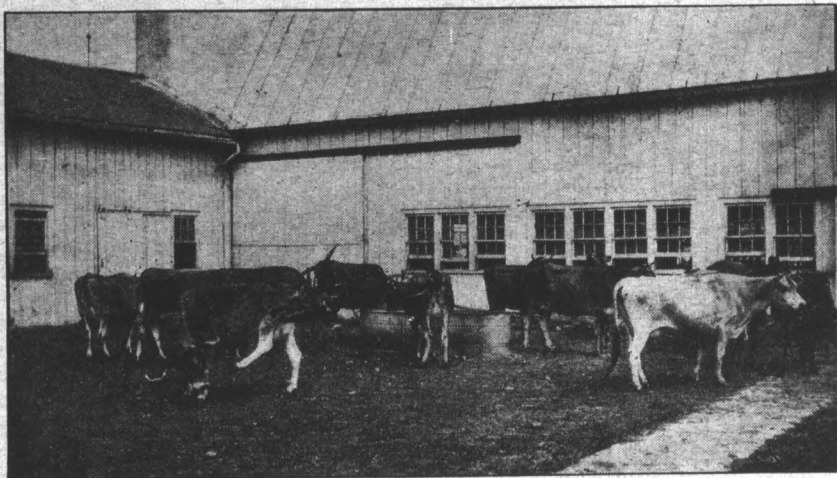
The herd bull is a big, good-natured animal, a son of the \$60,000 Financial Sensation. To head up the herd in this manner cost some money, to be sure; but Mr. Anderson had learned that in the building up of any good business it is of first importance to have the right kind of equipment, and that this usually costs money. But such

money spend judiciously is what brings dividends. This business principle applies to farming just as certainly as to the creamery or any other line, in the opinion of this successful man. He now is cashing in every day at the milk pail and also in the increased value of the calves and yearlings which are to be found upon the farm and which give promise of being superior to their dams.

The farm contains but thirty-two acres and the herd now numbers thirty-eight head. The fields are devoted entirely to soiling crops, to corn for the silos, and to alfalfa. The cows are fed in the stables the year around, only being turned out into one of the small grass lots for a wee nip, or into the neat barnyards for water and exercise.

With the help of a boy, Mr. Anderson does all of this own work, caring for the cattle, working the farm, and getting the dairy products ready for the market. Needless to say, he is a busy man. His income is derived from the sale of young bulls, from bottled cream, butter and cottage cheese, all of which find a ready market at his very door. The heifers, thus far, have been all retained to increase the herd. Later space limitations will require that some heifers be sold.

The Andersons are still young people. They are enthusiastic over their venture, and would not care, either to go back into ordinary business, or to exchange it for a straight grain-farming enterprise.



The Andersons Keep Thirty-eight Jerseys on Thirty-two Acres. In this Herd All of the Cows Are Record of Merit Animals.

Turn Wheat Into Animal Products

Many Michigan Farmers are Now Doing Their Part in Relieving the Wheat Situation by Feeding Wheat to Stock

BACK in the nineties we could buy wheat for less than fifty cents per bushel. One year on the old homestead when the writer had the responsibility of finishing a bunch of shoats for the August market, he found that there was insufficient corn to do the job the way we were in the habit of doing it.

What should be done? The neighbors were worse off than ourselves, for the majority of them had empty cribs. Should we, then, go into the feed markets and buy? A little speculation brought us to a satisfactory conclusion. It was in July and an adjoining neighbor had just finished threshing his wheat from the field. From him we purchased for forty-eight cents per bushel enough wheat to carry the hogs through to marketing time.

A set of wagon scales fitted with stock racks were located handily to the feeding pens. I weighed the different lots of hogs each week and was able, from these weights and the amount of the coarsely ground wheat I was feeding each lot, to determine where I was coming out on the job. I found at the end of about four weeks of feeding that the hogs were paying me ninety cents per bushel for the wheat, not charging up to them the cost of feeding, nor overhead.

There is, however, only an occasional time when wheat can be fed to advantage. The grain costs much more to grow than does corn, and cannot, therefore, be substituted as advantageously in normal periods. The present appears, however, to be one of those unusual times. Wheat is now low in price and corn is relatively high. This makes it possible to feed wheat economically. Many are already

doing this while there are hosts of others who should be.

This can be advised because the Michigan farmer, who is pretty certain to be a diversified farmer, is in a much better position to realize from the procedure than is the wheat farmer of the west. Here, the farmer grows both wheat and live stock. He does not need to bargain for the grain, nor is he required to stand the expense of haulage before trying the plan out. He simply goes to the bin and takes out what is needed to carry along the animals. Since shrunken wheat is usually the equal of plump grain for feeding purposes, the wise farmer simply chooses the inferior grades from the season's harvest for supplementing the feeding ration, and sells the best grades which have a higher flour content and for which the millers are ready to pay the highest prevailing price.

When Shall we Feed Wheat?

In considering this whole matter, it is important to know just when one can afford to substitute wheat for corn. What relation in other words, must exist between corn and wheat to warrant feeding the latter grain to live stock? This has been carefully figured out on the basis of food nutrients in these grains and the general effect of each of them upon different types of animals.

When corn has a farm value of seventy-five cents per bushel, then the farmer can afford to feed his wheat to cattle at a farm value of ninety-two cents per bushel; to hogs at eighty-four cents, and to sheep and poultry at eighty cents. Again, if corn is eighty cents, then the farmer is safe in feeding wheat to cattle at ninety-nine cents; to hogs at ninety cents, and to sheep and poultry at eighty-six cents. Should corn advance to eighty-

five cents, the margin of safety would then be at a \$1.05; ninety-six cents and ninety-one cents respectively; or at ninety cents, the respective figures would be \$1.11, a \$1.01 and ninety-six cents. These values are figured upon the basis of fifty-six pounds of shelled corn per bushel.

Feeding to Swine.

A dozen or more tests have been made by various experiment stations to determine the comparative feeding value of corn and wheat for hogs. Each of these tests shows that wheat produces more rapid gains and that it requires fewer pounds to produce a hundred pounds of gain in swine, than does corn. In the case of tests conducted in Ohio and Missouri, 440 pounds of wheat were used on 100-pound hogs to produce 100 pounds of additional flesh, while 454 pounds of corn were required to get the same result. These tests show further that there is no particular advantage in mixing corn and wheat for feeding hogs. Wheat is, however, fed to best advantage when mixed with some concentrate like tankage if the hogs are on dry feed. Skim-milk, or other dairy products are also valuable when added to the wheat ration. The value of wheat fed to hogs is increased about twenty per cent by rolling or grinding. There is little to be gained, however, through soaking the grain. Further, it may be added that finely ground wheat forms a pasty mass in the mouths of the hogs during the mastication process. This is somewhat objectionable and can be overcome, if it is necessary to feed wheat in this form, by giving it as a slop.

Cows Also Do Well On It.

In the dairy barn, ground wheat has been found the equal of cornmeal

and, according to experiments conducted in Denmark, it is as valuable, pound for pound, as barley and oats. Being heavy, wheat is better fed when mixed with other bulky concentrates. A good ration for the dairy cow might be compounded by mixing two parts of cornmeal, three parts of ground oats, two parts of rolled or crushed wheat, and one-half part each of cottonseed and linseed meal.

The Nebraska station has found that wheat is five per cent more efficient than corn in fattening steers where both grains were fed with alfalfa hay, prairie hay, straw, bran and linseed meal. At the North Dakota station, they learned that in feeding wheat there is more of a tendency to produce growth in the steers than to fatten them.

The best information and experience appears to show that sheep are less responsive to the wheat ration than are the other animals mentioned. It appears that the majority of tests would lead us to the opinion that these grains are of equal value, pound for pound, when fed to the flock. A few tests, however, give the preference to corn.

The Chickens Like it Whole.

Although the authorities would have us believe that these grains are of about equal value in the poultry yard, there is almost a universal practice among poultry experts and farmers as well, of including in the rations, particularly for egg laying, a proportion of wheat. For instance, in the much used Cornell ration for egg production, the menu calls for 200 pounds of wheat, 200 pounds of cracked corn, and 100 pounds of oats as the chief portion of the ration to be fed in litter morning and night. In the poultry yard, wheat can be fed whole without materially decreasing its value.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

ADVERTISING MILK PAYS.

IN greater Boston milk advertising campaigns have been carried on extensively since 1917. It was found by these research studies that between 1917 and 1922 the increase in receipts of milk was seventeen per cent, while the growth in population was only seven per cent.

A summary of answers received to a series of questions addressed to consumers showed that appeals to the appetite were much more effective than appeals made to the individual's well-being through his intellect.

The results show that whereas formerly most people considered milk as a food to be tacked on to the regular list of necessities they now substitute it as one of them.

It was found that cleanliness was considered the main feature that should be advertised. The food value of milk was considered of great importance. The price appeal did not seem to carry much weight and was considered of least importance in comparison to the other features. A great many persons explained, as their reason for putting it last, that although they desired milk at as low a figure as possible, they would rather pay a little more and be certain that they were getting good milk than to pay less and run the chance of getting milk that they were not sure was safe.

EFFECT OF JAPANESE DISASTER.

THERE is considerable speculation as to what effect the recent Japanese disaster will have on the markets for American farm products. It is probable that vast quantities of food were destroyed in Tokio and Yokohama. It is also true that the hundred or more thousand persons who lost their lives are removed from the consuming population.

While considerable wheat and other products are being shipped to Japan for the temporary relief of the sufferers in the stricken cities, it is not probable that this will have much influence upon the world markets. It is definitely stated that there is sufficient rice in storage and in the hands of the farmers in Japan to supply the nation until the harvest in October.

It is evident that there will be a vast increase in exports of building materials, especially lumber. It is not thought probable that the lumber concerns who are donating millions of feet of lumber to the Japanese, and who are already preparing for a marked increase in lumber shipments to the Orient, because of the destruction caused by the earthquake, will neglect to take advantage of a consequent rise in prices to American users of lumber.

TO STANDARDIZE LIVE STOCK MARKETING.

THE department of agriculture is making an effort to induce the live stock trade to adopt the standard market classes and grades of live stock used by the marketing live stock, meats and wool division of the bureau of agricultural economics in its live stock market reporting.

This is in line with the department's efforts to standardize all farm products under standard classification and grades, so that they can be purchased on grade as well as on sight.

The ultimate object of this standardization, it is explained, is to make possible an accurate determination of values, such a determination being virtually impossible when the groups considered are made up of units varying widely in essential characteristics.

"If one was asked to put a money value on all of the cattle for sale on one of the great live stock markets on a given day," says C. E. Gibbons, who is at the head of this move, "he could not do more than guess at it. No one

can tell 'what cattle are worth.' One must first know to what class, age, weight and grade cattle the inquirer refers because buyers discriminate in favor of certain cattle and against others and will pay a higher price for one than the other. This discrimination on the part of the trade, therefore not only makes classifying and grading necessary, but the lines which the discrimination follows provide the basis for determining and limiting the various groups which make up a complete classification."

No attempt will be made to change existing trade practices. But an earnest effort will be made to provide machinery whereby the many transactions which actually occur on the various live stock markets of the country may be grouped in logical order.

IMPROVING CROP REPORTING SYSTEM.

NOTWITHSTANDING there is considerable criticism of the government's crop reports, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture is continually making improvements in its crop reporting system.

Methods of crop acreage reporting are being perfected by the invention in the department of new mechanical devices whereby the acreage of the various crops is recorded, tabulated

and from which comparisons can be made.

Perhaps the latest invention is an instrument which, attached to an automobile and operating something like a speedometer, accurately measures each crop as the specialist passes along.

The former system now little relied on by the department specialists, consisted of inquiries to crop correspondents asking the acreage in various crops based on the per cent of the acreage of the previous year. This was faulty because the estimates invariably fell below one hundred per cent even when an actual increase in acreage occurred.

There is some misunderstanding as to the meaning of the terms used in crop reporting. For instance there is a marked difference between "forecast" and "estimate." A forecast is made of the growing crop. An estimate is made of the crop already grown and harvested.

There is also a considerable difference between a "normal" crop and an "average" crop. Normal means that condition that would presage a full crop such as a farmer hopes to realize in a favorable year in which the crop starts out under favorable circumstances, such as good seed, good soil, an abundance of moisture and favorable temperatures with no unfavorable

weather, plant disease infestation or disease injury in prospect.

A normal crop is more than an average crop but less than a bumper crop, such as is realized occasionally when all conditions are exceptionally favorable.

Much of the criticism has been aimed at the government forecasts. It is asserted that the forecasts are made too early in the season and are apt to injure the market for the hangover products. The specialists say, however, that if the department published only condition figures, the trade which is acquainted with the situation and already have figures on the acreage forecast and of the preceding years would be able to interpret the condition figures in terms of the size of crops, while the producer and small dealer who do not have this information would be placed at a disadvantage.

TO INVESTIGATE FARM LIFE.

IN the development of agricultural knowledge in the United States in recent years, far more attention has been given to researches and investigations in regard to land and capital, wheat, cotton, cattle and transportation, than to the people who live on the farms.

The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, which was established by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1919, is working to offset this situation and to give us accurate knowledge about country life. It works in cooperation with the various state agricultural colleges and universities, which have about 500 professors teaching "rural sociology," and with other organizations which are interested in finding out actual facts about farm community life. This work is the outgrowth of the country life movement which started in 1908 when President Roosevelt established his country life commission.

CROPS AT THE 1923 STATE FAIR.

CROPS exhibits at the Michigan State Fair, just closed, were more truly representative of Michigan agriculture than ever before. Competitive grain and seed samples came from farmers all over the state and the professional type of exhibitor was very much in the background, finding competition with the actual grower too keen.

The feature of the grain entries was the number and splendid quality of the oat and barley exhibits made by Tuscola county farmers. This group of seed growers, located mostly near Fairgrove, has been working up a splendid reputation for productive and high quality Worthy oats and Wisconsin Pedigree barley, and several of the best prizes, including first on barley and second on oats, went to farmers in this community.

Sweepstakes on wheat was this year won by John C. Wilk, of Alma, with Red Rock. H. Juengel, of Rochester, exhibited a very good sample of Red Rock coming from a field which produced 44.5 bushels per acre. The new Berkeley Rock wheat recently released by M. A. C., was also very much in the running, the sample shown by John Shoemaker, of Hudsonville, being especially worthy.

R. Beardslee, of Owosso, exhibited the best sample of potatoes, his Irish Cobblers winning sweepstakes.

A very instructive and artistic display of Michigan farm products covered the walls of the Agricultural Building. This display showed the great diversity of Michigan agriculture, with emphasis on special crops like beans. A feature was an alfalfa harvesting scene showing horses, wagon partly loaded, and three workers, all life size.

Get These Things Straight

Authority Corrects Statements Regarding Tuberculosis

AT a recent meeting held to develop sentiment against the T. B. test, many statements were so erroneous, misleading and at variance with the findings of present-day investigations that the writer feels they should not stand uncontradicted. Following, therefore, are several statements concerning this disease which should set right any reader who may have become bewildered by contradictory remarks:

First, there are three types of germs producing this disease, namely, human, bovine and avian.

1. The human type may be transmitted from tuberculous persons to other persons, but is transmitted with difficulty to farm animals.

2. The bovine type is quite easily transmitted from tuberculous cattle to other cattle, to hogs, to people, especially children drinking infected milk, and possibly also to poultry.

3. The avian type is readily transmitted from infected fowls to other fowls, but not easily transmitted to farm animals or people.

Second, in making statements regarding the percentage of tuberculosis in human beings caused by the bovine type, most students of the disease quote Park and Krumwiede in America who made bacteriological analyses of 1,511 cases and report as follows:

Seventy-five per cent of gland cases in children is bovine.

Sixty-six per cent of generalized tuberculosis in children is bovine.

Eighteen and two-tenths per cent of deaths from tuberculosis in children are caused by the bovine germ.

Often, too, the findings of the British Royal Commission are cited, which are to the effect that:

Thirty-seven and five-tenths per cent of tuberculosis in children under five years of age is bovine.

Twenty-nine and five-tenths per cent of tuberculosis in children between five and ten years of age is bovine.

Fourteen and six-tenths per cent of tuberculosis in children between ten and sixteen years of age is bovine.

Third, the milk from an infected cow may be unsafe to drink but her carcass may be fit for food. Milk

from a cow with tubercles in the udder is unsafe for human consumption because the germs quite probably will be present in the milk. Milk from a cow with no tubercles in the udder but which has tuberculous nodules somewhere in the digestive, respiratory or genito-urinary organs may be just as badly contaminated with the germs, not because they pass out of the udder in the milk, but because they get into the milk pail during the process of milking. It is difficult to keep the exterior of the body of a cow 100 per cent free from the infectious discharges that may come from any one or all of the three above-mentioned body tracts.

But if the hypothetical cow just mentioned were slaughtered and upon examination it was found that the tubercles in her body were not numerous, were slight in extent, walled off or calcified, and there was no evidence of the germs having gained entrance to the blood stream, her carcass could safely be consumed for food after cutting out the affected areas. The same logic would be applied as is applied by one wishing to eat an apple with a bad spot, or a bunch of grapes containing a few spoiled grapes—cut out the bad spot, or throw away the spoiled grapes, and eat the remainder. Of course, if the tubercles in a cow are numerous, extensive, show evidence of acute inflammation or liquefaction, the whole carcass is condemned and rendered into fertilizer.

Fourth, the tuberculin tests used in testing cattle are reliable. They are considered to be about ninety-six per cent efficient when run separately, and a trifle higher when run in combination. When it is stated that the tests are ninety-six per cent efficient it means that ninety-six out of every 100 reactors show visible lesions. The other four, however, could quite possibly have invisible lesions or minute lesions located in remote parts of the body that can not be examined or detected at the time of slaughter. Any person having any experience at all in the examination of carcasses for tuberculosis must admit that there are a thousand and one places in the animal's body that he never examines.

Hog Market Prospects

Every Farmer Who Grows a Surplus of Hogs will be Keenly Interested in the Various Factors Influencing this Market

IN broad outlines the present hog market situation involves record production and record domestic consumption, large exports, a low ratio between prices of corn and hogs, and hog growers about to cut production. At the moment, the market is going through the season when supply invariably is the lightest of the year, but when hog meats and lard stored earlier in the season partly fill the gap in current receipts. Prices have had a welcome upturn to the highest point since the end of last October.

Somebody is producing too many hogs. Such was the conclusion of the committee of economists called by Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, to report on the agricultural outlook. Their statement of the case was that "neither the corn situation, the prospective European demand, nor the domestic industrial outlook warrants the maintenance of the very heavy hog production of the past year."

Corn Surplus Converted Into Pork.

The present excess of hogs goes straight back to the so-called corn surplus which started with the crop of 1920 and shows how, in the long run, extremely low feed prices fail to be of much advantage to the live stock producer. In the last dozen years, the average farm price of 100 pounds of live hogs has been about equal to the average farm price of eleven bushels of corn. Late in 1920 this ratio changed so that corn could be sold for considerably more in the form of pork than it would bring at the elevator. As this relationship continued, producers began to breed more sows. By the time the early increase reached the marketing stage, demand for pork had expanded enough to absorb the supply at higher prices. Corn was still depressed, however, and the corn-hog price ratio rose to around eighteen

bushel toward the end of 1921 and early 1922. After that time the ratio began to go against the hog producer and by the summer of 1923, only eight bushels of corn were required to equal the farm price of 100 pounds of hog.

Producers, speaking of them in the mass, do not live up to the saying that "it is the first of all things to see

is practically equivalent to the commercial supply. Domestic consumption and exports represent the demand side of the market.

In 1922, more hog product was slaughtered under federal inspection than ever before. For the first six months of 1923 the output was twenty-seven per cent greater than in the

consumed twenty-four per cent more hog products than in the same period of 1922. For the year as a whole, an increase of not far from twenty per cent is probable.

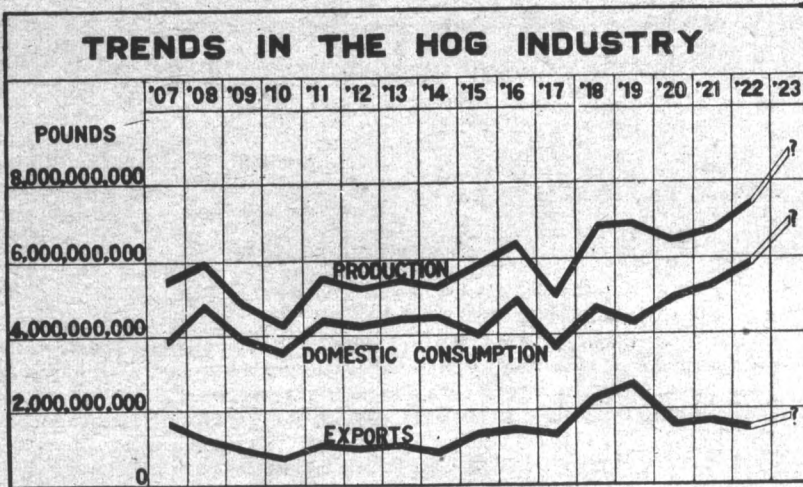
Since federally inspected meats are consumed primarily in the cities and towns, the present era of urban prosperity has made it possible to market this enormous increase in the supply of pork without as large a decline in prices as would otherwise have taken place. Whatever the attitude of the city consumer may be toward long hours and high production in his own field, when it comes to consuming he is a wonder. Employment and wage conditions have made it possible for all the pork chop eaters to gratify their tastes.

Exports of hog products and lard as shown on the chart are much less uniform from year to year than domestic consumption. Outside of war periods they represent the surplus of hog production over domestic demand at current prices. From 1920 to 1922 exports were about fifty per cent above the pre-war level. In the first six months of 1923 they were 43.6 per cent larger than in the same period of 1922. They have tapered off since, but the total for the calendar year will probably exceed 1,800,000,000 pounds, which is eighty per cent above the pre-war level.

What of the Future?

Looking ahead from this point we are justified in expecting that the number of hogs reaching the market in the next twelve months will be larger than in the last twelve. The corn-belt alone, which furnishes most of the commercial supply of hogs, raised nearly six per cent more spring pigs this year than last, according to the government's findings. The western states as a group reported an increase

(Continued on page 292).



events in their beginnings and to perceive tendencies beforehand." They continued to expand production after the handwriting appeared on the wall. About one per cent more pigs were raised in the six months ending June 1, 1923, than in the corresponding period a year previous and on that date, the number of sows bred or intended to be bred for fall litters was 28.3 per cent more than farrowed last fall.

Chart Shows Supply and Demand.

The accompanying chart shows the chief elements in the hog market situation by calendar years since 1907 when the federal government first began to inspect the slaughter of meats in packing houses whose products entered interstate commerce. Pork slaughtered under federal inspection

same period of 1922. The same proportionate gain is unlikely during the last half of the year, but it is reasonable to expect that for 1923 as a whole the poundage of inspected hog products will be about twenty per cent greater than last year. This is a remarkable gain to take place from one year to the next, especially since last year itself was a record breaker.

During the hog year, which in trade is counted as starting on November 1, domestic consumption and exports together must practically equal production. A look at the chart will show that domestic consumption of federally inspected meats and lard has been hanging up new records each year beginning with 1920. In the first six months of 1923 the American public

Two Farmers Solve Two Problems



Ten Weeks' Growth.

TO maintain the milk flow of my cows during the dry period, I plan to sow on a convenient plot, a patch of mixed grasses and grains. The combination I use is a mixture of Sudan grass, cane, oats and corn. The first three are mixed in equal parts with comparatively little of the corn added.

This year I sowed the mixture the latter part of May. The accompanying photographs were taken on August 5. One of these shows how luxuriantly this pasture developed since it was sown, while the others show the second growth where I first start-



How the Second Growth Developed.

ed harvesting the crop to feed the cows when the pasture began to fail. The cows are fed three times each day all they will clean up. They relish it.

I have about one acre devoted to this crop and it will feed my four cows, two horses and twenty-five hogs for sixty days or better. If I allowed the animals to go in and graze the crop, it would probably require about five acres to support this amount of livestock. The cane and Sudan grass will grow up as often as it is cut and as long as frost does not injure it.

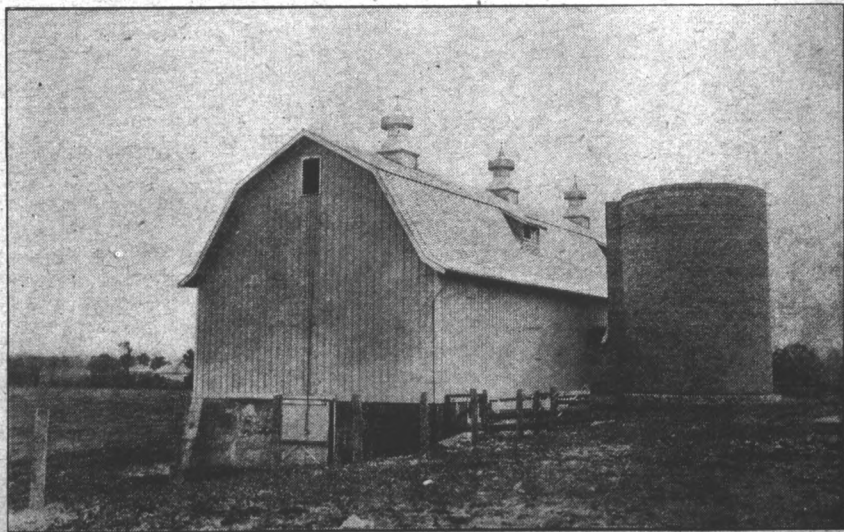
—Geo. E. Miller.

THE arrangement shown in the photograph that accompanies this text may hold suggestions for farmers who anticipate utilizing the bank side of their barn for the location of either a new or an additional silo.

It will be seen that access to the silo chute in this instance is provided also from the first floor level of the barn. Provision for entering the silo chute at this point holds advantages, especially where the silo itself rises from a base that is sunk in the earth. The chute at the upper level is better lighted and because of this holds less possibility of being the cause of acci-

dent. Furthermore, it offers, in many instances, an opportunity for the saving of steps as one may wish passage to silo from the front door.

The building of a silo with its base sunk in an adjacent hillside makes possible a lower building cost since inexpensive stone rather than higher priced brick or tile may be utilized up to the point where the silo rises above the earth. It will be seen from the photograph that this method was followed in this particular silo. Windows for lighting the silo chute in this instance are placed on the side opposite to that shown in the picture.—O. C.



The Farmer Built a Second Entrance to the Silo Chute from the First Floor of the Barn, Thus Saving Much Time and Energy.

Eight-Hour Day for Farmers

George H. Fenkel, Superintendent Detroit Department of Water Supply and Operator of a Farm Presents the Following:

FARMING as a business is in an unsatisfactory condition. As I view it, there are two reasons for this. First, it is unsuccessful financially. Second, the home life of the farmer is not desirable, or at least as attractive as that of the resident of the city or town.

A number of reasons have been advanced in an endeavor to explain the reason that farming has not brought profitable returns, as over-production, inadequate legislation, excessive railroad freight rates, limited immigration, high taxes, monetary conditions in Europe; but as conditions under which farm crops are produced are so varied by reason of the many kinds of soil and climate and variety of products, it is quite reasonable to suppose that each of these, and perhaps many others, may have a bearing on the subject.

Home conditions, through no fault of the farmer, cannot be considered satisfactory, in view of the very large number of sons and daughters that leave the farm when so young that they cannot have arrived at a decision for such action from a sole desire to secure increased financial rewards for their labor.

All attempts to improve the conditions of the farmer have failed to some degree because with every plan advanced it has been necessary, in order that it might succeed, to secure the cooperation or assistance of some class not engaged in farming and either not interested in the success of the undertaking, or to a degree opposed to it. Thus, when the farmer demands lower freight rates he must secure the necessary legislation, and this is opposed by the railroad employee who feels that his continued prosperity depends upon the continuance of high rates; or the farmer proposes the sale of farm products through cooperation of farmers, to the consumer in the city, and then every retail dealer in the city does what he can to defeat this plan because it will lessen his sales and reduce his income.

It is not my purpose to oppose the earnest endeavor that any one may make to bring about a better condition in the farming communities, for I know that if each one goes his way in an honest endeavor to make matters better in rural communities, conditions are bound to improve. It is my purpose, however, to suggest at this time the advisability of farmers adopting an eight-hour day as a working day for all farm operations.

There has been two industries in the United States, in neither of which has it been considered possible to operate with employees working only eight hours per day, and these were the steel industry and agriculture. The impossible has happened again, however, and the steel industry has changed from two shifts a day to three shifts a day, and according to press reports the plan is working successfully.

I propose that, beginning with a certain day, say, January 1, 1925, that all farmers in the United States and Canada adopt eight hours per day as a standard for working hours for farm operations. The results which I believe would be accomplished are twofold; production would be limited somewhat and the reduced crops would return more than the present crops. The farmer would not be a drudge with working hours from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, and this would give his family and himself an opportunity to make home life more profitable for themselves and more attractive for their children.

This plan has one great advantage, and that is, that it would be put in operation by the farmers themselves.

This plan is proposed without elaboration at this time, for I realize that it would be necessary to consider all details and that no rule can be laid down that will cover emergencies. While I believe that the adoption of this plan would prove of great benefit to all classes of those engaged in agriculture, I am just as fully convinced that it will require the united action of the wives and daughters of the men that compose this class, to put this in operation and make this a success.

BOYS TAKE COURSE IN DAIRYING.

THE journey through upper Michigan and the dairy section of Wisconsin, taken by thirty-six boys of the Upper Peninsula in August, was a unique event for the youngsters. It was the purpose of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, which fathered the enterprise, to bring these boys into close contact with the most progressive dairy farmers in reach.

Those who may wonder why the expedition was not made through the southern counties of Michigan should understand that from this section central Wisconsin is much more accessible, both as regards distance and means of communication. The boys traveled in some cases 1,700 miles, making such points as Green Bay, Appleton, Fond du Lac, Waukesha and Madison. They were accompanied by nine men, mostly representing the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College and were transported by automobile, including two

school busses from Gogebic county.

They visited dairy farms equipped with every conceivable device for efficiency, including milking-machines, electric lights, radiators and fly-traps, which may be described as rich men's playthings, and they visited dairy farms of real farmers, where they learned the farm practices that had made dairying pay out. They visited some of the finest prize herds in the state and the University of Wisconsin. They were given a most cordial reception and much local interest was manifested in their expedition.

Rotary clubs and chambers of commerce in several cities had them present as their guests, and they were the guests of honor at the Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Association picnic near Appleton. Here several interesting stunts were provided, including a bull-leading contest and a stock-judging contest, in which latter event the boys from Michigan are reported to have easily vanquished their Wisconsin rivals.

The boys from Michigan at least knew the good points and the bad points of cattle. Yet for some of these boys it was the first trip away from home. They had many experiences that they had never had before. It was an eye-opener for the lads and they have expressed great appreciation for this opportunity to enlarge their knowledge of dairying as well as geography.

They were selected for this trip by reason of their superior interest in dairying and ability to profit by this experience. Men from the extension service of the college were chiefly responsible for these selections. The lasting impression made on the boys may count for much toward promoting better farming in northern Michigan.

If I were you I would write the dairy department for a detailed explanation of the demonstration, and also get the bulletin on "Swine Feeding" from the extension department. —Pope.

COMMISSION FOR SALE OF LAND.

I have a farm for sale. Can I list it with more than one real estate agency? Or is there a law to compel me to give five per cent to each one I have it listed with? If I sell it myself, do I still have to give them a commission if they have never brought any prospects here?—P. R.

The statute declares that there shall be no liability to pay any commission for the sale of real estate unless the contract is in writing, signed by the party to be bound. In that case he is bound by the terms of his contract, and only by them.—Rood.

BUYING ENCUMBERED TITLE.

C. bought eighty acres in 1919, and after a year found out that the same land was mortgaged. A. sold to B., and B. sold to C. B. mortgaged the land to give the money to A. Now B. has moved away, and A. tells C. to pay off the mortgage and the interest for two years or he will take back the land, after C. has worked to improve same. C. has a warranty deed, but B. has the abstract. Does C. have to pay the mortgage?—E. H.

This is a case where the buyer parted with his money before ascertaining that the seller had good title. Who has the abstract or whether there is any, is immaterial. The abstract is merely an index to the record and the record is what counts. B.'s record title being subject to a mortgage, that is all C. got, and he must pay the mortgage to clear the title.—Rood.

EXEMPTION OF WAGES.

We have been farming in western Canada and have lost our crops by drouth for three or four successive years. We decided last winter to come to Michigan to see if we could do better. But we had to leave creditors behind us, who are going to be severe. My husband wrote them that if they give him time he will make it good; but they threaten to hurt his credit in this country. We are told they can take sixty per cent of a man's wages for debt. We have three small children and have payments to make here, so are puzzled as to what we are going to do. Please let me know what they can do in regard to our wages, etc.—Mrs. C. R. M.

By the Michigan statute wages of a householder are sixty per cent exempt up to \$30.—Rood.

KEEP OF CALF.

About the first of July a cattle buyer bought our calf, giving \$9.00 for it, with the agreement to come to get him the first of the next week. He has not come as yet. Can he now take the calf without paying for the trouble of keeping him? Could we collect board bill against him? If so, how much would be lawful to ask?—V. E. B.

The buyer is liable for the keep of the calf from the time he was, by the agreement, to take it away. The amount is what the keep is reasonably worth.—Rood.

DRIVEWAY OVER DITCH.

If a ditch is in front of a place, and the owner of the farm wants the highway commissioner to put in a driveway, does the commissioner only have to furnish the tile, and the owner of the farm to furnish the work and ground to cover the tile?—J. B. S.

There is no duty upon the highway commissioner to build a culvert of any kind for the convenience of the adjoining land owner, and the owner is required to furnish not only the tile, but also the dirt to cover the tile and the work incidental thereto. When such culverts are constructed it is usually a matter of courtesy or policy only.—H. V. Spike, State Highway Department.

Agricultural success in this industrial age is made more easy through the use of mechanical helps which industries have given us.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

GRAIN ON SHARES.

If a farmer puts out grain on another man's land for half, does he have to thrash it there or can he divide it equal bundles and take his share home to thrash?

The usual practice is to divide the grain after it is threshed. However, the method of dividing will depend on the understanding between the parties involved.—F. T. Riddell.

SHARE OF INHERITANCE.

Would four brothers have a right to divide a small amount of money left by their parents evenly between themselves, not giving the children of their sister a share? Sister was dead before their father had any of this money, and the brothers earned it. Would it be right to figure the oldest brother, who worked for his father until he was thirty years old, and the youngest twenty-one, when they started out for themselves?—R. W.

The descendants of the deceased child are entitled to a part equal to a single child's share. If the property belonged to the ancestor it is immaterial by whose labors it was produced.—Rood.

GROUND RYE FOR DAIRY COWS.

Would it be advisable to feed ground rye to a milch cow? If not a proper feed what are the elements that are not right? Will it have a tendency to dry up the cow? Will pumpkin, squash and melon seeds dry up a cow?—J. F.

Most cows do not like ground rye at first as well as they do ground oats or corn, or ground wheat, but it is a good food, considered from the nutritive standpoint. It will not tend to dry the cows up unless, as suggested, they refuse to eat it well.

It is a good plan to mix it with oats, two-thirds oats and one-third rye, or you can mix it with wheat bran, half-and-half. The cows will soon learn to eat it with relish.

Pumpkin seeds especially act as a

dideretic and if fed in any considerable quantities will be injurious, but you can feed pumpkins without removing the seeds if you do not feed them in excessive quantities. Don't feed a cow over twenty-five or thirty pounds of such food a day, especially at first, then you will have only good results. Many people having this kind of food encourage their cows to eat large quantities, the more the better, but this is all wrong. Any new feed should be fed cautiously at first, then there will be no trouble.

The only reason why any of these foods have given trouble and tended to dry cows up is because they throw the cow out of normal condition, make her sick, by over-feeding at first.

Any change in food, no matter what, even from oats to corn, should be made gradually and carefully.

SUBSTITUTE FOR MILK IN HOG RATION.

At farmers' day at M. A. C. there was only one successful ration for hogs mentioned, and that was the one containing milk. The one containing tankage and corn showed but little if any better than the one all corn. Is it not possible to make a ration that is practical without milk?—B. W. H.

The demonstration referred to was planned and conducted by Mr. Hoffman, of the dairy department, with the sole object in view of showing the advantages of milk as a food. Therefore, in order to make the showing as favorable as possible for milk, the rations containing no milk were selected purposely for their deficiency in certain essential vitamins. For this reason white corn was used with tankage and yellow corn with milk.

Tankage is indeed a very good substitute for skim-milk in the ration of the hog, and experiments conducted with an idea of learning the facts, rather than of securing material for propaganda, prove it so.

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For women and misses of refined taste, this charming dress will have a strong appeal. The material is an unusually fine quality all wool serge. Model has neck and sleeves bound with red silk braid, hand embroidered in beautiful contrasting colors of pure silk floss around neck, down front and on sleeves. Metal girdle with celluloid and metal ornaments encircles waist. Deep hem and all seams reinforced and serged. Women's sizes 34 to 44 bust; misses, 32 to 38 bust. State bust measure and skirt length when ordering. Navy blue only. Order by No. 18E7550. Send no money. Pay \$5.98 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.



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Yes, two lovely, stylish slip-over sweaters actually for the price of one. A marvelous bargain for women and misses. Splendid all wool worsted in fancy chain stitch. Separate belt finished with tassels. Very stylish and often worn in place of separate blouse. Come in Blue, Brown, Orchid, Jade or Buff. Women's sizes 36 to 42 inch bust; misses', 32 to 38. State size. Order No. 18G8450. Send no money. Pay \$1.69 and postage on arrival for 2 sweaters. Two different colors with every order. State preference.

Rich Black Satin Pump for Women
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Women's black satin dress pump one-strap, one-button style with fancy rosette and ornament on strap. Plain vamp with medium toe and close edge trim sole with low rubber heels. Genuine oak soles. A drossy, stylish new Spring fashion that will be all the rage among the best dressed women. Sizes, 2 1/2 to 8 wide widths. Order by No. 18J252. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Women's Classy Stitchdown Oxfords
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Classy stitchdown Oxford for women, wonderfully comfortable and stylish. Uppers of brown or patent leather. Smooth leather in-

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Men's Dress Shoes



Men's French toe dress shoes or oxfords in Brown calf finished leather. Have medium toes, oak soles and rubber heels. Perforated on vamp tip and eyelet stay. Sensational values. Sizes 6 to 11, wide widths. Order oxford by No. 18A658. Order shoe by No. 18A660. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival for either style. State size.

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Bulgarian Effect Gabardine Frock for Women and Misses
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An exceptionally attractive fine quality cotton gabardine dress for women and misses. Long roll collar in shawl effect, sleeves and belt piped in red. Entire front of blouse enhanced with exquisite all-over embroidered design in Bulgarian effect with rich harmonious colors. Two streamers at both sides and front. Wide belt embroidered to match blouse. Sizes for women, 34 to 44 bust; for misses 32 to 38 bust. State length desired. Colors, navy or brown. Order navy by No. 18E7500. Brown No. 18E7502. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival for either color. State size.

Embroidered Stout Gabardine
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Sharood heartily recommends this attractive frock of good quality cotton gabardine. It is designed along slenderizing lines for stout women. The skirt is finished with two wide, loose panels attached at waist and bottom. The edges are bound in black and embroidered in contrasting color. Collar is in the new long roll shawl effect, embroidered to match panels on skirt, as are also the vestee and tabs on bell-shaped sleeves. Dress is gathered at waist-line at back, and finished with the sash. Sizes 44 to 64 bust measure. State length desired. Order Navy by No. 18E7610. Brown No. 18E7612. Send no money. Pay \$3.98 and postage on arrival. State size and length.

Popular One-Strap One-Buckle Pump, Black Patent or Brown Calf [Finish]
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A leading style in all the big cities for fall wear. One-strap, one buckle pump of rich black patent or Brown Calf finished leather. Is well made with perforated sewed tip and medallion toe. Fancy perforation on vamp, strap and quarter. One-piece medium extension oak sole; low flapper walking heel with rubber top lift. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. Black patent No. 18J20. Brown calf finish, No. 18J21. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival for either leather. State sizes.

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One of the most novel and attractive children's garments ever produced, and sure to be a big favorite for fall and winter. A charming two-piece middie dress, including snappy Balkan middie of all red flannel cotton warp with round collar and cuffs. The front, collar, cuffs and Balkan bottom are embroidered in exquisite contrasting colors. Rope girdle with tassels at waist. Skirt of navy blue serge in clustered plaid style hangs from a white muslin under-waist. Furnished in red blouse and blue skirt combination only. Sizes 7 to 14 years. Order No. 18G8326. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Be sure to state size.

Men's Vici Shoes, Cushion Insoles
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An absolutely rock-bottom price on men's comfort dress shoes. Have cushion soles and rubber heels. Sizes 6 to 12. Order plain toe model by No. 18A618. Order blucher cut with tip toe by No. 18A617. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage for either style. State size.

Women's Patent Leather, Gun Metal or Brown Calf Finished Oxfords
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Made with imitation shield tip and medallion perforated vamp, perforated lace stay and circular foxing. Has medium rubber heel and medium pointed toe. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8 wide widths. Order Patent by No. 18J121. Order gunmetal by No. 18J122. Order brown calf by No. 18J123. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

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Brown or black work shoe of durable leather. Solid leather inner soles. Heavy double soles. Solid chrome outsole. Leather heel. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide widths only. Order Brown by No. 18A758. Order Black by No. 18A760. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

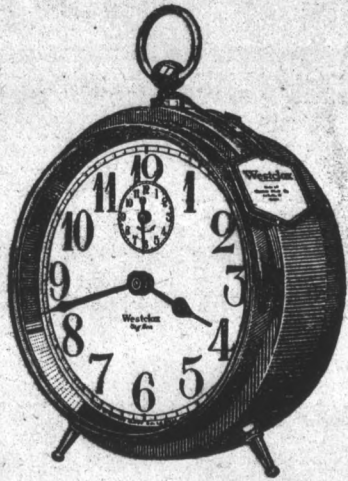
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FRANCISCO FARM NOTES BY P. P. POPE

THE good rains which have come in our section of the country during recent weeks have been a great boon to the young clover seedlings. The field of barley that we seeded last spring to Grimm alfalfa, came off during a very dry time and the young alfalfa plants were rather small. We feared somewhat for their survival, but they held their own until the needed rains came. Now the field is beautifully green all over with that characteristic vividness of healthy young alfalfa.

Healthy Second Crop.

We have been expecting great things from this field. It is the second time that it has been given over to the alfalfa crop. The first time the crop grew well but seemed to lack that strength and vigor that comes only with thorough inoculation. When, during the second year, that healthy, dark green color and leafy growth which indicates the presence of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, did gradually spread itself over the field, the June grass had crept in and taken too complete possession to be rooted out except by the plow.

The field has since grown very satisfactory crops of beans, beets and barley. It is a clay loam soil, well drained, reasonably rich in lime, and in a fair state of fertility. With the soil containing the essential bacteria left by the former alfalfa crop, to enable this crop to readily draw upon the air for a liberal portion of its

nitrogen supply, we do not expect to be disappointed in the kind of crop produced, nor in the number of years it stands.

Wheat as Usual.

In line with our usual custom we are again sowing one of the fields in the regular rotation to wheat. We finished plowing this field the last day of August. It was kept rolled down close behind the plow and the soaking rains have come and settled it down well. Working it with tandem disc, spring-tooth and roller at intervals until sowing time, should leave an ideal seed-bed. We will sow soon after the middle of the month, which means the fly-free date for our section, and with a reasonable application of acid phosphate, or a complete fertilizer with a high phosphate content.

In view of the numerous reports that are going the rounds, about the great wheat surplus, we may be unwise to sow wheat this fall.

We do not like the idea of continually jumping in and out of anything (unless one's business is diving). The in-and-outer usually gets in on high and out on low. It is the farmer who goes along in the even tenor of his way, each year striving for efficient and abundant production of a variety of things, who always comes out with a little to spare. It is our firm belief in the soundness of this practice that leads us to pursue our customary course and sow the usual acreage of wheat.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

ESTABLISHES NEW RECORD.

IT is estimated that already 75,000 tourists have visited the Upper Peninsula of Michigan during the present season. These figures will be greatly increased during the fall when many hunters go hither for game. This is the heaviest tourist traffic yet recorded.

It is possible that some time in the latter part of next year the main pike lines connecting the east with the west in Cloverland will be completed. This will greatly simplify travel and assist in attracting a larger number of outsiders to enjoy northern Michigan hospitality.

LIST OF WINNERS AT BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMP.

AT the boys' and girls' club camp held at Chatham, Alger county, in connection with the recent fifth farmers' round-up, there were present 113 boys and 126 girls, with thirty-two club leaders in charge. The attendance this year exceeded that of a year ago by ninety-four.

Club winners and club members in good standing are chosen for participation in these summer camps at Chatham, thus affording a real incentive to the young people to excel in club work. There were present boys and girls from thirteen of the fifteen Upper Peninsula counties. Gogebic county took first place in attendance, having fifty-seven present. Alger county was second with thirty-two present. In canning, the Trenary team from Alger county took first; in garment-making, the North Lake team from Marquette county won first. Schoolcraft took first in potato growing, while Iron county was first in poultry. Luce county was first in dairy fitting, while Gogebic county with 1,093 points ranked first in judging. In general live stock judging, Luce county was first with 1,119 points.

Arthur Nylund, of Gogebic county,

took highest individual honors in calf club work, for which he received a pure-bred Guernsey heifer, presented by the experiment station. Ferris Musgrave, of Luce county, took first in sheep judging, who also received a pure-bred sheep from the same source. James Rolkoski, of Iron county, won highest individual honors in poultry judging, receiving a pen of high-grade chickens for his success. Sophia Chernesky, of Schoolcraft county, won the highest individual honors in canning, who was awarded a complete home sealing and canning outfit, presented by a canning and sealing company. Marjory Horton, of Gogebic county, who took first in garment judging, was presented with a complete sewing set.

HOLD GET-TOGETHER MEETING AT PICKFORD.

AVERY important meeting took place at Pickford recently. Dairying as the major farm industry for this section was emphasized by Prof. J. A. Jeffery, now in charge of agricultural experimental work for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, by Mr. F. H. Vandenberg, prominent Marquette county dairy farmer, and Mr. W. S. Davidson, of Sault Ste. Marie, who promised the cooperation of the banks in financing the farmers' dairy efforts. In the interest of dairying also were the remarks of Dr. F. K. Hansen, assistant state veterinarian, who pointed out the necessity of tuberculosis eradication and explained the cooperative arrangement now in effect between the state and United States governments with this end in view. The cooperation of Chippewa county bankers was assured by Mr. Fred S. Case, Soo banker.

At Middleville, the grain dealers are offering farmers loans at six percent, with wheat as security. All that the dealers require is that the grain be insured to protect them against loss.



WHERE LAST YEAR'S APPLE CROP WENT.

A RESUME of the 1922 apple crop has been issued by R. S. Schumaker, representative of the state and federal bureau of markets.

His report shows that 3,914 cars were shipped during the season, with distribution as follows: Illinois, 2,008 cars; Indiana, 387; Iowa, 11; Kentucky, 37; Michigan, 680; Minnesota, 86; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 422; Pennsylvania, 17; South Dakota, 6; Tennessee, 15; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 219; Canada, 5; and unknown, 14.

Over half of the crop was shipped to Chicago, and over one-half of the Chicago shipments were sent by boat,

orchards dust was used entirely with apparently good results so far this year. It is said that dust can be applied in one-fifth the time and at about the same expense as spray. But the consensus of opinion is that while dust is effective in insect control, it has not entirely proven its value as a scab controller.

In the experiment station tests on the B. F. Hall farm, the dust plots showed a healthier condition of the foliage than on the regular lime-sulphur spray plots. But on the plot on which the regular lime-sulphur with the addition of seven pounds of lime was used, the foliage was in as good condition as on the dust plots. The thought is that the excess of lime in



Mr. Watson, of Strawberry Acres, Near Grand Rapids, Finds the Overhead Irrigation Valuable in Producing High-quality Berries on Light Soil.

893 cars going by the water route as compared with 926 by rail.

Mr. Schumaker says that Michigan growers are paying toll each year because of the lack of proper storage facilities. With additional storage room at shipping points, the state could hold from 300 to 400 cars of apples to be sold later in the season.

Mr. Schumaker also commented on the need for better grading, and said that most all buyers preferred solid cars of one variety. Very often cars of Michigan apples contained fifteen to twenty varieties, of which quite a few are commercially unknown or undesirable. Apparently, Michigan's greatest need in apple growing, aside from growing better fruit, is standardization of fruit and methods of packing it.

THE SPRAY QUESTION.

THE thing of chief interest during the recent Hort tour was spraying. The places visited offered an excellent opportunity to study various methods of insect and disease control.

On some places the old type spray rod was used entirely for the purpose of getting rid of lime-sulphur spray injury. It is thought by many that the spray gun is responsible for much of the injury. Perhaps it is not the gun but the misuse of it which causes the trouble. One using a gun is too likely to use the long-distance spray where it is not necessary. This applies the spray with too much force which is proven to be one cause of injury. So, to safe-guard against this several of the fruit growers are going back to the old spray rod and the disk nozzle.

On the Luther Hall Orchard nothing but Bordeaux was used. The fruit was clean but showed evidences of russetting for the Bordeaux. Mr. Hall sells his apples to a buyer who prefers Bordeaux sprayed apples and who does not mind a slight russetting of the fruit.

On several orchards dusting supplemented spraying. The usual lime-sulphur-lead spray was used and in between times dust was used. This worked very nicely. In other or-

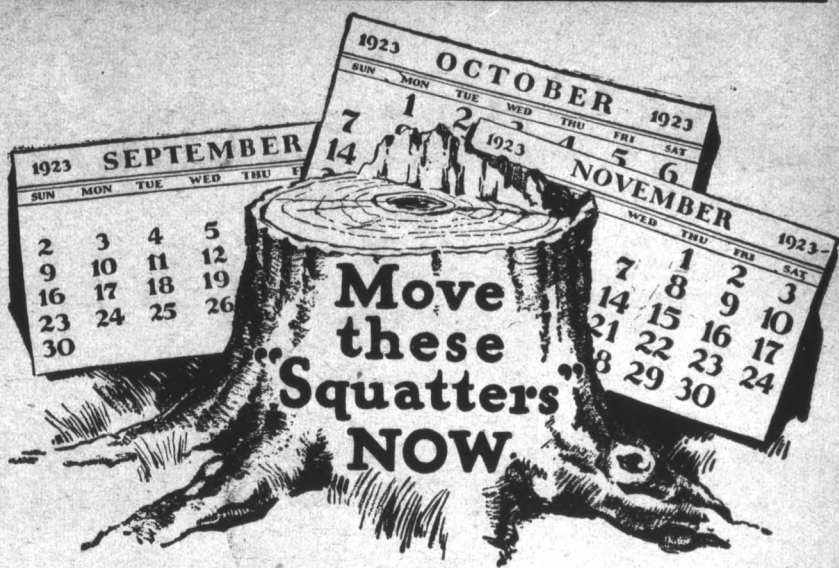
MUSKEGON PLANS STORAGE PLANT.

THE business men of Muskegon have met with the fruit growers around Hart and Shelby to discuss the establishment of a storage plant to preserve the surplus fruit grown in Oceana and surrounding counties. These business men realize that much of the fruit either goes to waste or is sold at reduced prices because of a slump on the market or the lack of transportation facilities. It is their thought that if this fruit can be frozen and stored and then sold in the winter to be thawed out and used for table purposes at that time, it would greatly help the fruit growers.

KILLING WEEDS IN THE MANURE PILES.

THERE are very few seeds that will be destroyed by the addition of lime to manure. This is a very wasteful procedure, however, inasmuch as quicklime put in the manure will drive off the ammonia and thus the most valuable constituent will be lost.

A number of experiments have been made in various places and it has been found that where the manure is sufficiently fresh so as to develop considerable heat this will destroy all of the weed seeds in the interior portion of the pile. It is necessary, then, to take down the pile and rebuild it with the portions that were outside in the center, so that they may undergo the same heating process and have the weed seeds destroyed. Also where this method is practiced it has been found that very few weed seeds survive in a viable condition.—E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, M. A. C.



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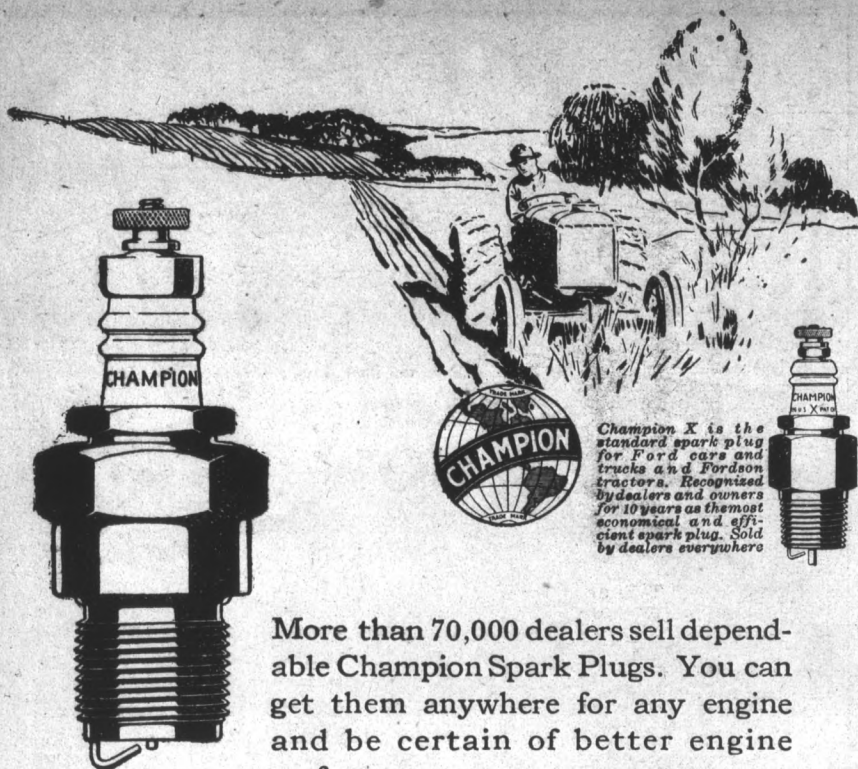
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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

PYORRHEA.

PLEASE discuss pyorrhea as fully as possible—don't just send us to a dentist for information," writes V. P. F.

I might remind you that sending one to a good dentist is the very best possible choice for a pyorrhea patient, yet I am glad to give general information about this very common ailment.

Pyorrhea means a discharge of pus. It is not properly a disease of the teeth, for the pus comes from the soft tissues around the teeth and from the bony processes that form their sockets, rather than from the teeth.

We believe that pyorrhea is a very dangerous disease and does incalculable damage by the way in which it poisons the body. The pyorrhea pockets constantly discharge poisonous products that are swallowed and thus taken into the digestive tract. But worse than that, these poisonous matters are absorbed by the blood stream and carried by its current to work havoc in the membranes, the joints, and with the heart itself.

The most important treatment of pyorrhea is preventive and this is very simple. It consists in the faithful application of a good toothbrush used in conjunction with an abundance of water and preferably assisted by a reliable toothpaste or powder. In simple cases a good toilet soap is all that is needed. Where the gums bleed the use once or twice a week of a toothpaste containing ipecac is helpful.

Without bruising the gums the brushing should be quite vigorous, and should be done with an up and down motion rather than by rubbing the brush across the teeth. The morning brushing needs at least five minutes' time. Children who are not old enough to have an interest in the appearance of their teeth must have the work supervised by an older person.

There is no likelihood of pyorrhea attacking a person who uses his toothbrush in the intimate, personal, vigorous way that fortunately is now becoming the rule with all well-bred members of society.

But what about those who are already victims? What can they do?

They must make up their minds to a stiff fight, but they can win. They will need the help of both doctor and dentist. It will not be possible for the dentist to replace the tissue that has been destroyed, but he will have much to do in draining pus pockets and polishing and scaling the teeth.

The doctor will treat any diseased conditions of the general system. He may administer medicines of various kinds. One of the most effective lines of treatment is the use of autogenous vaccines. These vaccines are prepared from cultures made from the pus taken from the abscesses. Acting on the general principles of vaccines they have proved to be quite successful.

There may be cases in which all of the teeth will have to be sacrificed and replaced by an artificial denture. This is very radical treatment and is seldom necessary.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

I have been troubled with a case of chronic constipation for the last two years. Can you suggest any remedy? I have taken several different ones.

—K. N.

Possibly you have been taking laxative or cathartic medicines. They rarely cure constipation. You must correct your diet and habits. Eat food that has some roughage. Green leafy vegetables are very good. Fruit such as apples and stewed prunes are helpful. Bran, used as a breakfast food or

made into bran biscuits, is excellent. You must drink plenty of water—say eight glasses a day. Most important of all, you must have a regular time every day for the toilet, and faithfully observe it.

CONTROLLING MOSQUITOES.

What can I do to drive away or destroy mosquitoes that swarm at times in our out-door toilet? I have always heard that they are fever breeders and I have tried putting down lime and lye into the vault and also tried swatting them, but day after day they come again as thick as ever. The toilet is closed fairly tight but the mosquitoes find their way up, and why are they so bad at that particular place? We are not troubled any with flies now. They were pretty bad the fore part of the summer but after I emptied down a can of lye that settled them.—M. S.

Mosquitoes are not particular as to their breeding place so long as they find moisture. Give the whole vault a good dose of oil, using your garden watering-pot for a spray. Be sure there is no rain barrel or other collection of water left uncovered. All out-door toilets should be well screened against flies and mosquitoes. They can't breed if they don't get in.

RUPTURE FOLLOWS OPERATION.

I am twenty-four years old and have been married five years. Six years ago I had an operation for appendicitis. It was a pus appendix. I was in the hospital for seven weeks and had a tube in my side for five weeks. Six months later I got married. Two years later I gave birth to a ten-pound baby boy. All this time I felt fine; I didn't seem to have any trouble with my side. One year and four months after the baby was born I discovered I had a rupture right by the incision. Is there anything I can rub on to cure it? What about a truss?—Mrs. A. W.

When an operation is complicated by pus infection the tissues do not heal so firmly and ruptures often follow. There is no medicine that you can rub on a rupture that will do any good. The truss is a good thing but I am doubtful if it would hold the rupture in case of another pregnancy. My advice is that you see the surgeon who operated on you, and arrange for proper repair. A young person who must go around with a rupture for a lifetime is doomed to a lot of trouble.

PEACH DISEASES SHOW UP AGAIN.

REPORTS from the southwestern part of the state indicate that yellows and little peach which caused such serious injury ten to fifteen years ago, are showing up again.

The orchards in the peach belt are practically immunized from these diseases by the severe winter of 1917, but with the reappearance of these troubles it is thought that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of young trees will be lost this year.

The characteristic symptoms of yellows is premature ripening of the fruit with yellow streaks through the flesh. The little peach shows itself by the lack of ripening of small fruit which hangs on the trees until the end of the season. The only method of controlling both of these diseases is a thorough use of the axe. After the trees have been cut down, they should be burned.

Undoubtedly yellows inspectors will be prevalent in the peach growing section as they were years ago.

Claude Van Wagner, of Alpena county, from his two and one-half acre strawberry patch, sold on the Detroit market this year 215 bushels of this fruit.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



This team of black mares, four and five years old, each sixteen hands high, won first prize at the annual Monmouth County Colt Show, held at Shrewsbury, N. J.



The queen Titiania, Princess Cinderilla, and their court photographed just after the coronation at Asbury Park's 32nd annual carnival. They also presided at the famous Baby Parade.



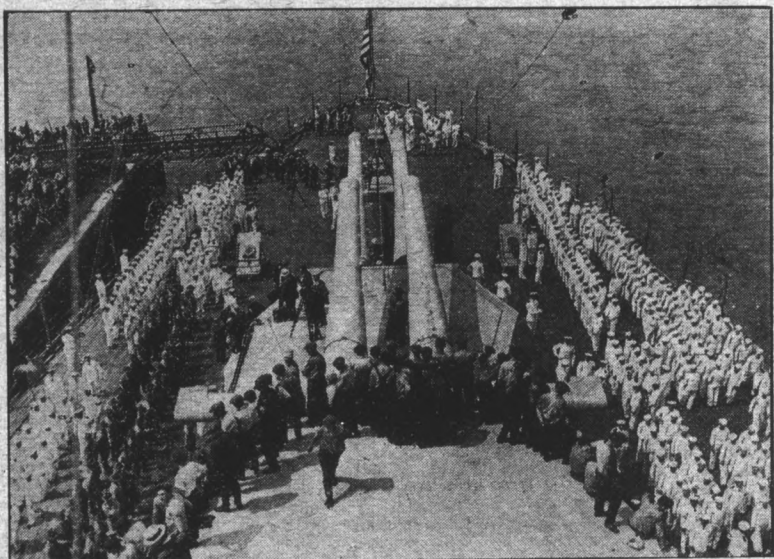
This crown and royal robe was bestowed on winner of National Beauty Contest at Atlantic City.



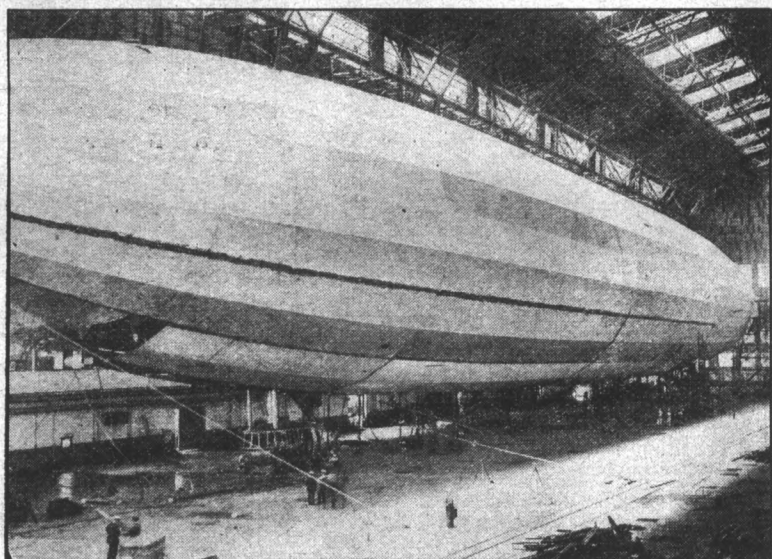
View of Piraeus, the seaport of Athens, to which the Italian navy has been ordered to proceed and where Greek war vessels are demanded by Italy to salute Italian ships and fly Italian flag.



Postmaster-General New inspects die-proof of Harding Memorial Stamp, on sale September 1.



Officers and crew standing at attention, on the deck of the U. S. S. Colorado, the world's largest war vessel, after it had been transferred by New York Shipping Corporation to U. S. Navy.



The giant rigid dirigible ZR-1 photographed just after it had been taken off the cradle and floated in the air across the hangar for the first of its inside tests at Lakehurst, N. J.



Federal fuel and rail heads presided at the recent coal confab at which the various state governors promised aid.



Dr. Louise Stanley is the chief of the new Bureau of Home Economics, Dept. of Agriculture.



With three air speed records broken, Capt. L. H. Smith and Lieut. J. H. Richter plan non-stop flight from Mexico to Canada.

SEFFY," she said, close upon him, "Seffy, I was at home."
Seffy said nothing.
"Seffy—I am unhappy—and a fool!"
Still Seffy did not move nor speak.
"Don't you care that I am unhappy?"

Still silence.
"And don't you never forgive no one?"

At the end was a sob.
Ah! Seffy could not harbor ill against a dog that had bit him. And Sally sobbed. The hands he had kissed before, he kissed again—in that fashion, you will remember, which must have survived from some cavalier ancestor.

"Seffy," she said a little later, "you know I got an awful temper?"

"Pappy says so," sighed Seffy.
"He's right, and you know! But Seffy—you can help me to cure it—will you?"

Joy leaped back into her life and it was very sweet. And would he? He left no doubt—not the least. She hovered about him bewitchingly. What the peering moon saw—I shall not tell. And when the watchful old man saw them coming out of the Cotton Woods together he went singing home and slept.

Oh, it was not entirely the pasture-field now. He did not forget that. But Seffy, whom he adored—perhaps for the very gentleness and sweetness which constantly vanquished his happiness—Seffy was going away from happiness which sought him—and, for this farmer, and this time and place, there was little joy and much labor, it seemed wanton—it was wanton! Do you think it was a slight thing that kept Sephenijah P. Baumgartner, Senior, awake for five nights? For, let me tell you here, all this had become serious business to the old man—if we do treat it lightly. For he loved his son—adored Sally—and valued the pasture-field. Therefore, in striving to bring them all into his keeping together, he was dealing with the things (little things to you) he loved most on earth. You, of course, have greater things. But you must, now and then, try to feel the imperiousness of small things in small lives.

I shall tell you of their conversation as they came from the Poison-Spring, the radiance of the moon in Seffy's wan face, the very joy of the starry heavens in that of the girl—I must tell you what their talk was of. And I beg you again to remember that these small things, which you despise, were all they had there and then. I have wondered whether the wanton sacrifice of a child's toy when he is three is not as dreadful as the sacrifice of his love when he is twenty. Do you know?

"Seffy," said Sally, with his hand held so close under her beating heart that it registered each avid pulsation, "I am most to blame and you have forgiven me. But you are to blame, too, and I hope you won't forgive yourself too soon."

"For why?" queried the dull Seffy, with attention only for that wildly beating thing—for, alas, that was his bane as hers was something else—forgetting future perils in present happiness.

SEFFY *By John Luther Long*

Copyright 1905 The Bobbs-Merrill Company

A LITTLE COMEDY OF COUNTRY MANNERS

"Then you'll fix it before you do!"

"Fix what?" asked the astonished Seffy.

"You let yourself be fooled. And that raises my temper more than anything else. I don't want no beau that everyone laughs at. You got to have more backbone. When I am mean to you—I can't help it when my temper's up—and it's hard to get it down, mighty hard, when it's up—when I am mean to you—curse me!"

Seffy stared aghast. He would as

"I don't know. But there is something. Ask your pappy. Whatever it is, I will help you. You know it makes me foolish, too. And I hate more than anything—being laughed at. If I was you, I'd lick Sam. But I know you won't. I expect he's too big for you. But there are other things."

And Seffy left her at her door that night, determined to do some great thing to set himself properly before the little community once more. Because—once more—she had let him

AUTUMN

By Phoebe Jane Bower

When the katy-dids are calling,
And the maple leaves are falling,
With the chilly winds a blowing,
We just cuddle up and sigh.

For old winter is approaching,
And the old heater needs some coaching,
And the grass with frosts are browning,
Makes us think of pumpkin pie.

Then we get the old corn popper,
Gather 'round the fire closer,

And "Old Jim," the family mouser,
Looks around, and winks his eye.

Then we have a little music,
John takes down the violin,
With Mary at the piano,
Playing "Home, Sweet Home," "Sweet Bye-and-bye."

For each season brings its pleasures
Let us help to have full measure
Of the choicest of life's treasures,
Not all corn or wheat and rye.

soon have heaped maledictions upon the head of an archangel!

"Or hit me!"

Another stare—another conviction of the utter impossibility of such a thing!

"Yes! With a club! A flat-iron! A potato-masher! A poker!"

Seffy could laugh now. She was becoming absurd. Had he only known that she—poor futile woman!—was trying to secure in advance their happiness in the turmoil which she knew would come!

"Yes! That is the way for such as me! The only way! And I'm used to it!"

Now Seffy was shocked!

"My father—or mother—or granny—or,"—she hesitated—"Sam—have, at one time or another, used all these things on me. I need the snaffle! You need the whip!"

And she laughed a little herself and that was Seffy's excuse for joining her.

"You have no temper and I have a thousand times too much. You can see how that will work. And, Seffy, you got a bad reputation about here now, and I wouldn't like you to have it always. So you must brace up and do things to make the people like you again. I want you to be able to face anyone at the store—and do it in front of Sam."

The dull Seffy answered:

"But what can I do?"

The whole case seemed quite hopeless.

kiss her.

He and his father held a star-chamber session that night yet—Seffy waking him up for it.

"Take her home from church, begoshens!" adjudged his father.

Now this seems small advice upon a small matter. But it was very great advice upon a very great matter, as you will see.

CHAPTER VIII.

The White Signal Which Might as Well Been Black.

NO suitor in German-Pennsylvania, though it be in Maryland, has entirely established his right to the maiden of his choice, either before the public or in her sight or his own, until he has escorted her offhand from church on a Sunday night. And this he must accomplish at the church door, out of—sometimes—a savage rivalry challenging disaster.

For by this simple, primitive, heroic process the status of contestants for a maid's favor is fixed. He whose arm is taken can face his little world on Monday. He whose arm is rejected is, on Monday, a social exile. For the small world of the vicinage is always there and this is the maiden's public election of his she chooses to honor, and her public rebuke to his too presumptuous rival. And, after that, she is a poor thing indeed who will be seen in public with the latter. For nothing is more sweet and cruel than love.

Seffy was not a publicly-acknowledged suitor. He could not be. It was impossible! There was that tombstone still up in the store. Sam had not yet been dislodged. And Seffy had not yet arrived where he might put the awful question—there was a recognized period for this, and events had put it further and further off; Indeed, he shuddered when he thought of it—even then after that understanding with Sally!—and contemplated getting his father to do it for him.

It had become known, in the wireless way such things spread in the country, that there had been a tentative making-up between Seffy and Sally. But Seffy was still not received in public. Nor did he appear with Sally! Nor might he call upon her! There must be some open defiance and victory which all could see and understand before these things might happen. The right hand of renewed fellowship would not be extended to Seffy until he had met and vanquished his rival in public. It was the primitive right of the strongest, proved physically here as in the Roman circus. Seffy had never shown himself a master of material prowess. He demurred a bit at such a plunge into the arena. But there was no other way.

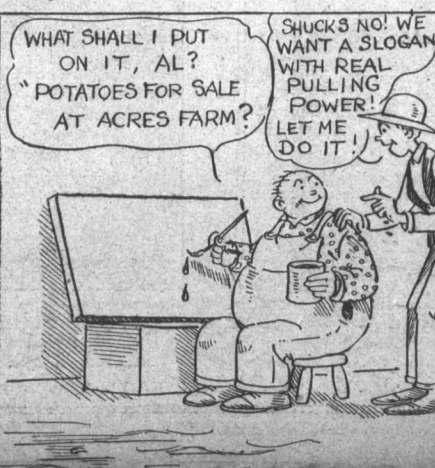
"Why, Sef," advised his father, "after that it's a dead open and shut game. You better do the biggest sing you ken—and that's the end of it. If I had Sally on my side, I wouldn't kee who was on the other! You take her home from church! Yas, right afore their noses! Then they'll run after you and send you presents. It ain't no guess-work for you! You know that Sally will be waiting for you wiss her arm all ready to take yourn. Gosh! I nefer had no such sure sing. I had to take my chances wiss you' mammy! And it was three other fellers wiss their arms out—and the right side yet! But your daddy was close up against the church door. And when she came out he didn't waste no time a-saying, 'Miss Hengler, ken I haf the pleasure to see you home this evening?' I'd 'a' lost the game if I had waited to git off all that dictionary stuff! Yassir! For right opposite me was Biss Eisenkrout—Sam's uncle—and I knowed his arm'd shoot out like a patent corn-husker the minute you' mammy come.

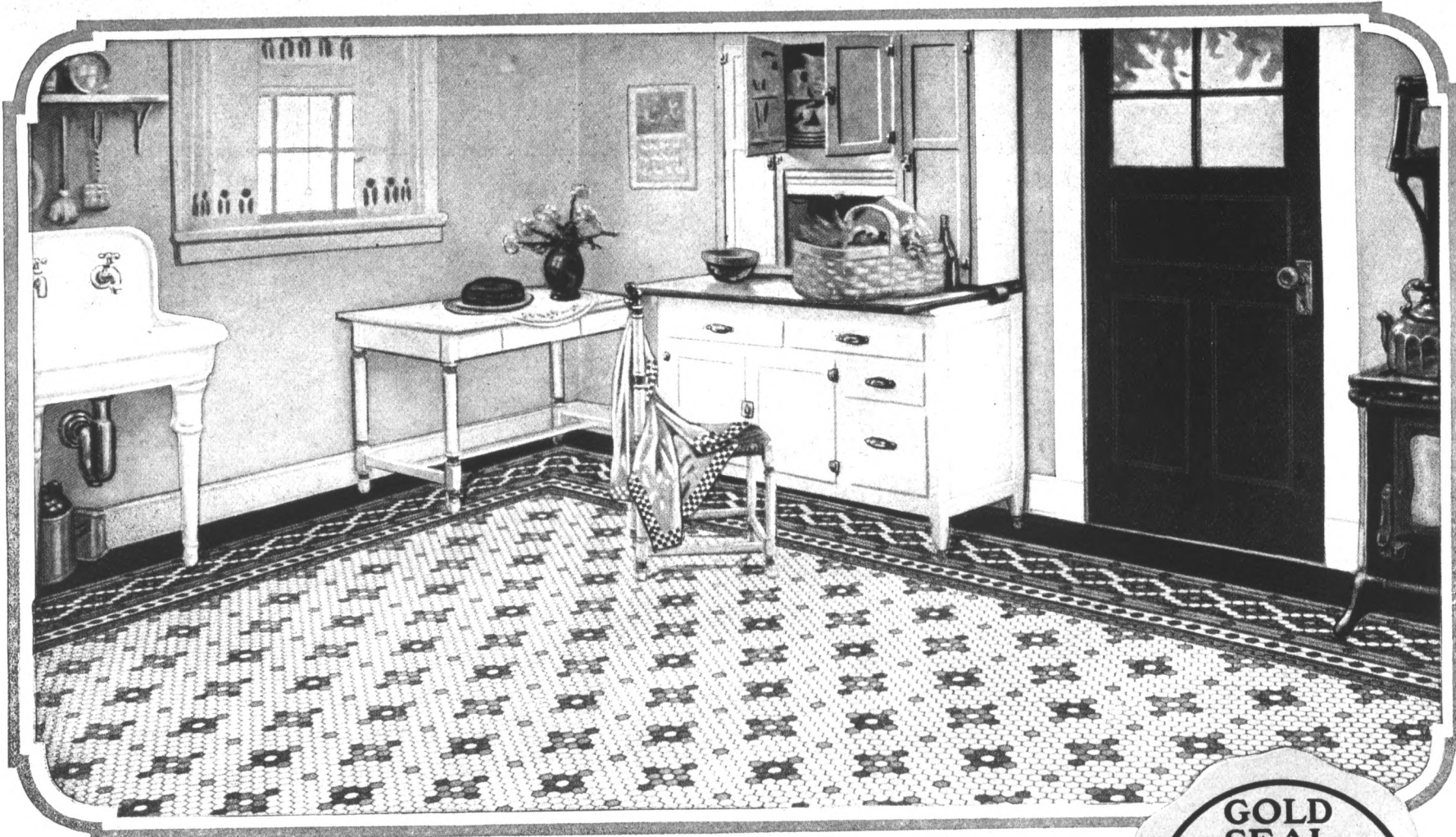
"He was mighty quick, but mighty polite! I knowed he'd say that foolishness about being pleased to see her home. Well, she come out and I chust grabbed. And while I was marching on like a conquering hero, informing her that it was a nice efening, I could hear Bill on the off side, gitting out that stuff 'bout pleasure and seeing her home. Nancy says, says she: 'Sank you, Mr. Eisenkrout, I'm suited;' and I laughed out loud! And, begoshens, Nancy laughed too! And that settled Bill for efer more! Oh, it's nossing like a laugh at the right time to kill a man off! Bill left town the next day. He had to. And he didn't show up tell the next fall! Sef, you got a sure sing. And, begoshens, you might just as well finish Sam up in the same job—put him out of town. Next Sunday you watch Sam. Keep

(Continued on page 289).

AL ACRES—Right This Way For the Best Spuds in the Country

By Frank R. Leet





The pattern on the floor is Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug No. 408. The 6 x 9 ft. size costs only \$9.00.

Attractive, easily cleaned floors for every room at very low cost—

Think what a relief it would be to be able to go over your rugs with a mop and see every trace of dirt quickly vanish.

With *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rugs it is ever so easy to keep your floors spotlessly clean *all the time*. They are far cleaner after a few minutes' mopping than woven carpets are after the hardest sweeping.

Waterproof—Accident-proof

Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are not only absolutely waterproof, but accident-proof. Grease and other spilled things can't harm their smooth, enameled surface—dirt from busy feet cannot grind into them. They lie flat without any fastening.

Make Every Room More Cheerful

These durable, sanitary rugs are so low in cost and so beautiful in colors and designs, that you can modernize every floor in your house at a big saving in time, labor and expense over woven floor-coverings.

There are cheerful patterns for kitchens and dining-rooms, rich Oriental designs for living rooms and bedrooms, and so on through a host of patterns from which you can choose rugs that exactly suit your rooms—and your purse.

Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are the most satisfactory floor-coverings in the world for the busy woman who has so many things to do besides her housework.

Popular Sizes — Popular Prices

6 x 9 ft.	\$ 9.00	Patterns No. 408 and 386 (illustrated) are made in all sizes. All the other patterns are made in the five large sizes only.	1½ x 3 ft.	\$.60
7½ x 9 ft.	11.25		3 x 3 ft.	1.40
9 x 9 ft.	13.50		3 x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 x 10½ ft.	15.75		3 x 6 ft.	2.50
9 x 12 ft.	18.00			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Philadelphia New York Chicago San Francisco
Boston Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas
Pittsburgh Atlanta Montreal

Look for the Gold Seal

There is only one guaranteed Congoleum and that is *Gold-Seal* Congoleum identified by the Gold Seal shown above. This Gold Seal guards you against imitation floor-coverings, and gives you the protection of our money-back guarantee. It is pasted on every genuine *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug and on every few yards of *Gold-Seal* Congoleum By-the-Yard. Look for it.



Pattern No. 386

Pattern No. 503

Pattern No. 530

Pattern No. 321

Gold Seal CONGOLEUM RUGS



Golden Outdoor Days

Put them all in—the wife and the kids and sister Sue, and the kit and the grub and even Shep—there's plenty of room in your Overland.

You'll all ride like thistle-down, over Triplex springs that cradle you between spring points 130 inches apart. No other car has such springs.

For pleasure, and for the daily grind of work around the farm, the Overland is a reliable, economical source of satisfaction. Its powerful, dependable engine turns

up 20 miles and more to the gallon of gasoline. Its rugged rear axle, liberally equipped with Timken and New Departure bearings, seems literally unbreakable. We believe the Overland has by far the strongest axle in its price class.

The trim touring body is all-steel, finished in hard-baked enamel. The tires are first quality Fisk.

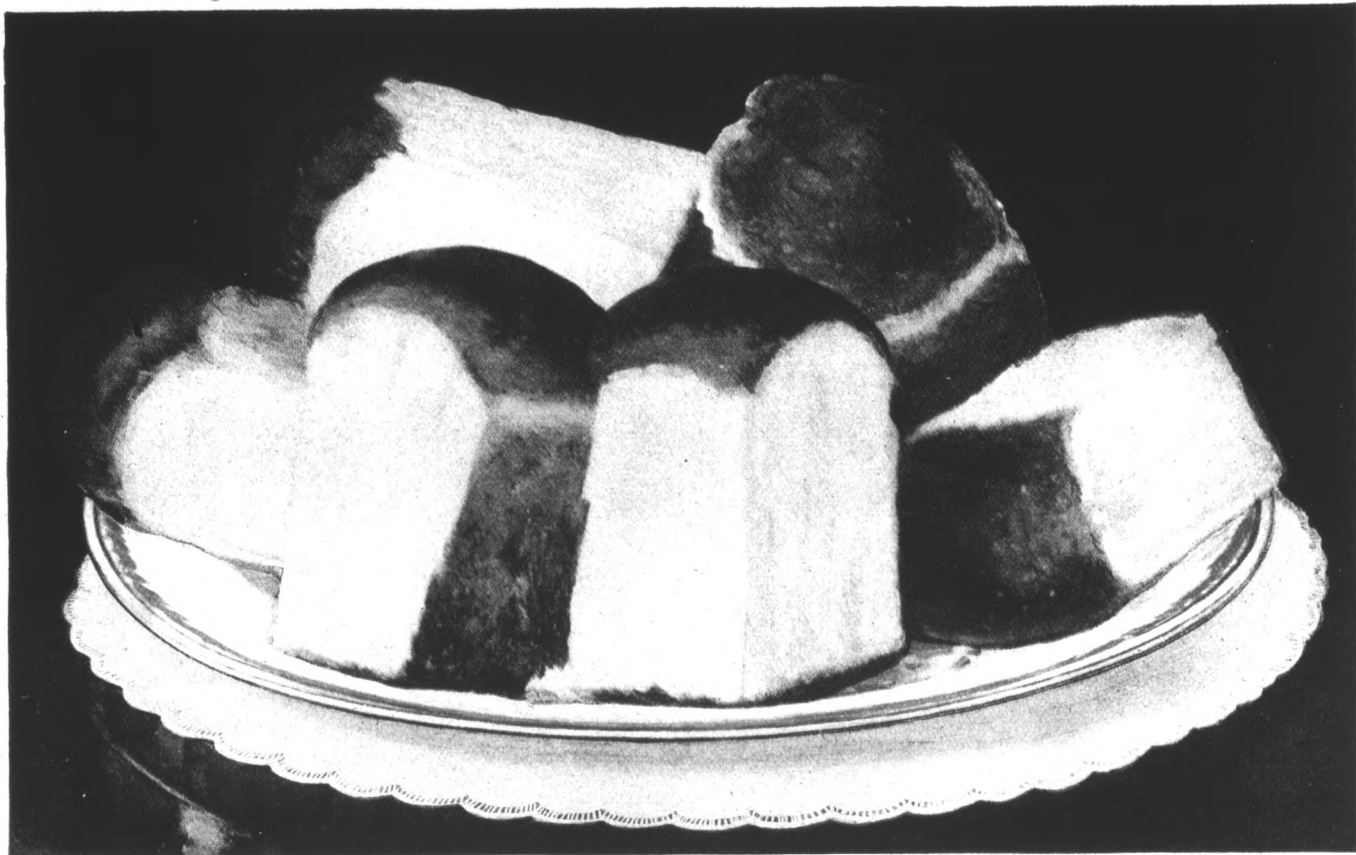
The surpassing value of the Overland has made this the greatest year in all Overland history.

*Touring \$525, Roadster \$525, Red Bird \$750, Coupe \$795, Sedan \$860; f. o. b. Toledo.
We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.*

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

WILLYS-OVERLAND LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

EAT MORE WHEAT



FIVE FROM ONE

From one batch of dough you can make your raised biscuits and many other tasty, nourishing foods.

This is one reason why it is easy to eat more wheat and thereby please the family, help the farmers and increase the general prosperity of the Nation.

In one morning, out of one dough, you can easily and quickly prepare a batch of delicately browned biscuits, a tempting coffee cake, spicy cinnamon and tasty Parker House rolls.

The recipe for the dough out of which you make these and other delicious, wheatful foods is given below. Directions for making these five foods are given on this page. Others can be had by writing us for them.

Be sure you use Gold Medal Flour as this recipe was based upon its whiteness, strength, uniformity and water absorbing qualities.

RECIPE FOR DOUGH

1 1/4 lbs. (5 cups) well sifted Gold Medal Flour.
1 cake compressed yeast. 1 1/2 level teaspoons salt.
2 level teaspoons sugar. 1 1/2 cups water.
1 1/2 level teaspoons shortening.

Method: Measure lukewarm water and put into mixing bowl. Add crumbled yeast cake, sugar, salt and mix. Add one-half the amount of the sifted Gold Medal Flour. Mix with a spoon and add the shortening; mix well. Add remainder of flour and mix thoroughly, keeping sides of bowl clean. Sprinkle board very lightly with flour. Turn dough on board and let stand several minutes. Slightly grease mixing bowl. Knead quickly and lightly until dough is smooth and elastic. Turn dough over in greased bowl until outside is covered with thin coating of shortening. Place covered bowl where dough will be at a uniformly warm temperature (80-82° F). Allow dough to double in bulk or until blisters or gas sacs appear on top of dough. Punch the dough down in the center. Fold over from the four sides to center and punch. Turn over. Cover with towel. Let dough stand about 45 minutes. Punch as before. Let dough rise 15 minutes. Turn out on lightly floured board.

DINNER BISCUITS

Form dough into balls. Place close together in greased pan and let stand until light, about 25 minutes. Bake for 25 minutes in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F).

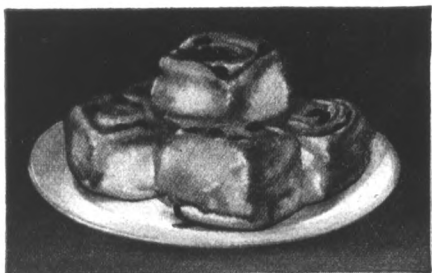
WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.

GENERAL OFFICES
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Eventually

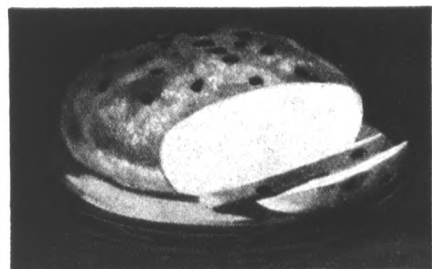
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

WHY NOT NOW?



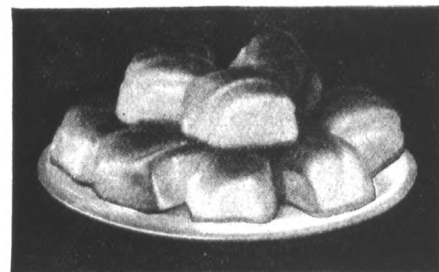
CINNAMON ROLLS

Roll out dough 10 inches wide, one-fourth inch thick. Spread with butter, brown sugar, cinnamon and raisins. Roll dough as for jelly roll, cut in pieces one and one-half inches thick. Place cut surfaces down in pans, the bottoms of which have been covered one-fourth inch deep with brown sugar and small pieces of butter. Allow to rise until light and bake for 25 minutes in moderate oven 375 degrees F. When taken out of the oven turn upside down on waxed paper and allow to stand one minute before removing pan.



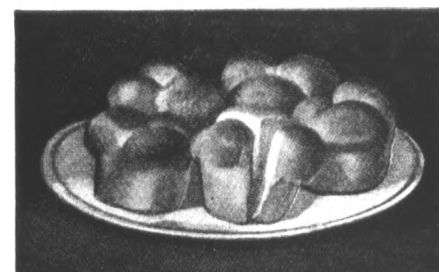
COFFEE CAKE

Weigh 12 ounces of the dough which is about one-fourth of the entire recipe. Place in round, greased cake tin. Lightly grease top of dough. Let stand until light, about 30 minutes. Before placing in the oven cover with raisins and spread with one tablespoon butter creamed with three tablespoons sugar. Bake 35 minutes in moderate oven (375 degrees F).



PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

Form dough into long roll; cut as you would a jelly roll, making each piece about one-half inch thick. Form each piece into ball and butter the top of each generously. Allow to stand 10 minutes. Roll out or flatten out with hand. With round handle of a wooden spoon make a deep crease in center of the dough and fold over. Place in greased pan and allow to rise until light or about 25 minutes. Bake 25 minutes in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F).



CLOVER LEAF BISCUITS

Form the dough into small balls. Grease muffin tins. Place three balls of the dough in each muffin tin. Lightly grease tops of rolls and allow to rise until light. Bake for 25 minutes in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F).



**3
RUGS
FREE**

This Is
Pattern No. 534 Above

This
Is
Pattern No. 408

One Big
9 x 12 ft.
Room-Size Rug and
3 Small Rugs to Match

Four CONGOLEUM Rugs GOLD SEAL Less than Price of One

The Gold Seal that comes pasted on each and every rug is the guarantee of the Congoleum Company of complete satisfaction or money back. The Gold Seal guarantee is unconditional and positive assurance of absolute satisfaction in the use and service of these congoeum rugs. That's what the Gold Seal on a congoeum rug stands for. Behind the Gold Seal guarantee of the manufacturer is our own Double Guarantee Bond.

CHOICE of TWO Famous PATTERNS 3 Rugs FREE—Special Bargain Price—Year to Pay

We show two of the most popular Congoleum patterns that have ever been produced. The rug measures 9x12 ft. The three small rugs are each 18x36 in. One dollar is all you need send to get your choice of either patterns sent on 30 days' trial. If you wish both patterns—send two dollars—AND GET ALL 8 RUGS.

Oriental Pattern No. 534

This is the beautiful Gold Seal Congoleum Art Rug as shown at the top of this page. On the floor, it looks unbelievably like an expensive woven rug. The richest blue color dominates the ground work. Mellow ecru, old ivories, and light tans, set off the blue field. Mingled with these lovely tints are peacock blue, robin's egg blue and darker tones. Old rose, tiny specks of lighter pink and dark mulberry are artistically placed. Parker browns and blacks lend dignity and richness.

The border background contrasts with the blue all over center by reversing the color scheme. Ecru and tan shades form the border background.

An ideal all purpose rug, beautiful in any room. Perfect for living room, or parlor. Lovely in bedroom or dining room. Charming in the kitchen. A real boon to the women folks on the farms. Saves endless drudgery.

Send Only \$1.00 with Coupon—\$1.50 Monthly
No. E4C534 9x12 ft. Congoleum Gold Seal Rug with three small rugs to match, each 18x36 in.—all four only \$17.95

Tile Pattern No. 408

Probably no floor covering of any quality or kind, ever piled up the popularity of this wonderful design. It is a superb tile pattern that looks like mosaic. Lovely robin's egg blue, with shadings of Dutch blue, and a background of soft stone gray, give a matchless effect. Particularly suited for kitchen or dining room. Don't fear muddy boots and shoes. A damp mop whisks it clean in a jiffy.

Only \$1.00 with Coupon—\$1.50 Monthly
No. E4C408 9x12 ft. Congoleum Gold Seal Rug with three small rugs to match, each 18x36 in.—all four only \$17.95

Very Important Our easy credit terms, offer are designed and arranged to serve home lovers in the smaller towns and on the farms. If you live in a city of 100,000 population or over, we cannot fill your order for this Congoleum Rug Offer or send our Free Catalog.

To everyone else we bring all the advantages of our house, freely. It makes no difference who you are, how modest your home may be or how little you earn.

10,000 Other
Furniture
Bargains

Spiegel, Mau, Stern Co.

1672 West 35th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ask for
**FREE
Catalog**

\$100

Brings All Four Rugs on a Month's FREE TRIAL!

Ours is the only house in America that can make you such an offer. No one else can bring you a genuine guaranteed Gold Seal Congoleum Rug, in the full 9 foot by 12 foot size, with three small rugs extra, and all for less than the regular price of the big rug alone. And on a year credit.

Clip the coupon below. Write your name and address plainly. Say which pattern you want. Pin a dollar to it—mail at once. We will ship immediately—on approval all four Congoleum Rugs—in one complete neat package. No muss, no bother, no trouble to lay. If satisfactory take a year to pay.

The Greatest of Bargains Pay Almost as You Please

Almost everybody knows the price of the famous Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs. They are advertised and sold at the same standard price everywhere. Look everywhere else first if you wish—stores, catalogs, magazines and newspapers. You'll find no offer like ours—lower price, 3 rugs free, 30 days trial, year to pay.

If you return the rugs, your dollar will be refunded and also all freight costs.

Three Rugs FREE For heavy wear spots in front of range, sink, kitchen. At thresholds, in hall, in front of dresser or bed. While this offer lasts, we give three of these small rugs free with each large rug; all four for less than the price of one.

The Rug of Guaranteed Wear

Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs are the fastest selling floor coverings known. They are rapidly becoming the national floor covering—highly prized in good homes for any and all rooms.

Waterproof. No burlap for water to rot. Surface is hard, smooth and wear-resisting. Does not stain. Not marred or hurt by spilling of hot liquids.

They Lay Flat from the first moment without fastening. They never curl up or kick up at edges or corners. No need to tack or fasten them down. Dirt cannot accumulate underneath.

Less Work. Rid yourself of back-breaking drudgery. Dirt, ashes, grit, dust or mud cannot "grind into" Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs. A damp rag or mop keeps it clean and colorings bright.

No laborious cleaning, no sending to cleaners. Absolutely sanitary. All this guaranteed by the famous Gold Seal that means complete satisfaction or your money back.

On the Farm saves endless toil—the trail of muddy boots or "tracked in" dirt disappears under a damp mop.

Ask for FREE Catalog



It Shows
10,000 other
bargains. It
brings credit
without asking
—everything
from cellar to
garret.

Beds, Bedding,
Carpets, Rugs,
Dishes, Cooking
Utensils, Cur-
tains, Furniture,
Silverware,
Lamps, all sorts
of odds and ends
for the home. Dia-
monds, Watches,
Jewelry.

Your request on
a postal card is
enough.

PIN a DOLLAR to COUPON BELOW!

Spiegel, Mau, Stern Co., 4672 W. 35th St., Chicago

I enclose \$1 for the 4 Gold Seal Congoleum Art Rugs—exactly as described—in the pattern selected below, on 30 days free trial. If I return them, you are to refund my \$1, also all transportation costs. Otherwise I will pay \$1.50 monthly, until special bargain price of \$17.95, is paid.

I Select Pattern No.

If you wish both patterns, write down both numbers, send \$2—pay \$3 monthly AND GET ALL 8 RUGS.

Name _____

Street, R. F. D. _____

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Shipping Point _____

City _____ State _____

Also send me your latest Free Furniture Book

Is Goodness Hereditary?

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

I AM reminded of your sincere faith, a faith which dwelt first in your grandmother Lois, and your mother Eunice, as it dwells (feel sure) in yourself." So writes Paul the aged to his young friend Timothy. It is an impressive fact that distinguished religious leaders have had for the most part, distinguished mothers. I don't mean that these mothers were famous, but that they were of unusual caliber. Start with Timothy. Evidently his mother and grandmother were such. Turn to Mary the mother of our Lord. She was a woman of large soul, thoughtful, reverent, given much to meditation, one who had large powers of growth. Come to St. Augustine. For years his mother, Monnica, had prayed and dreamed of the hour when her son would abandon his follies and sins and become



a Christian, and when her son told her that he had turned to God, he says she leaped for joy and blest God. At fifty-six, she died, and he says, as he stood by her body, "I closed her eyes; and there flowed withal a mighty sorrow into my heart, which was overflowing into tears."

Of Wesley's mother, much has been written. She was a very extraordinary woman, the counselor of her son when no one else's counsel was as good. The greatest preacher of America is said by many to be Phillips Brooks. If so, his mother would account for it in no small measure, for her son had her character and attitude of mind, from early life. The old saying holds goods, that to produce a generation of big men, be careful how you pick their mothers.

TIMOTHY and his mother lived in Lystra. His father was a Greek, his mother a Jewess. You will remember that when Paul visited Lystra he was stoned. It seemed like a fruitless visit. But Lystra yielded Timothy! That was worth while! It is by no means impossible that Timothy may have stood by when Paul was stoned, a mere lad, helpless to prevent the wild work of the mob. And the vision of the missionary's gashes and his apparent death remained with the younger man to the end. It was worth a stoning, to win a convert like Timothy.

What were some of the teachings with which we may suppose that Timothy's mother favored him? She in all likelihood was not a Christian until Paul's visit to her city, and she embraced the new faith along with her son. She was a Jewess, Paul, says, hence she knew the Old Testament well; much of it by heart. She was a woman "of unfeigned faith," a simple, thoroughly good and devoted mother, we may imagine her. No doubt she told her son the famous hero tales of the Old Testament, until his little imagination was aglow. Miriam's Song, at the crossing of the Red Sea, the story of the wanderings of the chosen people in the wilderness and their adventures with the fiery serpents; Samson's exploits with the Philistines, and his final blindness; how God saved King Hezekiah and all Jerusalem when the good king prayed for deliverance, and the rebuilding of the city by Nehemiah and Ezra.

Then, she almost of a certainty would teach her boy to memorize many of the great psalms, especially those psalms which tell of the protection of Jehovah over the chosen people. Such instruction as this would tend to build up the caliber of any boy. And the beauty of it is, that such teaching is within the reach of our children now. There is a power

and a music about many of the psalms that defies imitation. If you desire a little book that will afford hours of delight and comfort, get "The Psalms in Human Life," by Prothero. It is one of the "Everyman" series, published by Dutton, New York, and may be had for something like ninety cents. The story of the influence of the forty-sixth psalm alone is filled with the dynamic of human experience—"God is our refuge and strength." On that, Martin Luther based his Christian's war song:

"A mighty fortress is our God,
A bulwark never failing,
Our helper He amid the flood
Of mortal ills prevailing;
For still our ancient foe
Doth seek to work us woe
His craft and pow'r are great,
And armed with equal hate,
On earth is not his equal."

Speaking for myself, I should say that young Timothy had a splendid start in life. Here is the way his friend and spiritual father, Paul, speaks of his early days: "Abide thou in the things which thou hast learned, and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them. And that from a babe thou hast known the sacred writings which are able to make thee wise unto salvation." Such memories are enough to make almost any man good.

HEREDITY is a strange force. We do not understand it, but there can be little doubt but that some people are born with leanings toward goodness, where others are born with inclinations toward evil. A good disposition can be transmitted as surely as an evil disposition. Let us quote a few sentences from a recent sermon by one of the greatest of living preachers, Dr. John A. Hutton, of Glasgow: "Good and truly Christian people have every reason, if they do their duty by their children, to be hopeful about them. There arises before the mind of many of us at this moment, I have no doubt, some instance in which the child of God-fearing parents grew up to vex them and put them to shame. We all know some such cases, and they trouble us. And yet, I will not let go my belief that it is the will of God that the children of good people, who breathe a daily atmosphere of goodness, should themselves grow up unto God." And later he adds these strong, sensible words: "You are asked to do your part. You are asked to surround your children with things that are pure, to make the home a place where the beautiful things of personal character are encouraged and the unworthy things rebuked and put to shame. You are not to suppose that by simply speaking now and then in a set way about religion you are recommending Christ to their young hearts. We must see that there is no horrid contradiction between what we say in formal statements, and what we are in the free and natural habit of our life."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 23.

SUBJECT:—Timothy, a Good Minister. Acts 16:1 to 3. Phil. 2:19 to 22. II Tim. 1:1 to 6, and 3:14,15.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Be thou an example to them that believe, in word, in manner of life, in love, in faith, in purity." I Tim. 4:12.

MICHIGANDERS USE MUCH ELECTRICITY.

OF the 8,656,633,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity produced in the United States during the first six months of the current year, one-eighth of the amount was produced in Michigan. Nearly a third of Michigan's share was produced by water power and the proportion depending upon this source of power is increasing quite rapidly.



Instruction Rolls Increase Your Enjoyment of the Gulbransen

The Gulbransen Registering Piano—plus Gulbransen Instruction Rolls—there is a combination that will give you many a delightful hour!

—a combination, too, that makes musicians, in days instead of years.

As you go over the four Instruction Rolls—playing the pleasing melodies you find there—you cannot help but gain a quick understanding of this new method of playing all music rolls with genuine feeling.

Melody notes are checked, pauses are indicated, correct pedaling and accenting are shown. In a word, the Instruction Rolls—exclusive with the Gulbransen—show you how to play with expression.

As your skill in playing develops, your interest grows. Soon the Gulbransen becomes to you, as it has to tens of thousands of others, an inseparable spare-hour companion—a hobby, absorbing, fascinating, irresistible!

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COMPANY, Chicago**
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Mural Sales Service, Ltd.
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Gulbransen
Trade Mark

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

GULBRANSEN

The Registering Piano

Registers Your Touch • Registers Your Time • Registers Your Expression • Registers Your Individuality

Paint \$1.19 a Gallon

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

FRANKLIN COLOR WORKS
Dept. M Franklin, Ind.

Opportunity Calls from CANADA

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

Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

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

For full information, with free booklets and maps, write

J. M. MacLachlan,
Desk 29, 10 Jefferson Ave. East
DETROIT, MICH.

Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

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

Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.
Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

Big Sale Now

OTTAWA \$91.50 F.O.B. Ottawa, Kan.

30 Days' Trial

Prices slashed on this better, faster cutting machine. Saws logs, limbs, falls trees. 10-year guarantee. Cash or Easy Terms. Free Write quick before sale ends!

OTTAWA MFG. COMPANY
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From Pittsburgh, Pa. \$97.35

"The Rainy Day Pal"

TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

Patented Features make the Big Difference!

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

AJ-TOWER CO. BOSTON



Woman's Interests



Dry Surplus of Fruits and Vegetables

Let Old Sol or the Kitchen Range Dehydrate Late Season Foods for Winter Use

WHEN all the jars are filled with goodies for winter use, and it does not appear to be quite feasible to purchase more to take care of an extra amount of late fall fruits and vegetables that are going to waste, why not dry them? Dainty boxes or packages of dried fruits or vegetables will make appropriate and much appreciated gift for a city friend at the holiday season, and these dried foods will also help out with the winter larder.

Drying, or dehydrating, of fruits and vegetables by artificial heat or by the sun, are the most applicable to home practices. Several commercial dryers are being sold on the market, if the man of the house cannot be induced to make one from a few pieces of lath and a yard of wire netting. A simple frame with three or four shelves made of the netting, when suspended over the kitchen range makes a good drying rack. If only small quantities of foods are to be dried at one time, it



When Dried in the Sun, Foods Should be Covered with Netting.

may be well to use the warming oven of the kitchen range.

For drying, all fruits and vegetables must be sound and firm and cut into small shreds, or diced. This will give a more uniform dried product and when stored will be less apt to spoil by molding.

Ability to judge accurately when the fruit has become sufficiently dried to be stored comes only with wide experience. It should be so dry that no water can be pressed from the freshly cut ends of the pieces and will not show any of the natural grain of the fruit when broken. Yet it must not be so dry that it will snap and crackle. Rather, it should be leathery and pliable.

To dry fruits such as apples, peaches, pears and quince, the fruit should first be peeled and sliced about one-quarter inch thick. Because apples discolor so quickly, it is well to dip them in a weak solution of salt water (eight teaspoonfuls to a gallon) before drying. Spread on trays or plates and dry immediately. Either dry by direct rays of the sun or by stove heat. Plums are not peeled, and only halved, and then dried the same as other fruits.

Red peppers and pimentos used in salads may be easily preserved for winter use by drying. Cut open and remove the seeds. Put in hot oven until skin blisters, then peel. Cut in shreds and spread evenly on trays or plates and dry with stove heat.

Pumpkin and squash may be either

cooked ready for pie filling, spread thin on plates and dried, or may be dried raw. Cut into strips, peel and remove seeds. Cut the strips into smaller bits, about one-quarter inch thick, and two inches long, and dry until leathery by stove heat.

To dry corn, it is well to boil the corn from two to five minutes to set the milk. Adding a little salt to the water will improve the flavor. Cut from the cob with a sharp knife, being careful not to remove pieces of the cob. Spread thinly on trays or plates. Dry in the oven or in a drier on the surface of the stove. Corn may be dried in the sun, but it is well to start the process in the oven.

It is best to "condition" practically all dried fruits and vegetables before storing. This is done by placing the material in boxes or paper sacks and pouring it from one into another every day for three or four days in order to mix it thoroughly and give the whole mass an even degree of moisture. The dried food is then stored in tin pans, stout paper bags or boxes, or paraffined paper cartons that will protect them from insects and rodents.

HER FAVORITE PICKLE RECIPE.

I HAVE had so many calls for this excellent pickle recipe that I feel like broadcasting it.

Chunk Pickles.

7 lbs. large cucumbers ½ oz. cinnamon bark
3 lbs. brown sugar ½ oz. whole cloves
3 pts. vinegar

Soak pickles before chunking, in a strong salt water for three days. Then freshen for three days. Now cut into chunks and boil for two hours with a weak solution of vinegar to which has been added alum the size of a hickory nut, and two handfuls of grape leaves. Remove from this and put in a jar and turn over the above pickle. Turn this liquid off, boil and pour over the

pickles again for three successive days, after which the pickles may be put into cans, or they will keep in a jar. This seems quite a lot of trouble but you will feel well repaid for your work.—Mrs. C. C.

TESTED DARK CAKE RECIPES.

Fourth Prize.

Mrs. A. D., Coldwater, Michigan.
Bread Sponge Cake.

2 cups of light bread 1 egg
sponge 1 teaspoon soda (I sift
2 cups of dark brown with flour)
sugar 1 tsp. cinnamon
½ cup shortening (can ½ tsp. cloves
use lard or meat fry- 1½ cups or more of
ings) flour is needed
1 cup raisins

Should be stiffer than ordinary cake.
Let rise a half hour or longer, bake.

Frosting.

One cup brown sugar, two-thirds cup sour cream. Cook until it strings, beat until cool enough to spread, flavor. I use a few drops of vanilla.

Fifth Prize.

Mrs. A. P. M., Olivet, Michigan.
Potato Chocolate Cake.

1 cup sugar ½ cup mashed potato
½ cup butter and lard 1 cup sweet milk
mixed 1½ cups flour sifted
½ cup walnuts meats with two teaspoons of
chopped fine baking powder
2 eggs 1 tsp. each of nutmeg,
½-cup melted choco- cinnamon and cloves
late

Cream sugar and shortening, add eggs. Stir well, then other ingredients in order. Bake in loaf.

Icing.

1 large cup sugar cocoa
1 tbs. of chocolate or 5 tbs. cream or milk
Boil until it spins a thread, beat well until proper consistency, and spread. Coconut may be used instead of chocolate.

RECOMMENDS THE DISH DRAINER.

THE handiest thing in my kitchen, used three times a day, three hundred and sixty-five days in a year, is a strong wire dish drainer, oblong in

shape, set over a white enameled dripping pan. A pan of boiling water is placed beside my dish-pan and as fast as dishes are washed they are put into this hot water then into the drainer, there to remain until the next meal. At threshing time when there are many dishes, by the time the rack is full the dishes are so dry they need very little wiping and the rack can be filled up again. I save time, dish towels, and labor of washing many dish towels. Round racks can be purchased now, to put over round pans with wire holder for silverware in the center. They are more expensive, but if one had the round pan already, they would be cheaper than buying the



Mrs. S. L. M. Has Raised These Two Fine Calves Beside Doing all the Housework.

other two articles. Either kind soon pays for itself.—Mrs. J. W. V.

Tension Makes or Mars Stitch

THE tension of your sewing machine is an all-important consideration of every home dress-maker. It must be regulated according to the weight of material used and a perfect stitch should be alike on both sides. This perfect stitch is obtained when the tension on the upper and under side is alike. The upper tension is usually placed on the face of the machine or else on the arm; the lower tension is adjusted by a screw in the bobbin case. In regulating the delivery of thread both through the upper and lower tension, turn the adjusting screw to the right to tighten, and to the left to loosen.

The length of the stitch is regulated by a screw or a lever on the head at the right of the machine; this stitch is lengthened by turning to the right.

Improper Working of Machine.

Does your upper thread break? If so, is this the reason?

Imperfect needle (bent or blunt).

Machine improperly threaded.

Needle too small for the thread.

Needle improperly set.

Dirt or lint in the shuttle cavity which stops the bobbin from turning freely.

Worn.

Does your machine skip stitches? If this is the condition examine it considering the following points:

Blunt or crooked needle.

Needle and thread not corresponding in size.

Needle improperly set.

Wrong needle for the machine.

Are you constantly breaking needles? Here are some of the reasons:

Failure to release the tension before drawing the work from under the presser foot.

Trying to assist the feed points by pulling the material as the machine is stitching.

Using a coarse thread in a fine needle.

Using the wrong needle or not setting the needle properly.

Presser foot or attachments not securely fastened by thumb screws.

Do you find that your machine is hard to run? This condition may be due to any of the following:

Dull feed points.

Loose belt.

Dull needle.

Lack of oil.

Dirt and lint.

Gummed with oil.

Go over the machine carefully, adjusting all the conditions that promote disorder and give it a fair chance to do good work for you, before you blame the results of your work to age and make.—Eunice Ryan, Clothing Specialist, M. A. C.

PASS IT ON.

Before putting up the heaters this fall inspect and clean the chimneys. To clean put a brickbat or large rock in a gunnysack and tie the top of sack with a long rope. Plunge this up and down in the chimney from top to bottom, and bucketsful of soot will be dislodged and may be removed through stove-pipe hole with a small shovel. Have all stops in tight before beginning operations.—G. S.

Old felt hats cut in proper widths and lengths make even better lamp wicks than the ones we buy.—G. S.

I have two books in which I keep all the hints and recipes from papers. A curtain over my pantry shelves is also thickly pinner with hints and recipes so that they are ready. In these two ways, I get a good bit of help in solving my household problems.—T. M. L.

When preparing redhorse, or any kind of fish, where bones are very numerous, I clean them the same as any other fish. Then just before frying, cut them into serving pieces. With a sharp knife, as if you were slicing them, cut each piece to the backbone in gashes just as close together as you can. The result will be only the backbone and ribs will be noticed.—Mrs. G. S.

Household Service

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

CUCUMBER CHOW CHOW.

Can you please send me a recipe for cucumber chow chow?—Mrs. I. R. M.

For cucumber chow chow, make a brine strong enough to float an egg, and thin it. Soak 100 cucumbers, two heads of cauliflower, one quart small white onions, one quart green tomatoes, one pint radish pods, one pint nasturtium seeds for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time, drain off the brine. Scald three quarts of vinegar, a little red pepper, one cup of brown sugar, one-quarter ounce of tumeric powder and three tablespoons black pepper. When this mixture has cooled, add three green peppers, a little horseradish root, quarter pound of mustard, and quarter pound of white mustard seed. Stir the two mixtures together thoroughly and seal either in glass jars or crocks.

HOW TO CAN WHITE ONIONS.

I would like to tell Mrs. J. T. M. how I can white onions. I use the white, or silver-skinned onions which we raise from seed. Peel and soak in a brine that will float an egg, for three days. Drain, place in jar a layer of onions about three inches deep,

How I Saved a Dollar

THIS is an age of economy for the farmer and his family. The thrifty housewife is ever anxious to learn of some new means of saving.

This week our contest is going to be, "How I Saved a Dollar." Just write a letter tell your best method of economizing in your home.

The first prize will be an aluminum roaster, the second prize an aluminum serving tray, while the third, fourth and fifth prizes will be aluminum saucepans.

Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before September 28.

then sprinkle with horseradish, cinnamon bark, cloves, and a little white whole pepper. Repeat layer of onions, etc., until jars are full. Bring to a boil enough vinegar to cover them, add brown sugar in the proportion of one pint of sugar to two quarts of vinegar and pour this over the onions and cover closely. If I am real busy in the canning season, I put my onions in a box in the cellar until early in the winter and then prepare them, just packing in a crock. Keep cool.

MUSKMELON RECIPES.

The following recipe has been sent in in answer to Mrs. O. H. K.'s request for ways to use muskmelon:

Muskmelon Preserves.

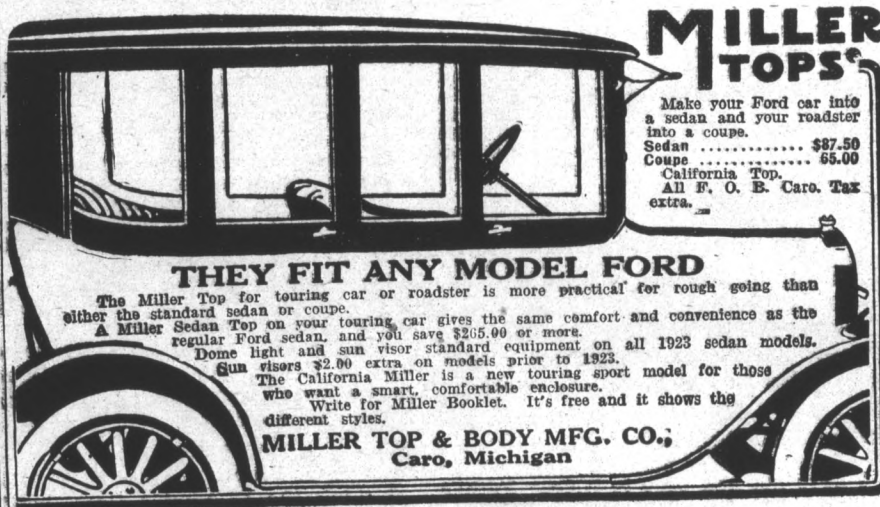
Peel and cut into slices melon that is partially green. Soak in salt water (one cup of salt to one gallon of water) over night and drain in the morning. Parboil the slices for a few minutes in water containing a pinch of dissolved alum. Drain the slices again and make a heavy syrup of sugar and water, add two sliced lemons and whatever spices are desired. Into this drop the parboiled melon and boil until tender. Pack in sterilized jars and seal.—Mrs. E. C. S.

If you are making the narrow belts that are so much worn this fall, after being sewed up they may easily be turned by fastening a small safety-pin in one end and running it through to the other end.

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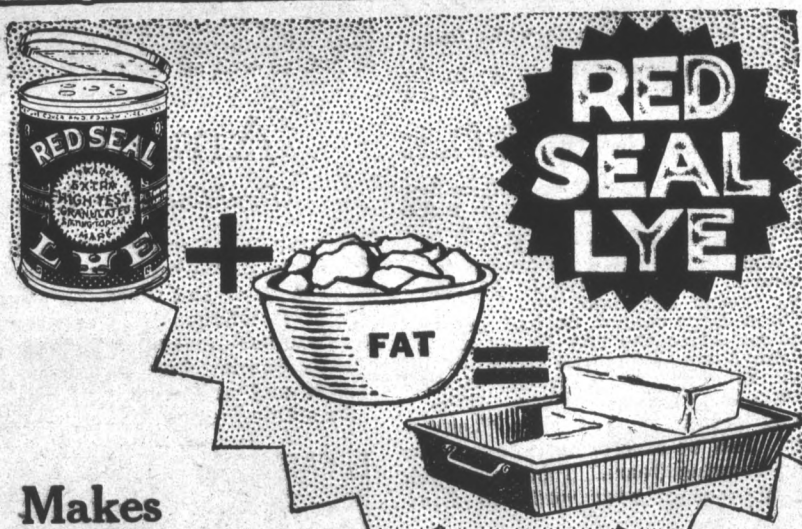
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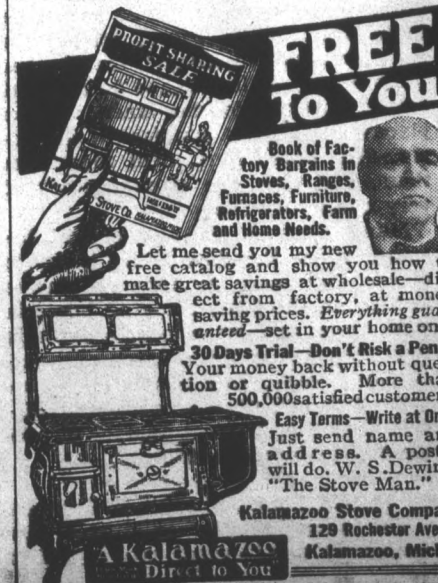
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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

What Carelessness Has Done

By the Prize Winners

By Beulah Herford, Elkton, Michigan.

Once upon a time, about twelve miles from where we live, an accident was caused by carelessness. It was because the people driving a car did not "Stop, Look, Listen," at a railroad crossing.

There were four persons in the car, (two boys and two girls). One girl was working in Bad Axe, and she was going to see if she could get a few days off.

The train was late that night and they had the side curtains on the car. It was difficult for them to hear or see the train very well.

As they were driving along another car was coming toward them, but this car stopped because it had seen the train. The lights of this car blinded the man that was driving the car which the two boys and girls were in.

The driver of the car was thrown across the ditch, but wasn't hurt. Two were killed right there, but one girl was still breathing. They took her to the hospital but she died soon after.

By Miss Roberta Brace, Grand Ledge, Michigan.

It was the schoolboys' custom to bring buggy wheels to school. The way in which they made them was, first take a buggy wheel, then put a stick through the hub, the stick serving as a handle. They had many races with them.

It was on just such an occasion that the accident happened. One of my brother's playmates was a head of the rest and so won. He stopped by the steps where my brother was waiting for him. My brother was standing on the steps barefoot, when accidentally his playmate let his wheel slip and hit my brother's toe, which caused great pain and much suffering. The doctor was called as soon as possible and he soon came. He said, "I think I can save the toe." He took two stitches but it was in vain, and so the injured part had to be cut away.

Our family was very anxious to see whether he would have another toe nail. Finally after about sixteen weeks a thick toe nail appeared.

Not only did it compel my brother to stay away from school for many weeks, but it taught the boys a lesson in carelessness.

By Saima Karhonen, Keweenaw Bay, Michigan.

There are many things I have seen caused by people being careless. They often leave garbage, such as ashes from fires, waste paper, sticks, tin cans and bottles around the garden some place. This garbage decays and leaves a very offensive smell. These places are always a nuisance to people, flies breed here, dust flies from them, and they are often sources of very dangerous fires.

Many diseases are also caught because, when the flies breed in these places they may fly into the house and go on the food, carrying bacteria with them, and when people eat this food they are liable to catch any particular disease. This person might become sick and he will spread the disease that soon a great number of people will be infected with it.

By Martin Lerg, Lake City, Michigan.

The worst thing that I ever saw caused by carelessness, was a fire in

my home town. It was on the last day of school. Some of my friends and I were on the school grounds, as we were going to have a picnic. About 9:30 smoke was rolling from a building near the lake. Everyone was running to the fire. The fire engine was there already, but the flames had gotten quite a start. The roof was caving in and the sides were starting to go. Some had to get into the lake and hold the hose against the blaze. The Lake City blacksmith shop was now a complete pile of ruins.

The cause of all this was through



Dear Uncle Frank:

During the school year I got twenty one-hundreds, and I got higher credits in the sixth grade than anyone, and higher than anyone in the seventh grade, too. I have high marks in spelling and in reading and all the other lessons, too. To make the records weren't hard, as I could see, but some were always dreading, but I didn't dread them, took them just as they came.

I remain as ever, a friend to you and all the little friends.—Kathryn Sullivan, Grand Ledge, Mich.

Congratulations on your school work. You have the right system. To dread a thing is to handicap oneself in taking care of it when it comes.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been so busy all summer that I have not had time to write. Father and I put up twenty-seven acres of hay alone. I raked, mowed, and drove on the load, and fork.

I cut ten acres of oats while father set them up.

There is always a lot to do in the summer, but then, it is fun to work on the farm.

I helped a lady get meals for the threshers the other day, and made some money.

I have a half acre of cucumbers but I don't know if I am going to make much out of them or not. It is so dry that I guess there won't be very many, although the vines were loaded with blossoms. There seems to be something taking the vines, too.

When help cannot be had because boys go off to the city to get a nice "sitting-down job" girls have to do their duty and help on the farm.—Marion Shaw, M. C., Armada, Mich.

You certainly have been "helping out." Just be careful not to overdo in your growing years. I am glad you get fun out of your work, so many don't.

Dear Uncle Frank:

And all you boys and girls who belong to the Merry Circle, please listen. Are you going to let Rex Ellis win all the pencil boxes from the department? No, sir, I want one, too. I have tried so much but, of course, my letters reach the horrid waste-basket.

This is the fifth time I have written and still no letter in print.

I thank you very much for the pin and membership card. Give my best regards to the paper basket.—Your niece, Erna Werner, M. C., Engadine, Mich.

I'm with you in not letting Rex win all the prizes, but the rest of you will have to get busy. I gave your regards to the Waste Basket.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I like the Merry Circle Club and have tried the contests two or three

times, but I have failed every time. I am a twin sister to Aletha, and I like to be a twin very well. Aletha can sign the letters M. C. after her name but I can't.

By Nora Batchelder, Bitely, Michigan.

In a public school in Muskegon the janitor uses a dust mop. When at night he went home he did not put the mop in a metal box. In the night it caused a spontaneous combustion and set the school on fire. About six o'clock the janitor came to build the fire and he smelled some smoke. He discovered the fire in the hall. He called the department. It did not cause much damage but it would have been better off if he had put the mop in the metal box. You see he was careless.

carelessness. Someone had gone through the shop and dropped a lighted cigarette stub on the floor. This could have been avoided, only through carelessness, was not.

or vice-president, because another farm paper has vice-president and secretary now, and therefore very few letters are printed, sometimes none. Before there were a lot of them writing to the "Future Farmers' Page." They write but the letters are not printed.

What is your nationality, Uncle Frank? Also, what is your real name? I will close with love, your niece, Anna E. Swanson, Daggett, Mich., R. 3.

I am glad to get both sides of the matter with reference to electing officers. Let's hear from others on this. My nationality is just plain United States, and my name—well, it is what I come by when I am called.

Dear Cousins:

This, of course, includes you, too, Uncle Frank. This is my fourth introduction to your waste paper basket, Uncle Frank.

You asked to know what we cousins thought of the "letter scramble," well, as for me, I think it was just delightful. I got Mary Stroud's letter and I do wish to know who got mine.

I certainly agree with Theresa Kerblowski and Myrtle Walker about having a president and secretary and treasurer, and I would like to give you a suggestion and ask you a question.

The suggestion is, let us, for one of our contests write a composition on "How to Train Pets," and each of us take up a certain kind of animal or bird.

My question is, "may we have smaller branches of the M. C.?"

Still another niece, Elizabeth Baker, Bradley, Mich.

Your suggestion is O. K. The answer to the question is, "Maybe some time." I am glad you liked the Letter Scramble.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I will write you a few lines to let you know that I received the pin and membership card. Was delighted to receive both. I always thought the Merry Circle such a pleasant group.

This fall I will start high school. We are going to move to Perry, Oklahoma. If possible, I would like some of my cousins to write to me.—Your loving niece, Pauline Brunson, Leonidas, Mich. care of Grace Baker.

We are sorry you are going away, but I am glad you became a Merry Circler before you left. Hope to hear from you sometime.

Among Club Workers

Geraldine Case Does Well in Triple Club Activities

TO say that Geraldine Case, of Flat Rock, in Wayne county, is interested in Boys' and Girls' Club work is putting it mildly. It is apparently a circus to her—a regular three-ring circus, for she is taking part in canning, sewing and hot-lunch clubs.

Geraldine first got interested in club

work through her older sister's club activities. She has now had two years' work in canning and sewing, and one year in the hot-lunch club. Last year she won the county championship for second-year sewing and also won a trip to Chicago offered by the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, for her work in canning.

Since her interest in sewing Geraldine makes her own clothes and helps out on that of the rest of the family. She finds sewing an interesting and constructive pastime which keeps her mind wholesomely occupied.

Canning is seasonal but nevertheless Geraldine finds it very interesting. At the county fair she was successful in winning the first prize for the ten best jars. Eight of these were so good that they were sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington for exhibit.

Last year she showed twelve jars at the State Fair in Detroit, and won the fourth and fifth premiums.

Geraldine likes club work very much and expects to continue it as long as she can. She is now in her third year in canning work and will undoubtedly take up the third year work in sewing this fall.



Geraldine Case is "Right There in Club Work."

Club Activities at Fair

By Nevils Pearson

THE members of the boys' and girls' clubs made the best display of club live stock at the 1923 Michigan State Fair that has ever been made in the state. The judge of the sheep classes said their quality was fifty per cent better than last year and the best sheep club exhibit he had judged anywhere in the United States this year.

There were 413 head of live stock shown by the club members from ten different counties. This was a hundred per cent increase over last year and speaks well for the county club leaders as this was only the fourth annual exhibit of club live stock at the State Fair.

The animals which are taken to the State Fair are usually selected at the respective county fairs or where the county fair does not precede the State Fair—then by the county club agent and a committee of breeders. This assures an exhibit of high quality. The quality of the club exhibits is shown by the placings made in the open classes. Hillsdale and Lenawee counties did especially well in the open classes. The junior champion Berkshire gilt was shown by a boy from Hillsdale county.

Orin Ladd, of Lenawee county, exhibited the champion Holstein female in the club classes.

Kenneth Williams, of Hillsdale county, exhibited the champion Guernsey female, and Melvin Hartman, of Washtenaw county, the champion Jersey female. The champion Shorthorn female was exhibited by Edwin Knapp, of Washtenaw county, while the champion fat steer was shown by Albert Griffith, of Lenawee county.

Stock Judging, Fitting and Showing Contests.

There were two stock judging contests—one for the boys in the animal husbandry work and one for the dairy club members.

There were seventeen county teams in the animal husbandry judging. The members were required to place two rings of hogs, one ring of beef cattle and one ring of sheep. The contest was won by the Washtenaw county team, composed of George Needham, Edwin Knapp and Dale Parker. This team will represent Michigan in the International Non-collegiate Stock Judging Contest at Chicago, on December 1.

Muskegon county team won second; Calhoun county, third; Jackson county, fourth, and Van Buren county, fifth.

Maurice Chase, of Muskegon, was high-scoring individual; George Needham, of Washtenaw county, was second; Edwin Knapp, of Washtenaw county, third; Harold Harrison, of Calhoun county, fourth, and Joe Johnson, of Calhoun county, fifth.

The contest was extremely close, as shown by the scores.

In the dairy judging contest there were fifteen county teams competing. Washtenaw won first with Roland Stein, Walter Meyer and David Meyer on the team; Wayne county won second; Lenawee, third; Branch, fourth, and Ontonagon, fifth.

Roland Stein, of Washtenaw county, was high-scoring individual; James Gallup, of Iron county, was second, and James Smith, of Branch, and Star Northrup, of Wayne, tied for third. Three of these four boys will represent Michigan in the junior dairy judging contest at the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, New York, on October 5. Victor Beal, of Lenawee county, was fifth individual.

Fitting and Showing.

The fitting and showing contest was won by the Lenawee county team, composed of Hafian Andrews and Wayne Clark. This team will represent Michigan in the dairy club demonstrations at the National Dairy Show, October 7-12.

The judging teams and the fitting and showing team will be taken to the College for a few days' training previous to leaving for their respective contests.

In grain judging, the contests were spirited. The work consisted of judging yellow and white corn, wheat, oats and beans. In the final outcome Washtenaw county won first place, with Oakland a close second, Calhoun came third, Van Buren fourth, and Eaton fifth.

The high prize in the individual grain judging contests went to Lewellyn Truesdell, of Oakland county, with a score of 448. Lynn Wortley, of Washtenaw county, won second place with a score of 442. Claire Wortley got third; Wendell Burbank, of Van Buren, fourth; Glenn Richardson, of Calhoun, fifth.

WINNERS IN PHOTO CONTEST.

IT was just as interesting to me to see some of the Merry Circle pictures as it was for you to see mine. In fact, I think more so. The one disappointment was that more did not send their pictures in.

I am going to start a Merry Circle album. The contest has given me a good start. I hope other pictures will come to add to this collection for I

Ambition Contest

I BELIEVE most of the boys and girls have some notion of what they want to be when they become men and women. I would like to know these ambitions of my nieces and nephews, so I make the subject of the contest for this week, "What I want to be and why." Please write two hundred and fifty words on the subject and send your paper in before September 27. The usual prizes will be given. All who send good papers, whether they win prizes or not, will get Merry Circle buttons, if they do not have them now. All who have buttons now should be sure to put M. C. after their names. Address your letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

want pictures of as many M. C.'s as I can get.

Several asked me to return their pictures which, of course, I will do. But please send such pictures as I can keep.

The winners of the contest were hard to pick, but I picked out what I believed were the most unique. The winners were as follows:

Pencil Box.

Herman King, Grand Ledge, Mich., R. R. 5.
Verda R. Cole, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. R. 7.

Pencil.

Gertrude Verdon, Samaria, Mich.
Laura Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
Helen Huble, Metamora, Mich.

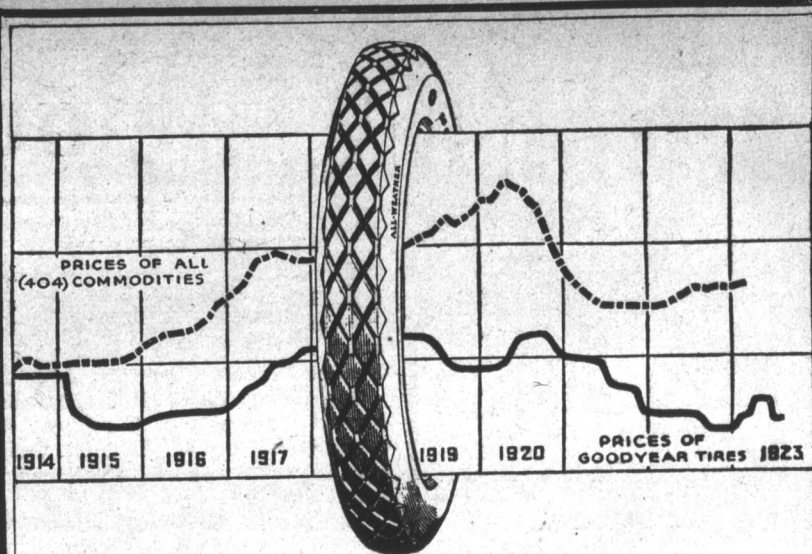
Map.

Hilda Ahlin, Bark River, R. R. 1.
Esther Wichert, Clare Mich., R. R. 7.
Thelma Skelton, Auburn, Mich., R. 2.
Joe E. Williams, Jr., Owosso, Mich., R. R. 7, Box 15.
May Stroud, Chassell, Mich.

SEFFY.

(Continued from page 280).

right opposite him. Then git your arm in action about a second sooner. Left side, you know, her right! Sally'll be on the lookout. Don't stop to say any fool sings about the pleasure of seeing her home. Do it. And, when Sam gits his work in, laugh! Laugh like a bull! And git Sally to laugh. I bet you two dollars and ten cents that Sam won't be in town the next day!" (Continued next week.)



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To try in your home 30 days. Should you not like it return at our expense. Million members of families now using Hoosier Stoves, best made, the latest design and guaranteed for two years. Ask your dealer to show you 'Hoosiers' or write us for our big free book showing photographs. Large assortment and sizes at a big saving. Send postal today. HOOSIER STOVE CO. 131 State St. Marion, Ind.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer
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Ask for No. 804 (black) or No. 805 (brown)

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Dependable H-B Dress and Service shoes for men and boys are made of ALL LEATHER, and all good leather, by skilled shoe makers of 30 years' experience. Good-looking, longwearing, quality to the last stitch, they satisfy your feet and pocketbook. Your store sells them, or will get them for you.

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HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Miller Drip Edge, a galvanized strip. Neatly fastens prepared roofing and shingles at eave and gable. Forms stiff, sturdy projecting edges that properly carries the water from the roof. Withstands winds, ladders and carelessness. Permits leave-troughs essential to good buildings. Easily applied. Saves nails and labor. Used by thousands in 35 states. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buy from your roofing dealer. If unable, write us, giving his name.

Miller & Gleason, Div. 2, Olean, N. Y.

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,
307 North Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

JUST-RITE Baby Chicks LOOK!

A Hatch Every Week All Year

NABOB HATCHERY,

POSTAGE PAID, 95¢ live arrival guaranteed. MONEY FEED FREE with each order 40 Breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades. Catalog free, stamps appreciated. Sept. 15, Gambier, O.

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Order Now for Early Fall

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

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY
Allagan 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.

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.

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.

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels \$5 each. From first prize winning strain at Chicago and Detroit. J. A. Barnum, Union City, Mich.

DOGS

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



A TURKEY EXPERIMENT.

HERE is the results of an experiment I have made with turkeys, which I believe were sick with the dreaded "Black Head" disease.

One turkey died, after about three days of "dumping." Head was dark colored, and just before death was unable to walk, refused to eat, and had a bad diarrhea.

The second turkey became affected and I decided it was kill or cure. Was advanced to the stage of refusing to eat, and had a diarrhea like the other. I mixed a dose of vinegar and water, one tablespoon of each, and gave it to him, followed this with one tablespoon of pure hen's oil (perhaps any oil might do, but I happened to have this on hand). Night and morning I gave this dose. In three days the turkey began to eat. I feed him soft bread crumbs and graham crackers—and he now is entirely well.

You see, I had but the two turkeys. My mother gave me two eggs in the spring and both hatched on May 29. Both were gobblers. I felt that I couldn't possibly lose both. One was bad enough.

Perhaps the turkey would not have died anyway, but I believe he would not have lasted long, as weak as he was.

This remedy, I believe, is not harmful in any way, and might help others whose turkeys are affected. The disease, I believe, must have been "black head," because of the dark color of the turkey's head, and their general symptoms were that of black head.—Mrs. Estella M. Patterson, Kent Co.

BEST MARKET FOWL.

A neighbor has an egg-laying strain of Barred Rocks. But I would rather have Black Minorcas. Are the Black Minorcas as good a laying and general purpose chicken as an egg-laying strain of Barred Rocks?—R. H.

The Minorcas are considered good layers and produce a very large white egg. They are not considered as good market fowls as either the Rocks, Reds or Wyandottes. The black pin feathers on all black breeds are considered objectionable.

HENS BECOME BLIND.

Occasionally during the summer I have had hens that gradually lost their eyesight until they seemed entirely "blind and unable to find their food and consequently died. The flock is only a year old.—A. J. S.

Hens may become blind because of inflammation of the membrane around the eyeball. Blindness is most frequently caused by colds. Sometimes it is due to bits of foreign material lodging in the eye and starting the inflammation. Dusty brooder houses

are apt to be a cause of these troubles among young stock and dusty or dirty scratching litter might cause the same trouble among laying hens.

GRAHAM DISCUSSES COOPERATION.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM, of Guelph, Ontario, states that a need for co-operation is necessary for success. The Danes had to cooperate or go out of business. The same proposition faced the raisin and orange growers of California. The egg producers of California soon found that they had to ship cooperatively in order to stay in business. He says a farmer may not be a good salesman, though he is a successful producer.

Poultry keepers are advised not to

Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

be exact—than wheat grown under similar conditions on corn stubble.

Cherry Hill,
Sept. 15, 1923.

DEAR UNCLE DAVID:

Well the "head of the house" is back. She's sitting near the fireplace darning socks. Radiating as much sunshine and comfort as the fire itself. I'd about exhausted all my resources in the cooking line and Fred, bless his heart, got a little under the weather because it has been so terribly cold an we didn't know where the covers was. He got a bad cold an I had to help with the work which has piled up.

Ain't a farm home a wonderful organization if its running right? Everybody taking his share of the load and the cogs meshing every time. Vera's daddy is much better. Guess all he needed was a sight of his little girl. Only one he ever had an most broke him up wen she left his home for mine.

We're getting a new road through Cherry Hill. It runs past our place and will be wat you call in the east a "permanent road." Just now it don't look very permanent. Graders got it all dug up and the rain made it impassible. We make a detour to go to town but won't need to for long. I got me a new truck. Horses are too slow uncle an time these days is worth more money than it used to. I make four trips to town now in a day where I used only to make one.

Say Uncle, I hope your plans mature for comin' to see us at Thanksgivin' time. Them ducks is gettin' prime now an we'll have some of them grace the "festive board" for your special benefit. We'll have some of them old duffers in who used to be pals of yours and believe me it will be Some

go mad on production, as vitality is needed to continue the business. The quality of the eggs used in hatching has a great influence on the quality of the chicks. In hen hatching a better class of eggs are selected because only a few are needed at a time. The incubator requires many eggs so there is less grading and in some instances practically everything goes to fill the machine.

IMPORT TO EXPORT.

THE federal figures with reference to the imports and exports of eggs are very interesting. These show that annually we receive 300,000,000 eggs from China, presumably through the Pacific ports. On the other hand, we export 50,000,000 to other countries, presumably through the Atlantic ports. If one were to study the figures, he would find the needlessness of importing from China when we produce here more than we consume. If the Chinese eggs were not put on this market, all that we would have to export would be about 200,000,000 instead of 500,000,000.

Thanksgiving. Don't fail us for Vera an me need to have a talk with you badly.

The Community Hall is going to be a fact before Winter. The Community Council is getting het up about it an we expect to have the cornerstone laid by next week. Had a lot of discussion as to whether we ought to have dancing in it but some of the older folks shook their heads and thought it might reflect on the church. Pete Robertson got up an told what he thought about it.

We are going to have a Harvest Home Festival. Date is next week. The whole plan is in the hands of the young folks. Sorry Pete isn't going to be here but we got some able seconds for him. Can't tell you much about what it will be like cause they don't tell us anything. But everybody is looking forward to the event an its to be a sort of Home Coming for the folks that has left the neighborhood. Going to be a historical pageant etc.

Well guess it's time to go to bed. Vera's got her socks all darned an wants me to be sure to tell you that you got to come Thanksgiving time. Hope Aunt Mary's rheumatiz will not bother so you can both make the trip in comfort.

Love from
Your niece and nephew
VERA AND HENRY.

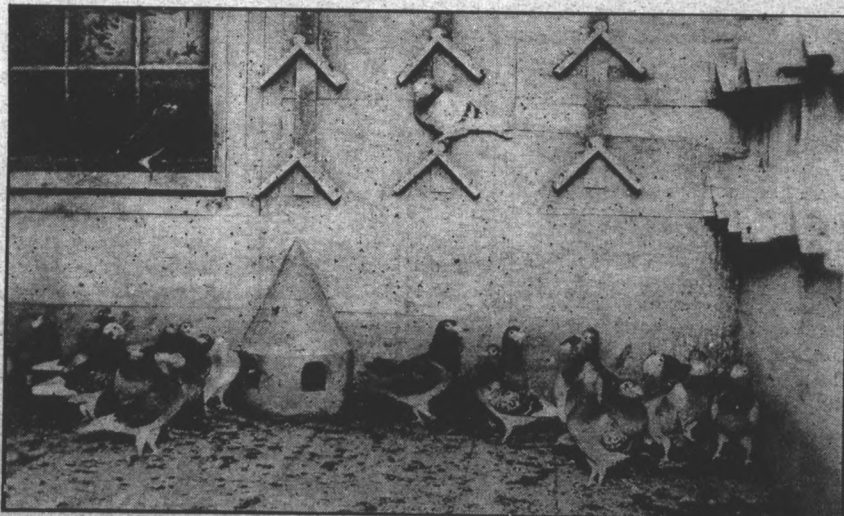
FARMERS GET WAR EXPLOSIVES.

THE Michigan Agricultural College Land-clearing Department has been able to get an allotment of salvaged war explosives for Michigan distribution. Mr. L. F. Livingston, the College land-clearing specialist, says this explosive is known as sodatol. He claims it will enable farmers to clear land on a much lower cost than with picric acid.

Of the eighteen million pounds now held by the government, about three million will be the state's portion. The farmers will be supplied through co-operative arrangements with their county agents, to whom the explosive will be sent in carlots.

This material is made of left-over war explosives. It is boxed and cart-ridged so that it may be used the same as commercial dynamite. Its cost will be about half of the price of war explosives used heretofore.

Farmers report that where soybean stubble was sown to wheat the yield was found to be materially higher—an average of 4.9 bushels more, to



Interior of Pigeon Loft Showing Protected Feeder.

Be Thrifty!

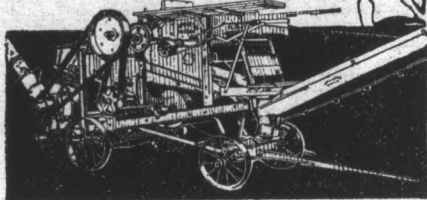
Farmers of the thrifty type, who turn waste to profit, appreciate the Appleton Husker and Shredder. The husker saves labor and time. The shredder saves all the stover. The fodder constitutes about 37% of the corn crop. Without modern means of handling it, most of that 37% is wasted. When shredded, what fodder isn't eaten becomes a very absorbent bedding. This makes fine fertilizer.

APPLETON HUSKER AND SHREDDER

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Ask for free booklet No. 520

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Omaha, Neb. Columbus, Ohio.
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Vitality in Holsteins Means:

Vigor; strength; reserve power; ability to live and produce under adverse conditions; to respond quickly to better feed and care; to produce healthy offspring regularly without expert attention at calving time; continued profitable production year after year under practical farm conditions.

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230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Sterilize



as Dairy Authorities Recommend

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

1 and 5 gal. jugs at dealers

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430 Dickinson St.
Madison, Wis.



Live Stock Awards at State Fair

THE seventy-fourth annual Michigan State Fair drew the largest crowd and the finest live stock display of its long and eventful history. The attendance was very near the half million mark, while the live stock entries were much in excess of any former year. The quality shown in many of the classes would do credit to any of the national and international live stock shows of the country.

The barns were crowded to overflowing, considerable difficulty being experienced in stabling the large exhibit. The new swine barn that was expected did not materialize, but a fine new barn for this department is assured for next year.

At the close of the fair, G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager, announced that the board of managers planned a \$1,000,000 building program for next year. Just what new buildings will be erected has not been determined as yet, but it is assured that proper accommodation for the different live stock departments will be given first consideration. With the completion of this building program the Michigan State Fair will offer accommodation for live stock second to none.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

THE cattle show was without exception one of the largest and best exhibits which has ever been seen at the Michigan State Fair, the show of Shorthorns, Herefords, Guernseys and Holsteins being especially strong in both number and quality.

In addition to the breeding cattle show, twelve carloads of yearling fat steers of especially commendable finish and quality were shown. In the entries of individual fat steers, from fifteen to twenty animals were out in each class.

SHORTHORNS.

Judge—Dale Bellows, Marysville, Mo.
Three bulls owned by exhibitor—1. John Alexander & Sons, Ills.; 2. Maryvale Farms, Ohio; 3. C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

Two bulls bred and owned by exhibitor—1. Alexander & Sons, Ills.; 2. Maryvale Farms; 3. and 4. Prescotts.
Bull 3 years old or over—1. Alexander & Sons, on Maxwailon Monarch (senior champion and grand champion); 2. Maryvale Farms, on Imp. Queen's Guard; 3. Buckland Hall Farm, Va., on Village Avon.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—1. Buckland Hall on Golconda (senior reserve champion); 2. Alexanders on Dales Type; 3. Michael Wagner, Fremont, Ohio, on Missie's Archer.

Senior yearling bull—1. Prescotts on Richland Leader.

Junior yearling bull—1. Alexanders on Nonpareil Dale; 2. Maryvale Farms, on Maryvale Prince; 3. Carr Bros. & Co., Bad Axe, Mich.

Senior bull calf—1. Alexanders on Melbourne Rose-dale (junior champion); 2. 5 and 6. Prescotts on Richland Courier, Richland Supreme 2nd and Richland Royal; 3. Buckland Hall on Vint Hill Rose-dale 2nd.

Junior bull calf—1. Maryvale Farms on Maryvale Perfection (reserve junior champion); 2. and 4. Prescotts on Richland Dreadnaught and Richland Count; 3. Alexanders on Melbourne Charnier.

Cow 3 years old or over with own calf by side, calved after January 1, 1923—1. Buckland Hall, on Sultan's Fortune 2nd (senior champion reserve); 2. Wagner on Gypsy Maid 2nd; 3. Carr Bros., on Lovely Lady.

Cow 3 years old or over—1. Maryvale Farms on Richland's Kate; 2. Alexanders on Lavender 4th; 3. Wagner on Broadbrook's Lovely.

Heifer 2 years old and under 3—1. Buckland Hall, on Vint Hill Lovely 2nd (senior champion and grand champion); 2. Alexanders, on Courtier's Model; 3. Wagner on Gypsy Cumberland.

Senior yearling heifer—1. Prescott's, on Richland Claret 2nd; 2. Buckland Hall, on Gladiolus 15th; 3. Wagner on Gypsy Cumberland 3rd.

Junior yearling heifer—1. Alexanders, on Lovely Belle 21st; 2. Buckland Hall on Vine Hill Countess; 3. Maryvale Farms on Maryvale Thaxton 2nd.

Senior heifer calf—1. Carr Bros., on Brimes Rose-wood (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. Maryvale Farms on Maryvale Missie's 2nd; 3. Prescott's, on Richland Rosewood.

Grader herd—1. Alexander; 2 and 4. Buckland Hall; 3. Maryvale.

Yearling herd—1. Prescott; 2. Buckland Hall; 3. Maryvale.

Calf herd—1. Maryvale; 2. Prescott; 3. Alexander.

Four animals, get of one sire—1. Prescotts; 2. Buckland Hall; 3. Alexander.

HEREFORDS.

Judge—A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Illinois.
Three bulls, owned by exhibitor—1. Shellenberger Farm, Ill.; 2. Shellenberger Farm; 3. A. J. Alexander, Kentucky.

Two bulls, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2. Shellenberger; 3. Turner Company.

Bull three years old or over—1. Hill, on Model Brae; 2. Michigan Agricultural College on Perfect Donald; 3. Smith Bros., Indiana.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—1. Shellenberger on Gay Repeater (senior and grand champion); 2. Turner Co., on Laurel Perfection 5th; 3. Alexander, on Woodburn.

Senior yearling bull—1. Hill on Pet's Repeater; 2. Turner Co. on Pride of Laurel.

Junior yearling bull—1. 2 and 3. Shellenberger, on Repeater 13th, Jr.

Junior yearling bull—1. Hill on Dale Selection; 2. Alexander; 3. Turner Co., on Laurel Perfection 12th.

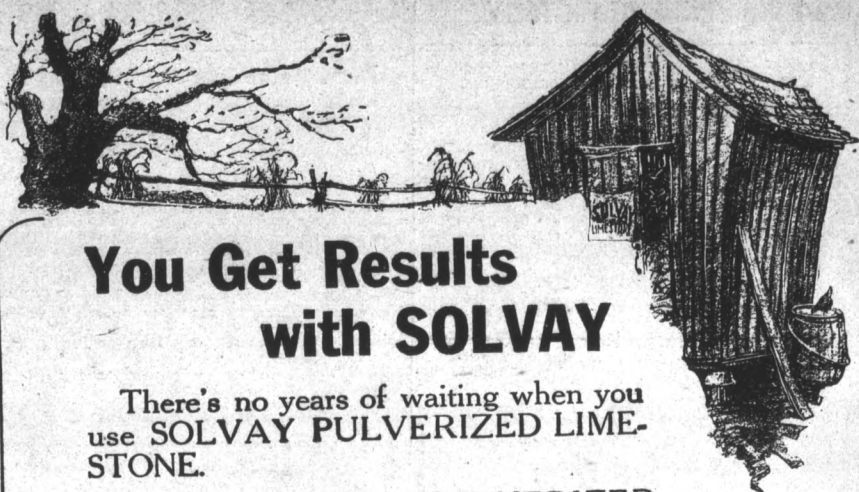
Junior bull calf—1. Alexander; 2. Shellenberger, on Repeater Premier 13th; 3. Smith Bros., on Fairfax Woodford 3rd.

Cow 3 years old or over—1. Alexander, on Lady Woodburn 3rd (senior champion); 2. Smith Bros., on Eva Donald; 3. Shellenberger on Disturber's Lass 4th.

Heifer 2 years old and under 3—1. Shellenberger, on Repeater's Lass 4th (senior champion and grand champion); 2. Smith Bros., on Donna Woodford; 3. Shellenberger, on Dorothy S.

Senior yearling heifer—1. Alexander, on Lady Woodburn 21st (junior champion); 2. Shellenberger, on Dorothy S.

(Continued on page 295).



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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 Farm Catalog Saves Time and Money

Illustrated, describing in detail hundreds of farms, all kinds, with furniture, stock, tools, crops—ready for winter. Page 63 describes 200 acres with 2 sets buildings, 4 horses, 22 dairy cattle, 130 poultry, furniture, machinery, tools, crops; near village, 180 apple trees, etc.; full price only \$6,500, less than one-third cash. Many others throughout many states to meet your requirements. Call or write for your free copy today. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

800 Tree Commercial Orchard

Standard varieties of apples. Well fruited. Good condition. Team and equipment. Splendid house, furnace, basement with 3 apartments, large porch. Good well water. Fine stream for trout. Close to Lake Michigan. Shipments either by rail or water. Write for full particulars.—C. E. ALBERTS, 112 Western Ave., Muskegon, Mich.

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Low price, 880 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.

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, Mich. Best of soil, good buildings. Equipped with stock and tools. Sanford Smith, Owner, Alpena, Mich., R. 2.

FOR RENT 240-acre farm on State Trunk Line Road No. 37 within 15 miles from Grand Rapids. Large brick house, tenant house, large barn and two silos. Equipped with good working tools, or will rent without tools. Address Fred P. Geib, 323 Houseman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.

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.

Free U. S. LAND; 200,000 A. in Ark. for homesteading. Send 85c for Guide Book and Map. Farm-Home, Little Rock, Ark.

Michigan Dairy Farm for sale — 168 acres; buildings in good condition, very reasonable terms. W. H. Bynon (owner) 2295 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

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., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

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.

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

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

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

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from eight to fourteen months.
Best of breeding. The growthy kind that make good.
Reasonable. Inquire of F. J. Wilber, Olio, Mich.

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A fine Bull ready for light service, special
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Holstein Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred
registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up.
Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your re-
quirements. Browncroft Farms, McGraw N. Y.

BULL, PURE BRED HOLSTEIN ready for service,
also younger stock,
reasonable prices. LARRO RESEARCH FARM,
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Pure Bred Holsteins. One and two years old fresh-
ening between Sept. and Jan-
uary. One 20 lb. 11 years old. Approved note accepted
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Registered Holstein cows and heifers soon due to
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FOR SALE: Jersey bulls ready
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cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd.
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J. L. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE from tested dams,
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 Earlelrip 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 Earlelrip HEREFORD Baby
calfentials. 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.

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

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS
Revolution Jr. 573938
heads accredited herd
28917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of
exceptional merit, reasonably priced.
BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

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.

FOR SALE:—Shorthorn Cattle, Improved Black Top
Sheep. Frank Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

STEERS FOR SALE

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

Each bunch even in size, dark reds, dehorned, good
grass flesh. Some fair flesh account short pasture.
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.

Durocs, Either sex, yearling gilts, boars ready for
service, pigs \$12.50 up, registered. Satis-
faction 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 size type and quality combined
come and see or write us. F. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich. R. 1

FOR SALE Big Husky Jersey
spring boars from large pro-
lific 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. O. K. Col.
2nd and Orion Giant Col. Write for price list.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS A few young sows bred for
row.—E. D. Heydenberk, Wayland, Mich.

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



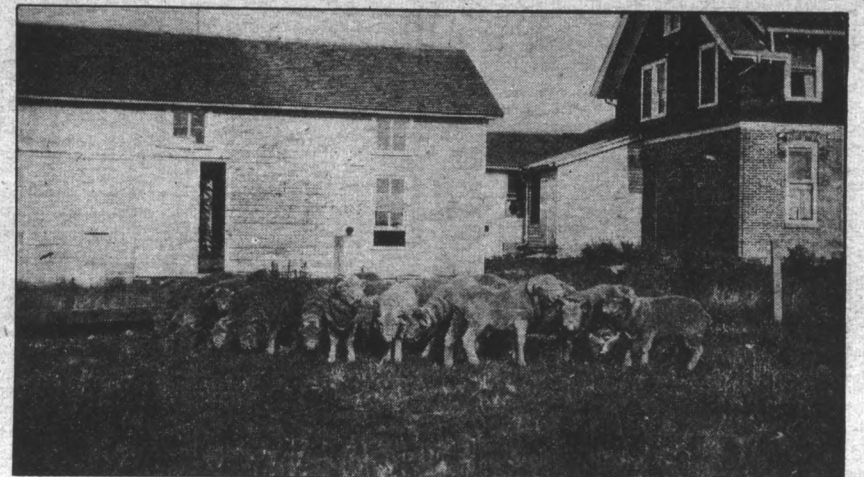
GOOD FARM, STOCK AND BUILD- INGS.

JAY SMITH & SON live on the Chi-
cago turnpike a few miles west of
Ann Arbor. They farm a lot of land
without much help, have one of the
best Shorthorn herds in the state,
have built up a choice flock of pure-
bred sheep, and, as might be expected,
live in modern houses, and do their
chores in substantial, well-built barns.

In the pasture near the road we re-
cently saw a bunch of yearling rams,
which, we were informed, were soon

grains, of barley and oats also are
larger and there is a lot of low-grade
wheat which will be fed. But, taking
the increases in hogs and dairy and
beef cattle production into considera-
tion, it is hard to escape the conclu-
sion that feed costs will be higher than
last year and that the corn-hog ratio
will continue unfavorable well into
1924. Hog prices may remain about
high enough to pay cost of production
for the corn, however, even though
they may not pay the full market price
for it in all cases.

With higher feed costs, the tenden-



Yearling Rams on the Farm of Jay Smith & Son. The Rams Will Soon be
Sent to Texas.

to be shipped to head breeding flocks
in Texas. This method of marketing
is very satisfactory as it pays well and
takes all of them. It would work still
better if enough breeders in one com-
munity would work along similar
lines so that a carload or more could
be gathered together very easily and
quickly.

SELF-FEEDERS FOR HOGS PROFIT- ABLE.

A RECENT report from the United
States Department of Agriculture
indicates that hog raisers like self-
feeders. This report shows that over
27,000 farmers installed these feeders
in 1922 as the result of demonstra-
tions by agricultural extension work-
ers in improved methods of swine
management.

MARKET PIGS BY AIRPLANE.

A SHORT time ago five little pigs
went to the Omaha market in an
airplane. They were shipped from
Hooper, Nebraska, and in forty-five
minutes after they were loaded they
arrived at the Omaha yards where
they topped the market for the day.

HOG MARKET PROSPECTS.

(Continued from page 273).

of eighteen per cent, but the east re-
ported a smaller pig crop. Moreover,
every state in the Union reported an
intention to breed a larger number of
sows for fall litters than farrowed in
the fall of 1922. For the cornbelt
states the increase was 25.5 per cent.
Again the western states led the field
with an increase of fifty-one per cent.

These intentions were expressed on
June 1. Prices since that date may
have caused many farmers to change
their minds. An epidemic of cholera
might play havoc with both spring and
fall pig crops. As things now stand,
however, we had best count upon at
least a moderate increase in number.
Then there are the extra brood sows
which must come on the market when
the country starts to prune down pro-
duction.

While the corn crop is larger than
last year, there is bound to be a small-
er carryover. The crops of sorghum

cy will be to sell at lighter weights.
This is already noticeable. The de-
crease in weight may offset most of
the increase in numbers during the
coming year so that the actual supply
of pork may show but little gain.

Eventually, as this unfavorable
feeding ratio continues someone will
breed fewer hogs. The in-and-out-er,
who is always a factor in such a sit-
uation, will get out, those whose pro-
duction costs are high will take to
their storm-cellars and the regulars
who have been raising more pigs than
usual will raise fewer for a while and
sell more corn.

How About Future Demand?

On the demand side, the most im-
portant question is whether business
depression is likely to occur before
the adjustment of hog production to
smaller volume is complete. Opinions
of supposedly competent authorities
are strangely divided as to when such
a depression will occur, but relatively
high purchasing power is likely to pre-
vail in the cities well into 1924, at
least. On the other hand, domestic
consumption has probably about reach-
ed its upper limit except as it is stim-
ulated by low prices at retail.

With low prices prevailing, Europe
will take a lot of pork and lard but if
prices should rise to a point that
would be substantially profitable to
the grower, the volume of exports un-
doubtedly would decline.

Foreign buying power remains ex-
tremely low and Germany, our chief
lard customer, is in a sorry plight
with over a million paper marks re-
quired to buy a pound of lard in our
markets, to say nothing of the trans-
portation and distributing cost. In
short, we are able to supply with pork
about 20,000,000 more people than are
in the United States, but that number
of good customers is not to be found
abroad.

Seasonable Trend in Short Range View.

The short range view of prices is
dominated by seasonal conditions of
supply. Receipts always are lightest
from the middle of August to the end
of September and prices usually reach
the year's high point at that time.
Furthermore, this is the season when
the demand for lard and cured meats
picks up and packers are credited

ROOFING

Special Snaps For Quick Keen Buyers

Order From This List

We are offering a limited quantity of roll roofing in various grades for immediate acceptance and shipment as follows:

Smooth Surfaced Roofing

This material is built on three different weights of felt, well saturated, and surfaced smooth. It is easy to lay on any roof, and can be adapted to any conditions as follows:

No. SC-1 Light weight, per roll of 108 sq. ft. \$1.00
No. SC-2 Med. weight, per roll of 108 sq. ft. 1.20
No. SC-3 Heavy weight, per roll, 108 sq. ft. 1.40

Red and Grey-Green Slate Coated Roofing

No. SC-4 This material is brand new 85 to 90 pound stock, built on a heavy felt, and surfaced with red or grey-green crushed slate. \$1.50
Price per roll of 108 square feet.

No. SC-5 This stock is more or less defective as to slate coating; two to three lengths \$1.15 to the roll. Sold as is per roll of 108 sq. ft.

Roofing for Repair Jobs

No. SC-6 Lot TM-4. This material is put up in full rolls, running from three to four lengths to the roll. Suitable for small roofs, repair jobs, patching, and lining. It is known as repair job, or spliced roofing. Price per roll of 108 square feet. 85¢

NOTE: Nails and cement will be furnished at 10¢ per roll extra, for any of the above material.

Dept. SC-42

All Prices are f.o.b. Chicago

HARRIS BROTHERS CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

HOGS

BERKSHIRES: A yearling gilt and spring pigs, either sex. Chase Stock Farm, Marlette, 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. Registered. Cholera Immuned and guaranteed. Ship on approval or O. O. D. **Fred L. Bodimer, Reese, Mich.**

O. I. C. Big Type. Will sell cheap. Spring pigs sired by Lengthy Monster, Wt. 665 lbs. at 16 mo. 8 days old. We bred and showed most first prize winners at Mich. State Fair this year than any two breeders in state. **Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, 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 500-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 bred gilts for August farrow. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

O. I. C's. 75 spring pigs, not akin, good big stock recorded free. **Otto B. Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.**

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

Line Bred Liberators

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

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 also combined with quality. Come and see the real kind. **W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.**

Large Type Poland Chinas of March and April farrow, both sexes. Bred right. Priced right. **George F. Aldrich, R. 6, Ionia, Michigan.**

with being willing to see an advance in hog prices in order to help the sale of the products stored away earlier in the year.

Spring pigs usually begin to troop to market early in October when the prices can be expected to drop down to a lower level. Judging from the market's recent performance that level should not be a great deal lower than last year for a number of months, at least. But it is not likely to be attractive to growers in view of higher feed costs, and should start the process of readjustment by causing fewer sows to be bred for spring litters than a year ago.

Usually these ups and downs in production go too far and such is likely to be the case this time. Human nature is a rather constant quantity and the first signs that the process is going too far usually are not discerned by the majority. The evidence is not heeded until it is overwhelming.

Hog Production a Good Business.

While the prospect for the hog grower is not very rosy for the next year, the condition is a temporary one because of the overdoing which follows undue prosperity in the business. But the business is still a good one. Always there are low cost producers who can weather such periods of low prices as the present without much loss. Barring severe economic changes which would affect other branches of agriculture and industry as well, hog production will get back on a profit-making basis again and if the usual cycle is followed, a mild hog shortage may develop in about two years.

AN INNOVATION IN PUBLIC SALES.

IN the suggestion of B. F. Ball, of Belding, the Ionia County Farm Bureau is featuring a live stock sale to be held at the National Bank live stock building at the Ionia Free Fair Grounds on Saturday, September 22.

This sale is novel in character and has the peculiar feature of being the first sale of the kind ever attempted in the state. It is to be a sire sale exclusively. That is, two to four good registered male animals of all breeds of dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, and sheep which are being raised in the county, to be consigned by the various breeders and breed associations and sold at auction.

It is anticipated that the majority of bidders at this sale will be farmers of Ionia and adjoining counties who are in the market for good pure-bred males to improve their grade herds and flocks.

When discussed among prominent breeders at the Ionia Free Fair, the idea met with instant and enthusiastic approval. All agreed that such a sale would be a very fitting initiation by the farmers of Ionia county of the new sales pavilion which has been made available for their use through the generosity of the National Bank of Ionia. The judge of live stock at the Ionia Free Fair stated that "no other county in Michigan could boast of such an elaborate and useful building, and hoped that the farmers and breeders of the county would show their appreciation by using it on all possible occasions."

PORK BECOMING MORE POPULAR.

THE fact that hog prices have made a seasonal advance, notwithstanding heavy market receipts of hogs, is a matter of encouragement to farmers. More than 48,500,000 hogs went to slaughter during the past fiscal year, or about 4,250,000 more than in any previous year. This indicates an increasing demand for pork and pork products.

A recent survey of the hog population of Prussia shows a substantial increase, the number now on hand totaling 9,460,000, as compared with 8,683,936 a year ago.

70

The Sixth Annual

70

CONSIGNMENT SALE

Of the Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Breeders

At Fair Grounds, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Tuesday, October 2, 1923

At 12 O'clock Eastern Standard Time

At this time the leading breeders of the County will disperse a

Consignment of Seventy Head

Of Their Choicest Animals

CONSIGNORS

De Forest B. Thompson	Wm. Gieger & Sons
John Bazley	N. L. Vedder
Wm. Austin	E. S. Spaulding and Sons
R. B. Waltrous	Braun Bros.
Jos. Giegler	Arthur Sweet
R. J. Bird and Son	W. B. Hatch
G. M. Beckington	Geo. A. Smythe
O. J. Feldkamp	

A FEW OF THEIR OFFERINGS:

A 22-lb. 3 yr. old Daughter of a 30-lb. cow, bred to a 1,000-lb. Bull.
A 26-lb. 3 yr. old show cow.
A 25-lb. daughter of a 28-lb. cow.
A 26-lb. cow with 105 lbs. in 30 days. Daughter of a 27-lb. cow with 811 lbs. in a year.
A 17-lb. heifer from a 24-lb. cow with a 28-lb. dam.
A 20-lb. heifer bred to a 1,000-lb. Bull.
A 23-lb. heifer with 93 lbs. in 30 da. Dam over 800 lbs. in a yr.
A 10 mo. old dau. of a 1,000-lb. bull from a 17-lb. 2 yr. old dau. of a 32-lb. cow.
A yearling son of King Ona Champion from a 30-lb. dam.
A son of King Ona Champion from a 30-lb. dam with 119 lbs in 30 days.
A 16-lb. Daughter of a 1,300-lb. Bull.
A 19-lb. cow that can win in fast company in a Show Ring.
Twin bull calves. Sired by King Ona Champion dam, a 700-lb. yearly record heifer, dau. of Maplecrest Application Pontiac. Four Dams in their Four Generation Pedigree av. over 1,100 lbs in a year.
Two good sons of King Korn. Arlis Vale, from A. R. O. Dams.
Others equally as good or better.

Mack and Wood, Selling

For Catalogs Address **WALTER L. SPAULDING, Sec.**

Registered Stock at Auction

Having sold our farm we will sell at auction at the farm, 7 miles east of M. A. C., on M. 16, or 1 mile north of Meridian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1923
14 Registered Percherons

One big rugged 1,900-lb. dapple grey stallion, 4-year-old Buster 2nd 152910; one 8-year-old 1,900-lb. dapple grey mare; 4 mares, 3 to 8 years old. These mares were bred for early spring colts to Buster the II. Two dark grey 2-year-old mares, well-matched; 1 light grey mare, lots of size and well-made; 3 good blocky stallion foals and one 5-mo.-old dark grey filly. No better show or breeding stock of Percherons in the state. A chance to buy stock produced by 20 years of experience in breeding and feeding of the Percheron horse.

Fifteen Reg. Female Holsteins, 15 Tuberculin-tested, 8 cows 3 to 5 years old, due to freshen in October, bred to a son of Finderne Johanna Fayne Valdessa 258877, whose 2 nearest dams average 36.92. A yearling and 10-mo. heifer sired by F. J. F. V. 258877.

One 15-mo.-old bull sired by No. 258877. A good clean young herd of cows now ready to start making milk checks.

14 Reg. Polands, sows with pigs, one 2-year-old boar, 10 spring gilts, 3 boars, 17 grade shoats, weigh 100 lbs.

40 Shrop. ewes, extra good Shropshire breeding ewes two to four years old. One three-year-old Oxford grade buck.

Farm tools and machinery will be sold in the A. M. Big Lunch at noon. Usual sale terms will be given, Murray & Sober, Auct.

J. M. HICKS & SONS, Williamston, Mich.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

The Get of

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

Famous for Show Type and Milk Production

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

Eaton Rapids, Michigan

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th

Sale will Begin at 10 A. M.

43 SELECTED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 43

Composed of 22 Young Bulls and 21 Females

Fully Accredited Herd

Approved Bankable Paper of Nine Months will be Accepted

111 E. Main St., COREY J. SPENCER, Owner, Jackson, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Why buy grades when you can buy pure-breds at about the same price. Sired by Peter Yank by Peter Jones, dam by the Yankee from sows by World Champion boars. Look at the good ones then come here. **Geo. E. Tompkins, Cement City, Mich.**

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

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 295



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



Wednesday, September 19.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.05; No. 2 red \$1.04; No. 3 red \$1.01; No. 2 white \$1.05; No. 2 mixed \$1.04.
Chicago.—September 66c; December 68½c; May 72¼c.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.03½@1.04½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 94c; No. 3, 93c.
Chicago.—September 83c; December 66½@67c; May 68@68½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 43c; No. 3, 39½c; No. 4 white 37½c.
Chicago.—September 38½c; December 39½c; May 42¼c.
Toledo.—44@45c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.60 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice \$5.85; red kidneys at \$6.95@7.20.
Barley.—Malting 70c; feeding 66c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 74c.
Chicago.—September 66c; December 68½c; May 72¼c.
Toledo.—Cash 72½c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$13; March \$13.50; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$3.85.

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 \$32; standard middlings at \$32; fine do \$33; cracked corn at \$40; coarse cornmeal \$36; chop \$33 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

Fruit.

Chicago.—Apples, Michigan Duchess at \$1@1.25; Wealthies \$1@1.25 per bu; cooking apples \$0@75c.

Plums.—Damsons \$1.25@1.50 per bushel.

Peaches.—Elbertas \$1.25@1.50 per crate.

Pears.—Bartletts \$2.25@2.50.

Grapes.—Baskets, 5 lbs table grapes 30c; Climax baskets, 16 lbs, 75c.

WHEAT

In spite of unfavorable conditions in the later stages of growth of the Canadian wheat crop, opinions upon the yield have been more optimistic recently and the Canadian government has put on the cap sheaf by its September estimate of 470,000,000 bushels which is 70,000,000 bushels above the record crop of last year and perilously close to the 500,000,000 bushel forecast over which so much ink has been spilled. The movement of spring wheat is enlarging so that total primary receipts are holding up well and the Canadian movement is getting under way. Part of the Canadian accumulations will be hedged in our markets so that whatever the ultimate course of wheat values, an advance will meet with much opposition for a while. The mills were fairly active after the better grades of wheat early last week and export demand, especially for Manitobas, improved, but the Canadian crop news has slowed down both foreign and domestic buying in the last few days.

OATS

Oats prices have discounted the effect of the new crop movement and are showing more strength than other grains. Primary receipts are declining although the visible supply is gaining. The percentage of low grades is rather high, due to recent rains. The September forecasts showed minor decreases in the oats and barley crops and a small increase in flax to 19,400,000 bushels against 11,700,000 bushels last year. The sorghum grain crop lost about ten per cent during the month, but is 101,000,000 bushels compared with 90,400,000 bushels in 1922.

CORN

While more and more of the corn crop is maturing ahead of frost and a large amount of good corn is assured, a good deal of damage has been done over the northern part of the corn belt and more cold weather is on the way. There is still a large acreage which will not reach the safety zone before October 1. The government's September forecast was 3,076,000,000 bushels, or practically 200,000,000 bushels above last year. The nine leading states which furnish the bulk of the supply reaching commercial channels have about twenty per cent more than last year and nearly 50,000,000 bushels more than ever before. Cash corn

continues scarce and prices remain near the high point where they have been since mid-July.

SEEDS

The official estimate on the 1923 crop of cloverseed is 1,292,000 bushels compared with 1,875,000 bushels harvested last year and 1,411,000 bushels in 1921. The crop is the smallest with one exception since 1915. Prices reached a new high point for the season last week.

FEEDS

Reports upon the feed market conditions are rather conflicting but demand from consumers and retailers seems to have died out on the recent advance. Stocks of wheat feeds at the leading milling centers are said to be heavy for this season of the year and the jobbers are offering large amounts for sale. Consuming sections are believed to have contracted before the recent advance occurred, for unusually large amounts for distant delivery.

HAY

The September forecast of the hay crop was 88,000,000 tons, which represents a small gain over a month ago. It compares with 112,800,000 tons in 1922, however. Prices at most of the leading hay markets are firm, with a fair demand and light receipts. The south is said to be a less urgent buyer than a week or two ago.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices found still higher levels last week as the supply of fine graded stock became limited. Receipts at the four leading markets were large and withdrawals from storage so far this month have been only about fifty per cent as large as during the corresponding period last year. While some dealers believe prices for storage eggs will have to halt their upward movement before long, others predict a firm market until late in the fall.

Chicago.—Eggs, checks 19@21c per dozen; fresh firsts 31@33c; ordinary firsts 26@28c. Live poultry, hens 16@24½c; springers 24½c; roosters 15c; ducks 22@24c; geese 20c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 32@34c. Live poultry, heavy springers 27@28c; light springers 23@24c; heavy hens 27c; light hens 17@18c; roosters 15c; geese 15@16c; ducks 23@24c.

BUTTER

Butter production is failing to show the increase so confidently expected by dealers earlier in the season and the market is firm with advancing

prices as the supply is barely sufficient to satisfy the demand. Slight withdrawals from storage are being made. Foreign markets are firm at levels too high to make them attractive to domestic buyers. The Chicago market is higher than eastern markets, as is not usually the case, but few dealers expect other than continued higher prices for the immediate future at least.

Prices are as follows: Chicago 47½c; New York 46½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs is selling for 43@44½c per pound.

POTATOES

The September forecast of the white potato crop was 390,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than a month ago, but 61,000,000 bushels less than in 1922. Wisconsin shows the greatest decline. The sweet potato crop is estimated at 93,527,000 bushels as against 109,534,000 bushels last year. The carlot movement has not increased as much as expected in the last two weeks, but prices have been easy on the leading markets with the exception of Chicago. Northern round whites are quoted at \$1.90@2 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES

The commercial apple crop was estimated at 33,320,000 barrels based on the September returns, compared with 30,955,000 barrels in 1922. The principal increase is in Washington which has 1,900,000 barrels more than last year. New York is the second state in total production with 5,212,000 barrels against 6,000,000 barrels in 1922. Apple prices have been rather irregular under a steadily increasing carlot movement from producing sections. Michigan Oldenburgs and Wealthies are quoted at \$1@1.60 per bushel in midwestern markets.

WOOL

The wool market is still dull as the mills are not receiving orders for goods in large volume, and are slow to increase their stocks of raw material. The London auction is firm at the opening advance with prices five to six cents above a basis at which wools could be imported here so that confidence that our prices will be maintained is general. Sales of the new clip will start in Australia this week and the future of the market may be more clearly indicated by the way these offerings are taken. Reports from Argentina indicate that its new clip will meet a warm welcome.

The Boston market is quoted as follows: Michigan and New York fleeces, delain unwashed 52@53c; fine un-

washed 47@48c; half-blood unwashed 54@55c three-eighths blood unwashed 53c; quarter-blood unwashed 48c.

BEANS

Bean prices advanced against last week and are quoted at \$5.60 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points for choice hand-picked whites. The government's report states that the crop did not set as well as usual, and the pods are only partly filled, especially in the dry sections of the state. The September 1 condition was ten per cent lower than a month previous. The crop forecast was 6,506,000 bushels but damage by rains during the harvest period will cut the merchantable crop several hundred thousand bushels below that figure.

GRAND RAPIDS

Bean buyers in western Michigan are dealing conservatively or "playing close to shore" as they say among themselves. Like the jobbers on the eastern side of the state, they feel there is going to be plenty of beans to go around and none of them have any particular desire to get a corner. Prices to growers are being kept well in line with eastern and southern markets, ranging from \$4.75@5 per cwt. Some lots pick heavy while others go less than one per cent. The potato market is irregular at \$1.20@1.40 per bushel. Peaches were steady and quoted as follows: Elbertas \$1.50@2 bu; Engles \$1.25@1.35 bu; Hales, \$2.50@3 bu; Oceanas \$2@2.25; Prolifics at \$1.25@1.50 bu; Kalamazoo \$1.25 bu; other fruits ranged: Plums, Lombards at 40@80c bu; Monarchs \$1.50@1.75 bu. Pears, Anjous \$1.25@1.50 bu; Flemish Beauties \$2 bu.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Potatoes were in moderate supply Wednesday and the market ruled firm with good selling at \$3.50 per sack; Early Ohio \$2.75@3; on the farmers' market the values were around \$1.50@1.70 per bushel. An abundance of apples did not prevent a steady market with fancy Wolf Rivers at \$1.75@2 per bushel on track, and \$1.25@1.35 for ordinary kinds. On the farmers' market the Wolf Rivers brought \$1.75@2 per bushel and the general run \$1.25@1.50. A moderate supply of peaches kept that market steady. Michigan Elbertas \$2.25@2.75 on track and \$3.50@4 for fancy ones on the farmers' market. Ordinary good stock brought \$2.75@3.25. A steady pear market was sustained by moderate supplies with fancy Bartletts at \$2.75@3 on track, and \$3.50@4 on farmers' market. Plums were light at \$3 on retail market. Canteloupes of fair quality ranged from \$1.75@2.75; watermelons \$1.50@4 per bushel; tomatoes \$1@1.50 for average and \$1.25@1.75 for pink; cabbage in fair demand at \$1.25; large cucumbers \$1@2; small do \$8@10 per bushel; grapes in moderate supply at \$2.50@3 per bushel; eggs in moderate supply at 38@40c wholesale, and 45@50c retail. Poultry is in fair demand, with old hens at 24@25c wholesale, and 25@32c retail; springers 30@32c; veal 19@20c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.

September 28.—J. M. Hicks & Sons, Williamston, Mich.

October 3.—F. E. Haynes, Hillsdale, Mich.

October 11.—Vaughan's Seed Farms, Ovid, Mich.

October 12.—Francisco Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

October 17.—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

October 18.—Hunn Bros., Chesaning, Mich.

October 19.—E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.

October 20.—A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich.

Guernseys.

September 22.—W. J. Brown, Redford.

Holsteins.

September 27.—Corey J. Spencer, Jackson, Mich.

September 28.—J. M. Hicks & Sons, Williamston, Mich.

October 2.—Washtenaw County Holstein Breeders' Assn., Ann Arbor.

Shorthorns.

October 2.—Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hillsdale, Mich.

October 30.—Wm. Geisenhafer & Sons, Diamondale, Mich.

Percherons.

September 28.—J. M. Hicks & Sons, Williamston, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, September 19.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 460. Market steady, quality common.
Best heavy steers 8.50@10.00
Handyweight butchers 7.00@7.75
Good to choice yearlings 10.00@12.00
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@6.75
Handy light butchers 5.00@6.00
Light butchers 4.00@4.75
Best cows 5.00@6.00
Butcher cows 3.50@4.75
Cutters 3.00
Canners 2.25@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 525. Market steady.
Best \$14.50@15.00
Others 5.00@13.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,800. Market steady to 25c lower.
Best lambs \$13.75@14.50
Fair lambs 12.00@13.00
Light to common 8.00@11.00
Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.25
Culls 2.00@3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,710. Market on pigs is steady; mixed hogs 25c lower.
Mixed hogs and yorkers \$9.00@9.10
Pigs 8.25
Heavies 8.00@8.15
Stags 4.00@4.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 27,000. Market is slow and uneven, mostly 15@25c lower than Tuesday's average. Good and choice 160 to 240-lb average \$8.55@8.75; top bulk good 250 to 325-lb butchers \$8.25@8.50; most packing sows at \$7.30@7.60. Better grades of strong weight pigs \$6.75@7.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Market is largely steers. Bulk relatively choice fed natives; offerings of western grasser contingent, about 2,000 head. Market on fed steers very slow. Better grades and in-between grades, weighty offerings tending lower. Top steers \$12.90; other classes steady; bulk veal \$12.50@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 30,000. Market on killing stock slow. Fat lambs steady to 25c lower; steady; feeding lambs steady to strong; fat lambs sold at odd sale; natives \$13@13.50; some held higher; fat handyweight ewes mostly at \$6@6.50; feeding lambs largely \$13.50@13.75; several decks upwards to \$14.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts two cars. Market slow. Calves at \$14.75.

Hogs.

Receipts 25 cars. Market is steady. Heavy \$9@9.25; yorkers \$9.50@9.65; pigs \$8.25@8.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market steady. Top lambs \$15.25; yearlings \$10@12; wethers \$8.50@9; ewes \$7.50@8.

MICHIGAN JERSEY MAKES GOOD RECORD.

A MOST creditable record was recently completed by Sensational Iris owned by Charles Kraus, of Hart, Michigan. This Jersey cow produced 12,805 pounds of 5.58 per cent milk, which carried 714 pounds of butter-fat. Iris was five years and two months old when this test was started.

USED ROOFING TO LINE SILO DOORS.

I HAVE a silo with felt-lined doors. Last year much of this lining was defective. Our local dealer asks about

ten cents a linear foot for the felt, or over sixty cents a door.

I had some roll roofing which I cut into strips and substituted for the felt with satisfactory results. This year I plan to use the roofing cement, both when putting on the strips and when putting the door in place.—R. B. C.

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR.

INDUSTRIAL products are now exchangeable for forty per cent more of farm products now than in 1913. This deduction is reached by a simple twist of the department of agriculture's index figure which shows that the farmer's purchasing power is about seventy per cent of the pre-war period.

A fact finding commission to investigate the whole system of government methods in reclaiming arid and semi-arid lands by irrigation has been appointed by Secretary of the Interior Work.

It is thought necessary that such an investigation should be made. The facts already disclosed are not very complimentary to those having the irrigation projects in charge or favorable to the development of more irrigation projects. In fact this reclamation work has been overdone.

The secretary of the interior says it is generally reported that relatively few of the original settlers on projects now remain on them as water users. He also says that "one hundred and thirty-four millions of government money has been expended for reclamation and but fourteen millions have been returned, while six millions are due and unpaid."

"Time extensions for payment of both construction and maintenance charges have been asked which, if granted, would multiply deferred annual payments, it is feared, beyond the ultimate ability of the settler to pay, entailing probable loss of his home and to the government the loss of the investment. Seven men have been invited to comprise the fact-finding commission, including Julius Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Oscar E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 291).

on Dorothy S 2nd; 3, Shadeland, on Bonnie G 29th. Junior yearling heifer—1, Shellenberger, on May Repeater; 2, Smith Bros., on Dame Woodford; 3, Alexander on Jessie. Senior heifer calf—1, Shellenberger, on Easter Repeater (reserve junior champion); 2, Turner Co., on Laurel Beauty 5th; 3, Alexander, on Lady Woodburn. Graded herd—1, Shellenberger; 2, Alexander; 3, Smith Bros. Yearling herd—1, Shellenberger; 2, Alexander; 3, Smith Bros. Calf herd—1, Shellenberger; 2, Alexander; 3, Turner Co. Four animals, get of one sire—1 and 2, Shellenberger; 3, Alexander.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Judge—A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ills. Three bulls owned by exhibitor—1, Woodcote Stock Farms, Ionia, Mich.; 2, Raymond Brown, Ills.; 3, W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich. Two bulls bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Woodcote; 2, Scripps; 3, Brown. Bull three years old or over—1, M. A. C., on Plumb Square & Level (senior champion); 2 and 4, Scripps, on Esau of Rosebury and Eirreball of Bleaton; 3, Brown, on Brood Black Copper 2nd. Bull 2 years old and under 3—1, Woodcote on Equal of Woodcote; 2, Brown, on Ensign C 2nd. Senior yearling bull—Brown, on Permit 9th (grand champion).

Junior yearling bull—1, John E. Brown, 1234 Hubbard Avenue, Detroit, Mich., on Prince of Wildwood (junior champion); 2, Woodcote, on Blackcap K of Woodcote.

Senior bull calf—1, Scripps, on Queen's Guard; 2, Woodcote on Eureka; 3, Brown, on Beauty Boy B. Junior bull calf—1, Woodcote on Ethan (junior reserve champion); 2, Brown, on Beauty Boy; 3, Scripps, on Prince Edgar.

Cow 3 years old or over, with own calf by side, calved after January 1, 1923—1, Scripps, on Pride Protest 6th (senior champion and grand champion); 2, Brown on Beauty McHenry.

Cow 3 years old or over—1 and 4, Brown on Blackbird 425 and Kandace 6th; 2 and 3, Scripps, on Wildwood Pretty Rose and Electra of Hutton; 4, Heifer 2 years old and under 3—1 and 2, Scripps, on Pride of Wildwood (reserve senior champion) and Queen Mary Ann; 3, Brown on Queen Quail.

Senior yearling heifer—1, Woodcote, on Miss Burgess (reserve junior champion); 2 and 3, Brown, on Kandace 12th and Queen Quail 4th. Junior yearling heifer—1, Scripps, on Pridestine; 2, Woodcote on Eulima of Woodcote; 3, Brown, on Maplewood Enchantress.

Senior heifer calf—1, Woodcote, on Equity of Woodcote (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2 and 3, Scripps on Pretty Rose of Wildwood and Black Nightcap.

Graded herd—1, Scripps; 2, Woodcote; 3, Brown. Yearling herd—1, Brown; 2, Woodcote. Calf herd—1, Woodcote; 2, Scripps; 3, Brown. Four animals, get of one sire—1, Scripps; 2, Woodcote; 3, Brown.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Judge—Dale Bellows, Marysville, Mo. There were only two exhibitors of Polled Shorthorns: L. C. Kelly, of Plymouth, Michigan, and Ben D. Kelly, of Plymouth, Michigan, the money being about equally divided. L. C. Kelly won all of the championships except junior champion female.

(Continued next week).

Southern Mich. Short-horn Breeders' Assn. SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE

35 Head of Good High-Class Reg. Cows, Heifers & Bulls 35

To Be Held at

Hillsdale Fair Grounds Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, 1923

A few cows of dual purpose strains will be sold. Also cows with calves by side. This sale is held under the auspices of this Association. For particulars and catalogue, address

W. C. Osius, Hillsdale, Michigan
Andy Adams, Sale Mgr., Litchfield, Mich.

Those who prefer Big Type Poland China Hogs we recommend the Herd of F. E. Haynes who will sell about 50 head at Hillsdale Fair Grounds Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, 1923.

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

All advertising copy must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

Special Notice

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

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, 1133, 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.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 4 lbs., \$1.40; Fifteen, \$4; Smoking, 4 lbs., \$1.00; Fifteen, \$3.00. Pipe and recipe free. Pay when received. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

FOR SALE—Corn husker shredder, 8 roll Success. Gilbert Ferris, Plainwell, Mich.

FOR SALE—Tractor, 8-16 Mogul, Oliver gang-plows. Write Gilbert Ferris, Plainwell, Mich.

FOR SALE—Rowell Ensilage Cutter. Write R. J. Vandercook, Fenton, Mich., for particulars.

WANTED—Used Small Farm Tractor, Aro or other, with plow. Folting, R. L. Dearborn, Mich.

WANTED to buy Beamer; prefer Buffalo Pitts hand-fed, 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. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

NEWFOUNDLAND, St. Bernard, Collie, Shepherd, Airedale, Rat Terrier, Police Dogs, puppies.—Timber Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

COLLIES, two sable and white male puppies, three months old \$10 each for quick sale. Farm raised. Pedigrees furnished. Clare V. Dorman, Snover, Mich.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Collie pups. Joseph Laucello, Saginaw Mich., Route 2.

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.

YEARLING HENS—English and American White Leghorns and Anconas. Reasonable prices. M. D. Wynyarden, 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.

COCKERELS—White Leghorn, from same stock as my leading pen at Lansing contest. Orme Thompson, Allen, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Write for prices and description. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.

HOGS

Large Type Poland Chinas

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

RADIO GIANT

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

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.

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 Young Poland China Sows

EVERT STETLER, Waltham, 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, right type and 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.

FOR SALE

Reg. Oxford Rams and Ewes Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write Your Wants

Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Telephone: Deckerville 73-3

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.

OXFORDS For the best. Write Wm. Van Sickle, Deckerville, Mich., Rams and Ewes.

OXFORD RAMS: One yearling and lambs. Chase Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

HORSES

Percherons & Belgians

UNDER THE HAMMER

Wed., October 3, 1923
At Lima, Ohio

It is a dispersal of one of the country's best herds. Great young stallions, wonderful brood mares, outstanding colts. They are winners in show ring and field.

Our Adversity--Your Opportunity

Catalog Ready

Lonzo McClain & Sons



Own Your Garage of Business

LOOK at these pictures. Twenty thousand Sweeney trained men own garages, tire shops, vulcanizing and service shops, just like these. You can be your own boss. You can be independent. It is easy to start in business for yourself. Then you don't have to bow down to some employer and do work you don't like.

Sometimes it looks like carpenters, plasterers, etc., get big wages, but when hard times come they are out of work. I say work for yourself. Then you are not bothered by strikes, lockouts, factories closing down. Own your own business; work for yourself with enthusiasm, not drudgery. It's the yearning of every young man **TO BE HIS OWN BOSS**, and Sweeney makes it possible.

How would you like to see your name above the door of a neat and profitable garage like one of those shown in the pictures?

Sweeney trains men in eight weeks in the auto and tractor business. I have had over 60,000 graduates. I estimate 20,000 are in business for themselves.

You don't need previous experience. These men had no previous experience. You don't need any capital to speak of. There are opportunities everywhere. Other fellows with money are often looking for trained men to handle the mechanical end as partners. These men hadn't much money. But they had Sweeney training and made good.

Look at Clayton Eden's nice garage at Ainsworth, La. He says: "We operate the leading garage. All the business we can do. Also handle Hudson, Essex and Buick Cars. Owe my present success to the wonderful training received at the Sweeney School." Look at the National Garage. Roy Atkinson sent me this picture from Everett, Mo. "Worked on a farm," says Roy. "At nineteen had only \$14. Got father to send me to the Sweeney School. Three days after I came home I fixed a neighbor's Ford. That was my start. Today this garage is worth \$4,785.00. If you want to get that start do as I did and go to the Sweeney School." Look at John Boyer's Garage, Milford, Ill. He says: "Having a good business; busy all the time." From far off Australia, S. A. Noller writes: "Business is fine." What these boys have done YOU can do. If you like mechanics write me today—Get my Free Catalog—Use the coupon, or post card will do.

THE SWEENEY SYSTEM Of Practical Instruction

is the **ONLY WAY** to learn if you want to save time and money and be properly trained. You get this at the **WORLD'S GREATEST trade school, the MILLION DOLLAR SWEENEY SCHOOL**, and you get it nowhere else.

**MAIL THE
COUPON
TODAY**

Learn A Successful Trade In 8 Weeks At Sweeney School

Sweeney System of Practical Instruction is the **ONLY WAY** to learn if you want to save time and money and be properly trained. You get this at the **World's Greatest Trade School, the Million Dollar Sweeney School** and you get it nowhere else. I will give you a **FREE RADIO COURSE**. Sweeney Broadcasting Station Call W. H. B. One of the finest in the world. Talks anywhere in the U. S. Cost \$50,000 to erect. The first step is to send for my big **FREE Catalog**.

FREE CATALOG AND SPECIAL OFFER

Get my big **FREE 64-page catalog**. It shows hundreds of actual photographs of men at work in my magnificent newschool. Tells all about wages, profits, opportunities in auto and tractor business. Explains step by step how you learn. Interesting letters from graduates telling how they made good. Shows how men come from all over the world to this big school. Makes you want to join the crowd. Tells everything you want to know. I will gladly send you a copy beautifully illustrated. I'll tell you how to get into business for yourself. No colored students accepted.

E. J. SWEENEY, President

EMORY J. SWEENEY, President
Dept. 1231 Sweeney Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me free, without any obligation on my part, your 64-page catalog and your Sweeney School News. Tell me of the opportunities in the Auto and Tractor Business, and your special offer.

Name

P. O. State



LEARN A TRADE—
Sweeney
AUTOMOTIVE & ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
1231 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO