

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXIII. No. 12  
Whole Number 4628

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1924

ONE YEAR \$1.00  
FIVE YEARS \$5.00



## *The Place of Play*

*PLAY is a sacred thing, a divine ordinance, for developing in the child a harmonious and healthy organism, and preparing that organism for the commencement of the work of life. It is the great harmonizer of the human faculties, overstrained and made inharmonious by labor. It is the agency that keeps alive and in healthy activity the faculties and sympathies which work fails to use or helps to repress. It is the conservator of moral, mental, and physical health.—J. G. Holland.*



MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1924

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

Editors and Proprietors

1632 LaFayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan

Telephone Cherry 3384

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One Year, 52 issues ..... \$1.00  
 Three Years, 156 issues ..... \$2.00  
 Five Years, 260 issues ..... \$3.00  
 All Sent Postpaid

Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage

## RATES OF ADVERTISING

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

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

VOLUME CLXII NUMBER TWELVE

DETROIT, SEPT. 20, 1924

## CURRENT COMMENT

## A Serious Situation

WE wish again to call the attention of our readers to the seed corn situation which is likely to confront them another spring. It may be that, during the season of 1925, conditions will be ideal for the development of a bumper crop of corn. If, however, farmers are obliged to plant inferior seed, no amount of care or ideal weather will produce the good crop expected. Good seed is an absolute necessity in successful corn growing.

Right now is the proper time to overcome, in part at least, the handicap that is almost certain to be faced next May. Many farmers are already going through their fields searching for ears sufficiently matured to make good seed. This they are planning on drying carefully in order that it may not deteriorate through excessive moisture and winter freezing. Perhaps there is no one cause that reduces the vitality of the germ in seed corn more than does slow or imperfect drying. A freezing temperature, when the grain still continues a high percentage of moisture, may practically destroy its germinating capacity.

It should, therefore, be counted as good management for the farmer to allow some of his regular duties to stand by for a half day or so while he gathers seed from the standing corn and thereby does his best in providing sufficient seed corn for the 1925 crop. If he finds his own crop too immature for seed, then at once he should find a neighbor who has better corn and there secure the necessary supply.

## A Notorious Thief

IT was Shaw who stated that the greatest thief the world has ever produced is procrastination, and he is still at large. There can be little doubt of the truth of his declaration, not only for his day but for ours as well.

In no line of human affairs has this tendency to "put off" been more characteristic than in the matter of keeping up the premises. We humans will persist in holding out tomorrow as the happy day to put the poultry house in shape for the winter, to get the quarters for the swine so the cold will not chill them too badly, to rehang the doors on the barn, to cover the house with another layer of roofing, to do, in fact, fifty other repair jobs which should not go over another day into the future.

There would be no purpose in men-

tioning the subject here, but for the fact that this delay often occasions financial loss. As a consequence of putting off, fewer eggs are laid, pork becomes more expensive to produce, the cows give less milk, and above all, one's whole time may be constantly burdened by the consciousness that he should be at these repair tasks, instead of having for his next duty the enthusiasm and buoyancy that comes of a job fully completed.

## The Potato Crop

THE September estimates place the potato yield for this year at practically the same amount as the bumper crop produced a year ago. Good growing weather brought forth an unusual crop from an acreage somewhat below that planted in the spring of 1923.

This heavy production means that again it is not going to be easy to market the crop. There will be glutted markets, light demands, and prices that are none too high. However, it appears that there will be a couple of advantages not enjoyed a year ago. To date there have been 70,040 cars of the 1924 crop marketed, as compared with 58,641 to this date a year ago. Then, too, higher prices for other raw foodstuffs may increase the demand for potatoes.

The whole situation offers, however, an opportunity to grade the Michigan crop closely this year. Paying freight on dirt and objectionable specimens, and then after reaching the market having this material keep buyers away from the good stuff, is not sane marketing. Growers understand this and will undoubtedly realize larger net returns from the crop by keeping on the farm the potatoes that will influence sales disadvantageously.

## The Alfalfa Smile

THE unusual season has rather upset the regular order of things upon the farm. In feeding stock, for instance, it will be necessary this winter to learn how to get along on the minimum of corn, perhaps, in many cases, on no corn at all.

Various substitutes are sure to be brought forth. Small grains will, in general, be fed to make the reduced supply of corn stretch out as far toward the 1925 crop as possible. But the fact remains that the farmer having mows jammed with good alfalfa hay is going to solve his feeding problem easier than he who lacks that health-giving roughage.

The alfalfa smile will not come off. In almost any feeding situation that might develop, alfalfa can be advantageously used. As a result, there is every reason to believe that next spring the votes for alfalfa will be registered more numerous and enthusiastically than at any time in the past.

## Rate Of Increase

THERE are a few things which are certain in this world. Some of them are death, taxes and an increase in population. There may be doubt in the minds of some people as to the latter, in view of the fact that modern "families" chiefly consist of man and wife who live in two or three room apartments where dogs are allowed, but not children. However, the fact is that there is an average increase in population of 1.4 per cent per annum.

This increase means more food, for there are more mouths to feed. The increase in food production should keep up with the increase in population. In some cases it has, in others it has fallen behind.

In the case of fruits it is interesting to note that apples have increased only .6 per cent, or less than one-half as fast as the population. But with oranges, there has been a five per cent

increase per year, or three and one-half times as much as the increase in population.

This increase in orange production is being overdone and is already necessitating forced sales, high advertising costs and other strenuous methods to get everybody to eat oranges. These are reasons why we find oranges everywhere in the foreground and apples relegated to the back shelves. The over-enthusiasm of the orange grower has not only put his business on a low profit basis, but has made it hard for the apple grower to market his fruit profitably.

It seems that this peak in production and depression in profit in the orange business will certainly bring a reaction and offers the apple grower an opportunity in the future. This situation will, through its unprofitableness, bring a gradual decrease in orange production. Therefore, the man who is looking to the future in the apple growing sections will take advantage of the situation by now planting trees judiciously. Apple production should keep up with population increase, and apple growers should use, at least, a modest publicity campaign to let consumers know that the apple also has many of the good qualities claimed for the orange, and then some.

## Would Boost The Bean

AT the recent Detroit meeting of the Michigan bean jobbers, a resolution was adopted favoring the raising of funds for advertising to the consuming public the merits of Michigan choice hand-picked beans.

The resolution proposes to raise this fund by asking the growers to subscribe one cent for each hundred weight of beans sold, to which the jobbers would subscribe a like sum. If such a schedule is fully carried out, it should give a fund of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

The crop reporters estimate the present Michigan crop at 5,492,000 bushels. By reason of reductions in acreage and unfavorable weather in other states, Michigan will have over seventy-five per cent of the commercial crop of white beans this year.

This places her in a commanding position, and makes the present a most opportune time from the standpoint of the farmers of the state, to undertake this publicity program. In the hundreds of replies from farmers as to their attitude on such a program, not a single one opposed the movement. It is to be hoped that nothing will interrupt the progress of this work.

## The School Question

IT is interesting to read what the boys and girls, the ones who actually attend the schools, have to say regarding the little red school and the consolidated school. In a contest recently held in our Boys' and Girls' Department this question was discussed. The opinions expressed were about equally divided, with a slight margin in favor of consolidated schools.

A great many boys and girls did not have experience in the consolidated schools, but still favored them as offering greater advantages in education. Only one among those who were attending consolidated schools, was against them. In her school where country and city boys and girls studied together, the rural children were to a disadvantage because they had to spend so much of their time on the road.

One paid great tribute to the teacher of the small school. This writer said that she was more than a teacher; she was a substitute mother. She got to know the children intimately and could gain confidences and give helpful advice.

The sentimental side of the little

rural school, as well as the individual attention given the children was frequently mentioned by the country school supporters. They contended that the consolidated school did not permit the teacher to come in contact with, and to understand the students thoroughly.

The contenders for the consolidated school said that it offered greater educational facilities; gave the country children the same advantages enjoyed by the city young folks; provided better sanitary conditions, and afforded the country boy and girl an opportunity to mingle with a larger number of young folks, which has usually proven beneficial.

These varied opinions indicate that there are pro and con sides to this school question. It also demonstrates that the new may not take on all the good features of the old. In every change we leave behind something worth while. But in most cases the new has so many advantages that the old, with all its good points, should be discarded. We believe that the school question will gradually work itself out in this way.

## Runnin' fer Sheruff

HERMAN GOOSEBERRY says to me the other day, "Say, Hy, why don't you run fer sheruff?" And I says, "Herm, what should I run fer him fer when I ain't got no use at all fer a sheruff."

"What I mean," says Herm, "is you should try ta be a sheruff. You've got the shape of a politishun and you kin talk about nothin' about as easy as anybody I ever see, so you got all the qualificashuns and kin get the job if you'll just show them. All you gotta do on the job is ta ride around in your Oughto and oncet in a while arrest folkses you don't like."

"That'll be a nice job fer me," says I, "But Sofie don't like living at the



jail and she's so strong fer prohibishun she ain't got no use fer men behind bars or in front o' them. And then sometimes if I was ta break the sillence of a still

and have to capture the booze and take it home, she wouldn't let me have the stuff around. So I'd have ta consume it and I ain't built fer runnin' on alkehaul."

Now, maybe Herm thinks I got all the qualificashuns fer running fer the sheruffs office, such as bein' abul ta take care of a nice salary, ride around in a oughto, bein' nice ta the ladies and hurtin' nobodies' feelin's so I kin get the job again next time, but I don't know. It'd be a nice soft job, alright, 'specially 'cause Sofie wouldn't know nothin' about it. When she's say somethin' about gettin' ta work like she does all the time now, I'd just tell her that I was fulfillin' one of the necessary requiremunts of my offishul posishun.

It would be nice alright, but there's so many men now runnin' fer office, 'cause the salary is big and the work is little. There's too many now tryin' ta feed at the public trough without me snortin' around tryin' ta get there myself.

If I was built accordin' ta the specifcashuns of a sheruff, it would be O. K. But I ain't the kind what'll consider public booty before public duty.

Now I thought I spoke ta Herm in my refusal speech just like I was Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Abe Lincoln all together. But when I was through, Herm says, "Hy, I was only foolin'. You'd make a better undertaker than a sheruff." "Well, anyhow, "I says, "I'd have plenty to do 'cause there's lots o' dead ones amongst the sheruffs and politickle advisers like yourself fer me to take care of."

HY SYCKLE.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIII

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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

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QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE

NUMBER TWELVE

## Fattening Lambs in the Corn Field

*A Cheap Method of Getting Money Out of This Crop*

By A. H. Huhlman

WHILE the favorable weather of the past week or two has enabled our corn crop to make

wonderful progress, there are still many fields that will not mature sufficiently for producing marketable corn.

To the owners of such fields who are considering ways and means for best utilizing the crop, one can suggest that soft and immature corn can perhaps be used for every feeding purpose on the farm for which corn is ordinarily used.

Many farmers have found the practice of fattening sheep and lambs in the corn field an economical and profitable way of harvesting their corn crop during recent years. These corn growers who are in a position to use sheep and lambs for harvesting all or part of the crop will be able to convert a larger percentage of the entire corn plant into a marketable product than is possible by any other method except in the making of silage.

In this connection, it will be interesting to note the results of some experiments in "lambling" down the corn at the South Dakota Experiment Station. These experiments run through a period of two seasons. The lambs used in 1922 averaged sixty-two pounds at the beginning of the experiment, and those selected in 1923 averaged fifty-two pounds. Twelve lambs were used in each lot in 1922, and fifteen lambs in 1923.

One lot was given free range in corn

alone. A second lot had both corn and rape pasture, while the third lot had freedom to corn and soy-beans.

During the year 1922, the lambs eating corn alone made an average daily gain for the first thirty days of .49 pounds, and for fifty-one days an average of .37 pounds. During 1923, the average gain for those getting corn alone for the first month was .42 pounds, and for the sixty-one-day feeding period .37 pounds.

The lambs receiving corn and rape made an average daily gain of .53 pounds for the first thirty days, and .35 for fifty-one days. For 1923, the average gains for the thirty-day period was .53, and for sixty-one days it averaged .43.

Those receiving the corn and soy-beans in 1922 made the highest average gain amounting to .54 pounds for the thirty-day period and .42 pounds

for the fifty-one-day period. In 1923, however, the gains for this group were but .46 pounds for the thirty-day period and .33 pounds for the sixty-one-day period.

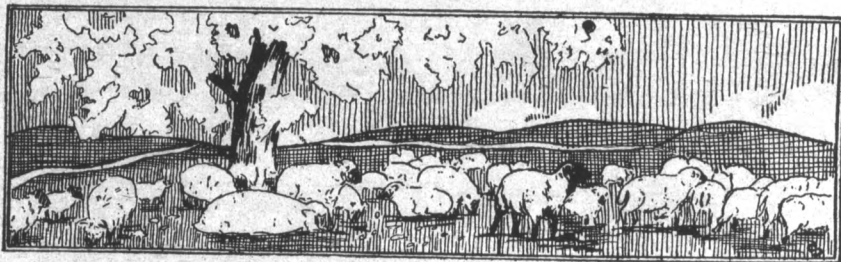
Since feeders of market lambs usually consider a gain of .25 to .33 pounds, a satisfactory daily increase in the feed lot, the results obtained in this experiment indicate that lambs can harvest corn in the field and produce very good gains in weight.

Several other advantages were observed during the course of the experiment which help to make this a profitable method of harvesting a crop of corn. The lambs were turned into the corn fields as soon as the corn was beyond the milk stage. As the lower leaves of the corn plant were still green at that time the lambs stripped off all leaves within their reach and also consumed most of the

weeds which were growing in the field before they began to eat the husks and grain from the cobs. Many of the late fields of corn are often in that backward condition on account of the heavy growth of weeds. Sheep will eat most of the weeds and their seeds that are commonly found in our corn fields and thus help to turn these pests into a cash crop.

After lambs have consumed most of the weeds and the lower corn leaves, it would be advisable to furnish rape, soy-beans, sweet clover or other good pasture near the corn field, in order to avoid losses from over-feeding on corn which are sometimes reported. Water and salt should always be available. As the season advances and vegetation becomes scarce, oilmeal and alfalfa hay are used by some feeders but the use of hay is not considered good economy as long as roughage is available in field or pasture.

Since lambs will consume a larger portion of the corn plant than is saved for feed by any other method of harvesting except in the making of silage, and lambs will eat most of the weeds found in our corn fields and prevent them from maturing seed, many sheep owners should consider the advantages of disposing of part or all of their late corn in this manner. While early maturing varieties of corn are usually preferred for this purpose, this practice may be adopted to good advantage for handling some of our late corn this year.



## Twenty Years Out of the Stumps

*This Open-minded Pioneer of Northern Michigan Makes Good*

By J. F. Cox and H. C. Rather

THE Pines," of Schoolcraft county, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, represents the life-time achievement of Mr. C. R. Miller. A beautiful home and a farm in splendid condition, wrought from the stumps in twenty years, is an achievement any man may be proud of.

When Mr. Miller moved from Illinois to Schoolcraft county twenty years ago, the stumps were so thick on his land that he had difficulty in driving in with the first wagon. When he moved into the brush they called him the "sandhill farmer." Today, he has the best herd in the cow testing association of Schoolcraft county. He is milking seventeen registered Holsteins and marketing high quality milk in Manistique. Most of the feed is raised on the farm. He is also one of the leading growers of certified seed potatoes of the state.

Beginning with stump land, rather light in texture, Mr. Miller has had an uphill fight to success. He is farming one hundred acres, of which sixty is cleared on the home farm. In addition, he has forty acres in another block some distance away. Though he originally left soil worth \$300 an acre, Mr. Miller states that he can beat the corn belt soil with everything but corn—oats, barley, potatoes, and hay all giving higher yields per acre.

When we visited his farm he had just returned from two weeks' trip around Lake Michigan to see what other farmers are doing. He said it

seemed mighty good to be back again, for, as he expressed it, "we like it here in northern Michigan and things grow well." There are many others who have tackled the proposition of clearing a farm out of the stumps in northern Michigan who have not fared so well.

Mr. Miller's success is based on a keen study of crop adaptation and local market needs and on the use of practices which are most efficient. He believes in certified seed potatoes because they produce more per acre at a reduced cost. The resulting crop is

of better market quality. He grows Wolverine oats because he finds they outyield other varieties. Three years ago his Swedish Select gave him a yield of eighty-seven bushels per acre, a most satisfactory performance, but in a test with Wolverine, arranged by Mr. Putnam, of the Chatham Substation, he found that at threshing time the acre of Wolverine gave apparently sack for sack the same yield as the Swedish Select. In handling the Swedish Select sacks, he could lift them with one hand and throw them over his shoulder, but it took two hands to

swing a bag of the Wolverine to his back, and he had to brace his legs to do it. This convinced Mr. Miller of the worth of this great variety contributed to Michigan agriculture by our late plant breeder, Professor Spragg.

Though clover does well on his land, Mr. Miller is getting into alfalfa since he believes it to be an even better hay and soil-improving crop. From his first two and one-half acres of Grimm he took off four tons at the first cutting. This two and one-half acres follows a seeding of Hubam the year before which made splendid growth and was turned under for green manuring. The conditions were right for an excellent catch of alfalfa. He used farm bureau Grimm seed planted in early June, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre on a firm seed-bed.

For twenty years he has grown seed potatoes for a seed company and is now growing several acres of radishes for seed for the same company. For silage corn, Mr. Miller is growing Wisconsin frost-resistant Golden Glow. His field would, if carried 200 miles south, fit in as a creditable corn field. He uses from 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre with each grain crop.

No matter how good his own methods, his own varieties of crops, or individual cows, Mr. Miller has always been ready to try out others for the possibility of securing better performers. He has adapted his cropping sys-



Farmers inspecting Mr. Miller's Certified Seed Potato Field.



tem, choice of varieties and methods of culture to his local conditions and has triumphed as a successful farmer under conditions where others less adaptable have failed. Like most successful farmers, Mr. Miller is occupied by county, township, and general community service. He is a leader in grange and farm bureau work. Mr. Miller moved to northern Michigan for

their boy's health twenty years ago. They have since seen him grow into strong manhood and graduate from the University of Michigan. They also have a daughter now attending the University, and one in high school. Mr. Miller is an outstanding example of the success that attends a man with an open mind who couples good judgment with hard work.

## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

*Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfaction Service Cannot be Given to Unnamed Letters*

### CHANGE OF NAME.

How would one proceed to have a child's given name changed? The child in question is nearly one year old, was named at birth, and name was reported by the family physician. Should the parents have all children's names and dates of birth recorded in county?—Mrs. F.

I find no provision in the statutes for change of name other than on divorce, adoption of children, or change of names of adults (C. L. 1915 Sec. 14138-14144) but except that the name would not correspond with the birth records, there is nothing to prevent the change of given name by custom from that given at baptism.—Rood.

### RIGHT TO STRAW.

Has a person that had bought a farm and had to leave it because he could not make the payments and taxes the right to sell all the straw off the place before he goes?—A. G.

Straw, the same as other farm products, can be disposed of as owner sees fit, unless some agreement has been made to the effect that it shall not be removed from farm.—F. T. Riddell.

### NOTE OUTLAWED.

Is a note outlawed when no interest or principal has been paid on it for ten years? I have been told it was outlawed after seven years.—I. G.

Statutes of limitations vary in each state. In Michigan simple notes are barred in six years from the last payment of interest or principal, or last promise to pay, being not less than six years from the date of maturity.—Rood.

### CATTLE FINDER'S ADDRESS WANTED.

In our August 2nd issue a subscriber with initials J. C., stated that nine young cattle and a dry cow came to his place on June 6th. Another subscriber has since written that he has lost nine young cattle and is anxious to get in touch with J. C. Will J. C. please send his name and address to the Michigan Farmer so that we can forward it to said subscriber?—Eds.

### SEEDING SWEET CLOVER IN WHEAT.

Can sweet clover seed be sown in wheat in the fall at time of sowing wheat, or would you advise waiting until spring. Also, how late in the fall can vetch be sown and insure a crop? I want to sow rye and vetch after soy-beans are harvested if it is not too late.—H. M. D.

Sweet clover sown in wheat at the time of sowing the wheat is likely to winter-kill badly. For best results, sweet clover should be sown by the fifteenth or twentieth of August. A few farmers make a practice of sowing sweet clover very late in the fall, just before the ground freezes. When this method is followed, however, the sweet clover does not germinate until spring. If the sweet clover is sown a little too early, the seed will swell and a large number of them be killed.

If you have a medium early variety of soy-beans, it is very likely that you will be able to harvest them in time to sow rye vetch this fall. Soy-beans usually leave the ground loose and mellow and very little difficulty should be experienced in preparing the seed-bed. Whether or not this system will

work will depend upon the earliness of the variety and whether the soy-beans are to be used for hay or seed.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops.

### CORN FAILS TO EAR.

Please tell me what is wrong with my Evergreen corn. It looks fine, is all tasseled out, but not a sign of an ear on it. Had the same trouble last year with the same seed; it grew fine but no corn.—W. K.

Without knowing more about local conditions as to soil fertility, etc., it is difficult to say just what may be the trouble with this crop of corn. There is possibly a lack of phosphorus in the soil. When preparing the field for next year's crop try broadcasting acid phosphate at the rate of 250 to 400 pounds per acre. It also might be well to secure another strain of seed.—G. E. Starr, Associate Professor of Horticulture.

### DESTROYING POISON IVY.

Is there anything that can be sprayed on poison ivy that will destroy it, or any other way to get rid of it?—A. J. B.

A brine solution consisting of three pounds of salt to a gallon of water is

sometimes recommended as a spray for the eradication of poison ivy. This spray will kill the parts of the plants above ground, but an additional spray will be necessary as the new shoots arise from the root stalks.

If there are a few vines along fence posts and upon trees, these vines may be cut below the ground and saturated with the brine solution. In case a few of the root stalks put forth a new growth, it will be advisable to treat again in about two weeks.

Probably the most effective way to deal with isolated clumps of ivy is to grub them out, taking care to remove thoroughly the underground root stalks, since pieces of these left in the ground will produce another crop of plants. Also small isolated patches may be killed out by covering them with heavy paper or boards so that the light will be excluded.—C. R. M.

### GROWING SUDAN SEED.

I am raising some Sudan grass and am wondering if I should let it go to seed and thresh it. Of what value is the straw? Would it keep if put in the barn? What kind of a machine should I have to thresh it with? About what yield could be expected and the price per bushel?—J. B. B.

Sudan grass is not usually grown for seed in this state. In Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas the weather conditions are quite favorable for the production of an abundance of seed. However, if conditions are favorable for a good crop of corn, Sudan grass should set a fair crop of seed in this state. The average yield is from 300 to 500 pounds of seed per acre. The seed may be threshed with an ordinary grain thresher. However, care should be used not to blow the seed over into the straw. The straw would have much the same feeding value as oat straw, except that the stems are somewhat coarser and a smaller amount would be eaten by live stock.—C. R. Megee.

## LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### BUTTER TARIFF MAY BE LOWERED.

FARMER representatives who are inclined to favor protection for agricultural products fear any move on the part of the tariff commission looking to tariff revision. Instead of an increase in the butter tariff, as was asked for by the creamery interests, it is being predicted by those who are close to the commission, that the prospects now are that a reduction will be recommended.

There is already a growing demand for the repeal of the flexible tariff act of 1923. Instead of taking the tariff out of politics, it has been the means of keeping the country agitated and business in uncertainty, proving expensive to producers without any compensating benefits.

### THE TRADE COMMISSION MAY ENFORCE TRUTH-IN-FABRIC IDEA.

COMPLAINT has been made by the federal trade commission against a New England mill manufacturing blankets, and its New York selling agent, because of its alleged practice of labeling its blankets containing no wool whatever, "Wool Finish," without indicating on such labels the wholly cotton composition of the materials.

The commission charges unfair methods of competition in the misbranding of blankets, in that the labeling is false and deceptive, and misleads a substantial part of the purchasing public into the belief that the respondent's cotton blankets are composed wholly or in part of wool.

The case suggests a possible lead whereby wool growers might by establishing the fact that the general public thinks that "all wool" means "new wool," secure through the fed-

eral trade commission in part, at least, the results they have sought to obtain through truth-in-fabrics legislation.

### WASTEFUL FEEDING IMPOSSIBLE.

OVERFEEDING, whether it be live stock or land, doesn't pay. When a steer is given too much feed per day he fails to make enough extra gain to pay for the extra feed he consumes. When too much fertilizer is put on potatoes the last units of fertilizer do not increase the yield enough to pay for their cost, and so on through the line of stock feeding or crop production. It is necessary that farmers be on the watch to see that they are using the right quantities of feed or fertilizer or spraying material to give them the largest profits.

### DISCOVER NEW METHOD OF LOCATING BAD FARM PRACTICES.

A NEW bulletin, "Input as Related to Output in Farm Organization and Cost of Production Studies," soon to be issued by the department of agriculture, describes a method that specialists in the bureau of agricultural economics have discovered to measure diminishing returns under farm conditions based upon actual experience of farmers.

In a recent farm management survey records were obtained covering farm results for milk production by 5,000 dairy cows. The analyzing of these figures by the "input and output" method revealed facts which would have taken years of experiments and many thousands of dollars to find out by old methods, facts worth millions to dairymen.

The farm management division finds that this method of investigation,

which was originated by Dr. J. D. Black, of the University of Minnesota, will enable them to do more than ever in showing farmers how to reduce costs and increase profits.

### EASTERN APPLE GROWERS TO FEAST THIS FALL.

PROSPECTS for the eastern apple growers are exceptionally rosy this season. That prices for well packed barrel apples will maintain a higher level than for some years is a foregone conclusion, providing nothing serious comes to interfere with the time honored law of supply and demand.

The eastern barrel apple area shows a slight decrease of three and one-half per cent from the 18,508,000 barrel total for the 1923 crop. The western box area estimate indicates a decrease of twenty-three per cent from last year's 15,795,000 barrel crop, assuming that three boxes equal one barrel for purposes of comparison.

### FARMERS APT STUDENTS IN ECONOMICS.

FARMERS are making remarkable progress in adopting modern business methods, according to H. M. Dixon, in charge of the farm management extension work of the bureau of agricultural economics, who has returned from a trip through Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

The more important lines of extension activities in this area is centered upon farm accounting on the whole farm business, cost accounting on particular enterprises, development of material to aid in better correlation of extension programs, and dissemination of timely economic information. Mr. Dixon worked with a committee composed of R. F. Taber, of Ohio; Lyman Robertson, of Indiana, and W. Y. Calvert, of Minnesota, in bringing the extension program for the corn belt up to date.

### HAY RECEIVED AT CHICAGO TO BE FEDERAL INSPECTED.

ALL hay receivers in Chicago are now having federal inspection made of all hay received by them. The Chicago Hay Exchange was organized in the fall of 1922, by six large dealers in that city to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in providing federal hay inspection in Chicago. On May 1, 1923, these dealers agreed to have all of their hay inspected in consideration of a slight reduction in the charge for inspection. Since then other dealers have made similar agreements, and word has been received by the hay inspection service office in Washington that several other dealers have signed agreements of this kind.

### IRONING OUT GRAIN TRADE DISPUTES.

DURING the fiscal year of 1924 the grain division of the bureau of agricultural economics, handled 24,905 appeals under the United States grain standards act, of which 16,946 were on wheat, 5,260 on corn, 1,357 on oats, and 1,342 on rye. The licensed inspector's grade which was appealed from was changed by the grain supervisor in 44.3 per cent of the appeals, thirty-nine per cent of the grades being raised, 51.6 per cent lowered, and 12.6 per cent changed in color, class or subclass. For the fiscal years 1917 to 1924, there has been turned into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, \$223,468, representing fees for handling appeals and disputes.

In Switzerland the price of farm land has become much higher than its productive value, due in a large measure to the fact that more farmers' sons than formerly are buying estates.



## Fattening Market Poultry

By R. G. Kirby

I HAVE come to the conclusion that it pays to sell fat poultry, even if the cost of fattening is equal to the increased returns. Buyers like moderately fat poultry. When you sell that type of birds you make friends with your dealers and they are anxious to buy your stock. But the fattening process also increases the cash returns for the fowls and makes a profit for the poultryman. So there is a double reason for fattening poultry and not trying to market fowls with backs like washboards.

A ration consisting of six parts corn meal and four parts oatmeal mixed with buttermilk forms a very satisfactory fattening ration. A sloppy mash of corn meal and sour milk gives good results. Poultry must be confined to fatten readily. This reduces the exercise and soft meat is produced in the place of tough muscular tissue. Young cockerels on the range are always running and fighting and developing their muscles. The fattening process greatly improves the quality of the meat, whether they are sold as broilers or roasters.

I raise both Barred Rocks and White Leghorns and find that both my private customers and local dealers prefer the plump Barred Rocks, whether they are selecting broilers, roasters or old hens. My local dealer who handles the bulk of my poultry meat will not take the Leghorns when he can obtain other stock. He will not buy thin Leghorns at any time but he will occasionally take fat Leghorns. He says that thin Leghorn broilers have a tendency to develop a blue carcass after hanging in the market refrigerator for a few days.

This year we have used quite a number of Leghorn cockerels for fryers and broilers and have found them very fine in quality. But they were plump Leghorns which had grown rapidly because of a growing mash and all the scratch grain they would clean up. We have sold these plump Leghorns to private customers who have liked them as well as the Rocks.

I now feel that much of the prejudice against Leghorn broilers has been due to selling too many skinny Leghorns, just to get rid of them. I do not know exactly how much profit can be made by the general fattening of Leghorn broilers but it would make their sale much easier. It would also give city buyers a more friendly feeling toward the Leghorn cockerel broiler. Even if the cost of confining and feeding the birds for ten days was equal to the increased cash returns, there might be some profit in the fact that buyers would enjoy eating the product. I find plump White Leghorn broilers almost like frogs' legs, and a great treat. But no one can be blamed for not buying skinny Leghorn broilers. The carcass is not attractive and the buyer feels there is too much head, feet and bones for the amount of edible meat.

With all kinds of market poultry it costs money to build the bony frame and decorate it with head, feet and feathers. But it is the drum stick, thigh and the meaty breast that looks good on the platter. If those parts are not of high quality the carcass does not rank high as poultry meat.

As long as eggs are the most profitable feature of the poultry business it (Continued on page 234).

## Agriculture Turns Corner

Dr. Friday Give His Opinion on the Farming Situation

ON his return from the sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks, in Chicago, Secretary W. W. Powell reports that the joint stock land banks are developing along safe, conservative lines, giving satisfaction to their farmer patrons and proving to be a useful factor in the farm loan system.

The leading feature of this meeting was the discussion of agricultural prices and values by Dr. David Friday, of Washington. It was the belief of Dr. Friday that the men who know history are not inclined to hysteria because of such agricultural depressions as we have just passed through. He believes that American agriculture has just turned a corner, and is now started on a long period of prosperity. In 1879 and again in 1896, agriculture and agricultural prices took the same turn which cotton took last year and which wheat, corn and hogs are taking this year. The revival, both in the farmer's prosperity and in general business which came with the turn in prices in 1879, lasted for five years. After 1897 it continued for seventeen years until 1924.

The general trend of prices was upward from 1897 until 1910, and held the level reached in that year. "Farm prices," says Dr. Friday, "advanced more rapidly throughout these years than did the prices of other commodities at wholesale. During these seventeen years American agriculture attained a position of quite unusual prosperity. The standards of rural life reached a level never before enjoyed over any extended time by any large body of agricultural producers.

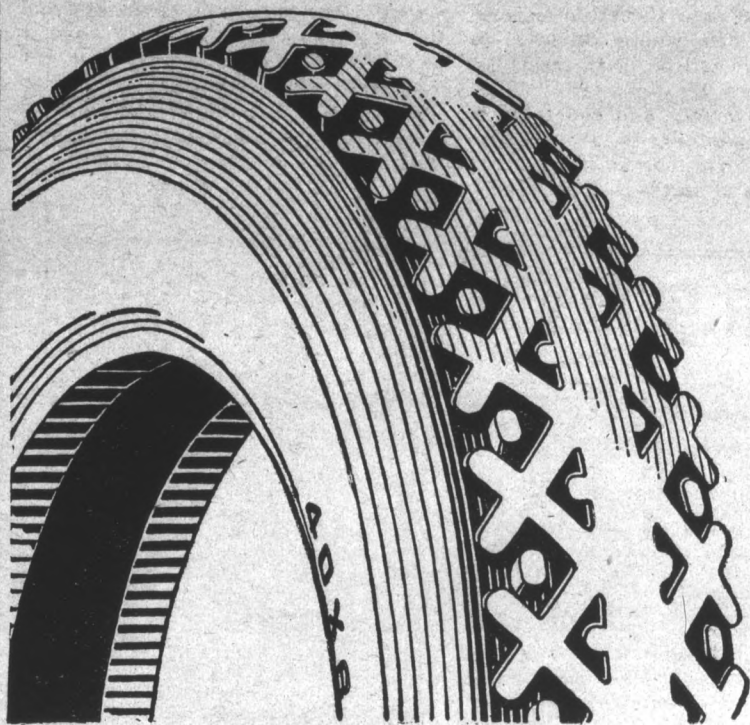
"Agriculture has now been in a state of depression for almost four years. Crop and weather conditions here and abroad have once more produced a

phenomenal rise in the price of cotton, wheat and corn. It is a hopeful sign for the future of agriculture that this increase has not come about as the result of any political action, but of more fundamental causes which are likely to continue for some years."

Dr. Friday bases his predictions as to the coming prosperity of agriculture on the grounds that the number of farms and the people engaged in agriculture have declined since 1910. The number of acres of improved land is only slightly larger. The farmers who fed 60,000,000 city folks fourteen years ago must feed 80,000,000 today. There is no likelihood that the supply of their products will outrun demand. The likelihood is rather that it will increase barely as rapidly as the mouths to be fed. We will, therefore, have a duplication of the situation which prevailed from 1897 on, with rising prices for farm products.

Comments on Dr. Friday's address by Washington farmer representatives are not all so highly optimistic concerning the future of agriculture. As one points out, a reduction in number of farmers or in domestic agricultural production will not solve the problem of profitable farming, unless a tariff wall is maintained that will protect our farmers from ruinous foreign competition. Manufacturers who are demanding cheap food for their workers, are opposed to agricultural tariffs. Importers are of the same mind. It will require the most strenuous efforts of the farmers and those who represent agriculture, to retain the present tariff rates.

With the farmers in possession of the home market, and a cessation of farm land expansion by irrigation and drainage, it is believed that Dr. Friday's predictions might be realized in a practical way.



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### DETERMINES PEAR PICKING TIME.

ONE of the horticulturists at the Oregon Experiment Station has developed a new method of testing pears to determine the proper time for picking.

The device is a "pressuretester" which is inserted in the pear at its largest diameter. The pressure registered by the tester indicates if the pear is ready for picking. The greener the pear, the greater is the pressure.

It has been determined that a registered pressure of thirty-five pounds is about right for picking Bartletts, and the lowest pressure at which it is safe to pick them is twenty-five pounds, as below that the pear is too soft for shipping purposes.

In a practical way the tester is used on a dozen or more pears in an orchard, or section of it, and the average of the tests taken to indicate the picking time.

This method is now being used in the pear growing sections of Washington and Oregon, and it is thought that the practice may be extended to determining the picking time of other fruits.

### HORT EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR A CREDIT TO MICHIGAN.

OCEANA county runs first in the county fruit exhibits at the Michigan State Fair of 1924. In eleven years at Detroit, Oceana has only been defeated twice. These defeats were by Oakland county in two well-remembered contests. The veteran fruit show man, Mr. James H. Billing, of Hart, is responsible for the exhibit. Their design was a rug pattern of 150 boxes and 180 plates.

Kent county was a close second in the '24 contest, losing by three points. Their design was a liberty bell of apples, bordered by apples in flats. Mr. Charles McCarthy, of Grand Rapids, put up the Kent county exhibit. Mr. McCarthy has gradually risen in eight years from a minor exhibit to a close contestant for first:

Other counties winning are as follows: Allegan, third; Van Buren, fourth; Ingram, fifth; Isabella, sixth.

The farm exhibits consisting of fruits borne on a single farm was won by Ray C. Newton, of Hart, son of another veteran fruit exhibitor and former head of the horticultural department of the fair, Mr. H. S. Newton.

In another important class, the fifteen-box exhibit of commercial apples, Farley Brothers, of Albion, won first. This place was won by Hall Orchard Co., of Belding, last year, and has become a closely contested class.

The plate and box exhibits of single varieties occupied the usual space. All winter fruit was small and poorly colored. The prominent winners are: George E. Chatfield, of South Haven, showing especially well in pears; Mr. J. P. Munson, of Grand Rapids, won largely in grapes; Farley Brothers won many prizes with superior apples. The exhibitors from Kent and Oceana took most of the prizes.

Although fruit is late, the '24 exhibit was a credit to Michigan's place in the horticultural world.—Cobb.

### KEEPING THE KEIFER PEAR.

THE Keiffer pear goes down rapidly if stored in a warm room. A temperature of from thirty-three to thirty-eight degrees F. is the best for winter pears. A cellar that is a little damp will make a good storage place for pears and help to keep the skin from becoming too tough and leathery, as is the case when the fruit is wilted

because of a dry storage room.

It pays to pick pears about ten days before they are thoroughly ripe. After ripening, the starch in the fruit changes to sugar and this process must be held back as long as possible by the early picking and the cool moist storage. Avoid all bruises and mechanical injuries in picking pears if they are to be placed in storage.

Pears that are individually wrapped in paper will keep better than pears that rub against each other in crates or baskets. The wrapping keeps fungous spores from one specimen which may rot from rapidly spreading to the other fruit. It also keeps the pears

cleaner and more appetizing in appearance when they are brought up from the cellar for later use.

Nicely wrapped pears are a dessert fruit and worth the extra work of careful storage. In many cases where the pears have been picked and dumped in the cellar for storage their keeping qualities can be greatly improved by re-sorting and wrapping all of the best fruit in separate papers.

### GETTING RID OF CABBAGE WORMS.

SEVERAL times the question has been asked as to how to get rid of cabbage worms. My way of getting rid of worms is safe, and sure to get the worms. Mix equal parts of wood ashes and table salt. Then early in the morning, while the dew is still on the cabbage, sprinkle this on the cabbage with the fingers. The worms will disappear.—Mrs. E. R. Robinson.



### ESTABLISHES FOX FARM.

A FOX farm has been established by Chippewa business men four miles out from the Soo. It was reported that about \$35,000 was invested in the enterprise. The object is to care for and house foxes for the company, as well as for individual owners.

### WATCHING THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

AMONG the many duties of County Agent McMillan, of Chippewa county is the supervision of several poultry demonstration farms where records of egg production, feed, equipment, costs, egg and meat sales are being kept. When these records are completed, they will be assembled with reports from other poultry farms in the state for the purpose of getting first-hand information on the cost of producing poultry products.

It is expected that this work will tend to increase the percentage of

good poultry in upper Michigan, to improve housing facilities and feeding methods, and to reduce cost. It is believed by experts that one-third of the hens on the average farm do not yield sufficient eggs to pay for their feed.

### CLEARs HALF SECTION EACH YEAR.

AT the Triangle Ranch, in Dickinson county, around 300 acres of land are cleared annually. Dynamite and tractors are employed in the clearing operations. Beef cattle are being featured on the ranch, there now being 350 Herefords, which will be augmented by 600 more this fall. The ranch consists of 10,000 acres.

### DAIRY BUSINESS GROWS AT RUDYARD.

THE farmers about Rudyard are increasing their dairy herds. It has been necessary for the creamery at that place to increase its capacity to

consume 6,000 gallons of cream daily. Formerly the farmers of this district produced large areas of hay as their cash crop.

### SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO THE DAIRY SHOW.

FRANK H. BENNETT, of Hancock, has been named as a state delegate to the National Dairy Exposition to be held in Milwaukee September 27 to October 4. Mr. Bennett, who is much interested in the dairy industry in the copper country, has been a regular visitor to the dairy exposition for many years.

### GROW CERTIFIED SEED.

OF the thirty-two growers of certified seed potatoes in the Upper Peninsula, eighteen live in Dickinson county. Following the first inspection, only three of these fifteen fields were rejected. The largest of these fields is one containing thirty-five acres on the farm of A. E. Braun, near Merriam. County Agent Lansdorf reports that 1,200 bushels of certified seed were planted in the county last year.

### BLUEBERRY BUSINESS WAS GOOD.

WHILE this was a backward season for harvesting blueberries, about the usual quantity was taken out of the eastern section of the peninsula. Railroad companies added facilities this year which gave shippers better service than has been enjoyed heretofore.

### WANT CATTLE TESTED.

FARMERS of Houghton county are petitioning the board of supervisors to make provision for an anti-bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign. This work is now being pushed in other counties of the peninsula.

## Farm News Items

The use of power and automatic machinery is responsible to a very high degree for the higher standards of living prevailing in America.

The Poultry Producers' Association of California are finding a gradual, but substantial, increase in the sales of eggs at local points, the per cent thus sold in 1921 amounting to 9.4, while in 1924 it had grown to 21.9 per cent.

Butter is growing more popular on farms. The per capita consumption has jumped up two pounds since 1913, to thirty-eight pounds. The average for the country is seventeen pounds according to figures gathered by the department of agriculture.

Frank Oberst, manager, shipped 177 decks of live stock valued at \$230,000 for the Cooperative Live Stock Shipping Association of Breckenridge, last year.

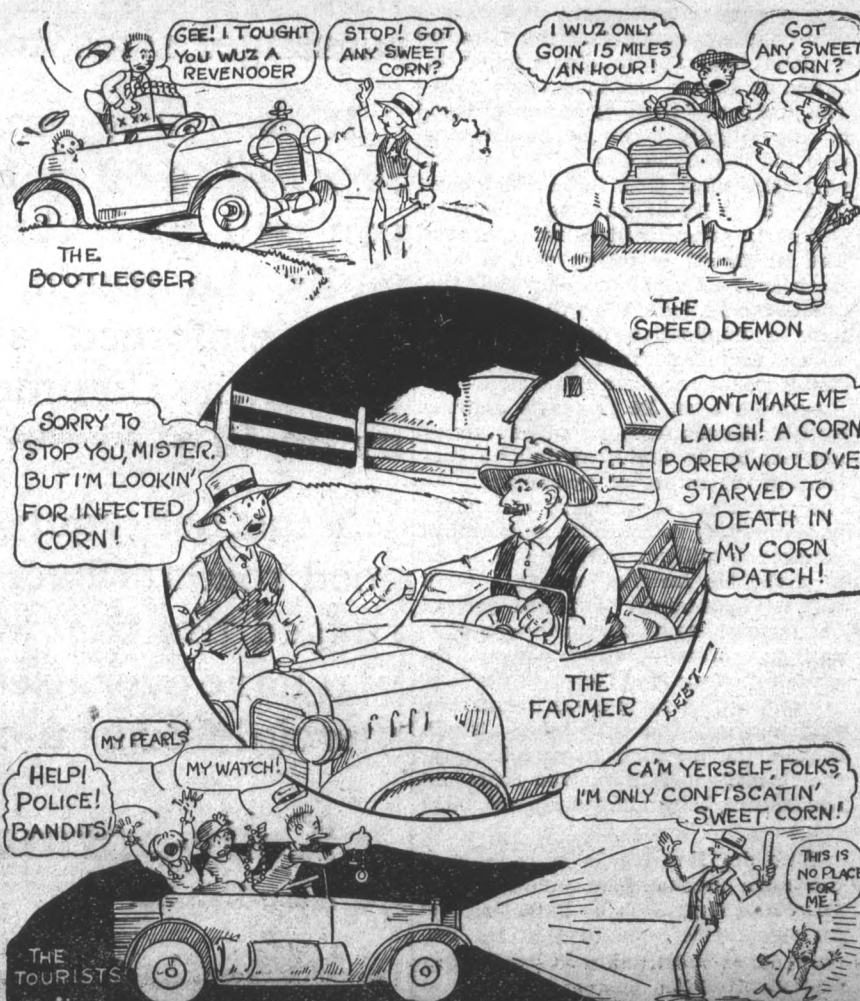
In a survey made last March, Michigan had 420 active farmers' business organizations.

There is one advantage in scrub cows—you can milk them quicker than the purple-blooded variety.

The court of appeals of the fourth district of Ohio upholds the tobacco growers in pooling their output, and contends that the contracts between the growers and their associations are binding.

The head of the house who finds himself uneasily situated between the requests of the womenfolk for an indoor water supply and a flattened pocketbook, would do well to ask the engineering section of the Agricultural College at East Lansing for that little pamphlet on "Simple Water Systems."

### Adventures of a Quarantine Picket in Ohio





## DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

### MILK COWS CLEAN.

MILKING is an important job," says Chauncey Town, dairyman of Montcalm county. "When the cow tester was here, we tested the stripplings from one cow and found that they contained eleven per cent of butter-fat. This further impressed us with the importance of milking the cows clean."

### BLANK IS SIRE CRANK.

M. R. C. BLANK, of Gratiot county, is a sure enough sire crank. "I tried to farm with 'just live stock' but found that profit can't be secured that way," he said. He laid aside the birch rod some twenty years ago. Four years later, he bought his first Holstein bull, a year later he bought a foundation herd of thirteen Blacktop Merino sheep, and a year later, he got a start with pure-bred Duroc-Jersey swine. Now all the live stock on the farm are of pure breeding.

Even now the sires of his various herds and flocks are exceptionally outstanding. Rams that head the sheep flock have to show length and weight of staple before they attain this pinnacle. The senior ram in the flock last spring sheared twenty-nine pounds of five-inch staple and the 203 sheep sheared 2,150 pounds of wool. The boars at the head of his sow herd are long, stretchy fellows, with unusual depth of side, and standing right on the tips of their toes.

If you look over the dairy herd out in the field, you first notice an animal that towers away above the others. This later appears as a 2,500 pound bull, recently acquired. He combines dairy type, extreme size and docility in a mixture seldom seen. Blank always uses a sire that someone else has tried and found satisfactory, if he can. Most dairymen steer clear of an aged bull but Blank wants them, for he can see whether they have made good.

### CHEAPEN THE RATION.

PRESENT indications point to high grain and forage this fall and winter. Corn is already mounting and with a short hay crop in many sections, we can look for high-priced forage. This means it will be necessary to practice economy in feeding. The live stock keeper, as a rule, loses or gains according to his knowledge and method of feeding.

Silage is the best substitute for both hay and pasture and it should be used to the limit. The cheapest forage is in the form of silage and as it is a bulky ration it should be grown on the farm and supplied in liberal quantities.

Silage will lower the cost of the ration, make sure a profit from the live stock and greatly increase the value of the crops. As a rule, a silo will pay for itself the first year. What other farm investment will pay one hundred per cent? Competition now demands economical feeding.—Al. H.

### ST. LOUIS CREAMERY SHIPS BUTTER PARCEL POST.

THE Cooperative Creamery at St. Louis, Michigan, did a half million dollar business last year, according to the annual statement made by F. C. Pernert, the manager. The bulk of the butter made in this creamery is shipped direct to consumers in Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland by parcel post. Shipments are made weekly, fortnightly or monthly, according to the wishes of the customers. Pound cartons are packed in corrugated cardboard containers and weighed at the creamery, the local post office having given the creamery a certain insurance number.

Consumers who buy more than twenty pounds in one shipment, get the butter at wholesale price. The price on smaller shipments is graduated according to the amount taken.

This one creamery alone manufactures the cream produced by about 2,600 cows and the local banker is authority for the statement that the live stock shipping association and the creamery have combined to improve farming about this point. "It used to be beets and beans and decreasing fertility," he said. "Now it is cows and live stock, increasing fertility and better homes."

### HURON COWS GIVE GOOD ACCOUNT.

M. R. C. M. WAGNER has finished a year's testing for the Bad Axe-Huron Cow Testing Association, and reports that 275 cows averaged 278 pounds of fat and 7,313 pounds milk for the association year.

Sunlight, a four-year-old pure-bred Holstein, owned by A. B. Pangborn, was the high cow in both milk and butter-fat production for the association. Sunlight made 13,163 pounds of milk and 495.7 pounds of fat. William Stanton's herd of grade Holsteins comprising fourteen cows, averaged 372 pounds of fat and 10,418 pounds of milk. This was the high herd in both milk and fat production.

Nine herds produced better than 300 pounds of butter-fat, while the three poorest herds averaged 5,955 pounds milk and 211 pounds fat.

### MEMBERS ARE STRONG ON LEGUMES.

THE Cass County Cow Testing Association held a re-organization and continuation meeting at the farm of Jones & Aldridge at Cassopolis.

A beautiful silver cup was presented to the owner of the high herd in fat production for the cow testing association year and the proud possessor of this cup for the first year is Mr. Jones. The Jones & Aldridge herd averaged 423.8 pounds fat and 8,789.3 pounds milk for the association year. It is composed of grade and pure-bred Guernseys.

A similar cup was furnished by another Cassopolis bank and was won by Charles Bonine. Mr. Bonine had the high cow in butter-fat production. His cow Blossom, a grade Guernsey seven years old, made 11,168 pounds milk and 529.7 pounds of fat.

Henry Wylie, the cow tester, gave his annual report and indicated that 450 acres of alfalfa were in use among the twenty-six association members. Two hundred twenty acres of new alfalfa were sown this year. Likewise, 165 acres of soy-beans are being grown this season, and twenty-five acres of sweet clover are being used for pasture. Sweet clover is being seriously considered by many of the other members and 100 acres of new seeding have been put in.

The association decided to continue for its third year and hired Mr. Albert Morley as tester. A. C. Baltzer, dairy extension specialist, was present and gave some facts regarding the 100 cow testing associations operating in the state.

Data just compiled show that the average consumption of milk and cream on farms ten years ago was seventy-two gallons, as compared with the present use of eighty-one gallons per year per person. In cities this consumption is much lower since the average for the whole country is but fifty-three gallons per capita.

What is usually termed good politics is too often bad business.

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## The Road Dust Problem

By R. G. Kirby

THE writer lives on a gravel road, a state reward road which is much appreciated. There are a lot of farmers living on similar roads. But a situation has developed which ought to be remedied. Every summer there are dry times when the roads are very dusty. Next summer the situation will be the same, and that is why this article is written.

On Sundays, holidays and pleasant evenings the auto traffic on main line roads is very heavy. It means that the farm yard and the farm home are drenched with dust so that it is impossible to remain outside, and the house must be entirely closed to keep out the dust.

When the wind is blowing in your direction you and your live stock are about asphyxiated during the periods of heavy traffic. When the wind changes your neighbor across the road has the same experience. When there is no wind the dust hangs in a dense cloud over the road as it is constantly churned into the air by passing speeders. The careful drivers at a moderate speed scarcely make a ripple along the road, while the speeders churn up the dust like a dense smoke.

A farmer on a main highway with a gravel road cannot invite friends out to spend Sunday until he knows the direction of the wind. You do not wish to subject them to unhealthy conditions. You had much rather lock up the house and hurry to town and visit with some friend on a quiet street who does not have to eat and breathe the contents of a dirt road all day.

Here is the situation. Dirt roads in the country cannot be sprinkled like city streets but they can be salted down so that the dust menace will be reduced. While the state is thinking of spending more money for roads it might be well to lay aside a fund that will guarantee less dust on the main traveled roads. If the entire road cannot be treated it would help to use salt, at least in front of farmers' homes, for at least a few hundred feet.

If present methods of laying the dust are all too unsatisfactory it will pay to make more experiments along that line. I have talked with several

road men who say that they cannot keep the dirt in sections of many roads because it is blown out so fast by motorists. My farm is not large, but must contain several barrels of dirt that really belong in the main highway. I think I have eaten nearly a nail keg full while doing my chores around the poultry houses on dusty Sunday evenings.

It seems as if it is about time for farmers living on these dirt roads to make a complaint to the right parties and see if something cannot be done about the dust problem. If a large number kick it may do some good. It seems as if the complaint is just.

The writer does not like to be a kicker. He likes country life and a home on the farm and expects to stay if he has to wear a gas mask to keep from choking. However, I think the problem can be solved so that conditions will be better next year. But a lot of us must not be satisfied just to learn that nothing can be done about it. Something can be done on every main traveled state reward road if the farmers get under way and make demands strong enough. Otherwise the farm atmosphere will be unhealthy in summer on the dirt road and the dust nuisance will become worse every year.

### FARMERS' ELEVATOR SERVES COMMUNITY.

THE Farmers' Elevator at Breckenridge did \$780,000 worth of business last year. They shipped 249 carloads of beans alone. This elevator, organized in 1913, has lost money but one year of its operation. One year, in order to give its old stockholders an equity in the property that had been accumulated before new stock was issued, it declared a 100 per cent stock dividend. Counting this, in the ten years it has been operating, it has paid back 222 per cent on the investment. M. W. Muscott has managed the elevator since it was organized.

The practical schools of cow-weeding, the testing associations, are multiplying in numbers and in the volume of milk produced by the tested herds.

### Hall of Honor in Testing Associations

The following tables show the ten high cows in the respective age classes in the Michigan Cow Testing Associations reporting for the month of July. These are the highest butter-fat producers in the respective classes in eighty-seven associations reporting.

Mature Cows—Five Years and Over.				
Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
North Van Buren, T. C. Tidebohl	(PB H)	3-23-24	2,480.0	99.2
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	(PB H)	6-30-24	2,310.0	95.8
Sanilac No. 2, Glen Clarkson	(GR H)	7-4-24	1,600.0	94.4
Marquette-Alger, J. B. Deutsch	(PB G)	4-19-24	1,671.0	87.0
Hillsdale No. 1, M. Spear	(PB H)	3-20-24	1,953.0	85.7
Hillsdale No. 1, M. Spear	(PB H)	4-26-24	1,776.0	83.5
Iron, Willis Brothers	(PB J)	6-15-24	2,191.7	83.3
Oceana, B. O. Anderson	(GR H)	5-6-24	1,220.0	82.9
onia-Belding, State Hospital	(GR H)	4-25-24	2,353.0	82.4
Jackson-Palma, Charles Smith	(GR H)	6-1-24	1,863.0	80.1
Under Five Years.				
Gratiot-North, George Davis	(GR J)	5-16-24	1,553.1	82.3
Kent-West Alpine, George Kaber	(PB H)	6-10-24	1,538.0	81.5
St. Clair No. 1, H. Stableford & Sons	(PB H)	6-15-24	1,618.2	77.7
Osceola, Ray Pixley	(GR H)	12-22-23	1,027.0	74.9
Hillsdale No. 1, W. Hayward	(PB J)	4-18-24	1,274.0	73.9
Kent-South, W. R. Harper	(PB H)	3-4-24	1,884.0	73.1
Livingston No. 2, Armstrong Brothers	(PB H)	4-18-24	2,100.0	71.4
Goshic, H. Olson	(GR G)	5-30-24	1,429.1	70.0
Macomb No. 1, Frank Wilcox	(GR H)	5-6-24	1,542.0	67.8
Genesee No. 1, F. B. Harris	(GR H)	.....	1,652.0	67.7
Under Four Years.				
Berrien, D. L. Fisher & Son	(PB H)	12-18-23	1,820.0	74.6
St. Clair No. 1, Mollan & Dunning	(PB H)	5-18-24	2,470.7	74.1
Lapeer, A. Reek	(PB H)	6-7-24	1,671.0	71.8
Eaton-North, J. B. Strange	(PB H)	6-22-24	1,980.0	71.2
Montcalm, W. Hansen	(GR G)	5-1-24	1,066.4	69.3
Van Buren-North, T. C. Tidebohl	(PB H)	4-4-24	2,027.0	68.9
Washtenaw-Ann Arbor, H. J. Forshee	(GR H)	.....	1,104.0	68.2
Montcalm, Town Brothers	(PB H)	6-4-24	1,608.9	66.0
Kalamazoo No. 2, C. Osterhouse	(GR H)	.....	1,528.0	65.7
Tuscola No. 1, A. Rawson	(PB H)	6-10-24	1,851.0	64.8
Under Three Years.				
Marquette-Alger, J. B. Deutsch	(PB G)	12-17-23	1,283.0	58.0
Iron, George Jayne	(Mixed)	7-2-24	1,432.2	57.3
Van Buren-North, T. C. Tidebohl	(PB H)	3-9-24	1,732.0	57.1
Livingston No. 3, N. H. Chestnut	(PB H)	.....	1,860.0	55.8
Livingston No. 3, N. H. Chestnut	(PB H)	.....	1,897.0	55.0
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	(PB H)	6-1-24	1,630.0	52.2
Genesee No. 2, C. Claxton	(GR D)	6-21-24	1,032.0	51.6
Lapeer-North, W. B. Wilson	(GR H)	5-24-24	1,176.0	50.6
Marquette-Alger, J. B. Deutsch	(PB G)	4-19-24	1,110.0	50.6
Kent-South, W. R. Harper	(PB H)	3-11-24	1,467.0	49.7

High Cows in Milk Production. The following table shows the ten high cows in milk production in the eighty-seven Cow Testing Associations reporting in Michigan for the month of July.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Van Buren-North, T. C. Tidebohl	(PB H)	3-23-24	2,480.0	99.2
St. Clair No. 1, Mollan & Dunning	(PB H)	3-18-24	2,470.7	74.1
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	(PB H)	4-12-24	2,446.0	68.8
Hillsdale No. 1, M. Spear	(PB H)	4-18-24	2,436.0	58.5
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	(PB H)	5-5-24	2,427.0	65.5
onia-Belding, State Hospital	(GR H)	4-25-24	2,353.0	82.4
Kent-West Alpine, J. N. Lamoreaux	(PB H)	4-27-24	2,328.0	55.54
onia-Belding, State Hospital	(GR H)	4-12-24	2,322.0	62.7
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	(PB H)	6-10-24	2,310.0	95.8
onia-Lake Odessa, Fred Reahm	(GR H)	6-14-24	2,278.5	63.8



# Growing and Selling

*The Farmer Is in a Dual Business*

By J. T. Horner

**M**ANY farmers have recently discredited the counsel of production specialists. They have said, "We know how to produce. Tell us how to sell. The two blades of grass theory has been wrong. We want to know how to sell the one blade."

I trust the time will never come when farmers earnestly desire to discard the science of agriculture. Scientific production is essential to prosperous agriculture and a wealthy nation. The scientific specialists can show farmers how to reduce costs and how to secure quality.

Conditions in the Michigan potato industry illustrates this point. I am sorry to relate that our potatoes fetch the lowest prices in the markets where they compete. This is due to a defect in the potatoes. The quality is not what the market wants. These potatoes are often hollow-hearted. The markets do not want hollow-hearted potatoes. The improvement of this market depends not upon the market specialists but the production scientist who can show the Michigan farmer how to grow sound potatoes. The best farmers' market organization in the world would not make it possible to sell these hollow-hearted potatoes at top prices so long as better potatoes could be secured elsewhere.

Profits in agriculture, it must be remembered, are the result of earnings being in excess of expenses. Or, we might say, it is the result of expenses being lower than earnings. Profits can be increased just as effectively by decreasing costs as by increasing income. The production specialists can assist in this cost reduction. They can also assist in increasing income by helping farmers produce the quality demanded by the markets. Profitable farming can not result if all emphasis is placed exclusively upon either production or marketing. It would be disastrous to agriculture if the progress which has been made in productive science should be discarded while we are attacking the market problems.

The farmer must know about markets. He should know whether he is selling in the best market, and whether he is producing the things which will bring the best returns. In some instances you may be overlooking a very profitable local market and growing things which must be shipped to distant markets and sold at world prices. Freight rates are high. In the interest of consumers and farmers alike, produce should be grown as near the place of consumption as possible and thereby reduce the freight bill.

Our agricultural college can assist by making studies of markets. The demands of markets, market processes and practices, consumers' preferences, the most effective manner of preparing produce for market, or the factors which enter into price determination is the type of information which sound economic research ought to make available for Michigan farmers. It is time for the market program of agriculture to be guided by facts instead of theory. The sooner this program is based upon facts gathered by scientific and unbiased research the sooner market conditions will be improved.

Marketing has been receiving a great deal of attention during recent years. This has been a fertile field in which the propagandist has been working. Much of the work of the past has been based upon false theories and been swept along by prejudice. It is, indeed, the function of economists to give farmers real information about their marketing problems and show the fallacy of the misrepresentation and misinformation of the ill-informed and the propagandist who ap-

peal to prejudice and ignorance for selfish ends.

Real market improvement is not going to come until the farmer really knows about markets. This necessitates the gathering of real information, its dissemination, analysis by individual farmers, and then sound action based upon knowledge. The individual farmer will not be able to do these things by himself. This is a job for united agriculture. Farmers must accomplish this through some sort of cooperative effort. Agricultural organization is essential to the stability and prosperity of the mass of farmers. Only through good strong cooperative effort which is in harmony with sound business, social and educational principles will agriculture ever live up to its possibilities. And cooperation in agriculture is not in the least radical, or inclined to tear down our present social structure, nor to be used as a means to fight other classes of society. It is merely the means whereby farmers as a group can accomplish things which they could not do individually. It is a constructive movement, not a destructive one. It is to be encouraged wherever and whenever there is probability of it accomplishing good. Those persons who point out the limitations, weaknesses and mistakes of cooperative endeavors are better friends of the movement than those who claim it will do everything. You need to know about all phases of this movement.

We need to become better thinkers. When the American farmer gets to thinking more clearly on social and economic problems there is going to be improvement in these fields just as there was in the field of mechanics, plant and live stock improvement, and other sciences when the torches of thought and reason lighted the way.

The hope and future of American agriculture lies with the farmer. I have faith that the clean, sturdy, conservative mind of the farmer is quickening under the impress of the active, rapidly changing world and will respond in a manner to the honor of agriculture and the welfare of the nation.

## NO QUACKING AFTER SUMMER FALLOWING.

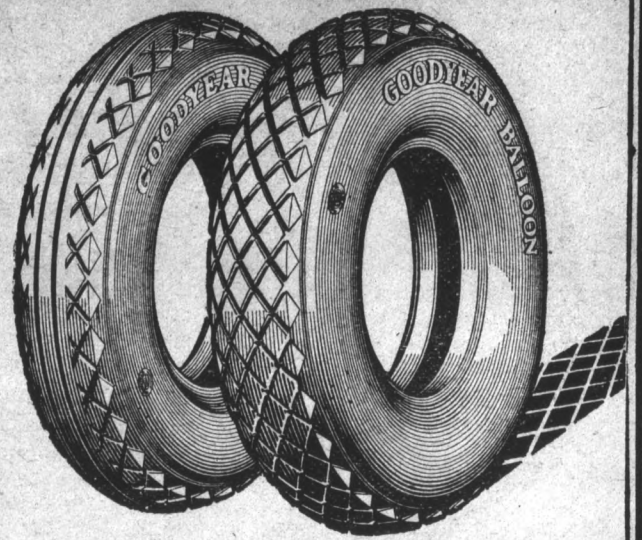
**T**HREE acres had become pretty well seeded with quack," says Will Moyer, of Midland county. "One morning the hired man and I took the wagon down and dug roots all the forenoon. The grass really grew better than it had before. But the next year I summer-fallowed the piece with a solid frame cultivator, and kept the grass from forming a single green leaf and since then, there has been no quack in that field."

Foreigners purchased over a million bushel more wheat from the United States during last month than they did during the corresponding month of 1923.

Fall plowing in November, followed by spring plowing and the planting of a cultivated crop, has enabled Indiana farmers to rid badly infected fields of garlic.

Where sheep on permanent pasture have become infected with stomach worms some owners have found relief in the use of the copper sulphate treatment.

The Japanese are developing an appetite for beef. The home supply being insufficient, importers are securing additional supplies from Canada.



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MRS. CARDIGAN cupped her chin in the palm of her hand and leaned with graceful lankness toward the host.

"Who is the young person hating us so candidly?" she asked, nodding in the direction of the fore deck.

Hilary, mindful of the mock flirtation that was always a little joke between them, came to time with a contribution. "Didn't know anybody could hate you." His glance swept the deck and reached a full stop upon a girl standing by the rail. "By jove, where did she come from? Looks like a Norse goddess. Sorry, but I haven't the pleasure of knowing her."

"She'll know you again," laughed Mrs. Cardigan with the quiet provocative insolence that distinguished her. "Looks as if she'd like to sweep us all into the sea. She must be the captain at least."

"May be the captain's daughter. Ever see anything more spirited and untamed? I'd like to paint her just as she stands. 'The Daughter of a Viking.' Gad!"

Frona Sigmund looked the part. In her pose and bearing were the elemental vigor of the sea, the buoyant strength of a young race just coming to its place in the sun. Her hair was of a lustrous copper, thick and wavy. It fell in two thick ropes across the shoulders to the waist. Something savage gleamed from the flashing eyes that met the amused ones of Hilary so stormily. In spite of its slenderness, her young lithe body promised power in every line. Contrasted with the group of people taking tea under the awning, in whose faces was written the Twentieth Century quintessence of worldliness, this girl breathed the note of the primitive. She was what the wind and the sea and a life of freedom had made her.

Hilary guessed only vaguely the cause of her anger. It was plain that she resented their presence on board the freighter. But why? Their visit to the Santa Clara had been born of a whim, the passing fancy of one of the young women who had been his guests. His man had telephoned a caterer, and they had motored down to the wharf. Though he owned the line of which this ship was a unit, he had never before set eyes on the vessel. But surely he had a right to have an awning rigged and give a little tea on the deck of his own boat. What matter if he did delay the sailing till next tide?

It cannot be denied that Hilary was rather a spoiled favorite of fortune. Most of the good things of life had been his without effort. At college he had been popular, and ever since had been the focus of attention. It was not the fault of capable mothers that he had as yet escaped a dozen matrimonial snares. No doubt he wore, unconsciously and always amiably, the manner of a monarch of all he surveyed. He could not, for instance, understand why this young Norse beauty should boil with rage merely because he enjoyed his own.

From the viewpoint of Frona it was

## The Shangaied Millionaire

By William MacLeod Raine

Author of "Gun-Sight Pass," "The Big-Towns Round," "The Yukon Trail," etc.

bad enough to interfere with the loading of the Santa Clara for such a frivolous reason as an afternoon tea. But the manner of this dapper young overlord made his offense infinitely worse. He had sent down his men to make arrangements for the affair with scarce a by-your-leave to Captain Sigmund. The caterer had taken possession of the cook's galley as a matter of course and had grumbled because

drawing him from the conventional routine of his life. It was odd how the memory of a young girl's anger recurred, how her frank contempt came to him as a sort of reproach.

Some arrant fancy drew his footsteps toward the waterfront through that lower part of the town beneath the deadline where the derelicts of the city floated without a rudder. A cold, damp mist had crept up from the

the best that was in him. It was not good enough to save him, but it was sufficient to earn him a terrible beating. They hammered him from one end of the wharf to the other, and after he went stumbling down they beat his bruised face till the cheeks and eyes were puffed and discolored beyond recognition. The battle ended when one of the men thumped his head down hard on a heavy iron chain and Hilary lapsed into unconsciousness.

Voice floated hazily to Hilary as if from a long distance.

"Might as well go through with it. He'll never know who shipped him," one was saying.

"Learn him not to be a blyme fool next time he's held up."

"He's coming to," a third voice said.

Hilary opened his eyes. He had just time to see that he was in a small, cheap room back of a saloon when someone thrust a bottle to his lips.

"Drink this, pal," he was ordered.

He drank obediently.

"That dope'll hold him for a while. We'll get him right out to Bully Blair."

This was the last that Hilary heard before he fell asleep.

When Hilary awoke it was daylight. His head throbbed painfully and when he turned on his side he groaned from the discomfort of sore muscles. It took his surprised mind some moments to identify the vile hole in which he lay as the forecabin of a ship. Gradually the facts sifted back to him, the fight with the footpads and the drink in the saloon. They must, of course, have drugged his whiskey. But why? They had his money and his watch. What more did they want?

Stiffly he rose from the bunk where he lay, and came to a new surprise. He was dressed in sailors' slops, a dirty and greasy outfit that offended greatly his fastidious taste. His underwear was coarse and foul. The rough, cheap boots hurt his feet. Holes gaped in the trousers and the shirt. A self-respecting tramp would have scorned such a garb.

Evidently the ship was on the high seas, for it rolled a good deal. By a succession of tacks Hilary reached the scuttle and climbed to the deck. Under a wintry sun he clung miserably to the hatchway, acutely aware that he had never felt so wretched in his life.

The steamer was plunging forward into choppy seas. He tasted on his lips the salt tang of flying spray. The singing cordage and the creaking blocks would have told him they were driving along fast even if the heeling of the boat and the smoke pouring from the funnel had not made it plain.

A long, lank figure paced the upper deck, occasionally bellowing an order in a tremendous voice like the roar of a bull. Hilary tested his sea legs and moved toward the officer, who chewed tobacco and paid not the least attention to him.

"What ship is this?" demanded Hilary.

(Continued next week.)

## YOU CAN DO IT!

By James E. Hungerford

You've got your work in life to do—  
The tasks that have been set for you,  
And so, my friend, it's up to you—  
Don't let old doubting "get" you!  
Erase the worry from your face:  
The job—just sanely view it,  
Then buckle down to win the race—  
And know that you can do it!

Don't tackle something you despise,  
For money, or position:  
You'll do the work, if you are wise,  
That rouses your ambition!  
The thing that's closest to your heart,

And your whole soul is in it:  
The thing that's of your self a part  
Is your life work—begin it!

It may entail some sacrifice  
To find the trail, and keep it,  
But "go the route," and pay the price—  
And keep your reward, you'll reap it!  
And when you've won your rightful  
place,  
Look down the past, and view it:  
You'll tell yourself, with smiling  
face—  
"I knew that I could do it!"

it lacked conveniences. The careless apology of Hilary to her father for putting him to so much trouble had been entirely inadequate, and the cool negligence with which the women had left Captain Sigmund and his daughter out of the picture was intolerable. Did they not know that on his own deck a captain was supreme and an owner a mere nobody?

Frona crossed the deck toward the cabin, her eyes deliberately ignoring the party under the awning. Mrs. Cardigan stopped her. She held up an empty plate for the girl.

"Will you bring me some more of these biscuits, steward?"

The eyes of the woman and of the girl met. Frona read in those of Mrs. Cardigan a hint of piquant amusement, of malicious audacity.

The anger of the girl had been a banked fire. Now it blazed out. She took the plate and with one sweeping gesture sent it sailing across the rail into the dirty waters of the bay.

Turning on her heel, she walked quickly away, the supple, erect figure and the little clenched fists eloquent of fury.

\* \* \*

It was late—or early if one counts time by the clock—when Hilary came out from his club into the crisp night air. After hours of poker in a hot room the light cool breath of wind was refreshing. He waved aside the taxi starter and strode down the street. His rooms made no appeal to him. Never had he felt less sleepy. And a vague but urgent impulse was

bay and enwrapped the streets so that the lights showed like blurred moons.

He could hear the distant cough of a tug as it fussed across the bay, and as he drew near the big Transcontinental wharves the black bulk of a Japanese liner rose out of the gray fog shadow. Hilary leaned on a pile and let his imagination people the harbor with the wandering children of the earth down from all its seafaring corners to this Mecca of trade. Here he knew were swarthy little Japanese with teas and silks, dusty Kanakas with copra, and adventures bound for the distant fields of enterprise. No doubt there was brigs from Buenos Aires and schooners that had nosed in to Robert Louis Stevenson's magic islands of the South Seas. Before him in that dim fog was the romance of the nations, and deep in innocent sleep lay Frona Sigmund, a child of the Vikings, who was a part of it by inheritance from her roving ancestors.

The sound of a stealthy footfall warned him of impending danger. He whirled, to face two men advancing upon him.

"What do you want?" he asked.

At the same instant Hilary caught the gleam of a revolver and closed with the man holding it. The attack was so sudden that the surprised ruffian gave ground, tripped on a cleat in the wharf flooring, and dropped the weapon as he fell.

Though flabby from lack of exercise, Hilary had been an athlete in his school days. He gave to the footpads

AL ACRES—And What the Hired Man Doesn't Eat He Can Export to Germany

By Frank R. Leet







# "INTO THE NET"

*A master mind at bay—*

Darkness gathers. The sinister yacht faces towards the open sea. On her deck stands the king of the baffling Invisible Empire. Helpless, defiant, the lovely Natalie, his 20th victim cowers near . . .

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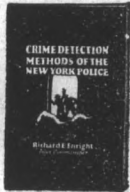
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## A Missionary Tour

*Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune*

CHRIST prayed a good deal. He prayed before the great events of his life. When he was about to select the twelve apostles, He prayed all night. (Luke 6.12). He prayed before and during His transfiguration. He prayed for Simon Peter. He prayed as He hung on the cross. These are all recorded in Luke. Today's lesson speaks of Him as rising before daylight to pray. Why the Son of Man and Son of God should thus devote himself with such assiduity to prayer it is bootless to inquire. We do not know all the reasons. One thing we do know, that he emptied himself, to use Paul's phrase, and became man. That alone will explain most of the questions which rise in our minds in this connection. One fact stands out like a mountain: Christ prayed.

Would it be correct to say of the modern followers of Christ that they



do not pray, to the extent they should? There are many unexplained things about prayer. But Christ made all his teaching on this very simple. He told the story of the widow who came repeatedly to the unjust judge, until she pestered him almost to death, and he said he would have to do something. In other words, Christ says we must keep at our praying, and not pray a bit and stop. Further, he teaches that if a corrupt judge can be appealed to at last, how much more can a just and loving heavenly Father be appealed to, to listen to our needs?

In the lesson for this week Christ prayed before starting out on an important missionary tour.

THE reason why so few people pray to any extent is because it is not easy. There are difficulties and hindrances not easily surmounted. Wandering thoughts are a hindrance. While you pray, your thoughts are speeding in a dozen directions.

My words fly up, thoughts remain below; Words without thoughts never to heaven can go.

Another difficulty is lack of time. And still another, that we are not in the mood of prayer, when we wish we were. Again, there is the problem of unanswered prayers, which disturbs many good people. And once more, false ideas of God keep many people back from satisfactory prayer.

The following words on prayer are helpful: "We do more for ourselves by entering into the mood of prayer than by entering into any other mood whatever. For in the mood of prayer we desire to come into contact with God, to hear Him, to offer ourselves to Him. The mood of prayer always sets your heart going. From a real prayer we always rise with a deeper love in our hearts for other people. And it sets our souls in action. It gives a new inspiration, a new desire to do the good works which God has prepared for us to walk in."

"They say unto Him, all are seeking Thee." They probably did not know exactly why they were seeking him. But the something we call life was in Him, and the hungry souls sought it, as animals go miles for water in time of drought.

LET us go into the next towns."

Jesus was an evangelist. He went from place to place preaching. It was well said by someone: "God had but one son, and He made him a minister." The preaching profession is not thought of as highly as it was once. Time was, when godly parents dedicated their son to the ministry at birth, and hoped in prayer that he

would some day enter the pulpit. Not so now. There isn't enough money in it! The pressure of the modern ideals of success and getting ahead, is not favorable to leading young men into the ministry. And yet the best ministers come from farm and village homes. And, of course, there is definite antagonism to Christianity and the church, among certain classes. The letter below illustrates this. Reverend J. J. Parish, of Minnesota, has five sons, all ministers. He has been congratulated by people from coast to coast, on the fact that his boys have all devoted themselves to the Christian ministry.

Along with these letters of felicitation came another, from New York, which runs as follows: "As a producing American, it is with much chagrin that I learn, through the New York Times, that another American has given to his country five big, husky sons, all of whom are non-producing, grafting parasites, known as 'ministers', or 'preachers,' worse than nothing at all. What a detestable contribution you have made to society, Mr. Parish—five big, husky, non-producing parasites, living off the sweat of a lot of gullible and ignorant dupes. Better one tiller of the soil, one builder, one teacher, one miner, one rancher, than five big, lazy, non-producing bums, otherwise known as 'men of God,' or preachers! Mere consumers of what others less dishonest and less lazy produce." This evidently is from the pen of a red of some sort. There are not a few atheist Sunday Schools in different parts of the country which teach the children that God does not exist, Christ was an impostor, immortality is a hoax, and so forth.

Over against this Christ said that He came to preach. He was a missionary. He did not feel that to be a wholesaler of religious truth was to be a "big, husky, non-producing bum." The preaching which issued from His lips has changed the face of the world to a very large extent, and it has as yet only begun to function. Christianity is young, not old. It is getting its hold, not losing it.

BUT to return to preachers and preaching, which so offends the high-souled idealism of the bolshevist correspondent. Preaching looks foolish. (Some of it is). Paul speaks of the foolishness of preaching. But that is very different from the preaching of foolishness. When Paul died, his life, ended by the executioner, looked like failure. But it was not. He had scattered germs of life and truth which ate their way into the heart of the Roman world.

When Wesley died, he left two silver teaspoons and some books to his heirs. No contesting that estate. But he left more. Besides the thousands of individual lives touched and changed by his message, on the heels of his life work, came the reforms of the century: Prison reform, the employment of children in English factories, and the fight against slavery, which ended first in the abolition of the slave trade in Great Britain, and later in America. Not much advance had been made in the war against drunkenness. But it was coming. The church had no missionary consciousness, anywhere. People seemed to be content to get their own precious souls saved. But soon men were looking to the far fields of the Orient, and planning to go there, in the name of their Christ.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 21.

SUBJECT:—Jesus makes a missionary tour. Mark 1:35 to 45.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Thou canst make me clean.

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# Woman's Interests



## Meditations from the Kitchen

By the Cook Herself

**C**OUSIN KATE is getting so forgetful that she can't remember a thing. She says it doesn't bother her any now, but she doesn't know what she'll do when she gets old, because they say that old people live in the past, and she won't be able to remember her past.

Last time the cow tester came to our farm, ten cows reacted. I was ready to cry. When he came in for dinner he had the nerve to say he always did enjoy coming here.

Mary Jane who lives in town says she'd give anything to live on a farm, because then she wouldn't have any neighbors.

"What's the matter with neighbors?" I inquired.

"Well," said she, "Our new neighbors have a boy just Sonny's age. Whenever her son gets into mischief, she always says, 'Why Joel never even thought of doing things like that until we came here to live.'"

Our hired man says he has at last figured out why they show fur coats in the summer time. It's to give the women plenty of time to start teasing for them.

When Sue had a sick spell lately, and had to go to a hospital her husband thoughtfully installed a radio beside her bed. When I went to visit her, I remarked that it must be a great comfort to her.

She looked around to see that no one was listening and then whispered, "I hate the thing and if a chance came I'd throw it out."

That seemed funny to me until she explained. It seems that the doctor, nurses and all her visitors are more interested in the radio than they are in her. She doesn't even get a chance to describe her pains. She says the nurses take her temperature "listening in," that her husband tunes in all the time whenever he comes to see her, and that the last time she asked the doctor how she was getting along he said, "All right, but really your set needs amplification."

We owe the Howard Smiths a number of Sunday dinners but it seems that they aren't ever able to leave the farm. If Howard thinks its going to be a nice day they can't come because a bull buyer might drive over, and when its rainy they can't come because a bull buyer might not be able to work on his own farm and might come over.

### WHEN MOTHER IS COMPANY.

**T**HIS plan I find works well in getting the children to do their part of the housework. First, I do not command, for I find they had rather feel they are doing a favor. So I ask them if they will or would like to do so and so for me.

Each week one of them takes over house-keeping so as to give my mind a rest from household worries. The rest of us are hired help and do the work, with the housekeeper's directions and help. The next week let someone else be housekeeper.

The feature enjoyment will be that one day of their running the house they can give a company dinner, I and the rest of the family to be the company. Of course, we are hired help

until the dinner is ready, and get the dinner according to the orders from the housekeeper.

You will be surprised how readily each girl takes her share of the work. Even my boys want their share of the work, carrying water, setting table and emptying slops, and really enjoy it.—Mrs. A. D.

### GIVE CHILDREN "BOTTLED" SUNSHINE.

**C**HILDREN make their greatest growth when they can get the benefit of direct sunshine. Secondary, or "bottled" sunshine, in the form, of carrot, comes next.

The sun, though it does not shine upon your child, has, nevertheless, made provision for his well-being. It has stored its vital energy in the products of the vegetable kingdom, and has placed the vitamins, more precious than gold, within the reach of the human family. It only remains for you to select wisely the diet of your child, and he cannot develop rickets.

Fruit and vegetables stand first as vitamin bearers. Among the vegetables, the once lowly carrot stands in the front rank. It is sunshine itself brought to your table. There is no kind of vitamin, so far discovered, that the carrot does not possess.

### THE TALE OF A SHIRT.

**T**HE backs and tails of the men's cast-off shirts will make dainty and durable bloomers, bibs, rompers and aprons for the little folk, thus saving the price of yards and yards of new material.—G. S.

### WHY I PLANT DUTCH MINIATURE HYACINTHS.

**I**HAVE planted the first size hyacinths and the Dutch miniature. The latter is but younger bulbs of the same varieties as the former. Hyacinths break up into bulbets after a few years' growth and if the largest bulbs are planted often they will break up after blooming the one time, while the miniatures will keep on blooming for several years. There is not so very much difference in the size of blooming spikes, and the additional cost more than balances this. I would

rather have two miniatures than one large size, even if the miniatures were not better for continued blooming. After the bulbs break up it will take several years for the bulbets to make blooming sized bulbs. You can buy the best varieties in the miniatures and I generally buy separate colors in mixture of shades.—A. H.

### HINTS WORTH TAKING.

In making salad dressings add a little grated horseradish to give it the proper "tang."

Keep a needle, threaded, handy in the kitchen to take that "stitch in time" when a garment is snagged, a holder loses its hanger, a dish towel is torn or a dozen and one daily slips that require that aforesaid stitch.

Smother the fire with fine chips, closing all drafts, when a fire in the range is not wanted for some time. Open up all drafts, lay on the wood or coal and shake down when the fire is wanted. This saves fuel, also the extra work of kindling a fresh fire.

### MENU TO PLUMP UP THIN FOLKS.

#### Breakfast.

Stewed Prunes  
Cereal

Brown Sugar Cream  
Bacon and Eggs  
Creamed Potatoes Toast  
Coffee

#### Luncheon.

Rice with Cheese and Bacon  
All Bran Muffins Cocoa  
Date and Nut Salad  
Cocoa Cookies

#### Dinner.

Cream of Tomato Soup  
Croutons  
Baked Potatoes Buttered Beans  
Lettuce Salad  
Chocolate Pie  
Nuts Figs

### TESTED RECIPES.

#### Cauliflower Delicacy.

3 cups diced cauliflower  
1 tsp. salt  
1-8 tsp. pepper  
1/2 cup milk  
1 tb. butter  
1 tb. flour

Cook cauliflower in water to cover, to which salt has been added. Cut into small cubes and add milk, thickened slightly with the butter and flour cooked together. Add pepper and serve.

#### Brown Cake.

Cream together two cups of brown sugar and one-half cup of melted lard. Into this break two eggs and add one-half cup sour milk. Dissolve two teaspoons of soda into one-half cup hot water. Melt one-half cup cocoa and add to the first mixture. Use enough flour to make a very soft batter and bake in loaf or layers for forty minutes.—T. M. L.

#### Good Cake.

1 cup butter  
3 cups brown sugar  
1 cup milk  
4 eggs  
1 cup seeded raisins  
3 cups flour  
2 tsp. baking powder  
1/2 tsp. ground cloves,  
nutmeg and cinnamon

—From a reader, eighty years young.

#### Sweet Pickles.

6 qts. medium cucumbers, cut in one-inch pieces  
2 qts. small whole onions

Put in a weak salt brine over night, then heat all to scald. Do this three mornings. On the fourth morning drain well and boil the following:

3 qts. cider vinegar (berries)  
4 lbs. brown sugar  
1/2 cup whole pepper  
1/2 cup whole allspice

Pour this over the pickles and let stand for a few days. Can. Do not heat before putting into the cans. They will also keep if put in a stone jar with a plate and cloth tied over the top.—Mrs. C. H.

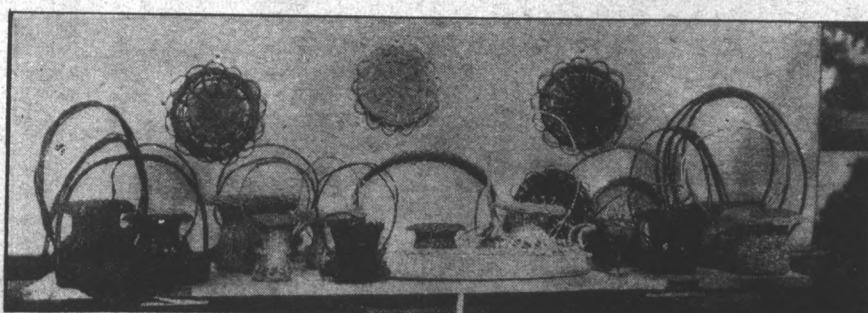
## Needle Art Exhibits Filled

Better Baby Contest Draws Crowds

**H**Y SYCKLE said the fair was the best place he knew to get tired, and as usual Hy's philosophy is quite correct. With the many exhibits which demonstrated years of honest effort of agricultural folks towards a greater agriculture and better homes, and the numerous sources of amusement, to say nothing of the opportunity for the study of human nature in the great crowds that surged up midway and through the exhibit buildings, one returned home with weary eyes, weary brain and weary limbs.

The exhibits in the woman's building did exceeding credit to every woman's art. One could but pause and consider the number of hours spent in the completion of this great collection of needle art. Everything was there, from kitchen aprons to crocheted window drapes. Stamped embroidery of every variation held high favor. One work of needle art which stands out in our mind showed that even in needlework the old is ever new. It was a bedroom set consisting of a spread, pillow, scarfs and pin-cushion in patchwork. To apply this art modernly, pink lawn was used as the background and patterns of quaint little colonial girls applied in various colors.

In the room booths there was the new in furniture and room accessories. To describe the many classes of needlecraft would take columns of space, but the amount exhibited would fill many a hope chest for the June bride.



Basketry is an Art that is Constructive and Interesting. If You Wish Directions, we Will Help You.

One of the great attractions of the whole fair was the Better Baby Show, with Dr. E. P. Mills in charge. With a staff of four assistant doctors, two trained nurses and three clerks, between thirty-five and forty-five babies were examined each day of the fair. Both medical and surgical advice was rendered and each baby judged according to the standard of the American Medical Association.

Francis Myron Farley, of Pleasant Ridge, and Hope Eleanor Denison, of Washington, won in the twelve to twenty-four month class for rural babies, with a score of 97.2 and 98.3 respectively. In the twenty-four to thirty-six month class, Girard Keil, of Pleasant Ridge, and Gladys Ellen Wagner, of Redford, won firsts with 98.4 and 98.2.

A surprising fact developed by the complete records of this Better Baby contest, was that the two champions were city babies, George Alfred Banks, of Detroit, with 99.5, and Mary Mae Perrish, of Detroit, with 99.6 points for health. This fact bears out mention made recently in these columns that, according to Dr. George Palmer, Director of Research Division of the American Child Health Association, "Country babies are still leading in the health race, but city babies are gaining. In nine states, the baby death rate in cities of more than ten thousand population is actually lower for 1923 than in the rural communities as indicated by provisional reports of United States Bureau of Census."





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

#### SCHOOL TO MAKE QUILT.

Our school is planning to piece a quilt to sell. Could you send me patterns for blocks?—Miss E. S.

Am sending diagrams of two quilt patterns, submitted by readers. These are one-half their original size.

It is well to make the blocks about twelve inches, and twelve of the blocks, three wide and four long of the quilt, will be sufficient if they are alternated with plain blocks.

#### REMOVING PAPER AND MARS.

Paper has stuck fast to my polished table. Can you tell me how to remove it without injuring the polish? There are also a few mars. What will cover them up?—Mrs. O. S.

Put a few drops of oil on the paper and rub gently until it disappears. To cover the mars, rub a little iodine over the light spot and polish. It will scarcely be noticeable.

#### HEADLESS.

Please tell me how to dry-clean fine silk lace, also light colored fur.—Mrs. D. A.

To clean fine lace, shake powdered magnesia over it liberally. Fold cover and let stand for a few days. Rub gently between the hands and shake out. Corn-meal is good for cleaning fur. Rub it well into the fur, let stand for a few hours and then brush.

#### WHAT CAN I DO?

ONE of the best things I have found to help keep our children busy is our scrap-book. I got a large sample

book from a tailor's shop in town, and after removing the samples, we paste in it, pictures cut from magazines.

They like to make dolls of corn husks, the end serving as head, part of the husk separated on each side for arms, and the rest tied with a sash forms a skirt.

In the fall poppy heads make tea-pots with twigs stuck in for spout and handle; acorns make cups and saucers; milkweed pods are turned into parrots and other funny forms.

When winter storms keep them indoors, small potatoes with toothpicks make all sorts of animals; peas soaked over night, with toothpicks stuck in them, form buildings of all sorts, vehicles of every sort, from bicycle to airplane. Just now all three are busy making cucumber boats.—Mrs. E. V., Bowling Green, Ohio.

I have brought up four children, the youngest one now eight. My oldest boy bothered me most and I tried everything I could think of to amuse him. Finally, I told him he must sit up in a chair in the room where I was and sit there until he thought of something he would like to do.

I have used the same method on all four, they don't sit around long. And I seldom hear, "What can I do?"

They all seem happy, healthy and contented, and usually don't have time to get their play finished.—Mrs. G. H., Dryden, Mich.

#### SEWING ROOM SUGGESTIONS.

Instead of pinning a pattern that is to be used many times, lay it on the cloth to be cut and fasten down with weights. Mark an edge with white crayon and cut by the mark after lifting pattern.



## Doings In Woodland

### The Trick That Failed

HOW Bennie Fox did chuckle to himself as he scampered toward home with Bruin's blueberries.

"That was a good one I played on Bruin that time," he thought to himself. "What a fine lot of jam these berries will make, and I'll have a blueberry pie, too."

If we could have looked over on the other side of the woods, we would have seen Bruin going home with a very heavy heart. He had no berries, and not even any pails to pick more in. He had promised Rolly Rabbit to bring



"Kersplash" Into the Water Went Bennie.

him a nice lot of berries, and now he would have to go home without any, all because he had been careless again.

He knew now why someone had called him away from the blueberry patch by the crooked elm tree. He did not know who it was that had

called to him, but from the sound of the voice he rather thought it was Bennie Fox. Bennie had played tricks on him many a time before.

With a pailful of berries in one hand and the basketful in the other, Bennie Fox was hurrying home as fast as he could go.

"I don't see what is the use of picking berries all the morning in the hot sun when you can go to the patch and find them all picked," chuckled Bennie to himself. "Easy work, that was."

On his way home Bennie had to cross a little creek. There was a narrow bridge across it. This bridge was only a big heavy board and it had made a bridge for the folks of Woodland to go back and forth across the creek for a long, long time. Bennie Fox could even remember fishing from it when he was a very little boy.

But this time, when he was right in the middle of the bridge, the basket and pail of berries, together with himself, was too heavy, and it broke.

"Kerplunk, kersplash," into the water went Bennie, berries and all. A little bird up in a tree sang, "chee, chee," but Bennie thought it was "kee kee," just as if he were glad it happened.

So Bennie Fox didn't have any berries after all, and that is often the way it turns out when we try to get things by trickery.

## An Easier Way to Wash Clothes

# RED SEAL LYE

**WOMEN** on farms everywhere have found a way to wash clothes that relieves them of the drudgery of this dread task. They now use Red Seal Lye to soften the wash-water and loosen the dirt. Clothes emerge whiter and cleaner than ever.

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#### FACTS FOR FARMERS

##### Things Our Readers Want to Know

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No. 4793-4760—Ladies' Costume. Waist 4793 cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2½



No. 4647—Ladies' Coat Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 6½ yards of 40-inch material, if made with flounces. If made without flounces 4½ yards will be required. The width at the foot is 1½ yards. Price 12c.

No. 4079—Misses' Dress. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires five yards of 32-inch material. The width of the dress at the foot with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Price 12c.

yards of 40-inch material. Skirt 4760 cut in seven sizes, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41,



No. 4656—Child's Play Suit. Cut in four sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4664—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the guimpe, and 1½ yards for the smock. Price 12c.



# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## The School Question Again

By the Prize Winners

By Myrtle Walker, Woodland, Mich.

There are still many who maintain that the country school is as good as a consolidated one, and that the pupil has a better opportunity to get the full value out of his school work. But, broadminded, far-seeing, educated men see it is not.

There are several reasons for this. First, when one teacher has eight grades to teach, and several studies for each grade, she hasn't the time to spend on each she should have, and she will take ten or fifteen minutes for a class, when forty-five minutes would not be more than necessary. Therefore, the pupil does not have time to cover the lesson thoroughly. Then, too, there will not be many pupils in each class and, hence less competition among pupils and less interest in receiving high marks.

Second, when one teacher has pupils

I think the consolidated school's aim is, "Equality to All." I think that they contain a good set of morals, high standards and high ideals.

In a consolidated school teachers of much learning are engaged. The city boy or girl and the country boy or girl have the same opportunities. They learn the same methods prepare the same lessons, have the same material with which to work, and in securing a position the country pupil is not held back for these reasons.

The teacher is so well trained, she uses her time to such good advantage that she can well do away with exten-

sive individual attention.

The parents who send their children to a consolidated school expects them to return with high standards, morals and ideals. In short, the sum of that school's aim. The teacher has that in mind and it serves as a background for her endeavor.

I think the days of the little red school house are at a close. We will remember our dear teachers, pleasant times, and a little of our education.

In remembering the consolidated school we will remember it as an institution of learning with a good time thrown in.

"Opportunity knocks but once." When the opportunity of attending a consolidated school knocks at your door open it and receive her, for you will be well repaid, in my estimation.

While I was in high school the boys used to come to school with the most absurd comb to their hair, but no matter if it was becoming to them, or not, nothing was said. But just let a girl come to school with her hair combed different somebody was sure to remark about it.

In all sincerity, I say that bobbed hair does not hurt a girl. Does a different part to a boy's hair hurt his morality? No! Then why must bobbed hair hurt a girl? Just because it has been the custom for years not to have bobbed hair, must the young women of today be bound by it? Men used to wear powdered wigs and knickerbockers. They changed, and the change was for the better. I sincerely believe that bobbed hair has not, and will not, hurt the feminine youth of today.—Gerald S. Richards, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Here is one boy, anyhow, who stands up for the modern girl. Girls are likely to call him broad-minded. Perhaps he is.

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have some suggestions to make. Let's vote for president and vice-president. Uncle Frank should occupy the offices of secretary and treasurer. Treasury money to be put in "Merry Circle Fund." I also suggest that six of our most prominent letter writers and debaters be nominated by Uncle Frank. Then we M. C.'s should all vote for any two, on separate slips, which Uncle Frank could have put in the paper.

Perhaps we could have a meeting soon and at that event the two lucky persons could be named. (Uncle Frank, if you don't approve of my plan, please don't print this).—Lovingly yours, Marian Pickup, M. C., Pontiac, Mich.

What do other M. C.'s think of Marian's plan? Let's have a discussion on it.

Dear Uncle Frank:

When you went on your tour up north you said you went on M-42 till you came to M-11 and then west, but instead of your going west you should have gone east a quarter of a mile and had supper at our house on Monday night, and stayed for the next day and helped pitch hay. I would enjoy seeing your twin boys.

In the debate, are boys rude to girls, bobbed hair and knickers, I will give my opinion. It isn't what a girl wears so much, but how a girl acts. I have a sister who has bobbed hair, freckles and tan. She romps outdoors and has a good time, and never thinks of powder and paint. I don't mind seeing a girl with bobbed hair, but knickers makes them look too much like a boy. I prefer seeing them in plain dresses, I will agree with Harold on that.

This is getting pretty long, so I will close.—From a want-to-be nephew, Marshall Thompson, R. 7, Traverse City, Mich.

I am sorry that I did not know about your place, because we were ready for supper that night. But I don't know about the hay pitching the

next day. I could have worked up an appetite anyhow.

Dear Make-up Uncle:

I don't know if I dare call you that or not. You might have a temper the way I have. But anyway, I'm just a plain country girl, with blond bobbed hair, and I wear knickers.

O, yes, my sister is quite a horseback rider. We only have one horse and when I want to ride I have to sit in back and when she makes the horse run I tickle her and that makes her laugh, and then she says, "If you don't quit I'll get off, and she has to get off, and then I have the fun to myself.

Well, I'll have to close, so love to all. I'll not give any love to W. B., because he gets enough love from Uncle Frank.—Marian Schneider, R. 2, Farwell, Mich.

I don't know just what you mean by "make-up uncle." I don't make up at all. Perhaps you meant make believe. If I didn't give W. B. any love, he wouldn't get any.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Just a few words to let those flappers know that I am hand in hand with Harold Coles about bobbed hair and knickers.

You see, Harold and I went to school together and we were called the old men of the class, because we hated bobbed hair and knickers. I think they are perfectly ridiculous, and so does Harold.

Now girls, it is your turn to explode. Ha! Ha!—Your want-to-be nephew, Carl Strunk, 116 West Kalamazoo, Lansing, Mich.

Carl must be a lieutenant in Harold's "army." I bet that Army wouldn't wear riding breeches for anything because the commanders are so against knickers.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Perhaps I am a little old to write you, as I have just turned eighteen.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Will you please make room for a Merry Circler who hasn't been with you for some time, that is, I haven't written, but I have been a very interested reader.

By reading each week, I could detect that our Merry Circle is becoming less "Merry." I am sorry to say this.

Now, cousins, let's not quarrel over bobbed hair, or knickers. I believe if we could see each other we would not think about those things, but would be interested in planning some plan by



Looks Like a Smoky Village. It's by Helen Griswold.

which we could better our circle. We do not gain anything by arguing. Different ones perhaps have formed unpleasant feelings toward each other by it.

Now, cousins, if we have a brotherly feeling, or rather cousinly feeling toward each other, our little circle would be happier, I'm sure.

If you feel like I do after an argument, there is always a feeling of unhappiness that surrounds me that was not present before.

We all remember that old saying, "United we stand, divided we fall." Do we not? Let us stand by that, and not only that, but by each other. What do we care if the girl has her hair cut or not, or if she wears knickers? She can wear a smile and make the world "Merry" just as well with long hair or short, with knickers or skirts, just so she goes at her task with the spirit of a real "Merry Circler."

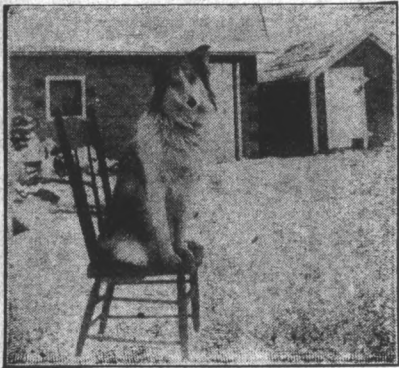
Excuse me, Uncle Frank, for writing such a long letter, but when once started it was hard to quit.—Your niece, Marjory Hillman, Six Lakes, Michigan.

A sensible letter, it seems to me. But, I don't believe all this arguing has caused unpleasant feelings. It was all done in a good-natured way, I think.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I agree with Lydea Haas in saying, "Why judge a girl by her clothes? It isn't that; it's what she is." The bobbed hair question is being very widely discussed now. Earl Miller seems to know a lot about the girl he met on the street. Evidently he has met her on the street before.—Another M. C., Pearl White, Edmore, Mich.

You didn't finish your quotation. It should end, "It's what she is that counts." Everybody is talking about bobbed hair, that's sure.



Eathel Fay Sharp's Pet.

of such varied ages it is hard to find a topic that will interest all for morning exercises. This develops into a lack of interest in the school work generally, and is one great reason why so many pupils do not finish their education.

And third, a great many of the district schools are not properly equipped with libraries, maps, etc. This prevents the pupil from using them for reference when he should, and he does not get the full value out of the lessons. Also, many of the district schools are not properly heated, and the lighting system is poor, which is, of course, detrimental to the pupil.

On the other hand, with the consolidated school, the building is up-to-date in every way, and properly equipped. The best of teachers are hired, and each teacher has but one or two grades, hence, they can spend a great deal more time on them. There are more pupils in each grade and more competition between pupils. The pupils under one teacher are of a more uniform age and they can be interested in the same subject, which makes it more interesting for both pupils and teacher. Then, too, when the pupils are brought to school in busses they can attend more regularly, which, of course, benefits the pupil. And the cost of maintaining the consolidated school is not as great as that of the district school, which makes it doubly attractive.

By Helen H. Leonardson, Pittsford, Michigan.

What does the consolidated school stand for that it is possible that it is better than the little red school house? Are its morals and standards higher? Are the ideas developed such that the answer to the question may be an affirmative one?



It Looks as if Clara Whaling Must Have Had a Party.



## Read and Win

THIS week's contest is a regular old Read-and-Winner, the kind most M. C.'s seem to like.

You will find the answers to the ten questions in this issue. After you find the answers write them as short as possible consistent with good sense. Do not repeat the question, but use the same number for the answer as was used for the question. Also give the page number on which you found the answer. Write on one side of the paper only and put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

All the papers which have all answers correct will be put into a basket and mixed up. The first two drawn out will entitle their writers to nice nickled fountain pens. The next three will get flashlights and the next five, neat little boxes of candy.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before September 25, as the contest closes then.

1. What was a lustrous copper, thick and wavy?
2. What may entail some sacrifice?
3. Who is the world's greatest polo player?
4. Chicks lose feathers, but have no lice. What may cause the trouble?
5. What is the chief item in reducing weight?
6. How many city folks must the farmers feed now?
7. Why do they show fur coats in the summer time?
8. What will give salad dressing a "tang"?
9. In what form is the cheapest forage?
10. What was the daily average gain for the first thirty days of lambs fed corn and rape?

### WINNERS AT THE FAIR.

THE young exhibitors showed up well at the fair again this year. They took their usual number of prizes in the open classes, besides having

## Young Winners at State Fair

### The Ribbon Takers at Boys' and Girls' Livestock Show

#### DUROC JERSEY PIGS.

- Junior Bear Pigs.  
1. Laurel Bailey, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Robert Bailey, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Harold Kelly, Hillsdale Co.
- Junior Sow Pigs.  
1. Laurel Bailey, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Lauren Ash, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Robert Bailey, Hillsdale Co.

#### POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

- Junior Bear Pigs.  
1. Kenneth Clark, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Milton Gross, Washtenaw Co.  
3. Robert Fox, Hillsdale Co.
- Junior Sow Pigs.  
1. Kenneth Clark, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Robert Fox, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Robert Fox, Hillsdale Co.

#### BERKSHIRE PIGS.

- Junior Boars.  
1. Marten Garm, Eaton Co.  
2. Marten Garm, Eaton Co.  
3. Marten Garm, Eaton Co.
- Junior Sow Pigs.  
1. Marten Garm, Eaton Co.  
2. Gerald Rumsey, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Glen Rumsey, Hillsdale Co.

#### HAMPSHIRE PIGS.

- Junior Bear Pigs.  
1. Heath Holden, Oakland Co.  
2. Paul Tendrill, Oakland Co.  
3. Heath Holden, Oakland Co.
- Junior Sow Pigs.  
1. Paul Tendrill, Oakland Co.  
2. Heath Holden, Oakland Co.  
3. Heath Holden, Oakland Co.

#### CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

- Junior Boars.  
1. Clifton Lyon, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Theodore Kirchner, Saginaw Co.
- Junior Sow Pigs.  
1. J. C. Blade, Tuscola Co.  
2. Lona Reagh, Tuscola Co.  
3. Mabel Crandell, Tuscola Co.

#### SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

- Junior Boar.  
1. Helen Coffman, Branch Co.
- Junior Sow Pigs.  
1. Helen Coffman, Branch Co.  
2. Helen Coffman, Branch Co.

#### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

- Yearling or Aged Ram.  
1. Sherman Potts, Lenawee Co.  
2. Glen Armstrong, Livingston Co.  
3. Edward Speakman, Hillsdale Co.
- Ram Lamb.  
1. Sherman Potts, Lenawee Co.  
2. Dean Lyon, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Claire Branton, Eaton Co.

#### Ewe Two Years Old or Older.

1. Glen Armstrong, Livingston Co.  
2. Sherman Potts, Lenawee Co.  
3. Dean Lyon, Hillsdale Co.
- Yearling Ewe.  
1. Glen Armstrong, Livingston Co.  
2. Helen Crandell, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Sherman Potts, Lenawee Co.

#### Ewe Lamb.

1. Jackson Brothers, Eaton Co.  
2. Glen Armstrong, Livingston Co.  
3. Donald Crandell, Hillsdale Co.
- HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.  
Yearling or Aged Ram.  
1. Oliver Gordon, Branch Co.
- Ram Lamb.  
1. Pittsford Sheep Club, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Oliver Gordon, Branch Co.  
3. Orville Patrick, Hillsdale Co.

#### Ewe Two Years Old or Over.

1. Orville Patrick, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Hubert Park, Hillsdale Co.

spirited contests in their own Boys' and Girls' Live Stock Show. The results of the Boys' and Girls' show are given elsewhere.

Prominent among the winners were several Merry Circlers. Helen Coffman, of Calhoun county, who won out over prominent breeders in the open classes and took everything in the boys 'and girls' contests in the Spotted Poland-China contests, is an active Merry Circler.

Oliver Gordon, a Branch County Merry Circler, won first with Hampshire sheep. Raymond Corey is a Merry Circler from Hillsdale county

### Merry Circle Fund

THE Merry Circle Fund is growing slowly but surely. All big things grow slowly, but don't forget that it needs your nickels and dimes to make this fund do its full duty. Here is the chance for every Merry Circler to buy a nickel's or a dime's worth of happiness for somebody else. Send your contributions to the Merry Circle Fund, care Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

who won first in the Jersey heifer calf class, and Harold Kelly, from Hillsdale, who got third place in Duroc Jersey boar pigs can write M. C. after his name. R. S. Spotts, another Hillsdale M. C., took third place in the fine wool yearling ewe class.

The high man in the general live stock judging contest, Willard Grim, of St. Joseph county, is a Merry Circler. He heads the team which won out in the contest and which will therefore participate in the judging contests at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago this fall.

#### Yearling Ewe.

1. Delpha Patrick, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Oliver Gordon, Branch Co.  
3. Hubert Park, Branch Co.

#### Ewe Lamb.

1. Hubert Park, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Delpha Patrick, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Orville Patrick, Hillsdale Co.

#### FINE WOOL SHEEP.

- Yearling or Aged Ram.  
1. Edward Smith, Washtenaw Co.  
2. Edward Delamata, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Merrill Holcomb, Hillsdale Co.

#### Ram Lamb.

1. Burton Holcomb, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Edward Knapp, Washtenaw Co.  
3. Edward Delamata, Hillsdale Co.

#### Ewe Two Years Old or Over.

1. Burton Holcomb, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Edward Delamata, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Edward Delamata, Hillsdale Co.

#### Yearling Ewe.

1. Edwin Knapp, Washtenaw Co.  
2. Edwin Knapp, Washtenaw Co.  
3. R. S. Spotts, Hillsdale Co.

#### Ewe Lamb.

1. Merrill Holcomb, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Edward Delamata, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Acil Hendee, Livingston Co.

#### GUERNSEY CATTLE.

- Senior Yearling Heifer.  
1. Keith Williams, Hillsdale Co.  
2. John Williams, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Gladys Lister, Hillsdale Co.

#### Junior Yearling Heifer.

1. Warren Crandell, Livingston Co.  
2. Bernard Burden, Livingston Co.  
3. Orpha Patrick, Hillsdale Co.

#### Senior Heifer Calf.

1. Edward Smith, Washtenaw Co.  
2. Edward Smith, Washtenaw Co.  
3. Bull Four Months and Under One Year.

#### Let's Lister, Hillsdale Co.

1. Richard Gross, Washtenaw Co.  
2. Grand Champion Guernsey Female, Bernard Burden.

#### JERSEYS.

- Senior Yearling Heifers.  
1. Wm. Roost, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Roland Stein, Washtenaw Co.  
3. Mary Ford, Hillsdale Co.

#### Junior Yearling Heifers.

1. Alton Hoopingarner, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Floyd Anderson, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Wm. Haultquist, Hillsdale Co.

#### Senior Heifer Calves.

1. Warren Goss, Washtenaw Co.  
2. Laurel Bailey, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Edmund Stuart, Washtenaw Co.

#### Junior Heifer Calf.

1. Raymond Corey, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Grand Champion Jersey Female, Warren Goss.

#### HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN.

- Bull Calf Four Months and Under One Year.  
1. W. Gills, Livingston Co.  
2. Gerald Wells, Hillsdale Co.

#### Heifer Two Years Old or Older.

1. Neal Brown, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Gerald Wells, Hillsdale Co.  
3. G. M. Beckington, Washtenaw Co.

#### Senior Yearling Heifer.

1. James MacTavish, Tuscola Co.  
2. Robert Clement, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Carl Rich, Hillsdale Co.

#### Junior Yearling.

1. Ronald Crandell, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Charles Monroe, Hillsdale Co.

#### Senior Heifer Calf.

1. Gerald Wells, Hillsdale Co.  
2. Al. Emens, Hillsdale Co.  
3. Francis Maubach, Washtenaw Co.

#### Junior Heifer Calf.

1. Claude Gelinger, Livingston Co.

(Continued on page 237).



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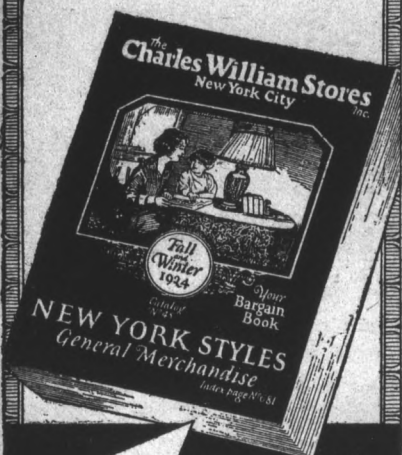
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### COPPERAS FOR HENS.

Is it right to give copperas to chickens? If so, how much should I dissolve in ten gallons of water?—G. F.

Copperas is sometimes used at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water for the treatment of wounds on all kinds of poultry.

A one per cent solution of permanganate of potash and copperas is sometimes useful in preventing bowel troubles. If care is taken in feeding and housing the birds I think they can usually be kept in good condition without the use of copperas.

### FEEDING CREAMERY BUTTER-MILK.

I would like to get buttermilk from the cream factory for my hens, but have been told that they put an acid in to sterilize the cream, that would harm the hens. Can you tell me if that is so?—C. B.

I have not heard of any acid used to sterilize cream which would destroy the value of the buttermilk as a feed for poultry. I would suggest a visit with the creamery manager to find out his method of handling the buttermilk. Follow this with a test on a few of the hens and if they seem to keep in good condition the buttermilk will probably be all right to feed your entire flock.

### POSSIBLY POISONING.

I have a large flock of poultry, turkeys, geese and chickens, and have been losing a large number of them. I believe they have been poisoned. The geese and chickens seem to be all right, when all at once they will run for a drink of water, sit down and gasp for air, and in about ten minutes they are dead. We have cut them open, but find nothing wrong. The turkeys seem to choke and mouth fills with chunks of blood.—H. J. D.

I cannot explain the cause of the losses from the symptoms you describe. It may be due to poisoning from spoiled feed or spray dope or some other foreign material on the range. I would confine the poultry for several days and see if the losses stop. Inspect the range carefully for any material that might cause poisoning.

### CHICKS LOSE FEATHERS.

My young chicks are two months old, some three weeks old. They don't seem to have any lice that I can see, but they are losing all their feathers; the heads of some are nearly bare, also their bodies and wings, and what feathers they have are very ragged. They eat good and have the range of the farm. I have 250 chicks and nearly all are affected.—R. A.

The chicks may be troubled with scabies or feather mites which bite the skin at the base of the feathers and cause irritation which results in a loss of the plumage. Rub the parts with an ointment of four parts lard and one part flowers of sulphur and the mites will be killed. Washing with commercial disinfectant is a little easier method.

Chicks that lack a balanced ration may develop plumage very slowly. This causes some of the feathers to appear rough. Some chicks naturally feather slowly in spite of good feed and they should be culled out and not used for breeding stock. Slow feathering chicks are usually poor layers.

### FATTENING MARKET POULTRY.

(Continued from page 223).

seems that the Leghorns will rank high and there will be thousands of cockerels hatched and raised, along with the necessary pullets. I believe it is time to try and find a way to market the Leghorn cockerels to better advantage. Producers gain little

by kicking about the discrimination against Leghorns unless they try to soften up the muscles of their market birds and develop a little soft meat in place of the tough muscular tissue. If that can be profitably done then it will help to make Leghorn broilers more attractive to the meat dealers. If it cannot be done I believe Leghorn breeders will have to be content to take less per pound for their birds and make it up by obtaining a heavy egg yield.

Some of the discrimination against Leghorn hens is due to forcing them for eggs and then selling the worn-out birds for meat when their bodies contain very little fat. Naturally such birds are not liked by the housewife as well as the plump Wyandotte, Red or Plymouth Rock hen which carries



### OBESITY.

THE human body has many uses for fat. When properly distributed it serves to relieve the sharpness of our bony angles and make us more beautiful. It is an extremely helpful agent in keeping our heat in our bodies, serving as insulation in that way. It acts as padding in our "insides" and helps to keep the kidneys, spleen, stomach and intestines in their proper locations. It fills in the chinks, generally.

But as we reach middle life the danger comes that we shall accumulate more fat than is good for our health. Without giving a long table of weights and measures I will just say that the average weight for a man of sixty-nine inches is 159 pounds, and for a woman of sixty-six inches is 137 pounds. You can judge how far you are from standard. If you are more than ten per cent overweight give the matter careful consideration.

The chief item in reducing weight is to reduce food. If you are only trying to cut down some ten or fifteen pounds you can do it by restricting the fats in your diet, such as butter, oil and fat meat, and by severely limiting the sweet stuff that you eat.

But it is the folks in the 200 pounds and better class that are chiefly in need of reducing weight. Many a man and woman with no definite symptoms of ill health, yet a general feeling of wretchedness, would clear up wonderfully by a reduction of thirty to fifty pounds in weight.

There is only one definite way to do it. Reduce your intake. Don't try to do it too rapidly. Be content to take off three or four pounds a week. Cut the amount of your food ten per cent. When you have become accustomed to that, cut it another ten per cent. If that does not do the business the fat person is generally pretty safe in cutting it yet ten per cent more, a few weeks later. After you have reduced the weight thirty or forty pounds you will be glad to discover that you have regained your old efficiency.

### PROLAPSUS OF STOMACH.

Will you please explain what prolapsus of the stomach is? What causes it, and can the trouble be cured? An old woman sixty-eight years old has been troubled for about a year with what seems to be a sunken stomach. There is no particular pain, but

a moderate amount of fat to make into gravy, and enough meat to feed a family of about five people.

Possibly it does not pay to fatten Leghorn hens. If this is the case they will have to be sold at a discount and many of the highest class meat dealers will not handle them when there is anything else on the market. I would like to see a little experimentation on fattening Leghorn hens to see if enough soft meat cannot be developed to replace a little tough muscular tissue and make the carcass more edible.

Even old roosters can be improved in quality by penning them up on a fattening ration for about ten days. Such birds are gallant in feeding when among the hens and they are apt to be half fed all the spring and summer. Isolate them from the flock on an appetizing ration and the meat is sufficiently improved in quality to be appreciated at home, even if the market strongly discriminates against them. If you have a steam pressure cooker these old cock birds can be made quite appetizing to serve in chop-suey or salads.

a heavy uncomfortable sensation, and the stomach seems to have fallen or disappeared on the outside so there is a hollow. What can be done for this? Also very obstinate constipation is present which will not yield to correct laxative diet.—A. F. W.

Prolapsus of the stomach is a sequel to chronic indigestion. The stomach fails to digest and pass on the food, fermentation and dilatation follow, and with this is a loss of muscular tone. The flabby, enlarged stomach sinks down in the abdominal cavity, but may readily resume its normal position when emptied. Home treatment doesn't promise much. It is too difficult a job for home care. Generally the stomach must be siphoned out, and possibly this treatment must be repeated many times. Small meals must be taken, of carefully selected, nourishing food. Perhaps five small meals instead of three large ones. Exercises to strengthen the abdominal muscles are helpful, and in many cases an abdominal bandage or supporter must be worn.

### REMITTING FOR FUMIGATION.

On December 6 of last year my oldest girl was taken with scarlet fever. Our doctor notified the county health officer to fumigate on December 29. He did not come, so I phoned him myself for three successive days. On January 1 he said to have our doctor do the fumigating, which he did. Now our town board refuses to pay for the fumigating. Has a country doctor a right to keep a family in four days after being notified?—J. L.

Perhaps the county health officer thought that your doctor was releasing quarantine too soon. Personally, I think that a disease so serious as scarlet fever should have a quarantine of at least four weeks, and I think, too, that the patient should be inspected personally by the health officer to see if ready to release. I suspect that your county does not have a health officer who is paid enough to give his full time to the work, and therefore you get poor service, for I quite agree that the service was poor. The remedy lies with the voters. Arrange for a health officer who does not have to make his living by practicing medicine privately, but is able to give all of his time to keeping disease away from your community. I think that the county doctor should be able to arrange with the county officials to pay your home doctor for the extra work of fumigating.





## GET MORE AND BETTER LAMBS.

EVERY owner of breeding ewes will be interested in a method of handling the flock that will bring an increased number of good lambs. This method is a simple one. It consists in just feeding the ewes a little extra during the breeding period to keep them in weight. The idea is not to have them in high flesh, but to keep them gaining. English flockmasters call it "flushing."

In seventeen groups of ewes, those not fed during the breeding season gained an average of 1.7 pounds and delivered a 129 per cent lamb crop. Those getting extra feed, some one kind and some another, gained eight pounds and brought forth a 147 per cent lamb crop. The amount of grain fed was only one-half pound per head each day.

Apparently, it made little difference what the ewes were fed so long as they gained. Some got extra pasture, some were fed corn and oats and some oats alone. Other lots received various mixtures of corn, oats, bran and linseed meal.

## LET THE HOGS HARVEST THE CORN.

THE amount of soft corn produced careful experiments have shown that hogging down corn is the most economical method of turning the corn crop into pork. Neither is it wasteful. The hogs in doing their own harvesting will clean up the field as thoroughly as can be done by man power, providing, of course, that weather conditions are not too unfavorable.

Some interesting data have been gathered by various experiment stations on this method of harvesting corn. In Minnesota, for instance, pigs turned into the corn field and fed tankage made more rapid gains than those fed ear corn and tankage in a feed lot, and required less concentrates by six per cent for each 100 pounds of gain. This was the average results of six different trials, so the data can be taken as fairly representative of what a farmer might expect when following this method of producing pork.

Tests in Ohio indicate the value of supplying the animals in addition to the corn, some supplementary feed rich in protein. There, in five trials, pigs fed tankage while hogging down corn alone made average gains of 1.82 pounds daily, requiring only 417 pounds of the corn and eighteen pounds of tankage for each hundred-weight of gain. In the same trials other lots turned in the corn in which soy-beans had been grown were fed no tankage. These lots made an average daily gain per head of 1.31 pounds, and required 574 pounds of corn for each hundredweight of gain.

Further corroborative evidence was recently furnished through tests made at the Michigan station. One lot of hogs turned in corn and given a supplementary ration of oats in a self-feeder, returned an average of seventy-four cents per bushel for the corn; another lot having soy-beans substituted for the oats, returned 70.5 cents for each bushel of corn; while a third lot receiving tankage instead of oats and soy-beans increased the returns to eighty cents per bushel.

Many Michigan farmers have alfalfa fields available. It might prove more economical for them to give the pigs access to such a field in addition to the corn lot, instead of supplying tankage. The gains, it is likely, will not be as rapid, but they may be made cheaper by reason of the fact that the

alfalfa might otherwise go to waste. If this is not done, it will be advisable to furnish tankage. Other experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station prove this. Pigs fed three-tenths of a pound of tankage per head daily increased the average daily gains from 1.28 pounds to 1.81 pounds. After deducting the cost of the tankage the return per bushel of corn was increased eighteen cents through adding this moiety of concentrated protein feeds.

Careful work has been done at the Minnesota Experiment Station to determine the number of hogs required to clean up one acre of corn. Twenty pigs weighing 125 pounds will clean up an acre yielding forty bushels in fifteen days, one yielding fifty bushels in nineteen days, and sixty bushels in twenty-three days.

The best results in hogging down corn have been secured when pigs weighing from ninety to 130 pounds are used. Where small pigs are turned in, feeders have found it advisable to also add a few heavier hogs for breaking down the cornstalks. It is also recognized as good practice to turn sows and their pigs in a field after the shoats have been removed.

## FEEDING SOFT CORN.

EVERY business has its drawbacks. The developing fox industry is unusually large, and it will be a problem for many farmers to properly utilize this portion of the corn crop. Soft corn may contain as high as fifty per cent water. With so much moisture, it is impossible to keep such a product in storage.

Soft corn is best utilized by feeding as soon as it can be harvested or, if possible, it perhaps is better to allow the stock the freedom of the field and perform the labor necessary to get the grain.

Pound for pound, the dry matter in this soft corn is equal in feeding value to that in mature corn. This was proven in trials made at the Iowa station, where one hundred pounds of dry matter in corn containing 21.3 per cent of moisture showed equal feeding value to the same amount of dry matter in old corn.

It is advisable to plan on using the soft corn in the fall and during cold weather. One's feeding operations should be so conducted that it will not be necessary to carry any of this corn over into the spring. It will then certainly spoil and become unfit for the live stock.

## FOXES HAVE WORMS.

CONTRARY to the usual opinion, in the country this year will be now confronted with one that must be met or owners will find themselves without profits. This obstacle is nothing more than the common round worm.

The pests, according to veterinarians, hatch from eggs taken into the body with drink and food. These larvae migrate from the alimentary canal into the blood system, thence to the lungs and up the windpipe, when they are swallowed and carried back to the intestines to their place of birth.

To avoid losses from this source, fox breeders are advised to rid the females of the worms before breeding, and keep free by submitting their food to treatments of scalding water during the entire pregnancy period.

Michigan is now reported to have eighty-two live stock shipping associations with a membership of 17,466 who sell annually through these associations over \$8,000,000 of stock.



ARE YOUR shoats putting on their pound or more each day? Or are they wormy?

Here's how you can tell:

Get a pail of

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Start in to give double the regularly prescribed dose for a week or ten days, until the bowels move freely (physic).

Make sure that each hog gets its share. Mix it with the feed, or swill, or drinking water. That will bring the worms.

Then give the Tonic regularly as directed—two tablespoonfuls to every 500 pounds weight twice a day. This will tone up your herd and put them in a fine, thriving condition.

## Costs Little to Use

The price of one pound of pork pays a shoat's Tonic bill for thirty days.

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00  
(Except in the far West, South and Canada)

Honest Goods—Honest Price. Why Pay More?



Buy it by the pail

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

## Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

## Registered Guernseys

LONE PINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a Dam with an A. R. O. record 936 fat. When in the market for better Guernseys, write GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.; J. W. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

## Thirteen Registered Guernseys

2 A. R. Cows, one fresh, one Bull, ready for service, 4 Cows and 2 Heifers served; 4 Calves. Tuberculin Tested. Dr. Baker, 4800 Fort St. West, Detroit, Mich.

## Wallinwood Guernseys

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

Guernseys For sale, Reg. yearling heifers, bull calves, May Rose breeding, prices very reasonable. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

## For Sale

## Eight Pure-bred Holstein Cows

All due by October 15. Good ones—young. Choice if you do not want all.

HUGH G. ALDRICH, Phone 68F6. FOWLERVILLE, MICH.

## A Great Opportunity

We are offering a young Holstein bull ready for service by a 32.63-lb. son of Matador Segis Walker, a brother to Segis Pieterje Prospect, the world's greatest cow. Dam of calf by a 35.73-lb. bull King Segis breeding.

Hillcrest Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Address replies to F. B. Lay, 2525 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Holsteins For Sale Nine Females, One Male. Will sacrifice For Quick Sale, Box 2, Bertram, Mich.

## Echo Sylvia King Model 266177

Senior sire in the Traverse City State Hospital herd. This herd stood 2nd as breeder and tied for 3rd as owner of cows on the 1924 Honor Roll.

A wonderful producing herd of 200 head. Echo Sylvia King Model has 42 A. R. O. daughters and as many more in the herd as yet untested. His highest record daughter, to date, is a 32.33-lb. Jr. 3-yr.-old. His sire is by the best son of May Echo Sylvia. His dam is a 36-lb. 4-yr.-old daughter of a 37-lb. cow. His full sister is a 34.77-lb. Sr. 3-yr.-old. Send for our list of bulls for sale from the great herd.

Bureau of Animal Industry, Department B. Lansing, Michigan.

Holstein Bull Calf. Sired by a 30-lb. bull, dam's reg. over 1,600, 60 to 70 lbs., 2 milkings per day. \$40. reg. 9 reg. Cows for sale. B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

\$400 Buys four richly bred Holstein heifers; Two reg. All 2 yrs. old, due to freshen in November. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

## HEREFORD STEERS

60 Wt. around 880 lbs.; 88 Wt. around 620 lbs.  
30 Wt. around 800 lbs.; 94 Wt. around 550 lbs.  
78 Wt. around 725 lbs.; 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.  
80 Wt. around 600 lbs.; 53 Wt. around 450 lbs.  
Deep red, dehorned, good grass flesh. Some bunches fair flesh account short pasture. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred. VAN B. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

Two Young Hereford bulls, one cow and heifer calf by side, also some choice heifers. Ward W. Dunston, Clarkston, Mich.

## For Sale Jersey Bull

Dropped May 13, 1923. Sire, Brookhurst's S. Tormentor 163258. He is by Sophie 13th Tormentor out of Sophie's Cora. Dam, Jacobs P's Loretta 288339, combining the blood of Jacobs Irene and Loretta D. A. H. DONALDSON, Fenton, Mich.

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

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Cotton C. Lillis, Coopersville, Mich.

Fresh Cows, Heifers, Calves. JERSEYS For Sale LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Michigan.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 237





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, September 17.  
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.32; No. 2 red \$1.31; No. 3 red \$1.29; No. 2 white \$1.33; No. 2 mixed \$1.32.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.26½; December \$1.31½; May \$1.38@1.38½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.32½@1.33½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.27; No. 4 yellow \$1.22.

Chicago.—Sept., at \$1.14½@1.14½; December \$1.07½@1.07½; May \$1.08@1.08½.

Oats.

Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 51c; No. 3, 49c.

Chicago.—Sept., 47½c; December 51½@51¾c; May 56c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.02.

Chicago.—September at \$1.02; December \$1.03½@1.03½; May at \$1.08@1.08½.

Toledo.—1.03.

Barley.

Barley, malting 89@94c; feeding at 85@89c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.80@5.85 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy \$6.50; red kidneys exhausted.

New York.—Choice pea at \$6.35; red kidneys \$9@9.15.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$14.25; alsike \$11.50 (new); timothy \$3.55.

Hay.

New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$19@20; standard and light mixed at \$18@19; No. 2 timothy \$17@18; Wheat and oat straw \$11@11.50; rye straw at \$12@12.50.

Feeds.

Bran \$32; standard middlings \$34; fine do \$38; cracked corn \$56; coarse cornmeal \$54; chop at \$46 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Apples, Duchess \$1.25; Golden Sweets \$1.50; Wealthies \$1.75; Jonathans \$2.25@2.50; huckleberries \$2.50@3 per 16-qt. case; pears, Bartletts, \$2.50@2.75 per bu; plums \$1@1.25 per bu; peaches \$2.50@3 per bushel.

WHEAT

After virtually marking time for two weeks, the wheat market has advanced sharply in the last two days. The official estimates showed an increase of 10 per cent in the spring wheat crop in the United States and of three per cent in Canada. The increase in the latter country was less than generally expected, and did not take account of frost damage in the last ten days.

European crop conditions seem to have grown worse as Poland has prohibited exports, Rumania has doubled the duty on exported wheat, the estimates of French needs have been doubled, and Russia is said to be threatened with the worst famine on record. In addition, wet weather throughout Europe has interfered with harvest and reduced the value of the grain.

The large volume of export business combined with expanding operations by domestic flour mills have been sufficient to offset the tremendous movement to primary markets which has not yet abated. Receipts of spring wheat have made up for the shrinkage at winter wheat markets.

CORN

The September corn forecast was 2,513,000 bushels. The final outcome remains quite uncertain, as some frost damage has already occurred and a large fraction of the acreage will be susceptible to injury up to October 1. Corn prices advanced in the last few days along with other grains. Cash demand has been hard to satisfy, the discount on Argentine corn has diminished and the continued cool weather causes more or less speculative apprehension.

OATS

The movement of oats to primary markets in the last ten days has been at a record rate, and rapid accumulation at terminals is under way. The prices have advanced, however. The extreme discount below corn has attracted much attention and the resumption of export sales in fairly large volume for the first time in several years has added strength. The oats forecast was raised to 1,486,000 bushels, which is 14 per cent more than last year's harvest. The Canadian crop forecast was increased to 288,

000,000 bushels, against 217,000,000 bushels a month ago. Since the Canadian returns were gathered, considerable frost damage has occurred.

SEEDS

Both clover and timothy seed prices advanced sharply last week. The strength in grain prices was helpful and reports indicate that wet weather is spoiling much seed not yet harvested, so that the percentage of high-grade seed in this year's crop promises to be extremely small. In addition, foreign inquiries for timothy seed are showing up and it is probable that rainy weather in Europe will reduce the amount of good clover seed available for sale to the United States.

FEEDS

Demand for by-product feeds from consuming districts is unusually dull, while supplies of wheat feeds are liberal and the output of both linseed and cottonseed meal is increasing. Prices are about the same as a week ago.

HAY

The September forecast of the tame hay crop was practically the same as on August 1 and nearly equal to last year's final estimate. New England, the southeast and the far west have rather light yields, while a fairly good crop was produced in most of the middlewestern states. The condition is excellent over most of the corn belt, the unfavorable spots being distributed about the same as in the case of hay.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The egg market has slowed down perceptibly. The steady advance of the last three months has carried prices to a point which largely discounts the shortage in receipts and storage stocks as compared with a year ago. An insufficient quantity of high grade eggs keeps prices steady. Although reports from the country indicate further falling off in the lay, receipts at the large markets are holding up. This is probably the result of storage eggs being sent in as fresh. This practice will eventually react unfavorably on the producer, as the purchases of storage eggs at fresh egg prices may substantially reduce the number of customers. Supplies of poultry arriving at the large markets are quite liberal. Spring chickens make up a large share of the total and

prices on them are lower. Fowls are in smaller proportion, and prices are higher with premiums being paid in many cases for prime quality.

Chicago.—Eggs, extras 42@43c per dozen; miscellaneous 33@35c; dirties 26@27c; checks 24@25c; fresh firsts 37c; ordinary firsts 31@32c. Live poultry, hens 24c; broilers 29c; springers 24c; roosters 16c; ducks 19c; geese 19c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 32½@36c. Live poultry, heavy springers 30c; light springers 28@30c; broilers 24@27c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 20@26c; roosters 16c; geese 18@20c; ducks 18@20c.

BUTTER

Fractional advances occurred on top scores of butter last week. Consumptive demand is not very active but the daily surplus added to storage stocks is shrinking and it is probable that the current will begin to run the other way before September is over. Production is steadily decreasing from week to week and the percentage of increase over corresponding weeks a year ago is dwindling.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 36@37c; New York 38¾. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 35@36½c.

BEANS

Bean prices are higher than a week ago, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$6.10 for either new or old crop offerings f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. The tone is firm, trade sentiment is bullish and even the buyers are becoming convinced that there is little hope of materially lower prices. Numerous reports of crop damage and low yields are coming forward. New beans will not be available for two or three weeks, as the weather is unfavorable for curing. The crop estimate as of September 1 was 5,492,000 bushels, or more than a million bushels less than last year. Owing to the late maturity and the prevalence of blight and anthracnose, the pickage will be rather heavy.

WOOL

Wool trade has been slightly less active but prices are quite firm in all lines and asking prices on some of the choice lots are higher. Sales of goods for the new light weight season remain rather unsatisfactory, so that the mills are more cautious in buying raw

wools as purchases already made provide a large share of their needs. The strength of prices in the face of sluggish goods trade is an indication of the strong position of wool, due to world shortage. All eyes are centered on the sales at London, Liverpool and Sidney which are scheduled for the present week. Foreign wools held in this country have advanced about 10 per cent in the last ten days. Ohio and Pennsylvania Delaines have sold as high as 59 cents and some lots are held one to two cents higher.

POTATOES

The September forecast of the white potato crop was 413,000,000 bushels, against 412,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Most of the leading late potato shipping states are credited with larger yields than in 1923. Potato prices have been relatively firm in the last week. Carlot shipments from producing districts are increasing, however, and are likely to reach double or treble the present daily volume in the next four or five weeks. Minnesota Early Ohio U. S. No. 1 are quoted at \$1.25@1.35 per 100 lbs. in the Chicago carlot market. Northern whites are bringing \$1.40@1.60.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The markets are active. Recently over 1,150 loads of produce were sold on the two markets. Buyers bought moderately heavy. The supply of tomatoes continued heavy and the movement was a little stronger. Sweet corn had ready sale, while cucumber pickles were in good demand. Plums were taken readily. The small offering of St. John and Dewey peaches brought fancy prices. Pears were in heavier supply and sold fairly well, with Bartletts bringing about 25c premium over Clapps and other varieties. Apples sold well with fancy Wealthies topping the market. First-class cantaloupes were quick sellers. Peas and beans had a good demand, while fancy cauliflower was cleaned up early. There was a fair demand for celery, cabbage, carrots, onions and cucumbers. Green peppers moved rather slowly, while red ones were scarce and in demand. Most greens were slow selling, while bunch stuff had a good sale. Poultry offerings were moderate and demand fair. Eggs had easy sale.

Prices were: Apples, fancy \$1.60@1.75 bu; No. 1, \$1.25@1.50 bu; No. 2, \$1@1.20 bu; beans, fancy \$2.25@2.50 bu; fair at \$1.50@2 bu; local celery, large 75c@1 dozen; medium 50@60c dozen; cauliflower, fancy \$3@4 bu; No. 1, \$2.25@2.75; cantaloupes, fancy \$3.50 bu; No. 1 \$2.50@3 bu; carrots 40@50c dozen bunches, 75c@1 bu; cucumbers \$1@1.50 bu; lettuce, leaf 75c@1; green onions 60c per dozen bunches; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; potatoes 85c@1 bu; peas \$3@3.50 a bu; peaches, fancy \$4 bu; No. 1, \$2.50@3.50 bu; plums, large \$2.50@3 bu; medium \$1.75@2.25 bu; small at \$1@1.75 bu; pears, fancy \$2.75@3 bu; No. 1, \$2.25@2.50 bu; No. 2, \$1.50@2 bu; sweet corn 17@25c dozen; summer squash \$1.25@1.50 bu; tomatoes, red \$1.25@1.75 bu; pink \$1.50@2 bu; turnips \$1 bu; eggs, wholesale 40c; retail 45@60c; hens, wholesale 26@27c lb; retail 25@30c lb; springers, wholesale 30c lb; retail 30@35c lb.

EGG LAYING CONTEST.

THE International Egg Laying contest at the agricultural college finished its eleventh four-weekly period, with Mr. Eckard's pen of Leghorns maintaining a nearly 200 egg lead over its nearest competitor. This pen shows a production of 2,307 eggs, or an average of 230 eggs for each hen in the pen. Its nearest competitor is the Leghorn pen belonging to L. F. Heasley, with 2,118 eggs to its credit. Mr. Eckard's other pen of Leghorns follows a close third with a production of 2,104 eggs.

The high pens in the last four-weekly period were Mr. Eckard's leading Leghorns which produced 156 eggs in the four weeks; the Arnold Egg Ranch pen next with 156 eggs, and the Royal Hatchery Leghorns third with a 152 egg production.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

October 24—Complete dispersal sale. Spring Valley Stock Farms, Elisha Bailey & Son, Pittsford, Mich.

Oct. 16—C. S. Heeg & Son, Howell, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, September 17.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 18,000. Market slow, mostly 10c lower; light lights and killing pigs dull, fully 25c off; big packers are bidding active; tops \$10.40; bulk of choice 150 to 230-lb. average \$10.10@10.30; good 250 to 325-lb. butchers at \$9.75@10.05; better 140 to 150-lb. select \$9.50@9.85; packing sows \$8.75@9; good weighty slaughter pigs \$8.75@9.25.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 17,000. Market for weighty fat steers is demoralized by liberal supplies, including many held over from early in the week. Bids were few and lower; yearlings and good handy steers steady; she stock dull; stockers are 25c lower; stots more; western grassers to killers show less decline; other are steady; bulk of vealers are \$10.50@11.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 24,000. Market is slow. Early sales of fat lambs are around steady, sorting moderate; early fat natives \$13@13.25; few to butchers at \$13.40; choice Idaho \$13.40, some held higher; sheep are steady; fat ewes \$4.75@6.50; feeding lambs strong to \$13@13.25.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

The market is very dull and around steady.

Good to choice yearlings

quotable ..... \$ 8.50@10.00

Best heavy steers ..... 7.50@ 8.25

Handyweight butchers .. 6.50@ 7.00

Mixed steers and heifers.. 4.50@ 5.25

Handy light butchers ... 3.75@ 4.50

Best cows ..... 4.50@ 5.00  
Butcher cows ..... 3.25@ 4.00  
Cutters ..... 2.25@ 2.75  
Canners ..... 2.00@ 2.50  
Choice bulls ..... 4.50@ 4.75  
Bologna bulls ..... 4.50@ 5.00  
Stock bulls ..... 3.50@ 4.00  
Feeders ..... 4.00@ 6.25  
Stockers ..... 4.00@ 5.75  
Milkers ..... \$45.00@90.00

#### Veal Calves.

Market 50c lower.  
Best ..... \$13.00@13.50  
Others ..... 4.00@12.50

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Market 25c lower.  
Best spring lambs ..... \$ 13.00  
Fair ..... 10.50@12.00  
Light to common ..... 7.00@ 8.00  
Fair to good sheep ..... 5.00@ 6.00  
Culls and common ..... 1.50@ 3.50  
Lambs ..... 12.00

#### Hogs.

Market is 25c lower on mixed.  
Mixed and heavy workers.. \$10.65@10.70  
Roughs ..... 8.25  
Pigs ..... 9.50  
Light lights ..... 10.25

### BUFFALO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 3,234. Market is closing slow; heavies \$10.90; medium \$10.90; light weights \$10.90, one load at \$11; light lights \$10@10.90; pigs \$10; packing sows \$8.50@9.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 450. Market slow.

#### Calves.

Receipts 300. Tops at \$13.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 500. Best lambs \$13.50@14; ewes \$5@6.50.



## FEDERAL CROP REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

**Corn.**—Conditions affecting the corn crop have been bad in practically all parts of the country, and the estimated condition of 66.4 per cent is 11.5 below the ten-year average. Only three times in the last forty years has the condition been lower at this time of the year. Extremes of temperature and rainfall have been unfavorable to the crop. It was planted late, is extremely irregular in stand and development, and has not been able to catch up, except in some sections where drought is ripening the crop prematurely.

**Spring Wheat.**—The September 1 forecast for spring wheat is 247,404,000 bushels, which is 23,000,000 bushels above the forecast based on the condition of the crop a month ago. This increase is divided among all important producing states.

**Oats.**—The forecast of oats is 1,486,000,000 bushels, which is an increase of 47,000,000 bushels since last month. The present forecast has been exceeded by the crops of only four years. Although seeding was late in some states, the generally cool season has been most favorable and large yields are expected in most of the important states.

**Potatoes.**—Late potatoes in the northern states have been favored by the August weather. The total potato crop is now forecast at 412,761,000 bushels, which is about 14,000,000 bushels more than promised on August 1, almost the same as the crop of 1923, and about 22,000,000 bushels greater than the five-year average.

**Tame Hay.**—Production of tame hay was favored by the spring weather, and a crop of 88,454,000 tons is estimated. It has been exceeded three times. The leading state is New York, with an indicated crop of 6,614,000 tons, followed by Wisconsin with 5,454,000 tons.

**Fruit.**—The forecasts for apples, pears, peaches and grapes are all slightly lower than they were a month ago. Apple prospects declined in practically all important states except Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Oregon. In the country as a whole, nearly the usual number of bushels is still expected but in the eastern states quality averages far lower than usual on account of wet weather at the time when spraying was most needed, and the portion of the crop available for consumption as fresh fruit is correspondingly reduced.

## MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

**Corn.**—The condition of corn is rated at 64 per cent, 20 per cent below that of one year ago and 17 per cent below the ten-year average. The size and quality of the crop is now chiefly dependent upon a sufficient amount of warm weather to mature it, the entire month of September without a killing frost being needed for this purpose. The forecasted production, based upon the present condition, is 46,322 bushels. As about one-third of the crop is generally cut for fodder and silage, the grain will scarcely exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

**Beans.**—Since the August report, the crop has sustained considerable injury in some of the heavy land sections from excessive rainfall. Blight and anthracnose are quite prevalent, although fair weather late in August arrested the development and effect of these diseases to some extent. The condition has declined to 68 per cent, representing a crop of 5,492,000 bushels, or a little over a million bushels less than last year. The crop is slow in maturing which, with the prevailing diseased condition, will cause a rather heavy pick.

**Potatoes.**—The September 1 forecast shows a gain over the previous month, the prospective crop being 33,110,000 bushels. There have been local attacks by leaf hoppers and blight, but moisture has been ample in most sections and the outlook is for a good yield. The crop in 1923 was estimated at 35,796,000 the acreage having been somewhat larger than that of the current season.

The nation's potato crop now appears to be about the same as last year, the estimate being 412,761,000 bushels.

## YOUNG WINNERS AT STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 233).

2. Jacob Richter, Washtenaw Co.
3. Robert Laker, Hillsdale Co.

## HOLSTEIN-PRISIEN SPECIAL.

Best Seven Head From One County.

1. Hillsdale.
2. Livingston.
3. Washtenaw.

## Grand Champion Holstein female, Jas. MacTavish.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Bull, Any Age.

1. Sehndorf Kirk, Tuscola Co.
2. Edwin Knapp, Washtenaw Co.
3. Harold Stewart, Tuscola Co.

## Junior Yearling Heifer.

1. Edwin Knapp, Washtenaw Co.
2. Milton Stewart, Tuscola Co.
3. Gladys Campbell, Tuscola Co.

## Junior Heifer Calf.

1. Harold Stewart, Tuscola Co.
2. Champion female, Harold Stewart, (two-year-old heifer).

## First Prize Baby Beef.

1. Hawkins Brothers, Macomb Co.
2. RESULTS OF GENERAL LIVE STOCK.

## Judging Contest September 4, 1924.

- Willard Grim, high man, Coach, L. R. Binding.
1. St. Joseph Co., Score 986, Howard Start, County Agent, Centerville; James Freisner. This team goes to International at Chicago.

2. Saginaw Co., Score 984, Ralph Nowark, Coach.
3. E. Road; Forrest McKellar, County Club Agent; Albert Osborne, Saginaw.

3. Eaton Co., Score 982, Clifford Smith, Coach.
- R. W. Tenny; Verness Wheaton, County Agricultural Agent; Floyd Canedy, Charlotte.

## Dairy Contest September 5th, 1924.

1. Calhoun Co., Score 929, Wayne Adams, Coach.
- W. C. Bonan; Donald Ebinger, County Club Agent; Daniel Greenman, Marshall, Mich.

2. Washtenaw Co., Score 902, Francis Farrell, Coach.
- F. Essick; Walter Maier, County Club Agent; Raymond Braun, Ann Arbor, Mich.

3. Jackson Co., Score 89, Carlton Warner, Max Foster, John Foster.
1. Carlton Warner, Jackson, 344.

These boys will represent Michigan at the National Dairy Show.

**O.I.C.'s** Spring pigs, Sired by "Giant Boy" and "Jumbo Bell Boy," also Brown Swiss bulls. MILD H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

## Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Now offering good herd Boars with the best of breeding. Also gilts not akin to them. Prices are right. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

**Fall Pigs** either sex, by the great Boar, The Wolverine. Priced reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

**Extra Fine** bunch of Poland China gilts. Priced at \$20 each for quick delivery. Ward W. Dunston, Clarkston, Mich.

**For Poland China Gilts** or boar pigs write or call on ARM-STRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

**Reg. Spotted** Poland China pigs and Reg. Black Top Delaine Rams. GEO. A. McFATE, Horton, Mich.

**LARGE TYPE** Poland Chinas Spring pigs, either sex from Michigan's Champion herd. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

**Hampshire Bred Gilts** and Boar Pigs, not akin 12th year. Write your wants. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

## SHEEP

**Pure-bred Shropshire Rams and Duroc Hogs**

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

**Shropshire Rams** and ram lambs of the wooly type. Dan Booher, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

## 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 2 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified.

Minimum charge, 10 words.

## Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

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

## Special Notice

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

**DELCO LIGHT** and Power Plant, including meters; water pump; as good as new; can be seen running; \$400. Warren, Idle Hour Anglers' Club, St. Clair Platts, Mich.

**NOW DRYING PRUNLS**—Special Price this month: Choice Oregon Prunes, 100 lbs., \$7. Sample 5c. Kingswood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

**ALL WOOL YARN** for sale from manufacturer. 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free sample. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

**WANTED**—Single bottom plow for Fordson. Carl DeWitt, Wheeler, Mich.

## REAL ESTATE

**MICHIGAN FARM**—Brick House, Stock, Tools, Crops; \$1,000 Cash. Owner with distant interests, sacrifices all for amount insurance; 80 acres in fertile district, fine cooperative creamery, splendid high school; close 2 depot towns, 3 noted lakes; 38 acres heavy fields, 10-cow pasture, woodlot, 55 fruit trees, grapes, berries; excellent 2-story, 9-room brick house, porches, 2 barns, granary, windmill, etc. \$3,600 gets it, horses, 3 cows, poultry, tools, implements, vehicles, crops, etc., included if taken now. Part cash. Picture and details page 34 illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE DOWN**—3,000 acres cut-over lands well located in Gladwin Co., Mich. Tracts of 40 to 160 acres, \$8.00 per acre, long time to pay, interest 5%. Fifty well improved farms \$35 to \$50 per acre. Send for circular at once. U. G. Reynolds, Gladwin, Mich.

**BEAUTIFUL HOME** in Country Village, Northern Ohio. Splendid house, garage, poultry house, garden, shrubbery, fruit, etc. Five minutes of High School, Station, Stores, Church and Post Office. Particulars, Box 333, Michigan Farmer.

**FOR SALE**—200 acres of rich level land, 190 acres under cultivation; 10 acres of timber; splendid buildings; finely located one mile west of Crosswell on state reward road, \$60 per acre. James Ragen, Crosswell, Mich.

**AUCTION SALE OF FARM**—Sept. 26, 28 miles from City Hall, Detroit. Rich Black soil. Well Equipped for Dairying. Will positively be sold to highest bidder. For particulars address, A. L. Cornelius, 1358 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**MICHIGAN STOCK FARM** for sale. Good buildings. Sell or rent, 200 acres. Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 1, Box 6-A.

**FOR RENT**—Good 400-Acre Farm—140 acres producing Hay and Alfalfa—Large Barns—7-Room House. C. E. Copp, Port Hope, Mich.

**40 ACRES**—Crops, tools, team, cow, \$2,500. R. S. Martin, R. 4, Leslie, Mich.

## TOBACCO

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO**: Chewing five pounds \$1.75; ten \$3. Smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2; pipe free. Satisfaction guaranteed, pay when received. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

## The Maples Shropshires

For Sale—Choice yearling rams and a 2-yr. old Broughton stock ram. Also large ram lambs. C. R. LELAND, Ann Arbor, Mich. Phone 7134-F 13, R. 5.

**Sheep For Sale** Rams, Ewes & Lambs—Cottswolds, Tunis, Lincolns, Oxford & Karakulcs. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

**Shrop hires** Am offering 11 show and breeding rams at reasonable prices. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

**Registered Shropshire** yearling rams and ram lambs of exceptional quality. Also a few ewes. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

**For Sale** Registered Oxford Rams and Ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Phone 78-3, Deckerville, R. 2.

**OXFORDS** Rams, Yearlings and Ram Lambs. H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

**Oxford Rams and Ram Lambs For Sale** EZRA WIRTH, R. 3, Ewart, Mich.

**30 Reg. Rambouillet Rams** for sale. One and two years old, bred for wool and mutton. A. & F. Parmenter, R. F. D. No. 1, Durand, Mich.

**Registered Hampshire Rams** and Ewes. Best of Breeding. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

## Breeding Ewes

For sale, in lots of 50 or more, telephone Newport, telegraph Rockwood, P. O. So. Rockwood. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS.

## DOGS

**Scotch Collie Puppies** An extra fine litter. F. R. RUSSELL, R. 3, Wakarusa, Ohio.

## NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

## Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

**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. Governed by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not have your clean, noise 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.

## USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

6-12 Allis-Chalmers Tractor; 2 Fordsons; 8-16 and 30-60 International; 1 Sampson; 20-35 Flour City; 18-30 Avery. Also 17x22 Ann Arbor Belt Power Press; and 14x18 and 17x22 Wolverine Presses. You can save money on these items. Write for used machinery list.

**THE BANTING MFG., Toledo, Ohio**  
2979 Dorr Street

## SHOT GUNS BREECH LOADING \$4.50

**Like Cut.**

It is the U. S. Cal. 45 R. L. Rifle. Barrels cut to 22 inch length. Rebarbed smooth for Bird shot. Rifle Barrels interchangeable, same length \$2.00 extra. Bird shot Cartridges for these guns, \$3.00 hundred. Ball Cartridges \$3.00 hundred.

Send for Catalog.

W. STOKES KIRK, 1607-A.E. North 10th St, Phila., Pa.

## CATTLE

**Jerseys For Sale** Bulls ready for service, also a few females. All from R. of M. dams. Accredited herd. Smith & Parker, R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.

**Milking Shorthorn Bull** 12 mo. old. Double Grandson of Glenside Dairy King. Dark Red. Also a light Roan bull 12 mo., of best Clay breeding. IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Crosswell, Mich.

**Shorthorns For Sale** Bulls, heifers, cows. Prices right. FOR-EST ESTEP, Sunfield, Mich.

**Shorthorns** Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

**RED POLLED CATTLE** M I E Buy from Michigan's Leading Herd. Owned by F. WESTBROOK BROS., Ionia, Mich.

## HOGS

**DUROC** fall and spring boars of the best breeding and quality, at prices to sell. Fall pigs at bargain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

**Chester White Boars** Size, type, quality and price will please you. Registered free. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

## PET STOCK

**FOR SALE**—High-class Foxhounds; Beagle hounds, Coonhounds; Bloodhounds; and Setters; partly and well-broken; puppies of all breeds; no money in advance, ship C. O. D. Stamp for booklet. Landis-Kennels, Mohnton, Pa.

**BROKEN RABBIT HOUNDS** and Coon Hound guaranteed. Large Russian Wolf Hound Dog, Pair Coach Dogs. Fox Terrier Dogs and Pups. White Spitz and Collie Pups. Airedales, Spaniels, Poodles. We buy, sell and exchange. Detroit Bird Store, Detroit, Mich.

**FERRETS.** I specialize in raising ferrets. Thirty years experience. Sept. prices females \$2.75, males \$2.25. One dozen \$24.00. Yearling females special rat catchers \$5.00 each. With ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

**AIREDALE PUPS**—Whelped July 14, eligible in A. K. C. \$10, \$15. One female Police pup, wolf gray. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. H. Aldrich, R. 4, Saranac, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Five pups four months old, 4-Blood Hound and 1/4 English Fox Hounds. No. 1 trailers at 6 & 7 months old. Write Donald Anderson, R. 3, Harrisville, Mich.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—5 Airedale pups 3 months old, 1 male Collie Airedale 5 months old. Wm. Valent, Lawrence, Mich.

**FERRETS**—Ratters and hunters. Booklet free. Thos. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

**RACCOONS**—extra dark raccoons for sale. Write the Richland Fur Farm, Lucas, Mich.

**HUNDRED Hunting Hounds** Cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckenels, MFM., Herrick, Ills.

## POULTRY

**BREEDING COCKERELS**—Hollywood and Barron Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. March and April hatched. Five or less, \$2.00 each. Five to Ten, \$1.75 each. Ten or more, \$1.50 each. All raised from our Special Star Mating. Order direct or write for Catalogue. Townline Poultry Farm, Zealand, Michigan.

**PENNSYLVANIA Poultry Farm** Stock direct. Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels from trap-nested stock of 270-300-egg strain. Triple A mating. Lawrence Humpert, Reese, Mich.

**EIGHT HUNDRED** White Leghorn Pullets, Five, Eight and Twelve weeks old. Also cockerels, Grace Milliken, Fenton, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels, Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES** exclusively, cockerels \$1.75 each. Raymond Eash, Shipshewana, Ind.

## AGENTS WANTED

**AGENTS**—Be independent, make big profit with our soap, toilet articles and household necessities. Get free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co., 2764 Dodier, St. Louis, Mo.

**BIG MONEY** selling new household cleaner. Washes and dries windows. Sweeps, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit less than brooms. Over 100% profit. Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

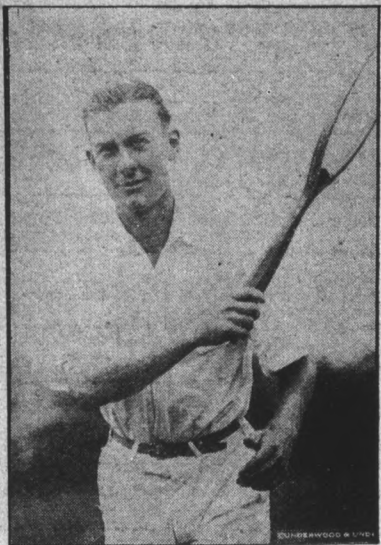
**AGENTS WANTED** with Ford, for each county in Michigan. Can make \$10 to \$20 a day. John E. Love, 502 Kerr Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

**EARN \$110 to \$250 monthly**, expenses paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet, G-121 Stand, Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



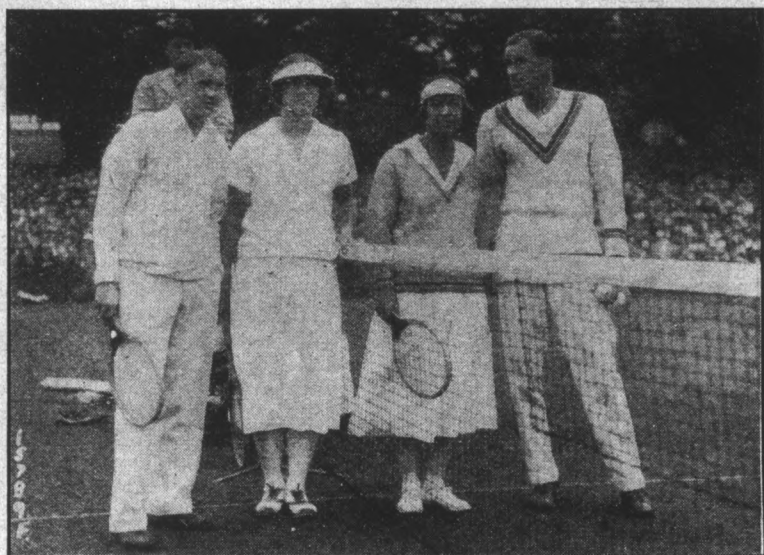
George, Lott, 17-year-old Chicago school boy, won high honors in U. S. national tennis tournament.



Ten thousand folks listened to General Dawes' speech at Brunswick, Me., regarding the Ku Klux Klan, which was made against the advice of party leaders and has caused much excitement.



"Rebecca at the Well" is picturesque, but not enthralling to the modern housewife.



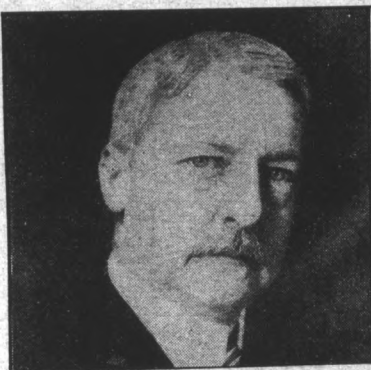
There were close finals in the National Mixed Doubles Tennis Championship at Boston. Vincent Richards and Helen Wills, first, with Mrs. Molla Mallory and W. T. Tilden, Jr., runners-up.



The organization of these Hindu Girl Guides at Fern Hill, Ottacamund, southern India, is equivalent to our girl scout organization. They are being inspected by Viscountess Goschen.



Thousands of acres of wheat in Pacific northwest is "as high as your head," and wheat prices are rising steadily every day.



James R. Sheffield, prominent New York lawyer, is the new United States ambassador to Mexico.



After Thomas Gibbons, of St. Paul, knocked out Jack Bloomfield in London, he came home to see his twin sons, seven weeks old.



Devoreux Milburn, of New York, captain of American polo team, is the world's greatest polo player. He is the only player on 1924 team who originally helped to win 1909 cup from England.



Pat Carney, Liverpool fireman, suffered a possible broken spine in rescuing a child when the White Star Liner, Arabic, narrowly missed being wrecked in a hurricane on the north Atlantic.