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Daily Demonstrations at Factory

Roberts Metallic Bath Tub Co.
Estb. 1902

Office and Factory
734 Meldrum St., Detroit



GOVERNMENT BEAN GRADES.

A PRELIMINARY report on the Standardization of Beans, including tentative U. S. Standards for Beans, has been prepared and is now available for distribution by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, upon request.

This report summarizes the results of the studies made by the Bureau to obtain the essential facts relating to actual conditions of production, marketing practices, and consumer's requirements in the bean industry as they relate to the standardization. It also includes the revised tentative U. S. Standards, together with the results of the analyses of a large number of commercial samples and the practical application of the grades to such samples.

The grades have been revised to include constructive suggestions made by the trade, both privately and at public hearings, as they are designed to give the most accurate and equitable basis of determining quality in beans. Factors are defined and their limits are definitely fixed in order that the grades may be rigidly applied. This eliminates flexible tolerances which when left to the individual judgment of inspectors or others interpreting the grades permit wide variations in the results.

The Tentative U. S. Standards as presented are made up of seven sets of grades for as many classes or group of classes. Factor limits and factor groupings were worked out applicable to each of the 19 commercial classes and wherever practicable two or more of these classes were grouped under the same grading scheme. This enables proper weight to be given to local problems of production or preparation for market and consumers requirements of any class of beans.

News of the Week

Members of the tax committees of both houses of Congress will return to Washington early in October to draft bills looking toward the reduction of federal taxes.

Germany is seeking a gigantic loan in the United States to prevent, it is reported, the collapse of the Dawes Plan.

A "last ditch" proposal has been made to the anthracite coal operators by the public committee organized in the anthracite mining district to avert the strike set for September 1st.

The federal reserve board states that the production in basic industries turned upward in July after a continuous decline since January.

An increase of over ten per cent is noted in the amount of water power developed in the United States during the year preceding March, 1925.

Remains of the old city wall built at Lucca, Italy, centuries before the arrival of the Romans, have been discovered accidentally.

A method of expanding gold to make it lighter and enable it better to withstand tarnish and stains has been rediscovered by an American metallurgist, after having been lost since the fourteenth century.

Great Britain and France have agreed on a settlement of France's debt by paying 12,500,000 pounds annually for sixty-two years with interest at 2%.

A recording compass has been invented by the engineering division of the army air service and successfully demonstrated. The new device records on a paper chart all the various headings and other intricate turns which an airplane assumes, and shows the various courses by degrees.

Fifteen per cent of the total income of the nation is received by the inhabitants of New York.

Chicago University is to build a cathedral similar in proportion and artistic treatment to those of the old world and to cost \$1,700,000.

The currencies of Denmark and Norway reached new high record levels in the American market last week.

John A. Stewart, the oldest living alumnus of Columbia University, who graduated with the class of 1841, celebrated his 103rd birthday in Morristown, New Jersey, last week.

Three American airplanes will attempt a flight from San Pablo Bay, near San Francisco, to the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of 2,000 miles.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TEN

Novel Method of Church Finance

This Minister More Than Pays His Way

By D. F. Rainey

THE question of rural betterment is receiving considerable attention, and many plans have been worked out by which to arouse community interest, and from interest to proceed to desire and action.

We have in Michigan a minister who has given a lot of study to the problem, and the results of his experiments are gratifying. This man is Rev. A. B. Van Schoik, of Holloway. The church is located in a very fertile part of Michigan, and the farmers are prosperous. Rev. Van Schoik is linking closer the church and farm, and one method he is using is by conducting some experiments to determine whether the farmers are growing the best varieties of crops for their section.

Bigger crops means more to sell, more money received, and thus makes conditions more pleasant on the farms around Holloway.

Up until a year ago Rev. Van Schoik was located at Claiborne, Ohio. There he decided to try out some experiments to see which variety of oats would do best for his farmer friends. The results of two years' tests convinced him that the Miami oats were superior to anything else he could find. This variety, however, was not being grown here.

He then made a proposition to his parishoners. He would buy seed oats for them. They were to plant a part of their oat acreage with the Miami oats and part with their own seed, as was their custom. Each part was to be threshed separately, and any additional yield of the Miami over their

own oats was to be given to the church.

Twenty-nine farmers accepted this proposition. Interest was great indeed, at threshing time, and they found that every man had to market some oats for the church. One man found that on twenty acres of Miami oats the yield was ten bushels per acre higher than on his other field. He brought in 500 bushels. The church netted some \$700, which was increased wealth. This community was that much more wealthy, due to changing to a better variety of oats. The following year the returns to the com-

munity would be much greater, when larger acreages would be planted.

Since coming to Michigan and studying his problem at Holloway, Rev. Van Schoik is testing out a number of varieties of grains and alfalfa in cooperation with the Farm Crops Extension Department of the Michigan State College.

Arrangements were completed last winter by Rev. Van Schoik for the use of a twelve-acre field lying along the road adjacent to the church. At present this field is in wheat. A part has been seeded to several varieties of alfalfa, including Grimm, Le Beau, On-

tario Variegated, Utah Common, and Argentine seed. If the Argentine plot performs here as in other counties of Michigan, it will demonstrate the value of known origin seed. Enough of this seed was brought into the United States during the past two years to seed upwards of one million acres. No one knows how much found its way into Michigan, but experiments show that the next year after seeding, it will produce only fifty to seventy per cent as much as Grimm. It is desirable that farmers know how inferior this seed is, and that such seed is on the market, so that they will exercise caution and buy only through reliable seed dealers.

Should Lenawee county one year sow all Argentine alfalfa seed, the loss would amount to nearly a million dollars in that county. Any individual who sows twelve acres with this seed can estimate his damage at not far from a thousand dollars.

It was necessary to use a field adjacent to the wheat field for the oat variety tests this year. Several farmers furnished samples of their seed oats, and these are being grown in drill-width strips along side of each other. Wolverine and Worthy oats are included in these tests.

On July 18 a field meeting was held at the oat variety test plots. About thirty farmers came in to see how the different varieties were looking and hear a discussion of the work. The picture shows Rev. Van Schoik in the oat test plot.

(Continued on page 188).



Van Schoik Early Learned That Good Seed was Essential to Good Farming. Here He is Inspecting Plots of Oats at Holloway.

Rejuvenating a Farm Home

By Rearranging and Adding Conveniences, This Family was Made Happier

By E. A. Martini

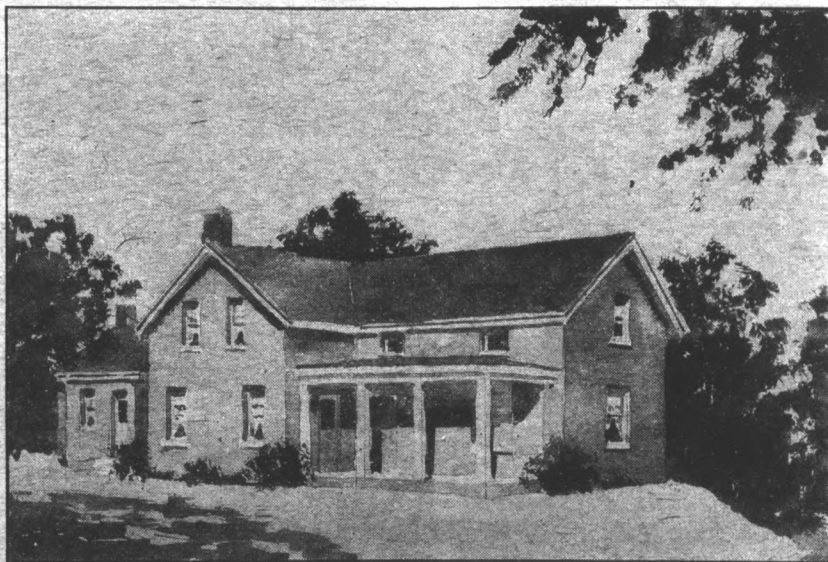
WE had always lived in a city where modern conveniences were part of our daily lives, and, when we moved to the farm in Van Buren County to live in the small house bereft of all city conveniences, it seemed a hardship.

The original house was typical of so many farm houses along our country roads as the plan shows. The living room and kitchen both faced east toward the road, while north was a wonderful view of a river with overshadowing trees. In order to give as many rooms as possible this river view, we decided to turn the house half way around, but, before doing this, we excavated a basement for part of the house and built masonry walls for our new additions. The house was then moved to set on the new walls, which was easier than if we had excavated under the house after it had been moved, as in the latter case all digging would have had to be done by hand.

The old living room was used for a dining room and the other two rooms turned into one hall with a stairway leading up. In this new stair hall a huge fireplace was built with a chimney which also served to house a flue for the furnace in the basement. The open fire helped to warm both floors on chilly mornings and evenings, and gave a cheery place for family gatherings.

With the exception of changing one window into a door and raising another window so that the sill was above the sink, the walls of the old kitchen remained unaltered. However, the placing of furniture was changed in order not to waste many steps in the preparation of the meals, and a breakfast nook and several

cabinets were built in. The old stairway from the kitchen to second floor was changed into a basement stairway, easily reached from the rest of the house; the door left unchanged. The new excavation was made under dining room and hall only, and in order to keep the plumbing pipes as near together as possible and to



As Our Home in Van Buren County Looked After Rejuvenation

avoid any damage from frost, the new bathroom took up one corner of the kitchen porch. The fixtures were set against the dining room wall and the kitchen sink placed on the wall as near as possible to the bathroom. By this arrangement, only very short plumbing pipes were required. While it would have been more convenient for the upstairs bedrooms to place bathroom on second floor, there was more room on the first; it required less plumbing and was more nearer to the first floor owner's bedroom. The sink with drain boards on each side had windows above which gave an enjoyable view while working, and furnished plenty of light.

A laundry and summer kitchen was combined at the other end of the porch. There were solid frame walls three feet high, and, above that, screens in summer and storm sash in winter. As water to the tubs could be shut off in extreme cold weather, we avoided any freezing of water. Here also was a place where the men coming in from work could wash before going into the house. This porch being on the north never became warm and provided a fine place for a refrigerator in summer, and in winter was cold enough for storing food without the use of ice.

The new additions included a large
(Continued on page 195).

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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 5, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

The Test of Sportsmanship

THERE are few things in this world that go as far in developing good sportsmen as do our county fairs. It is here that our young live stock men get their first lessons in showing live stock, and naturally they have much to learn.

It takes a great deal of grit and determination and nerve and cleverness and hard work to take live stock to the fairs and prepare them to win the "blue" in competition. There is but one "blue" in each class and after fighting hard for it, it is not easy to let the other fellow take it. Here is the test of a good sportsman:—to work and strive and fight for the prize, and then, if he must, accept the red or the white or the green in the same spirit as the blue.

It takes courage and patience, a strong spirit of fairness to be a good loser. The act of doing one's best at these fairs is where the benefit comes in, and then to take defeat gracefully for ourselves and our choice animals is the test of the real sportsman.

Potato Grades in Michigan

THIS state has a potato grading law with fangs. It was passed by the 1925 legislature, largely as the result of the improvement in the sale of spuds from Michigan following the adoption of federal grades in 1923. It went into effect on August 27th.

It is to be expected that some may find it inconvenient to comply with the provisions of this law, the text of which is published by the State Department of Agriculture in Circular No. 118. This small class may find it inconvenient because they have not formed the habit of grading their potatoes. Others, there will be, who will "buck" the law on general principles.

But, the fact that the provisions of this measure are not optional but mandatory, with fines and imprisonment for violation, gives hope that a high percentage of those whose business it is to put up spuds will make a sincere effort to grade and mark the potatoes as the law requires.

It is reasonable to believe that it will not pay to oppose the state inspectors who now seem determined to see that the statute is enforced.

It is like some one said of His Satanic Majesty, that there is no satisfaction in fighting him with fire because he is an expert. Anyhow, outside of the penalties imposed, there is every reason why Michigan growers and dealers should live up to the very last letter of this potato grading statute.

Stand Up, Ye Optimists

MUCH comment is in circulation on the wave of crime that is and has been sweeping the country. These atrocious acts naturally arouse the imagination of the youth and the criticism of adults.

Base crimes which have become common the past few years should and must be deplored. Every agency of government, every social organization, individuals and societies, all should seek with one accord to reduce these criminal activities to a minimum.

However, taking the chance of being misunderstood, we are wondering if it might not be possible that those feelings of emotionalism which lead some to commit crimes may not be influencing others to study the more noble phases of life, the performance of charity and the uplifting of mankind. In other words, can there be found in the anxiety of the present day some species of compensation to offset the foul crimes reported in our daily press?

It would be a sincere pleasure to see some old-time optimist rise to the point of order and bring to our attention a few commendable things for which these years may be credited.

Live Stock and Agriculture

LIVE STOCK and permanent agriculture have long gone hand in hand. It is a principle as old as agriculture itself that the land needs live stock as truly as live stock needs the land. Neither would one long continue to return a profit without the other. As a rule, the more live stock a farm maintains, the higher the state of fertility.

It is not advisable, however, to overdue the thing. The soil fertility problem is not the only problem the farmer has to face. There is the question of economics always awaiting him. These late years, especially, must he ask himself, "Does it pay?"

It is quite possible to carry the live stock idea too far, to become overstocked and, because of sanitation, housing facilities, market conditions, etc., to waste one's profits through over-production. Prof. Warren, of Cornell University, who has given a life long study to the problems of farm management, says it is safer and usually pays better for the average farmer to keep no more stock than he has feed for, it being advisable in most cases to have a little feed to sell rather than to have to buy it.

To be a successful farmer, one must make a comfortable living from the land and leave it more productive than he found it. No method has so far been discovered that can bring about this result so simply and so satisfactorily as a well-balanced system of live stock farming, and the satisfaction and profits derived therefrom will depend in no small degree upon the quality of the live stock.

The Hard Worker

WE, not infrequently, wonder how it is that some fellows just seem to make good even though they are not credited with having any brains. Others, who meet up with all the standard qualifications for success gapingly stand by while these apparent mis-fits turn the trick.

How do they do it? It would be impossible to tell how they all do it. If one were appraised of all the turns in the road of success, then the ease with which that road could be traveled would make it the way of the ordin-

ary, thereby destroying its attractiveness. But, it appears, that many, a good many, of these men who have no supporters or followers attain their goal through the medium of hard work.

Hard work is the main highway to success. It takes us a longer way on our journey than any other factor, and the fine thing about it is that this faculty can be acquired. Men cultivate it, not only the ability to work hard but also to work effectively.

By clearing the road of some of the nonessentials of life through the practice of self denial and by stimulation a little enthusiasm for service, we may naturally be lead to persistent, thoughtful effort which will be rewarded with success—success that makes others as well as ourselves better off and happier.

Wisdom and Efficiency

MICHIGAN has several hundred farmer owned and operated institutions for the transaction of farmer business. The majority of these are cooperative. A few of them appear to be suffering from the lack of proper management; perhaps a big majority could render a larger service if the men in charge were better trained.

Training men to better appreciate the opportunities and responsibilities of farmer cooperatives was the broad purpose of the American Institute of Cooperation held at the University of Pennsylvania recently. Cooperatives from thirty-three states, four Canadian provinces, Denmark, Japan and Russia were represented. Here was an effort to bring together the practical and the theoretical minds. It is plain that both types had their former ideas modified. But, no doubt, the majority left for home with a new enthusiasm and a consciousness of a wide field of service that can be efficiently rendered through united purpose.

Perhaps, however, the great mass of training for the managerial positions in cooperatives in the future will be done in our agricultural colleges. This evolution to the college trained man has occurred in practically every other professional line. It will come here; but it is a safe bet that a long time will elapse before the college gets the support of that large class of managers whom nature provided with qualities that readily fitted them for the successful direction of cooperative associations.

Why Should we Worry?

PEOPLE complain of being over-worked—mentally as well as physically. Some have what is termed a nervous breakdown, supposed to result from too strenuous mental effort. Others are fagged, so they say, from too much hard labor. The fact is, that it is rare, very rare, indeed, that anyone is injured from over-work, either mental or physical, and especially mental.

The injury comes from worry. Like a thief, worry steals in and saps one's vitality. But why allow worry to ruin health and to destroy peace and happiness?

Usually one worries about things he cannot help. Many farmers are always worrying about the weather, yet they cannot change it in the least. It is too dry or too wet for best results. Storms may ruin crops and buildings and destroy live stock, yet it is known from the beginning that such things may happen.

One should use his best judgment and energy to prevent loss from natural causes, but when they do come there is no help. If the hay or the wheat gets wet, why should one make himself ill from worrying over the matter? It would be better to go fishing and let it dry. The energy thus conserved would more easily care for it when it does dry, and it will.

Worry often comes from fear that

this or that thing may happen. One makes an investment and then becomes anxious for fear that it will go wrong. We should use our best judgment in making investments, then we should remember the old saying, "Be a good loser," which is but another way of saying, "Don't worry."

Some say they are so constituted that they cannot help worrying. That is simply because they allow themselves to get in that state of mind. If they will force themselves to become interested in some other problem or concentrate on some new subject, it is possible to forget one's troubles; and to forget troubles means the conservation of health, energy, peace and happiness.

Tentative Beans Grades

ON another page of this issue is an account of the tentative bean grades issued by the federal government. Naturally our bean growers are interested in anything relating to that crop. Growers should read the literature published on this subject by the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

One of the men who opposed most strenuously the issuance of standard bean grades by the government, was most anxious to secure an early copy of the grades. When men seek, like this man did, to inform themselves fully on both sides of questions there is little danger that our civilization will go to pieces.

Paintin' Again!

NO, I ain't paintin' again; I'm just talkin' about it again. Now, I ain't no artist but I know how to paint. If you don't believe it just ask Sofie. Fer inst. I kin get paint on places what I never touch with a brush.

Paintin' is to make things look nicer and to save them from goin' to ruin. Somebody says when you save the surface you save all. Now that's alright fer wood-work and etc. but when it comes to human bein's its somethin' else.

Nature made young woin beautiful, made 'em look nice. But the whole trouble is most o' them ain't satisfied and they think they

gotta save the surface to save all. But instead they destroy the surface and maybe all besides. Makin' lips frey red and puttin' blushes where they ain't supposed to be, ain't givin' nature a fair chance. And its the wrong kinda advertisin', girls.

Just take good care o' yourself and let nature do the paintin'. She'll do a better job than anybody kin do. Fer inst. artists imitate nature 'cause there ain't nothin' more beautiful.

Talkin' about art, I don't know nothin' about it 'cept that the farther you get from some pictures the better they look, until you get so far you can't see 'em, then they look pretty good. But there's some pictures what look so life-like, you'd like ta shake hands with the folkses in 'em. Them's the kind I like.

There's another kinda paintin' I don't know much about. It's paintin' the town red. Alcohol is what is used mostly, I guess, and it's a gay time while the fun is goin', but after you get through such a job o' paintin' you always gotta headache. Alcohol is awful good fer paintin' noses red and makin' a fellow look like a boiled lobster. Alcohol just shows that what you put inside o' yourself makes lots o' difference in how the outside looks. You kin paint beauty on cheeks and sparkle in the eyes by what you fork into your mouth. If you don't believe it just look at my picture. Ain't I a beaut? I do some forkin', I tell you.

HY SYCKLE

Horticulturists Honored

New College Building Acquaints Public with Men Who Promoted Fruit Culture

By R. H. Powers

IN the halls of what is claimed to be the best equipped Horticulture building in the United States which will be completed Sept. 15, at the Michigan State college, ten bronze tablets will be erected honoring the men of the state who have contributed most toward the advancement of horticulture.

The choice of names for the Michigan list of men who are to be honored in this way is based upon the replies received from 75 prominent men in Horticulture who were asked to make the selection, according to Prof. V. R. Gardner, head of the Michigan State college department of horticulture.

On the list are three noted horticultural men from Grand Rapids, one from Detroit, Eaton Rapids, Adrian, Traverse City, South Haven, Benton Harbor. The men from Grand Rapids are Charles W. Garfield, former president of the state horticultural society, and prominent banker; Robert D. Graham, experimental station near Grand Rapids, and Eugene Davies, originator of the Grand Rapids lettuce, and promoter of trucking interests.

John Breitmeyer, of Detroit, recognized as the father of the greenhouse industry in that part of the state and leader of horticulture will also be among those honored at Michigan State college. Mr. Breitmeyer is the father of a former mayor of Detroit.

Elmer D. Smith, Adrian, recognized as the most noted Michigan florist, receives similar recognition as among Michigan's great horticulturalists for his great work in breeding remarkable varieties of the much favored chrysanthemum. In this work, he has received a large national reputation.

T. A. Farrand, Eaton Rapids, was considered one of the influential men in Michigan horticulture. He is thusly honored for his untiring efforts to stimulate horticulture in his section of the state. He was at one time head of the South Haven experimental station, head of the Michigan State college extension work, and secretary of the Michigan state society of horticulture.

The memory of Charles J. Monroe, South Haven, a noted fruit grower and leader in state horticulture is among those selected. Roland Morrill, Benton Harbor, also deceased, will have a tablet erected in the horticulture building commemorating him as Michigan's most famous peach grower. He is credited with materially assisting in the early development of the commercial peach industry in that section of Michigan.

T. T. Lyon, South Haven, deceased, will have a tablet erected in homage to his recognition as being an outstanding authority on fruit varieties.

He was a former head of the South Haven experimental station, gave land to the state horticultural society for experimental purposes, and was closely identified with the American Promological society.

Judge J. G. Ramsdell, Traverse City, is also among those whose work in horticulture is to be honored. Besides being a lawyer and judge, Judge Ramsdell is credited with establishing the fruit industry in that section of the state.

Selection of the ten most foremost Michigan horticulturalist from the standpoint of service to the state was made from an entirely impartial list of prominent greenhouse, nursery and orchard owners in the state.

The \$40,000 horticulture building in whose halls the tablets will be erected is rapidly nearly completion and will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of fall term, September 21. The building has a frontage of 132 feet, a depth of 104 feet and a floor space of approximately 37,000 square feet.

Besides office and research laboratories for the horticultural staff, provisions are made for classrooms, laboratories, for plant propagation, vegetable gardening, spraying, fruit handling, and systematic pomology. Connected with the fruit handling laboratories is a series of cold storage rooms that provide facilities for experimental studies and for the general storage of fruits and vegetables.

The outside shell of the building is in harmony in design with the other new building on the campus, being of Gothic construction. Other equipment of the college horticulture department includes a green house range covering an area of over 16,000 square feet where experiments are conducted with both flower and vegetable crops. Equipment is also built for soil sterilization, overhead irrigation, and accurate temperature control.

At the college the experimental orchards, vineyards and small fruit plantation, include about 35 acres. Vegetable gardens include about 20 acres. Approximately 125 acres of land under control of the experimental station near Grand Rapids and South Haven are planted to fruits and likewise furnish material for the instructional work of the horticulture department. These plantings are maintained mainly by graduate students, who carry on valuable experiments there.

The quality class of producers is not the lazy class; neither is it the class with an abundance of time on its hands, for producing quality goods requires the constant use of brains and brawn. However, it is the straight line to that which we all desire—success.

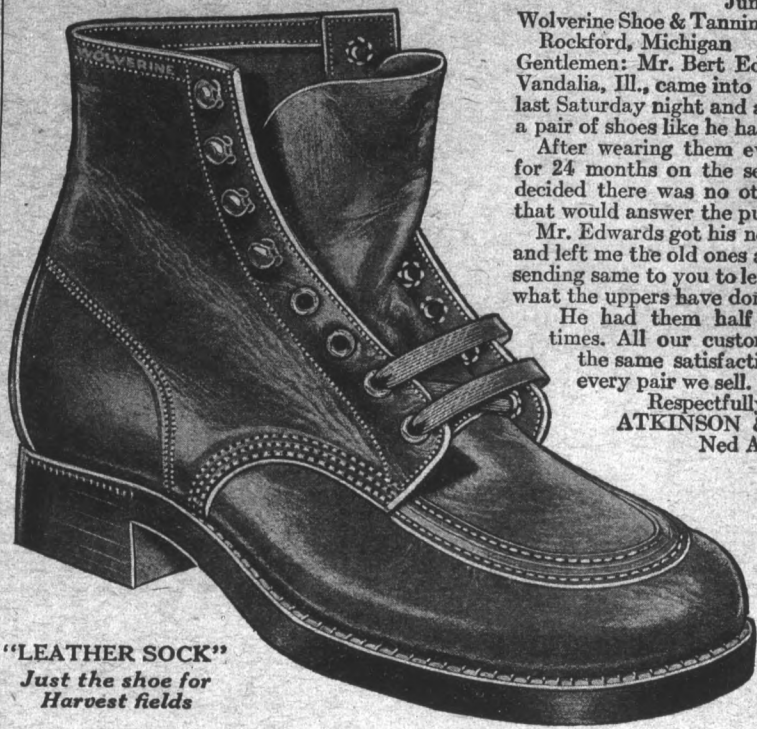


Care Adds Life to the Spray Rig. This 15-year-old Sprayer is Still Doing Good Business

WOLVERINE

The 1000 Mile Shoe

CORDOVAN HORSE-HIDE



"LEATHER SOCK"
Just the shoe for
Harvest fields

Everyday wear for 24 months

It's Horsehide—Double-tanned

Every mail brings us letters like the one above. Men write that Wolverine Horsehide shoes actually wear far more than the 1000 miles we claim for them. They tell us they outwear three ordinary pairs.

There's a real reason for this. Wolverine Cordovans are different from any other work shoes we know of.

It's a different leather to begin with. Genuine Cordovan Horsehide, the toughest fibre leather known. Used for centuries in the fine, old Cossack saddles. The only material ever found able to stand the terrific pounding big league baseball covers receive.

But until recently horsehide could never be used in work shoes. It always "tanned up" too stiff. Now we have a new process. Developed in our own tanneries. We double tan horsehides in a way that makes this tough leather soft as a buckskin glove. It is thick. But you can bend it in your fingers like oiled rawhide.

And it *always stays soft*. Wade through mud and slush. These shoes dry out soft as velvet. A comfort feature found in no

other shoe of the kind. So try Wolverines.

Feel the heavy, soft leather. Pliable as a glove. Tough as rawhide. That's our secret tanning process. You'll say there never was a shoe like it.

We make work shoes exclusively. And we specialize on horsehide. To be sure of the quality of our leather we tan every hide ourselves, in our own tanneries. We produce a model work shoe for every job. Farm, lumber camp, mine or factory—and for every season, too. There's a horsehide Wolverine that will just suit you.

Send today for our catalog. If your dealer hasn't Wolverines please write us and we'll refer you to one nearby who can supply you.

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.
Formerly Michigan Shoemakers
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Training Co-op Leaders

What the Colleges Can Do

By J. T. Horner

CO-OPERATION in agriculture is never going to bring the fullest measure of benefit to either rural or urban society unless its operations are guided by wisdom and practiced with efficiency. The operations are performed by officials and employees and much of the success depends upon just how well this is done. However, if this movement is to be truly co-operative, and of social and national significance, farmers themselves must take a very active part. It is possible to conceive that high-powered, efficiently managed business associations handling all the marketing activities of the farmer might materially increase the agricultural income of this country. These might be either of the centralized or federated type, with or without contract. They might be autocratic or democratic. Only after these are tested in the economic laboratory of actual business as the automobile, typewriter, printing press, milling machines and other mechanical devices are tested in the engineering laboratory and in actual practice, will the best types be finally selected.

In the field of mechanics the device which is conceived in the mind of the theorist can be made and tested in a laboratory and the theory put to a test. The chemist and other scientists can experiment in the same manner. On the other hand, quite unfortunately, economic theories cannot be tested in this manner. A small model of a nation-wide wheat, potato, or fruit co-operative cannot be made and tested before the plan is put into operation. The only way to find out if such a theory will succeed is to try it out in actual business. Failure under such conditions does not necessarily prove its inadequacy to meet the requirements because the human element is such a great factor. Because it is impossible to test our economic organizations before putting them into actual operation, it is necessary that economic theories be subjected to the keenest analysis. Those who are to be responsible for the success of such undertakings should be well trained in the fundamentals of our economic system and be capable of detecting unsound theories and also be able to determine the real causes for success or failure.

The accepted method of education in this age is thru our school system. Until recent years only the youth was taught. What was not learned in the school was to be acquired during later life in the work-a-day world thru actual experience. Experience is a good teacher, but one would hesitate to learn aeroplane operation by this method alone without any instruction at all in aeronautics. Yet men do go into the business world and experiment with economic machines which are much more highly complicated than aeroplanes.

The cooperative machine is one of the most intricate of all those of the economic family. There must be a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of its operations. Everyone who works with cooperation must understand it. The electrical engineer must know electricity but the user of it needs to know only how to turn the switch and it matters not that he has no cooperation of, or desire to know, what makes the light or power. The conveniences which science has brought to make the path of modern life more pleasant, are taken as a matter of course by the average man. The passenger on the limited train thinks not of the scientific man in the engine cab, of repair shops, the fuel supply, nor the dispatcher who directs

the movement of numerous trains over a maze of tracks with rarely a mishap. Actions of the users of these services do not have a vital effect upon their efficiency for they are made almost fool-proof and capable of being utilized by the non-thinker.

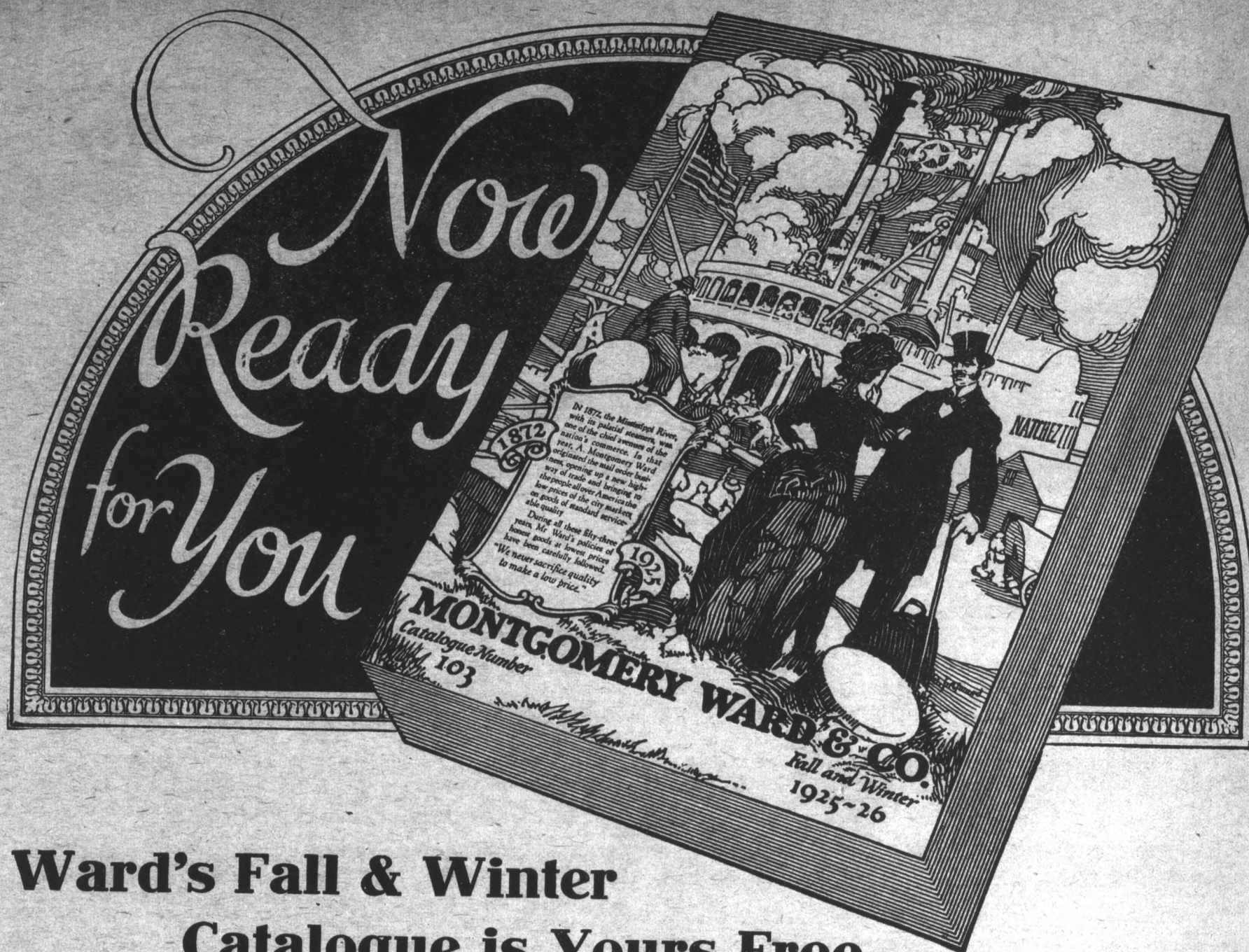
Not so with this form of economic organization in which we are all interested. The workmen and those served must understand its principles and so act that desired results are obtained.

Colleges are called upon to assist in giving this understanding. This is done in the class-room and thru the extension divisions. It is not purposed here to give an outline of courses which colleges should offer in order to turn out skilled cooperators and cooperative employees. Suffice it to say that no college is ever going to be able to turn out graduates who will be fit to step into managerial positions. However, the college can give that broad training which will give the student an understanding of agricultural problems, enable him to think clearly on economic questions, teach him to analyze the problem at hand, teach him to think, and, what is not of the least importance, teach him how to work.

A great mistake is made by young men in thinking that a college education should be sought to place them in a certain class, make it unnecessary for them to work hard, and make it easy for them to get a good job at a high salary. If colleges are deserving of public support they must train men and women how to do more work, and instill into them a willingness and desire to do all they are capable of.

I know that cooperatives must pay good salaries to secure high-class specialists, but if we are not careful our young men are going to come out of college with an eye toward the co-operative field more with the spirit of individual economic reward than that of service. We point to Denmark and Ireland as examples of cooperative success but on the pages of history we find no record of legal fees of giant trust magnitude, nor managers' salaries which match those of railway presidents. The man who devoted a life of service to the cause of co-operation in Ireland, and those who were the prime movers in Denmark, were led on not by the lure of salaries larger than they could have commanded in any other field of endeavor. Colleges must train men not to think of dollars alone when they think of cooperation. Enthusiasm for a particular type of organization and antagonism against another must not vary in proportion to the salary received if cooperation is to be recorded on the pages of history as a significant American institution.

During recent years there has been a demand for practical education. Practical men have criticised any educational endeavor which was not of a technical nature. If the history of Danish cooperation tells us anything it is that true cooperative organizations can be founded upon an educational system which aims to make men rather than specialists; an educational system in which time is found for the teaching of the music, art, history and literature of the country. Colleges in America can train for co-operative service by developing character, minds, men of vision and understanding, and teach people how to live in the fullest manner rather than merely equip men to make money. I do not believe that a training which recognizes the cultural side of life necessarily renders a citizenship economically useless.



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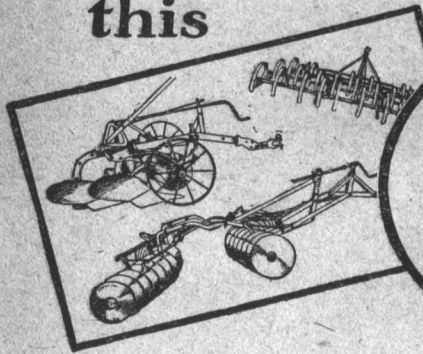
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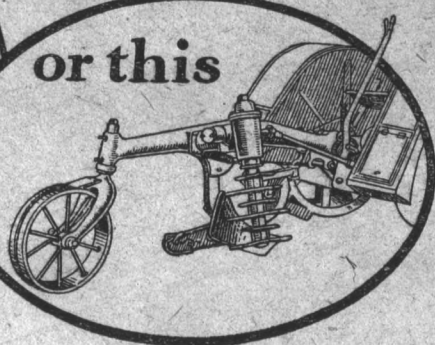
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(Additional Stock Ads on Page 202)

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Pants and Sweater Both \$2.88 for
The trousers are made of a very strong and durable gray striped worsted material. They have custom-made pockets and belt straps. All seams are double stitched and guaranteed not to rip. Color—Oxford gray stripe only. Sizes—30 to 42 waist measure. The sweater is made of heavy wool-spun cotton woven in button front style with shawl collar; serviceable pockets. Color—Oxford gray only. Sizes—34 to 44 chest measure.
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HUNTING IN HIGHWAYS

Does the law give hunters a right to hunt along the road where there are farms?—S. H.

Highways are open to the public for travel only; and it has been held that using them for the purpose of racing and games is a trespass giving a right of action to the person having the ownership of the fee. The same logic would seem to apply to hunting.—J.R.R.

TRIMMING HEDGES

Can anyone be compelled to keep hedges cut or trimmed along the public highway? My neighbor has a hedge fence half a mile long which has grown twelve or fifteen feet high and is never trimmed or cared for in any way.—D. C.

Compiled Laws of 1915, Sections 4564 and 4565 require every owner or occupant of lands in this state outside of incorporated cities to trim all hedges thereon adjoining any highway each year to a height not exceeding four and a half feet and three feet wide; and make failure to do so a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.—J.R.R.

SEEDING SWEET CLOVER IN FALL

Would you advocate sewing sweet clover late in November on fall ploughing as it would save some time and labor in the spring? I know a farmer who sowed fall wheat late in November. He had a good crop the next year.—Subscriber.

A few farmers in this state make a practice of sowing unscarified sweet clover seed late in the fall just before the ground freezes up. The practice, however, is not nearly so dependable as seeding in the spring, due to the fact that one is likely to misjudge the weather and seed too early, while in other cases the seed becomes covered too deeply during the winter. Owing to the relatively low price of sweet clover seed, however, the risk is not an expensive one.—C. R. Megee.

DUTY TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO HIGHWAY

Has a road overseer or highway commissioner the right in grading up a road to cut a ditch making it impossible to use my driveway, without furnishing a culvert? He refuses to furnish one, what right have I in this case? Do I make myself liable if I fill it in so that I can drive in and out?—S. S.

The statute provides that when any drain passes along a highway there shall be provided in the first instance a bridge over the drain to each farm or field, the bridge after being built to be maintained at the expense of the owner of the land.—J.R.R.

AN ALIEN'S RIGHTS.

Has an alien the same legal right to protection by our laws as any one else? (In case he owns land and is a farmer). Would cursing our laws and country—to swear that they are not as good as the laws of his country, etc., be sufficient cause to have him deported? To whom are deportation proceedings appealed?—S. D. L.

Complaints for acts tending to bring the government into disrepute should be made to the United States District Attorney for the district in which the act occurred, either at Grand Rapids or Detroit, if the case occurred in Michigan.—Rood.

RESTRAINTS ON ALIENATION

I bought a farm paying one-third down and giving two notes for the balance, secured by a mortgage on the property. I want to sell again, but the man I bought of objects to the sale unless he gets his money. Is he not sufficiently secured?—L. H. R.

One who owns any interest in land

can sell it on such terms as he and the buyer can agree; and all provisions in prior conveyances restraining the right to sell are void, except that a lessee for life or years may be restrained from assigning or subletting. Therefore no consent of the original vendor is necessary.—J.R.R.

SELF-SEEDING PASTURE

I have a field of sweet clover that I seeded with oats a year ago this spring. I am letting this sweet clover go to seed on the ground this year. By letting this go to seed, will this field give me pasture next year, 1926, and can I pasture it early?

In case your self-seeding is made early enough that the plants will start growth late this summer, you should have an abundance of pasture next season.

However, seed that is shattered directly from the plants to the ground are not scarified and frequently do not germinate to any extent until they pass through the freezing and thawing weather of the winter. So unless conditions are quite favorable it is not likely that the seeding will produce very heavily of pasture next season.—C. R. Megee.

TIME TO SOW WHEAT IN BENZIE COUNTY

When is the proper time to sow winter wheat here in Benzie County?—M. O.

In sowing winter wheat in Benzie County there are two factors that should be considered; the wheat should be sown early enough so that it will make some growth before winter killing; and on the other hand, it should not be sown too early or it will be damaged badly by the Hessian Fly. From September 15th to the 25th should prove a very satisfactory date for your section.

In sowing wheat it is very important that a high yielding variety be used and that the seed be treated for stinking smut.

The seed bed should be compacted and frequently the use of a fertilizer is profitable.—C. R. Megee.

DESTROYING POISON IVY

Please advise me through the Michigan Farmer how to destroy poison ivy. There is some under my apple trees. This is the first summer I have seen it grow there. As it poisons me by slightly coming in contact with it.—C. C. V.

One of the simplest ways of eradicating poison ivy is for some one who is relatively immune to the poison to dig out the plants.

In case you are not desirous of growing a crop on the soil in the near future, salt might be used to eradicate the ivy.

One well-known author on weed eradication recommends placing a few drops of sulphuric acid daily for several days on the stems of the plants near the ground. Sulphuric acid should be handled very carefully since if a drop is placed on the clothing or on the hands it will burn badly.

When the plants are killed care should be exercised in burning them since fumes from the burning plants are poisonous.—C. R. Megee.

LISTING FARMS

Is it illegal to list my farm to two farm agents? If one of them sells the farm, how much can the other collect for his trouble?—Subscriber.

There is nothing to prevent the listing of the land for sale with several brokers at the same time; but the owner should be careful as to the terms of the listing he signs, lest he bind himself to pay commission even if he sells himself or through another agent.—J.R.R.

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ADVISES CULTIVATING ORCHARD

BASED on long-continued experiments and on observations in many fruit sections throughout the state, horticulturists at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva advocate the cultivation of most New York orchards during the summer followed by a cover crop, preferably a legume, in the early fall. This practice is said to have some decided advantages over the system of orchard management that keeps the trees in a permanent sod, at least for most apple districts in the state.

In the Station experiments an average yield per acre of 69.16 barrels of apples was secured over a ten-year period from an orchard left in sod, as compared with 116.8 barrels per acre from a cultivated orchard during the same period. In growth and vigor of trees the cultivated orchard showed a decided improvement over the one in sod, it is said.

The beneficial effects of cultivation are believed to be due to the saving in soil moisture and to the lack of competition between the trees and the sod moisture and plant food. Also, insect pests and diseases are noticeably better controlled in cultivated orchards than in sod orchards, due to the protection afforded the insects and disease organisms during the winter by the sod, declare the Station specialists.

Where soils wash badly or on rocky land where cultivation would be difficult, tillage may not be practicable, it is pointed out. Also, the cost of tillage is greater than maintaining a sod, so that unless the net returns are greater from tillage there would be no advantage for the latter method. On most apple soils in New York, however, it is believed that tillage will prove more profitable than a sod.

THE ORANGE RUST

A DISEASE which sometimes affects the leaf is Orange Rust. It is caused by one of the true rusts and is perennial in affected plants. This is a very serious disease of blackberries and raspberries and affected plants are not only worthless but a menace to the rest of the patch. The orange powder which covers the under sides of the leaflets is the infectious material and consists of thousands of minute spores.

There is nothing to do but to dig up the affected bushes and burn them. This should be done when the disease is discovered.

The same disease is common each year on wild plants so growers will do well to destroy all wild diseased plants near their plantings.

TRANSPLANTING RASPBERRIES IN EARLY FALL

Is it good to set out raspberries in August or September. I have a good many young bushes to transplant. If set out this fall would they bear next year?—J. M.

We do not believe that you will find it advisable to transplant young raspberry bushes in August or September. There are only two seasons of the year in which transplanting is advisable, and they are spring and fall. With the exception of large trees, spring is by far the better of the two. After a plant has been transplanted it has to establish itself in the new place and for that needs favorable conditions. If you attempt to transplant these raspberry plants during the next two months, they will probably lose all of their leaves and probably will not do as well as those

which are set out next spring. I doubt very much whether you would gain any time by attempting to transplant them at this time of the year. If these young plants have established themselves this spring either by suckering or by tipping, they are not mature enough at this time to move. The rest of the year is used by trees and plants to harden and prepare the growth they have made for the coming winter.

MARKETING CAULIFLOWER

Please tell me how I can market my cauliflower and White Portugal Onions.—J. C.

In shipping either cauliflower or White Portugal onions to a distant market, it is well to remember that the expense for handling them is somewhat large, and the cost of sending small shipments by express would cut very seriously into the profits.

I find that the centers of which cauliflower can be grown successfully, notably the Erie County, New York, section and Allegan County section of Michigan are producing cauliflower in such quantities as to allow for carload shipments to market and in some cases co-operating marketing which much lessens the expense and increases the profits.

There is considerable fluctuation in prices from year to year, and sometimes the price becomes so low as to prevent a profit even to the growers who live in close reach of a large central market.

It would seem to me that the best plan for a grower in Kalkaska County would be to get in touch with one of the large pickle concerns doing business in Michigan, as both cauliflower and white Portugal onions are much used by pickle manufacturers. It is quite possible that there may be a packing station at a small distance from the subscriber's location, in which case he will no doubt be able to get some very satisfactory contracts.—Geo. E. Starr.

THE NIGHTSHADE PLANT

THE Black Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*, is sometimes spoken of as deadly nightshade because of the poisonous principles found within the green portions of the plant. The green berries are also poisonous although the berries when perfectly ripe are entirely wholesome and are often used for pies, preserves, etc. Cultivated forms or near relatives of this plant are grown under the names of Garden Huckleberry and Wonderberry. These two are poisonous as far as foliage and green berries are concerned, although it is perfectly safe to use the ripe berries.

Some years ago near Jackson in this state several members of a family were poisoned by eating the green berries of one of these cultivated varieties.

Occasionally in a field of peas the berries of this weed may be harvested along with the peas. The green berries get into the cans and cause danger of poisoning. The plant has no medicinal value and is ordinarily looked upon as a weed. Being an annual this weed is not difficult to get rid of as hoeing or cultivating will destroy it very quickly.—E. A. Bessey.

Work done in the State of Washington shows that there is a definite relation between the vegetative growth of a tree and the color of the fruit. It is thought possible from this work to stimulate fertility beyond a point of producing the best quality of apples.

Blasts 20 Acres Into Corn

By Frank A. Meckel

FOR years a useless piece of swamp land stood as a general nuisance, and a breeding place for mosquitoes on the Dunk Farm, near New Hudson.

It had been there ever since anyone could recall, and gave every indication of continuing in its state of unproductivity as long as the owner, A. O. Dunk, would tolerate it.

A meandering creek flowed through the land, and while, after a heavy rain, the water eventually drained off into the creek, still the creek was so winding and slow itself that it never carried off the water in time to save a crop, should anyone have ever been so foolish to have planted such a thing in this field.

But Dunk finally tired of this unproductive piece of land on his farm. He had heard of ditch drainage and dynamiting, but had not seen any of it. So, two years ago, he consulted the county agent, C. L. Bolander, and together they worked out a plan for draining this marsh.

Dunk invested in about a ton of dynamite and with Bolander and other experts on the job, holes were made and a stick of the giant powder dropped into each. The idea was to straighten the creek and put the same amount of fall onto 500 feet that had formerly been in nearly 1,500 feet of the stream bed. So, starting in at a point where the creek entered this field, and drilling a straight line of holes to a point where it left the field, the row of explosive was laid.

When everything was ready, the entire charge was detonated and so carefully had the work been done that, when the blast was set off, the entire ditch was blown on an instant, the earth being thrown on each side of the new channel, which formed a new and straight bed for the stream.

It was the work of but a day or two to dig little lateral drainage ditches to the new and straightened creek bed, and then the job was complete.

Now this same twenty-acre field, which had never been worth the taxes in all its history, is producing a splendid crop of corn every year and is paying all expenses and returning a profit besides. About half of the dynamite was used on the job and the rest of it was returned to the dealer. The creek, instead of wandering all over the farm as it had been in the habit of doing, now runs down a straight line just like any decent and well-behaved little creek should, and the corn tassels are waving over land which supported nothing but snake-grass and cat-tails for years and years.

THE APPLE CROP.

THE apple situation indicates a prospective eastern crop a million barrels below last season, but having a larger proportion of winter varieties and averaging better market quality in such leading states as New York, Michigan and Virginia. In the boxed apple region there is a market crop equal to that in the east, excellent in size and appearance of the fruit, but handicapped by long distance and high freight rates. Eastern Canada expects a good apple crop. Europe seems to be nearer supplying its own apple markets than for the past two seasons. A good crop of grapes equal to or better than last year is promised.

Think on the good things of life, the beautiful and wholesome things, says our teacher. Nothing will keep the wrinkles away like the right thoughts. They beat all beauty parlors and massaging and painting. Keep the fountains of life sweet.

Lower Prices -yet Higher Quality

TOURING \$875
FORMER PRICE - \$890

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All Prices F. O. B. Lansing

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For cleaning:
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50 other uses

MANY, many people have made their year's supply of soap with Lewis' Lye year in and year out. They save money when they use Lewis' Lye because they get the best of results and always find it a marvelous soapmaker. Lewis' Lye is carefully tested during manufacture and then packed in safety friction top cans, in our own plant. This guarantees you satisfaction. Try Lewis' Lye; you'll be pleased with the results. Send this ad for a copy of our free booklet. Your neighborhood grocer who aims to give service will be pleased to order Lewis' Lye for you.

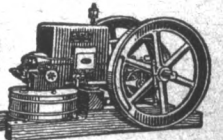
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Uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Completely equipped with celebrated Trouble-proof WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. Simplest and cheapest to operate. **New device makes starting easy.** 25% surplus power. Sizes 2 to 25 H-P.—all styles. Sold direct from factory to you on **THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL** and Easy Terms. Write today for my illustrated Engine Book—sent absolutely Free. No obligation to you. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-one Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.

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Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT

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For Fall Building

Are your roofs ready for the winter? Will they successfully withstand four or five months of ice, snow and zero weather?

Reynolds Shingles and roofing applied **N O W** will insure the contents of your buildings against damage from the elements for many trouble-free years.

No need to worry about roof-fires when you use **REYNOLDS**—they are fire-safe.

Ask your lumber dealer.

H. M. Reynolds Shingle Company

"Originator of the Asphalt Shingle"

Grand Rapids,

Michigan.

WANTED--Ten men with cars who can devote full time to house to house sales work. Sales experience not necessary. Full time employment with liberal salary insured to those who can qualify.

Fill Out Coupon Below

giving your age, state if married or single, whether you can arrange to cover territory outside your home county. If you have had previous sales experience, give length of time in sales work, advising with whom employed. In addition to this, give such other information as would be considered by you as having bearing on our judgment of your application.

Tear Out and Mail TODAY

E. A. SHEARER,
Circulation Manager,
Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:--Please consider my application for a position on your sales force.

Name

Post Office

R. F., D. or Street

County.....State.....

"It Ain't Goin' to Rain No More"

But It Has

MAYBE that fool song was the cause of all that dry weather we had along back. Anyhow they kept it going all last winter, and we didn't have any spring rains worth mentioning and even good showers were a minus quantity where I live. I got pretty discouraged along with the hay, which tried to make good by blossoming out when it was only about half grown. It was so dry, too, that we didn't dare to plant the potatoes for a couple of weeks after the ground was ready and they ought to have been in, for fear the seed would cook in the dry, hot ground. The corn had started to roll, the oats looked as though they would never get more than a foot high and it looked like the new seeding was going to dry up and die for lack of even just a little drink. It seemed sure that crops were going to be short in our country. True there was some comfort in the thought that the neighbors were no better off, and when some traveler would report that it was dry in other parts of the state where he had been, that helped some. Misery always did like company.

I didn't think so much about it at the time, but later I concluded that the news of our predicament must have got around some, because they laid off from that fool song for a spell. Probably they had in mind that old saying, "Do not vex the ox." Anyhow, after thinking it over I felt a good deal like an ox being led to the shambles. Having some company in my misery was all right as far as it went, but I figured out that even if the whole state was dry, it wouldn't help much. This is a big country and the thought that the farmers in other states were probably getting plenty of rain and would probably have big crops, didn't seem to make me feel any better. True I read that the Western wheat crop was short and that cattle were being dumped on the market because of short pastures and all that, but I kept right on being sorry for myself and envying the other fellow just the same.

Along about the middle of June, though, I began to see the thing in a little different light. I have a neighbor whose wife's father was in the Army of the Cumberland during the Civil War. He was always talking about Tennessee, and wanted to get back there, but never did. It kept him busy here raising a big family. But these neighbors were always talking about it and I'd never been South so I proposed that we all go. They agreed and we started out. We sure had a grand trip, but that's another story. The thing that made me feel best about it was that the farther south we went the dryer it seemed to be. Human nature is funny that way. I wasn't half as depressed at the sight of the dried-up pastures in the blue grass country, or the belated planting of tobacco and cotton, or the evident weather handicaps of the mountain farmers further south as I had been over the same situation back home.

But it set me to thinking that if I had known that the farmers in other parts of the country were in the same fix, I wouldn't have felt nearly as bad. I'd been reading the local weather reports every day with increasing disgust. When I got home I found that I might have kept track of the weather over most of the country just as easily. For the first time I was interested in the general weather report which we had been getting over the radio right along. If I had paid more attention to it earlier I might have saved myself a lot of worry.

Speaking of worry I am reminded of what an old friend once told me about worrying: "There are two kinds of things it don't pay to worry about,"

he said. When I asked him what they were, he replied: "Why, the things you can help and the things you can't." I realize the truth of that, too, more than I ever did before. When we got back from the trip, things looked different.

There had been some nice little showers while we were gone. The corn was growing fine. The potatoes had been planted right after the first shower and were coming up to make a fine stand. The oats had shot up as they headed out and the seeding was coming along in fine shape. Since then we've had a "soaker"—enough to carry the late crops through the "setting" period, and the alfalfa is now making a fine second growth.

I guess we are going to have a pretty fair year after all. I've had a chance to see what a flood does, too, in one locality where they had a regular "cloud burst." I concluded it was a good deal worse than a drouth. Now when I hear them singing that fool song on the radio—they are at it again—I can laugh at my own foolishness in making myself miserable over the weather, which I couldn't help and which didn't turn out to be so bad after all.—C. T.

TESTERS GET TOGETHER

SIXTY-EIGHT cow testers of lower Michigan took two days of their own time and at their own expense and came to Michigan State College July 30 and 31. A program of educational value had been arranged for them by the Dairy Department, M.S.C. The morning of July 30 was devoted to poultry. Professors C. G. Card and C. M. Ferguson of the Poultry Department made talks on feeding, housing, and culling of the flocks. Practical demonstrations in culling were conducted and the testers themselves given pens of birds to cull.

After dinner the testers were in charge of Professor J. E. Burnett of the Dairy Department of the College. Professor Burnett pointed out the main points in judging dairy cows. Excellent "pointers" on sizing up a cow were made in his cow judging demonstration.

Professor Carl Huffman next gave an excellent talk on mineral feeding. Cows that are heavy products need rations that are also balanced from a mineral standpoint. Professor Huffman hit the so-called "shut gun" mineral preparations. Calcium and phosphorus are most deficient in most rations. Huffman also pointed out the value of well cured legume hay.

Brief talks were made by Professor O. E. Reed, chief of the Dairy Department, followed by J. B. Porker of the Dairy Division of U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C., and A. C. Baltzer, Extension Specialist in Dairying.

On Friday the cow testers were greeted by Professor J. F. Cox, chief of the Farm Crops Department. Inspection of the alfalfa plots and bean and beet plots was made under direction of Professor C. R. Megee and H. R. Pettigrove of the Crops Department. The wet weather of Farmers' Day did not dampen the interest and enthusiasm of the testers.

Officers of the Michigan Association of Cow Testers were elected as follows: H. Kordel, President; Leslie Wilcox, Vice-President; Elden Borclay, Secretary, Albert Greiner and Keats Orr, Directors.

The next meeting will be held during Farmers' Week, 1926.

A survey of intentions to sow wheat and rye this fall in the principal production states indicates an increase of 9.7 per cent of wheat and 21 per cent of rye than a year ago. Since intentions are usually over-expressed the deviation from normal is not likely to equal these figures.

Cloverland News

CAN the vast, unused surface of the Seney Swamp between Marquette and Newberry be reforested? This question is receiving some attention and recently Dr. Raphael Zon of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service was in the district going over the situation with Mr. E. G. Amos of the M. C. S. Extension Department and Mr. G. E. Bishop of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

Attempts to put some of this swamp area on the market for general agricultural purposes have been made in times with disastrous consequences of the purchasers, and one effort has been made to colonize the place with darkies from the South, it is said, to raise water melons. This is not water melon country and nothing of this sort can make good here.

Reforestation is a different proposition. Where trees have once grown, they can presumably grow again, if the old conditions can be restored, and trees have grown on the Seney Swamp. There is much sandy and peat lands on the swamp and, this with the moisture, raises special problems of reforestation. Just what the experts can do with the area it would be premature to say.

While in the district Dr. Zon also examined into the question of preventing fires in the swamp. These fires started perhaps by locomotives on the railroad passing through the swamp, get into the peaty formations, in time of drought, and do much damage and are very hard to control. Dr. Zon is reported to have suggested that planting Russian polar along the right-of-way might help to shield the lands against sparks. This is said to have been tried elsewhere with good results. The trees raise a leafy wall between the track and the land adjacent to the railroad. The sparks do not penetrate this wall readily.

It is probable that we shall be able in no distant future to make a definite announcement regarding the location of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station in this section. The necessary papers are now in the process of adoption.

Ewen held another of its successful market days on August 15. As carried out at Ewen this is a somewhat novel undertaking. Farmers from all over south Ontonagon County assemble whatever they have to sell at Ewen—livestock, vegetables, forage—anything salable—and there is a general sale and purchase all around, and incidentally outside buyers drop in to see what they can profitably pick up. There will be another such "field-day" on October 15.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kettunen have removed from Marquette to East Lansing, where Mr. Kettunen is State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Mr. Wright, Mr. Kettunen's successor as Upper Peninsular leader, has been on the job here for some time.

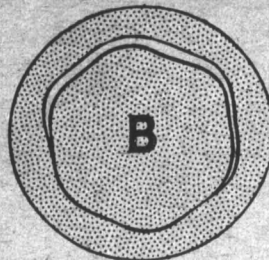
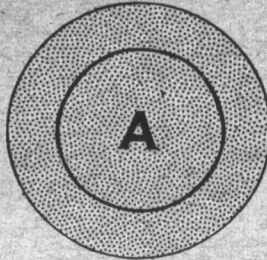
The State Department of Conservation erects eleven new fire towers in the peninsula, this season. The total equipment of this kind, when properly manned, will, it is declared, enable the observers to see fires in any part of the peninsula.

Fire of unknown origin recently destroyed the dairy barn on the farm of the M. S. C. Experiment Station, at Chatham. This is the second such loss at the station in a year.

One-fourth of the twelve billion dollar value of farm production in 1924 came from the dairy cow.

Only OAKLAND has the Harmonic Balancer

(A) Power-flow of the new Oakland Six engine with Harmonic Balancer—vibrationless, uniformly smooth at all speeds.



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That's the new Harmonic Balancer—simple in design but sensational in results. Only Oakland has it—only Oakland can give you the freedom from vibration it alone imparts.

If this were all—if the Harmonic Balancer were Oakland's sole new feature—this new Oakland Six would still

be outstanding. But in addition there are new Bodies by Fisher—Air Cleaner—Oil Filter—Four-Wheel brake refinements—and a host of other features.

And with all of these advancements, the new Oaklands are priced from \$70 to \$350 lower! Visit the Oakland Dealer nearest you—see and drive the new Oakland. Then you'll wonder, as do all of its owners, why anyone would be satisfied to pay more and get less.

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Touring Car	\$1025	(Old Price	\$1095)
Coach	1095	(Old Price	1215)
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Be safe and sure. See that your hard-earned property remains YOURS! Protect it and improve the value of your whole place with American Fence and Banner Steel Posts.

GUARANTEE

Our dealer will hand you with every purchase of fence our written guarantee that it will equal or outlast in service any other fence now made, of equal size wires used under the same conditions.

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—Building Material and Supplies!

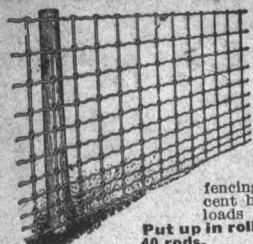
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Order Today

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10 and 12 1/2 Gauge Galvanized Field Fence
20c per rod

These big bargains in splendid galvanized field and poultry fencing are the result of a recent big purchase of 50 carloads at big reduced prices. Put up in rolls containing 10, 20 or 40 rods.

No. 2-MA-12. Galvanized field fence made of No. 10 top and bottom wires with No. 12 1/2 stay and strand wires.

Stay Wires 6 inches apart	Height No. of	Price
Ins. Line Wires Per Rod		
26.....7.....	31c	
32.....8.....	35c	
39.....9.....	41c	
47.....10.....	45c	
56.....11.....	50c	

9 and 11 Gauge Field Fence

No. 2-MA-13. Galvanized field fence with No. 9 top and bottom wires and No. 11 stay and strand wires.

Stay Wires 6 inches apart	Height No. of	Price
Ins. Line Wires Per Rod		
26.....7.....	31c	
32.....8.....	35c	
39.....9.....	41c	
47.....10.....	45c	
56.....11.....	50c	

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SPECIAL! No. 9-MA-19. Outfit of 5 gallon kit Harris Guaranteed House Paint and high grade 4 in. paint brush set in rubber. Complete.....**\$11.00**

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No. 7-MA-23. Overhauled galvanized 2 1/2 in. corrugated sheets in good condition—all sheets painted red. Per square of 100 sq. ft.....**\$3.25**

NOTE! We also furnish overhauled galvanized same class of material as above. Give dimensions of your building and gauge of material preferred. We will quote prices and full information.

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NOTE! We also furnish same class of material as above in heavier gauges at comparatively low prices. All listed complete in roofing bulletin, mailed free on request.

Slate Coated Roofing

No. 7-MA-25. Brand new 85 to 90 lb. slate coated roofing. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. Complete with trimming. Choice of red, grey green or blue black. Per roll.....**\$1.75**

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Light weight for lining, gives more warmth than sheathing, per roll.....**\$1.00**

Medium weight for roofing, per roll.....**1.25**

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No. 13-MA-26. Red, grey green and blue black slate coated asphalt shingles as low as, per square of 100 sq. ft.....**\$4.00**

Write for complete roofing bulletin. Send dimensions of roof surface to be covered and preference of material.

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\$89.72

75 to 125 Bushels per Hour
No. 36-MA-27. Complete with cleaning system, cob stacker, grain elevator and automatic feeder as shown. Capacity 75 to 125 bushels per hour with a 6 H. P. engine. Price.....**\$89.72**

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But one of many attractive homes offered at lowest prices during this sale. Get our free book for full particulars. This home furnished under our improved time and money saving Ready-Cut System; all material in guaranteed quantities including 6x6 sills, millwork, glass, roofing, plaster-board, hardware, nails and paint. 5 Rooms, size 24 x 36 ft. Sale Price.....**\$1066**

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Just send us a rough sketch showing size and location of the rooms, number of doors and windows and their sizes, height of ceiling, and our engineers will send you a complete estimate and material for its installation. Experts are waiting to help you solve your heating problems. They show you how to do your own installing and save big money.



Cream Separator

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500 Lb. Capacity
No. 36-MA-28. Efficient popular sized Harris Cream Separator. Built for long service and perfect skimming. Capacity 500 lbs. per hour. Easy to operate. Sale price.....**\$47.50**



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Mail coupon today for complete list of stock sizes sent free on request. Special sizes made to order.



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No. 5-MA-31. Bathroom outfit complete, including bathtub 5 ft. long and 30 ins. wide, coated on the inside and over 3 in. roll rim, with white porcelain enamel. Fitted with nickel plated compression double bathcock with china handles indexed "Hot" and "Cold." Nickel Plated connected waste and overflow.

Closet outfit with washdown type vitreous earthenware bowl and white earthenware tank. Best fittings. Mahogany finished closet seat and cover.

Deep apron style lavatory coated with white porcelain enamel, size 18x21 ins. Fitted with nickel plated compression faucets with china tops marked "Hot" and "Cold." "P" trap to wall. Price of outfit complete.....\$64.00****



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1 1/2 in., per ft.....**9c**
2 in., per ft.....**11c**
Pipe of all kinds in all sizes priced proportionately low.

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3c Sq. Ft.
No. 13-MA-33. Gold Medal Wallboard furnished in 48 in. widths, lengths up to 12 ft. Price per sq. ft.....**3c**

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No. 2-MA-34. Splendid assortment of brand new wire nails in all sizes from 3d to 40d. Handy about the home, workshop and farm. Include a keg with your order. The price per 100 lbs.....**\$1.65**

Enamel Sink

\$12
No. 5-MA-35. White porcelain enamel roll rim kitchen sinks with two faucets and trap. Size 18 x 24 ins. Each.....**\$12.00**



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Combination Door
No. 10-MA-30. Converted in a moment to a screen door or storm door by changing sections. Painted gray. Size 2 ft. 8 1/2 in. x 6 ft. 9 1/2 in.

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Beats Electric or Gas

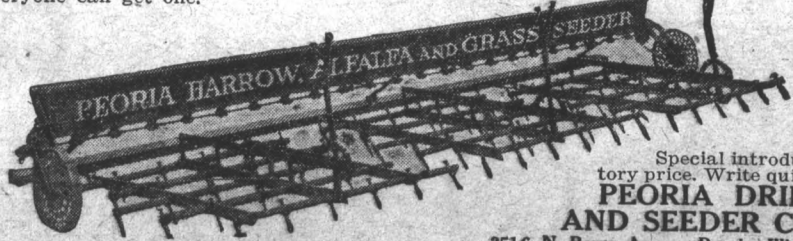
A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up; is simple, clean, safe.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

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

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results. See rates on page 205.

WRITE FOR PRICE ON NEW FARM TOOL

Hundreds sold. Fits any old or new, wood or steel 2, 3 or 4 section harrow. **Peoria Harrow Grass and Alfalfa Seeder** sows all grass seeds to uniform depth. Low down; no warfing. Cuts work in half. You cannot afford to waste your time and seed. Pays for itself on 20 acres. Buy only the seeder—so cheap everyone can get one.



Special introductory price. Write quick.
PEORIA DRILL AND SEEDER CO.
2516 N. Perry Ave. Peoria, Illinois

RIDING PREMISES OF TURTLES

SNAPPING TURTLES are rather wary and rarely enter traps. They are occasionally caught in seines and set for fish, but because of their solitary habits no attempt has been made to use hoop traps for their capture for commercial purposes. These turtles will take bait on set lines and an easy way to keep numerous set lines in operation is as follows: Anchor with weight and line a well stopped empty bottle that will serve as a float. To the bottle attach a wire of sufficient length to put the bait out of reach of ducks, the wire bearing a strong fish hook. Bait with tough meat, that somewhat "ripe" being best for the purpose. A number of these set lines always on the job should soon account for numerous snapping turtles.

If practicable, you might try using a seine with weights attached which will hold the lower edge on the bottom. Snags or other obstacles should be removed beforehand. The most successful time to do the seining will be in the spring when you first notice the appearance of turtles and before vegetation reaches a stage where it will interfere with operations.

Snapping turtles have the habit of collecting in considerable numbers in the fall or early winter at some favorable locality and hibernate there during the winter months. A careful observer should be able to locate these places and capture most of the turtles which are causing trouble. The places selected for hibernation vary according to locality and include maskrat holes, muddy springs, or under logs partly submerged in the water. An iron rod with a sharpened hook at one end can be used as a probe and when a turtle is located by prodding it can be pulled out with the hooked end of the probe.—W. C. Henderson.

NOVEL METHOD OF CHURCH FINANCE

(Continued from page 177)

In his work in Ohio, Rev. Van Schoik had tenth-acre plots. If these were threshed through an ordinary grain thresher, the amount of grain secured often was not the amount grown on the plot, because a lot of the grain would still be in the thresher, making the yield of this plot smaller, and it was a difficult matter to clean the machine so that the grain left might not come down with the next plot threshed, and make its yield too high.

To overcome this obstacle, Rev. Van Schoik built a thresher which he can easily clean, yet it does good work. This machine he has brought up to Holloway, and it will be used to thresh the oats this summer.

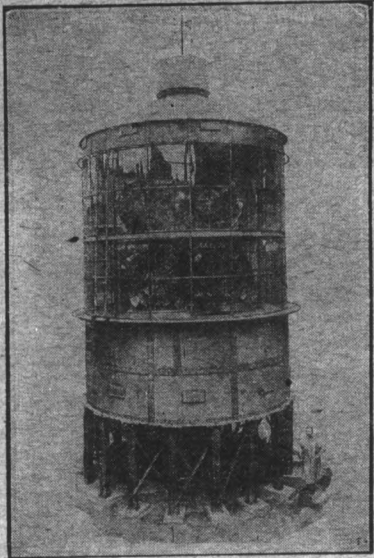
The community around Holloway should receive a lot of benefit from Rev. Van Schoik's efforts. He has, too, able assistants, and the folks are back of him. Poultry club work is being pushed, and plans are under way for a poultry and grain show at the end of the season.

Eleven farmers furnished a sample of their seed corn. One row of each source was planted, and also some Duncan corn from Michigan State College, and some Clement White Cap.

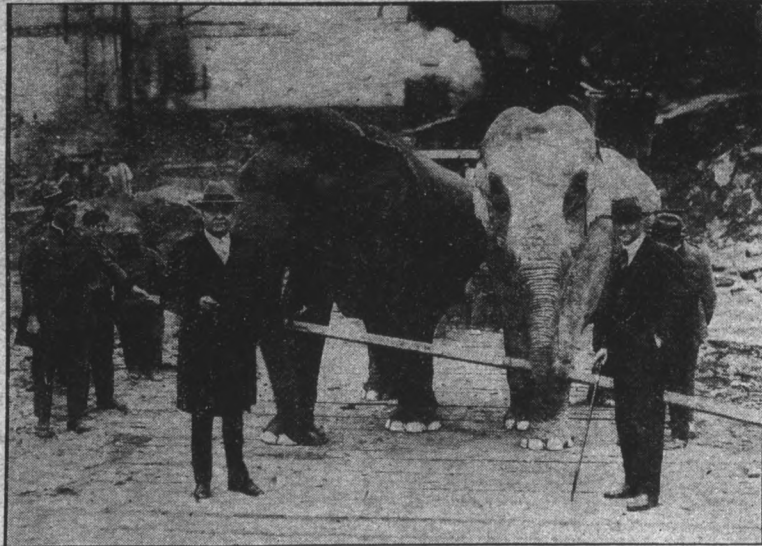
Rev. Van Schoik is a firm believer in the farm producing its own concentrates. The college has furnished him with seven varieties of soy-beans, which he has planted. Soy-bean hay runs as high in protein as alfalfa, both of which are considerably higher than red clover. Soy-bean seed contains about thirty per cent protein, and may be used to replace cottonseed meal or tankage. The soy-bean experiments of Rev. Van Schoik will show whether it will be more profitable for the farmers around Holloway to raise concentrates in the form of soy-bean seed.

Economists declare that the end of high sheep prices is near, and that unless expansion is stopped declines will soon take place.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



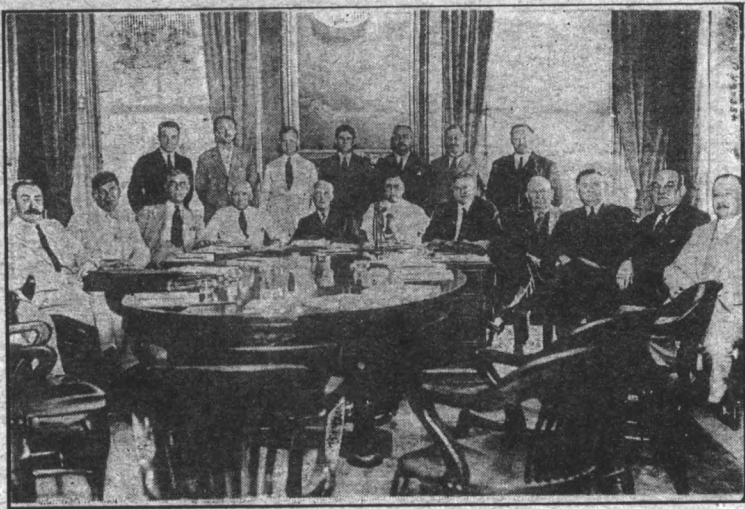
This one billion candle power beacon in France, is the most powerful aviation light in the world.



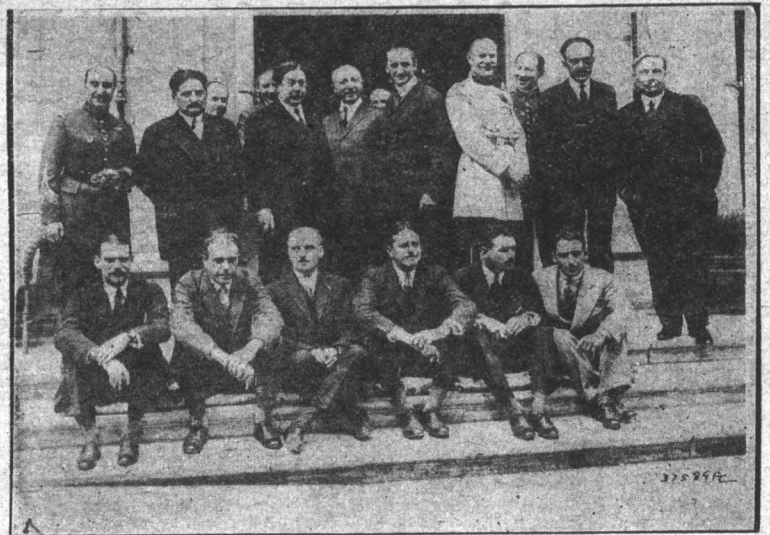
These two old veteran circus elephants are helping to build the new Madison Square Garden in New York, where they will perform next season.



Scaling Pinnacle Peak in Rainier National Park is a real vacation sport.



The first meeting between the Belgium Debt Commission and the American War Debt Commission took place recently in Washington. The Commission came to no mutual agreement.



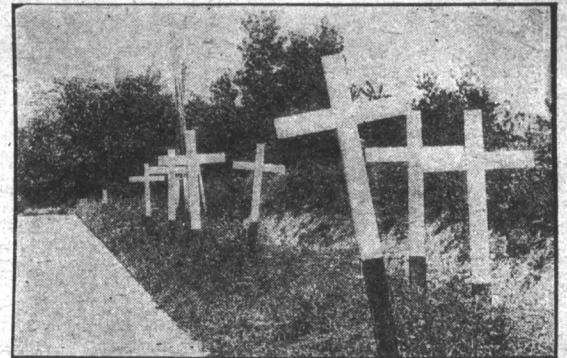
This is the first group of American fliers to arrive in Morocco to serve in fighting for France against the Riff tribes under Abd-el Krim.



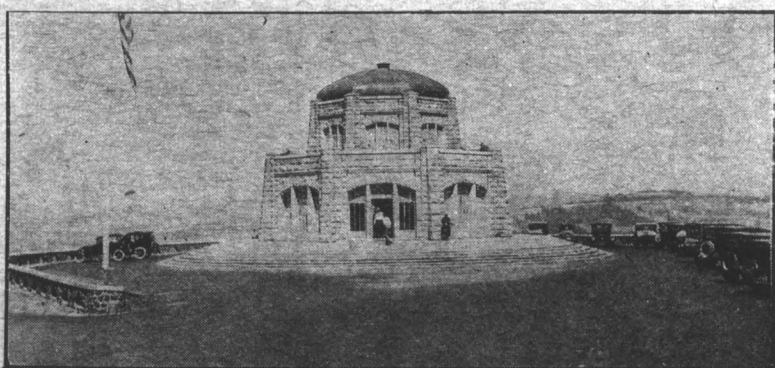
A form of "tear gas" operated by a foot lever has been tried out as protection for jewelry stores and banks against bandits.



Trubee Davison, of New York, is chairman of newly organized National Crime Commission.



Governor Donahey, of Ohio, has directed that white crosses be erected on state highway where a fatal accident has occurred.



At the beginning of the Columbia River Highway in Portland, Oregon, this attractive little structure is erected in memory of the pioneers who blazed this Oregon trail.



John E. Hoag, writer; Frank Wilton, cameraman, and Val Woodbury, business man, have begun a 7,500 mile journey in this motor launch, from Astoria, Oregon, to New York.

SHE was five years old when she came to Copper Sky, and I don't think she remembers. But we old-timers haven't forgotten. Copper Sky was just a camp those days, a straggling aggregation of rough board shacks scattered over the sand high up on the mesa at the foot of old Soledad Butte. Here lived a few of us, desert spirits, who hammered and banged at the tough rock with an unwavering faith in the future, a golden future locked somewhere in the stubborn heart of the Butte.

Long Bill Holliday and I were smoking that night, sitting on the wash bench outside our shack on the Gray Eagle claim, watching the stars. The limited was just pulling out. We heard the starting whistle, followed by the muffled chuff-chuff of the exhaust, increasing rapidly as the heavy train gathered headway, and presently the big red eye of the engine came into view and a long, steady roar began to travel back from the rocky face of Soledad Butte, looming into the night behind the camp. The air quivered as the whistle sounded for the ore switch and the train rounded the low dike at the foot of Bowers Hill and straightened away for the long run to the south, a wonderful animated creature, all flaming with bright windows and beating the iron roadway with flying wheels. And then—

We two old prospectors saw it happen. One instant the limited was a living thing, irresistible as a desert wind; the next instant it was piled up at the end of the ore switch in a tangle of flat cars, and there was a horrid silence through which the echo of the awful crash hit the breast of old Soledad and rolled back like a slow rumble of infernal thunder.

We began arriving before the dust had settled. When we had done all that mere human beings could do, we stumbled over the body of a man with a baby girl in his arms. God knows how he came there—hurled through a window, perhaps—but anyway there he was. The glare from the fire illuminated his face, and we saw that he had but a little time to live.

Aunt Malindy Crow, who kept the Palace Hotel those days, knelt in the sand beside him and took the baby in her arms. The dying man opened his eyes.

"Keep her!" he gasped as Aunt Malindy cried over the little girl. "Name's Mary Annersley. No near relatives. Papers—my pocket—tell all about—"

So Aunt Malindy Crow adopted Mary Annersley, calling in old Judge Navlett to draw up the papers, and the whole camp helped. To make the adoption all regular, we advertised it in the county paper and sent copies to one Gerald M. Caswell, whose name appeared in the dead man's papers as a half brother or cousin or something about as unimportant. We know he got the news, for we sent it by registered letter, and the return receipt bore his signature. But we didn't get anything more from him—nothing but his name at the bottom of the receipt. So we proceeded to forget him.

Somebody nicknamed her the "Little Injun," and the name stuck, though she looked less like an Indian than anybody could imagine. But the way she crept into the hearts of those rough miners was nothing less than marvelous. Personally, I know one old desert rat with a hard face and a soft heart who would have given his life for her any day—me, old Dad Tolliver.

After a few months the Little Injun's idolaters decided that she ought to have property. Of course all of us were willing to fix things so that she would inherit from us at our death; but, as Long Bill Holliday pointed out, none of us had anything—probably never would have anything, judging by past performances. Of course there were a few gold pieces to be found

if we dug deep enough into the dark corners of our pockets; but gold coins are fleeting things—mighty fleeting, especially in a mining camp, where exist so many devices designed to accentuate the fleeting qualities. Besides, as Long Bill went on to elucidate, most of us were so healthy that we probably would live forever.

It was a hot debate, held in the back room of Johnny Elsinger's saloon. Consensus of opinion seemed finally to be that the Little Injun should have a claim staked for her. Then arose the problem of finding a claim worth staking. Of course there was plenty of ground lying vacant, but the very fact that it was vacant showed that nobody thought it worth taking.

The gathering had fallen silent,

nosed man from Los Angeles came along and found a flaw in Sam's location; so he stuck up his own notice and entered a contest. Sam took a shot at him and missed. The red-nosed man had Sam arrested, but it didn't get him anywhere; for Judge Navlett was an old-timer and he abominated claim jumpers. So for months the Red Hill had been hanging in the air, doing nobody any good.

Therefore, when I suggested that we chip in and buy the contested property for the Little Injun, the idea met with unanimous favor. Promptly we sent out and brought Runkle and the red-nosed man into the room. In the meantime we ransacked our impoverished pockets, and when the rival claimants entered the proceeds of the merciless raid upon our hopes

hell of a place," he said. "Besides, I don't think there's anything there anyway!" He rattled the box and threw treys.

Sam Runkle still hesitated. The treys looked easy to beat, but he knew the malignant uncertainty of dice. His gaze strayed through the open window and out over the desert. Far down the track he noted smoke rising above the greasewood. He was a born tramp, and the itching in his heel was becoming almost unbearable. He took up the box and threw aces. "Sign here," said Judge Navlett, interposing the blank deed between Sam's eager fingers and the pile of coin. Runkle signed, seized the money with a trembling hand, and departed running for the station. The red-nosed man was disposed to argue, but after a glance at the circle of threatening faces he signed and faded forever from our story.

Judge Navlett drew up a paper which read:

"Whereas, One Mary Annersley Crow, being a minor and helpless resident of Copper Sky, and

"Whereas, It is incumbent upon the said Copper Sky to uphold its dignity by maintaining its adopted daughter in a creditable manner, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That we, the undersigned, hereby agree to pay yearly the sums set opposite our names for the development of the Red Hill mining claim until such time as the said Red Hill shall have become a paying mine."

I signed, and nineteen others. Aunt Malindy Crow was appointed to receive remittances and see that they were applied to the best advantage. It was agreed that we should all keep her posted as to our exact whereabouts should any of us chance to leave Copper Sky. Judge Navlett did not sign, for the future looked scanty for a lawyer, and his salary as justice of the peace scarcely sufficed to keep the old man's mulligan pot filled from day to day. But we invested him with the title of Legal Adviser; and that night all the papers in the case were safely locked in his battered old safe.

Not long after the purchase of the Red Hill the hard times came along and a numbness began to settle over the Copper Sky district, the discouraged dullness that often comes to a mining camp at a certain stage of its career. Several of the Twenty drifted down into the valleys in search of work which would enable them to keep up the yearly assessments on their own claims as well as their pledged dues in the matter of the Red Hill. Still others merely scattered to the four corners of the earth.

As the years went by it became harder to meet the strain. One by one the claims lapsed as the absent owners failed to meet the legal requirements of a prescribed amount of yearly development. As fast as they lapsed strangers relocated them. But always the pledged sums came to Aunt Malindy Crow, and always the Red Hill's assessments were promptly met.

Once in a while, as time went on, a member of the Twenty would fail to send his yearly dues. Sometimes we would be advised of his death, but in one or two instances there was no word. But we knew these were dead. Old Sam Yaples missed once, and we mourned him too. But in a few days his contribution came along, together with a half incoherent letter of explanation.

Long Bill and I were the last to leave Copper Sky. There came a time when we, too, bowed to the general discouragement and decided to leave the camp for a while and come back later with means to carry on the development of the Gray Eagle.

Reluctantly we turned our steps toward the north, settling finally away

The Little Injun

By Lowell Otus Reese

(A Complete Short Story)

How Canna Lilly Lilac That?

By Harv Hess

Now DAJSY was the flower of SWEET WILLIAM'S BLEEDING HEART, A little HONEYSUCKLE whose TULIPS could do their part. Whole FLOX of young BUDS eyed her every day at FOUR-O'CLOCK, But could not put the BRIDAL WREATH of HOLLY on her HOCK.

"FORGET-ME-NOT," said WILLIAM, "please don't MARIGOLD or riches, But sew my BACHELOR'S BUTTONS on and mend my DUTCHMEN'S BREECHES."

He ROSE and ASTER POPPY for this flower that never tells, Old JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT spliced them; ring out CANTERBURY BELLS!

thinking. Tom Brawley, old one-eyed Coeur d'Alene Tom, was looking out of the window into the street, a sinister frown of concentration upon his forbidding face. Presently I saw his one eye soften and a tender look come upon his lips. Following his gaze I saw the Little Injun and little Jimmie Brawley, sturdy legs bare, playing together in the sand. Beyond them Sam Runkle sat upon the hitching rack in front of the Palace Hotel, whittling listlessly.

Sam Runkle. An idea began forming in my brain, an idea as elusive as the wriggling heat blink that quivered across the wide breast of the desert. Then it all came to me, full of promise. The Red Hill Wedge!

Now I will explain that the Red Hill Wedge was a triangular bit of ground lying in the very center of the district, adjoining the Shamrock and the Wee Colleen. Mike Crow, who was not French, had located the claims with the Celtic names and for some reason his lines had been run so as to leave out the Wedge. Then Mike indiscreetly tried to dig out a dead shot in a hurry one day, which was bad form; for his pick tapped the hidden detonator and Mike left the camp forever, leaving his two claims to Aunt Malindy; and though her heart was soft the good woman's Irish pluck abode there and she started the Palace Hotel and kept the Shamrock and the Wee Colleen alive from year to year.

But not even Aunt Malindy knew of the Wedge. She thought, as did everyone else, that the ground was part of the other claims, until Sam Runkle dropped off the brake beam one spring morning and after nosing around for a few days discovered that the Wedge was open ground. So he located it, and the whole district nearly wept with chagrin. Then a red-

of future bacon and beans lay upon the table in the shape of two little piles of gold and silver.

Briefly, then, I put the matter before the belligerents, using the best arguments I could think of, while Runkle and the red-nosed man listened sullenly and exchanged truculent glances.

"It's not enough," growled Runkle. "And besides it ought to be all mine. He"—with a gesture toward the red-nosed man—"he hasn't any right to appear in it at all. He's a thief!"

The red-nosed man started to say something very interesting and provocative, but old Coeur d'Alene Tom Brawley sprang to his feet and interrupted menacingly.

"Plenty!" rasped old Coeur d'Alene, his voice strident and grating. "That's plenty! We didn't come here to listen to you old tomtoms spit and squall at one another. Now this is the situation: Neither of you have done a tap of work on the Red Hill for a year. So, as a matter of fact, the Red Hill is open to location right now, though nobody here wants to be classed as a claim jumper. But one of these days a real gun fighter is going to happen along and jump the Red Hill and run you both out of camp."

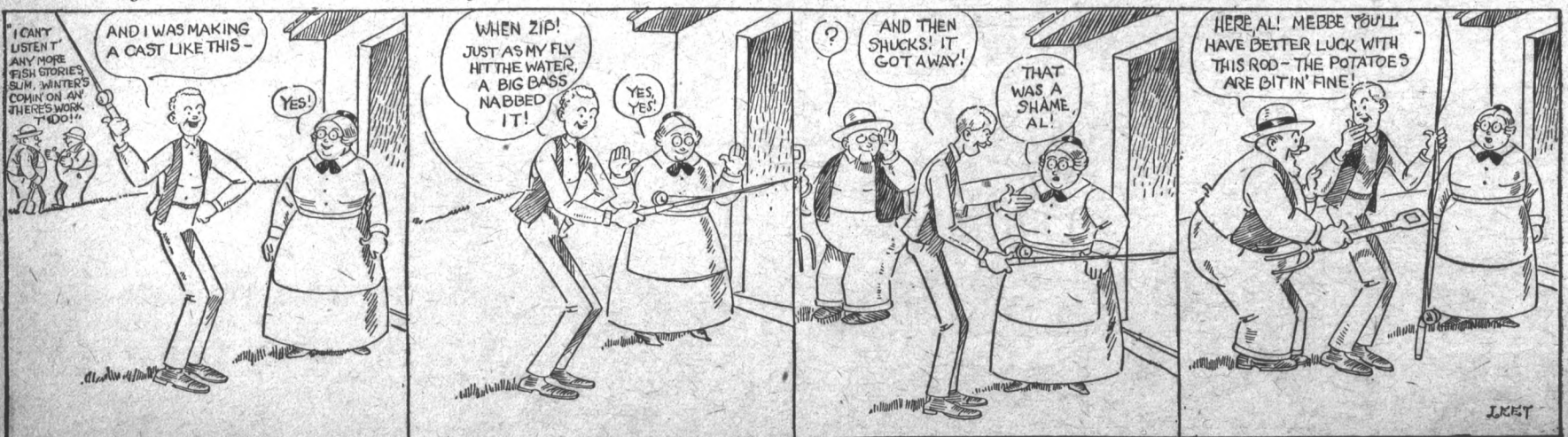
He reached over and swept the gold and silver into a single pile. Catching up a dicebox, he slammed it down beside the money. "Now!" he barked. "Play for it! Make it a sporting proposition. Winner take all. Winner and loser to sign a quit-claim deed to the Red Hill. It's your chance to clean up on the claim—and you both know in your mangy hearts you'll never get another. Play!"

For nearly a minute there was dead silence in the room, then the red-nosed man grinned feebly.

"It's enough to take me out of this

Activities of Al Acres—Pa Acres Says That the Boys Have Returned But They are Not Back

Frank R. Leet



up in the Trinity River country, where we started ground-sluicing a little bar along Prospect Creek high up on the west slope of the Dubakilla Range. Here, also, we built a cabin. And the years went by.

But our gravel mining promised more than it fulfilled, as is the nature of many mines. At last it came to the point where we must choose between sending the necessary money for yearly assessment on our beloved Gray Eagle and our paying our pledged dues on the Little Injun's Red Hill Mine. We could not scrape together enough for both. We chose to keep our faith. Strangers jumped the Gray Eagle, and we were the last of the Twenty to lose everything at Copper Sky. And again the years went by.

Regularly every month through the years we were away the Little Injun wrote to us all. At first the letters were the sprawling efforts of a struggling little hand. Then the alignment of the characters began to improve and the drunken capitals began to straighten up and look more respectable. We noted from time to time how the spelling improved and the sentences gradually arranged themselves with more propriety, and we seemed to be able to see in the changing composition the development of the little girl herself. Always there was much about her school, and here and there a mention of Jimmie Brawley—seldom a letter that didn't somewhere speak of Jimmie Brawley. But the thing most frequent in her communications was: "I am loving you still. When are you coming home?"

And here I end my description of the lean years. It was a Sunday morning and out under the big fir tree before the cabin Long Bill and I sat looking across Trinity Canon to the vast forests which rose in an unbroken sweep of mighty tree tops to the very summit of South Fork Mountain. A hundred yards down the trail we heard the noise of a horse's hoofs scrambling up among the rocks. Our dreams ended with a jerk.

A louder scramble of hoofs, and then Jack Lee, forest ranger, splashed through the creek and came riding up to us.

"Got a letter for you," he said. "No, I can't stop. I want to make Watson's place on Pony Buck Mountain yet to-night and it will keep me drifting if I beat the dark. I don't want to camp along the trail, for I haven't any blankets with me."

We opened our letter. It was from the Little Injun, and we noted the date line that it was nearly a month old. Among other things, the Little Injun mentioned that Aunt Malindy had once more managed to get her assessments on the Shamrock and the Wee Colleen, so that the two claims were now safe for another year. And she and Jimmie Brawley had gone up to see the Red Hill. Jimmie Brawley had thought it showed great promise. There had been a dance at the Palace Hotel and she and Jimmie Brawley had led the grand march. There was much love inclosed and many words of good cheer. Then in a postscript—always the most significant part of a girl's letter—she explained that Jimmie Brawley had been graduated from a school of mines in Colorado and was going to settle permanently in Copper Sky, so as to be on hand when the camp began to come into its own.

"There's a lot about Jimmie," suggested Long Bill.

"Yes," I said; "there's a lot about Jimmie."

Then we dreamed again, and our dreams were of the Little Injun.

Suddenly with another rattling of loose stones up the trail the ranger came tearing back, hot and disgusted. "I forgot that I had a telegram for you," he said. "It came by way of Red Bluff and was relayed in to Scott's Station by forest telephone. Here—take it." Then the brush swallowed him for good and we turned our attention to the telegram.

"I wonder what's in it," said Long Bill, turning the formidable envelope in his hand.

"Let's open it and find out," I suggested.

Long Bill tore it open and sat staring at the contents paralyzed. I looked over his shoulder and read:

"Great strike on the Red Hill. Come home quick."

MALINDA CROWE.

Ah, but it is good to feel the dying hope quicken to new life in your weary old heart! The little creek lifted its voice, and now it was singing songs of triumph. We were going home.

Straight across the mountains we laid our course. A hundred miles over the roughest going in the West and we made Red Bluff, still going strong. Here we took the first train south; and by eating crackers daily, sleeping in the smoking car, and making deadly enemies of porters and peanut

butchers, we landed in Copper Sky with exactly thirty-seven cents.

What a change in Copper Sky! When we went away we left a dying town, where a few discouraged individuals, marooned in the midst of failure, dragged heavy boots hopelessly through the sand. Now the street was thick with excited men. New houses were going up, and we saw several real estate signs.

Hardly had we come in sight of the Palace Hotel and noted that a substantial addition was being made to it when a girl bounded from the old veranda and came flying down the street to meet us. Of course we knew the Little Injun must be grown up, but nevertheless we were not prepared to find her anything but the little girl we had known in the old years.

"It's all true!" she cried when she was within shouting distance. "Uncle Billy—Uncle Dad, it's all true!" She sprang in our hungry old arms and then danced back between us, her small hands in our gnarled ones, laughing and crying all in the same breath, exactly the same Little Injun grown taller.

"The Red Hill Twenty are all on the way!" she said, the words tumbling over one another. "That is, all that are left. We've had word from every one of them. They'll all be here inside of two weeks with the exception of Uncle Sim Yapies. He—look! There's Aunt Malindy in the door. I told her some of the boys would come on this train sure, and Aunt Malindy took my word for it; and so there's a tremendous dinner waiting for you right this minute! Wasn't it wonderful of me to know you were coming?"

Early the next day Long Bill and I went to work in the Red Hill shaft. It did not take long to see that here was the promise of a great mine, indeed. Hanging wall and foot wall were hard and smooth as the walls of a concrete cellar, and the gouge was thick where the ore broke away. There could be no doubt that it was a true fissure.

And then the old boys began to come in. Some arrived in box cars and some on the roads, but most of them came on foot driving jaded jackasses and needing a shave most horribly. Yet no matter how disreputable and dirty, the Little Injun always met them with a glad welcome and proceeded to comfort them as though they had been irresponsible small boys who had come home bruised and broken with long years of misfortune. Which indeed was true.

Sim Yapies rolled in last, and, dear Heaven, but he was a sight! However, a bath did wonders for the old reprobate, a bath supplemented with a new blue jumper and overalls, and next day he was deep in the Red Hill shaft, swinging the old single jack and lifting up his cracked voice in an ancient ribald song as he slammed at the ringing drill.

The Red Hill mine now began to jump. The ore grew rebellious as we went down, but as it grew rebellious it grew richer. Frequently we made shipments to the smelter, and thus the ore taken out in development more than paid the expenses of the mine.

The butte was roaring with powder shots. Tenderfeet were arriving in shoals; and every camp within three hundred miles contributed its quota of miners rushing to the new El Dorado. At last it became too big a thing for Copper Sky, and its fame went forth into the world. Men in silk hats dropped off the train from day to day and went sweating about over the rugged butte. When capital begins to take notice you can be assured that the future looks good indeed.

One evening the word went out that Aunt Malindy wanted to see us.

"It seems to me," said Aunt Malindy, when we were all gathered in her little parlor, "that we have done about all for the Red Hill that we can do with our hands. We need machinery."

We were silent. Machinery is very, very costly.

"I forgot to tell you," said Aunt Malindy casually, "I sold the Shamrock and the Wee Colleen today."

While we were still speechless at the news, Aunt Malindy went on to explain that the sale had been made to a New York syndicate; the terms being a substantial cash payment, with other substantial payments to be made every six months for a term of years. To us the sums she mentioned seemed more wealth than could possibly be in the world.

"I wonder what you will do with so much money, Aunt Malindy!" I said after we had congratulated her upon her great luck.

The excellent woman smiled serenely over the top of her glasses.

"I was thinking of lending it to the Red Hill," she said, "to buy machinery. And while I was thinking that

(Continued to page 193)

"Lazy Man's Loads" are costly

DON'T put one on your FORD

DID you ever see a man who seemed to be attempting to carry the whole hay field in one load? All the way in he would sprinkle a trail of hay, and every few yards he would dot the ground with a small hay stack.

That is what you call "lazy man's load." Every farmer knows what it costs. The total possible gain isn't worth the risk of spilling the load, or of putting a heavy strain on wagon or horses.

"Cheap oil" puts a "lazy man's load" on your Ford engine. The most you can possibly save, figured on a price per quart basis, is a few dollars per year, perhaps \$5.00. But *price per quart* doesn't begin to measure the real cost of lubrication.

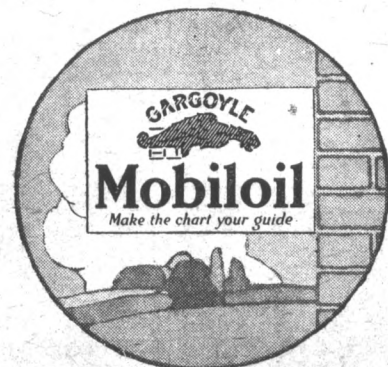
Price per quart doesn't include the "lazy man's load" results,—the prematurely-worn pistons and rings, the burned-out bearings, the quickly-formed carbon, the loss of power, and the fewer miles per gallon.

The accurate way to figure lubrication costs is *price per mile*. On that basis Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is the cheapest Ford oil that money can buy. It atomizes freely, sprays over every moving surface, and clings with unusual tenacity. This means the greatest possible protection against wear and expensive repairs.

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It is a poor week when Earl Hatfield doesn't make more than that in his garage. At 19 years of age, a farmer boy, he came to Detroit the Auto Center, learned the auto business at this great School. Now he has a fine business near his home, is independent, making good money. He is just one of many who have done the same. These successful Michigan State trained men are just plain fellows, no brighter nor better educated than you. Practical training at the factory endorsed school started them to success.

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Michigan State Automobile School
1009 Auto Building Detroit, Mich.

A Personal Letter

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE Bible which Saint Paul knew was of course the Old Testament. If he had known that his letters to the various church societies were to be bound together with the Old Testament, I suspect he would have been horrified, or something pretty close to it. He may have been vain enough to imagine that his letters would be preserved and read by future generations, but I doubt it. He was too sincere, too ingenuous, too reverential for that. He wrote his letters to his beloved churches here and there just as a modern pastor might write home to his church.

How did it come about that the letters of Paul were preserved? There is but one answer that really covers the case, I think, and that is, the word Providence. Some one cared. The message of these letters was too wonderful, too spiritual to lose. It is probable that some of Paul's letters



have been lost, in whole or part. For instance, the last chapter of Romans reads like a personal message which does not belong to the book of Romans. There was likely a third letter to the Corinthians, of which part remains, embedded in II Corinthians. But the greater part of these letters remains to the present hour, and every reader, the church as a whole, the world at large, are richer for it.

IN one way shall we say that this is the penalty Paul had to pay for being so important a man. Think of having your letters kept and scattered to the public after you are dead. The other day I was reading the Roosevelt-Lodge Letters, which have been published this year. The correspondence covers many years, from the time that young Lodge and young Roosevelt graduated from Harvard, to within a few days of Roosevelt's death in 1918. When Carlyle died in 1881 his love letters to his wife were published, and they are surprising reading. Many felt that Carlyle's biographer did him and his wife an injustice to publish letters which were never intended for the public eye. But of all the letters which have thus found the broad light of day, none have wielded so wide a powerful and influence as the letters of Paul and Tarsus. There is beauty in them. Read I Corinthians VIII—"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not charity—" There is adventure in them. Read II Corinthians—"Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one, once was I beaten,—" There is a throbbing heart in them. Read I Thessalonians. There is the deepest personal note coming to the surface ever and again. Read the last chapter of Romans. It is not surprising that these letters have had such universal dominion.

The little book of Philippians, the lesson for this week, has always had a large place in the affections of Christian people. The church at Philippi was probably Paul's first love among his churches. When he was in want these good people had sent him aid. When he is a prisoner in Rome, he cannot forget his people in Philippi. His cheerfulness not only reaches the guards about him, but reaches out for hundreds of miles to others. Here Paul is in his most free and affectionate mood. He is writing to those who understand, appreciate and sympathize with him.

Note some of the new famous sayings which comes out of this tiny book: "Have this mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus"; "The name

which is above every name"; "Rejoice in the Lord always"; "In nothing be anxious"; "I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content"; "I can do all things in him that strengtheneth me."

The author goes on to tell what being a preacher has cost him. To be brief, it had cost him everything, except life, that it cost him that, in the end. He names over what he had had to give up, in order to be the servant of Jesus Christ. He is a member of the tribe of Benjamin, and that meant nothing now. As a Pharisee he was held in high honor, but that is now gone. He might have added his university education at Tarsus, much of which was of little value to him. Last, and, to an American, first and greatest of all, there was his fortune. Almost certainly Paul inherited money, but apparently he did not have it after he became a Christian. All this, he said, he counted but garbage, so long as he had Christ, and all that that meant.

IT sounds a good deal like Gandhi, the most famous of all living Indians. Gandhi has been honored by the British government for various distinguished services, but because he believes that the government has dealt and is dealing unjustly with native population, he will not associate himself with it, and repudiates all the honors which have been bestowed on him. "It is not without a pang," he writes the Governor-General, "that I return the Kaiser-i-hind gold medal granted me by your predecessor for my humanitarian work in South Africa, the Zulu War Medal, granted in South Africa for my services as officer in charge of the Indian Ambulance Corps in 1906, and the Boer War medal for my services as Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Volunteer Stretcher Bearer corps during the Boer War of 1899-1900. But I can retain no respect nor affection for a government that has been moving from wrong to wrong in order to defend its immorality." I quote this to show that it costs to believe hard in any cause. Paul and Gandhi were alike in giving up possessions of great value, for a cause.

He dwells much on the act of pressing onward toward a higher goal. "I press on," he says. How old was he, when he wrote this? Past fifty. He was getting on toward the end. But he says that he is still going forward. Do you remember the song we used to sing at school—"The shades of night are falling fast, as through an Alpine village passed a youth who bore mid snow and ice a banner with a strange device, Excelsior?" The song tells how the youth struggled up the snowy steps, regardless of advice and at last lost his life in the snow. Longfellow says he wrote it to typify the spirit that strives to go on and up and will not be content with life on a long plane.

BUT mark that this was written of a young man. But Paul is getting to be an old man, and still he pushes on and up. He has not exhausted the Christian religion. There are yet heights to scale. New experiences await him. New phases of truth beckon to him. His knowledge of divine things is renewed with every passing year. Older in years, his spirit has not lost the dew of youth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 6

SUBJECT—Paul writes to the Philippians.—Phil. 1 to 4
GOLDEN TEXT—I can do all things in him that strengtheneth me.—Phil. 4:13.



Doings In Woodland

The Result of a Sneeze

IT has been so much fun paddling across the river on a raft made only of logs and vines that the three Woodland Wanderers would have liked to linger longer but they, too, were very anxious to reach Happy Land. So they gave their raft a big push and sent it drifting down the river. They watched it until it was out of sight, then hurried down the rocky path that they believed would take them to Happy Land.

By and by they came to a place where the path was so narrow they had to go single file. Brownie was ahead.

"Listen! What is that?" he whisp-



Their Harps Were Made of Twigs and Leaves.

ered back to Rolly and Bruin coming behind.

All three put their ear to the wind and listened.

"I heard music," said Brownie after a minute.

"Perhaps it was Mother East Wind, singing to Father West Wind," said Rolly after they had listened a minute and heard nothing.

"Or only the leaves of the maple tree whispering to the birch," laughed Bruin. And they started on again down the narrow path.

But they had not gone far when all three stopped. Somewhere, and not very far away at that, they heard music. Rolly Rabbit perked his long ears to the right, then to the left. Why shouldn't he be able to hear ever so much better than either Bruin or Brownie, because his ears were ever so much larger?

He crept over to a big rock that was not far from the path. His little soft feet made never a sound. He crept clear around the rock until he found an opening. Then he beckoned to Bruin and Brownie to follow quietly.

The opening in the rock was so very small that the three Woodland Wanderers took turns looking at the sight within. And such music as they heard! It was the sweetest music they had ever heard. Even Bruin, who didn't care much for music, liked it.

But there! I almost forgot to tell you where this music was coming from. Behind two big rocks sat a little gnome, with long white whiskers and a peaked cap and beside him sat a little tiny weeny gnome with a peaked cap, a chubby face and big round eyes. They were playing on the queer little harps. The strings were as fine as hairs and the frames were of twigs and leaves. The little gnome's harp was just like the big gnome's harp, only it was very much smaller. The sweet music was coming from the strings of their queer little harps. Bruin, Rolly and Brownie crowded their heads down to the opening in the rock and listened to it. And then a terrible thing happened. The Little Brown bear had to sneeze. "Cher-Choo!!"

At that the little gnomes vanished, harps and all, and the Woodland Wanderers never saw them again or heard their sweet music.

The Little Injun

(Continued from page 191)

way," she went on, "I got to thinking that we need a superintendent. One that we could depend on. So I talked it over with Mary, and we decided to suggest to you boys that we give the job to Jimmie Brawley."

In the course of time the Red Hill was running day and night shifts underground, while on the surface a great mill roared and rumbled; and in far New York the Red Hill was known as a mine worth millions. But it was not on the Stock Exchange list. It was the property of Mary Annersley Crow and no part of it for sale in stocks. We of the Twenty had carried it to this point, where it no longer needed financial support. Aunt Malindy's loan had been repaid, and the Palace Hotel was now a palace indeed.

One day each member of the Twenty received an engraved card which invited the bearers to a dinner at the Palace. We wondered at the formality of the engraved cards, but that evening we all crawled out of the shaft and appeared at the dinner, where we gathered about the table, wretched in starched shirts and stiff, unaccustomed collars, but with peace in our souls. Judge Navlett sat at one end of the board and Aunt Malindy at the other, with the Little Injun at her right and Jimmie Brawley at her left. Aunt Malindy arose and beamed benevolently upon the assemblage.

"I have invited you to the dinner," she said, "in order to announce to you the engagement of my daughter, Mary, to Mr. James Brawley. I hope the news will in no way spoil your appetite!"

Then we forgot starched shirts and linen collar propriety in a tumultuous riot of hobnailed feet charging around the table, and the Little Injun and Jimmie Brawley were impartially overwhelmed with congratulations, crude, muscular, and essentially of the desert. When we had been herded back to our

seats and order partially restored, Judge Navlett arose and looked down the table under his bush brows.

"Acting upon the request of Mary Annersley Crow," he rumbled, "I shall delay the dinner a few minutes while I read something which I trust you will consider worth waiting to hear." Fumbling in an inside pocket of his shiny old coat, he brought up an ancient document, yellow and rumped with age. Straightening it carefully, he began to read:

"Whereas, One Mary Annersley Crow, being a minor and a helpless resident of Copper Sky, and

"Whereas, It is incumbent upon the said Copper Sky to uphold its dignity by maintaining its adopted daughter

"Suddenly we realized what it was—the old Article of Agreement which we signed when we bought the Red Hill for the Little Injun! Judge Navlett read on until he reached the end of the preamble. Then he paused again.

"I shall now read the signatures," he said. "James Madison Tolliver!"

"Here!" I gulped, for my throat had gone suddenly dry, and there was a queer feeling in my eyes.

"William Holliday!"

"Present!" croaked Long Bill.

"Thomas Brawley!"

Old Coeur d'Alene could not speak. He merely rapped on the table. It is the sign of the card player who saves his breath and signals "I pass!" But Coeur d'Alene's one eye said plenty.

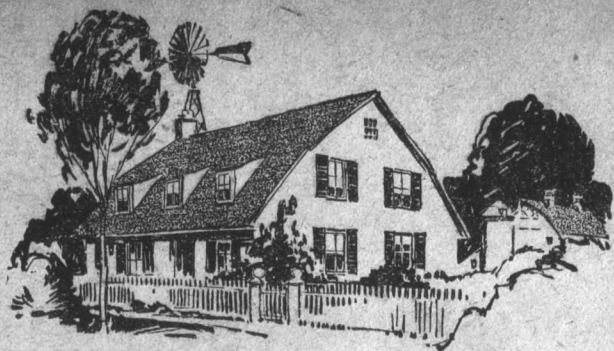
Judge Navlett read steadily on. Presently he paused once more.

"Oliver J. Smith!"

There was a long silence. "I shall answer for him," said the old man. He took a worn package from his pocket.

"It was left with me when Oliver

(Continued on page 197)



Why some farmers are always "lucky" with their roofs

In every community there are always a few home owners who seem to be on the sunny side of the road. Roof troubles and depreciation always appear to skip their houses and visit the next door neighbor's.

Lucky—?

Far from trusting to luck, the builders of these homes have trusted to careful selection of building materials—and now they are reaping the reward. If you follow their example when you buy roofing, you too, will be "lucky."

Many a "lucky" home owner has a roof covered with Beaver Vulcanite. It was selected because it has demonstrated its value on the roof—because it will withstand the "6 daring tests" that every roof must undergo if the home owner is to be considered lucky.

These tests are described here. Demand that the roofing you buy will withstand them. Know what quality roofing means by applying these tests to Beaver Vulcanite. There is a Beaver Vulcanite Roofing for the home and for every building on the farm. Look up the B.V.R. dealer in your town. If you don't know him, write us. Address Dept. H H 9 A

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.



6 Daring Tests

Will the roofing you buy withstand them?

- 1 Is the roofing strong and husky? Twist it. Bend it. See how tough it is. Will it crack or break?
- 2 Is the slate firmly embedded in the surface? Kick it. Scuff it. Be sure.
- 3 How do extreme temperature changes affect it? Put it on ice; then pour hot water on it. Watch the result carefully.
- 4 Will it run under extreme heat? Put a sample on a hot radiator. This duplicates the effect of blistering sun.
- 5 Will it absorb water? Soak a piece. Then weigh it. Avoid roofings that hold moisture.
- 6 Is it fire-safe? Ask if it is approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

BEAVER VULCANITE ROOFING

More Michigan Farmer Patterns
4867—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 13c.

Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size with bertha and without sleeves will require 3 1/2 yards of 32-inch material. Without bertha and with sleeves it will require 3 3/4 yards. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1/2 yards. Price 13c.

5049—Child's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

4568—Child's Rompers. Cut in 3 sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 6-months size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36-inch material. Price 13c.



5061—Juniors' and Misses' Dress.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Mothers Three Hundred Babies

Follows Nature's Feeding Methods and Overcomes Malnutrition

MOTHER of three hundred babies? Impossible! you say. In one sense, yes. But the great mother heart knows no limitations and the warmth of its embrace can love into life, full many a little soul worn out with battling the ills of the flesh and just ready to slip back into the Great Unknown from which it came.

Thus it is with Mrs. Rosabelle Perrego, of Calhoun County. More than three hundred babies owe their lives to her and the strange part of the story is that she has never been blessed with a child of her very own although her home has given shelter to four motherless waifs whom she has reared to maturity.

Mrs. Perrego seems to possess a heaven-born gift of mothering. At the age of thirteen she took full care of

to the folds of her soft neck and rests happily upon her ample bosom. From that moment the baby commences to gain and the little flame of life is fanned into a glow of health in the wan cheeks.

I have seen babies suffering from malnutrition who have baffled the skill of experienced physicians and by them given up to die. I have seen them change into sturdy, red-cheeked youngsters.

It is noteworthy that of the more than three hundred children who have been saved by Mrs. Perrego all are now living and many are grown with children of their own.

When asked as to the origin of her unusual methods, Mrs. Perrego replies that when a child on her father's farm she was always interested in the young animals. She noticed that they ate a little and slept, then ate some more and slept, and that the more puny ate less and oftener than the robust. This natural method she adopted and it seems to work perfectly.

Baby foods so-called, are taboo. Cow's milk is the food used entirely except occasionally with older infants it is varied by orange juice or oatmeal gruel. She keeps her babies under her watchful eye day and night until they are safely started on the road to health and normal growth.

Mrs. Perrego has been "repairing babies" as she calls it for the past thirty-four years and she has scores of photographs of her little ones sent by grateful parents. Although still a young woman, Mrs. Perrego is known as "Auntie" in her community by hundreds of people. Hers is a labor

of love and her work and its varied interests have been shared by her husband whose heart has gone out also to the many starved little babies and souls pining for understanding, wisdom and untiring care.

If Carnegie medals were awarded to all who save lives this woman's would be numberless and the best part of her beneficent work is that she saves lives in their very beginning with years of usefulness yet before them, thus adding untold fortune to the world in the potential service of her babies in their mature years. In all

or, as she herself puts it in rhyme:
To work for compensation and to make a money pile,
Is full of satisfaction and always brings a smile.
But to work to save a baby through days and nights of trial
With only God to help you, is a work worth while.

—Mary Raymond.

FALL SOWN PERENNIALS BEST

TO wait until spring to sow the perennial seeds is to put off the first blooming season one year. Sow the seeds in the fall and if the weather is favorable for them to come up and make a fair start they will winter over if a frame is built about the bed of six inch boards and this is filled with coarse straw or autumn leaves and covered water tight to keep the leaves and straw from getting wet. With many of these which germinate quickly the fall is the natural season for them to come up, as the parent plant ripens the seed in the summer and it remains dormant until the fall rains and then starts to grow and the growth of the old plants and other plants protect the seedlings and they come forward early in the spring and bloom that summer.—A. H.

MAKE FRUIT LEATHER FROM CAST-AWAYS

FRUIT "leather" is an excellent way in which to use fruit that is not yet spoiled but a little over ripe, too ripe to look well in cans or on the table. It may be made from berries, cherries, plums, figs or pears, but peaches and apricots are probably the best for "leathers."

Mash to a pulp and spread lightly on oiled paper, drying in the sun, warming oven or dryer. When dry, sprinkle well with sugar, roll as you would a jelly roll and cut in slices. Sprinkle each slice liberally with sugar, and pack in a perfectly dry fruit jar or a tight box lined with waxed paper.

This "leather" takes the place of candy in winter, may be used with nuts or cream cheese as a desert or soaked out, is excellent for pies or fruit puddings.—L. M. T.

TESTED PICKLE RECIPES

English Relish

Measure after chopping:

1 qt. large cucumbers 1 large cauliflower
1 qt. onions 3 green and 3 red peppers
1 qt. green tomatoes 1 pt. salt in 1 gal. water

Pour the salt water over vegetables and let stand over night. Then drain and add:

4 cups sugar 2-3 cup flour
1/2 gal. vinegar 1/4 cup mustard mixed in a
1/2 oz. mustard seed little water with 1/4 oz.
1/4 oz. celery seed tumeric.

Mix and cook 30 minutes. Seal.

—Mrs. O. F., Flushing, Mich.

Mother's Sliced Pickles

100 pickles
2 qts. vinegar for large or 1 1/2 qts. for small pickles
2 lbs. brown sugar
5c worth celery seed or 1/2 oz.
5c worth mustard seed. (Use 1/4 of this amount)

Slice the pickles, salt and let stand over night.

Mix sugar and seeds into vinegar and let come to a boil then add pickles and boil for ten minutes. Place in sterilized jars and seal.

These can be sealed in glasses with paraffin and keep as well as in quart cans.

—Mrs. M. C. S.



Mrs. Perrego and two of the children she has mothered.

two babies belonging to a neighbor and from that early beginning her work has grown simply by word passed from friend to friend, those who have had their babies restored to them by her wise and loving care and were only too glad to tell of her skill to other anxious mothers.

There is nothing of the professional about Mrs. Perrego's work nor does her place savor at all of an institution. It is just a real home which cares for sick infants one by one.

The children cared for by Mrs. Perrego are never the neglected babies of poverty, but rather the over-attended little ones of the well-to-do who often are the victims of a lovingly careful but inexperienced mother and who, having been given the wrong start in life are fast losing their slender hold upon it.

The children are received one at a time that the whole of Mrs. Perrego's attention may be devoted to them and immediately upon receiving an infant into her home she begins to study its needs and watches closely the results, varying her methods to suit each individual case.

She does not believe in bringing up children by schedule but follows nature's way of alternating food with sleep. She does not attempt to make her charges fit a set of rules but rather makes her rules to fit her charges.

From the moment the frail little form is taken into her motherly arms the tiny creature seems to sense her maternal gift, cuddles contentedly in-

What will They wear this Fall?

WOMEN are like leaves—the advent of cooler days of autumn dresses them in new and different colored frocks.

But unlike Mother Nature, Madame Fashion must not dress the same every year. Feminine nature would revolt at this. There must always be some variation from the previous season. And this season we find it in the flare of the silhouette. But this new fullness is so cleverly placed that it does not make one look wider or heavier. Much of the flare is, only "knee deep" in the form of godets and flounces but is sometimes carried higher by circular skirts and draperies. Godets may be applied to a straight line foundation to give the effect of fullness and may be of the body material, crepe, or lace. The flare at the back with a straight front is decidedly new and is seen in both coats and dresses.

Skirts remain short—nine to fourteen inches. If hose match the frock this shortness is not accentuated. For the stout women as well as the slim figure the straight lines are still favored in the redingotes (long, manish type of coat) and simple frocks and coats. The simple sport dress retains its straight lines and adds width to the skirt by means of an inverted or "kick" pleat in center front, sides, or back.

Sleeves are long except in formal evening dress—then they are a minus

of her labors her chief motive is love of humanity and the good she may render her fellowmen. Pecuniary rewards are of secondary consideration

Know Beans

BEANS are going to be plentiful this fall. The crop is estimated one and one-half million bushels above last year. Then it is for every home cook to search her bag of culinary tricks to find ways of serving beans so that the family will not tire of that ever convenient dish—baked beans.

For the five best letters, giving your three choice recipes for serving beans, other than baked with pork, we will give handy rubber kitchen aprons. Send your recipes before September 11 to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

quantity. There is some fullness at the wrist and the set-in sleeve line is varied from the usual. Short sleeves are appropriate for afternoon wear.

The neckline varies greatly but on a whole it is higher especially in the back. The turtle neck is new in sport wear. The tie collar is worn a great deal as are boyish and flat collars. The round and bateau neck are seen on afternoon dresses.

The ensemble idea is more favored than ever in all types of dresses. It is considered smart to have your entire costume of one shade of a color. But two shades of a color and two colors will be much worn. The hat and accessories must be selected to match the costume, the hat matching either the dress or coat of the ensemble. If the costume is all in one shade of a color it is in style to select a hat of contrasting color. But all hats are small and close fitting with little or no trimming.

The rainbow colors worn this summer have vanished with the summer showers. In their place autumn prompts forth in black, dark blue, all the beige shades, mauve, heliotrope, olive green, brown, and dark reds. Wood tan and brown shades are favored in gloves and hosiery.

Albeit, the Autumn winds blow in Madame Fashion, garbed in frocks that allow freedom of movement and yet are stylishly chic and with a flare that still holds to slim lines.

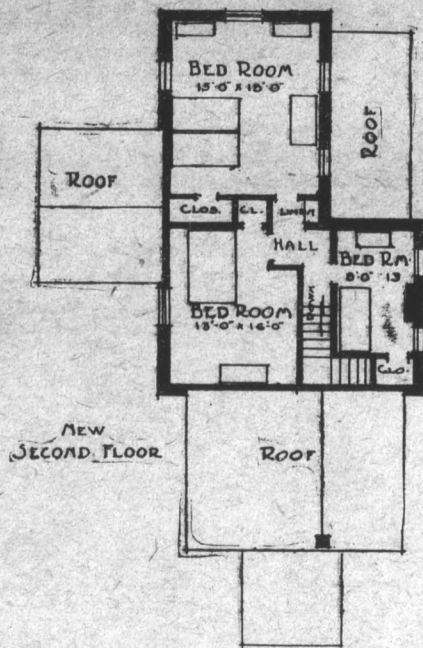
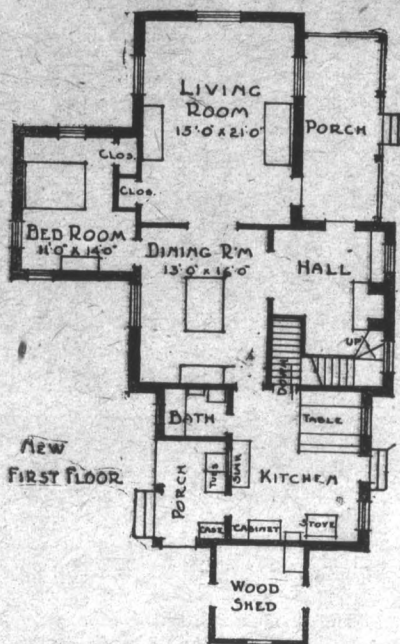
Rejuvenating a Farm Home

(Continued from page 177)

living room, an open porch, and a bedroom on both first and second floors. Originally there were no clothes closets in the house, but these were all built in as the plans show. On the first floor a coat closet off the living room was very useful for visitors and our own coats, and the closet in the bedroom was an actual necessity. Upstairs we found room for three clothes closets.

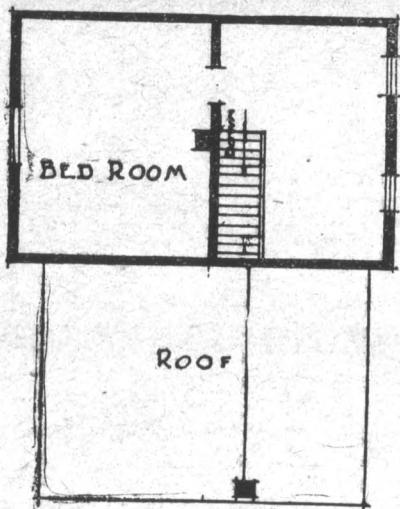
In the basement we placed a furnace with small coal room, the electrical machinery, pressure tank and pump for water system, and a small vegetable cellar. All water was

new building would have cost, and we still had all the advantages of a new house together with the fact that all



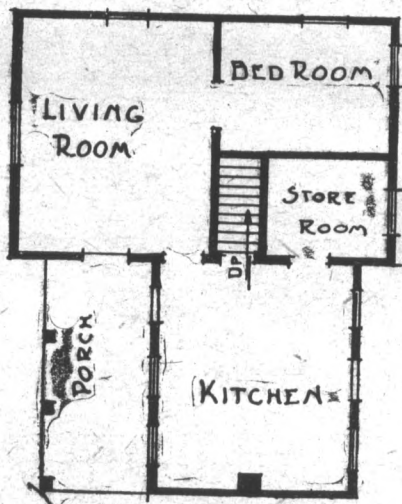
woodwork was of a better grade than if it were new.

The illustrations show the old first and second floor plans, and the floor plans after the house was remodeled.



OLD SECOND FLOOR

The principal pieces of furniture are also indicated on the new plans.



OLD FIRST FLOOR

walls to give a proper footing for the brick, which were anchored to the wall every 5th course by means of nails driven into the frame walls. Bedford stone was used for the window sills.

After the home was completed, excavations made, the house moved, alterations done, rooms added, all outside walls veneered, and plumbing, heating and electric work finished, we had a better home than many others in the community, and we received many visits from the neighbors who were anxious to see the house.

The total cost of the improvements was less than one half what an entire

Household Service

PROBLEMS OF MAKING BROWN BREAD

What makes the lower half of my brown bread dry and light colored and the top half dark brown and moist? I sift the flour and meal three times to mix it thoroughly.—Mrs. A. F.

The steam rising through the brown bread cooks and dries the lower part first. Because it can go no higher, it remains on top, keeping moist and making it look dark. Be sure to keep the mold covered with water while steaming.

If after the bread has been in the mold the proper length of time you remove the top of the mold and set in a hot oven five or six minutes to dry off, I believe you will have no further trouble.

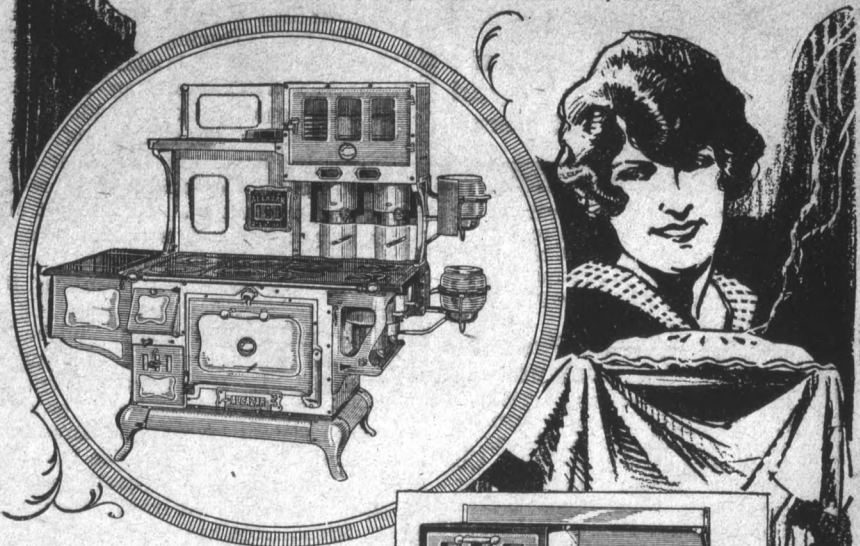
CAULIFLOWER FRITTERS

Recently I ate cauliflower fritters at a dinner party. Please tell me how to make them.—Mrs. C. S.

Parboil cauliflower in salted water, divide and shake flowers in seasoned vinegar. Make batter by beating one egg, adding one cup flour, one-half cup milk, one tablespoon olive-oil, and one-quarter teaspoon salt. Let stand to chill one hour. Dip branches of cauliflower in separately, fry in deep, hot fat and drain.

Alcazar

Quality Kitchen Ranges
Every Type, Style and Price for Every Fuel



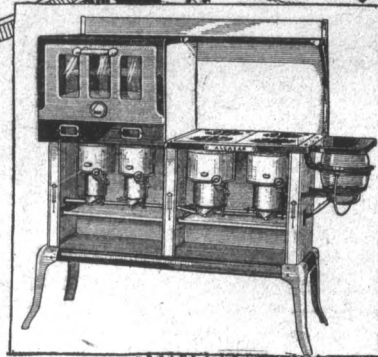
One Stove Burns Three Fuels

The Alcazar Oil-Duplex, pictured above, brings this wonderful convenience to rural homes. It is equipped to burn either wood or coal and kerosene oil—singly or together.

You can change from one fuel to another instantly and have a comfortable kitchen the year 'round.

Farmers' wives should look for the trademark "Alcazar" when selecting their new ranges. The models pictured here are a mere hint of the many types, sizes and styles that bear this name.

The Alcazar line—including the finest kerosene oil cook stoves and coal and wood ranges—is carried by the leading dealer in your town. Or you can write direct to us.



ALCAZAR RANGE & HEATER CO.
417 Cleveland Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Fall Frocks for School Days

5056—Child's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. To make of one material as shown in large view, for a 6-year size will require 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. If made with peasant sleeve portions 2 5/8 will be required. Price 13c.



4686—Girls' Dress—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.



4710—Girls' Dress with Sleeveless Jacket. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2 1/2

yards for the dress, and 1 yard for the jacket of 40 inch material. Price 13c.

5054—Girls' Apron. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made of one material a 10-year size will require 1 1/8 yard of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

5199—Girls' Dress—Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8-year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 32-inch figured material and 3/4 yard of plain if made as illustrated in the large view. Without bolero 1/4 yard of plain material is required. Price 13c.



4910—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 3 yards of one material 32 inches wide. Price 13c.

Any of these patterns and many others can be obtained from the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. If you do not find the pattern you wish illustrated here, send for our catalog of Fall Patterns. Autumn frocks for mother and the kiddies are attractively illustrated. The price is fifteen cents. When ordering patterns be sure to state the size wanted, and write your name and address plainly.

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Chick Went
to Market



This Little
Chick Stayed
at Home

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Please Mention The Michigan Farmer
When Writing to Advertisers

Breeding High Producers

Year Around Attention is Necessary to Pick Good Breeders

By Edw. A. Williams

It is probable that more poultrymen are endeavoring to increase the egg-producing qualities of their birds indirectly by breeding and selection than are attempting to improve all other qualities combined.

The Poultry Department of Cornell University has been a pioneer in advocating the selection and breeding for egg production. As a result of its investigations and teachings, the following rules or guides have been laid down, and success will follow their use.

The rules follow and should be kept in mind when breeding for egg production: 1. Keep only pure bred birds; 2. Breed from heavy producers and persistent layers; 3. Breed from mature birds; 4. Practice line breeding; 5. Breed from early producing pullets; 6. Breed from late molters; 7. Breed from heavy eaters; 8. Breed from early risers and late retirers; 9. Practice proper management.

Keep pure bred birds of one well-established egg breed. They have proved to be the most economical producers of market eggs, laying the greatest quantity of excellent quality, while the feed consumed is utilized to better advantage than in other types. There is also greater uniformity in the shape, size, and color of the eggs, and a greater demand and selling value in general and special markets. The uniformity with which pure bred birds may be bred and developed for a given purpose, such as egg production is much greater than with mixed or impure stock.

Breed from heavy producers. This is one of the leading rules in breeding for egg production. The average productive power of the progeny may be

greatly increased. This can only be accurately carried on by the use of the trap-nest and by special matings for breeding purposes. The most persistent layers are those which begin to lay early in the fall (October or November) and continue to lay regularly throughout the winter and spring months, also laying well during the summer, and which, after undergoing a quick, complete molt, begin again to lay in the early fall of the following year. In selecting a breeder it is not safe to take the bird which is a heavy layer merely during the three

and delicate eater. A bird which does not eat cannot provide material for both maintenance and production, and hence is unprofitable, even tho her cost for keep is but slight.

Early Risers and Late Retirers

In the selection of breeders, keep the ones that leave the roost early in the morning and the last on the roost at night. This habit indicates a keen appetite, since they are up with the first break of morn looking for feed, and are the last to give up the search at night. This also shows vitality, for any bird out of condition or with low vitality will leave the roost late in the morning and with reluctance.

Selection and Proper Management

There is great need in breeding and selecting for constitutional vigor, because we are expecting more from the modern hen in proportion to her live



On Every Type of Farm there is a Place for Poultry

spring months, for she is often found to lack the persistency so essential to a heavy yearly production.

Only mature birds, male and female, should be used in breeding for egg production, for these are more potent, and will product offspring with more vigor and vitality and of a larger size when adults. Hens should be used, not pullets.

Practice line breeding to fix and intensify the good qualities of the strain in regard to fecundity. This avoids the dangers attendant upon out-crossing. The introduction of low fecundity lines by the use of males of unknown pedigree is evidently a very bad mistake.

Early-producing pullets. By selecting for breeders, hens which were early producers in their pullet year, it is possible to intensify this characteristic in the progeny, and not only is this quality in itself desirable, but a heavy yearly production is seldom attained without it. Early production, say October of the pullet year, means an early winter start, which signifies a good yield for the winter months and promises for the individual a high yearly total.

Late moulters. It has been proved by experiment and observation that the bird which moults the latest is, in the majority of the cases, the heaviest layer; in other words, the hen that moults in July or August, and gets her new plumage and makes a fine appearance early, is not the one that is the heavy layer. The one that is laying eggs until cool weather in the fall is the one that does not molt until late, but looks shabby and raw during that time; nevertheless, when she does start, the molt is usually rapid and complete, leaving her in good condition to commence laying early the coming winter. This external feature, the molt, is of practical value in selecting persistent layers.

Birds With Large Appetites

Consumption of a large amount of feed is essential in the case of the heavy layer, in order to secure the materials for the egg, and it has been found that heavy egg production is always accompanied by heavy eating. The bird with a vigorous appetite should be selected, not the one which is a small

weight and size than from any other class of domestic or farm animals (not including honey bees). Much of the low fertility of hatching eggs, and the weakness of chicks can be traced in large measure to the broken-down constitution of the fowl under exacting requirements. A good hen is expected, on an average, to lay in one year, five times her body weight in eggs. This would equal one egg every three days during the year, and in order to accomplish this, she must consume about 30 times her body weight of food.

BIRDS WITH MASH RETURN THE CASH

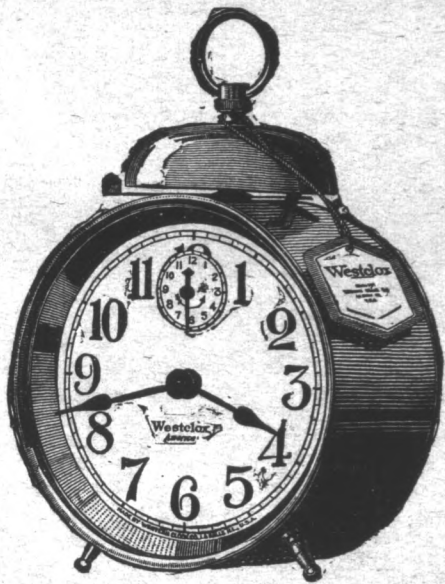
FORCING the hens to eat plenty of mash this summer will help to prevent that usual 50 per cent drop in production during August and give a greater return from the poultry flock.

Poultry specialists at Ohio State University have given this advice to more than 4,000 farmers of the state in the form of a calendar. They explain that eastern market prices advance rapidly during August and extra attention to the farm flock with careful storage and shipping of the eggs will add materially to the cash on hand in a slack season. These specialists advise that the flock be confined to the house until noon with little or no grain. This will force the hens to eat more mash. A good mash, they say, can be made from one part each by weight of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats, and meat scraps moistened with milk and should be fed at noon during the summer at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds for each 100 hens.

All ventilators and windows should be kept open. There should be some sort of an opening in the rear of the house to allow a thorough circulation of air and a fresh, cool drink should be kept before the flock all the time. Shade is essential on the range and if possible the flock should have access to some succulent green feed.

Collect the eggs twice every day and store them in a cool place. The cellar is usually best. Eastern markets probably will soon advance and that is the time to start shipping.

Westclox



Pedigreed Clocks

YOU pay considerably more for a herd bull with a good pedigree than you would for a grade animal because you know what to expect from the pure-bred.

You can buy clocks with the same certainty. Westclox on the dial of a time-piece means the result of

forty years of study and specializing on one-day time and alarm movements.

Westclox are bred to run on time, to ring on time, to stay on time. You can buy Westclox as low as \$1.50 each, and pedigreed clocks are like pedigreed stock, they usually run true to type.

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Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

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\$3.25	\$3.25	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.25

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

THE HEALTH SCHOOL.

WHAT good is an 'Open Air School' to country children? They have fresh air all the time."

The question is put to me in all seriousness by a school nurse who has been asked about open air schools in rural districts. I will agree with her statement if she says, "They may have fresh air all the time." As a matter of fact, some country children spend many a winter day shut up in an overheated house which they change only for an underheated schoolroom. But I will agree that country children should not need open air schools in order to get fresh air.

The great obstacle to open air schools in rural districts is that the percentage of the school population needing them is not large enough to warrant the expense. Yet I do crave the advantages of the open air school for the country child of sub-standard health and I think they may be had with a little planning. Everyone who has studied the open air school knows that "fresh air" is but one of its advantages. So far as that feature is concerned the school that is well ventilated and does not raise its temperature artificially above sixty-eight degrees is doing well. The other important things that make weak children do so well in open air schools are:

1. Rest, lying down, at intervals during the day.
2. Extra nourishment, composed chiefly of milk.
3. Freedom from all mental competition or strain.

My opinion is that this freedom from strain is as important as any. All of these features can be arranged by a sympathetic, intelligent teacher, and they are worth while, even though no more than two or three pupils in the group need such care. An alcove or a small class room will do for a rest room, and failing in any other arrangement a place screened off from the one-room school and used at the noon intermission would help. Open air schools are very helpful to sub-standard children. If you cannot have them in the country try to include their advantages in the regular school.

HAS RUNNING SORE.

I have an old running sore on my foot, near the ankle. It heals occasionally but always breaks open again. While it is healing it itches terribly. Can anything be applied to stop the itching? Is there any cure for these sores? I have had several doctors attend to mine, but none have been able to do any good.—Michigan Reader.

Such an ulcer is always hard to cure. It is apt to be in some location in which there is no depth of tissue and only poor circulation. Furthermore, you find it difficult to keep off your feet, and your weight and contact with your clothing break down the granulation tissue necessary for healing. I advise you to make a serious effort to have this thoroughly healed, for the tendency is to get worse rather than better. Have the old tissue cut away, and stay in bed until healing is complete. If you are overweight try to reduce to normal. Sometimes such conditions yield to X-Ray treatment.

THUMB SUCKING.

What can we do with a thumb sucking baby of 3 years old?—Michigan Mother.

Thumb sucking is one of the easiest habits of babyhood to acquire and one of the hardest to break. It is not a

trifling matter for it introduces bacteria and other filth into the mouth; it promotes deformities of jaws, teeth and thumbs; it favors mouth breathing and adenoids. Punishment to the erring hands is not often very beneficial. Scolding is no good at all. Many devices are practiced to break the habit. The best way is to fasten the arm in a pasteboard sleeve that permits free movement except at the elbow. A child who cannot crook his elbows can't suck his thumb.

THE LITTLE INJUN

(Continued from page 193)

Smith left the camp," he said. "Dues for two years in advance. We have never needed it badly and so we got in the habit of holding it over for possible emergencies. Oliver died, you will remember." He laid the packet reverently beside his plate and, taking up the paper, read on to the end. Eight of the Twenty had answered to their names. The rest were dead!

The Little Injun had rested her head upon Aunt Malindy's motherly shoulder and the good woman was stroking the bright hair lovingly.

"Trespassing still further upon your patience," said Judge Navlett, "I shall now read a second document, prepared by me under the instructions of Mary Annersley Crow." He smiled down the table at the Little Injun who wiped her eyes and smiled back as the Judge unfolded a newer paper and cleared his throat. It was a lengthy document, couched in obscure legal phrasings, abounding in aforesaid and other technical terms which snarled our simple minds badly. We heard our names mentioned several times, but we could not figure out what it all meant. Judge Navlett finished reading and noted our perplexity.

"In desert English," he explained. "It is an article of incorporation by which Mary Annersley Crow has admitted all the surviving members of the Red Hill Twenty, also Mrs. Malinda Crow and one James Brawley, here present, into equal partnership with her. The property mentioned in the article is the Red Hill Mine. There will be no trouble over this instrument," he added with pride. "I visited San Francisco personally and secured the service of the best mining authority west of the Rocky Mountains."

The judge sat down.

For several moments we sat in silence while the truth filtered into our dazed minds. A mine worth millions! One of the great mines of the Western Hemisphere—and given away! To us, a bunch of ne'er-do-well old prospectors! We were stunned.

Then we saw that the Little Injun had risen. Her face was flushed and her breath was coming quickly, but her eyes were level and resolute. "I glanced at Jimmie Brawley, and the boy was watching her with a pride that was worth more than the Red Hill Mine itself.

"Dear old boys!" said the girl, and we heard the new mother note come tender into her voice. "You thought I didn't know! You slaved and went hungry and lost your own possessions, but you always met the yearly assessment that kept the life in my Red Hill property, and never a word of complaint! And you thought I didn't know! But I did! I knew all about the long years of privation, when you hadn't much to eat but moldy pink beans and the saltiest of salt pork, and not very much of that!

"And the many times I cried myself to sleep about you—and this time you didn't know! And when a few months ago a relative named Caswell wanted me to go back to New York so that I could be among rich friends, I heard—never mind how—I heard that some of you wondered why I didn't would have given your lives for me! Just as cheerfully as you gave me everything that would have made your own lives more comfortable and worth living all these hard years—Friends! Why, there isn't a girl in the world—New York or the desert, it doesn't matter—who has so many friends that she could hand her life to, just as though it were her handkerchief, and say to them: 'Here; take care of it for me,' and be per-

(Continued on page 199)

1900



1925

25 Years of Firestone Service to Highway Transportation

25 years of anticipating the requirements of motorists—making manufacturing processes more certain—producing a higher standard of quality—25 years of unswerving adherence to the Firestone pledge, "Most Miles per Dollar"—summarizes Firestone's record of service to car owners.

Firestone factories have grown from a small building approximately 75 x 150 feet to mammoth plants having floor area of over 60 acres—from a capital of \$50,000 to over \$50,000,000—from an annual sales volume of \$100,000 to over \$100,000,000—all in

the short period of 25 years.

This Firestone record could only have been made through furnishing the public with outstanding values and is, consequently, your assurance of quality and lowest prices.

If you would like to know more of this wonderful record, ask your Firestone Dealer to send you an illustrated folder.

With today's high cost of crude rubber and other raw materials, Firestone's opportunity to serve the public was never better, due to its great volume and special advantages in buying, manufacturing and distribution.

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER. *H.B. Firestone*

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

Voice to Voice

WHEN you are away from home and loved ones, a letter fails to take you back to them.

But a long distance telephone call is different. It carries your voice "back home"—and "Your Voice is You."

Telephone—It is Personal
and Inexpensive



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tires, for passenger cars, buses and trucks, are available from Goodyear Dealers in the following sizes:

30 x 3 1/2 (Cl.)	34 x 4 1/2 (S. S.)
32 x 4 (S. S.)	30 x 5 "
33 x 4 "	33 x 5 "
32 x 4 1/2 "	34 x 5 "
	35 x 5 (S. S.)

For those who desire balloon tires Goodyear makes a complete line, including the HEAVY DUTY type in certain sizes.



ROUGH-ROAD drivers will get a real thrill out of the new Goodyear HEAVY-DUTY Cord Tire. It's built to stand the gaff. All through, it's tougher, thicker, more massive. The powerful carcass is made extra-heavy of the famous Goodyear cord fabric SUPER-TWIST. The tread is a thick, deep-cut full All-Weather. Even the sturdy sidewalls are reinforced against rut-wear. A matchless tire for hard service, this HEAVY-DUTY Goodyear—packed with extra-mileage and serviceability!

Good tires deserve good tubes—
Goodyear Tubes

GOODYEAR

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Goodyear Means Good Wear

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American SEPARATOR
New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay. 30 Days Trial! Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning. On our money-back offer. Write for free catalog and low prices. Many shipping points insure prompt delivery.
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We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, make them into high grade Reo Metal Shingles, Siding, Ceilings, and Roofings of type and style for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made Garages and Farm Buildings. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished roof, and we sell direct from our factories to the user. Not a dollar to divide with anybody but the customer! You get better values for less money.
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Edwards Metal Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Thousands of home owners take advantage of our offer every year. Ten thousand farmer friends are our best advertisement.
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THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
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Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.



An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to

run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO.

Chicago
Kansas City

Dallas
Minneapolis

Des Moines
Oakland



Which School Is Best?

As Decided by Merry Circlers

By Mildred E. Merritt, M. C., Ypsilanti, Michigan

"They're going to tear our schoolhouse down and put up on its site a building in the modern style with a tower of wonderful height."

That sounds good, but will it ever find the place in my heart that is sacred to the hours spent in the little one-room school house with a teacher who is not a teacher alone but a substitute mother and a friend?

In olden times they tell me the word teacher meant task-master, but our last teacher has staid in the district seven years and has earned the title of "Substitute Mother." She did not only try to fill our heads with knowledge but tried to help us grow and develop a better character. This was because she loved the little ones entrusted to her care and it was possible because there were only a dozen and a half of us.

I do not only love the teacher but my fellow students as well. They are real ladies and gentlemen.

We were able to have club work with the help of our county club leader. We were able to trim floats for the County Fair and Autumn Festival. We celebrated all the birthdays of the children that had birthdays during the school year.

An education is needed for a clean job but shoveling coal requires no education. It seems to me that most of our great men never had much of an education, but they got what they got just by getting it.

With the beginning of this school year I am to attend a new consolidated school called the "Lincoln." The question is unanswered yet: Will I like it better with five hundred children and a score of teachers that at the end

of the school year will not know that my name is Mildred Merritt?

By Floyd Simon, M. C., Shelby, Mich.

The consolidated school is the best thing a rural community can have.

The children get better education in these schools than children of some small towns I know of. In addition to the eight elementary grades two of the high school grades are taught with manual training and domestic science. The older girls prepare warm dinners in addition to the cold lunch brought from home. The school also provided good ventilation, pure drinking water, good toilet accommodations and good



"Come in, the Water's Fine," Says Alice and Laurel Skelton

heating, not to speak of numerous other advantages. The building also serves as church, theater, concert hall and a meeting place for the farmers' club. There is only one thing that isn't just right, which is that the children out in the district are not allowed to attend unless they pay tuition which they usually are only too glad to do. It is true that taxes will be increased. Also it is true that doctor bills, medicine bills, shoe bills, and a lot of other bills will be decreased.

OUR LETTER BOX

Hello, Uncle Frank and Cousins!

Aren't we having just wonderful weather this summer, folks? It just seems as though when one feels real good everything around seems more beautiful than when one is "grouchy." I believe it is just the same with a sick person when they get well again they appreciate things much more than one who has never had a "stumbling block." Well I will quit "preaching" now, and would like to ask you a question: When one is eighteen years old does one have to quit writing letters and answering contests too? If so I will write you a farewell letter on my birthday when I am eighteen, but I will always read and enjoy the Boys' and Girls' page

believe tho that the girls ever thought of running the boys out of existence, for what would the world be without boys in it?

Now I will close with best love to all concerned, also Mr. W. B., who I believe is guilty of devouring my other letters.—Your long silent niece, Ruth Bolzmann, Vassar, Michigan.

Yes, things do seem more beautiful when everything is beautiful inside of oneself. I like to hear from those over 18 occasionally, but, of course, they can't take part in the contests. I am sure girls don't want to run boys out of existence, or vice versa.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am a boy staying at my Uncle Frank's farm. I have been reading the letters written by the boys and girls of the Merry Circle and I think they are fine. I would like to know if I could join and how much I would have to pay. I would like to be a member of the M. C. Also what you have to do. I want to tell you that the members of the M. C. can be proud of the collection that they have taken for the radios.

I am sending my best wishes to the Merry Circlers and to you.—Yours truly, Vernon Talmadge, R. 4, Muskegon, Michigan.

Just work out some of the contests and you'll be a Merry Circler before you know it. There isn't anything to do as a member except to be good and help to spread happiness and generally to take part in the M. C. activities. I hope you will become one of us soon.

Don't wait for luck to turn something up for you, turn something up and you will find luck under it.



Eugene Smith, of Howell, Feeding His Pet Lamb

or the whole M. F. for that matter. I have been a Merry Circle member for three years, but I am sorry to say that I have not written as often as I might have.

Herbert Estes wrote a nice letter. I mean it was full of "pep." I don't

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am tapping at your office door once more.

I read the letters of the chattering monkeys, Laura Lincoln and Helen Piper.

I think Laura Lincoln rehearsed her speech from some great orator. She is no doubt one of these kind who spends \$.25 a day for powder and perfume and goes to the dance hall and city swimming hole for exercise, then spends the rest of the time chattering about the "common sense" sex, or males.

The reasons for boys not trying for the contests is because they don't want to discourage the girls. If the boys attempted to win prizes, it would be just like a Ford car trying to beat a Marmon car. The girls would be occupying the Ford car in a cloud of dust.

The reason for boys not writing is not because they are lazy, but because they are working all day and have not much time for chattering. There are exceptions in boys, for a few do not work, just as there are girls, for there are a few girls who do work.

The boys must hold their share of the road, for the girls would soon have them in a dilapidated mass of characters, brought down by chattering monkeys and Pied Pipers.

I will close wishing the chattering monkey flappers good luck, also the common sense sex, or males.—Very truthful, George Nichols.

I am glad to see some of the boys coming forward. I think the boys should show their speed once in a while just to keep in practice.

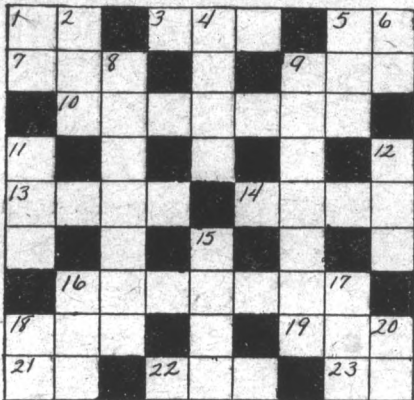
Dear Uncle Frank:

Yesterday I got my card and pin. I was so glad to get them. Now I have the honor of putting M. C. after my name. I wear my pin all of the time. The first time I wrote to you was when I was nine years old and now I'm eleven. What are the dues?—Ruth Van Dusen, McBain, Mich.

I am glad that you are a member. It also pleases me that you have been interested in our department so long. You can be an active member for some time yet.

ANOTHER CROSS WORD PUZZLE

Directions.—The numbered squares are starting points for words extending horizontally, vertically or both ways. One letter should be allowed



for each square. Words end at first black square or at border of puzzle. Name Address

The list below gives descriptions of words which start at the numbered spaces designated. One list gives the horizontal words and the others the vertical words.

The ten usual prizes will be given and Merry Circle buttons and membership cards will be given to all who send in correct answers and are not already members. All correct and neat puzzles will be mixed in a basket and the prize winners picked out. Clip the diagram shown and send it to Uncle Frank, care Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, after you have filled it out. Be sure to put your name and address in the spaces provided. This contest closes September 10th.

Horizontal

1. Form of verb "to be."
3. Frozen water.
5. Exclamation of satisfaction.
7. Sorrowful.
9. Wrath.
10. A vegetable.
13. Felled trees.

14. A receptacle.
16. Stirrs to action.
18. Pronoun (possessive).
19. Turf.
21. Point of compass (abbr.)
22. Inquire.
23. A refusal.

Vertical

1. A conjunction.
2. A Michigan college (abbr.)
4. Closed vehicle.
5. Exist.
6. Personal pronoun.
8. Perils.
9. Sets a fire.
11. Aged.
12. United States of America (abbr.)
15. Bread-dough biscuits.
16. Devoured.
17. An offspring.
18. Subsists.
20. Perform.

THE LITTLE INJUN

(Continued from page 197)

fectly sure it was as safe with them as—as—"

She was sobbing now, and Aunt Malindy gathered her back to her motherly old breast.

Then we found our voice and a storm of protest began to arise. We would have nothing of her mine. It was hers. We had given it to her, out of the great love we bore her; and—

But here Jimmie Brawley sprang to his feet and leaned over the table, shaking a mighty fist in our faces. "Shut up, all of you!" he bawled. "Can't you understand? My girl is asking this, as a favor—the very first favor she ever asked of you in all her life—and if any powder-soaked desert scorpion dares to refuse my girl when she asks a favor of him, I'll bust his head with a pick handle. I will, by G-g-gug—"

Then Jimmie choked and his eyes filled and he struggled wildly to roll a cigarette. He hadn't much luck, though, for his hands were shaking badly. Then when he stuck the match in his mouth and tried to light it with the cigarette everybody laughed and things got better. The Little Injun walked around and stood beside Judge Navlett.

"You thought I didn't know about you, too, Judge Navlett," she said. "But I did. I knew why you were not one of the Red Hill Twenty who bought the Wedge and developed it for me. You were too poor! And I knew that the reason you were so poor and because you worked harder to keep litigation out of the camp than any other lawyer ever did to win suits. And how can a lawyer make money if people don't have lawsuits, I'd like to know? I knew all the time you were reading the list of the Twenty, that your kind old heart was broken because your name wasn't there too."

"And don't you suppose I know how many times you have stood between my interests and the claim jumpers who time after time have tried to jump the Red Hill away from me? Judge Navlett, you are to write your name into the papers as one of our corporation! And oh, judge—boys—I'm so happy! For with just a little stroke of a pen I've made you all millionaires!"

Then she kissed the judge and ran to the sure refuge of Aunt Malindy's breast, where she cried with her face hidden under Aunt Malindy's ample chin.

Perhaps Judge Navlett's lip trembled a bit, but otherwise the old warrior never finched.

"Thank you, Little Injun," he said. "You'll pardon me, though, if I state frankly that I value the kiss more than that million that goes with it!"

"But, Judge!" wailed old Sim Yapples, the tears rolling down into his sun-bleached beard, "I know I run the risk of getting my head busted; but, honestly, can we bring ourselves to accept this property, even though it is our Little Injun that gives it to us?" "Simeon," said the old man calmly, "out of my long experiences I have learned that when a woman makes up her mind the wise man bows his head. Mine's bowed!"

Here Lim Yick thrust an outraged countenance through the kitchen door. "Soup gettin' cold as hellee!" he squealed, his queue fairly writhing rage. "Washee mallee you no eat?"

Milburn Bushelby used to own the land down town where the big bank stands. He helped clear up the corner but has done nothing much since but blow about the good things he sold cheap fifty years ago.

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RECEPTION that you can rely on! Market reports, weather forecasts—clear, sharp, undistorted—with Fada Standard of Reception. And all the fine, varied musical programs of the big cities coming over the air with a perfection you never dreamed of.

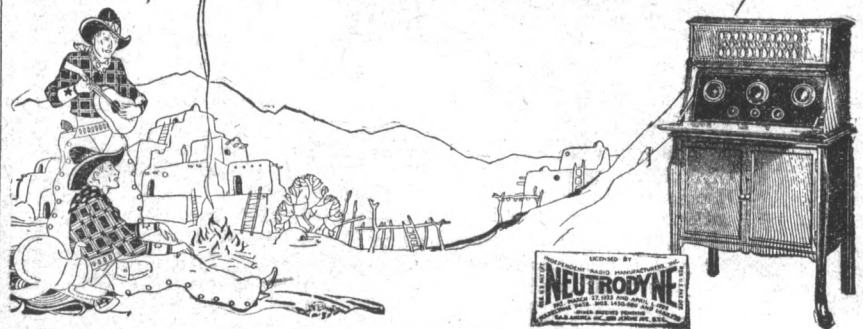
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Tired muscles and weary nerves call for the Ideal Spring. No man can do good work without good sleep. And a good bedspring is essential. You need the Ideal. You need it because its 120 extra tall spirals give your spine better support; you need it because they give your tired nerves and muscles better relaxation. You need it because it gives you the kind of sleep you should have for better health, greater vim and better living. Ask your furniture dealer today to send you a

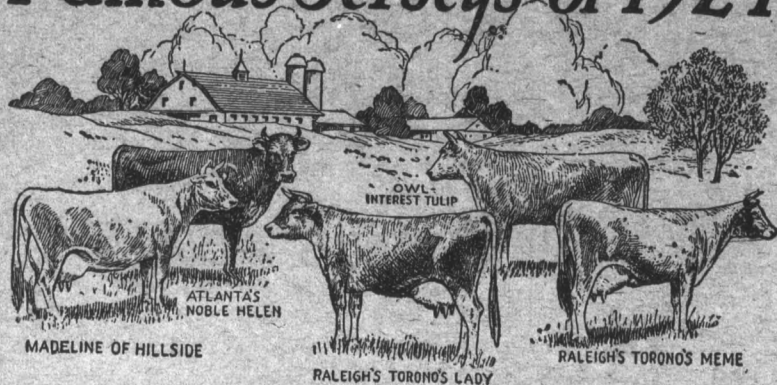
Foster IDEALspring

The Bedspring that Supports Your Spine
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Makers of Foster Metal Beds, Foster Toe Trip Cribs and Quality Spring Constructions. Send for booklet.

Famous Jerseys of 1924



Corn Gluten Feed Makes Champions

Again the Corn Gluten Feed ration has set the pace in milk production. The five highest producing Jerseys in 1924 have established new records for this breed.

The complete story of these cows and the way they were fed was published in Hoard's Dairyman of June 5th. A summary of this report is as follows:

Madeline of Hillside—owned by J. T. Carpenter of Massachusetts—produced 20,624 pounds milk and 1,044.05 pounds butterfat in 365 days. This is the record in the mature Jersey class for 1924. Her ration contained 160 pounds Corn Gluten Feed and 120 pounds of Corn Gluten Meal—17% of the total grain ration.

Raleigh's Torono's Lady—owned by the Sherman Nursery of Iowa—produced 18,075 pounds milk and 982.26 pounds butterfat as a senior four-year-old. She is the highest Jersey milk producer in her class. She was fed a ration containing 100 pounds Corn Gluten Feed and 100 pounds Corn Oil Cake Meal—26% of the total grain ration.

Raleigh's Torono's Meme—also owned by the Sherman Nursery—produced 16,085 pounds milk and 902.15 pounds butterfat. She is the world's champion junior two-year-old Jersey. Her ration contained 100 pounds Corn Gluten Feed—16% of the total grain fed.

Atlanta's Noble Helen—owned by Salmon P. Hall of Ohio—produced 13,555 pounds milk and 799.44 pounds butterfat. She is the highest producer in the three-year-old class. Her ration was a commercial mixed feed containing Corn Gluten Feed.

Owl-Interest Tulip—owned by F. A. Kennedy of Vermont—produced 16,613 pounds milk and 894.39 pounds fat and make this record with calf. She is the butterfat champion of Vermont and junior four-year-old champion of New England. She was fed a standard ration containing Corn Gluten Feed.

Whether you are feeding dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs or poultry, you will make more money with Corn Gluten Feed in the ration. Bulletin No. 2 contains many new facts and several tested rations. Mail the coupon for a free copy. If you mix your own ration at least 25% of it should be Corn Gluten Feed. If you feed any of the many good commercial feeds be sure to select one that contains Corn Gluten Feed.

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Material saved. Manganese steel hammer strike material only. No heat. No friction. Grinds any grain, hay, corn fodder. Write for low price and catalog. Open territory, dealers, salesmen. J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc. 226 Hickory Street 226 Exchange Avenue Utica, N. Y. Chicago

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"The Crib With the Steel Rib"

STORE your grain and corn in BUCKEYE cribs and bins. Then you will not only cheat rats and weather out of their heavy toll, you will have your crop in best possible condition to market—and you can safely hold it until market prices are right.

Easy to erect. Honestly built for lifetime service. Catalog, low prices, full details FREE. Write today.

THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO. (2) 119 Main St. London, Ohio



DAIRY FARMING



Sweet Clover Scores

I HAVE grown sweet clover for pasture and land builder for four years. I have now 20 acres of new seeding and 20 acres of one year old. I have pastured 25 cows, 10 head of young cattle and 3 horses on it since early in the spring, and it is fairly good yet, even though we have had one of the driest springs ever known.

June clover around here was no good whatever, and new alfalfa isn't much good either, but sweet clover has surely saved us this spring. The new seedlings look good now too, better than other grass seeds.

A year ago our sweet clover didn't amount to much as we pastured it down to the ground in the fall and it did not start up in the spring, so last fall we did not pasture very close.

I intend to seed sweet clover every year. I think it pays to inoculate the seed. The back part of our farm is sandy and it is very hard to get a catch of any clover, but sweet clover catches better than anything else.

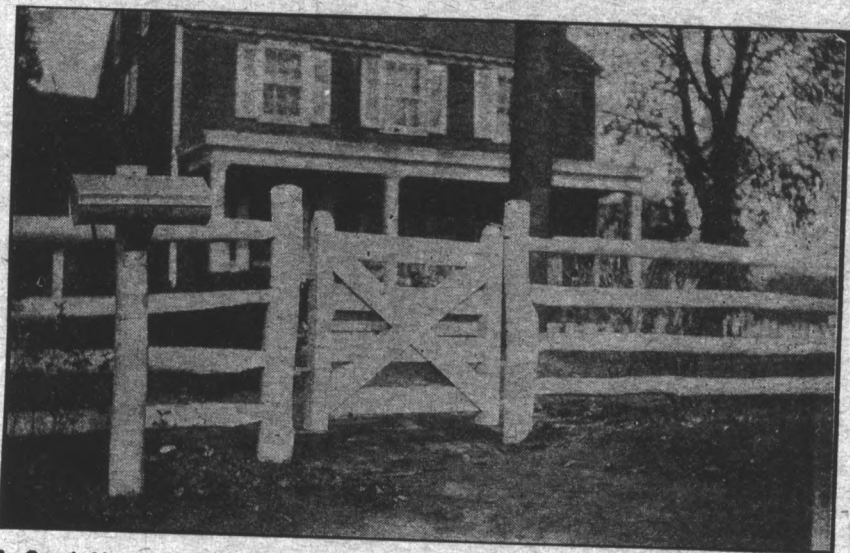
Some farmers object to sweet clover for they are afraid of cattle bloating. Now we have had cattle bloat, but never had one die, if we saw it in

time to get a cup full of kerosene down its throat. But now we understand it and have not had any bloat this spring, except the day we turned them in for the first time. The secret is, keep them there day and night and have them full of dry hay the first time you turn them on it.

Half of our cows we feed hay and the other half we did not (just before turning out) and those that were not fed nearly all bloated, but we gave them kerosene and they were all O. K. in a half hour. It is a good plan to give a dose of Epson Salts just after the cows get better to get rid of the kerosene as it seems to effect the milk flow for a day or two.

Several times we have kept a cow in the barn nights and then turned her out in the morning and nearly every time this one cow bloated, but if she is fed hay before turning out she never does. Cows milk very good on sweet clover and keep in good flesh.

I can't say too much as a pasture, but I don't think I would raise it for hay unless it was poor ground and nothing else would grow.—R. W. McConkey.



A Good Herd of Dairy Cows Seems to Reflect in the Appearance of the Entire Farms Premises

Holsteiners Dine

And Do Many Other Things That Lovers of the Black and White Would Choose to Do

BETWEEN 800 and 1,000 Holstein folks gathered at Lakewood Dairy Farm, Battle Creek, to celebrate the 1925 Annual Field Day.

A lowering threatening day following a day of heavy rainfall undoubtedly kept many at home. Mr. M. W. Wentworth, owner of the Lakewood outfit did not dare chance old Jupiter Pluvius' whims and at the eleventh hour most of the long tables, specially erected on the lawn, were torn up and re-established in one wing of the cow-barn. Those who dined in the cow-department surely enjoyed the novelty of their banquet quarters; both these and the couple hundred who fed in the open were the guests of Mr. Wentworth. Not having the fuss attendant upon preparing the picnic grub; of keeping Willie from sitting in the pie and the jam out of Susie's ears made a big hit with the mothers. Also the space otherwise imperative in the family bus could accommodate another offspring.

They were there—the offspring—in full force. The nimble ones in the races were:

Girls under 12—1. Rhoda Margaret McLachlan, Evart; 2. Ruth Hardy, Rochester; 3. Eleanor Parshall, Battle Creek.

Boys under 12—1. Raymond Reader, Howell; 2. James Hays III, Howell; 3. Tie between Oral Miller, Nashville, and John Wentworth, Battle Creek.

Boys over 12—1. Earl Lutz, Cresco; 2. Arnold Ostrander, Battle Creek; 3. Vern Pardo, Pontiac.

Heaviest man was J. E. McWilliams, Mt. Clemens, who weighed 256 pounds.

Heaviest woman was Mrs. Bell Maier of Grand Ledge, who weighed 180 pounds. Tallest man was Hans Cardell, Cow Tester, Eaton County and Harold Wilson, Holt, tied.

Tallest woman was Mrs. J. E. Reber, Grand Rapids.

Shortest man was A. R. Purdy, Homer.

Shortest woman was Mrs. Evangeline Miller, Nashville.

Unfortunately no records were kept of the altitude of these picknickers, the official measurer chalking the various heights on the barn door, using a stepladder for the lanky ones and getting on his hands and knees to caliper the shorties.

Michigan Breeders reporting from the greatest distance: R. N. McLachlan, Evart. He had to travel in six counties to get there.

The oldest breeder present, in point of years engaged in the business was Fred McDonel of Lansing, who started in 1890. H. W. Norton of Howell, starting in 1892 was next—oldest. Both these men are still actively engaged in raising Holsteins.

The youngest owner of a Holstein, registered in his own name, was Edward Reynolds of Olivet—ten years old.

The youngest potential Holsteiner celebrating the Field Day was Donald Rawlings of Byron Center—just ten weeks old, and for the ladies, fifteen

months old Florence Arlo Forman of Woodland.

The Biggest Family—Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hopkins, Allegan, seven children, all present. The McLachlans, who came clear from Ewart, received honorable mention as they claimed eight youngsters, but had only four with them, the other quartet either left at home or lost on the way. Clifford Brunger and the Mrs. of Grand Ledge, escorted by their five also qualified for a twelve package case of oatmeal.

The County represented by the largest gang was Eaton; County Agent Taylor reporting 56. Monroe came next in numbers headed by County Agent Burton.

Special recognition was accorded the owners of the highest herds—butterfat basis—in Cow-Testing Association work. A report for the C.T.A. year ending July 1st, just issued by the Dairy Department of the State Agricultural College, showed seven out of the ten high herds to be Holsteins, with the top four positions held by Black and Whites. These top herds were owned by J. F. Bowlby of the Clinton-Shiwassee Association, Glen Clarkson of Sanilac No. 2, W. J. Bennett, also of Sanilac No. 2, and W. E. Robb, of Genesee No. 7.

After all these rewards had been made and the dinner parked where it would do the most good, the speaker of the day, A. J. Glover, Editor of Hoard's Dairyman, addressed the crowd in his usual forceful style. The theme of Glover's talk was, of course, "Dairying"—with a Holstein flavor.

After the talk came a judging contest for Boys Club members, and for representatives of Bull Clubs. The competitors were rated on the placings and their oral reasons by the Judging Committee, H. W. Norton, Jr.

and J. E. McWilliams.

In the Boys contest two Calhoun County Club members, R. Fox of Ceresco and W. Adams of Battle Creek took top places.

In the Bull Club contest the Watertown Bull Club of Clinton County won. The Club stood 100% on attendance, all nine members being present, and their representative, James Lowell of Lansing took second in the judging contest. The Carleton Bull Club—Monroe County—lost out even though their representative, Everitt Van Riper of Carleton, took highest honors in the judging because the Club rated only 85% on attendance—one member absent out of seven. The Rives Junction Bull Club—eight members—were all present.

The prize for the Bull Club competition was a yearling son of Maplecrest, Korndyke Hengerveld—the only living Century Sire out of a thirty-two pound cow. The choice bred young bull was presented by Mr. Wentworth.

And all day long visiting breeders were "getting acquainted with the Bulls." This attraction, as anticipated, proved most interesting. The outstanding herd-sires of Michigan from the farms of Lambert and Webber, Clarkston; J. F. Berkheimer, Homer; F. B. Ainger, Jr., Northville; Pontiac State Hospital; Kalamazoo State Hospital; Detroit Creamery Company, Mt. Clemens; Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids; as well as the well-known sires of the Lakewood Herd itself—were assembled for inspection. And they surely were inspected "fore and aft" by the Holstein men who mostly knew them only by report and from advertisement.

All in all the Third Annual Field Day was one replete with interest, profit and fun.

Testing--Why Keep On?

After the First Year

A FEW days ago a prominent breeder of purebred cattle asked the following question: "Is it desirable or necessary to keep records on each cow in the herd for more than one year?" In further explanation of the question he let it be known that he thought his individual cows would produce about the same amount of milk and butterfat each year.

The answer was that if a breeder or dairyman really wants to know the production and returns made by each cow each year that this could only be obtained by keeping production records and feed costs each year. It is not possible to judge a cow's ability as an economical producer for a term of years by keeping record on her for only one year.

A cow will not produce the same amount of milk and butterfat each year. Many things can happen which will cause a variation in production from year to year. It is quite true that if a cow under normal conditions produces enough milk and butterfat in one year to place her well above the border line of profits that the owner can safely count on that particular cow as being a profitable cow to keep.

Is that enough to know about the individual cows in your herd? Is it not true that the cows furnish the market for a large part of the roughage and grain grown on the farm? If this is correct, then it is certainly important to take the steps to make sure that these cows pay the best possible price each year for the feed they consume. In seasons of short crops this is doubly important and essential.

While it is important to know just what production a cow will make year after year the greatest advantage of systematic records such as are made in C.T.A. work is that the owner can check up on the individual cows from time to time and adjust his feeding and management to meet the requirements.

Cow testing associations furnish the best and most economical method of keeping an exact record on the dairy enterprise of the farm.

In practically all lines of business, books are kept on the business continuously. These books are closed

each twelve months, a new inventory is made and another year's work is begun. In this way the manager or owner has a check each year on his business. He can tell whether his business is going ahead or falling behind. Checking up on the cows in the herd every twelve months is good management, it creates interest, and if properly handled it will make for greater profits.

R. L. Peterson, tester in the Gogebic C.T.A., states in his annual summary that a total of 1,996,581 pounds of milk and 78,675 pounds of butterfat were produced by the 265 cows under test during the year just ended. The members received a total of \$37,048.54 for the product produced by these cows. Peterson pertinently asks the question, "Does a \$37,000.00 business need a bookkeeper?"

DAIRYOLOGY

In ten years the per capita consumption of milk in the United States has gone from 361 quarts to 476 quarts.

In checking up prices being paid for milk in the various milk areas of the country, one is compelled to believe that cooperation between the representatives of the producers and the distributors gets more for the farmers than does the constant antagonism, as is too frequently the case.

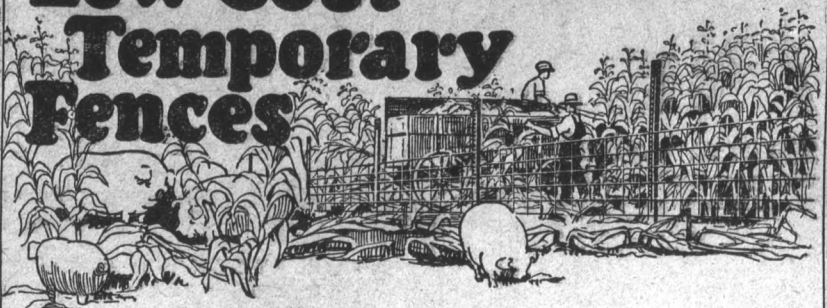
Even co-operatives are unable to cope, under present conditions at least, with a situation where production has far outrun consumption.

Roquefort cheese, a long famous French cheese, is now finding competition in this country from a high grade domestic-produced product. The department of agriculture has been working on the problem for several years.

Dairymen with farms in the vicinity of Michigan resorts are caring for the demand for milk and butter from these places to their financial advantage. Most of these men are learning that the resort people are exacting in the kind of milk offered, but where quality is satisfactory the price is easily agreed on.

It is a peculiar fact that profitable dairy farms are usually found in groups. Sometimes this is due to soil and climatic conditions, or to market facilities, but more usually it is the result of some man, some idea or some farm.

Low Cost Temporary Fences



Quickly Erected with Red Top Steel Posts

THE temporary fence has become one of the essentials in modern and profitable farming. It is saving for farmers each year thousands of dollars in labor, in time, and through elimination of waste.

Hogging down corn, practical only with low cost temporary fences, saves the expense of husking, cribbing, reloading and feeding. And hogs do much better when allowed to forage for themselves. They never miss an ear.

These savings are directly traceable to the Red Top Guaranteed Steel Fence Posts. Red Top has made possible the low cost, quickly erected and removed temporary fence. Red Tops are easily driven into the dry, hard soil in a jiffy with the Red Top One Man Post Driver. The fence wire is quickly attached. Posts can be pulled and the fence moved over when you want to cut off a new area.

Build New Fences—Repair Old Ones NOW

Do not delay this work with the idea of crowding it into the busy spring season. The easily driven Red Top Steel Post has made fall fencing practical and easy. The extremely low prices now prevailing on Red Tops and fencing will mean big savings for you if you fence this fall. You'll have more time now than during the spring rush.

Go to your local Red Top dealer and see the Red Top. If you have not used this better post get the names of neighbors who have. They'll tell you of the savings made by this improved steel post. You'll find out why the Red Top gets the preference today on American farms. The Red Top dealer is a good man to know—the fact that he picked the Red Top is evidence that he believes in giving you the best value in each line of material and merchandise.

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY
38-L South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Red Top
GUARANTEED
Steel Fence Posts



Just a cup of cream

**But it is Equal to —
6% interest on \$912.00**

A user of an old cream separator, which was apparently working all right, tried a new De Laval. Much to his surprise the new De Laval gave him a cupful of cream more at each separation. He figured he had been losing 15¢ worth of butterfat a day, amounting to \$54.75 in a year—and equal to 6% interest on \$912.00. Needless to say the De Laval stayed. Nor is this an unusual case, as the same thing, and often greater loss, is occurring on thousands of farms.

Improved De Laval— World's Best Separator

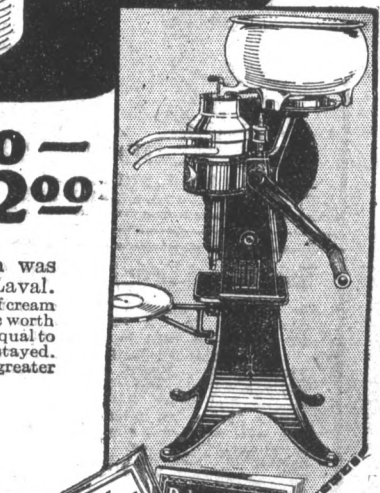
The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.

The De Laval Milker. If you milk ten or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 25,000 in use, giving wonderful satisfaction.

Trade Allowance—Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Laval. Sold on easy terms ranging from \$6.60 to \$14.30

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Demonstration**

**Down
the balance in 15 easy
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There's an extra something you get with every piece of Ney equipment you buy that you can't get anywhere except with Ney equipment.

That extra something is the Ney experience of 46 years in building Farm Equipment and Haying Tools.

Every year we grow in knowledge—every year we see and act on opportunities to improve Ney equipment. You reap the benefits of this constant striving by getting more and more value for every dollar you invest in Ney Dairy Barn Equipment.

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Complete Dairy Barn Equipment including stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, etc.
Complete line of Haying Tools including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, etc.



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Have permanent buildings of Glazed Tile. The first cost is no more and the tremendous saving in paint, repairs and upkeep is all in favor of

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Solve the building problem for all time with beautiful, everlasting tile. Suitable for houses, barns, hog and hen houses, garages—any building. Estimates Free. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK on permanent farm buildings, including our Tile and Wood Silos. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO., Dept. 423 Kalamazoo, Mich.



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The Best is the Most Economical

It costs the same per pound to ship average beef animals to market as it does prime beef animals, yet the latter dress 10% more.

WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN
W.E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup.

How About Your Herd Average?

It is a fine thing to have a great producing cow in the herd but the average for the whole herd is what really counts.

High Herd Production Means Profit
224 cows and heifers in Michigan State Herds produced 8,399,497 lbs. of milk during the year ended June 30, 1925.

An Average of 10,188.7 Lbs. Per Cow
The average annual production of all the dairy cows in Michigan, according to census figures, is 3,918 lbs. per cow. To insure high production in your future herd use a sire bred by

Michigan State Herds



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

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.

Guernseys

Some real bargains in registered cows and heifers, one young bull. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.



Caring for the Flock

By Geo. A. Brown

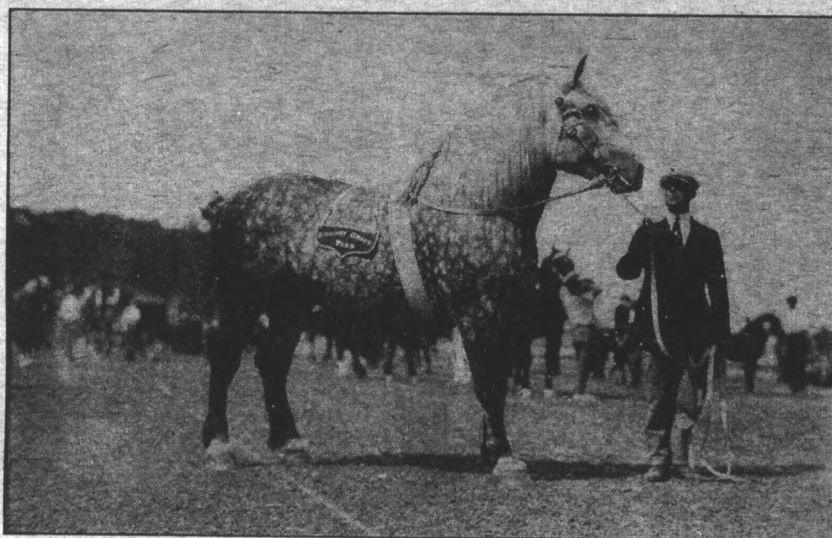
Prof. Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

BREEDING ewes which have raised lambs are usually thin in flesh after the lambs are weaned and should have the best care possible during the fall months or just previous to mating with the ram. The practice of good feeding and care before mating is called flushing. This can best be done by giving the flock access to the best pasture the farm affords. Where a meadow will not be available, rape may be sown with the oat crop. The rape should be broadcasted about three weeks after the oats are sown.

During seasons when we have abundant rainfall excellent fall feed may be provided by sowing rape or rye in the cornfield at the time of the last cultivation. Where good pasture is not available the ewes may be flushed by feeding grain for three to

should be dry both under foot and over head, free from drafts and with wide open doorways. To avoid drafts the shed should be closed tight on the north and west with the doors on the south and east left open so that the sheep can go in or out at any time. Lambs are often lost, and occasionally ewes, through having pregnant ewes crowd through narrow doorways. Abundance of rack room should be provided so that all members of the flock can feed at one time without crowding and the racks so constructed that chaff and straw from getting into the fleece and thus reduce its value.

The breeding flock will utilize a wide variety of feed stuffs and can be maintained entirely upon home grown feeds. Bean pods, pea vines, oat straw, corn stalks, corn silage and



Here is Beauty and Power Combined.

four weeks before mating. Good care at this time insures a larger, stronger lamb crop and practically all of the ewes will lamb within three weeks after starting.

The flock which goes into winter quarters in good condition is easily wintered while it is not only difficult but also requires a great deal of extra feed to get the thin ewe in suitable shape for lambing.

The period of gestation for a ewe is five months. When the lambs are to be sold during the summer or early fall the rams should be turned in the last of October, where the lambs are to be held over and fed the winter following their birth, breeding should not take place until December.

The importance of using a purebred ram of superior individuality and good shearing qualities cannot be too strongly emphasized. If quick maturing lambs for market only are desired a mutton type of ram should be chosen. If the ewe lambs are to be retained for breeding purposes it is often desirable to use a Delaine or Rambouillet ram. A good vigorous yearling or two year old ram should handle forty ewes. It is a good practice when possible to change rams after three weeks as a ram occasionally proves sterile and in many flocks there are ewes which would not conceive to the service of the first ram that might be settled by another sire.

Winter quarters for the breeding flock need not be elaborate unless the lambs are to be dropped early. There are, however, a few essentials which should be rigidly adhered to. The shed

feeds for breeding use. Where silage is not available root crops or small potatoes are often used as a succulent feed. If a moderate allowance (from one and one-half to two pounds per head) of good leguminous hay is fed each day the remainder of the ration may consist of cheaper roughages such as straw, stalks, bean pods or silage or some combination of these feeds.

Timothy hay is not satisfactory for sheep nor should a ration be made up largely of corn stalks, corn silage and straw as this combination would not furnish sufficient protein, although these feeds give excellent results when fed in combination with leguminous hays which furnishes sufficient protein.

For the last thirty days before lambing it is usually best to feed some grain. Oats or a combination of equal parts of oats and bran fed at the rate of one-half pound per head daily give good results. After lambing this allowance should be increased to from one to one and one-half pounds per head daily. Ewes which have a full udder of milk very seldom disown their lambs and correct feeding will insure plenty of milk.

The flock should have access to salt and water at all times. On farms where trouble has been experienced with goiter the addition of four ounces of either potassium or sodium iodine to each one hundred pounds of salt will prevent this trouble.

There is no season of the year when extra care will pay larger dividends than at lambing time when the flock should have almost constant care and

CUT FEED COSTS DO 2 JOBS IN 1

Husk Corn Cheaper

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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.

One GOOD Jersey Cow is Worth More than a Dozen Scrubs

If you want high class Profitable Registered Jersey Cattle, by all means arrange to attend the

Hillbrook Farm Complete Dispersal Sale

Tuesday, September 15, 1925
Ypsilanti, Michigan

The entire herd consisting of FORTY HEAD OF CHOICE COWS, OPEN AND BRED HEIFERS and a few Good Bulls to be sold at your price. Many of these cows already have register of merit records others still on test and making big records.

Mr. Bert Stuart, Owner

For catalog address
Tom Dempsey, Sale Manager, Westerville, Ohio.

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.

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

15 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.

attention. Individual pens should be provided in which the ewe and new born lamb may be placed by themselves for a few hours until they are thoroughly acquainted. The wool should be trimmed away from the udder of the ewe and when necessary the lamb assisted to nurse the first time, after which it may be said that the lamb is half raised. Care should be taken to feed the ewe rather lightly for a few days and the lamb should be watched very closely to see that it does not become constipated. In case it should this trouble is readily remedied by giving the lamb from a teaspoonful to a tablespoon of castor oil and an injection of soapy water.

A frequent source of loss to farm sheep raisers arises from the failure to dock and castrate the lambs. This operation ought to be performed when the lambs are from one to two weeks of age.

At about three weeks of age the young lambs will start to eat grain and at this time should be provided with a creep, to which the ewes do not have access, where they may be fed grain consisting of oats, bran and a small proportion of crushed corn and also a good quality of second cutting of clover or alfalfa hay. Any feed remaining in the trough should be fed to the ewes twice daily and the lambs given a fresh supply. Young nursing animals make much more efficient use of their feed than do older animals, hence the importance of rather liberal feeding where it is desirable to market the lambs young.

Summer care of the flock on pasture offers comparatively few troubles. The sheep should at all times have abundance of shade in the pasture, fresh clean water and access to salt. A constant look out should be maintained to see that the flock does not become infested with parasites and the rear parts of the sheep should be kept tagged so that the flies will not blow them. Providing fresh succulent pasture, such as Dwarf Essex rape for midsummer use will give liberal returns. This is especially true for lambs after weaning.

SHEEP DO WELL ON SWEET CLOVER PASTURE

MUCH has been written and said lately about the value of sweet clover for dairy cattle but little has been said about this valuable legume as a pasture crop for sheep and cattle.

Up in Emmet county near Levering lives Theodore Schmalzreid. He and

two or three of his brothers always have sheep. In 1921 Mr. Schmalzreid had four or five acres of a fine stand of sweet clover. He cut a crop for hay and the second crop came back quickly as is the case in this crop. He with his brother George had about 30 ewes and the same number of lambs. These were turned in on the second growth and in spite of the sixty head that pastured there from summer into the fall they couldn't keep the sweet clover down and there was enough growth left to make a fairly good clipping of hay.

Across the road lives another brother, Fred Schmalzreid. He had about five acres of a fair stand of sweet clover and his June grass pasture had failed him. With some misgivings he turned his sheep and some young cattle into the clover for pasture. The effect on these animals were not long in showing up. The lambs were killed for a nearby market and the butchers marveled at the quality of meat produced. The sweet clover turned the trick. The cattle thrived and grew fat on the sweet clover. No grain was given to any of the above animals and yet on sweet clover pasture alone they grew bone and muscle and laid on fat.—K. Vining.

KEEPING FOXES.

Is there any law regarding the denying of foxes in this state? What distance from the road or from a residence must they be kept? I understand they have a very disagreeable odor. What can be done?—M. I. H.

We are unaware of any particular statute relating to the keeping of foxes; but any person maintaining a public nuisance is liable to suit and the nuisance may be abated. Whether there is a nuisance is a question of fact.—Rood.

TO STOP SMUGGLING.

A MOVEMENT is under way to stop smuggling of all commodities on which there is a tariff or other restriction. An effective patrol under direction of the treasury department has been posted all along the Canadian border from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

It is said by treasury officials that the cost of maintaining the large force will be more than paid by the increased tariff duties that will be collected on cattle, grain and other agricultural products now being smuggled across the border, especially in North Dakota and Montana without the payment of duty.

Dr. William Cooper Fair

READERS of The Michigan Farmer will be grieved to hear of the death of our veterinary editor, Dr. William Cooper Fair, August 18, after a two weeks' illness. Dr. Fair has been helping readers of The Michigan Farmer with their ailing livestock for 30 years.

Altho the Doctor was 75 years of age when he died he was yet quite actively practicing his profession, only recently having closed his hospital, which he had maintained since 1875.

He was born in a log house on a stock farm in Blenheim, Ontario, Canada. Thus he began early his experience with livestock. He graduated from Dr. Smith's College of Veterinary Medicine in Toronto. This school was later absorbed by the Ontario Agricultural College and Experiment Station and was moved to Guelph, Ontario. On coming to Cleveland the doctor established a veterinary hospital.

The doctor also maintained for some time a farm home for ailing animals at Mentor, 20 miles east of Cleveland—a real rest cure for sick livestock. Some of his patients have been among the most famous animals of their time—racers, pedigreed cattle, etc. He was veterinarian for the American Steel & Wire Co., for many years before automobiles became the motive power of such industries. He is said to have been the first veterinarian to use successfully the puncture method of treating horses for colic.

For over 30 years he was consulting

veterinarian for the Cleveland Humane Society, and was active in the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was president for several years. He was president for several terms of both the Cleveland and the Ohio Veterinary Medical Associations.

In 1910 the doctor prepared "The People's Home Stock Book," as a part of a large volume called "The People's Home Library," its material based upon his long and valuable experience as a practical veterinarian. He stated some time ago that records of his correspondence with our readers would show around a half million letters answered either by mail or in our papers. And his practice would cover many thousand animals successfully treated.

Dr. Fair was married to Miss Sybil Caskey in 1894. His family consists of Mrs. Fair and their three daughters, Mrs. R. C. Barnum, Mrs. Harlan W. Flagg, Mrs. Thomas R. Adams, all surviving him and all living near their father and mother in Cleveland. The last few winters Dr. and Mrs. Fair have spent partly in Florida, the first real vacations that he had allowed himself. Mrs. Fair is quite prominent in musical circles in Cleveland, having been a church organist for many years.

Arrangements have been made with Dr. Samuel Burrows, V. S., to care for veterinary inquiries sent to The Michigan Farmer.



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and a more profitable farm

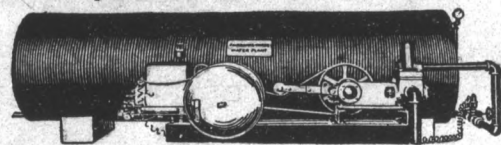
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And the low cost—only a few cents a day—buys not just running water, but better health, more happiness and greater comfort—the only things in life worth while.

All this is made easily available by the Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant. There is a plant for drawing water from any source—lake, spring, stream, shallow well, deep well, cistern. These plants are furnished to operate on electric, kerosene or gasoline engine power. The electric plants operate automatically. See the local Fairbanks-Morse dealer or write us.

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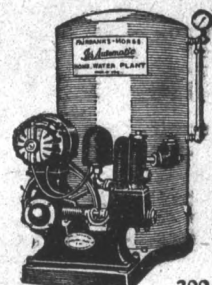
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"It's Automatic" 200 gallons per hour plant

PRICES

120 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 8-gallon galvanized tank, complete..... \$84.75

200 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 35-gallon galvanized tank, complete..... \$123.00

Above prices cash f.o.b. factory.

Also larger sizes for engine or electric drive, correspondingly low priced.

AT FARMERS' PRICES 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 months.

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.

HATCH HERD--Public Dispersal Sale

Government Accredited

at Stoneacres Farm, three miles southwest of Ypsilanti, one-third mile west of Ridge Road to Milan.

Monday, September 7, 1925 at 1 O'clock P. M.

33 Registered Holsteins including a choice young herd sire, Count Veeman Segis Piebe 4th, No. 401707, 31-lb. son of 1273-lb. sire.

14 Granddaughters of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, only bull with 40-lb. dam, daughter, sister and granddaughter.

7 Granddaughters and three grandsons of Count Veeman Segis Piebe, 1273-lb. sire.

R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager

WILLIAM B. HATCH, Proprietor

Guy Thompson, Auctioneer

CATTLE

FEEDERS

Two cars for sale, 550 lb. average, mostly steers. May be loaded any time after September 1st. Also about 20 lambs. GLEN LINCOLN, Leroy, Mich.

TWO cars of choice feeders, 750-pound average, mostly steers, to be loaded Oct. or Nov. JOHN FERWERDA, McBain, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Two cars Shorthorn Steers, weight eight hundred. Price eight and half cents. J. R. Shurte, Cassopolis, Mich.

HOGS

Large Type Berkshire Bred Sows and Gilts

Also have some choice unbred gilts and boars. WRITE TALCOA FARM, R.F.D. 7, LANSING, MICH.

DUROCS

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

Big Type Chester Whites—Real spring boars with size and quality. A few good gilts. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 205



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 1.

Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.67; No. 2 red \$1.66; No. 2 white \$1.66; No. 2 mixed \$1.66.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.53½; @1.54½; December \$1.52½@1.52½; May \$1.57@1.57½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.67@1.68.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.02; No. 3 yellow \$1.01.

Chicago.—Sept. at 92½c; December 83½@83½c; May 87½@87½c.

Old Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white 41½c; No. 3 39½c.

New Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 49c; No. 3 white 46c.

Chicago.—Sept., 38½c; December at 41@41½c; May 45½@45½c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.05.

Chicago.—Sept., 88½c; December at 94½c; May \$1.00½.

Toledo.—\$1.04.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.35.

Chicago.—Navy, fancy, \$6.50; red kidneys \$12@12.50.

New York.—Choice pea \$5.60@5.75; red kidneys \$11.50@11.75.

Barley

Malting 78c; feeding 73c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Red clover cash at \$16.25; December alsike \$14.25; timothy \$3.50.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$2.20@2.25.

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 \$33@34; standard middlings \$36; fine middlings at \$41; cracked corn \$45; coarse cornmeal at \$43; chop \$37 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit.—Prices at Chicago Blueberries.—Michigan uncultivated, fancy, 16-qt. cases \$3.50@4.

Blackberries.—Michigan, fancy, in 16-qt. cases \$3.50@4.

Red Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases \$3.50@4.

Plums.—Michigan 75@85c.

Pears Clapp's Favorite at \$2@2.25; Early Duchess at \$1.50@1.75; Sugar pears \$1.75@2.

WHEAT

Uncertainty as to the effect of the United States and Canadian spring wheat movement, liberal offers for export from Russia, and speculative selling caused a sinking spell in wheat prices in the past week. Primary receipts have increased in the last few days after shrinking steadily since the end of July. Spring wheat markets are receiving more wheat than at this time a year ago, when the harvest was late. Flour trade is fairly good. Milling demand for wheat continues satisfactory, but some observers believe that it will diminish before long. Others believe that it will not shrink much until primary receipts also begin to fall off. Canadian prices declined along with ours in spite of reports of damage in some sections as a result of wet weather and frost. Thus far, no wheat has been cleared from Russia, but that country continues to offer for later shipment. It is worth noting that some hard winter wheat was sold for export on the break during the past week, and clearances of wheat, not including flour, continue at the rate of one to one and one-half million bushels per week.

RYE

The large discount of rye prices under wheat was increased during the past week. Receipts at the leading markets have trebled in the past fortnight, and export business in old rye has practically disappeared. The United States has a liberal surplus in spite of the small crop. Russian reports continue to indicate a large crop and a liberal export surplus.

CORN

The most severe decline in many weeks is in progress in the corn market with prices at the lowest level of the season. Producers have been selling old corn more freely in anticipa-

tion of an ample new crop. A good deal of new corn also has been contracted for shipment by December 15. Demand is of a hand-to-mouth character, as consumers of corn are looking for lower prices as soon as the new crop becomes available. The decline has been so severe that it is likely to result in smaller country offerings and a broader demand. Dry weather has been doing some damage in the last two weeks, and it is possible that the yield may be a little disappointing.

OATS

Receipts of oats at primary markets continue unusually heavy, and large additions are being made each week to the visible supply. Many reports show much larger yields at threshing time than expected. Demand for oats is only fair, although export sales continue large enough to deserve notice. These are due to small offerings from Argentina and damage early in the season to the European crop.

BARLEY

Export sales of barley have been fairly liberal and clearances in the last two weeks have been more than twice as large as in the corresponding period of either of the past two years.

BEANS

Prospects for a bumper bean crop, and only a fair demand, caused a setback in bean prices last week. C. H. P. Whites are quoted at \$4.70@4.75 per 100 pounds. Beans for October shipment have declined from \$4.75@4.50. Buyers are inclined to hold off in the hope of still lower prices when the burden of the new crop comes on the market. The August 1 forecast for Michigan of 7,282,000 bushels is the largest on record, and the crop has made good progress since the field reports were made. Harvesting has started in some sections.

SEEDS

New timothy seed is beginning to move rather freely, and the market has eased off slightly. The clover seed market has declined also as a result of more favorable new crop prospects.

FEEDS

Demand for by-product feeds is narrow, and markets show a dull tone. Millfeed prices are fairly steady. Mills

are not selling their full output, especially of bran, but they are not pressing offerings. Oilmeals are neglected, with pressure from offerings of new crop meal increasing. Declines in prices of feed grains had a depressing effect on by-product feeds.

HAY

Increased receipts have brought a weaker tone in the hay market. Demand also is a little less urgent. Pastures are fairly good in the middle west with the exception of Minnesota and South Dakota, but they are poor in the south, which is a fairly liberal buyer of hay, even in years of good crops.

POTATOES

Potato prices rallied sharply in the last few days. Carlot shipments from producing sections are much lighter than last year, even though the movement from the main potato states is much heavier than in 1924, due to the earliness of the season. In the Chicago carlot market, Northern Round Whites, U. S. No. 1 and partly graded, are bringing \$2@2.25 per 100 pounds.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The decline in fresh egg prices seems to have been checked during the past week. While receipts continue rather liberal, demand has been stimulated, and reduction in storage holdings at the leading markets has started at last. The seasonal tendency will undoubtedly bring a very decided shrinkage in receipts. Poultry prices advanced slightly during the past week. Receipts are beginning to increase, but demand is rather active.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 29@30½c; extras 33½@36c; ordinary firsts 28@28½c; checks 20@25c. Live poultry, hens 19@24½c; broilers 30c; springers 24½c; roosters 17c; ducks 20c; geese 17c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 30½@31½c. Live poultry, broilers 27@29c; heavy hens 28@29c; light hens 21c; roosters 17c; geese 16@18c; ducks 22@24c; turkeys 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices have been firm during the past week with advances recorded in some cases. Receipts have fallen off, and dealers continue willing to accumulate butter in storage at the prevailing level, even though there are

indications of some shrinkage in the consumptive demand. The usual seasonal decline in production is showing up. During the last three weeks, more butter has arrived at the leading markets than during the corresponding period in any previous year.

Prices on 92-score creamery: Chicago 42½c; New York 43½c; Boston 45c; Philadelphia 45½c.

CHEESE

A weaker tone has come into the cheese market in the last several days. Operators on Wisconsin primary markets have had difficulty in clearing their receipts. Distributing demand has been rather light, although the decline during the past week has stimulated activity to some extent. Production has fallen off slightly, but it appears to be the largest on record at this season of the year.

ONIONS

The late onion crop is only about five per cent less than that of last year. This is a better yield than expected earlier in the season, and since the carlot movement has been increasing, prices have declined. Midwestern yellows have been quoted at \$1.75@2 per 100 pounds in Chicago.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings are large with the supply of fall fruits quite a bit heavier. Good-sized peaches had ready sale with the very best ones bringing up to \$4 per bushel. There was a fair demand for pears and plums, and first-class apples moved off well. A few bushels of grapes were offered, but found few buyers at the prices asked, \$5 to \$6 a bushel.

Prices: Apples, No. 1, \$1.25@1.50 bu; crabapples \$1.50@2 bu; elderberries \$1@1.50 bu; grapes, No. 1, \$5@6 bu; peaches, fancy \$3.75@4 bu; No. 1, \$3@3.50 bu; plums, No. 1, \$2@2.50 bu; green beans \$1@1.50 bu; carrots 50@60c dozen bunches; cabbage, green \$75c@1 bu; red \$1@1.25 bu; lima beans 40@50c quart, \$3 bu; cucumbers, slicers 50@75c bu; dills \$1@2.50 bu; gherkins \$3@5 bu; leaf lettuce 50@60c bu; Iceberg lettuce 65@75c bu; green onions 50@60c dozen bunches; dry onions \$1.50@2.50 bu; root parsley 40@45c dozen bunches; early parsley 40c dozen bunches; peas \$1.50@2 bu; new potatoes, fancy \$1.40@1.50 bu; No. 1, \$1.15@1.25 bu; tomatoes, No. 1, 50@60c basket; local celery, fancy 65c dozen; Kalamazoo celery, No. 1, 35@40c dozen; eggs, wholesale 40c; retail 45@50c; hens, retail 30@32c; Leghorn broilers, retail 27c; colored broilers 28@32c; ducks 24@28c; dressed poultry, hens 35@40c; springers 45@50c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 1.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 4,940. The market is closing steady; 160 lbs. up \$13.65@13.75, few at \$13.85; light lights and pigs at \$13.50@13.75; packing sows and roughs \$11.50.

Cattle

Receipts 125. Market is slow.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 200. Best lambs at \$15.25; ewes \$5@7.

Calves

Receipts 200. Tops \$14.50.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 21,000. Market is uneven. Medium and heavy weight butchers 5@10c lower than Monday's average, others 10@15c off; big packers bidding 25c lower; good 140-210-lb. weight at \$13.15@13.35; tops \$13.40; better grades 225-310-lb. butchers largely at \$12.40@13; bulk packing sows \$10.60@10.90; strong weight slaughter pigs at \$13.15 down.

Cattle

Receipts 8,000. Market is glutted with grassy and warmed-up steers; fed offerings very scarce, latter is about steady with Monday's uneven decline. Grass offerings weak on catch-as-catch-can trade. She stock weak to lower, other classes steady; \$16 is bid on weighty steers; bulk of fed kind of value to sell at \$12 down; grassers \$5@7; most vealers \$12.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 16,000. Market fat native lambs is active and 25c higher; bulk \$15@15.25, few to city butchers \$16.50; cull native fat lambs are carrying advance; bulk at \$11.50@12; higher on good grade fat lambs; choice light

weights \$15.60; weighty kind \$14.50@15; fat native ewes steady at \$6.50@7.50 mostly.

DETROIT

Cattle

Receipts 230. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry fed \$10.25@11.00. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50@11.00. Handyweight butchers 8.00@9.50. Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@7.50. Handy light butchers 5.00@6.25. Light butchers 4.25@5.00. Best cows 5.00@5.50. Butcher cows 4.00@4.75. Common cows 2.75@3.25. Canners 2.25@3.00. Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@5.75. Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@5.25. Stock bulls 3.50@4.25. Feeders 5.00@6.25. Stockers 4.50@5.50. Milkers and springers \$45.00@90.00.

Veal Calves

Receipts 349. Market steady. Best \$14.50@15.00. Others 4.00@14.00.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 1,602. Market steady. Best lambs \$14.50@14.75. Fair lambs 12.50@13.50. Fair and good sheep 6.00@7.25. Culls and common 3.00@4.50. Light and common 8.25@10.25. Heavy sheep 4.50@5.00. Buck lambs 12.00@13.00.

Hogs

Receipts 1,375. Market is steady to 10c lower. Mixed hogs \$13.60@13.70. Roughs 11.90. Heavies 13.00@13.50. Yorkers and pigs 13.60@13.70.



REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP
and DISINFECTANT

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Checked Perspiration.—I have a mare that fails to perspire enough, and would like to know what to give her to make her sweat more. S. R. G. Elkhart, Ind.—When you find lack of perspiration, give her one ounce of sweet spirits of nitre in cold water, to drink, or as a drench three or four times a day, but only when required. Occasionally wash her with warm water to keep the skin clean.

Cow Milks Herself.—I have a good cow that has a chronic habit of sucking herself. I tried yokes around her neck, also muzzle with sharp nails in it, but neither of these appliances check her. W. V. Hancock, Mich.—Doubtless mechanical appliances fail to prevent her sucking herself. Why don't you stable her, then she will not be able to reach her teats to suck herself.

Catarrh—Brain Trouble.—Two days after I bought a fourteen-year-old horse his legs stocked, swelling appeared under belly, and mucus ran from both nostrils. He has fine appetite. I also have a twelve-year-old horse which is inclined to move in a circle, always going to the left. I work him. I. C. Winters, Mich.—Dissolve quarter pound of baking soda in a half gallon of tepid water, wash out nostrils twice a day; give him one-half ounce of Fowler's Solution at a dose in drinking water three times daily. Give your twelve-year-old horse a half dram of potassium iodide at a dose two or three times a day. His bowels should be kept open.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Presque Isle Co., Aug. 27.—Hay in this section was poor. It is very dry, there being but one good rain since May. As a result our crops are dried up.—A. C.

Allegan Co., Aug. 27.—Farmers are busy preparing ground for wheat, acreage 100%, yield of wheat was a failure in this immediate locality, but over the county was normal. Oats better than was anticipated. Corn is bumper crop. Second clover crop is better than first. Holland Fair was a success last week, this week Allegan Fair. Farm Bureau meetings interesting.—G. H.

Tuscola Co., Aug. 25.—Bean harvesting just starting; crop not as good as looked for—quite a lot of joint disease and blight. Large acreage of winter wheat being sown. Wheat averaged 27½ bushels per acre, oats 50, barley 40, sugar beets short on account of dry weather, also potatoes. Corn is good. Fall fairs are on with a fine show of live stock. Wheat \$1.53, oats 37c, beans \$4.00, barley \$1.50 cwt.—J. K.

Oscoda Co., Aug. 24.—General condition of farming very good. About usual acreage of crops planted. All crops promise a normal yield, except hay. Potatoes selling for 85c per bushel.—P. E. R.

Kalamazoo Co., Aug. 25.—Weather conditions are ideal for growing crops. Corn will make a bumper crop if we have plenty of warm weather. Late potatoes are looking fine. It has been too wet for threshing and oats that have been left in the field are in very bad condition. Farmers have had two fine cuttings of alfalfa and may get a third. Wheat is selling for \$1.53, oats 50c, potatoes \$1.00 to \$1.50. There will be some clover seed here but it will be late. The acreage of wheat to be sown this fall will be about normal. Most of the ground is now ploughed for wheat.—L. T. H.

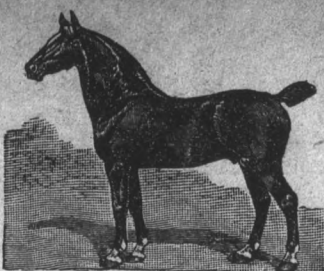
Hillsdale Co., Aug. 24.—Late rains have given prospects for bumper crops. Oats and wheat were a little short on account of early dry weather, but the yield was fairly good. Potatoes are a small crop and the acreage is also small. Late rains have helped plowing and about the average amount of fall crops are being sown.—L. A. M.

Gratiot Co., Aug. 24.—The price of wheat here is \$1.50, oats 32c, beans \$4.05. A good many oats are not yet threshed on account of rain. Blight has struck some fields of beets. Corn is the best crop we have had in years at this season. There were not as many beets planted this year as last, but a larger acreage of beets were put in. A good many farmers are going north for an outing.—A. A. R.

Leelanau Co., Aug. 24.—The acreage of crops in this locality is about the same as last year. Not many crops harvested yet and there must be rain soon or some poor yields will be reported.—A. L.

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No horse with a Spavin, Shoe Boil, Splint, Thoroughpin, Capped Hock, Toe Crack, Curb, Fistula or Sweeney can compete with his physically perfect mates, either in achievements or endurance. Splendid looking horses—otherwise sound—often fail because of some blemish that could be quickly removed with

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Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case, ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

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

REAL ESTATE

FARMS FOR SALE.—Have hundreds of farms for sale, with or without equipment. All sizes, any location within 75 miles of Detroit. Sell 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. Phones Lincoln 1003, Lincoln 7109-E.

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

HOGS

Chester Whites March boars of quality F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. at reasonable prices.

REGISTERED O. I. C. GILTS ready for breeding for fall litters. 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

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Fall Pigs either sex, by the great Boar, The of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Hampshires For Sale nice spring and fall Boars. Choice bred gilts, 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, 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., Brookridge, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARMER Classified Liners bring results. Try one.

80 ACRES So. Michigan with Hay and Crops, 5 cows, horses, poultry, grain drill, gas engine, vehicles, machinery included; good productive soil, rich muck for celery, onions and truck; spring-watered pasture for 25 head, choice apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, season's income \$2,500; good 7-room house with stately shade and charming view, new hip-roof basement barn, etc., insured \$4,500. Close motor bus near great city markets. A sacrifice for quick sale at \$5300, only \$1200 needed. Pictures and details pg. 147 Illus. 196 pg. Catalog farm bargains thruout 24 states. Free. Stout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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.

FOR SALE—3 farms, extra good buildings, fences and land. Write for descriptions. Floyd Love, Howell, 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., Petoskey, Mich.

HAY—Timothy, clover and mixed—also alfalfa. Quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Mich.

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

PET STOCK

I SPECIALIZE IN RAISING FERRETS—30 years' experience. September prices, males, \$3.25 each; females, \$3.50 each. One dozen, \$36. Yearling females, special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Yearling males \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Fur finders. Catalogue, Kaskaskennels, F 183, Herrick, Ill.

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Pedigreed. Fine farm dogs. Cheap. Wm. C. Brown, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2. Cigars, \$2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received. Pipe free. Roy Carlton, 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.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free. Albert Ford, Paducah, Ky.

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.

POULTRY

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

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks. State Fair Winners. Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—400 White Leghorn Pullets, well bred and well grown, will soon begin to lay. M. E. Keyes, Milford, Mich.

PULLETS—225 Shepherd Strain Anconas, beginning to lay. 85 Dark Rocks, extra size and color. Price, \$2.00. Home Hatchery, Fenton, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS

SUPERIOR CHICKS—90 up, 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 556, Windsor, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—Michigan No. 1, a heavy yielding beardless red wheat, and American Banner, a beardless white variety; both produced under the finest conditions, and thoroughly cleaned and graded. We are the largest growers of wheat in the state, and use the best seed obtainable. Write at once for prices. Gottfredson Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

REGISTERED American Banner Seed Wheat, a high yielding white variety. Fairview Farm, R. No. 4, Jackson, Mich.

STATE INSPECTED seed wheat for sale. Orval Walker, R. 3, Pontiac, Mich.

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED—At once, reliable, experienced man to work on general farm. \$60 per month. O. J. Feldkamp, Ping Grove Farm, Salina, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

MICHIGAN MEN with sales ability and well known through county, can make large income weekly selling guaranteed Motor and Tractor Oil in drums and half-drums on thirty-day terms to farmers and preferred dealers. Must have auto. State age. Will arrange interview. We ship direct from nearby branches. Division Manager, Lock Box 135, Saginaw, Mich.

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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 Janss, 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.

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Style Book
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