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Primal Manufactured Products



LUMBER to the value of \$88,891,000 was produced in Michigan during the year 1919. This comprised 4.3 per cent of all that was manufactured in the United States that year, and placed Michigan in seventh position. The State ranks first in maple lumber; second in beech, elm, birch and basswood; third in hemlock; fifth in cherry; eighth in white pine and ash; ninth in cedar; and thirteenth in spruce. It is second in rank in consumption of tanbark and sixth in consumption of pulp wood; and stands first in the production of hardwood distilled commodities. The output of the wood distilleries in 1919 amounted to \$10,651,000 and comprised 32.7 per cent of the United States total of these products.

The State has fourth place in butter, cheese and condensed milk; twelfth in confectionery and ice cream, seventeenth in flour and grist mill products, and second in beet sugar. It produced 6.1 per cent of the butter, cheese and condensed milk in 1919, the value being \$64,787,000; two per cent of the confectionery and ice cream, the value of which was \$12,626,000; 2.1 per cent of the flour and grist mill products, aggregating \$44,145,000 in value; and 17.7 per cent of the total beet sugar of the United States, the value of which amounted to \$26,379,000. The canning and preserving industry has made rapid strides during recent years. In 1919, the output had a value over \$16,000,000, comprised 2.5 per cent of the country's total, and gave the State a rank of fourteenth place in these goods.

A count of the mines and quarries in Michigan in 1919 showed the number to be 165. These turned out products to the value of \$103,870,000 that year, and placed Michigan in ninth place. The total salaries and wages paid in connection with this industry amounted to \$54,718,000, and 337,882 horsepower was used in the operation of the State's mines. The output of iron comprised 27.9 per cent and that of copper, 19 per cent of the Nation's total production. Michigan ranks second in the production of each, and employs 35.3 per cent of the total wage earners in iron mining and 28 per cent of those engaged in copper mining.

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CLEVELAND OFFICE 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE 261-263 South Third St.ARTHUR CAPPER President
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DETROIT, AUGUST 22, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Uniform Traffic Rules

NEXT month on the eighth there is to be a conference of mayors, chiefs of police and sheriffs from the various cities and counties of the state at the General Motors Building in Detroit for the purpose of adopting a uniform traffic ordinance to submit to all Michigan municipalities.

Reckless driving, speed limits, parking requirements, automatic and traffic signals, the allowing of stickers on windshields, automobile lights, stopping with street cars, are all matters about which farmer automobile owners are deeply interested.

If officials could agree on a set of rules that would suit the dignity of Ontonagon as well as the speed of Detroit, they not only would do much to eliminate inconvenience and embarrassment to ourselves and to the thousands of tourists who have been urged to visit our fair state, but, what is more important, would go far toward reducing the number of accidents, which, after all, is the real reason for having traffic rules.

The Fairs Again Call us

THE admonition to attend the fairs is an annual one. Some need it because they have not been in the habit of attending. Others, with perhaps just grievances against some fairs in particular, or these institutions in general, should have the welcome hand extended to them.

Fairs have their shortcomings. They are human institutions. Many are poorly managed; some lack exhibitor cooperation; not a one with which we are acquainted but needs new or added equipment; the majority are too poorly financed.

But with all these and more faults, we still insist that every farmer in the land ought to hear the call of the fairs. Somewhere in the plans of each farmer, provision should be made to take the family to the local, and one of the larger fairs. This should be done if for no other reason than that it is the best way in which to correct some of these faults.

A letter came to the office recently with a message on fairs to farm folks. It is from an old Michigan farmer who is too modest to permit the use of his

name. He says: "I could not think of not attending our local fair. There I meet many people besides my intimate neighbors. This is worth while. It makes me a better man, and I hope it makes them better people. Besides the renewal of acquaintances, this coming together gives joy and pleasure and much inspiration.

"But more important still is the good that the boys and girls receive from it. Our juniors exhibit in the boys' and girls' department. I could not have the heart to deprive them of this opportunity. Nor, did they not exhibit, would I keep them from seeing what the other boys and girls were doing. These junior exhibits offer parents the finest chance for supplementing home training of the children; it develops care, persistency, thoughtfulness, sportsmanship, cooperation, and all the other qualities that make for fine manhood and womanhood.

"Then after the local fair is over, we all pile in the automobile and are off for two days to attend one of the big fairs. We are within reasonable driving distance from four of these, and we go the rounds from year to year. We see a host of interesting things, a lot of fine stock and crops, and are well entertained. Throughout the year following there is a good deal of conversation in our home concerning the subjects of our inspection at the big fairs. Ours is no hum-drum family, if I do say it, and I give credit to the fairs for aid in keeping it out of the ruts."

As we think about this letter we are inclined to believe that this man and his family are getting their money's worth out of fairs.

Our Agricultural Efficiency

IT was the usual bunch talking over the thread-worn subjects that come up for discussion when men leave the fields and gather in front of the cows and horses on rainy days. Perhaps it was the gray skies and the drizzling rain that made them temporarily pessimistic; but a few of these men impressed the writer with the idea that they looked upon farming as inefficient and lacking the business acumen found in other industries.

We have a profound conviction that when a man loses respect for his job he is in a bad way. His chances for meeting success are much reduced; and as for getting pleasure and joy out of his work, it is impossible where respect for it is lacking.

So we run through some figures gathered by bureau of labor statistics at Washington, and were pleased to find that these farmers had quite the wrong view of their business. From the figures it would seem that, for satisfying human wants efficiently farming leads other industries.

Since 1901 the percentage of family expenditures of the working man going into rent increased two per cent; that for fuel, light and clothing increased nearly one per cent; the increase for sundries was over ten per cent, while for food the percentage was nearly thirteen per cent less.

Thus, it would appear that where farmers contributed most, the situation from the consumer's standpoint was best, and, in face of the fact that the nation is better fed today than it was a quarter of a century ago.

An Agricultural Lark

SOME folks think that price disparity between agricultural and industrial products is the bung-hole leak which prevents agriculture from retaining its share of the country's prosperity. Great as this might be, there is a still greater leak, a drain which is keeping agriculture from attaining its rightful place in the world's activities, and from getting its just share of the

world's prosperity. And that, according to Dr. Galpin, the government's agricultural economic expert, is the constant movement of prosperous, retired farmers to town.

These fellows, Dr. Galpin said, make their money in the country and then move to town to spend it. They go there to enjoy the conveniences and the cultural institutions of the city, spending their rural-made money to support these urban institutions. This withdraws support from any rural endeavors to establish and maintain rural social, cultural, religious and recreational centers. Thus in consequence, we see rural America rather barren of the things which add so much to the enjoyment and appreciation of life. Furthermore, we see farms which have been successfully farmed occupied by tenants who sometimes lack the ability to keep the farm productive.

Those who have made their's in farming can do more to make rural America what it should be than those who are still climbing the hill of success. By continuing to support rural institutions and living comfortably in rural environment these retired farmers would not only show their allegiance to the source of their wealth, but help the climbers to enjoy life more.

What Ails Michigan

MICHIGAN has recently been submitting to a "once-over" by some officers and appraisers of the Federal Land Bank. One of the gentlemen who had been spending considerable time in the west expressed relief at the prosperous outlook for Michigan crops after inspecting the "bankrupt farms of North Dakota."

There were hundreds of fields along the route of three thousand miles and more covered in Michigan, where, in late July, the beans and potatoes and sugar beets covered the ground. Michigan claims the largest acreage of alfalfa of any state east of the Mississippi river, and it is that most excellent crop that has saved the hay day for thousands of farmers throughout the country this year. The dairy interests are very widely disseminated and for the most part are paying well, the sheep business is flourishing, hogs are again paying handsome dividends, and beef cattle are not so bad.

Few farm mortgages are being foreclosed as compared with some other states and this season will see many of them redeemed, or the necessity of foreclosing abated. There are worse places to live than on Michigan farms.

Growing With Responsibility

ASSUMING responsibility makes people think seriously. People who are unwilling to assume responsibility do not develop into strong individuals. The serious job of thinking is what develops character.

People who work on a salary for some one else all the while are loath to assume much business responsibility and they are apt to let the other fellow do the thinking. But when people begin to do business for themselves, then they have to think for themselves, and then, they are on the road to development. Then they begin to analyze questions, working out effects from causes, and contrariwise tracing effects back to causes.

Severe mental exercise, like physical exercise, does not weaken the mind but rather strengthens it. It may tire even to exhaustion only to recuperate with increased strength from relaxation and rest. So, responsibility in itself never injures any one. One can assume large responsibility with no detriment to his physical well-being, providing he does not allow worry to steal his health.

The young man, when he assumes support of a family, or the manage-

ment of a farm or business, looks at life differently than he did before. The responsibility should and does steady him and develops self-assurance. The young woman who assumes the care and responsibility of her children, and the management of her own household is on the road to intellectual development. Responsibility is what makes men and women out of boys and girls.

An early training in responsibility helps when the time comes to assume the grave responsibility of life. Children can be trained to assume responsibility with great profit, but care must be exercised in that the child is not loaded down to discouragement. One of the many benefits of boys' and girls' club work is the teaching of primary lessons in responsibility.

Etc.

I FEEL kinda etc. today, so I guess I'll write about it. Etc. means so forth, and that's just me; I'm just kinda so forth today.

I guess you know what I mean. You see, we had a lotta rain, and so forth, today, so I've just been settin' around and thinkin', figurin' about taxes, how much my crops is goin' ta bring, and how much I'll have when I die of old age, and so forth. So you see I've been thinkin' about a lotta things I can't help and don't know nothin' about, etc. I bet you've been in the same state of mind when you get ta thinkin' a lot about nothin', and so forth.



Etc. means the writer is too lazy to write out all what he wants to say so he leaves the rest to your imaginashun, and so forth.

You know when a fellow comes to think about it, there's a lotta etc.'s in life. There's a lotta things what is in the imaginashun but never get really into bein'. They're wishes and plans what's on the inside but never get out. We hold to them fer a long time and then life makes us ferget them.

These advertisemunts in the papers sometimes make a fellow think all you gotta do is just as they say and you will be a railroad president, etc. But the whole trouble is, there's too many etc's in their stuff. There ain't anybody what has everything what they, way down deep, is desirin'. Our desires, and so forth, is greater than our ability to make them real. And even when we bring some o' the etc. into bein' they ain't what we thought they'd be, so we just keep on etcin' again.

Somebody says life is just one thing after another. Well, I guess he's right only it is just one etc. after another, and so forth.

Now, Sofie says I'm too much etc. She says if I'd just do the things that's gotta be done, they'd get done. She says a fellow should clinch the first nail before he starts ta drivin' the second. She says I could drive more nails if I did that. Well, maybe that's so, but I just kinda like ta go into etc. land once in a while ta think o' things I'd like them ta be instead of as they are.

Well, it's time to quit, so I guess I'll say good-bye and so forth.

HY SYCKLE.

When we note the violations of the Volstead Act we are likely to become discouraged. But history shows that no reform has gone across quickly. It took two generations to down the slave traffic in this country. Also, our Constitution was passed in 1787; Washington died in 1799, despairing that it would ever become effective. John Marshall fought for federalism, but also lacked hope when he died in 1835, that we would ever become a nation. It takes time to bring fundamental reforms.

Improving the Wheat Crop

How Fertilizers Help, and an Experience With Marl

THERE are very few farmers who do not realize the value of fertilizers on wheat, but nevertheless there are many who do not use it, or who do not use the proper analysis.

It is difficult to make a general recommendation for fertilizer for wheat because of the great variations in the soils on which wheat is grown, and the great differences in systems of soil management practiced by the wheat growers.

On the heavy soils, where a systematic rotation is followed with legumes, and a liberal application of manure made during the rotation, phosphoric acid is the important consideration. Where the farmer does not follow this practice it is sometimes necessary to buy a little of the high priced nitrogen in his fertilizer. Applications of potash seldom pay on wheat on the clay loam and silt loam soils. There is usually plenty of potash in these soils and all that needs to be done is to make it available. Applications of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia as a top-dressing in the spring very often shows an increased growth of straw, but the increase in grain does not always follow, and many times the small increases are not profitable.

On the lighter types of soil a complete fertilizer may be needed. That is one which contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The ratio of these ingredients to each other may

vary, but as a general rule a 2-16-2 used at 250 pounds in the fall at seeding, and an application of from fifty to seventy-five pounds of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia will be found profitable. On the heavier sandy soils, such as sandy loams, it may not be necessary to top-dress in the spring if sufficient manure is available for a top-dressing, or a good legume crop is returned to the soil every two or three years.

Most of the nitrogen applied to a wheat crop should be used in the spring about the time the plants begin to show some signs of growth. It is at this time that they need a stimulus will be better able to use the plant food.

Where alfalfa follows wheat, and is seeded in the wheat, it is often advisable to use more potash, particularly on the sandy types of soil. An 0-12-6 or 2-12-6 can be used in such cases. The six per cent potash will not be of great benefit to the wheat, but the alfalfa will be greatly benefited and in turn be of value to the succeeding crop.

Aside from the increased yields that are obtained from the use of fertilizer on wheat, a marked increase in quality can be noticed. The grains have a more uniform size and shape and are more plump, with considerably less shrivelled grains.

Wheat is a staple crop and will always be grown by Michigan farmers.

The average yield of 17.2 bushels per acre does not make it very profitable. The average for 1924 was twenty-two bushels. This was an exceptionally good wheat year but with the proper use of fertilizers the average yield should nearly approach the 1924 average.

WHAT A LITTLE MARL DID.

BECOMING all things to all men," seems to be a sort of indoor sport for county agents. Running your pointer finger down the long list of things that men do, you will find few activities outside the common duties of the average county agent.

Among these duties is salesmanship. County agents are constantly called upon to sell—sell ideas mostly, but often it is necessary in successfully selling ideas to sell material things. A case in point occurred in Livingston county not long ago. C. L. Bolander, the agricultural agent, had arranged for a marl demonstration at Cedar Lake in Marion township. Naturally at a good marl demonstration some marl is dug, and Mr. Bolander wanted to make certain that a local market would quickly absorb all the marl removed from the lake.

Practically no skill, however, was required to sell out the whole supply. The job was done in a jiffy—in only a few short hours local farmers ordered a total of 250 tons, at a dollar per ton.

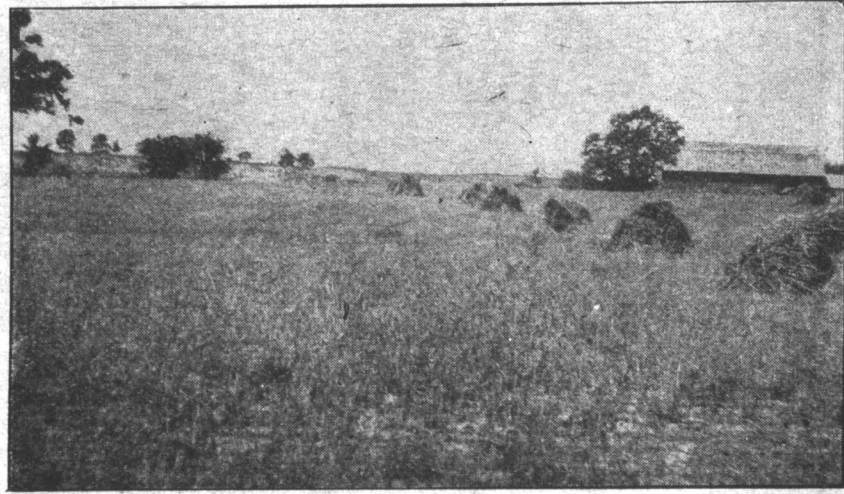
The selling of this marl would likely have been an entirely different matter had it not been for the experience of one local farmer. Floyd Love, the aggressive and successful tiller of the soil in mind, applied marl to six acres of the twenty-acre wheat field last fall. This wheat has now been threshed. All through the growing season the neighbors had noted a difference in the two portions of the field. The results obtained at bagger showed that the portion where no marl had been used, averaged fifteen bushels per acre, while the six acres on which marl had been applied, yielded thirty-six bushels per acre.

It is unusual for an application of marl to have such an effect upon the yield of wheat. But here there could be little doubt about the increase being due to the addition of this material to the six acres. As a result of the object lesson, Floyd's neighbors fully sensed the value of marl. Mr. Love, too, is enthusiastic, and quickly signed up for fifty tons. "The increased yield," he declared, "was due to the good application of 'White Gold,' and it was no counterfeit."

Marl demonstrations will be held in Kent county August 17-19 and August 21-23; Montcalm county, August 24-26 and August 26-28; Mecosta county, on September 2-4 and September 7-9; Wexford county, September 16-18 and September 21-23; Grand Traverse county, September 25-28.



The Portion of the Field Where Marl Had Been Applied Showed the Benefits Throughout the Growing Season and Yielded Thirty-six Bushels Per Acre.



Where no Marl was Added the Stand Was Light and the Yield was Fifteen Bushels Per Acre. Usually Marl Does Not Show Such Benefits on Grains.

Balanced Rations For Man and Beast

We Learn in Reverse Order

BILL SMITH, the stock driver in our town, came along with a new idea. It really wasn't Bill's idea at all, but one that a smooth salesman had sold him. The fact that this idea didn't fit in with Bill's business shows just how good a salesman he was. I thought about that at the time, but knowing that Bill was a farmer, too, and a public spirited citizen as well, I didn't dwell much on that fact, but grasped at Bill's idea just like a drowning man does at a straw—and with just the same result. Not that the idea wasn't all right. I'm glad I can't lay that up against poor Bill's memory—he's dead now. The trouble was that it required some knowledge and brains to work out Bill's idea and, looking backward it seems that we had neither.

This all happened away back during the panic of the nineties, when farmers were all poor as Job's turkey, and, being one of the youngest of the lot, I was one of the poorest. Talk about the law of diminishing returns—it was in force to the limit. Prices were at the vanishing point and income was a minus rather than an unknown quantity. No wonder Bill fell for this idea

after all, for he had turned most all the stock in the community into what cash it would bring and it looked as though he would have to fall back on the farm just like his poor neighbors.

Bill's big idea was to build a combination creamery and cheese factory and make himself and his neighbors prosperous dairymen with regular and sizable incomes. It sounded good, and a lot of us poor neighbors fell for it and went in with him. It was a co-operative enterprise—the first time I ever joined, or even heard of such a thing. Of course, the beneficent salesman who sold Bill the idea was an expert along this line. He also knew right where to buy the equipment and just how to plan and build a factory, which he did for a lump sum which would seem cheap now, but was far from it in those days.

Bill went in as manager and worked hard and honestly to make it go. We all bought some cows from the fellows who didn't go into the scheme, and worked away with high hopes and no

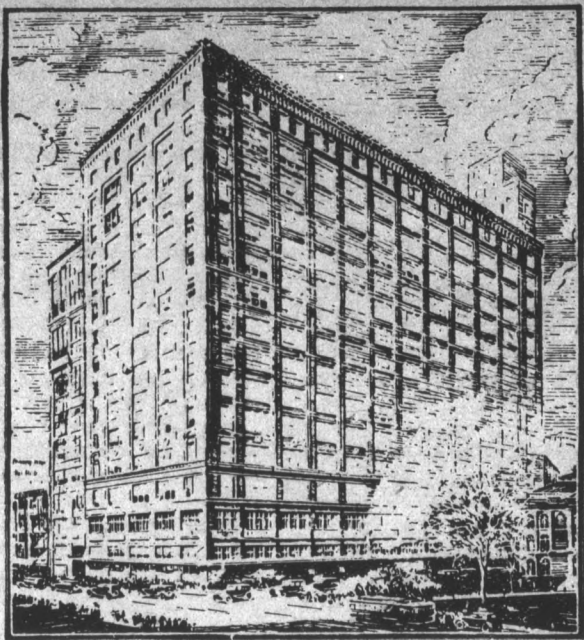
thought of the fact that we didn't have a chance to succeed. Even after we had to sell the outfit for what we could get, and then make up a jack pot to clean up the debts, we were not clear as to what was the matter—we just knew something was wrong. Now the youngest members of the cow testing association in the community could tell us. We didn't have good cows and didn't know enough to feed them a balanced ration.

Lately I've come to think that maybe our women folks haven't known how to feed us much better than we knew how to feed those cows. True, we got away from the salt pork and bread and molasses diet of pioneer days, but the pie and cake and other knick-knacks which they added didn't make it any better, and maybe worse for us, even if we did like the change better.

I got an inkling of this when Sue came back from college with a lot of new-fangled domestic science notions, but figured that these were pink tea

ideas that she would get over, and let it go at that. Sue wasn't a good enough salesman to put the idea over around home—she only made a small dent before she left to make a home of her own. Sue stuck to it, even if her mother didn't get the idea, and every time we went to her house we had to admit that she was a good cook.

But some of Sue's talk, and the articles her mother read in our farm paper made a bigger dent, and a good salesman finally sold her on the idea just as easily as the smooth chap had sold Bill. This happened last winter when the radio school was on at the college. We had been listening in to the dairy talks when this domestic science woman gave a talk on feeding us humans right along the same lines as the dairy professor had been talking. After the program was over we talked about it and couldn't find any fault with the argument that feeding the family right was even more important than feeding the cows right. It seems strange that we didn't listen more to Sue's talk, but I guess we are always more easily sold on the ideas we get from the outside than on those we get round home.—L. M. B.



This is the new 15 story Hudson Building at Gratiot Avenue and Farmer Street

Hudson's 44th Anniversary Sale Begins Tuesday, Sept. 1

(State Fair at Detroit, Sept. 4 to 13)

With the completion of our new 15-story Farmer Street building and the addition of two stories to the entire Woodward Avenue building, we are planning to offer in the anniversary sale this year, more merchandise, greater assortments and better values than ever before. Watch the Detroit daily newspapers for details.

HUDSON'S—WOODWARD AND FARMER AT
GRATIOT—DETROIT

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

OWNERSHIP OF PRESCRIPTION.

Has a druggist any right to hold a prescription given by a doctor? The doctor is in a hospital. The medicine is for high blood pressure and is very poisonous, but is, the doctor says, the only help for me. The druggist says that for some reason he has to hold it. He gave me some medicine that does not look or taste like the other, and charged me about twice as much for it. What can I do?—W. H.

The prescription belongs to the person who obtained it from the doctor, unless he has since rendered it to someone else. He is under no obligation to surrender it to the druggist.

PICKING GEESSE, AND WRITING LETTERS.

Is there a law against picking live geese? What are we not allowed to write in letters and put U. S. stamps on?—M. C.

We are unaware of any law forbidding picking live geese. It is unlawful to send obscene or profane matter through the mail, or matters intended for the purpose of committing fraud.—Rood.

MOVABLE BUILDINGS.

Can a small building built on moving runners be removed from a mortgaged farm before the mortgage has been foreclosed?—G. H. G.

The fact that the building is put on runners would indicate that it was intended to be moved from place to place, but would not be conclusive that it was no part of the land. It is believed, however, that such buildings would usually be held to be personal property.—Rood.

UNEVEN STAND OF POTATOES.

Will you please tell me what caused my potatoes to have such an uneven stand?—J. B.

It is difficult to answer your inquiry satisfactorily without knowing more of the details concerning the quality of your potatoes, condition of the ground at planting time, etc.

If you have been planting ordinary seed for the past several years it is likely that your potatoes are infested with such diseases as mosaic, leaf roll or spindling sprout which may cause dwarfed, off-type hills. In this case I would strongly recommend that you discard your potatoes and buy certified seed. Certified seed of both early and late varieties can be procured from the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Cadillac, Michigan.

Many poor stands were caused this season by the potatoes being planted in hot, dry soil. In most cases the seed pieces rotted before the plants established group systems.

It is never a safe policy to store good seed potatoes in the same bin with poor diseased stock. It is very likely that the potatoes which show blight and other troubles in storage transmitted some of the disease to the supposedly healthy potatoes.

Another season I would recommend that you sort your seed very carefully before storing it in the fall, discarding all ill shaped tubers as well as any tubers showing signs of rot.—H. C. Moore.

CURING AND APPLYING MARL.

Will you please give me a little information about marl, as I have a field which I wish to apply marl to. Does it have to be cured before applying, if so, how is it cured? If it can be applied just as it comes from the marl bed how much is best applied per acre? If it can be applied either new or cured, which is best, and how much difference is there in the two ways? What amount of cured marl is applied per acre when used?—F. T.

Marl is precipitated lime that has

been washed or leached out of the soil. It is in proper condition to apply to the land as it is taken from the marl bed. It is the same form of lime as ground limestone, though much finer and in better condition in this respect to use than ground limestone.

It is, however, soaking wet and to apply it then necessitates the handling of all that water. Hence usually it is piled on high, dry ground so that much of this water will drain out, then it can be handled with much less labor. There is no objection in applying it just as it comes from the bed, only the extra work in handling this water.

Two tons per acre is a fair application after it is well drained of its moisture. There is no harm in using more and, in fact, there is little danger in using too much. The more you use the less frequently you will have to apply it.

Marl can be applied by spreading with a shovel direct from a wagon as you would well rotted manure. It will not be as evenly distributed as with a lime spreader, but when the field is harrowed and cultivated there will be fair distribution. A manure spreader can also be used by placing a layer of straw in the bottom and then the marl on top of the straw. In this way quite an even distribution can be obtained.

News of the Week

National

Colonel Will Gray Beach, the government narcotic agent in Chicago, has been found guilty of selling narcotics instead of suppressing the sale of them. Just an indication of why some of our laws are not enforced.

In New Cannan, Conn., A. Woodson thought he established a record by wearing a collar button fifty years. Whereon, George Hoffman produced a collar button which he wore for fifty-five years. How old is your collar button?

The United States and Belgian debt commissions failed to agree on terms regarding the funding of the Belgian debt to this country. A new proposal from the Belgians is awaited.

A movement has been started to erect a fundamentalists' college in Dayton, Tenn., where the evolution trial was held, and name it after Wm. Jennings Bryan.

Secretary of War Weeks will resign October 1, on account of ill health.

Miss Bina West, of Port Huron, Michigan, has been elected president of the National Fraternal Congress in session in Chicago. She is the first woman president of that organization.

John Lewis, president of the mine workers, is awaiting further proposals from the mine operators regarding the wage settlement.

Freight rates on hard and soft coal in sizes commonly used by householders have been lowered by the interstate commerce commission.

President Coolidge recently announced himself solidly behind the movement to make America supreme in the air.

Savings deposits in banks have increased over a half billion dollars in the past year, according to the federal reserve board.

Coolidge O. K.'s a \$20,000,000 cut in the 1926 government budget.

The deficit of the U. S. Postal Department for the year is \$37,249,000, most of which is due to salary increases. This is a smaller deficit than was expected.

The Fords have bought out the Stout Metal Airplane Company, and will develop the industry of making airplanes for commercial purposes.

Foreign

In Punjab, India, a British possession, methods of treating jail inmates are said to rival those used in the dark ages.

Cold weather is hindering the Mcmillan arctic explorers.

Lillian Harrison, an Australian girl swimmer, failed in her fourth attempt to swim across the English Channel after being in the water over seven hours.

HENRY ROZEMA HAS GOOD CROPS.

A FORCIBLE demonstration of correct farming methods is shown in the record yield of oats and wheat on the farm of Henry Rozema, of Newaygo county. He harvested 1,006 bushels of oats from fourteen acres, and 418 bushels of wheat from eleven acres, the average per acre being seventy-two bushels of oats and thirty-eight bushels of wheat.

Barnyard fertilizer was applied to part of the wheat ground, and 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre to the entire acreage. A four-year rotation is practiced, consisting of corn, oats, wheat and hay. A mixture of medium and alsike clover and timothy was seeded in the wheat. This is cut for hay only one year and then turned under for corn again.

The farm consists of 140 acres and is a clay loam soil. Thirty-two head of Guernsey cattle are kept this year, sixteen of which are milkers. The farm is one of the earliest settled in the county. It was homesteaded in 1854 by an Indian and bought by Shepherd Tibbitts the next year. Since then it has been under constant cultivation, the present owner having had it forty-two years.—H. Spooner.

Cloverland News

CLUB CHAMPION GOES TO M. S. C.

ANDREW WAITE, of Iron county, who has thrice been state calf club champion of Michigan, will enter the Michigan State College this fall as a student. He is a graduate of the Stambaugh High School. He will study agriculture and will work his way through college.

WEATHER CONDITIONS VARY.

THE hay situation in northern Michigan is mixed, according to Mr. E. G. Amos, assistant state agricultural agent. Gogebic has a short hay crop, is the report, while Luce county is flush with hay, and the stand of alfalfa at the farm of the Chatham Experiment Station is the best ever. While there is a shortage of rainfall in the district, this season, it seems not to be so short as farther south.

BULLS MUST BE CONFINED.

BECAUSE berry-pickers in the cut-over county of northern Michigan have been from time to time frightened, if not menaced, by bulls running at large in the same territory, county officials have been asked to enforce rigorously the law against bulls over six months old running at large. There is real danger to life from this source.

ANOTHER STATE PARK PLANNED.

THE next state park project to be considered is that of the Pictured Rocks east of Munising. This location, it is announced will be visited by Mr. P. J. Hoffmaster, State Superintendent of Parks, during September, for the purpose of going over the ground to ascertain whether it is practicable to establish a state park there. At present the site is not approachable from the water because of a lack of a good road.

It now seems likely that the proposed national forest will be located on a large tract of 100,000 acres or more off trunk-line 25 between Marquette and Munising, if tests soon to be made indicate it is adapted to this purpose and the title to the land can be secured, which now seems probable.

Another allotment of pyrotol, an explosive for clearing land, will be distributed in Michigan at cost again this year.

Ever Try to Clap Your Hands under Water?

EVER try to clap your hands under water? It can't be done! Yet, out of water, you can noisily clap your hands until they smart and burn.

At 30 miles an hour every moving part of the engine in your motor car "claps" against some other metal part several thousand times a minute.

So that, if every moving piece of steel isn't cushioned at all times by a film of GOOD oil, your automobile will soon "clap" itself to pieces.

The bearings in a good automobile engine are very close-fitting—therefore, the oil forming the film must be of the highest quality to prevent metal-to-metal contact even under terrific pressures.

En-ar-co Motor Oil forms a perfect, shock-absorbing, heat-resisting film—soft as velvet, tough as rubber. A film of En-ar-co Motor Oil between cylinder walls and pistons prevents gasoline from seeping down into the crank-case to thin-out and destroy the good oil. It also prevents surplus oil from crawling up past the piston rings to form carbon on spark plugs and valves. In the bearings En-ar-co acts like millions of tiny balls which absorb and carry-off the heat.

You'll Notice the Difference When You Use En-ar-co Motor Oil

Use En-ar-co Motor Oil in your automobile, tractor and gasoline engine. Within a short time you'll be getting greater power, less noise, smoother running. You'll get less carbon, too. Therefore, your repair bills will be less. Why experiment when you know that En-ar-co has a reputation of nearly half-a-century behind it, that it has been proved a superior lubricant by more than a million tests, and that it costs no more than low grade oil.



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MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

The 76th annual Michigan State Fair will be the greatest of them all!

All of the wonderful departments that have made it famous will be enlarged and better than ever---Horse Department; Cattle, Sheep and Swine Exhibits; Poultry and Pet Stock, Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Dairy and Domestic Departments, and the Dog and Cat Shows.

Then there are the Woman's Work; Fine, Decorative and Industrial Arts, and Education Departments.

This year the Fitter Families---Happier Homes Contest is a new feature and the Better Babies Contest and Baby Parade are again on the program.

There will be good, clean, wholesome entertainment in abundance, including such free events as the Horse Show in the big Coliseum and Pageants and Band Concerts in the Grove. On the track there will be Auto Races and Auto Push Ball.

Before the big Grand Stand will be shown the greatest Circus Acts in the World and each night will be staged The Burning of Rome and a marvelous Fire Works Display. In addition to these there are a thousand and one other interesting events.

Come, bring the family this year and enjoy this great exhibition. There will be at least half a million visitors and you should be one of them at this greatest of all State Fairs.

Don't Forget the Dates
SEPTEMBER
4-13

Some New Fruit Facts

As Gleaned From the Orchard Tour

AT the Barden orchard a convincing demonstration of the need of cross fertilization of the Hale peach was made. A wire cage was built over a Hale and an Elberta tree, and a hive of bees placed therein. This Hale tree is well loaded, while one outside of the cage on which the blossoms were sacked for self-fertilization, shows practically no crop at all. The Elberta and South Haven peaches are both good for cross fertilizing the Hale.

The third day of the tour started as the first one did—at an experiment station. The tourists saw what Mr. Stanley Johnson, superintendent of the experiment station was doing, and listened to his explanation of it.

Good Blueberry Varieties.

The work with blueberries was one of the chief things of interest. Mr. Johnson has quite a few of the high-bush varieties which have proven well in the east. He is also trying out some low-bush kinds which have produced good-sized berries in the northern part of this state. Of the high-bush kinds the Rubel stands out as the best, while the Cabot, Adams and Harding should be avoided by those who wish to try out cultivated blueberries.

Michigan has thousands of acres which are suitable for blueberry culture, so these experiments which Mr. Johnson has recently started will be looked upon with interest.

There is growing 165 crosses of pears at the station. They are crosses of quality and blight resistant varieties. Blight resistant stocks for grafting purposes are also being tested.

In the old block of pear varieties, Mr. Johnson has picked the Conference as a variety which should be grown more freely in this state. The tree is not a vigorous grower, but it bears persistently. The fruit is of the Boss type, greenish russet in color, and is of high quality. The flesh is a rich pinkish color.

A Hint on Setting Raspberries.

A raspberry fertilizing test is being started. In setting the plants for this test it was found that it was advisable to cut off entirely the old stem and thus allow entirely new shoots to come up.

The well-kept orchard of James Nichols was next visited and then the L. A. Spencer farm, where the South Haven peach was originated. Some interesting varietal work is being done on the Spencer farm, especially with bud variations.

The final afternoon of the tour was started at the South Haven Fruit Corporation Farm No. 1, originally the C. J. Monroe farm, which has produced a profitable crop of peaches for fifty-five consecutive years. Pruning and fertilizer experiments are in progress there as well as some interesting raspberry experiments which Mr. Johnson, of the South Haven Station, has been conducting. These experiments show the necessity of pruning raspberries properly, the details of which have appeared in these columns.

Some New Elbertas.

The James Hoskins pear orchard was the next stop and then another at the Corporation Farm No. 3, where the tourists saw how easily one can be fooled by location. On this farm, in an apparently ideal location, peach trees have not done well because of a clay subsoil coming too close to the surface to permit proper drainage.

Among the "outsiders" on the tour was E. R. Palmer, in charge of the Vineland Station in Ontario. At this station an Elberta varietal test is being carried on. By selection they have gotten an Elberta to bear as early as August 15 and another as late as October 15. They have also produced a raspberry which is a cross between the

Cuthbert and the Marlboro. It is a very productive variety, free from pricklers, and makes a very good market kind.

Crop reports from people in various parts of the fruit belt indicate that there will be about a forty per cent crop of peaches from South Haven south. Grapes look like a fifteen per cent crop, with juice factories offering \$70 a ton. In the west the grape crop is very heavy, the crop there totaling considerably more than the crop of the whole country last year.

In the upper part of the state the cherry crop was a fair to good one, probably about fifty per cent. The quality is excellent but the fruit is a little small, due to the lack of rain. The apple crop is of excellent quality, even good on unsprayed trees.

In the eastern part of the state peaches average about a seventy per cent crop, the Griggs orchard near Romeo figuring on about a \$60,000 crop this year. Apples are about sixty per cent and plums and grapes twenty-five per cent.

Tour Very Interesting.

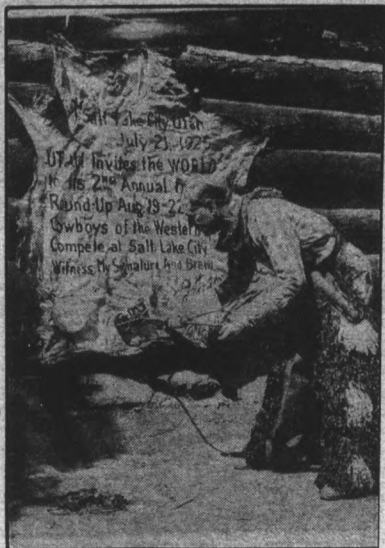
The tour this year covered about the same territory as that three years ago, but it was considered about the most interesting tour the society has had in its ten years of tours. All the experiments and other things of interest were plainly marked and the explanations given of the work were very interesting. The work with pear blight and with pear psylla showed convincingly that these two problems are not nearly as unsurmountable as was thought. The tests of spraying methods are valuable in view of economical orcharding and the pollination work with the Hale peach will help to put that variety among the leaders on the Michigan map. Mr. Johnson's work at South Haven has already proven a valuable feature in progressive fruit growing.

INCREASED TRAFFIC OVER STRAITS.

RECENT reports indicate that the traffic between the two peninsulas this season, passing over the Straits of Mackinac, is unprecedented in amount. The work of the state ferries at the Straits is reported to have undergone a three-fold increase over the same period a year ago, and it is estimated that, at the present rate, the entire operating expenses of the boats will have been met for the entire season by the receipts accruing up to August 1, leaving all receipts thereafter as clear profits—and August is the banner month of this traffic. Route 12, traversing the entire length of the peninsula from the Soo to Ironwood, is now in prime condition throughout its entire length save where there are slight interruptions at a few points where re-surfacing is in progress. The same can be said for route 15 which extends across the peninsula from Menominee to Copper Harbor on Keweenaw Point, and many other trunk-lines are in fine shape. Work is well advanced on highway 25, which will also traverse the peninsula from east to west on the Lake Superior side, but there is some question whether it will be completed throughout this season, although considerable stretches of its eastern portion will go into commission. Last season it is reported that 39,000 cars crossed the Straits of Mackinac. The estimated traffic for this season is now 70,000 cars.

Michigan's potato grading law passed by the last session of the legislature becomes effective August 27. The new law embodies most of the federal regulations which have been in effect since October, 1923.

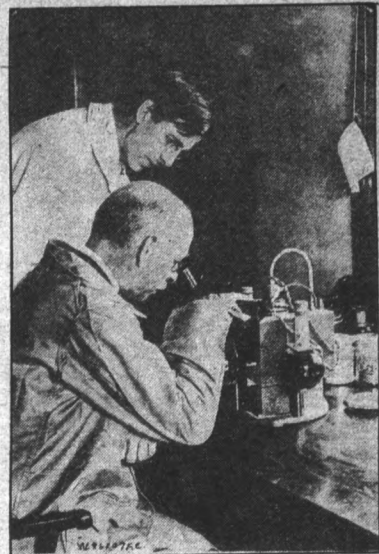
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



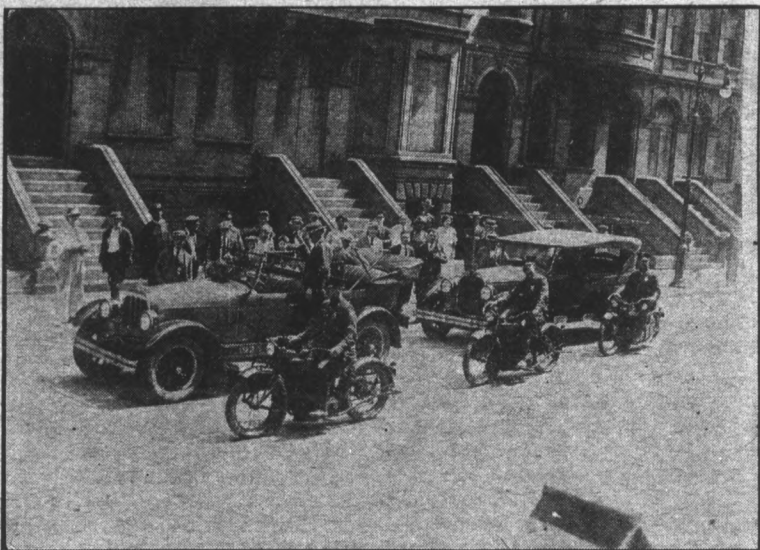
Governor Dern, of Utah, affixes his branding seal to unique invitation to Salt Lake City Round-up.



Radio has won its way into the hearts of the cow-boys of the West. This portable outfit is carried on round-ups and serves as an ever present source of pleasure.



Dr. J. E. Barnard, of London, has succeeded in segregating the cancer germ.



One of the first successful demonstrations of radio control of a passenger automobile was made recently in New York. Francis P. Houdina, inventor, rode on running board of controlled car.



Vice-President Dawes was adopted into the Sioux Indian tribe at Cheyenne, Wyoming, while on his vacation there. He was given the name of "White Father Number Two," and a peace pipe.



Sand-hogs digging for the foundation of a new building in New York, unearthed these relics that date back as far as the Revolution.



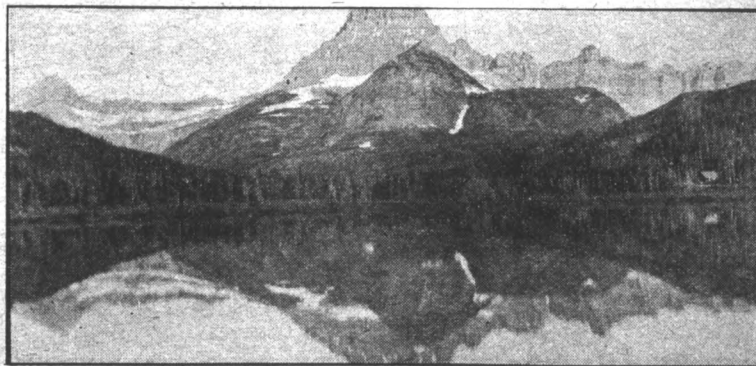
Gertrude Ederle, American girl swimmer, attempted to swim the English Channel, August 3.



Thomas Thompson, of Cincinnati, in his zeal to carry out the commands of the Bible, permitted a train to sever his right arm.



Dr. William Beebe, scientist and explorer, is examining a giant shark that he picked up on his expedition to the Sargasso Sea, to study the life in the ocean beds.



A camera man cannot pass up such a view, even if he has to get up at 6:00 A. M. to get it. This is Mt. Wilson, in Montana, cast an almost perfect reflection on quiet waters of Lake Josephine.

Captain Kidd

By James Oliver Curwood

Continued from Last Week

CAPTAIN KIDD moved like a cat. In his day-dreams he had wondered if something like this would not happen, and long ago he had prepared for it. Before the knock was repeated he had snatched up a rug, disclosing a trapdoor. In a moment the black exit lay open before him. He could hear men straining at the door, and there was an unpleasant smile in his eyes and something dazlingly dangerous in the gleam of his strong teeth, as he paused for an instant, half crouched for the retreat. Hesitatingly he aimed at the middle panel of the door and fired twice. After that he slipped quickly through the hole into a passageway, and locked the trap-door behind him.

"Now, Chinkey," he spoke softly, "it's for you." He made his way through the passage, his right shoulder brushing against the inner timbers of the ship's hull, his left against the bulkhead. He was now walking with the vessel's deck just above his head, and by the steps he had taken he knew when he had reached the secret chamber containing Ah Ho. After a little he found a bolt. This he drew back noiselessly. Imperceptibly at first he pushed in a door. A gleam of light caught his eye, and he stopped to listen. There was absolute silence. A twentieth of an inch, a tenth, a half, and then an inch, the aperture grew. He saw one wall of the room, the door, and finally Ah Ho. The girl was crouching in a listening attitude, her face turned toward the hold of the ship. Captain Kidd knew that she had heard the shots.

"Chinkey," he called in a low voice. "Chinkey!"

At the sound of his voice the girl's white face turned straight toward him. She uttered no sound, but terror was rooted in her big dark eyes. Those eyes puzzled Captain Kidd. He could not see her face distinctly, but the eyes fascinated him. He could not remember having seen a Chinese girl with eyes like Ah Ho's.

"Don't you be afraid, Chinkey," he said soothingly, thrusting his head and shoulders out into the room. "They think they've got us, but they ain't!" He pulled himself through, and sprang to the door. As he shot the bolt which secured it from the inside, he heard a distant crash. "That's the cabin-door, Chinkey," he cried. He ran to Ah Ho, and picked her up in his strong arms as if she had been a child. "We'll fool 'em yet, Chinkey, an' there won't be nobody left to tell how we did it."

As he carried her under the swinging lamp, Ah Ho's veil fell aside, and Captain Kidd caught a glimpse of her face. "The deuce, Chinkey! You are pretty, s'elp me, you are!" he exclaimed. He thrust her through the trap, and followed after. "It's darker'n seven devils, ain't it?" he asked. "Where's your hand, Chinkey?" He squeezed past her and groped under the cape of the long coat which the agents of the underground had furnished her, until her little trembling fingers lay gripped

in his big palm; then he gently pulled the girl after him.

Back of him he heard voices echoing in the passageway. "They've found the trap!" he whispered. "God, what a chance to even up!" For a moment his blood burned with a desire to turn and, in the narrow passage, wreak vengeance upon those who had overcome him by treachery. He leveled his revolver over Ah Ho's head, and held it there, with Ah Ho trembling close up against him, until he saw a streak of light at the other end.

"They are coming, Chinkey," he breathed. "Now we've got to hustle!"

He continued down the passage until his outstretched hand touched a wall. Beyond this he could hear the throbbing of the ship's engines. For a moment he listened to it, and for the sound of voices behind. "They think I'm layin' for 'em in the passage," he whispered joyfully. "They don't dare follow us, Chinkey!" He dropped Ah Ho's hand, and ran his fingers over the wall until they found a lock. Slowly he drew the bolt. Then with a sudden thrust of his shoulder he burst open the door, and his tense face stared out over his pistol barrel into the glare of the engine-room. Hopefully his eyes sought for Stetson and Billy. Both were gone, and in Setson's place he saw one of the men who had come with the matron. There was promise of deadly accuracy in Captain Kidd's aim, and the revenue man threw up his arms without delay. The smuggler grinned approvingly as he came out, with Ah Ho close behind.

"Guess you'd better git out," he invited. "That's the best way." He nodded toward the passage. There was a dangerous glitter in the eyes behind the gun, and the officer obeyed. "Tell your friends I'm down here waitin' for 'em," said Captain Kidd as he slammed the door. In an instant he had whirled upon Ah Ho. "Quick—this way!" he cried. He caught her almost roughly, and half dragged her to a partly open door aft of the engines, through which he thrust her ahead of him. The girl stumbled and fell over a pile of litter, but her companion seemed not to have noticed the mishap. Ah Ho could hear him tugging at a heavy object, and soon she saw him roll something big and round out through the door. He came back like a shadow, and a second and third object were rolled after the first. Then there came the crashing of an ax, the rattle of shattered glass, and a moment later utter darkness, as Captain Kidd sprang back and closed the door.

"It's done, Chinkey!" he cried, groping for her. "It's done!"

Ah Ho stretched up her hands, and Captain Kidd gathered her close in his

arms. "They've got all that's coming to 'em, now, Chinkey!" he continued excitedly. "Smell it, girl! D'ye smell it?" He sniffed the air, already impregnated with a biting, unpleasant odor. "They're carb'ys of acid, Chinkey! I figgered this was comin' some day!" He left her standing, and with the butt of his revolver hammered upon metal in the side of the hull. Soon he had driven back a number of hooks, and now swung open a port as large as one of the traps through which they had escaped.

"See the stars out there, Chinkey?" he whispered, making room for Ah Ho at his side. "Well, you 'n me'll soon be as free—"

At the head of the engine-room he could hear the excited shouts of men. But they came no nearer. Even Ah Ho knew why. Through the cracks of the cubby-room door the acid fumes were pouring stronger each moment. The girl coughed, and clutched Captain Kidd's arm. The light from outside shone upon her upturned face, and there the man read something of what was passing in her soul. He realized for the first time that this was all a great mystery to her, and that she could only guess at the significance of the shots ashore, the hurried flight to the vessel, and his actions now. But she trusted him. He could see that in her eyes. Her mouth was round and red, like a rose, Captain Kidd thought, even in that moment, and he saw it tremble as he looked down into her face.

"Chinkey, d'ye know, I'm beginning to have a deuced chummy feeling for you," he said. "You're a game little girl, if you are a Chink; and I swear I'll feel a bit rummy when I deliver you to that yellow-skinned old cuss who's buying you over there!" He stuck his head out of the port and looked up. The after boat was swinging low in her davits. By hoisting himself partly through the opening, Captain Kidd reached an iron ring under the rail of the ship, and drew himself cautiously out until his free hand gripped the falls. For a few moments he listened, almost ceasing to breathe. Amidships he heard the crash of an ax and voices that came to him indistinctly. But the stern of the smuggler seemed deserted. Unlooping the falls, he held the ropes taut while he retreated through the port. Then, with arms and shoulders out, he lowered the boat until it swung within a foot of the water.

"Chinkey!" he whispered.

He slipped the ropes under the swing of the port-door, and lifted Ah Ho through. As her feet touched the boat, he released his hold and climbed out himself. He half hung in the port-

hole, listening for the explosion which he knew would come soon, until the fumes of the acid drove him down. Crouching beside Ah Ho, he loosed the falls, and the small boat plunged into the tumultuous trail of the ship, which dragged out behind like a molten river tossing in the face of the moon. A shout of triumph half rose in the throat of Captain Kidd, but when his lips parted it came only in a throttled, inarticulate cry. He leaned out until the crests of the waves swept their spray into his eyes. His lean, white face was alight with a passion as hard as the glint of the pistol barrel which reached out toward the Laura Spreck. The ship was dissolving into a shadow, and before it disappeared, Captain Kidd longed to let those upon it know that he had beaten them. He thought of the woman who had betrayed him, and the desire became almost overwhelming. For a moment he hesitated, and in that moment he fancied he heard a rumbling from where the lights were slipping away into the gloom of the night. When he was sure of it, he sprang up tall and gaunt between Ah Ho and the moon, and tossed his long arms over his head with a far-reaching cry of joy. Then he sat down, and Ah Ho crept to him and remained unnoticed for a time, crumpled in a little trembling heap at his feet. When the man turned from his lost ship, she was staring straight up at him.

"Didn't you hear it, Chinkey?" he asked. He leaned over and tilted the girl's face up by placing his forefinger under her chin, much as if she had been a child. "Didn't you hear it, Chinkey? That was the acid gettin' next to the boiler fires! You'll soon see it. Look!" He stretched out an arm, and Ah Ho drew herself up beside his knee to get the direction. "Mebby you've never seen anything like what's going to happen," he spoke reassuringly, "but don't get scared. They'll get off all right, because there is two rafts and another boat on board." An understanding came to her that something was going to happen out in the gloom that shut out the vastness of the lake, and she watched for it with the tragic earnestness of the man.

"It's coming—soon!" whispered the man. His words were tremulous with excitement. "It's coming, Chinkey."

A mile away a tiny red streak seemed to split the blackness. Ah Ho felt him twitch as though he had been stung. She turned her face to him instinctively, and when she looked back the red streak had grown into a lurid glare with twisting flashes of flame shooting skyward. And as those flames grew higher and higher and the glare spread until half the lake seemed lit up by it, she snuggled up close to Captain Kidd in her wonderment and terror, and the captain, opening both arms, held her so close that when all was over and only a dull glow lasted in the distance, Ah Ho was almost breathless from the embrace.

"She's gone, Chinkey," he said. For

Activities of Al Acres—It's a Rough Neck Fish

Frank R. Lee



many minutes he remained silent, until even the glow was out of the sky; then he set Ah Ho down in the bottom of the boat and leaned over until his face was very near her own. "I'm going, too, Chinkey," he continued. "I've got to. Everybody'll know who Captain Kidd is now, an' there's fifty years o' bars waiting for me if I go back there!" He swept an arm toward the American shore. "I'll miss the old ship like the devil, but I don't know but I'll miss you more, Chinkey."

Suddenly he reached out and took Ah Ho's face in both of his hands. "Listen, Chinkey!" he cried. "In the sand over there on the point I've buried all I ever made—and it's plenty. The sand was safer'n the banks, mind you, seeing as I was Cap'n Kidd, and

I'm going for it—now! And when I get it I'm going to take you to a place away off there—so far up that it's cold most all the year round, and then—and then, Chinkey—"

He drew the girl's face so close to his own that his lips touched it. "And then I'm going to teach you American, an' you're going to teach me Chink, an' between us I'm going to find out darned soon how bad you hate that yellow-hided cuss who bought you. An' I reckon, Chinkey, that I've got enough to pay your family's debt."

With a cheery heigh-ho, Captain Kidd unlocked the boat's oars, turned his broad back upon Ah Ho, and struck out for the sand-dunes of Pointe Pelee.

THE END.

The Macedonian Call

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

PAUL and his traveling companion tried to get into another part of the country, but were not permitted to go, by the leadings of the Eternal Spirit. He never knew why. At least Acts does not say, and we have no way of knowing. A quotation or two will not do us any harm. "It has been well said that the stops as well as the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord." "Paul gave up his plan to enter a province, and God gave him a continent. Let your cherished plan break if it must! It may be only a signal from the flagship bidding you tack and shape your course with reference to some vaster, more rewarding achievement."

The results of Paul's not entering Bythinia were apparent afterward. They got over to Philippi and found a hearty reception. The Philippian church was one of the apostle's greatest joys. Read the little book of Philippians and see how he writes them,



as a father to his family. It is the joy book of all his books. Philippi was ready for the Christian message. Very likely the region where he wanted to go was not, and might have treated him as did Lystra and Iconium.

"A Man of Macedonia" was calling to the little party, so Paul saw in his dream. The man of Macedonia may have been Luke, for from this point on, you observe, the record says, "we." The writer had joined the party. The Man of Macedonia is calling now in many places. He is saying to young men, "The great cities are waiting for you. They need men of brain and devotion, else the city is lost." The Man of Macedonia is calling from the country, too, and he is calling loudly. It begins to look as though there were openings for service in town, village, and open country, that were unknown or impossible ten years ago. But only by following the leadings of the same Spirit that Paul followed, can the best results be obtained.

Let us pass in quick review some of the Macedonian calls that have become famous in history. John Calvin was leading a quiet life as student and writer, when William Farel, fiery pioneer of social reform, came and pled with him, commanded him in the name of God, to go to Geneva and establish a City of God. Calvin hesitated, had many excuses, but at last went. He was, as he says, "terrified by the thunders of Farel." He had a streak of timidity in him, but that he overcame. Geneva, from being a town of loose morals became "the most perfect school of Christ that ever was on earth since the days of the Apostles."

Another Macedonian call came to John Knox. He had no desire to be a preacher. But the people demanded that he preach to them, and he was driven to tears at the thought of it. His path was not a primrose one, for he was captured and served for nineteen months as galley-slave. But better times were ahead. He escaped, returned to Scotland, and before his death was to see his native land adopt the principles of religion, and to become one of the most religious peoples on earth. The call which he received and heard was to accomplish near-miracles.

STILL another instance is that of Oberlin, the rural pastor in the Voges mountains in Alsace. The call came from Pastor Stuber, who was leaving the region on account of his wife's health. Oberlin was twenty-sev-

en, a graduate of the University of Strasbourg, and holding the degree of doctor of philosophy also. He had been appointed chaplain of the Royal Alsace regiment of the French Army, and he had accepted. How could he accept this call to the rude and primitive life in the mountains, amid an ignorant and boisterous people? Oberlin was ill at the time, but as Stuber urged his duty in taking this unattractive charge, the light seemed to break in on him more and more. Stuber knelt on the attic floor and prayed. The call seemed clearer. It was decided that Oberlin should go to the mountains, if he could be honorably discharged from the army chaplaincy. That was later arranged, the attractive post was given up for the post of difficulty and obscurity. He heard the voice of his Macedonian call, and he never regretted it. He remained as pastor in the Vosges mountains for nearly sixty years. The whole region was revolutionized by him, in its agriculture, schools, morality and religion, its roads and bridges, the very manners of the people.

The way was open for Paul, as we said before. In Philippi the following Sabbath, a company of women was found, and Paul spoke to them. Lydia was among them, and she and her family accepted the new faith. Lydia has been called the first Christian in Europe. She was a maker of purple. The names of colors were used in an inexact manner, and the researches of recent years seem to show that the cloth Lydia was sold was dyed with madder-root, which is abundant there. Its color is red. A dyers' guild had its center in Thyatira.

Lydia was a worshiper of God before the evangelists came. Her heart was already open for the message. The years of preparation had made her an eager and intelligent listener. The training which is given to children and young people is not in vain, even though they do not stick closely to the church at first. The adult with a church background is much easier to change for the better than one without such a background. No sound teaching, given in a right spirit, is ever in vain.

Lydia believed in sharing her new faith. All her family also received the new faith and each was baptized. She also invited the strangers to stay at her house. "Prudent people might have warned her that her business might suffer, that as a seller of purple she might make less money if she were known to belong to an unpopular sect, and that she might better worship the Lord in secret. This was not Lydia's way." She was the forerunner of a large number of women who have been conspicuous for their Christian goodness.

God's hand in history is one of the romantic facts of history. Providence is hard to measure, but once its hand appears, it is easily recognized. Missions have been planted again and again, as the result of some one following the Beckoning Hand, listening for the Inner Voice, or watching for the Unseen Leadership.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 23.

SUBJECT:—The Macedonian Call. Acts 16:6-15.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Come over into Macedonia and help us.—Acts 16:9.

Drive not the second nail 'till the first one is clinched.
A smile is a style that never changes.

An understood sorrow is a step toward wisdom.



The telephone door

More people enter our homes and offices by telephone than in person. Through the telephone door, traveling by wire, comes a stream of people from the outside world on social and business missions. Important agreements or appointments are made, yet the callers remain but a few seconds or minutes and with a "good-bye" are gone. We go out through our telephone doors constantly to ask or give information, buy or sell things, make personal calls and on dozens of other errands.

None of the relations of life is more dependent upon co-operation and mutual consideration than these daily millions of telephone journeys. It is the telephone company's part to furnish the means of calling and to place courteous and intelligent employees at the service of the public. Good service is then assured when there is a full measure of co-operation between users.

Only by mutual care and consideration can everyone enjoy the full pleasures and benefits of calling. Telephone courtesy is for the good of all who use the telephone door.



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6 DAYS AND NIGHTS 6



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Who's Got the Vegetables?

Feed the Family Plenty of Vegetables to Keep them Healthy and Happy

By Hazel B. Girard

KIDDIES used to play a game entitled, "Button! button! who's got the button?" Today, the game has been paraphrased to "Who's got the vegetables?"

How much flavor those first crisp, crinkly leaves of lettuce had for us after having eaten of canned vegetables all winter. And those first green peas of the season, coming the same time as the new potatoes—how welcome they were!

But are we not rather notional about eating vegetables? We could scarcely wait till the lettuce and radishes were sizeable; we kept watching them each day to ascertain their earliest fitness—and then all too soon and too often, we allow those valuable vegetables to become tough and go to seed.

Sometimes, it is because the mistress thinks it requires too much housewifely time to prepare them; often, the family tires of them because they are always served the same way.

Certainly, when the thermometer hovers around ninety degrees, lettuce and radishes both have untold possibilities in salads—the cooking of which can be done in the morning thus allowing a cool, fireless afternoon. Whether it be chicken, meat, potato or egg salad—mixed at the last minute with shreds of lettuce and bits of radishes, and you have an appetizer that makes the work-a-body's heart take on a few extra palpitations.

Almost any combination is good in salads; odds and ends and leftovers take on new dignity and flavor fixed in this manner. The big secret of a successful salad is to have all ingredients as cold as possible and mixed at the last minute to maintain the freshness.

The ancient gods and goddesses, so partial to their nectar and ambrosia, were no more fortunate than the folks who honestly enjoy creamed carrots—dandelion and beet greens, cooked just to the point of tenderness, and not a moment longer, served with hot vinegar and butter.

The lowly onion receives undue condemnation. Some folks say they "can't bear the smell of 'em," but it is really laughable to observe the rapidity with which they eradicate large cubes of limburger cheese. Perhaps, green onions will not make our hair curly, as our grandmothers used to tell us, but surely a good hankering for them is as much of an asset as a life insurance.

As for cabbage, some like it hot; some like it cold; some like it in sauerkraut sixty days old. Selma DeJong, of "So Big" fame, surely spoke authentically when she said, "Cabbage is beautiful, always was and always will be."

Dr. Harvard Wiley and others with much of the alphabet after their names, tell us that the tomatoes are richer than all vegetables in vitamins. Tomato juice is now advocated for infants and invalids.

Few of us need to be coaxed to eat sweet corn, string beans and peas. We just supernaturally gravitate toward them. In this year of drought which they have survived, their efforts must not be in vain. Cold packing of them will do much to offset the cold racking of King Winter's breezes.

Your boys and girls must not be allowed to grow into manhood and womanhood, looking like the identical incarnation of undeveloped lives, sim-

ply because their vegetable consumption was too discriminatingly sparse.

Feed your family plenty of your home-grown vegetables, immune from the interrogative touch of precise housewives, free from the hurried, cruel grasp of the middleman's hand, passed by Mother Nature's pure food laws of 1492, and good health is waiting for you and yours—just "around the corner."

SOMETHING DIFFERENT YOU'LL WANT TO MAKE.

Chunk Pickles (Sweet).

Seven pounds of medium-sized cucumbers soaked for three days in salt brine. Then soak for three days, changing the water each day. Drain, wipe dry and cut in chunks; boil slowly with a few grape leaves and two tablespoons of powdered alum, for about a half hour. After which drain again. Make a syrup of the following and pour over pickles after they have been drained:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 3 lbs. brown sugar | 1 oz. celery seed |
| 1 oz. whole allspice | 1 oz. cinnamon buds |
| 3 pts. vinegar | |

The next morning pour off the syrup and heat again. After putting it back

on the pickles, they are ready to can. —Mrs. E. W.

Raisin Peach Conserve.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 3 cups dried peaches | 3 cups sugar |
| 3 cups water | 1½ cup chopped |
| 3 cups seeded raisins | blanched almonds |

Cut peaches in small pieces. Cover with cold water and soak over night. Add raising and sugar and cook until mixture thickens (about 30 min.) Add almonds and cook 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal with paraffine. This makes about 6 glasses.

Cottage-Cheese and Tomato Salad.

On lettuce arrange sections of tomato to form a star. At the center put a spoonful of cottage-cheese well seasoned and made moist with cream.

String Bean Salad.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 qt. string beans | Pinch of salt |
| ¾ cup cream | 1 medium-sized onion |
| 2 tb. vinegar | 2 hard-boiled eggs |

Chop the beans. Slice in the onions and eggs. Add salt, vinegar, and cream and mix.

SWAT THE FLY!

TRY this to get rid of those "pesky" flies. Take a common nail keg, knock both of the ends out, cut two pieces of wire window screen three inches bigger than the keg. Cut

a piece of "pie" out of one side. Lap the two cut edges and "sew" with wire from the outer edge of the screen. Leave a hole in the top of the cover one-half inch in diameter. Tack cover in one end of keg. Take the other piece of screen and bend over the other end of keg for a cover. Fasten with a heavy wire around it like a hoop, or use a string or strap.

Put on the ground, or porch, or anywhere where the flies are the thickest, some bait—sour milk, pancake batter, rotten peaches—whatever calls flies. Set the keg over this on three small pieces of inch board, covered end down, and wait.

To kill the flies, hold keg over burning newspaper. Remove the top and dump them out and set for the next day.

I've caught a quart a day with a trap like this.

A few suggestions for not having flies around at all. Don't have any open drain or slop hole round the house. Don't throw any water around the back door. Have a metal slop pail and carry it at least three rods from the house and dump where it will dry up in one-half hour.

For a successful sanitary drain, that is another subject.

Hoping this helps someone solve their "fly" problem.—"Dad."

As "Dad" wins the rubber apron with his fly trap, seems like he ought to use it on wash day.—Martha.



Doings In Woodland

A Kindness is Returned

BRUIN, Rolly Rabbit, and Brownie hurried down the rough road after they had brought food, water and wood for the "Little Old Man of the Woods." The road did not seem as rough as it had before they met the Little Old Man. In a short while they came to a path that crossed the one they were following. Someone had



placed a sign post there, but no directions had been printed upon it so that the travelers who passed that way might know which path they should take.

Here the three Woodland Wanderers sat down on a rock to decide whether they should take the path to the right or to the left, or to keep straight ahead. But they just couldn't decide—then something happened. Bruin put his hand in his pocket. Just why he did it he never knew, but he found something in there that hadn't been there before. It was only a scrap of paper, but when Bruin unfolded it he found a message scribbled on one side.

It was very hard to read this scribbling, for it had been written by the "Little Old Man of the Woods" and he had slipped it into Bruin's pocket when did Bruin did not know it.

The note read something like this:

"Follow your noses until you come to the crooked elm tree. Under the roots of the tree you will find two keys. Take the shortest one for you will need it."

Little Old Man of the Woods.

"I haven't seen a crooked elm tree yet," said Rolly Rabbit.

"Nor I," said Bruin and Brownie.

"So we must follow our noses," said Rolly, and turn neither to the right nor to the left until we come to the crooked elm."

So on they followed their noses down the rough and rocky path. Late in the afternoon they came to the crooked elm tree.

Brownie spied it first because he was trotting far ahead of the others. "There it is," he shouted, and ran toward it to be the first to find the key. Bruin and Rolly came running up just as Brownie opened the box.

"Oh! Oh! Oh! Yum, Yum, Yum!" they all cried.

For right there in that box was a good supper all prepared for them, and they were very hungry, too, for it had been a long time since breakfast.

So they ate their supper, found the key in the bottom of the box, and curled up by the crooked elm tree to sleep until morning.



I try to keep everything clean as possible. I have a garbage can with tight cover on it and put everything in there, and empty it often. I have a fly swatter and I know where it is every minute. A fly never gets out alive. If my arms get tired, I put on some liniment and swat all the harder. I fasten sticky fly paper on the top of the screen door outside of the kitchen or where they bother most. Also have a home-made trap.—Mrs. N. L. Marshall, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD SERVICE.

Please send me a recipe for chocolate pie and marshmallow cream filling.—Mrs. B. M.

To make chocolate pie use:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 2 eggs | 1 lb. butter |
| 4 tb. flour | 2 tb. chocolate or |
| 4 tb. sugar | cocoa |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | 2 cups milk |

Mix the dry ingredients and stir in the milk, to which the beaten egg yolks have been added. Add butter and cook in a double boiler until it is smooth and thick. Add vanilla. Fill baked crusts, using stiffly beaten egg whites sweetened with four tablespoons of sugar for the top of the pies. Brown in a slow oven. This will make two pies.

Marshmallow Cream Filling.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ¾ cup cream, whipped | ¼ lb. marshmallows |
|----------------------|--------------------|

Cut each marshmallow into four or five pieces. Beat into cream after it is whipped. Sugar may be added if desired.

Paint or automobile enamel can work wonders on a buffet set. Perhaps you have a well shaped bowl and a pair of candle sticks that do not match. The materials of which they are composed need not necessarily be the same. Give each a coat of black or dark blue enamel and see what a lovely buffet set will result.—Mrs. E. C.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

About Boys' Actions

What the Girls Have to Say

By Zelda Preston, Chippewa Lake, Michigan.

Always mild and full of grace,
Never see them without a smile on
their face.

Always funny and also glad,
Take a joke and never get mad.
Be polite at the table—
Talk to you when they are able.
To act loyal, kind and true,
Not too smart, like some boys do.
Never drink moonshine or beer.
Come and see you once a year.
Always drive a pretty car,
Either a Ford or else a Star.
Don't drive too fast in the rain,
For if you do you'll burst your brain.

By Joy Bradshaw, Boyne Falls, Michigan.

About boys! I, for one, think boys quite as good as some girls. In regards to how girls like to have boys treat them; some girls are not satisfied if boys are not always hugging and kissing them, even swearing or drinking. But boys who are loyal and true to their country, to themselves and to their God, are the boys who are worthy of the highest praise that anyone can give.

I should like boys to treat me as a lady. He should not be boastful in my presence. I should have him to be polite and respect me. He should avoid the using of bad language and harmful drinks before me or any other lady. A boy who acts this way toward me is worthy of my friendship and companionship.

By Elva McClintic, M. C., Homer, Michigan.

I haven't any brother, but I have wished many times that I had one, because I would like a boy for a pal.

I would like boys to be courteous and polite to me, but not treat me as if a girl were not a boy's equal.

To be perfectly honest, I don't mind being teased a little, and I think that not a few girls are the same.

I don't like to have boys act too silly, they make me disgusted, but I like boys that are naturally full of fun and who don't act as if they thought that they were smart.

I do not care if boys throw snow balls at me and do things like that, if they are not rough and mean about it.

I would like boys to be kind and willing to help me if I were in need of help.

I do not like to have boys act "fresh." I prefer the gentlemanly kind.

Some boys would need to improve quite a bit to come up to this standard, but there are others that aren't so bad.

NO CONTEST THIS WEEK.

I AM going on a vacation for a little while, so we'll have to dispense with a contest this week. I hope, though, that all of you will send in some nice wide-awake letters for me to read when I get back.

After I return to the job we will try some new stunts which I think will interest you. And, by the way, when you write those letters mentioned above, suggest some new stunts, if you have any in mind. I have several now which I am going to work out.

And in the meantime, don't forget our Merry Circle Fund. We want to get those radios for the Sanatorium children pretty soon. I would like to see the fund go over the top while I am gone.

We really have not had enough rain to make that "fund oak" of mine grow as it should. A good heavy deluge of nickels and dimes would make it

sprout right up and produce two nice radio acorns, the crop we are looking for.

THE M. C. FUND.

AT this writing the M. C. Fund amounts to \$157.78, which is a fair increase as compared to the last figures around \$134. I was away from the office for a few days, and when I came back we had nearly \$20 more than when I left. Now I am going away again for a longer time, and it certainly would tickle me pink to have the money come the way it did the last time.

You know, I believe that the boys and girls at the Howell T. B. Sanatorium are wondering if they are ever going to get those radios. I bet they think we are some slow folks. We ought not to let them think that, because the Merry Circle is an up-and-



Me, by Ruth McGauley.

doing affair. A little over \$40 and we will reach our mark of \$200 and will be able to install the radios for the entertainment of those young people who are away from home and lonesome, sick with the T. B.

THE DESCRIPTION WINNERS.

I AM sorry that I run this contest because the M. C.'s said so much of me that isn't so. There was gross flattery and considerable exaggeration. I don't know whether I want to print the prize papers or not, because they will give me considerable to live up to, and a whole lot to live down. I picked the papers of the following because they were interestingly written, not because they are true to life. The winners are as follows:

Pens.

Dagmar Thomsen, R. 1, Pentwater, Mich.

Ann Mulder, R. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Hyacinth Blackmer, Pewamo, Mich.

Lucinda Wingate, Manchester, Mich.

Cleon Cummins, R. 1, Athens, Mich.

Knives.

Unis Osantoski, Tyre, Mich.

Marion Stanard, Jones, Mich.

Reginald Hodges, R. 2, Wyandotte, Mich.

Katherine Korf, 795 Euclid Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Elvin Voison, R. 3, Rosebush, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Will you allow me a short space in the Boys' and Girls' Letter Box? I am not an M. C. member, but hope some time in the future to be.

Hark ye! Herbert Estes. It will never do to let you run on Helen Piper. She is not a piper, because she never smoked a pipe in all her school days. Well, Herbert, how did you get time to write such a long letter? You must have lost some sleep. How did you feel when your blood was boiling? Fine, I'll bet. I'll say it is fit for tat with the boys and girls. From your want-to-be M. C., Ella Gierke, Spruce, Michigan.

Now, take that, Herbert. Put it in your pipe and smoke it. It's better than tobacco at that.

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ad for a free copy. Your neighborhood grocer who aims to give service will be pleased to order Lewis' Lye for you.

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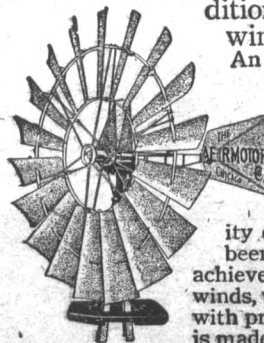
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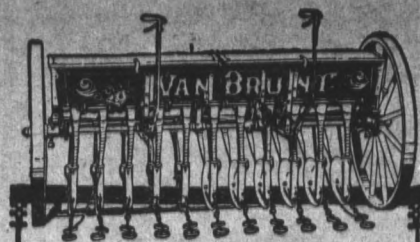


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POULTRY

SELL THE HEN THAT MOULTS EARLY.

MOST hens stop laying when they begin to moult," says E. L. Dakan, of the poultry department at Ohio State University. "A hen must be a consistent layer to make a high record, and an early moulting hen is not a consistent layer.

"The time of the moult is the best indication of the past year's performance. This rule can be used in culling all breeds and varieties, but is of special importance with such breeds as the Orpingtons and Minorcas that do not have the yellow skin.

"The hen that moults early, under normal conditions, will not lay as many winter eggs as the hen that moults late. Neither will she begin egg production earlier in the spring. No definite date can be set as to early moult, but as a general rule the first hens in the flock to moult should be sold, and the last to moult should be kept for breeding purposes.

"Hens may be thrown into an early moult by starving while laying heavily, by irregular feeding, by roosting in a house that is poorly ventilated, or by anything which tends to check egg production."

VALUE OF ROOTS FOR POULTRY.

THE various root crops have a value for all kinds of stock in excess of the food nutrient they contain, because the succulency of these foods is beneficial in keeping the animals in good physical condition. All animals, including hens, are benefited in winter time by some succulent foods, and nothing is better than root crops. All, however, furnish this succulency, so we would figure the value of the various roots in direct proportion to their food nutrients.

THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

THE race for first place is very interesting, there being only one egg difference between the West Neck Poultry Farm Rhode Island Reds, and the Royal Hatchery White Leghorns, this week. The former pen has produced 1,972 eggs, while the latter has 1,971 credited to it.

Next in line are two Leghorn pens. The St. Johns Poultry Farm pen shows a score of 1,883 eggs, and the J. P. Gasson pen, 1,799. The Winter Egg Poultry Farm Barred Rocks come fifth with 1,772 eggs, and E. G. Stephenson's White Leghorns sixth with 1,756 eggs.

In general the White Leghorns led during the week with a 58.7 per cent production, followed by the Reds with a 49.7 per cent production. The Rocks produced 48.6 per cent.

During July the average production for the month was 17.8 eggs per bird. The Leghorns led with 19.08 eggs per bird.

The highest producing hen in the contest to date is a Barred Rock belonging to the Winter Egg Farm pen. She has produced 244 eggs heretofore. Her lowest score to date for a month has been twenty-three eggs.

A hen in the Seidel & Buhren's pen leads the Leghorns with 228 eggs, while a red in the West Neck Poultry Farm leads that breed with a total of 223 eggs.

CULL OUT OVER-FAT HENS.

My chickens seem in good healthy condition, have nice red combs, and are fat, but about every two or three weeks one will take sick, the head will turn quite dark, and they seem to not eat any more. They are sick only a day or so, then they die. I opened the last one. It had its crop full and the

stomach was full. Liver looked dark; also blood was quite dark. I feed barley once a day and wheat and buckwheat at night, about half gallon to about thirty hens. They have free range and water before them, all they want. I also have wheat bran in self-feeders that they can get any time. Would like to know what to do for them.—A. N. K.

Old hens that are heavy with fat sometimes die of liver trouble. In such cases the head may turn dark and the liver will be found very soft and greasy and full of fat. Such hens frequently die from internal rupture due to fright, the strain of laying, or other causes hard to determine. The practical remedy is to cull out fat old hens and keep the younger stock which is of good laying type. The trim active Plymouth Rocks of heavy laying stock show less tendency to take on fat than the beef type birds. The meat dealers like these heavy birds best but they are less useful in filling egg baskets.

TURKEY BREED COMPARISONS.

THE White Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys are considered a little more domestic than the Bronze or Narragansett. The Narragansett turkey is very similar in appearance to the Bronze. If one wishes to raise good market turkeys that will stay near home, I think he will like either the Bourbon Reds or the White Hollands. The Bronze turkeys make the largest weight and are preferred where very heavy market birds are the aim.

POSSIBLY LIMBERNEC.

How can I treat hens for limberneck, and what is the cause?—M. S.

Limberneck is often caused by a hen eating spoiled meat. It is not a contagious disease and only affects the hens which have eaten the spoiled material. The best remedy is to inspect the range and remove and bury any dead animal that may be the cause of the trouble.

If only one hen is affected in the described manner, it may be some nervous disorder caused by an injury. When hens are not in the best physical condition it is difficult to give a long distance opinion concerning their value for food. Only an inspection of the carcass can determine that fact and even then there is a natural prejudice against using poultry meat for food unless the birds are in fine physical condition.

FEEDING EGG SHELLS.

Is there any danger of spreading disease among poultry by feeding dried egg shells? If there should happen to be a disease in the flock that we do not know is there?—M. B. M.

I do not think there is any danger of spreading disease in a flock by feeding dry crushed egg shells. Feeding the dry shells back to the flock has been a general custom. If there is any risk it could be easily avoided by baking the shells for a short time in a hot oven.—R. G. K.

CHICKS WITH BOWEL TROUBLE.

I have 300 baby chicks about ten days old and they get wet and dirty around the tail and then die. Could you tell me how I could prevent it?—S. M.

When chicks show signs of bowel trouble it may be due to simple digestive disorders caused by over-feeding, chilling or over-heating. It might be white diarrhea. If a chick is lively but has some bowel trouble, the condition can be improved by giving a couple of drops of castor oil with a medicine dropper. When chicks are sick and dying, little can be done to save them. The treatment consists in prevention.



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"The Crib With the Steel Rib"

YOUR corn will cure perfectly—and be absolutely protected from rats, rain, fire and thieves—if you store it in a BUCKEYE. Easy to erect. Moderate in cost. Built for lifetime service. Circular, oblong and double shed styles. Write for catalog and money-saving prices today.



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This Absolutely Guaranteed Everwear Harness for **\$59.00** All Leather Thong Stitched Collar **\$3.98** **\$5 down** easy payments
Made of best Oak Tanned Leather-Brass Trimmed.
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Ask the thousands of farmers who have been using Everwear harness for years. They know because of its high quality that it pays to buy the Everwear brand. REMEMBER, you are trading with your local responsible harness dealer who as our agent guarantees and stands back of Everwear harness.

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gives you best construction for all farm buildings. Clean, dry, sanitary. Warm, easily put up, permanent. HOOSIER Tile used and recommended for all permanent construction. Whatever you plan to build, get HOOSIER prices and specifications before starting. Literature free. See your dealer or write direct for quotations. **HOOSIER BLDG. TILE & SILO CO.** Dept. M-99, Albany, Indiana. **PERMANENT**

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

The Dairy Outlook

As an Expert Sees It.

IN an address before the Dairy Trade Conference, Dr. Henry C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, discussed the trends in the dairy industry, with particular stress upon the "mutuality of interests of dairy farmers and the dairy trades people."

The dairy industry in the United States has made such an enormous growth during the past seventy-five years that we are in the habit of thinking of dairying as an industry that must ever continue to expand, said Dr. Taylor. During this time cheese production has increased five-fold, butter seven-fold, and today the annual farm value of dairy products has reached the enormous figure of \$2,500,000,000. Thus the dairy industry is in the billion dollar class.

Dairymen are warned not to try to expand the industry of the United States with a view to competing in foreign countries. In recent years foreign competition in butter production has increased very rapidly. Butter production in New Zealand has nearly trebled in the last seven years. Excellent climatic conditions make it possible to produce butter in New Zealand at very low cost. No expensive barns are required to house the cows and since there is grazing the year around not much labor is required to produce feed. In no country is machinery more extensively used in milking. It is said that a man and a boy in New Zealand can easily handle forty to fifty milk cows.

Orderly production of dairy herds, it was pointed out, is one of the necessities of the dairy business, and it will require the development of some statistical method of forecasting several years in advance the supply of cows at a given time in the future and the probable supply and price of milk at that time. The first steps in this direction have been taken by the department of agriculture in its endeavor to provide the necessary facts for making such forecasts. Information is now being collected each year showing the number of heifer calves that are being saved for dairy cows. It is believed that this information will afford a valuable indication as to the future trend of milk production insofar as production is affected by the number of cows milked.

Several facts influencing the immediate dairy outlook will be of interest. Last year was a season of unusual production, especially in the butter industry. The storage stocks of butter mounted sufficiently high to depress the price of butter so that during the latter part of the year the business was unprofitable. Not until March of the present year did the butter market recover. Since the first of January production of butter has averaged five per cent lower than last year. For July it is estimated that the production has been at least five per cent lower than it was for the same month last year. Storage stocks of butter on July 1 were about 10,500,000 pounds less than at the same time last year. The average price of butter for July was three cents higher than last year. Taking the situation as a whole Dr. Taylor thinks that the year 1925 will be one of average normal stability and profitability from the standpoint of the entire industry.

The dealers and distributors present were told that three points of view may be taken with regard to agricultural affairs and policies. One is a

purely agrarian point of view, not often found in the United States, where the sole interest is in securing the largest possible return for the products of the farm without regard to the welfare of the consuming public. The second and equally unsatisfactory point of view is that sometimes held by those engaged in the city industries when they look upon agriculture simply as a source of cheap food and raw material without any regard to the welfare of the farmers and their families. The third and only hopeful point of view is that in which agriculture is considered from the standpoint of the interest of the nation as a whole, in which it is looked upon not only as a source of food and raw material at reasonable prices, but also as an occupation and a life.

THE BEEF RAISING BUSINESS.

BEEF cattle breeders are an enthusiastic bunch despite the fact that beef cattle have been selling low for some time. They have a ready market for their young stock as baby beef and it speaks well for the future of the industry that a goodly per cent of the product is nowadays going that route. If only the best are saved for breeding purposes constant improvement is the result. The beef market does not offer high prices, neither does it call for high overhead costs. Reduced to its simplest terms the breeding and feeding of good beef cattle for the baby beef market pays a reasonable profit and helps to turn into a cashable commodity much of the roughage of the farm and pastures. The greater crops that result, and the constant maintenance of soil fertility are questions for us to ponder.

JACKSON COUNTY HOLSTEIN TOUR.

THE Holstein breeders of Jackson county participated August 6 in their annual tour and picnic. The forenoon was spent inspecting the bulls owned by the Spring Arbor Bull Club. A description of this pair of bulls secured from the herd of John Erickson, of Wisconsin, can be found in a write-up of the Spring Arbor Bull Club featured in the Michigan Farmer. The herds of the club members who keep the bulls, T. Z. Jordan and Dennis Cobb, were looked over by the tourists. Cobb's herd is the result of four years' selection in cow testing association work.

The noon stop and picnic was at Ella Sharp Park, Jackson. Following the feed, J. G. Hays, secretary of the Michigan Holstein Association, talked of current doings in state Holstein circles. In the discussion which followed, the situation in Jackson county in regard to eradication of bovine tuberculosis came in for a thorough "cussing." The sentiment was so warmly in favor of attempting a renewal of the area plan of tuberculosis eradication under state and federal supervision, that a committee, George Hamp, L. T. Foster and Carey Spencer, was appointed to take steps to cooperate with other "Pro-T." forces. The Holstein breeders were unanimous in their opinion that the area work was voted down at a recent election due to misunderstanding of the measure on the part, particularly, of city voters.

During the afternoon the breeders visited the herds of Frank Smith and Herman Schmidt. Smith's herd shows the value of sweet clover pasture, according to results established in cow testing association work. The attention of the visitors in the Schmidt herd was divided between a cow that has been a consistent high fat producer of the cow testing association, and the herd sire, a thirty-one-pound bull of extreme dairy type.

The tour was arranged by Mr. Ben Smith, president, and Arthur Perrine, secretary of the association.

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Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells.

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Three Registered Holstein Bulls

Ready for Service

One from 20-Lb. Two Year Old

" " 26-Lb. Four " "

" " Four Year Old Making 875 pounds butter and over 22,000 pounds milk in ten days.

Also Younger Ones from Dams with Records up to 1000 Pounds in Year. Will Sell a few fresh Cows.

FAIRGRIEVE FARMS, Five Miles West of South Lyon
P. O. Rushton, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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For Sale five registered Guernsey heifers, and one bull calf. W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Mich.

FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf
Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk, 936.6 lbs. Fat. No females for sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

Production Production

58 cows at Newberry average 12,195.4 lbs. During the year ended June 30, 1925, 58 cows and heifers in the Newberry State Hospital Herd of Registered Holsteins produced 707,335 lbs. milk, an average of 12,195.4 lbs. for the entire milking herd.

14 cows produced from 15,000 to 19,854 lbs. 26 others produced from 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. 40 cows and heifers averaged 13,878.6 lbs. 58 (the entire milking herd) averaged 12,195.4 lbs. for the year.

To insure high production in your future herd use a sire bred by MICHIGAN STATE HERDS.

Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
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Auction Sale

Thurs., August 27, '25

At 9 A. M. Sharp
Having sold my farm, will sell at Public Auction on the Huron Valley Farm, one mile south of Flat Rock on River Road, 60 Head Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEIN COWS

All twice T. B. tested, no reactors. All farm implements. Lunch served at noon.
F. S. Peters Flat Rock, Mich.
[E. A. Langworthy, Auctioneer

Holstein Cows and Young Bulls

When buying a young bull, secure one bred for greater production and better type. We have them of desirable conformation out of cows with very creditable records. Also a few young cows safe in calf and with records up to 25 lbs. as Jr. 3-yr.-old. Send for extended pedigrees.

Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

HOLSTEIN or GUERNSEY dairy calves, 7 weeks old. \$20 each, crated for shipment. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE 200 head well-bred Hereford Steers, weighing from 600 to 700 pounds. All dehorned. Will sell now and keep same until wanted. **FRANK J. SNYDER, Fowler, Mich.**

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 151



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 18.

Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.68; No. 2 red \$1.67; No. 2 white \$1.68; No. 2 mixed \$1.67.

Chicago.—Sept. \$1.67½@1.67½; December \$1.57½@1.57½; May \$1.60½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.68@1.69.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.12; No. 3 yellow \$1.11.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.04½@1.04½; December 86½¢@87¢; May 89½¢.

Old Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 47¢; No. 3 at 44¢.

New Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 43¢; No. 3 at 41¢.

Chicago.—Sept., 39½¢; December at 42½¢; May 46½¢.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.14.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.02½; December \$1.05½; May \$1.06½.

Toledo.—\$1.10.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.55.

Chicago.—Navy, fancy, \$6.10; red kidneys \$10.50.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.50@6; red kidneys \$11.50@12.

Barley

Malting 85¢; feeding 80¢.

Seeds

Detroit.—Red clover cash at \$17.15; December alsike \$13.60; timothy \$3.75.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$2.15@2.20.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$24.50@25; standard \$24@24.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$24@24.50; No. 2 timothy \$22@23.

No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$18@20; wheat and oat straw at \$11.50@12; rye straw \$12@13.

Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$35@36; standard middlings \$37; fine middlings at \$43; cracked corn \$48; coarse cornmeal at \$45; chop \$36 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit.—Prices at Chicago Blueberries.—Michigan uncultivated, fancy, 16-qt. cases \$3@4.

Currants.—Michigan, fancy, at \$2@2.50 per 16-qt. case.

Blackberries.—Michigan, fancy, in 16-qt. cases \$2.50@4.

Red Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases \$2.75@4.25.

Plums.—Michigan 50¢@1.

Pears.—Clapp's Favorite \$2; Early Duchess \$2; Sugar pears \$2.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have been rather erratic during the past week, and have been unable to hold all of the advance scored in the previous week. Official estimates for the United States and Canada were larger than private forecasts, some of the speculative holdings accumulated on the advance were closed out, and the market has been subjected to heavy pounding by eastern operators attempting to force a decline. The official estimates were 678,000,000 bushels for the United States wheat crop, and 375,000,000 bushels for Canada, or a total of 1,053,000,000 bushels more for North America than expected. Some observers consider the figures too high, but they must be accepted as the basis for price calculations.

RYE

The rye crop estimate was reduced to 52,000,000 bushels. Receipts at the leading markets in this country and Winnipeg since July 1 have been less than one-fourth as large as last year. Europe continues to buy a little for nearby shipment, as her large new crop has not yet become available. Our visible supply is still shrinking. Prices are already at a heavy discount below wheat. If wheat advances, rye will probably sympathize.

CORN

The official estimate as of August 1 showed only 2,950,000,000 bushels of corn, a loss of 145,000,000 bushels during July. Kansas and Nebraska suffered most severely, but there was a further deterioration in Texas, Oklahoma and in Iowa. Since August 1, weather conditions have been more favorable and there is still a chance of a 3,000,000,000 bushel yield if frost holds off until the usual date. As it

stands, the estimate shows 513,000,000 bushels more than last year and slightly more than the five-year average.

OATS

The oats crop is proving materially better than expected. The August estimate was 1,387,000,000 bushels, or nearly 100,000,000 bushels more than a month previous. The carryover on farms and in the visible supply was rather large so that the total supply in sight is about five per cent above the average. It is 106,000,000 bushels less than was available last year, however, and but little more than was actually consumed in the past year. With a short hay crop, the outlook favors fairly heavy consumption of oats this year.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices declined toward the close of the past week. Supplies are slightly larger than they were a year ago, but they are diminishing, country prices are strong, and there is little danger of any material decline in distributing markets. Quality has improved as a result of the recent cool weather so that there is a more liberal supply of high-grade eggs. Withdrawals of eggs from storage are large, so that the net additions are small. The holdings on August 1 totalled 10,020,000 cases compared with 9,267,000 cases a year ago. The surplus of 753,000 cases was smaller than that shown as of July 1.

Appearance of the poultry plague which caused the embargo on poultry last year has been reported in Missouri, Kansas, certain sections of Iowa and in Indiana. Producers should attempt to control the disease in the beginning and should take particular care not to send sick fowls to market.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 30¢; dirties 20¢@26½¢; checks 20¢@26¢; fresh firsts 30¢@31¢; ordinary firsts at 28½¢@29¢. Live poultry, hens 25½¢; springers 25¢; roosters 15¢; ducks at 22¢; geese 16¢; turkeys 20¢.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 30½¢@32¢. Live poultry, broilers 26¢@30¢; heavy hens 23¢@28¢.

SEEDS

Drouth in the principal timothy seed producing district caused a decrease of 25 to 35 per cent in the crop according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The acreage harvested was small and the yield was low. Seed prices continue in a strong position. Alsike and timothy seeds have been particularly firm. Present

prices are believed not to discount the probable shortage in supplies.

BUTTER

The butter market weakened last week and prices drifted somewhat lower. The statistical position of the market has not changed, but prevailing prices are believed to discount the bullish factors and sentiment generally is in favor of the lower level. Production is showing the usual seasonal decline, although it is believed that the make will continue close to the present scale during the rest of the month. The shortage in storage holdings under a year ago reached 25,000,000 pounds on August 1 with holdings totalling 109,041,000 pounds as compared with 134,118,000 pounds on the same date last year. Daily figures since the first of the month show a further falling behind. Buying for storage is about at an end, and current production must be largely absorbed by consumptive demand.

Prices on 92-score creamery butter were: Chicago at 40½¢; New York 42½¢. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 40¢@40½¢ per pound.

POTATOES

The forecast of the probable potato crop was higher on August 1 than a month earlier by 3,000,000 bushels. The estimated production is still far below the average and indicates the smallest crop since 1919. Weekly shipments of potatoes are much smaller than at the corresponding time last season, and prices are firm at higher levels. Market supplies probably will be more liberal as the movement from the main crop states increases and prices may be more irregular. Minnesota sacked Early Ohio's, partly graded, were quoted at \$2.50@2.65 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

Prospects for the commercial apple crop were improved during July by more ample rainfall. The estimated production based on the August 1 condition showed a gain of more than a million barrels over a month earlier, and indicated a crop equal to the average for the last five years. Michigan Duchess apples were quoted at 50¢ to \$1.25, and Wealthys at 75¢ to \$1.75 per bushel at Chicago last week.

WOOL

Wool prices are one to two cents lower than they were two weeks ago. Buyers have shown less interest and some holders have been willing to make concessions. The general situation remains strong, however. How

much effect the new clip in the southern hemisphere will have remains to be seen, but shipments from the new Australian clip can hardly arrive at Boston before December. Boston quotes delaine wools at 54¢@55¢; ½-blood combing at 53¢@54¢; ¾-blood combing at 52¢.

BEANS

After a rally from \$4.80 up to \$5.40 in a little over a week, the market for Michigan beans is easing off again with \$5.10@5.20 the present range of quotations for C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. The upturn was partly speculative, stimulated by reports of a little eastern and southern demand and by some damage to the crop from rainy weather. Over the country as a whole, however, demand has been rather narrow, and the prevalent belief is that present prospects indicate a crop of about a million bushels over last year.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Red raspberries \$6@6.50 case; plums No. 1, \$2.50@3.50 bu; No. 2, \$1.50@2 bu; apples, No. 1, \$1.25@1.75 bu; No. 2, \$1@1.25 bu; peaches, No. 1, \$2.50@2.75 bu; No. 2, \$1.50@2 bu; pears, No. 1, \$2.50@2.75 bu; No. 2, \$1.75@2 bu; cantaloupes \$3@3.50 bu; elderberries \$1.50@2 bu; beets 50¢@60¢ per dozen bunches; wax beans, fancy \$1.75@2 bu; green beans \$1.25@1.75 bu; carrots 50¢@60¢ dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 75¢@1 bu; green onions 40¢@50¢ dozen bunches; root parsley 40¢@50¢ dozen bunches; curly parsley 40¢@50¢ dozen bunches; peas \$2@3 bu; potatoes \$1.75@1.90 bu; round radishes 50¢@75¢ dozen bunches; long radishes 50¢@1 dozen bunches; spinach \$1.50@2 bu; outdoor tomatoes 65¢@1 bu; local celery, fancy 75¢ dozen bunches; Kalamazoo celery, large 65¢@1.50 a dozen; turnips 50¢ dozen bunches; summer squash 50¢@75¢ bu; Swiss chard 50¢ bu; cucumbers 50¢@1 bu; dills \$1.25@2.50 bu; gherkins \$3@4 a bu; sweet corn, white 13¢@20¢ dozen; yellow 15¢@20¢ dozen; sweet peppers \$1@1.50 bu; hot peppers \$1.25@2.50 bu; cabbage, green 90¢@1 bu; red \$2 bu; eggs, wholesale 40¢@42¢; retail 45¢@50¢; hens, retail 30¢@35¢; Leghorn broilers, retail 30¢@35¢; colored broilers, retail 35¢@40¢; ducks 30¢; dressed poultry, retail, hens 30¢@40¢; broilers 40¢@50¢ lb.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 18.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 21,000. Market slow; opening 25¢ lower; later sales 25¢@35¢ lower than Monday's average; moderate shipping demand; big packers inactive; 140-210-lb. weight at \$13.25@13.50; few selected 140-lb. kinds early at \$13.60; good 225-300-lb. butchers \$12.90@13.10; bulk of packing sows at \$11.50@11.85; strong weight slow; pigs \$13@13.40.

Cattle

Receipts 10,000. Market on better grades of fed steers demoralized; demand narrow; lower; big early sales \$11@14; choice heavy sold; \$16.25 is paid for high finished yearlings; western grass steers 25¢ lower; kinds suitable for feeders firm; stots higher; heifers 25¢ lower; vealers 25¢@50¢ higher at \$13@13.75.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 17,000. Market fat lambs active; steady to strong; good natives to packers \$14.75@15; few well sorted lots to killers \$16.25; range lambs at \$16; some held higher; lambs, yearlings \$11.50; few ewes \$6@7.50; heavy mostly high; no sales feeding lambs; packers steady.

DETROIT

Cattle

Receipts 159. Market steady; very few dry-fed cattle here. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.25@12.50. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.25@11.00. Heavyweight butchers 8.00@9.50. Mixed steers and heifers 6.75@7.50. Heavy light butchers 5.75@6.25. Light butchers 4.25@5.25. Best cows 5.00@5.50. Butcher cows 3.50@4.00.

Cutters 3.00@3.50. Canners 2.25@3.00. Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@5.75. Heavy bologna bulls 4.00@5.00. Stock bulls 4.00@4.25. Feeders 5.00@6.00. Stockers 4.00@4.50. Milkers \$45.00@90.00.

Veal Calves

Receipts 219. Market steady. Best \$13.50@14.00. Others 3.00@13.00.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 533. Market on lambs 15¢ higher; steady. Best lambs \$14.50@14.65. Fair lambs 12.00@12.40. Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.00. Culls and common 2.50@3.50. Light and common 8.00@10.50. Buck lambs 13.00@13.50.

Hogs

Receipts 733. Market 35¢@60¢ lower. Mixed hogs \$13.80. Pigs and lights 14.00@14.25. Roughs 11.50@14.00. Yorkers 14.00. Heavy 13.00@13.25. Stags 8.00@9.00.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 4,840. Closing is slow; heavy \$13.75@14; medium \$14@14.35; light weight \$14.35@14.50; light lights and pigs \$14.60@14.75; packing sows and roughs \$12.

Cattle

Receipts 500. Market slow.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 300. Best lambs at \$14.75; ewes \$5@7.50.

Calves

Receipts 300. Top at \$14.



Water

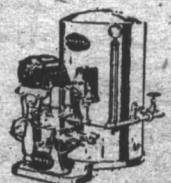
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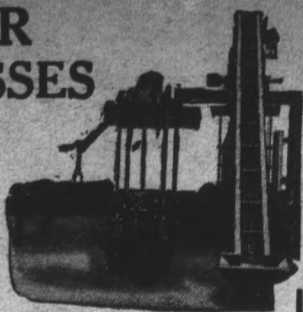
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More
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Out of Apples
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and Windfalls into Cider

Farquhar Hydraulic Cider Presses are built heavy, strong, and dependable; they exert more pressure on each square inch of cheese, therefore get more, better and richer cider. Our presses are easily installed, occupy little space and are operated with average labor and farm power.

Built in sizes from 40 to 400 barrels per day. Let us know your requirements for we can supply you with a press to meet your needs; also Apple Butter Cookers, Grape and Tomato Crushers, Evaporators, Racks, Cloths, etc.

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Box 190-2 Lancaster, Pa.

WORLD WHEAT CROP.

WHEAT production forecasts from seventeen countries place this year's crop at 2,110,000,000 bushels, against 2,065,000,000 bushels produced by the same countries last year, according to the department of agriculture. These countries normally produce more than three-fourths of the world's wheat crop outside of Russia. The department's Russian reports seem to point to a favorable growing season, but it is reported from private sources that the Russian grain crop is a failure in large producing areas, and that Russia will have no wheat to sell the coming market year.

The chick shipments from Ottawa county this last season have been the largest on record. The total shipments are estimated at approximately 7,000,000, with Zeeland leading the list of shipping centers. Many hatcheries plan to increase their capacity before another season.

CATTLE

MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Pure-bred or grade cattle for sale. Can quote prices on individuals or carloads. R. of M. and Cow Testing Association records.

H. E. DENNISON, Field Man, East Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE

Three excellent young cows, also a few bull calves, from Register of Merit cows. Prices reasonable. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

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.

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

5 Cows, 4 Bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

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

WILDWOOD FARM

FOR SALE—Six splendid young cows and two heifers. Also two bull calves, 8 mos. old. All of best milking ancestry. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls red and roan, right in pedigree, individuality and price. W. E. MORRISH, R. S. Flint, Mich.

POOLED SHORTHORN bull calf 6 weeks. \$25. Recorded. Older ones. O. L. C. and C. W. young boars. Sows good. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Mich.

FOR SALE Brown Swiss Bulls, serviceable age or younger. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

HOGS

DUROCS

Bred Sows
Spring Boars
Shropshire Rams
LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

REGISTERED O. I. C. GILTS ready for breeding for fall farrow. Boars ready for service. Also some extra good spring pigs, both sex. All stock shipped on approval. FRED W. KENNEDY, R. No. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

FRANCISCO FARM

Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns
Get a boar from us and get a good one. Or a bred heifer worth the money. Only the best suits us. We suit you. 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.

B.T.P.C. Boar pigs, Grandsons of The Armistice. Also Fall Gilts, bred. Geo. W. Needham, Saline, Mich.

SHEEP

For Shropshire Rams call on or write ARMSTRONG BROS., Route No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

The Maples Shropshires One 2-yr. stock ram, yearlings and ram lambs. Also ewes. C. R. LELAND, R. 5, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Shropshires the woolly type. 15 yearlings, 35 ram lambs. DAN BOOTHER, R. No. 4, Ewart, Mich.

Delaine Rams Both Polled and Horned for sale. Come and see them. HOUSEMAN BROS., R. 4, Albion, Mich.

DELAINE RAMS fine ones. Photos free. F. H. Russell, Box 20, Wakarusa, Ohio.

RAMS Cotswold, Lincoln, Karakul, Oxford, Tunis & Shropshire, all ages. Sent on approval. LeRoy Kunev, Adrian, Mich.

Registered Hampshire rams and ewes, best of breeding. Priced to sell. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

We have some extra good Percheron and Belgian Stallions of size and quality. International & State Fair prize winners. If your locality is in need of a good Stallion, you can easily secure one on our breeding association—service fee plan. FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc., Breckenridge, Mich.

GOATS

GOATS FOR SALE one Nubian buck and two does. Box 485, Carson City, Mich.

DISPERSAL SALE
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
AT
Battle Creek, Mich.

Thursday, August 27th, 1925

75 Head of Well-bred Registered Holstein Cattle at Dispersal Sale

50 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and two-year old Heifers.

20 Head of Well-bred Yearling Heifers and Heifer Calves.

5 Head of Well-bred Bulls and Bull Calves.

60 Head of these cattle are from the J. S. Earl and John Knight Herd, which is being dispersed to settle the estate of the late John Knight.

The Earl and Knight Herd is headed by the Bull, Cluny Konigen Friend Niobe, No. 323749, whose Dam, Cluny Maplecrest Application, No. 389124, has a four-year-old A. K. O. Record of 26.24 lbs. of Butter in seven days and a 365-day semi-official record of 21,146.9 lbs. of milk and 967.3 lbs. of butter. There will be about 30 daughters of this high-class sire in this sale, and this well-bred Herd Sire will also be sold.

One High-class 31-lb. Yearling bull, Dowling Prince Echo, No. 450897, is consigned to this Sale by Chas. H. Gaskill & Son, Hastings, Mich.

11 Head of well-bred cows, yearling heifers and heifer calves are from the Wolverine Stock Farm Herd of Battle Creek, Mich., which are being sold to reduce this Herd.

2 Cows and one Yearling Bull are consigned from the Lutz Herd of Ceresco, Michigan.

About 30 cows in this sale will be in fresh milk at time of sale, or near Springers due to freshen in September or October.

All cattle will be sold without reservation, and will be Tuberculin Tested before date of sale by a State Approved Veterinarian.

This Sale will be held on the John Knight Farm, located on the cement road, between Battle Creek and Marshall, six miles from Battle Creek. Interurban cars from Battle Creek to Marshall run by the Knight Farm with regular stop near the farm.

This Farm, known as the John Knight Stock Farm, of 402 acres, is for sale. Inquire of Wm. H. Gorman, 312 Ward Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

Sale Catalogs will be out August 20th, 1925. If interested, write for a sale catalog.

Col. D. L. Perry, Auctioneer, Columbus, Ohio

W. R. Harper, Sale Manager, Middleville, 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 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

| | One | Four | One | Four |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 10..... | \$0.80 | \$2.40 | \$2.08 | \$6.24 |
| 11..... | .88 | 2.64 | 2.16 | 6.48 |
| 12..... | .96 | 2.88 | 2.24 | 6.72 |
| 13..... | 1.04 | 3.12 | 2.32 | 6.96 |
| 14..... | 1.12 | 3.36 | 2.40 | 7.20 |
| 15..... | 1.20 | 3.60 | 2.48 | 7.44 |
| 16..... | 1.28 | 3.84 | 2.56 | 7.68 |
| 17..... | 1.36 | 4.08 | 2.64 | 7.92 |
| 18..... | 1.44 | 4.32 | 2.72 | 8.16 |
| 19..... | 1.52 | 4.56 | 2.80 | 8.40 |
| 20..... | 1.60 | 4.80 | 2.88 | 8.64 |
| 21..... | 1.68 | 5.04 | 2.96 | 8.88 |
| 22..... | 1.76 | 5.28 | 3.04 | 9.12 |
| 23..... | 1.84 | 5.52 | 3.12 | 9.36 |
| 24..... | 1.92 | 5.76 | 3.20 | 9.60 |
| 25..... | 2.00 | 6.00 | 3.28 | 9.84 |

REAL ESTATE

FARMS FOR SALE—Have hundreds of farms for sale, with or without equipment. All sizes, any location within 75 miles of Detroit. Soil productive farms only, priced from \$50 to \$150 per acre. Phone or write us just what you want. Square deal guaranteed, no misrepresentation. All farms shown by appointment. Westrick Farm Agency, 10450 Shoemaker Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Phone Lincoln 1003, Lincoln 7103-R.

400 ACRES, Lamotte Twp., Sanilac Co., 300 Acres, tillable, sugar beet soil, 7-room house, 2 tenant houses, good barns, drainage ditch paid for, 20 rods to school. Close to Snover and Decker. Owner will sell all or part very reasonable. For information write Mrs. Ruth M. Canary, RFD No. 5, Pontiac, Michigan.

IMPROVED FARMS, extreme South Georgia, any size, fifty to 2,000 acres, liberal terms. Write for information. Fields Roberts, Quitman, Ga.

FOR SALE—First-class farm, 122 acres, free and clear. Good buildings, 3 miles from Lansing on improved road. Poor health. Special price for quick sale. S. W. Hempy, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—good farm to rent or manage. Box 98-A, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale, for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

LIMESTONE SCREENINGS for neutralizing acid soil; low price for summer delivery. Send for sample and delivered price. Northern Lime & Stone Co., Potosky, Mich.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS, 8 feet long, No. 2 grade, \$25 each, picked up at our yard, 10371 Northlawn Ave., Barnes Wire Fence Co., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Old postage stamps, on or off envelope. Will pay good price for those I can use. W. T. Livingstone, c/o R. H. Fyfe & Co., Detroit, Mich.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A LIFE INCOME in the city, a beautiful new 26 apartment, bringing \$21,000.00 yearly, situated in the heart of Detroit; 10 minutes walk from Great General Motors Building. The right party with \$20,000 cash and some good trade, can enjoy an independent income from this beautiful property. Country bankers please get in touch with advertiser. Box No. 708, Michigan Farmer.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Your choice of young or old, white or brown. Instruction book free. Thos. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

I SPECIALIZE IN RAISING FERRETS—30 years' experience. August prices, males, \$5.25 each; females, \$3.50 each. One dozen, \$39. Yearling females, special rate, catchers \$5.00 each. Yearling males \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

POLICE PUPS—Best breeding farm raised, farm prices. John Litwiler, Ithaca, Mich.

FOR SALE—Good skunk dog, \$40. Female Fox Terrier, \$10. Jos. Nelson, Shipshewer, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS FOR SALE—Prices reasonable. Dr. R. E. Bergman, Cassopolis, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Collie Puppies. Natural breeders. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

LOOK HERE! Guaranteed, fragrant, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 190, Hazel, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Mild 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

FARM MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. Alden, 225 E. 10th Street, Erie, Pa. Representatives wanted.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—100 White Leghorns Cockerels from a good laying strain, 10 weeks old. \$1.00 each. M. Korbus, R. No. 4, Port Sanilac, Mich.

COCKERELS—Pullets; Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Send for prices. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

500 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hens, pullets, John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say ours only Blackhead cure 24 Capsules, feed formula, \$1. \$3.50, 100. Turkey Herbs Remedy, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

SHIP US YOUR FAT HENS and fresh eggs every Tuesday. Write for a quotation. East Coast Poultry Co., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

PULLETS, WHITE LEGHORNS, small, medium, large. Wholesale and retail. 60 cents and up. H. Knoll, Jr., Holland, Mich., R. No. 1.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—Prices reasonable. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

COCKERELS S. C. White Leghorn, pure blood. Tancred strain. Harry Burns, Millington, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SUPERIOR CHICKS—90 up, 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 886, Windsor, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

WINTER VETCH at 15 cents per lb., or \$10 by the 100 lbs. Bags extra at 50c each. E. D. Fairchild, Constantine, Mich.

PRIZE WINNING pedigreed Red Rock Wheat. C. D. Pinkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK on farm, either as manager or as dairyman. Can furnish references. Write Box No. 63-A, Michigan Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES, Paints, Lubricating Oils, from samples to consumers in towns and country. Prices meet all competition. No capital or experience necessary. Profitable, steady work. Commission advanced. Satisfaction guaranteed 53 years in business. Write Loverin & Browns Co., Wholesale Grocers, 1776 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Jans, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Our new Household Cleaning Device, washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

A good farming program

Good seed, thorough preparation of the seed bed, seeding late enough to avoid the Hessian fly, and a liberal application of a good, high analysis fertilizer, are the secrets of success in profitable wheat growing. This is the experience of leading Experiment Stations and successful farmers everywhere.

Of this program, possibly the most important is the selection of the fertilizer you buy. A liberal use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer means bigger yields of high quality wheat.

A large yield in northern Michigan

"On August 15, 1924, I threshed 529 bushels of wheat by machine measure," writes William Stein, of Pigeon, Michigan, "an average of 66 1/8 bushels per acre. I also want to inform you I have been using Red Steer Fertilizer almost exclusively for nearly ten years."

Sowed late, gets 55 bushels

"Although the field was sown very late," writes Milton J. Bader, Akron, Michigan, "it did remarkably well throughout the year. I threshed an average close to 55 bushels per acre. I am more than pleased from the use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer on other crops as well as wheat."

What Michigan Experiment Station recommends

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station recommends for wheat and rye:

Sands, light sandy loams, heavy sandy loams, silt loams and clay loams; no mixed meadow, manure or green manure in rotation; 2-16-2 or 2-12-2. Mixed meadow, clover, alfalfa, or soy beans in rotation; 0-16-0. Manure in rotation; 0-16-0.

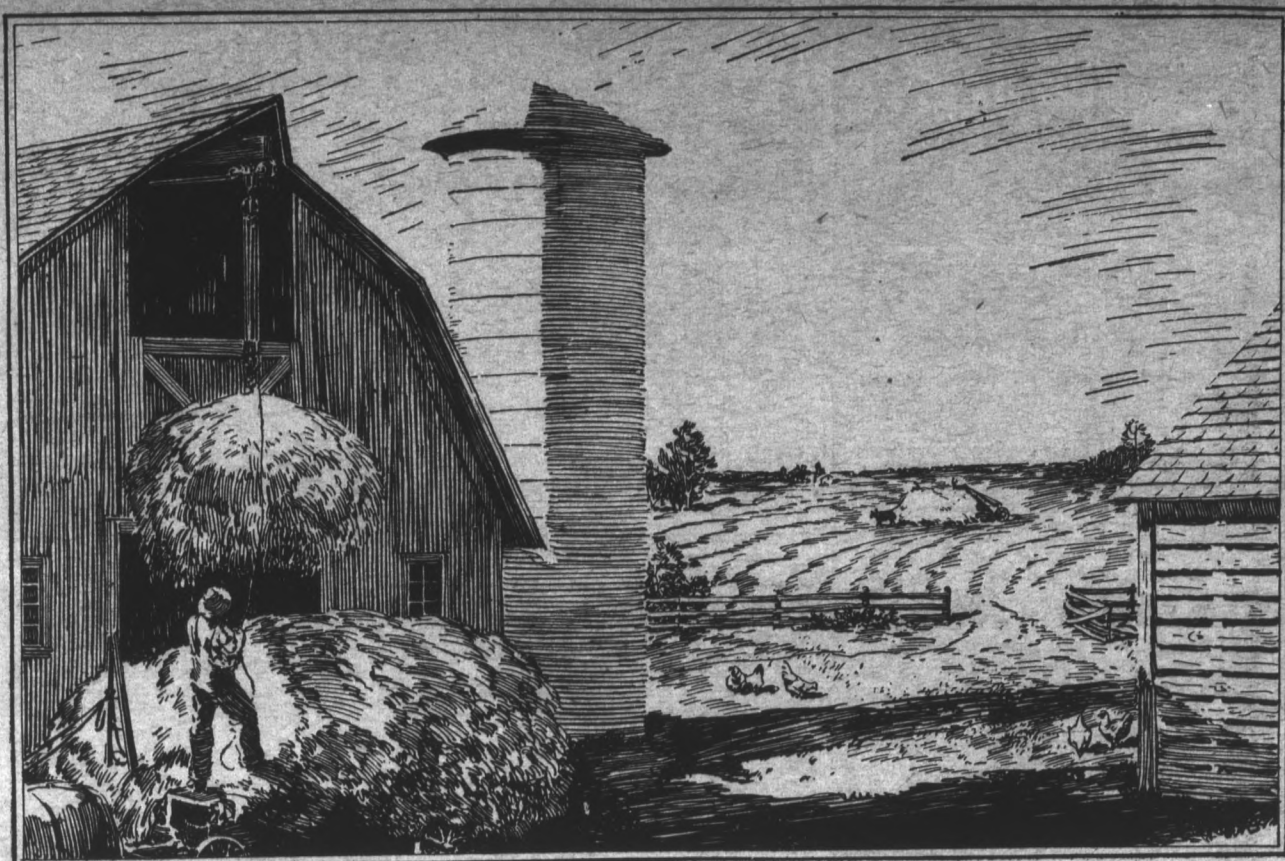
Muck soils: 0-12-12 or muriate of potash.

Come in and see us

Let us tell you how many other progressive farmers in this locality have found the use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer the means to profitable wheat growing. We will help you select the analysis and amount per acre of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit.

A.S.A.

Authorized Swift Agent



Better wheat and more hay

Here is a double source of profit:

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers do more than produce larger yields of better quality wheat. They also help you to get a good clover catch.

And the extra tons of hay alone will usually more than pay the fertilizer bill.

Agricultural Experiment Station results, over a long period of years, show large increases in yield of hay from the use of fertilizer.

The Ohio Station shows an increase of 1452 pounds of hay per acre.

Fertilizer increased the hay crop on an Iowa field by 1420 pounds to the acre.

A Missouri field treated with fertilizer and lime grew 2550 pounds of hay per acre—without fertilizer, an identical field produced only 700 pounds, half of it weeds.

One Indiana County Agent reports that only 2 tons of fertilizer on 20 acres brought an increase of 200 bushels of wheat and 10 tons of clover hay.

Make sure of more profit

The amount of profit from your wheat depends largely upon whose fertilizer you use.

"Guaranteed analysis" means only the amount of plant food—it does not guarantee the kind or quality. For those things you must depend upon the firm who makes the fertilizer you buy.

You get a definite standard of quality in Swift's

Red Steer Fertilizers. The formulas and processes used in making them are the result of years of careful study and experimenting. Every operation, from the selection of the raw materials to the mixing, testing and shipping, is closely supervised by experts.

So, look for the Red Steer on the bag when you buy. It is your guarantee of highest possible quality.

Learn what Swift service means

There is an A.S.A. (Authorized Swift Agent) in your community. He is pledged to keep informed on improved farming methods—and to pass this information along to you. He keeps in close touch with Swift & Company, with your County Agent, and with your State Agricultural College.

Discuss your farming problems with him. He can tell you how you can beat the Hessian fly, get a good clover catch and grow a bigger wheat crop, through the liberal use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Look for the sign of the A.S.A. in your community. He is a good man to trade with. The Swift Service he offers means money to you. Write us if you do not locate him readily.

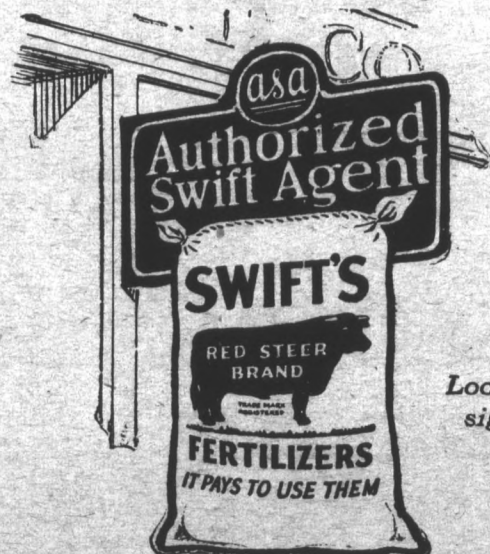
SWIFT & COMPANY
Fertilizer Works, Dept. 47.

Hammond, Indiana

Cleveland, Ohio

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

"It pays to use them"



Look for this
sign of the
A.S.A.