

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
*LIVE STOCK*  
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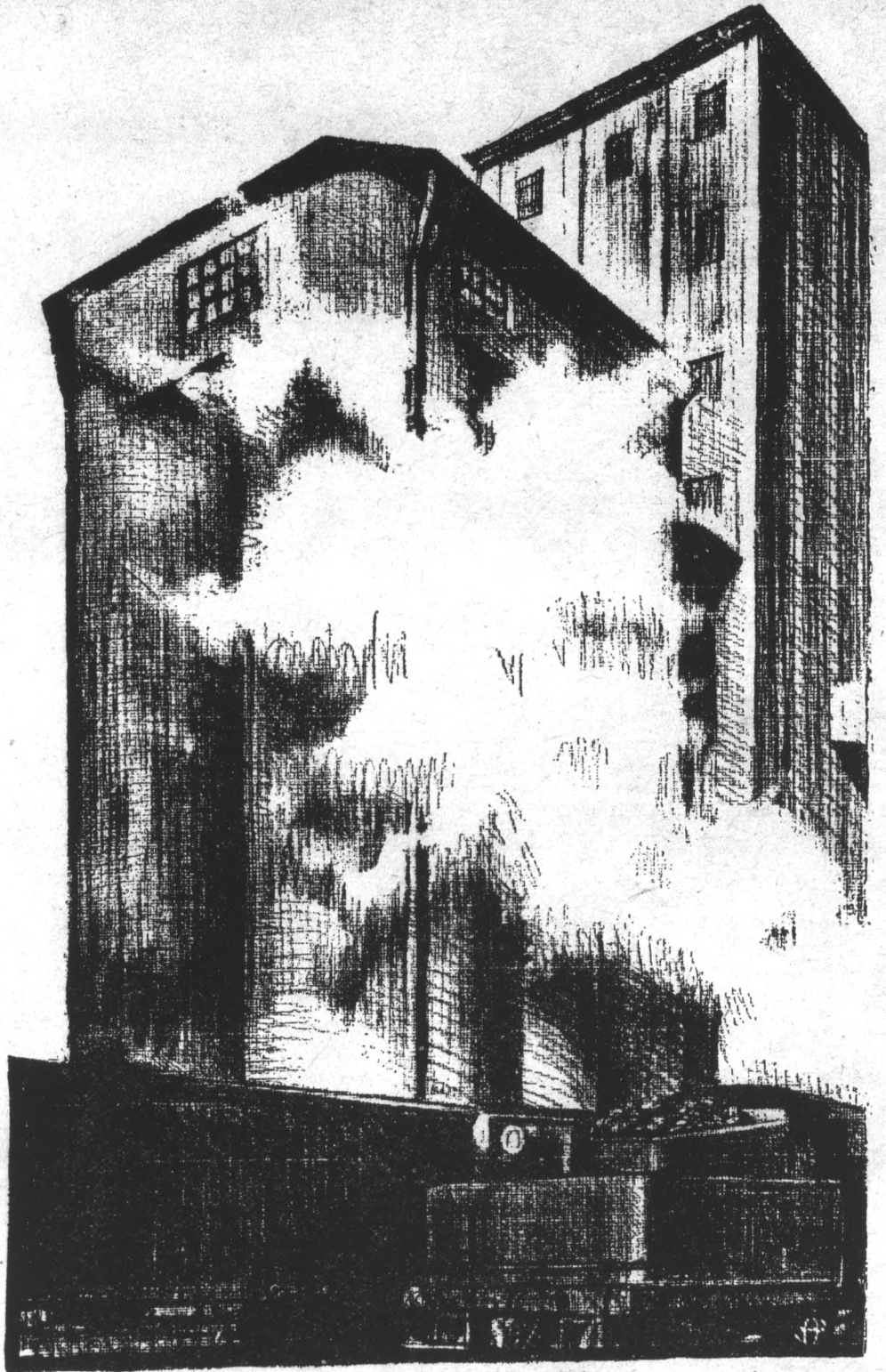


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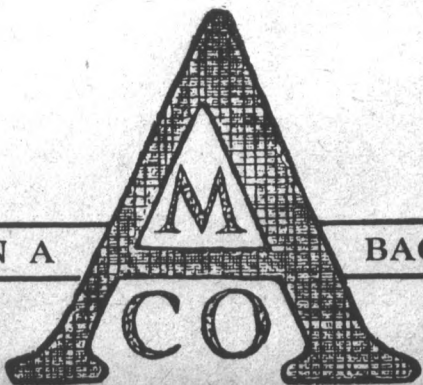
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# MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY  
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NUMBER XI

## Michigan Farmers are Honored

*Charter Members of Master Farmers Club to be Addressed by  
Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Next Week*

THE difficult task of naming the charter members of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club is finished. The selections were made by a committee of judges consisting of Hon. A. N. Brown, of Schoolcraft; Hon. Herbert Powell, of Ionia, and Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, of Carleton, from data gathered by a representative of this journal who visited every farm in the contest, filling out a questionnaire and making a careful inspection of the premises.

Despite the difficulties encountered, we feel that the judges selected a group of farmers for this honor for whom no apologies need to be offered. Many of them are men whose work in agriculture has been outstanding for a long term of years, and their efforts have been recognized by farmers, agricultural leaders and scientists. Several members of this class are cooperating in working out a number of practical problems with the state experiment station, the agricultural college, and extension workers. Their efforts have counted for much in bringing about better farming methods, better crops and live stock, as well as better farm homes and rural communities for Michigan.

As we announced last March, ten men were to be selected as the charter members of this organization. The judges found, however, that in the list of successful candidates there were two brothers who, working together, have developed one of the fine farms

of Michigan. It was decided that this farm enterprise should count as one of the ten farms to be recognized, and that each of the brothers should be awarded a medal. This arrangement is being followed, and there will be, therefore, eleven men to receive the

Michigan Farmer medals this year.

In making the decisions, the judges did not choose to go on record as favoring every type of farming followed by the various candidates. These facts, however, will be brought out in the stories of the farming accomplish-

ments of these men to be presented to readers through the columns of the Michigan Farmer.

A complimentary banquet is to be given in honor of this first class of Master Farmers at the Michigan State College on Wednesday evening, September 22, by the Michigan Farmer at which time United States Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, will speak and present to the men the Master Farmer medals. Agricultural and industrial leaders of the state are being invited to participate in this event.

In 1927, another small class will be selected to the membership of the club, and in succeeding years, other classes will be added. Is it too much to expect that these men who are pioneers in better farming methods will, in due season, crystallize and foster a forward-looking agricultural policy for Michigan? Would not the adoption of such a policy count much in keeping Michigan agriculture and her rural people in the forefront of America's greatest industry?

The following list and brief statements give to the readers of the Michigan Farmer, in alphabetical order, the names of the men selected by the committee of judges as the charter members of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club:

Ralph Arbogast sells quality cream, certified grains, pork, registered Guernsey calves, eggs and broilers from his well-equipped 600-acre farm near Un-  
(Continued on page 262).

### Some of Our Master Farmers



Floyd M. Barden.



Ralph Arbogast.



Paul C. Clement.



A. B. Cook.



M. E. Farley.



Garfield Farley.

## Dairymen Watch Tariff Situation

*Want to Make Sure That Interests are Protected in Next Congress*

By E. E. Reynolds

THE election of United States senators in Wisconsin, Ohio and several other leading dairy states this fall has attracted the attention of the dairy interests to the effect the results of these contests may have upon the tariff on dairy products.

The victorious candidates will be in the senate for a term of six years, during which time the tariff will be subjected to attacks from many quarters. If friends of an effective protective tariff are defeated it may mean the placing of dairy products on the free list, which leading representatives of the dairy interests believe would result disastrously to the industry.

The National Dairy Union is so concerned about the matter that it is sending out a questionnaire to each senatorial candidate, asking him to state plainly his position on the tariff on dairy products. By this method it is hoped that the farmers in these dairy states may have an opportunity to vote with a full understanding of the tariff views of the various candidates.

In discussing this point, A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Union, says: "The tariff has certainly been beneficial to the dairy industry of this country, and not alone to the

dairy interests, but to the swine growing and corn growing interests, and also to the vegetable oil producers.

"Had it not been for the energy and organized effort put forward by the several senators from the dairy states who are now up for re-election, the dairy interests would not have secured the favorable tariff rates given them in the present tariff act. Due to these men, there was secured for the first time in tariff history a schedule of

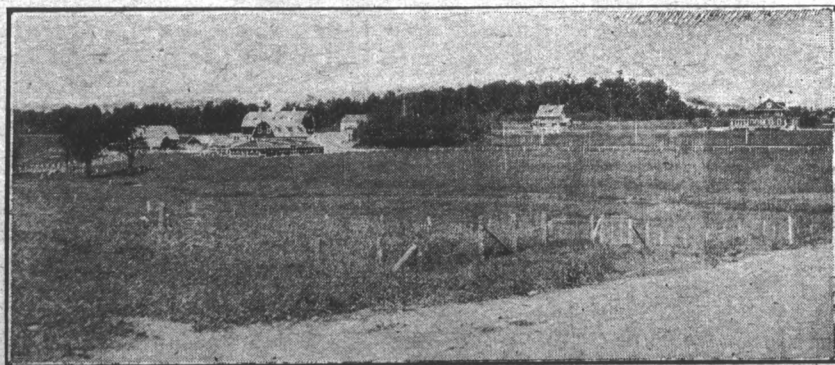
tariff rates on agricultural commodities which actually come into the United States in competition with American agricultural products, somewhere commensurate with the other duties imposed by our tariff law."

The effectiveness of the tariff on dairy products and vegetable oils may be measured by the drop in imports of these products since the Fordney-McCumber tariff act became effective.

Notwithstanding the fact that all

records in the history of the government for customs duties collected were broken in the fiscal year just closed, the dairy products imported into the United States had a value of \$16,640,980 in the first half of 1924, \$13,233,526 in the first half of 1925, and \$12,529,392 in the first half of 1926. Imports of butter into the United States decreased from 16,965,773 pounds in the first half of 1924, to 4,750,133 pounds in the same period of 1925, and 3,978,568 pounds in the first half of 1926. Imports of butter from Canada dropped from 2,557,535 pounds in the first half of 1925, to 42,602 pounds in the first half of 1926. This heavy drop in importations was directly due to the increase in the butter tariff by presidential proclamation from eight to twelve cents a pound.

The imports of cocoanut oil, used largely in margarine production, decreased from 281,063,000 pounds in 1919, to 233,174,000 pounds in 1925, peanut oil from 154,052,000 pounds in 1919, to 3,027,000 pounds in 1925, and soy bean oil from 195,808,000 pounds in 1919, to 19,493,000 pounds in 1925. During this period under the fostering protection of the tariff, the production of soy bean oil and other vegetable oils has increased rapidly in recent years.



The State Experimental Farm Buildings, Located at Chatham, in the Upper Peninsula, where a System of Farming for that Section of the State is Being Worked Out.



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DETROIT, SEPT. 18, 1926

## CURRENT COMMENT

## The Big Dairy Show

FOR many years the dairymen of Michigan have cherished the hope that some day they might have the opportunity to entertain the National Dairy Show. This hope is to be realized. The big show is scheduled for the Michigan State Fair Grounds at Detroit for the week beginning Wednesday, October sixth.

There is good reason for wanting such a show in our midst. It furnishes a type of education that cannot be obtained as effectively through any other avenue. There will be exhibited over one thousand of the best dairy cows in the country, representing all the five dairy breeds. The grade cow will also be shown, for she produces the bulk of the dairy products of the country. The latest on herd improvement, on feeds and feeding, on the production and compounding of feeds, and on marketing products, will all be forcefully brought home to the layman with due consideration for all other factors in the business.

The mechanical side of the dairyman's business is of growing importance. Farm and barn equipment mean much in the economy of dairying. The milking machines, separators, stanchions, lighting plants, feed grinders, silos, silo fillers, farm machinery, tractors, utensils, building materials, together with a hundred other items, have a potential interest to both those who already have these improvements and those who have not. At the dairy show in Detroit next month there will be found one of the largest collections of equipment of interest to dairymen that has ever been brought together.

If to these things we add the demonstrations on the value of a larger use of dairy products, the health food show, the farm women's educational

work, and the boys' and girls' school and judging competitions, it will be most difficult, indeed, to find an excuse for the family not attending the twentieth annual National Dairy Exposition. Certainly Michigan farmers, both in and out of the dairy business, cannot afford to overlook the opportunities offered them in this unusual exposition.

## The State Fair

Some changes in the Fair program and exhibits have been made. The shifting of departments has aided in giving a little freshness to the show. The fine exhibits of live stock is a feature that can be favorably mentioned. Also, we noted with delight that farmers were more in evidence than in many of the former annual events of the Fair.

But we cannot feel that the State Fair has, as yet, adequately reflected Michigan agriculture and industry. Our thoughts lead us to believe that there is still much to do to make the public understand what we, as a state, are doing and why we are doing it, and, perhaps in many instances, what we ought to be doing.

By reason of the fact that the state has taken over this institution, it is not an unjust request of the farmers and the laborers and the manufacturers and the merchants that the State

WE have attended the State Fair, and talked with many others who were also there. From what we saw and heard, we are both pleased and disappointed.

Fair, as its name implies, should fairly reflect their interests.

Some states have been over-sold. Others have not been sold at all. Michigan has only been partly sold to her own people and to the world at large. It is not asking too much to have her resources in men, materials, products and homes faithfully and fully presented to herself and to the world.

The State Fair can do much toward giving the public a fair appraisal of the progress we have made. May we not hope that some of the changes and improvements in evidence this year will in time accomplish this purpose and thus give us inspiration toward greater achievement.

## Home Baking Holds Favor

WHO cannot remember the time when, bounding into the house after school on baking days, we threw our books into a chair while mother cut us a thick slice of bread "right from the oven," and covered it with jam while we impatiently smacked our lips in anticipation? Or instead, it might have been a gem, a cookie, or a generous piece of gingerbread.

Recent statistics received at our office prove that these tempting homemade goodies are not going the way of many of ye-old-time customs, for the lion's share of the flour produced in this country is still being consumed in the homes. It is estimated that there are about thirty-three thousand bakeries of all kinds in the United States. According to these statistics, bakeries used in 1923 (the latest year

for which complete figures are available) about 41,789,000 barrels of flour, compared to the use of some 54,600,000 barrels in homes and institutional baking. Of the latter amount, it is estimated that home baking alone consumed over 34,000,000 barrels, or about eighty-two per cent of the requirements of our bakeries.

In other words, despite the development of baking as an industry, it is apparent that the products of the old-fashioned home oven continues to hold high favor and to be a major source of the country's supply of baked flour products.

## Do-Nuts

IT'S been kinda cool round the edges the last few days, and it kinda made me think about do-nuts, 'cause I used to have to wait until they got cool around the edges to eat 'em.

Do-nuts is a good name fer 'em, fer they're a chunk o' dough what is sometimes as hard as a nut ta crack. They look like brown painted life preservers, but they're called sinkers instead.

I've come to the conclusion that the best part o' the do-nuts is the middul

part o' 'em. The air hole won't hurt nobody if you don't swallow it, and you gotta be careful about that, 'cause the do-nut itself will make enuf air in your stomach, sometimes.



Fer heavy food, do-nuts is O. K., but they ain't advertised fer a health food yet. But just the same they was handy food fer the soldiers in the war. What would the Salvashun Lassies adone if they wouldn't had do-nuts ta pass out. I bet them do-nuts was worth goin' after by the boys. Just ta take a look at them lassies.

Do-nuts is handy fer the womin folkses ta make. It must be lots o' fun playin' with dough, makin' round patties and cuttin' holes in 'em. And then puttin' 'em in hot fat and see 'em float around. I used ta like ta see my Ma make 'em, and ta wait fer the ones she used to make look like a man.

Do-nuts an' coffee ain't what the doctors 'd tell a man ta eat, but they taste good, anyhow. The whole trouble is that there's too much stuff

## MASTER FARMER PROGRAM TO BE BROADCAST.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Michigan State College, the program of the Master Farmer Banquet, to be given at the Memorial Building of the College, Wednesday, September 22, from 7:00 to 9:15 P. M., eastern standard time, will be put on the air by WKAR. The feature of this program will be the address of Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who will also present the Master Farmer Medals. Station WKAR is on 285.5 meter wave length.

tastes good what ain't good fer us. It kinda looks like our tastes is conspirin' with the doctors ta get us sick.

I 'spose when they get things down real scientific, we'll eat so we'll always be healthy and, like the newspaper says, we'll not even need ta sleep, and men 103 years old will have womin arrested fer flirtin' with 'em. But in them days they'll still make do-nuts, but they'll use 'em fer pitchin' quoits ta spend the time they used ta use sleepin'. But I don't care if I live until then or not, 'cause I like sleep too well, and it takes too much strength ta pitch fer quoits some do-nuts I've seen.

HY SYCKLE.

## Proposed Constitutional Amendments

To be Voted on at November Election

AT the general election this November, the following proposed amendments will be voted upon by the people of the state. They should be carefully studied by every person qualified to vote in the state. If one does not understand the purpose of the amendments, he should inform himself before November 2. Here is the text as published by the secretary of state:

## To Increase Compensation to Members of Legislature.

Art. 5—Sec. 9. The compensation of the members of the legislature shall be twelve hundred dollars for the regular session. When convened in extra session, their compensation shall be ten dollars per day for the first twenty days, and nothing thereafter. Members shall be entitled to ten cents per mile, and no more, for one round trip to each regular and special session of the legislature, by the usually traveled route. Each member shall be entitled to one copy of the laws, journals and documents of the legislature of which he is a member, but shall not receive, at the expense of the state, books or newspapers not expressly authorized by this constitution.

Provides for increasing compensation of members of the legislature from \$800 to \$1,200 for regular session, and from \$5 per diem to \$10 per diem for extra sessions.

## To Remove Restrictions on Sheriff's Office.

Art. 8—Sec. 5. The sheriff shall hold no other office. He shall be elected at the general election for the term of two years. He may be required by law to renew his security from time to time, and in default of giving such security, his office shall be deemed vacant. The county shall never be responsible for his acts.

Provides for removing restriction which renders sheriff incapable of holding the office longer than four in any period of six years.

## To Provide Metropolitan Districts for Furnishing Public Service.

Sec. 31.—The legislature shall by general law provide for the incorporation by any two or more cities, villages or townships, or any combination or parts of same, of metropolitan districts comprising territory within their limits, for the purpose of acquiring, owning and operating either within or without their limits as may be prescribed by law, parks or public utilities for supplying sewage disposal, drainage, water, light, power or transportation, or any combination thereof, and any such district may sell or purchase, either within or without its limits as may be prescribed by law, sewage disposal or drainage rights, water, light, power or transportation facilities. Any such districts shall have power to acquire and succeed to any or all of the rights, obligations and property of such cities, villages and townships respecting or connected with such function or public utilities: Provided, That no city, village or township shall surrender any such rights, obligations or property without the approval thereof by a majority vote of the electors thereby voting on such question. Such general law shall limit the rate of taxation of such districts for their municipal purposes and restrict their powers of borrowing money and contracting debts. Under such general law, the electors of each district shall have power and authority to frame, adopt and amend its charter upon the approval thereof by a majority vote of the electors of each city, village and township, voting on such question, and, through its regularly constituted authority, to pass all laws and ordinances relating to its municipal concerns, subject to the constitution and general laws of this state.—(New section).

## To Authorize the Taking of Land in Excess of Needs.

Art. 13—Sec. 5. Subject to this constitution the legislature may authorize municipalities, subject to reasonable limitations, to condemn and to take the fee to more land and property than is needed in the acquiring, opening and widening of boulevards, streets and alleys, or for any public use, and after so much of the land and property has been appropriated for any such needed purpose, the remainder may be sold or leased with or without such restrictions as may be appropriate to the improvement made. Bonds may be issued to supply the funds to pay in whole or in part for the excess property so acquired, and they shall not be included in any limitation of the bonded indebtedness of such municipality.—(New section).

## Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14.

Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, That the secretary of state shall certify to the clerk of each county in the state, the question of a general revision of the constitution and a convention therefor, to be submitted to the electors qualified to vote thereon, at the general election to be held in the year 1926.



## Agricultural High Schools

*A Promising Factor in Agriculture*

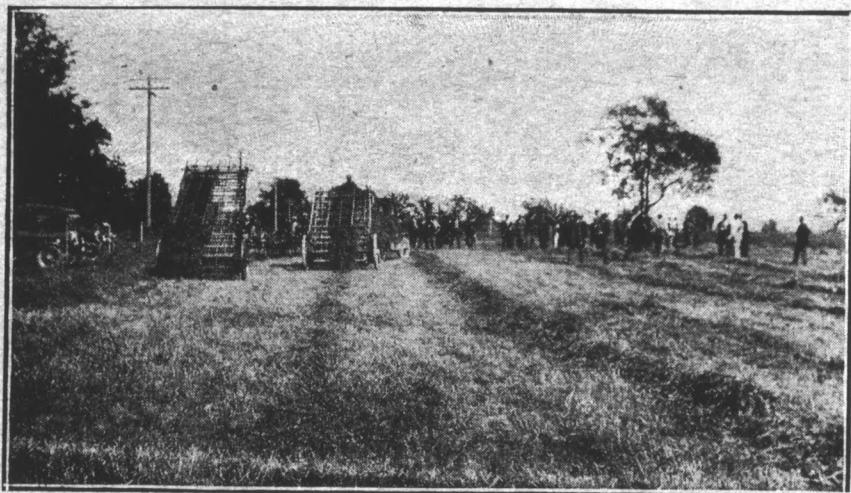
By V. O. Braun

IF I wished to learn something of the future or prospects in any line of business, as agriculture, law, automobile manufacturing, Florida real estate, etc., I should take one of two methods to secure the information. The first, which, of course, would take time, would be to make a detailed study, or survey, of the business, gathering data of facts and statistics on the economic and social phases of the business. The second, which would save time and money, although not quite as satisfactory, would be to secure the advice of an expert on the subject. This means the advice of a man who is thoroughly familiar with the business, who has made a scientific study of it, and who has had practical experience in the enterprise.

I was reminded of such advice when I listened to a lecture by Dr. Shaw, dean of agriculture of Michigan State College, a short time ago. He prophesied that the agricultural conditions of Michigan and the United States would

by Professor G. O. Schmidt, Professor of Agricultural Education of the Colorado Agricultural College, is, "A productive farm enterprise, related to school work and supervised by an instructor, carried to completion on a strictly business basis, requiring careful study, planning, recording, and execution, and summarized and reported upon at its close." Sometimes this is referred to as practical agriculture, and compares with practical law in the law profession. The theory is taught in the court room, or on the farm, depending upon the subject taught.

In this age of science, new scientific ideas and facts are appearing at a rapid rate. Registered or pedigreed seed, registered stock, higher content fertilizers, improved machinery, and better methods are creeping into the agricultural field. These new and better ideas and methods are taught in the class room of the Smith-Hughes high schools and practiced on the



Improved Haying Methods, for Instance, Are a Real Help to the Farmer.

improve. He further stated that the improvement would be slow and continuous. There are several reasons for this prophesied improvement. One of them, and the one I wish to discuss, is that the newer, more business-like practices, together with the more scientific methods being put into use will result in a higher type of agriculture and a better farmer.

It is a well-known fact that the future, or the success of any business or profession is largely determined by training or the caliber of the men who compose it. In order for a man to enter the medical or law profession, he must have a certain amount of training. The machinist or the tailor must also serve his apprenticeship. Agriculture is adopting the same rule. The policy may not be as compulsory, nevertheless it is coming, and the trained agricultural man is going to crowd out the untrained man. Agriculture is a science which offers a challenge equal to that of any profession. It is a subject, or science, which is being taught in our Smith-Hughes high schools and agricultural colleges all over the United States.

Instantly, someone will say that agriculture can not be taught in the class room, and it is true that some phases of agriculture is quite difficult to teach in the class room, therefore we teach them in the field in the form of a project. Some phases are quite difficult to teach in the class room, and we teach them on the farm in the form of a project, and this is the kind of training I wish to discuss, and which I believe will have a great bearing on the future agricultural industry and bring it to a higher standard. I believe as Dr. Shaw, that the progress will be slow, but it will be continuous.

A project in agriculture, as defined

farms during the summer months in the form of a project. This means that the agricultural instructor is a busy man. He must be on the job twelve months in the year, and must drive his flivver around over the community to oversee, study, and supervise his projects.

This phase of agricultural education is becoming very popular in Michigan. In 1925 there were 122 Smith-Hughes high schools teaching this method of agriculture in Michigan, and State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, E. E. Gallup, announces that more will be added to the list this year. Each boy and girl enrolled in the agricultural course in high school, which consists of a four-year course, is entitled to take project work. The student receives credit for this work the same as the academic or the vocational work taken in the regular school year.

One of the things in favor of the project work, however, is that the boy has a business, it is all his own to plan, to take care of, to harvest and to boast about. He takes an interest in it, and he learns the fundamentals and scientific phases of a business which is to be his own.

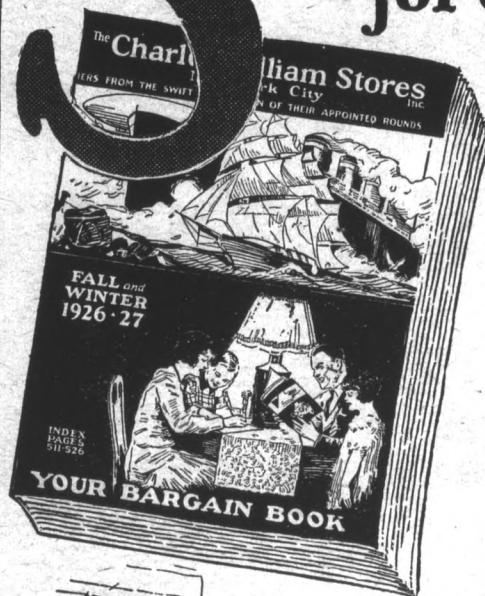
As a general rule, we find his father interested in the work, and in many instances we see a lively race between dad and son for the best product, and junior generally comes out ahead. Once in a while dad will object to the boy "fooling" with a project, and says, "I'll give him plenty of work, if he wants something to do." Fortunately, these cases are rare.

In the pioneer days of project work, Professor B. A. Walpole, Professor of Agricultural Education at Michigan State College, states that such cases were more common, and that he encountered such difficulties. The farmers of today, however, realize more

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and more that in order to keep the boy on the farm, or to get him interested in the farm, they must give him a part and arouse his interest in the business. The project method of teaching does this very thing in a very efficient way.

These projects vary in form from the short time, smaller garden project to the larger, longer time crop or animal project.

In 1925 there were 1,535 projects in Michigan carried on by high school agricultural students and supervised by agricultural teachers. There were forty different kinds or types, varying from watermelons to dairy cattle, in order to fit the needs of the community. From these 1,535 projects, the students' net income amounted to \$140,390.64. This shows a very good profit and is a very important factor, for after all, if farming is to be made interesting and successful, it must

yield a profit. In these 1,535 projects there were 236 potato projects which averaged a net income of \$49.49, 185 bean projects averaging \$103.25, four mint projects averaging \$297.29, twenty sheep projects averaging \$396.82, and two celery projects averaging \$561.47. These figures of net profit show that the young farmers are really making money. Many of them make enough money in this manner to finance their college education.

The projects vary as to kind in different sections of the state in order to fit the community's interest and needs. Mr. Earl Sindecuss, agricultural instructor of Eaton Rapids high school, specializes in registered stock projects, and is doing a splendid piece of work in promoting better live stock in Eaton county. His projects consist of poultry, sheep, hogs, and dairy cattle. In 1925 his agricultural students exhibited their stock at Marshall,

Charlotte, Kalamazoo, and Detroit fairs, and walked away with a number of blue ribbons and a liberal amount of cash prizes. Three of his boys have won scholarships to Michigan State College for superior project work. The farmers around Eaton county are strong for this kind of teaching. Ten years ago, Professor R. S. Linton, of Michigan State College, who was then agricultural teacher of Owosso High School, encouraged pure-bred Holstein cattle in his project work, and today Shiawassee county, as a result, boasts of her fine Holstein dairy cattle. An eastern buyer told me a few weeks ago that he secures some of his best cattle from this county.

Another outstanding piece of project teaching of a different nature is being carried on by Charles Parks, agricultural teacher of Hastings. Mr. Parks thought that the farmers of that com-

munity should grow better grains, so he went about, with the aid of his 147 agricultural students, to accomplish the trick. Mr. Parks is supervising over fifty crop projects, and all of them are certified or registered seed projects. Mr. Parks was not satisfied to simply show the superiority of good seed, but encouraged the elevators of Hastings, to donate him 1,000 pounds of fertilizer in order to teach and show the effect of fertilizer on good crop production. His students' projects are all placarded as to variety of grain, amount of fertilizer, etc. and to look at this splendid piece of teaching is an inspiration in itself. It is little wonder that the agricultural students and farmers around Hastings the state of Michigan of different agriculture are strong for Mr. Parks.

I could give other examples over agricultural teachers teaching this same (Continued on page 275).

## LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### DECLINE IN CROP ACREAGE.

IN its study of the changes in the utilization of land in the United States, as indicated by a comparison of the census returns of 1920 and 1925, the bureau of agricultural economics finds a reduction in area of harvested crops for the country as a whole, in the five-year period of 19,000,000 acres, or five per cent. This is the first instance in the history of the country's existence that the census has shown a decline in crop acreage. And while crop land decreased five per cent, population increased eight per cent.

### DECLINE IN NUMBER OF HORSES.

THE recent census shows a decline in numbers of horses, mules and colts of about 3,624,000 on farms and in cities between 1920 and 1925. This has released for other uses, or caused to lie idle, about 9,500,000 acres. As the feed consumed by horses and mules required for its production about twenty-five per cent of the crop area, or 90,000,000 acres in 1919, some idea may be gained as to the radical readjustment of crop area which would have to be made if we ever reach the horseless era in this country.

### QUARANTINE FOR PINE BLISTER RUST.

THE entire United States will be placed under quarantine October 1 to prevent further spread of white pine blister rust. The interstate shipment of five-leaf pines from any state is prohibited except under inspection certificate showing that they are free from the blister rust. Movement of five-leaf pines from any state east of the western boundaries of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana into states lying west of that line is absolutely prohibited. Shipments of currant and gooseberry plants, other than European black currants, is prohibited, except in accordance with regulations which require inspection of shipments from all states, and treatment of plants in infected regions.

### IMPORTS OF CHEESE.

CHEESE imports of the United States are increasing in spite of the five cents per pound tariff. They totaled 28,505,882 pounds in the first half of 1926, compared with 26,182,740 pounds in the first half of 1924.

These large cheese imports are said to be due to the increasing demand for foreign cheeses, not only from foreign immigrants, but native Americans who have acquired a liking for fancy foreign brands. The department of commerce reports that more than half of the imported cheese comes from Italy

and about one-fourth from Switzerland.

It is predicted that the demand for foreign cheese in the United States will be maintained, as the imports consist of types not made in the United States, or if made are insufficient quantities to meet domestic requirements.

### WEATHER BUREAU SERVICE.

FEW persons realize the extent of the work of the weather bureau for the farmers. Special tobacco, fruit, truck and alfalfa warning services are maintained in various districts by the issue of frost and minimum temperature warnings, so that crops may be protected by heaters and otherwise. To the plains and mountains, to the stockmen and ranches, is telegraphed a special warning service, giving them advance information of storms, cold waves and high winds. During the sheep shearing and lambing periods, warnings of snow, rain or cold waves are widely distributed in the sheep raising states.

A fruit-frost warning service is maintained in several fruit growing sec-

tions. A special appropriation of \$12,000 for the present year is available. The fruit men contribute an equal amount, and there is a growing demand for the service. As a result of the bureau's cooperation with fruit interests, a very great saving of fruit was accomplished during the past year. There are now more than two million orchard heaters in use in the fruit industry, which enables the growers to take advantage of the bureau's frost warnings.

The U. S. Forest Service has found that Tupelo is suitable for wood pulp because it yields a good grade of book paper.

### U. S. STANDARD OF GRADES.

STANDARDIZATION is the common trade language between buyer and seller, according to a market specialist in the department of agriculture, who says it is necessary as a basis for all future contracts. Many cooperatives have failed because members have not appreciated the advantage of standardization as a basis of trading.

United States recommended grades have been established for thirty-five leading fruits and vegetables.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A radical Chinese government, under the Nationalist movement, is responsible for firing on British and United States war ships near Hankow, China. This government is favorable to Russia and hostile to the United States and other powers.

Floods around Terre Haute, Indiana, and Jacksonville, Illinois, have caused the loss of several million dollars worth of property and seven lives.

The admittance of Germany to the League of Nations caused huge crowds to cheer in Geneva where the league meetings were held.

Anarchy is gripping Athens, and mutineers have been bombed by government planes in the outskirts of the city. The Pangalos rebel forces have been defeated, it is reported.

The failure of the United States to keep the obligations made by President Wilson at Paris in 1919, is the cause of France's troubles, says Col. Edward House.

Ruth E. Renington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Renington, of Detroit, was scored as a perfect baby at the Michigan State Fair baby show. Mr. Renington is a truck driver.

A bill passed by congress will enable the government to add 130,000 acres of Michigan land to the national forest reserves in Iosco, Alcona, Ogemaw, and Roscommon counties.

The German newspapers take the admittance of Germany to the League of Nations coolly.

Great Britain is bitter over the loss of twenty-two men in China when the rebels fired on the British.

William Everitt, 103 years old, had a forty-two-year-old woman arrested for trying to vamp him on the streets of Omaha.

Spain resigned from the League of Nations because of the lack of consideration shown by the league to that nation.

Because of not being complete, the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia may be run another year, according to the director in chief.

Over 275,000 pupils started school in Detroit on Tuesday, September 7.

India is challenging United States gold control. Fifty-five per cent of the world's gold production was absorbed by that British possession during the past year.

Japan is importing skilled labor from the United States, especially in the printing lines. American linotype operators are favored.

Four hundred motion picture theaters in Chicago went without music because 3,000 union musicians were ordered out by the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

Irene Du Pont, of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., says that science may eliminate sleep, and that chemistry may develop a superman in time.

Laura Slovey, fifteen years old, and Margaret Norton, twelve years old, who have been mutes since infancy, gained ability to speak by being terrified during an airplane ride. The ride was given them with the hopes of helping them regain their speech.

### Little Irritations of a Safety First Driver





*for Economical Transportation*

# New Smoothness—New Features—New Colors....

## Chevrolet again electrifies the world by increasing Chevrolet Values!

Now in the greatest year of Chevrolet history—building cars in tremendous volume to meet an ever-increasing demand—Chevrolet continues its successful policy of increasing Chevrolet values.

Everywhere, Chevrolet has been regarded as the world's finest low-priced car. For month after month the public has been sending Chevrolet popularity to new and record-breaking heights—

—because Chevrolet alone combines all the advantages of quality, design and construction with lowest prices.

Now Chevrolet adds to the performance, beauty and completeness of equipment that has been winning the world to Chevrolet—

—by developing the smoothest Chevrolet in Chevrolet history, by enhancing its smart appearance and by adding features which increase the economy and satisfaction of Chevrolet purchase and ownership!

A triumph of engineering science, to-day's Chevrolet is the *only* low-priced car ever to offer *every quality* of smooth car performance.

Forty to fifty miles an hour as long as you like without the slightest sense of

forcing or fatigue! Remarkable smoothness at every speed! Acceleration that is a delight in traffic! Power that conquers hills and mud and sand and rough country roads—

—such are the almost revolutionary qualities attained by a new and superior method of mounting the motor in the chassis and by a new camshaft with scientifically determined quieting curves.

See your nearby Chevrolet dealer! Arrange for a demonstration! Admire the brilliant beauty of the new and striking Duco colors on every model! Rich Algerian Blue on the Sedan; smart Thebes Gray on the Coach; Alpine Green on the Landau; Dundee Gray on the Coupe; and on all open models, modish Biscay Green. Mark the greater convenience of the centralized throttle and spark control! Note that all models now carry approved stop-lights as standard equipment. See the beautiful enclosed bodies by Fisher.

Then take the wheel—and you will quickly learn that today's Chevrolet with its new smoothness, new features and new colors, is a car that *only* Chevrolet could build—an astounding value that *only* Chevrolet could offer.

--- at these  
**Low Prices!**

Touring or \$  
Roadster **510**

Coach or \$  
Coupe.. **645**

Four Door \$  
Sedan.. **735**

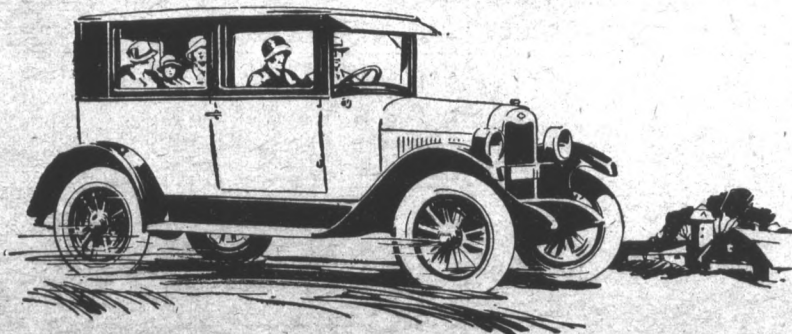
Landau \$ **765**

1/2-Ton Truck \$  
Chassis Only **375**

1-Ton Truck \$  
Chassis Only **495**

All Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.  
Division of General Motors Corporation



# QUALITY AT LOW COST



## Build for Permanence Reduce Fire Hazards

California Redwood performs both of these vital services in the construction of farm buildings

Redwood is in the highest class for durability, by government test, when compared to other woods used in the construction of farm homes, barns, silos, implement sheds and other buildings.

Redwood contains no resin nor pitch. Thus it is hard to ignite, slow to burn and easy to extinguish. Numerous tests by fire have proved that Redwood greatly reduced the fire hazards as against other woods commonly used for similar purposes.

It is a soft wood of great strength. Thus it is easy to work, stays put. Its soft surface texture enables it to hold paint, although because of its great durability, even buildings not protected by paint enjoy a remarkably long life.

Build with Redwood. Increase the value and long life of your buildings without proportionately increasing their first cost.

### Agricultural Service Bureau

For your benefit we have produced plans and specifications for many items needed upon every farm.

Check off on coupon below, those items which you intend to build. Send the coupon, filled out, to us and we will gladly mail the sheets requested.

### USE REDWOOD — "It Lasts"

Septic Tanks	California Redwood Association, Dept. 139 24 California St., San Francisco, California
Poultry Houses	Please send me free the plans and specifications for the items I have checked. My lumber dealer's name and address is:
Mash Feeders and Nests	Name _____
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Feeders (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep)	My Name _____
Hurdles, Fence and Gate Suggestions	Type of Farming _____
Rabbit Hutches	My Address _____

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

## A Big Corn Crop Starts Here

A big corn crop starts with the seed. More than 100,000 farmers know they can grow from five to ten more bushels per acre by drying seed corn on Bain's Peerless Seed Corn Dryer. Bain's Dryer insures perfect drying of every kernel. Develops seed that will thrive in spite of adverse conditions. Lasts a lifetime, yet pays for itself the first season. Consider these six advantages:

### Six Points of Superiority

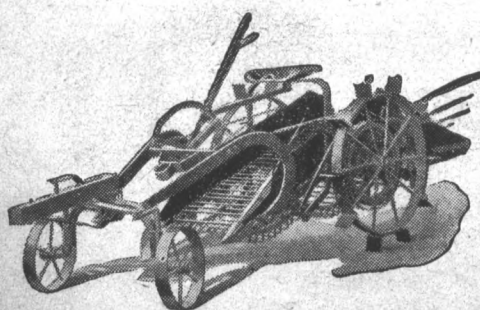
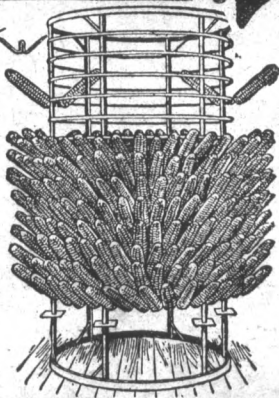
1. Every ear held separate. 2. Air circulates freely. 3. Hooks penetrate the pith of the cob and help dry it out. 4. Dryer handles more corn in less space. 5. Prevents loss by rodents. 6. Ears dry quickly and evenly, leaving the kernel in perfect condition for planting.

And because of our large volume of business, you can buy the Dryer complete, for just about what material alone would ordinarily cost you.

**BAIN'S  
PEERLESS  
SEED CORN  
DRYER**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES.  
Investigate Bain's Dryer. See what it has done for farmers throughout the mid-west. Get our special offer to early buyers. No obligation. Just write at once.

**BAIN BROTHERS MFG. COMPANY**  
Dept. M Cedar Rapids, Iowa



Write for Catalog  
and Prices

## U. S. Reuther Model POTATO DIGGER

A sturdy, well made digger for all soils and crop conditions. Agitation of bed can be regulated while machine is in motion.

Mfg. by

**U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.**  
28 Water St., Batavia, Ill.



### CHARGE FOR USE OF GANG PLOW.

What would it be worth per acre to use my neighbor's gang plow, using my own horses?—H. D.

As nearly as I can estimate, the cost of using a gang plow will be about fifteen cents per hour, or thirty cents per acre, including interest on the investment, depreciation, repairs, and sharpening, shelter, etc., for summer and fall conditions. For spring plowing, it would be a little less.—D.

### USE SOCKET WRENCH.

AFTER you have ruined a few spark plugs by removing them with a monkey wrench, you will get a socket wrench that just fits around the plug and protects the core from accident. It costs only a few cents and pays for itself after it has been used a few times.

### SOFT WATER.

SOFT water, and not hard water, should be used in the cooling system. Hard water contains more or less mineral matter, which cause deposits in the radiator and water jacket etc. Especially is this true if the motor has a tendency to overheat and the water boil.

### MAGNETIZED SCREW-DRIVER.

TAKE a long, slender screw-driver to an electric light plant, or where there is a large dynamo, and hold it near the dynamo until it is well charged. This screw-driver will be a great help when working on the car, as it will readily pick up small screws and

parts that are often dropped inside the car far out of reach of the hand.

Then, it is very easy with this screw-driver to set screws, as the electricity will hold the screw-driver firmly in the groove on the head of the screw, and the screw may be set by the use of one hand. It prevents the screw from slipping away and getting lost, often very annoying. One good charge should last for at least a year or longer, and the slight trouble will repay the owner a hundred times.

### NOT ENOUGH WATER.

I have an eight-inch drilled well, 28 feet deep, in which I struck the gravel bed at eighteen feet. The well furnishes only about six gallons per hour, which is not sufficient. Would it be all right to fill the well with rock and sand up to the gravel bed, and use a sand point? People around here do not use sand points, but I have been told that this well could not be pumped dry with a sand point. It would cost quite a lot to dig a large well, and wall with brick. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—O. S.

I do not see how filling the well with rock and sand up to the gravel bed, and then putting in a sand point would increase the flow of water any, as the filling would simply decrease the storage space that much. If the gravel bed is large and well filled with water, and you pulled the casing at the same time you put in the sand point, you might possibly get more water. The proper thing is to get the advice of some experienced pump or well man who knows the water conditions in your locality; but if the well were mine, I would want to put it down further to get more storage room and probably strike another good sand or gravel bed farther down.—I. W.



### LARGE ALFALFA ACREAGE ON STATE HOSPITAL FARM.

A TOTAL of 160 acres of alfalfa was shown to visitors at the Newberry State Hospital last week, by Hugh Campbell, farm superintendent, during the Second Annual Luce County Farmers' Field Day held at that institution last week. Other crops in excellent condition shown by Mr. Campbell, included corn, sunflowers, potatoes, oats, peas, roots crops, and garden crops.

"The tour has convinced me," declared one visitor, "that excellent crops can be grown on light sand soil if the soil is given proper treatment. The excellent crops grown on the State Hospital farms show that not only in Luce county can these crops be duplicated, but on many similar areas in the Upper Peninsula."

Other features of the field day included a picnic dinner, with a speaking program following, a horse dynamometer exhibit, a visit to the poultry plant, an examination of the pure-bred Holstein herd, and the dairy judging contest which decided the winner of the pure-bred Holstein bull given by the hospital.

### MOST PRETENTIOUS AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKING.

THE Triangle Ranch, near Amasa, is the Upper Peninsula's most pretentious and considerable agricultural undertaking. Plans are making to make it a "dude ranch," whereby high-toned citizens of Chicago and Milwaukee can make their way thither by airplane and then enjoy a bit of real

ranch-life—cowboys, riding the range, ranch feed—such as one reads about in "the wild west." It is one of the several indications of southern interest in this north country for summer recreational purposes.

### CLOVERLAND POULTRY PROFITABLE.

DURING the past winter there were forty-seven demonstration poultry farms in the Upper Peninsula, which had in all, 10,222 laying hens on them, according to the report of Mr. R. L. Gulliver, M. S. C. poultry specialist. The hens on these farms produced an average of 55.1 eggs for the period. The profit from each hen amounted to an average of ninety-five cents. This is considered a good profit by Mr. Gulliver, and he advises Upper Peninsula farmers to keep more hens and thus increase their cash profits.

### CROPS GOOD.

THE copper country reports first-class crop conditions this season, principally because of abundant rains. Large crops of hay, potatoes and berries are indicated. Time was when the copper country had to import its food supply largely from outside points. But this has long since been not the case, and instead of potatoes, berries, and occasionally hay are exported.

The cherry trees, which are a famous feature of the National Capital, were propagated from 15,000 stocks raised with particular care in a Japanese nursery.



# POTATO GROWERS HOLD SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

POTATO growers in northern Michigan recently made a thorough study of potato fields in several of the more northern counties. The tour held under the auspices of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association started at Mancelona and included fields in the vicinity of Alba, Elmira, Gaylord, Vanderbilt, Levering, Alan-son, Petoskey, Central Lake and Bellaire.

Special study was made of seed plots grown by growers of certified seed, and several fertilizer demonstration plots were visited. Practically all of the fields observed showed very excellent stands and most exceptional growth of the vines. It is believed that the general condition of potato fields in the northern counties is much better than during any of the past few seasons. Growers are particularly interested in the amount of disease that the various fields contain. It was encouraging to note that fields contained practically no serious disease and it is thought that the percentage of rejections this year in fields under inspection will be considerably less than heretofore.

The tour was concluded at Bellaire, where a banquet and general meeting was held. Several talks were made by growers and college representatives. Among the visitors present was Professor John Bushnell, of the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. Mr. Bushnell has tested out during the past few years many strains of Michigan seed and reported very excellent results with it.

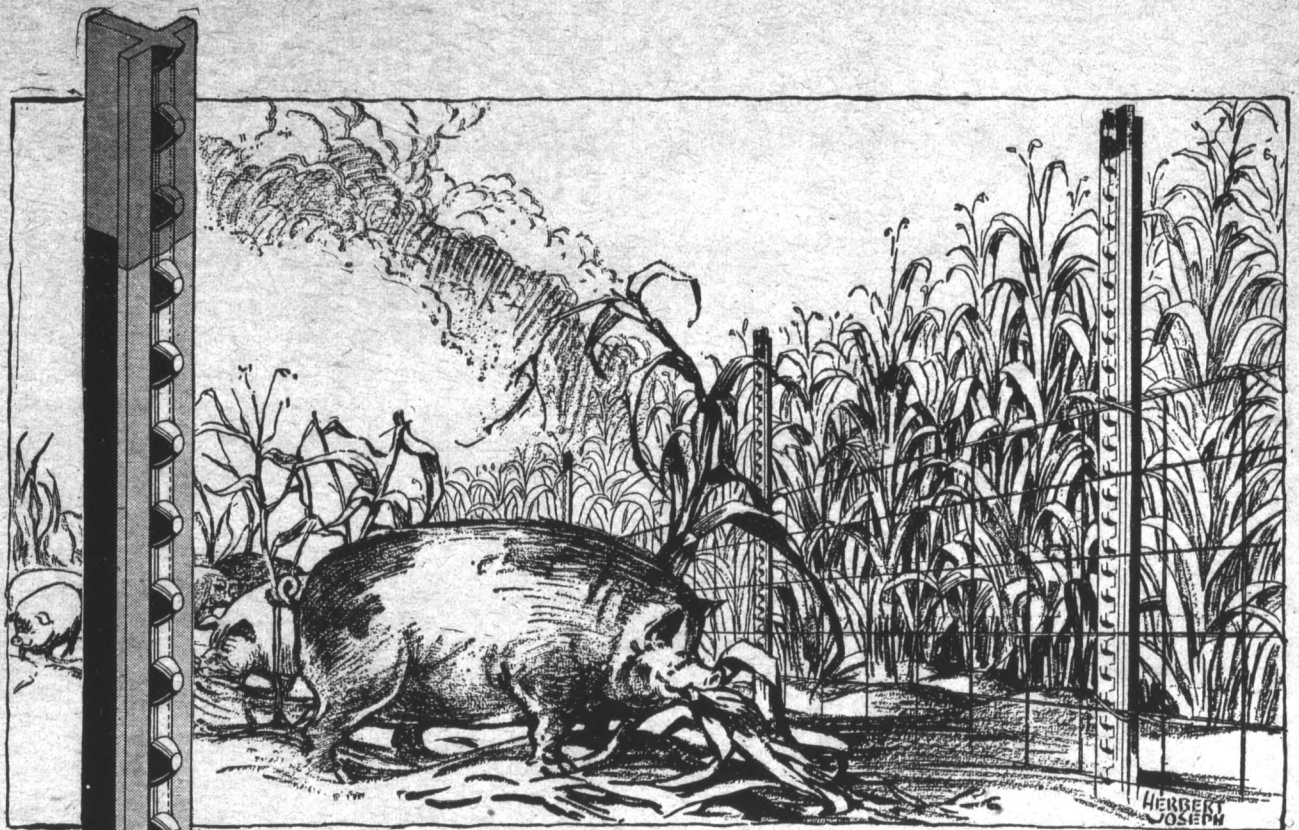
Upon completion of the northern tour several certified seed growers of the north made a tour to Oakland county where they joined the Oakland county potato tour. The southern growers were much interested in hearing the accounts of the northern men and describing their methods of seed production. On the last day of the Oakland county tour, the growers visited the farm of Percy King, at Waterford, where nearly 200 strains of seed potatoes are under observation. Each strain was marked so that the growers could study the field intelligently.

Special interest in the Oakland county tour was manifested by growers in efficient spraying methods. It was found that many fields showed serious injury from leaf hoppers. Fields, however, that have been thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture were in excellent condition and promised very satisfactory yields.

## TOP O' MICHIGAN SHOW AN INSTITUTION.

THE Fourth Annual Top o' Michigan Potato and Apple Show will be held at Gaylord, November 3-4-5, according to Mr. A. C. Lytle, secretary. A larger and more attractive premium list is being prepared, and an especially strong educational program also is planned for the occasion. Any grower from Cheboygan, Otsego, Crawford, Alpena, Presque Isle, Emmet, or Antrim counties is eligible to compete for the \$1,200 in cash prizes offered. In fact, every county, except Charlevoix, in the northern "tip" of Michigan, is contributing financially toward the show and is, therefore, eligible. The show is also receiving financial support from the Michigan Central Railroad, the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, and the state of Michigan.

Mr. Fred Brudy, president of the show, and a prominent potato grower at Wolverine, says: "The Top o' Michigan Potato Show has become an institution in northern Michigan which we are unable to get along without. Not only has it advertised and demonstrated the fact that this is the home of real quality potatoes, but it has been a powerful agency in making them still better."



# Hogging Down Crops

## Low cost temporary fences quickly erected with Red Top Steel Fence Posts

HOGGING down part of your corn crop is a profitable practice growing by leaps and bounds each year. It saves expense of husking, cribbing, re-loading and feeding. Hogs do better when allowed to forage for themselves. They are thorough workmen—never miss an ear.

When you "hog down" part of your corn crop this year use **Red Top Steel Fence Posts** for your temporary fencing. **Red Top Steel Drive Fence Posts** make possible quickly erected and quickly removed, economical temporary fences. They are so easily driven with the One-Man-Driver that the work is quickly done.

Then, too, the fence is so easily attached and removed from **Red Top** posts that it is a simple matter to pull the posts when you want to use them to fence new areas or for repair work.

### Fall Fencing Most Economical

No need to wait until Spring to build and repair your permanent fences. Right now you have the time to do this—to get your farm fencing in tip-top shape. **Red Top Steel Fence Posts** can be driven into the hardest soil at the rate of 200 or more a day—by one man using the One-Man-Driver.

And it will pay you to do this fence work at this time because prices on fencing and **Red Top** posts are low now. And, too, the building of fence in the Fall instead of Spring does not interfere with other important farm work.

Get your fencing job cleaned up. Move those chicken and hog runs that you have been planning to move. Replace that insecure boundary fence and protect your cattle from breaking out or sustaining injury.

With **Red Top Steel Fence Posts** you can make your farm fencing stronger, more permanent and improve both the appearance and value of your farm.

### Go to Your "Red Top" Dealer

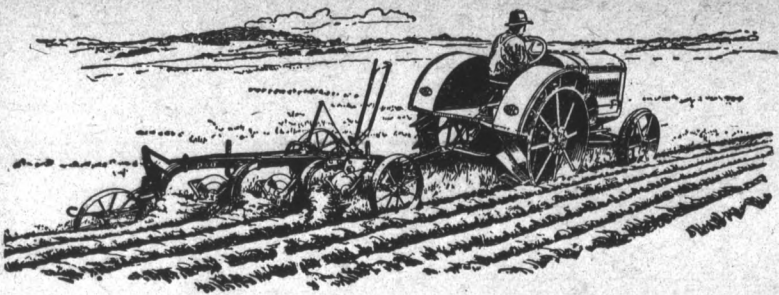
You'll find him a progressive man. One who promotes the welfare of his friends by providing them with supplies that are sound and always best in the long run. That's why he handles "**Red Top**" Steel Fence Posts.

He can give you the names of many users who have learned the savings that can be had by using this improved steel post. He will explain the "**Red Top**" guarantee. He will let you examine "**Red Top**" posts—note their simplicity and strength, the simple arrangement that prevents the fencing from being "rooted" up or forced down by stock. Note the special weather-resisting aluminum finish that assures durability and long years of service. He will show you how **Red Tops** are built easy to drive yet are staunch and sturdy in the fence line and—last—how one man with the **Red Top One-Man-Driver** can drive more posts in one day and in better alignment than two working with a sledge. Ask him for the booklet, "**How to Build Fences of Long Life.**"

**Red Top** Double Strength Studded Tee Steel Fence Posts

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





## Make Sure Your Plows are Equal to their Work

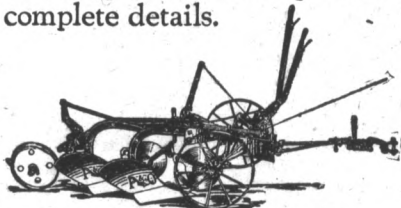
Fall plowing makes severe demands on your plows. They must do good, fast work in spite of the hard ground, heat, and flies that handicap both horses and operators. Tractor power and plows are of special advantage at this season.

Before the time comes to go into the fields to turn the soil, make sure of your plows. If they are too small or are past their most useful days, replace them with the newest and best the market affords. Don't let obsolete or inadequate power or plows stand in your way.

"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better," and good plowing is the basis for all that follows.

Your local McCormick-Deering dealer is in position to show you P & O plows to suit your soil and acreage; either tractor or horse-drawn types. Better stop at his store, or write to us for complete details.

More than eighty years of plow-building experience goes into the manufacture of every McCormick-Deering P & O Plow. That is the best assurance of correct design and sturdy construction.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.  
(Incorporated)

93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—  
Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw

# McCormick-Deering P & O Plows

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

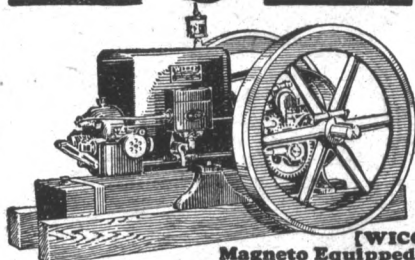
## Advertising that Pays

**TRY** a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. It will help you dispose of your poultry, hatching egg, real estate or some miscellaneous article. It will help you find that extra help you may need. Michigan Farmer Liners get big results, and cost little.

See rates on page 281.

**The Michigan Farmer,**  
Detroit, Mich.

## ONLY \$5 DOWN



**BUYS A WITTE  
Stationary Engine**

Sold DIRECT from FACTORY To You On Your Own Terms—No Interest Charges.

Here's the engine that has revolutionized power on the farm—makes every job easy and cheap. Low priced—in all sizes, 1 1/2 to 30 H.P. Simple to operate and free from usual engine troubles. Over 150,000 WITTE Engine in use today.

**Burns Kerosene, Gasoline,  
Gas-Oil Distillate or Gas.**

Delivers power far in excess of rating on the cheapest fuels. Built to burn any fuel—no attachments necessary. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto, square protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

**Scrap Your Old Engine—Pay a Little of it Down on the new.** Investigate this engine now. Write for my Big, Free, Illustrated Book and details of Offer. No obligation. Or, if interested, ask about Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs or Pump Outfits.

ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

**WITTE ENGINE WORKS**

2193 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.  
2193 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.  
2193 Witte Bldg., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

### MUST PAY TUITION.

If pupils do not pass the eighth grade, and in the future intend to go to a town school and take up ninth grade, are the parents of these children supposed to pay their tuitions, or does the school district have to pay it?—A. R.

Unless the pupil has the diploma from the eighth grade, the parents will have to pay the tuition.—Rood.

### PRIVATE LAKE.

There is a lake along the highway, with a creek running across the road, enabling a boat to get to the lake. The lake is claimed by a few club men who state that they pay taxes on the lake. They do not, neither on the fish in the water or the water. Can any man fish in that lake?—E. L.

It is not apparent that any person other than the owners of the land have any right to fish on the lake.—Rood.

### MAINTAINING THE FENCE.

Please let me know what I can do if my neighbor does not keep his part of the fence up. His cattle come through on my fields.—A. B.

If the fence has already been divided and the cattle come through from the failure of the adjoining owner to keep up his share, the cattle may be taken and held for the damage done, or the complaining party may call in the fence viewers and get an order for rebuilding of the fence, and if it is not built by the neighbor, he may himself built it and have the cost levied upon the land of his neighbor and collected as a tax.

### CLOSE FARM GATES AT RAILROAD.

A farmer's driveway crosses two railroads before it reaches the public highway. The foreman in this section threatens arrest if the gates are not closed. The farmer is in the dairy business and is obliged to use the driveway seven or eight times a day, and it is impossible for him to keep the gates closed. Is he liable for anything killed on this crossing?—J. K.

It is believed that the railroad company is in the right in insisting that the gates be kept closed.—Rood.

### DAMAGE FOR TROOP HORSE.

I rented my horse to Troop A at Camp Grayling. She was in fine condition when they took her, and brought her back very poor and sick, infecting my barn and premises. They refuse to pay me for the damage done to the horse, outside of the regular rent amount. I even had to go after her and bring her home myself. Is there a "higher-up" that might see that we get justice in this case?—I. H. R.

You might write the War Department at Washington. No suit can be maintained against the United States, and the matter will have to be adjusted through the department.—Rood.

### RENTAL AGREEMENT.

A. owns a farm and rents it to B. on shares, the rental year being from March 1 to March 1 of the following year. A. has cows, young cattle, hogs, and a horse on the farm. B. moved to the farm the preceding year so as to care for the live stock during the winter months, as A. had asked him to do this. There is no written agreement. Is B. compelled to move by December 1, or shall he live on the farm till the year is up on March 1?—R. E. T.

In all cases of leasing on shares there is a serious question as to whether the arrangement constitutes a leasing or a hiring of service.

1. If it is a hiring of service, with wages payable in a share of the produce, the servant may be discharged at any time, and required to deliver up possession, being entitled to recover damages for the discharge dur-

ing the term of the difference between the price he was to receive and the amount he could earn elsewhere in a similar employment.

2. If it constitutes a lease, with rent payable in kind, the tenant is entitled to possession until the end of the term upon making payment of the rent and could be dispossessed only upon six months notice, terminating at the end of the year, or upon a year's notice terminating at any time, except that where the renting is for a single term the tenant is not entitled to notice to quit at the end of the term.—Rood.

### TEACHER'S CONTRACT VALID.

Is a teacher-contract made by the old school board legal when director wasn't qualified member, and during his term he appointed one member of board as "the treasurer?" At the annual meeting a new school board was elected and the question is, "are we bound by what the old board done, and is the treasurer illegal?" Have they the right to hire a teacher, knowing all three might not be elected again under these circumstances? Will the teacher's contract hold under these conditions? Can the teacher holding a contract stop teaching when she sees fit, and at the same time collect her wages if the school discharges her? The past director was appointed to fill vacancy and at the time swore that he was qualified, but now admits that he is not. What is the penalty?—C. R.

Persons dealing with public officers in actual possession and exercise of the functions of the office, are protected without regard to the qualifications of the officer, and therefore the contract of hiring is valid, although the officer was not qualified.—Rood.

### THE WIDOW'S SHARE.

Husband has a warantee deed for a farm and the wife's name is not mentioned, only as "his heirs." In case of husband's death what share could the wife hold if there are no children? What share could she hold if there were children? If wife can only hold one-third when there are no children, who gets the rest? The husband has brothers, sisters, and parents.—S.

If there are children, one-third would descend to the widow and two-thirds to the children. If there are no children, one-half would descend to the widow and the other half to the father and mother of the deceased.—Rood.

### MUST PAY IF ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

I bought a phonograph from a company, paying monthly payments of \$7 a month. I attempted to pay it all, but I found that the company's bill and my bill did not correspond. It was agreed that I was to have a month's free trial. Soon after I found that the leg was broke, and informed the company. They wrote and told me to have the leg fixed for \$3.00 and they would pay for it. Now, you cannot get anything for \$3.00. I told them this, and advised them to trade it in, or do something with it. I have already paid \$41, and still have \$79.89 to pay. I wrote them and told them that if they would not do anything about it I would not pay any more. I have not heard from them since. Could they make me pay the rest of the money due? What can I do in this case? Please advise.—M. M.

Manifestly, the purchaser is liable for the price agreed, if the goods are furnished according to the contract; but if the goods are not according to the contract, the purchaser would have a right to return them and demand his money back, unless by his delay he has waived this right, and in any event he would have a right to a reduction to the extent of the difference in value of the goods from what they would be if according to the contract. All of these matters are open to conflicting testimony in case of a trial, and the results cannot be foretold.—Rood.



## Tractor Demonstration

THAT there is no slackening of the farmers' interest in power farming was indicated by an attendance of over one thousand Iowa farmers at the "Cut-the-Costs" demonstration, held August 24 on the Walter Blunt farm, northeast of Charles City, Iowa. Three tractor outfits were under test on field work. Outfit No. 1 was a 16-30 tractor pulling a ten-foot double disk, tractor seeder, and drag harrow; Outfit No. 2 was a 16-30 tractor pulling three 16-inch plows and one section of drag harrow; and Outfit No. 3 was a 12-24 tractor pulling two 16-inch plows and one section of drag harrow; while a 20-40 tractor was shown a short distance away operating a separator threshing the farmer's stacked grain. All of these were operating on cheap furnace oil such as is used in many of the gravity type heating plants of 39 Baume test, instead of the 41 Baume test kerosene usually used. This cost, delivered in barrels at the demonstration field, ten cents per gallon instead of 16.4 cents per gallon for kerosene. The tractors all used special heavy lubricating oil.

The different outfits were operated for as nearly two hours as possible, with complete rounds of a field 1,850 feet long, of oats stubble in good plowing condition. The depth of plowing was as near seven inches as could be maintained, each tractor being operated by a bona-fide farmer. At the end of the run, the fuel and oil were measured for each tractor, the amount of work done computed, with the following results:

Outfit No. 1 double disked, seeded, and harrowed 5.098 acres in one hour and thirty minutes actual working time, on 5.52 gallons of fuel and .29 gallons of lubricating oil, at a fuel cost of 10.8 cents per acre, a total cost for fuel and oil of 14.8 cents per acre, or covered 6.759 acres per \$1.00 for fuel and oil.

Outfit No. 2 plowed and harrowed 3.06 acres in one hour and fifty-one minutes actual working time, on 5.85 gallons of furnace oil and .369 gallons of lubricating oil, at a fuel cost of 19.1 cents per acre, a total cost for fuel and oil of 27.5 cents per acre, or covered 3.63 acres for \$1.00 for fuel and oil.

Outfit No. 3 plowed and harrowed 1.97 acres in one hour and forty-three minutes, actual working time, on 4.84 gallons of furnace oil and .369 gallons of lubricating oil, at a fuel cost of 24.6 cents per acre, a total cost for fuel and oil of 37.7 cents per acre, or covered 2.52 acres per \$1.00 for fuel and oil.

Other tractors not in the actual tests were shown pulling various field equipment, such as binders with hitch and power take-off, corn-picker with power take-off, and hitch for picker and wagon, and so on, all of which drew much attention from those present. A point very noticeable was that the only stoppage due to tractor trouble was about one minute for Outfit No. 1, due to a few drops of water in the fuel. This is very much in contrast to the conditions ten or twelve years ago during the early demonstrations.

Measurements for the test were under the direction of a committee composed of Prof. E. V. Collins, Iowa State College, chairman; I. W. Dickerson, correspondent for the Michigan Farmer, and C. A. Baumgart, of Successful Farming.

George Smalley's baby has been sick and they've visited seven different doctors in the nearby towns. Each doctor has cut something out of the diet of the baby until the poor kid would have to starve to death if they took all the advice they have paid for.—Sunshine Hollow.

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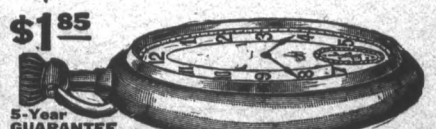
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## Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

### FOOD VALUES.

IN an interesting article in a recent number of the Michigan Farmer, entitled, "Food Values," it is pointed out that different foods should be studied relative to their constituency of starch, sugar, fat protein, minerals, vitamins and calories, so that the purchaser would be able to obtain the most value for his money. Paying for value received, rather than for bulk secured.

I have absolutely no criticism to offer to the above. The reading of it, however, gave birth to a thought that might be termed a close relative. Are we not at present eating foods too highly concentrated? Is not the prevalence of constipation and kindred disorders of the digestive tract due very largely to the fact that our present-day menu lacks sufficient bulk to actuate the intestinal avenue to function properly?

I believe that while it is quite essential that the human individual should post himself relative to the number of calories, vitamins, fats, sugar, starches, etc., that will best nourish and develop the human system; and in the interest of his pocket book, learn the amount of these elements that different foods contain, he should, too, see that there was sufficient bulk in his daily rations to impel the sewer system of his body in bringing about complete elimination of waste matter. Greeley Everitt.

### PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT.

I SAW your request for readers of the Michigan Farmer to let you know what they thought of enforcing the prohibition law. I think your plan is a good one. We certainly need something done in this part of the state. Our neighbors on both sides make moonshine. I have seen more twelve years, than I ever saw when the state was wet.

What we need here is state officers who are not afraid, and who do not drink, to work in this county for a few weeks, for it is impossible for anyone here to get a man arrested. In this county the officers are in sympathy with the moonshiners. I ask you to use your influence to see if something can be done.—E. T.

### BASIS OF BANK ISSUE

EDWARD Hutchins wonders what would happen if the people generally understood the basis of bank issue. This is a question that is getting old, dating back to the early sixties when greenbacks caused usurers on three continents to tremble. This was the clearest exhibition of the functions of money that had as yet been set forth as the government was aware of the virgin soil to draw on for everything to make a fight. Money was even then considered a creature of congress, "nothing in itself except evidence of stored days work to apply in remote places" to draw real wealth from the soil and convert same to the use of congested population in convenient locations to pursue their varied work. The need for this is greatly increased in time of war, especially so in civil war, and the medium of exchange must be of such nature that there is no incentive to hold it for profit. That is what scared the usurers. They saw that if the government sustained itself a promise to pay would be just as good without interest as with it; and an exception clause was the only protection the loan sharks or coin sweaters had. In the meantime they educated the financiers of the world as to the proper representations to make to congress that would give banks the

advantage over producers of wealth the moment a surplus for export was assured.

If the people will carefully examine the acts of Congress since the pulic land acts of 1863, they will see a very close connection between the rise and fall of land and crop prices. The first fit was thrown in 1878 on conversion; the second was 1873 on silver limiting; the third was in 1893 on the repeal of silver purchase act and the borrowing of gold on a world market to pay treasury notes, giving Morgan and Drexel the first big rake off. Then something happened that for a time disconcerted the gold bond holder. The sand in S. Africa and Alaska began producing gold and stimulated manufacturing. Wheat brought \$1.00 in New York and Kansas had a bin-full. The western men began to buy bonds partly relieving the slump in the silver mining region. Then to cap all, Cripple Creek responded to the efforts of a carpenter and a sheep rancher with gold, and commodity value began to have some purchasing power again. Then came the Spanish War and more opportunity for the western men to buy bonds with American money and products. Things gradually became better for the farmer. Cattle sold for five cents at Buffalo and lo the East organized a meat strike, but they were only partly successful. Then, in 1907, came the rich man's panic, the exposure of the life insurance graft that so closely allied the Insurance Companies with high finance that the president and Governor Hughes took a hand and made the excuse for the Federal Reserve System which provides in a round-about-way for an interest bearing greenbacks to be issued and recalled as the board saw fit without comptroller sanctions. As usual Congress had again delegated its constitutional power to a non-responsible board and that is all we have to depend on unless the Canadians strike a mountain of gold and pay those cornichons off in the coin they pretend to crave.

The Western farmer in 1920 was entitled, according to law, to a rediscount totaling three hundred million dollars. He never used more than ninety-five million and before the deflation was carried to the point where the exporters and liberty bond scalpers wanted it, it stood at thirty-five million (see excerpts of speech of J. S. William former Comptroller).

The bond scalpers tried the same thing on the R. R. and coal mines and the labor unions were too well organized and look at their wages! Almost level with war wages. Then look at the farmers plight! No wages, "deflated prices," operating funds depleted an average of \$2000 to 160 acres and no telling how much on real estate holdings.

The remedy is for Congress to assume the power delegated and give us a single issue of money and one system of banking with a food value dollar based on the caloric and vitamin value of staples.—E. Richardson.

### MARL USERS ORGANIZE.

A MARL users' association for the purpose of promoting the digging and using of marl on farms near Lake City has been organized with thirty-five charter members. A marl digging outfit from Michigan State College has been engaged to take out two thousand yards of marl this fall. James W. Kelley, Elton Hull, Aldrich Hillsman, D. Duddles, and Carl Hoitenga are the directors of the association.

It is best never to leave the car standing without applying the emergency brake.



## PULL OUT KIDNEY BEAN SPORT.

THE farmers in the state who grow kidney beans should know regarding the kidney bean sport and the desirability of roguing it from their beans. This kidney bean sport is going to give the farmers a great deal of difficulty if they do not pull it from their kidney bean fields. The bean, when processed by the canners, or when soaked by the housewife, fades out very readily so that they have a poor looking product which is not desirable for the trade or table. The canners are objecting to this bean very strenuously, because it does fade out.

Since there is no market for the kidney bean when it has a mixture of this sport, I would suggest to all farmers in the state who are growing kidney beans, that they get busy immediately and rogue this sport, or any foreign-looking bean from their fields.

The sport bean is quite easily detected in the field because it produces a vine-like growth, and also has many pods to the plant. The foliage is of a rather dark purplish green color, and the stems of the plant have a reddish cast; in contrast to the kidney bean, which is a bushy plant, and the foliage of a green color.

Since the bean fields are becoming as generally blighted as they are, we farmers should take as much precaution as possible in obtaining the best quality of kidney beans that we can get this fall, and one means of doing this is to see that our beans do not contain any of this sport, so let's—everybody—rogue our kidney bean fields.—H. R. Pettigrove, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

## SCABBY POTATOES.

What is the cause of scabby potatoes? I have them planted on the same piece of land as last year, and I used good stable manure each time. They were pretty good last year. But this year they are not good for marketing at all. Have I used too much manure? What can I do in this case?—K. Y. K.

The cause of scab of potatoes is a bacterial trouble which lives on the seed and also in the soil.

Treating the seed before planting, with corrosive sublimate, kills the scab germs that may be on it. Using a long rotation in which potatoes are not planted on the same plot more often than once in four or five years helps to eliminate potato scab from the soil.

The potato scab organism thrives particularly well on soils rich in lime. It is, therefore, never a good practice to make heavy applications of lime shortly before planting the potatoes. Whatever lime is used on the soil should be applied a year or more before potatoes are planted. Fresh stable manure, since it contains ammonia, produces an alkaline reaction on the soil similar to lime and, therefore, favors scab development. It is not advisable to apply stable manure just previous to planting potatoes. If possible, put it on during the fall or winter previous to planting.

I would recommend that a sample of the soil in question be sent to the Soils Department of the Michigan State College for a lime test, and in case it is naturally rich in lime, applications of commercial fertilizer at the rate of about 600 pounds to the acre would be very beneficial in controlling the potato scab. A good analysis fertilizer would be a 3-10-4; that is, three per cent nitrogen, ten per cent phosphoric acid, four per cent potash. The nitrogen should be in the form of sulphate of ammonia, and this, with the phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate, would produce a temporary acid condition of the soil which would check scab to some extent.—H. C. Moore.

"Shooting stars" are really meteors, or small bits of stars.

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Now, many new  
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## Michigan Farmers are Honored

(Continued from page 251).

ion City. A feature of this farm is the extensive use made of electricity in the home and about the barns, and premises.

Floyd M. Barden, of South Haven, is known far and wide as one of the leading fruit growers of the state and country. Seventy acres of the 182-acre farm is devoted to fruit, while a fine herd of Jersey cattle adds income to the family exchequer.

Paul C. Clement has an eighty-acre clay loam farm near Britton, in Mon-

system of green manuring which he has worked out to meet his conditions.

Garfield and M. E. Farley together farm 390 acres south of Albion. During the recent agricultural depression they have enjoyed a fine income from their extensive orchards, feeding cattle, raising Oxford sheep and Hampshire hogs. They are also producers of a high class of certified grains.

Frank Kinch is a sheep farmer, keeping over a thousand head of sheep on his thousand-acre farm near Grind-

### More of Our Master Farmers



Frank Kinch.



C. R. Oviatt.



H. R. Probert.



C. S. Langdon.

roe county. Some years ago he became interested in the production of good seed corn. Today Mr. Clement has one of the best seed corn houses in the state. Corn that fails to measure up to his high seed standards goes into a fine herd of Duroc hogs.

A. B. Cook for a long term of years has increased crop production on his 160-acre farm south of Owosso without the aid of live stock, through a

stone City in Huron county. In his pure-bred flocks are found Rambouillets, Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns and other breeds.

C. S. Langdon, known in some parts of the state as "Sam," manages 280 acres, which he maintains in a high state of cultivation for a general farm. He keeps Holsteins and Poland Chinas. Sam is the only tenant farmer in this year's list, he being the owner of forty acre and renting the remainder.

C. R. Oviatt has all of his 135-acre farm near Bay City under cultivation. Besides producing certified grains and seeds he grows a large acreage of sugar beets and keeps Belgian horses and grade Oxford sheep.

M. E. Parmelee, of Hillards, is generally recognized as Michigan's champion potato grower, having averaged over 400 bushels per acre for the past three years. He also has a fine herd of Holstein cows and a high-producing flock of Leghorn chickens.

H. F. Probert, of Jackson, has long been counted as one of the leading Jersey breeders of the country. He has used for many years a liquid manure system on his 180-acre farm, which is in a high state of cultivation.

This is the list of men to whom we wish to do honor by making them the charter members of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club. During the coming six months, stories of their accomplishments will be published in this journal. Every effort will be made to keep the practical phases of their work in the foreground, while not forgetting the interesting things about their farming experiences.

The program, including Senator Capper's address, will be broadcasted over WKAR from 7:00 to 9:15 p. m., eastern standard time, on the evening of September 22. We would urge those having receiving sets to tune in on the College Station, East Lansing, for the event.

### MARKET PROVES POPULAR.

THE Iron Mountain farmers' produce market recently established, is proving increasingly popular. On one day recently thirty-four farmers brought produce to the market, one of them coming thirty miles, and all are reported to have sold out early. Poultry, eggs, butter, cream, potatoes and corn were especially salable. Farmers who had attended the previous market were present, as were also newcomers. Ironwood now has a farmers' market twice weekly.

Gold is said to have been the first metal worked by man.

## Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

### "Over the Fence"—by T. W. STILLWELL

WHILE Farmer Jones and Farmer Brown were haying close together, They stopped to talk across the fence about the crops and weather.

The while they rested up a bit, as farmers like to do, And gossip some, and speculate, and take another chew.

Said Farmer Jones to Farmer Brown, "I'd really like to know Just why you're so successful, just how you make things go. Most everything succeeds with you, to which you turn your hand, You've made this farm the best there is—the pride of all the land."

"You have the finest buildings found around here anywhere. The kind of stock you market, makes us all sit up and stare. You raise more grain upon your land than any others do—A real successful farmer, we doff our hats to you."

Said Farmer Brown to Farmer Jones, "It may not seem good sense, The reason that I do quite well is, just this good old fence. With due deliberation I am bound, I think, to say, The fence I've built has made for me just what I have today."

"It cost me time and labor, and yet I have to thank it for the money I have saved and placed down in the bank. It sent the boys to college, and the girls to Normal, too, And if you'd do as I have done, 'twould do as much for you."

"You know that I have always claimed, and still I like to say, Each spear the land produces must be somehow made to pay. And while you take from out the soil just all that it will stand, You must put something back that will build up the ravished land."

"And so I build good fences, and try to plan and work, To change what others mostly waste to mutton, beef and pork. And though I make my money through the hog and sheep and steer, I find my soil is better, getting richer every year."

"I never sell a pound of grain, as other people do, I often have to buy a lot to take my cattle through. I never have to sell my corn at ten or twenty cents, For I can get a dollar, just by keeping up my fence."

"When harvest comes upon us, and in haste we have to reap, There's nothing goes to waste, because I keep a band of sheep. So, when the grain is taken off, and safely in the bin, To save the last blame kernel, I have just to turn them in."



**\$250.00**

T. W. Stillwell of Wentworth, S. D., won \$250.00 in cash for this Second Prize story in the Keystone Steel & Wire Company's \$1500.00 Prize Essay Contest on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." If you are interested write for the names of other prize winners and reprints of their stories.

"And, while they gather every head the men have left about, They also harvest all the weeds, and clean the mustard out. And, while they help me kill the weeds that others have to pull, They turn them into money through a bumper crop of wool."

"I stretch a fence right through my corn, quite early in the Fall, And turn the shoats into one part and let them take it all. At first, the neighbors laughed at me and sometimes they would scoff, But now, I see that every one is trying 'hogging off.'"

"No scrubby bulls or mangy boars can trespass much on me, And leave their after bad effects, in doubtful progeny. So, when I sell my blooded stock, the buyer can be sure He gets the very best there is, and blood that's simon pure."

"My chickens search throughout my fields for bugs upon the grass, But cannot venture on the road where speeding autos pass. And every bloomip' rooster that we hatch may live to see The day when he is fit to make a toothsome fricassee."

"I never had a lawsuit over cattle gone astray, My fences also safely keep my neighbor's stock away. My sheep are never killed, nor hurt, by dogs that roam about. I build my fences high and tight, and that has kept them out."

"My orchards and my buildings are safer now by far, Than those of many farmers, where no fences ever are. For the prowlers of the night-time never seem to care to stop, If your fence is high and solid, with a barbed wire on the top."

"And then, again, my fences are to me my boundary line. What's outside may be others, but what's inside is mine. And a sense of fond possession ever with me will remain, When I view the friendly acres that make up my small domain."

Said Farmer Jones, "It seems to me, your fence resembles you, With rugged posts and steely lines, it stretches straight and true. And though it must have cost you much, of labor and expense, I think that what you've said of it is plainest common sense."

"I'd surely like to listen to your argument all day, But now we must get busy, if we finish up the hay. And I surely will come over, when I get my work in hand, To have you help me figure how I ought to fence my land."

## RED STRAND "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence

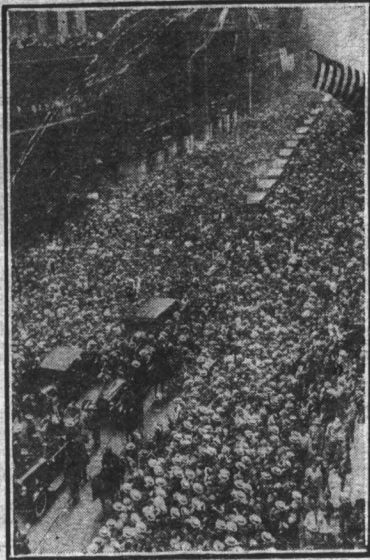
surely was the one Mr. Stillwell had in mind when he wrote "Over the Fence." Its much heavier zinc coating must be the thing Brown had to "thank for the money placed down in the bank." Send for copies of the larger prize-winning stories

and the free "Official Proof of Tests," showing how nationally known laboratories try fence wire for rust-resisting, long wearing qualities and what they found when they tested "Red Strand." Sent FREE with farm fence catalog.

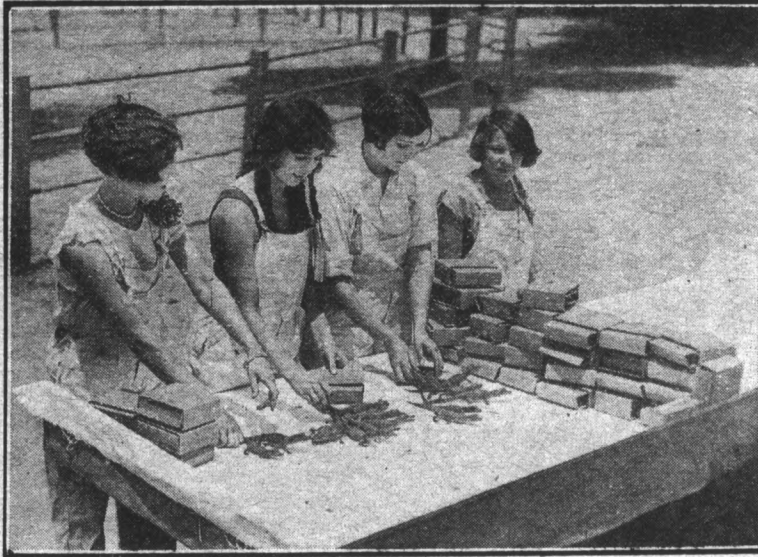
KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 4976 Industrial St., PEORIA, ILL.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Gertrude Ederle made a triumphant return to New York after swimming the English channel.



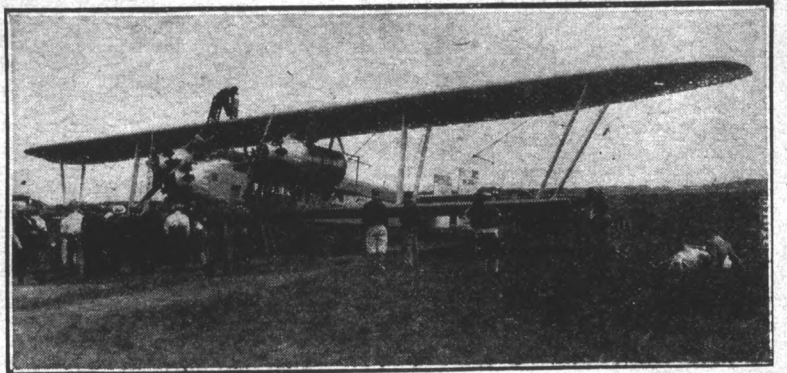
Packing alligators has become a growing industry in California, created by the public's demand for them as pets as well as fly catchers.



This black crepe satin in the new bolero effect is popular for afternoon wear.



Walter Beach (right) came in first, and Louis Meister (left) came in second on the annual Commercial Airplane Reliability Tour that covered 2,564 miles.



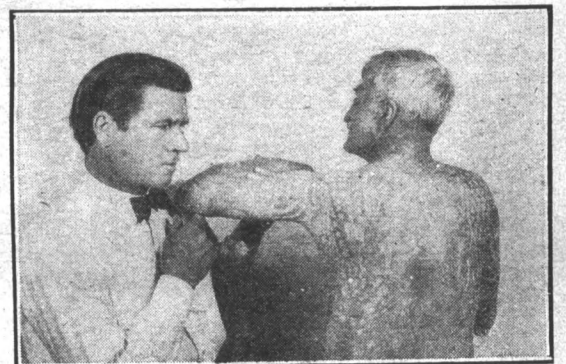
It is planned to make a non-stop flight from New York to Paris in thirty-six hours with this three-motored Sikorsky plane. The plane has successfully stood all test flights.



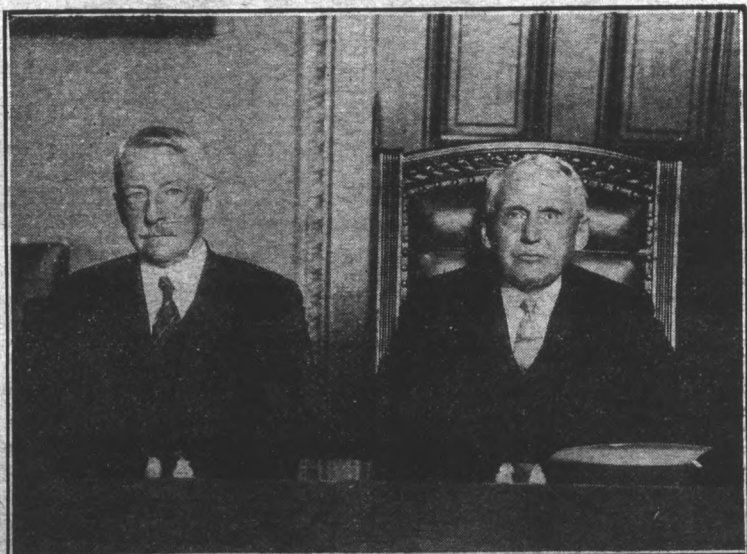
Nerve was personified to the nth degree when this squirrel nibbled nuts within easy reach of this dog.



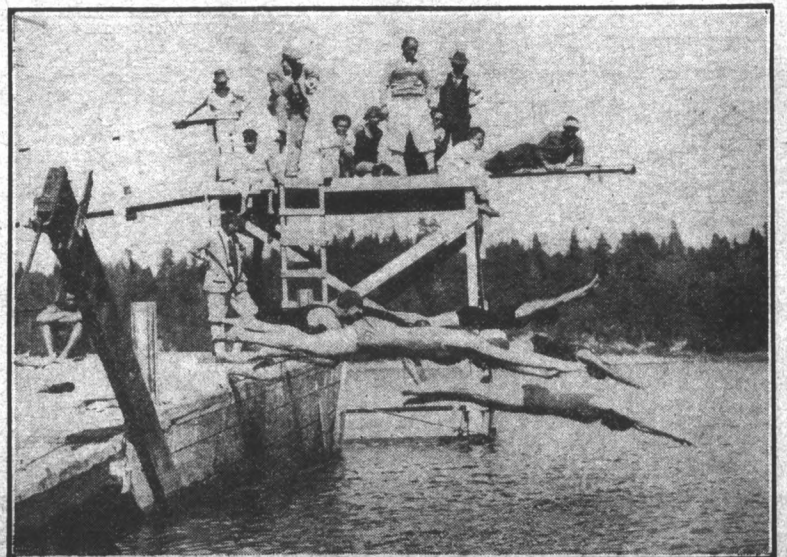
G. Lebedeff-Boukreeff, once Czar's railroad director, is now a railroad draftsman in U. S.



This remarkable job of tattooing adorns the back of David Warford, one of Roosevelt's original rough riders.



After conference with Ambassador Sheffield, of Mexico, Secretary of State Kellogg has announced that there will be no change in the policy which the United States adopted toward Mexico.



This unusual action picture shows six swimmers in the air at the start of a race at Lake Arrowhead, California, where the annual "mile high" championships will be held.



**F**IRE-BALL escaped shortly past midnight, one March night when the snow was softening in a warm south wind and a quarter moon hung, yellow and huge, near the tree line in the west.

He effected the escape by a prodigious leap from atop his sleeping hutch, landing on the horizontal strip of mesh that ran about the top of his pen to prevent his scaling the walls. From there he sprang lightly down to the ground outside the pen, and was free.

No one at the Arenac Farms knew that from then till dawn he was with Bess, the collie on watch about the fox runs. She was standing at a far corner of the runs when the creaking of the wire mesh as the fox alighted upon it, caught her attention. She pivoted and raced up the fence. When Fire-ball struck the ground, she was there before him, barring his escape.

A brief minute they faced each other, the dog growling her warning that she would not suffer him to pass, that he was not free after all, the fox huddled against the mesh of the pen, snarling his defiance and fear in a high rasp.

Then the miracle occurred. An old instinct stirred in them, fanned by the spring wind. A call of spring that carries even to the wild packs, on the nights of melting snow. The dog, from her place as jailer, was first to sense it. Half reluctantly she yielded. Her ruff dropped, and the growling grew soft, died away.

Fire-ball sensed the change before he realized the cause. He raised slowly from his crouching posture, and his snarl lowered. He took an inquisitive short step toward his warden, and when she showed no resentment, he advanced a second cautious step. This time Bess replied in kind, and suddenly the dog-fox felt, too, the lure of the spring and the soft breath of the south wind.

They were different in kind, enemies implacable and old—but the hazy crescent moon above them, the moon under which the wild geese fare northward to their nesting places, was not a moon for enmity! Still, when their muzzles brushed for an instant of fleeting contact, the collie could not forbear a single snap of distaste. Fire-ball, sensing this only as a spring mood of a vixen, flattened away without reply, and then advanced again. This second time he met with no rebuff. The instinct that draws trails together under the March moon, is after all, the oldest instinct. It was old even before the hate between breeds was born.

When the first gray smudge of day-break appeared in the east, long before objects about the yard had begun to cast perceptible shadows, Fire-ball showed signs of desertion. He tested the morning wind that was blowing down from the direction of the house, for a few anxious seconds, standing motionless with sharp ears erected. Then he trotted off, halfway to the hardwood grove that came up along the west fence of the runs. Behind an old apple stub he stopped, looking

back, waiting for the dog.

She understood perfectly well what he expected of her. She did not belong, though, out there where he was beckoning. His attentions might have been welcome here about the pens. To go out with him beyond the cleared yard was a different thing. She sensed unseen danger in going into the woods in the company of a wild thing. Unknowingly, she could not forget that there was between them, after all, a feud, ages old. It had even made of this temporary friendship of theirs, thus far, an uncertain thing, with frequent ill suppressed growls on her part.

Beside all this, there was her duty here by the pens. Her master had put her here. Trusted her with the protection of his property. It was unthinkable that she should leave. The



oldest instinct of the collie welled up in her, and when the dog-fox came furtively back and would have touched muzzles, by way of pleading, she flew into a rage, and snapped at him, barking out savagely!

He snarled back, wheeling away from her. As wise as Bess herself, he understood. There had been between them for an hour of that March night, a truce. The truce was at an end. He raced across the yard, scourged by the old fear of a dog at his heels. In the edge of the woods he looked back. She had not followed him. Only stood there beside his empty pen, growling low in his direction. He stood for a minute to watch her. His fear faded and something of wistfulness came back into his manner.

A door slammed at the house. Fire-ball's lips lifted in a final snarl, and the uncertain gray light between the tree bolls swallowed him up.

They made no effort to hunt for him that morning when they found his pen empty. He was only a red fox anyway, they remarked. If he were one of the silver tipped blacks, it would be different. Besides, he was not pen bred. They had brought him in from a trap the fall before, and yearling that he was, he had let it be clearly known all winter that he would never conform to the code of a pen. Little or no use to hunt for him, anyway, unless they put the hounds on his tracks. He would be miles away in the hills and swamps to the northwest by now.

Only Bess, lying in an open space before the runs, lifted her head from

time to time to stare off into the hardwood grove, with an odd uncertainty in her eyes.

**T**HE collie's four pups, when they came, were a puzzle to everyone about the place. They were three weeks old before Bill Rudd, owner of Arenac Farms, finally recalled Fire-ball's escape and made the right guess. He eyed them doubtfully for a few minutes after the thought first came to him. Veteran that he was with dogs, this occasion offered a new riddle.

At the table that noon, though, he boasted openly, staking high on Bess. "Blood will tell," he declared. "You can't lose collie blood by breeding wild once!"

When it came to disposing of the litter, Bill gave three away. The fourth,

the largest and strongest of the lot, he kept for himself.

"I'm going to keep him in the family," he told one of the men. "And I'm going to make a collie out of him!"

Bill Rudd prized Arenac Farms highly. He was vastly proud of the Arenac strain of silver foxes, they reared in the pens. The foxes, though, held no place in his affection. What of it he had to give to the animal world, he levied on his dogs. Foxes and dogs alike, however, were secondary matters after all. The solar star about which his universe revolved was his grandson, little Bill Rudd.

On the hill south of the pens Carnes Rudd had built, five years before, a fieldstone bungalow. To it, when it was finished, he brought his young wife. They were still there, and little Billie Rudd had lived with them now for four years.

They were a pair, this big, leathery-faced old Bill, and little Billie, with his thick red curls! Not so much a pair, either, as a king and a willing vassal.

When Fire-ball's strongest son was six weeks old, Bill carried him up in his arms and laid him down on the porch of the bungalow.

Billie's mother, Alice, had misgivings from the start.

"Blood will tell," Bill Rudd boasted to her again though, "And there's nothing so good for a kid as a dog, and nothing so good for a dog as a kid!"

"But he's half fox," she argued.

"And that red fox was wild and cross. How do you know that it won't be his blood that will tell?"

Bill laughed at her. "You don't know collies," he told her, and her husband joined him in laughing down her doubts.

Four-year-old Billie swaggered the length of the porch and laid his hand on the pup's head.

"Hut's his name, g'an'dad?" he demanded.

"Call him Pal, Billie," old Bill said. "He'll make the best one you'll ever have."

From the touch of the little boy's hand, though, Pal was at that instant cringing away, fox-like, rolling up red-rimmed eyes that lacked the humor of a young dog's.

From that hour the fox in him showed forth. At the end of his second week away from his mother he had his first encounter with a strange dog. One of Bill's pair of beagles chanced to cross the yard. A pup would have romped forth to play with this grown-up visitor, or lacking the confidence in the world's amnesty to do that, would have bristled, stood his ground, and barked valiantly. In Pal, though, rose instantly the old ancestral fear of a hunting dog. He whirled and dived under the front porch, snarling as he ran. It is significant that the beagle paused, took scent of his tracks, and broke forth into a single rolling trail bay. Billie came out of the door at that instant, and the hound went on across the yard.

Almost at once Pal grew cross. Day by day the viperish temper of the dog-fox showed forth in him, more and more plainly. At the same time his mother's blood gave him a furtive courage that Fire-ball had never had. He came to snarl sullenly at anyone who passed too near to him. He barked impartially and savagely at all newcomers in the yard, even members of the family. He even followed people who passed along the road, slinking after them at a safe distance, snarling and barking; and when they turned to face him they looked into red eyes that did not belong to a dog. Always he had the cunning, when faced, to stop and leap sharply aside, into the cover of the roadside brush.

A collie is possessed of a deep kindly intelligence. A fox has wild cunning and wisdom. To Pal had come an uncanny mixture of the two. Alice, watching him, grew more and more worried. Even old Bill shook his head doubtfully from time to time at the pup's behavior.

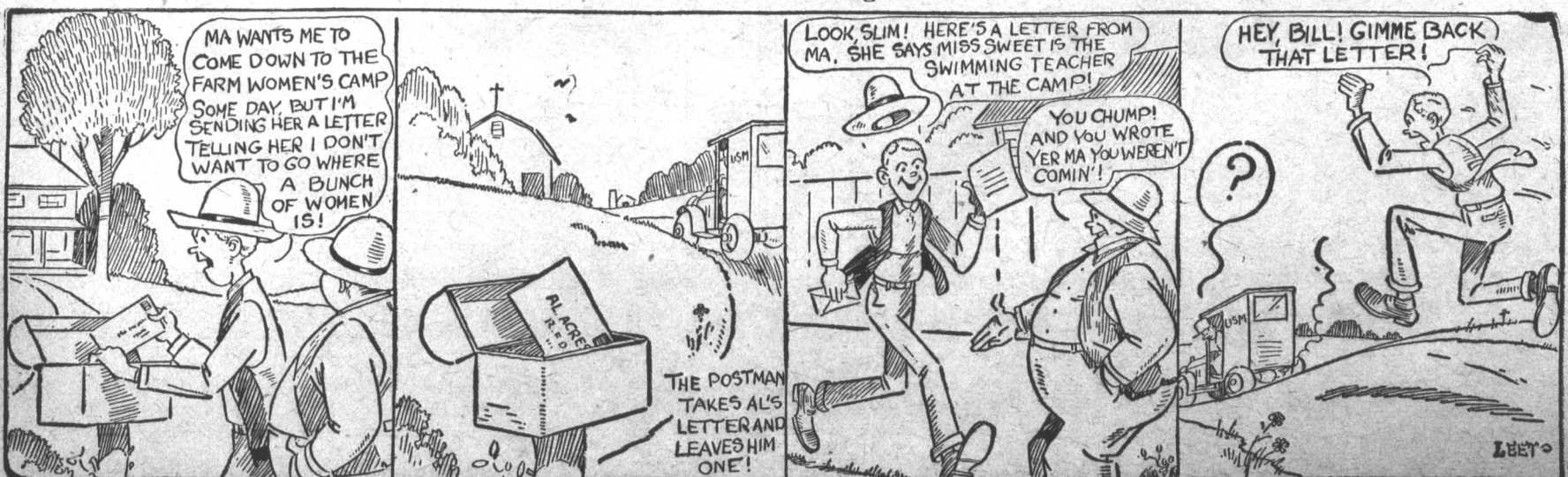
"Blood will tell," he reiterated time and again, though far less confidently than at first. "Collie blood most of all!"

Through all this time collie blood was indeed telling in one small detail. There was to Pal's ill nature, one exception. The instincts of Bess, more than half dormant in his wild brain, were keeping him friendly to his little master. To him alone he paid the homage of obedience to command, and on him alone he lavished

(Continued on page 267).

### Activities of A Acres—Al Decides that He Needs a Few Swimming Lessons.

Frank R. Leet





A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 962



Above: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 885

Below: Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 1030

**"Yes, it is a pretty rug —  
it's real linoleum, too!"**

**T**HE beauty of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug goes deeper than the pattern on its surface. It is genuine cork linoleum straight through to its burlap back! Softer, more resilient underfoot, yet sturdy, tough and longer-wearing than rugs made of inferior materials and workmanship.

And so easy to clean! It is no work at all to keep it bright and spotless. Just a few moments mopping and **CLEAN!** An Armstrong Rug of real linoleum is just the thing for a bedroom where lint gathers on the floor in almost no time. Its bright, cheerful pattern and clean surface is like fresh air to a stuffy room.

An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug hugs the floor without sticking or curling up at the edges. It is so light and flexible it can be rolled up and changed from room to room as often as you like. The burlap on its back

makes it strong and keeps it whole. In addition, the longer wear you will get out of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug makes it worth far more than the little extra money it may cost you at first.

For durability and lasting satisfaction, year after year, insist on real linoleum when you are buying a smooth-surface rug. Remember, if it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs are made in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller room sizes from 6 ft. x 9 ft. to 9 ft. x 12 ft.

**"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"**—Send for this attractive booklet today. It illustrates a score of lovely patterns in full color. You will find a design and color to suit any room in the house. The booklet is free for the asking. Write today to the Armstrong Cork Company (Linoleum Division), 1009 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

**Armstrong's**  
**© Linoleum RUGS**  
 THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

Look for the  
CIRCLE A  
trade-mark on  
the burlap back



# Turn on the sunshine!



WHEN problems press and your spirits slip over into the minus column, tie a tin to trouble—a tidy red tin of Prince Albert! Tamp a load of this really friendly tobacco into the bowl of your jimmy-pipe and light up. Watch the sun crash through the clouds with every perfect puff!

For a fact, Men, you're in clover when you pick P. A. for a pal. When that cool, comforting smoke comes curling up the stem, troubles take French leave. P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat, no matter how fast you feed it, because the Prince Albert process

gave Bite and Parch the air at the start.

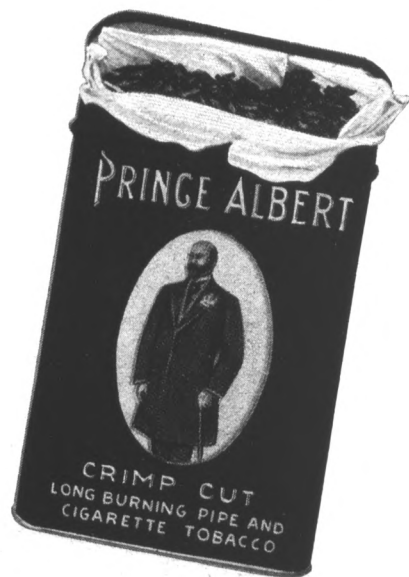
You sure will enjoy P. A. Cool as a Laplander's lap. Sweet as apple cider, fresh from the country. Fragrant as spring blossoms. One pipe-load invites another. And . . . you can hit P. A. from morning till midnight and it won't hit back. Prince Albert is great tobacco.

Before you reach this paragraph, you ought to be half-way to that nearby smoke-shop where they hand out P. A. sunshine in the familiar red tins. If you haven't started yet, get going. Don't put off till tomorrow what you can smoke today. Turn on the sunshine . . . now!

*P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.*

# PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!





## COLLIE BLOOD.

(Continued from page 264).

what seemed a measure of half unwilling affection.

These were the signs to which Bill Rudd continued to pin a diminishing faith. These the only reasons why Alice continued to allow the boy and dog to play together.

Never once had Pal snarled at Billie. True at times, he slunk away before the little fellow's advances, looking back across his shoulder as he retreated. He was always alert, always sly and furtive in the romps they had together, but so far as his half-wild heart was capable he seemed to feel affection for the boy. The only affection he knew, and enough of it at least to make the person of his little master sacred.

As the weeks of the early summer passed though, and Pal grew day by day more savage, more into the attitude of a wild thing held captive and hating his bondage, even Bill Rudd lost hope.

"Guess we'll have to give him up sooner or later," he confessed to his son one morning, while they stood watching Billie run down the roadside behind the dog, trying in vain to get his hands on him. "I hate to think about it, too. I thought Bess's blood was stronger than that." He paused a minute. "I feel kind of sorry for him, too. He acts like old Fire-ball used to. As if he was in a pen all the while, an' hated it. Wonder to me, he don't run off an' go wild."

"I wish he would," the younger Rudd declared heartily. "Alice won't have him with Billie much longer if he keeps on gettin' worse, and I kind of hate to be the one to shoot him."

Bill nodded. "Maybe he can't run off," he said thoughtfully. "Maybe the dog in him won't let him."

Which was precisely the case. Pal was indeed in bondage and hating it. The side of him that was Fire-ball clamored fiercely for the freedom of the woods, and more than that for freedom from the presence of the thing he hated most, man! But the side of him that was of Bess would not let him go. The allegiance to man, the friendly serfdom, was of too long standing. Hate it as he might, the bond was not to be broken, least of all while his master was a child.

Then one hot July morning, while the men were at work in a hay field below the barn, Billie came running to the house, holding one hand in the other, while blood dripped from his fingers.

"Pal bit me, mother Alice," he sobbed out to her. "I was jes' pettin' him, and he bit my hand!"

A white faced Alice flew across the stubble of the hay field, with the baby strained close in her arms. While she was still a quarter mile away the wagon paused beside a hay cock, and as its rumble ceased her scream rang out, shrill and terrible in its fear.

The men picked them up from the ground together, and carried them back to the house. They laid Alice down on the couch, and bandaged Billie's lacerated hand.

"Where did Pal go, Billie?" old Bill asked him gravely.

"Don't know," the little fellow replied. "Pal jes' runned off."

When Alice had revived from her swoon, old Bill went down to his own house for his shotgun. He came back presently, and he and Carnes went out together, to hunt for Bess' son. Grim faced and anxious, they searched about the buildings and the fox-runs. To no avail. Pal was gone. They called and whistled to him, and Bill even climbed up on the new hay, and searched the dark corners of the mow.

"I guess he's gone," he said, finally, and there was this time regret in his tone, as though at missing a chance he would have liked. "We might as well give up. There's enough collie in

him that he knows what he's done an' what he'll get if he comes back!"

Carnes Rudd nodded. "If he's gone, he's gone for good," he said, and then he added grimly, "I guess Alice was right, dad, after all. She said all along it would be fox blood that would tell."

Bill Rudd, student of dogs for fifty years, said nothing.

Forty feet from the house they saw Alice burst out of the door, her face again drawn and white with fear.

"Billie's gone," she cried out to them. "I went to the kitchen to get him a drink, and when I came back, he had slipped out again."

"How long ago?" old Bill demanded. "Just now."

They separated to race opposite ways around the house, and then from under the porch came a childish voice.

"Here I am, mother Alice. We're both here, and Pal's sorry he bit me. Is you Pal? Is you sorry?"

Bill Rudd, crawling into the narrow space behind the steps, thrusting his gun ahead of him, found he could not shoot.

Billie's arms were about Pal's neck, and his body shielded the dog's. Pal's head lay across his chubby legs, and as old Bill advanced on them on hands and knees, with the hammers of his shotgun back, the pup's tail began a feeble half-hearted thumping, for all the world like the tail of a young collie, in disgrace and abjectly penitent.

For Billie's sake, and because of his tearful pleading, they let Pal off.

"We'll give the dog half of him one more chance," old Bill said grimly, in the tone with which a judge grants a stay of execution.

Strange paradox, this incident brought the dog half of Pal strongly to the fore. He no longer barked at passers-by, nor snarled when they came close to him. From giving to Billie a reluctant allegiance, he became his abject slave! Grovelled before him, and even came to wait for, and seek, his little master's hands on him.

This for a week or two. Then, little by little the wild emotions of Fire-ball swelled in his heart again, and day by day he grew irritable and untrustworthy.

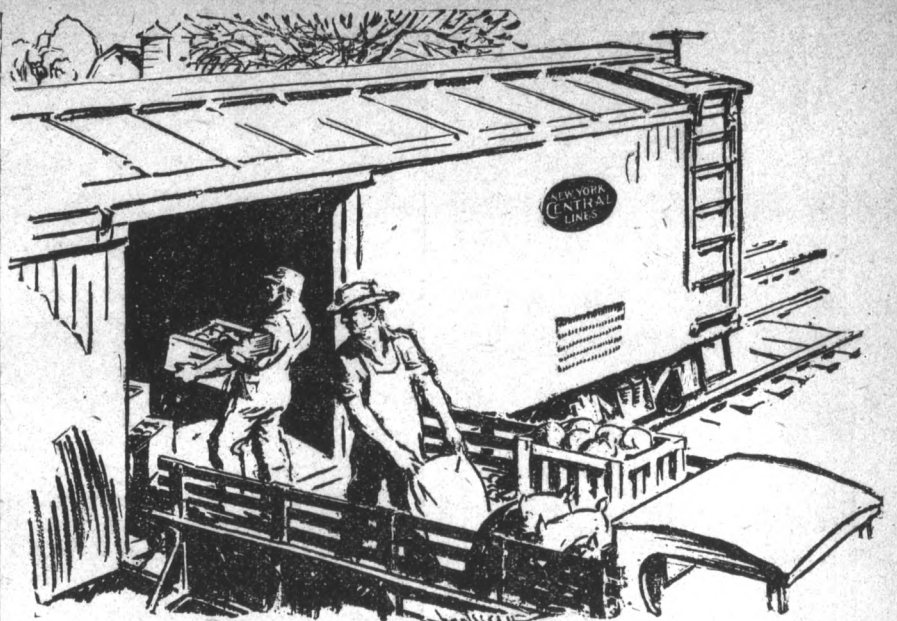
Came the time, in mid-August, when they dared delay no longer. No one save Billie dared approach him, except with the utmost watchfulness, and he was coming again to slink away before the child, dodging his hands. To trust them together longer would be worse than folly.

Ruefully even old Bill admitted it. "Collie blood lost out," he said regretfully. Then he voiced again his former wish. "I wish he'd of run away an' stayed!"

At noon they tied him to an apple tree with a short length of rope. That night after Billie was in bed, but before it grew too dark, Carnes would take his gun and lead Pal down the lane behind the barn. He had dug a narrow deep hole there, just after dinner.

NOW there was a cross-way at the foot of the hill, below the house. An old corduroy road that branched off the traveled pike, leading out through the marsh to Bill Rudd's back fields. Of all the places he knew, little Bill wanted most to play on that cross-way. Many reasons for this. Rippling rank grass grew tall enough on either side to make a play jungle, peopled with all the beasts a boy of four could wish to slay. Bright marsh flowers grew freely in the edge of the grass jungle. Gay brilliant dragon flies alighted on the grass stems, and butterflies sailed slowly past. All this he had seen when his grandfather carried him over the crossway, astraddle his shoulders. Most of all he wanted to play there because it was the one place about the house that was forbidden to him.

(Continued on page 269).



## Round dollars for farm products

The prosperity of farmers is as much dependent upon their accessibility to large markets as upon the quality and quantity of their products.

Accessibility to markets is determined by the time it takes to carry products from the farm to the markets.

Farmers in the regions served by the New York Central Lines, although many are far removed from the great city markets, have the advantage of fast and dependable service to the most thickly populated region in the United States.

New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo—eight of the eleven ranking cities in the country—are served by the New York Central Lines. More than fifty million people are in this territory.

With the constant progress in the efficiency of New York Central service, farmers near its lines are assured of good round dollars for their products.



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Agricultural Relations Department Offices

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Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.

466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

## This bag of lime costs cents -but means DOLLARS to you!

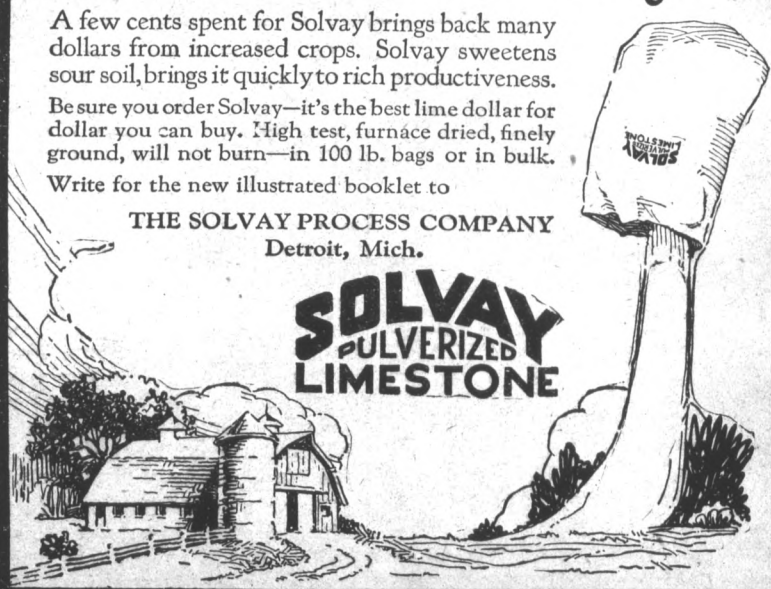
A few cents spent for Solvay brings back many dollars from increased crops. Solvay sweetens sour soil, brings it quickly to rich productivity.

Be sure you order Solvay—it's the best lime dollar for dollar you can buy. High test, furnace dried, finely ground, will not burn—in 100 lb. bags or in bulk.

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THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY  
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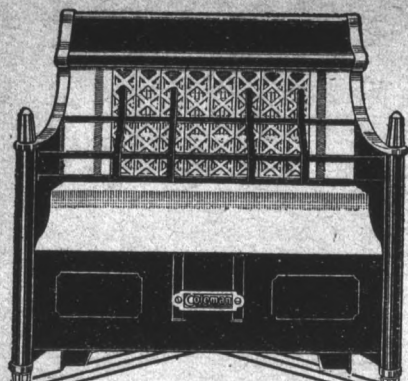
**SOLVAY**  
PULVERIZED  
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# Obedience to Law

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

**T**HE book of Leviticus has much to say about obedience to law. It puts the matter of obedience very straight. If you obey, you will prosper, and if you do not obey it will be the worse for you. So religious was the Hebrew that, when the law said, "I will appoint terror over you, even consumption and fever, that shall consume the eyes and make the soul to pine away," that he took it as law and gospel, and, to a large extent, ordered his life by it.

Today, the laws on our statute books do not threaten us with the high and august manner of those days, but rewards and penalties are there, nevertheless.

There is a new attitude on the part of many, toward the law. If you sit in a hotel lobby, you will hear people



saying that there are too many laws, and the only way to treat them is to ignore them. Do as you please, they say. And it looks as though many literally followed this course.

It is pretty certain true that some laws on the state's books are of little use and might well be repealed. But to declare that laws ought to be ignored if they do not please you, is to preach disorder and anarchy.

In every city there are people who would take advantage in an hour, of any let-down of law enforcement. Take the Boston police strike. No sooner had the police left their beats than the underworld came to the surface. Hoodlums of all degrees appeared on the main streets, coming seemingly like rats out of holes, and wrought violence and terror. The county jail, the sheriff and the justice of the peace, the bluecoat on his beat, and the police wagon are of more consequence to us than we imagine. Were these to go out of business, citizens would have to organize vigilance committees in every community, as temporary measures.

The deliberate violation of law in our country is one of the most ominous signs of the times. It is a step toward the red terror that has wrought hell in other lands. That this attitude is taken by people who wear good clothes, frequent exclusive clubs and smoke perfumed cigarettes, is to make the matter worse. Absolutely no excuse exists for such. The speedy prosecution of a few of them would clear the air, with tonic effect.

Look at what has taken place within a few weeks. One man killed in Canton, another in Chicago, a third at Atlanta, all of them men who opposed lawlessness and the underworld. It looks as though we needed laws with teeth in them, and officers of the law who had not lost their incisors.

To preach law violation, and to practice it, is a crime that ought to have swifter and severer penalties. When we can each and all obey those laws which are convenient for us, we have relapsed into the day when "every man did that which was right in his own eyes;" we have returned to the frontier days when every man carried his six-shooter in his belt.

We will admit that law is fallible. Injustice sometimes wears the suit of justice. Juries, prosecutors and judges are human. It is well to keep out of the courts if possible. But courts there must be, if we are not going to turn back the pages of history seventy-five years.

Senator Borah is a prophet, and one much needed in our day. He has said repeatedly that to conduct referendums, for instance, on the eighteenth

amendment, as to whether we will obey it or not, is to turn our feet in the way of red Russia. To talk about referendums when the law is written into the constitution of the nation, is playing with fire. It is the way of criminal selfishness which undermines the very existence of law.

Our human laws do not go as far as



### "GROWING PAINS" MAY MEAN RHEUMATISM.

**I**T is twenty-six years now, since I first hung out my shingle. In those early days parents could bring a child to see me on the plea the youngster was troubled with "growing pains," and get by with it. But not of late years. The fact is, that I do not recollect ever seeing a genuine case of that kind.

Growing does not cause pain. It is a natural process, and aside from the eruption of teeth through the gums, I know of nothing painful that can be ascribed to growing. When a child has indefinite pains that you can not properly account for, always think of acute rheumatism. Just to be on the safe side, be sure to put that child to bed until the doctor sees her. If the pain is not rheumatism, it may be bone or joint tuberculosis, which is still worse. Even if it is only chorea you have done wisely in sending her to bed. When it comes to dealing with the aches and pains of childhood, it is best to take the safe side, for at that stage of life, things happen very quickly.

Yes, I have known children to develop sudden ailments just about eight o'clock in the morning of a schoolday; ailments that make miraculous improvement by ten a. m. I have known children who never feel well when chores are to be done. I leave all such to "father." If he can't tell when the youngsters are malingering, his kids are too clever for any mere doctor to supervise. I'm talking about the child who really is ill, and I'm making this talk because I am convinced that many a case of heart disease dates back to the days of childhood. The "growing pains" were rheumatic. The joints and muscles didn't have much of any swelling. The child was plucky, anxious not to miss school, and kept going in spite of feeling rather done in. And the father and mother did not realize that rheumatism in a child, no matter how much or how little it affects the joints, always affects the heart. If the child had been given ten days or two weeks in bed, everything would have been well, and the heart safe. Lacking this, age forty finds her with chronic valvular heart disease.

Very well. Don't let's hear any more about "growing pains."

### INHERITED DISEASES.

Are there any diseases which may be inherited; if so what are they? What is the cause of a cancer? Is it caused by a germ? These are some difficult questions which were brought up in our physiology class.—A High School Student.

There are diseases that may be inherited, though they are not nearly so common as was thought a few years ago. The most prominent and the most deadly of these is syphilis, which

the spiritual laws we find in Scripture. There the deepest meanings are found, going to the center and soul of things. Statute law deals with the act, but spiritual law searches out the roots, the motives that inspire the act. Were the bible followed, human law would be easily observed.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 19.

**SUBJECT:**—Obedience to the law (temperance lesson). Leviticus 26: 3-5, and 14-20.

**GOLDEN TEXT:**—Leviticus 10.9.

is still the deadly heritage of thousands of children born in our own country every year. Cancer is not one of the inherited diseases, and as far as is now known, it is not caused by a germ; at least, none has yet been recognized.

### DRY TETTER.

My wife has a very bad case of "Dry Tetter" on the nose, and it seems to be spreading to other parts of the face. We have used some salves but they have only checked it temporarily. Kindly prescribe a cure.—S. B.

The cure depends a great deal upon finding the cause. Frequently some local irritation is responsible. A case once came to my notice in which "everything" had been tried. I observed that the patient wore glasses from which dangled a small chain that rubbed the face. Its removal accomplished the cure after all kinds of salves had failed.

### REMOVE WENS.

Do you know any way to keep wens from forming? I have a lot of them. Is it a difficult thing to have them removed?—D. T. L.

I do not know anything that will keep wens from forming, but it is not often that the same person has more than two or three. I once removed six from a woman's head. I don't think she felt much more inconvenience than if there had been only one. The operation is quite simple, and can be done by using a local anesthetic which is injected into the skin with a needle. The pierce of the needle is the full extent of the pain. Don't suffer with wens. Have them removed.

### TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

I want to find out for sure whether I have tuberculosis of the lungs. Will a blood test do any good?—D. R.

Blood tests will not positively decide whether one has tuberculosis. An examination of the lungs is more reliable. If the germ of tuberculosis is found in the sputum, that is positive evidence, but it is quite possible that a person whose sputum shows no germs may yet have the disease. Chest examination is the safest way, and this should be verified by X-Ray pictures.

### CHRONIC PLEURISY.

I would like to know how to get rid of the pleurisy. Had a bad spell last February and it keeps coming back. Have a soreness in the lower part of chest. When it is bad I keep spitting up brickdust colored sputum.—B. S. D.

Chronic pleurisy always suggests the possibility of tuberculosis, and it is cured by much the same treatment. This means complete rest in bed, in the open air, for a prolonged period; freedom from all work and worry; and plenty of easily digested nourishment. My advice is that you follow this line of treatment, regardless of diagnosis,



## COLLIE BLOOD.

(Continued from page 267).

For eight or nine years now, the cross-way had had a king, and the grown-ups knew it. The king was a diamond-backed swamp rattler—sauger, Bill Rudd called him—and he had been only a short ugly little reptile a foot or so in length when Bill first saw him. He was now a great blunt-headed creature, only little longer than a man's arm, but of a repulsive weight and thickness.

Time after time he was seen, crossing the corduroy ahead of them, or coiled in the sun on the end of a rotting mossy log. Always, though, before they could reach him he uncoiled and slid away into the grass and tall growth of swale, where neither Bill nor Carnes Rudd cared to follow him.

So, often as Billie cast longing eyes down toward the cross-way, he was sternly warned that that was one place where he must never, never go!

He grew lonesome this afternoon for a playmate. Pal was tied to the apple tree, and he had been forbidden to come within reach of him. He had played in the barn and under the porch. He had climbed the lilac bush by the back steps, and had tried his swing, and drawn a load of June-grass hay in his wagon. These things had all palled on him finally, left him discontented.

When he turned out of the yard into the road, in late afternoon, he had no intention of going out on the cross-way. He would walk down the road, toward the runs that lay on the other side of the hill, and watch the foxes for a while, and pick black-eyed Susans for his mother's supper table.

Just outside the yard he looked back, and seeing Pal tied under the apple tree, remembered the cause of his loneliness.

"Come on, Pal," he exhorted. "Come on with Billie."

Pal's rope was by now all out chewed through. At the second imperious "Come on, Pal!" he flung himself against the frayed strands. There was strength enough left in them to tumble him, but he rolled up from the ground, free, and raced out of the yard to Billie, with shreds of rope trailing from his collar.

It was Pal who made the decision. He turned down the road, left, toward the cross-way, and in crazed delight at his regained freedom, refused to heed Billie's calls to come back. Whereupon, perforce, Billie must follow him. He did, and the dog led him a frolicking race down the hillside, keeping a half dozen lengths ahead.

Where the cross-way forked off, boy and dog halted together. The grass jungle of the swale called to them as kindred. Pal led out, unfearsome, and with a single look back toward the house, Billie swaggered after him.

Here at last was the supreme adventure! He picked marsh flowers while Pal made side trips a short way off into the thick tall grass. So they worked their way leisurely on, farther from the road, with the happiness of two savages utterly alone, at last, and when they were half way across the corduroy they came upon the King.

The sauger was coiled on a favorite protruding log of the road-bed, basking in the sultry late afternoon heat. It was August. His eyes were filmed, and he was oppressed and sullen at the humid breath of the sweating swale. Because of which, for once, he failed to uncoil and glide away before the noise of an intruder approaching. Instead he coiled even more closely, and from the coil there lifted two waving tips, the one a warning, the other a messenger of death!

Billie saw him, and started toward him with the little yell of delight that a toad or frog or beetle always won from him. Then he stopped in astonishment. Pal was there before him, barring his way. The dog's ruff was

up, his eyes aflame! Never before had Billie heard him snarl like that!

Not for worlds would Fire-ball have gone within striking reach of that dull coil of death. Even Bess would have known, but not known as well as he! Even Bess, too, would have been afraid.

Pal knew, because he was Fire-ball's son! Knew with every vital instinct of a wild thing aroused. Because he was Bess' son as well though, he came between the little master and the little master and the snake that warned constantly, ominously—and like a yellow rocket leaped upon it, and away, flinging it out straight between his jaws!

Bill Rudd and his son were coming up the lane to supper together when they heard Alice call. She had missed Billie only the minute before, and then had seen that Pal was gone as well.

Carnes Rudd raced from the house down the slope toward the fox pens, his gun ready. Old Bill turned south toward the cross-way. He was pushing shells into the breach of his double barrel as he ran!

He topped the crest of the hill and came upon a sight that halted him in his tracks and brought his breath in short stifled gasps! Down there on the cross-way little Billie was sitting, his head just showing above the tall marsh grass. About him Pal was running in close wavering circles. The dog's head hung down, and he staggered as he ran. Rudd could even see thin streamers of saliva drooling from his half-opened jaws.

Pal was circling as a dog runs only in the final stages of rabies—blindly, with deadly indifference! Bill Rudd lifted the shotgun with trembling hands—and then he dared not fire. The dog's circles were narrowing. He was closing in on Billie. He came to the child, dropped down, and Bill could

(Continued on page 275).

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# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



## Pave Way to Health with Celery

*Raw or Cooked it Has Health-Giving Properties for the Menu*

By Julia W. Wolfe

**I**N several European countries celery grows wild. They call it "small-age" in England. It has an unpleasant acrid flavor, but by cultivation this is removed.

Because of the mineral salts it contains, celery is said to possess an anti-rheumatic property. To retain this, the vegetable should be eaten raw or, if cooked, done in such a way that the mineral salts are not lost (as is largely the case in boiling). Stewing in a sauce or in the minimum amount of liquid (stock or water) which is to be used for the dressing, is the most valuable method. For the table, crisp young stalks should be served; but the outer stalks and roots which are strong in flavor and coarser fibred, should not be wasted, as these are valuable for soups, sauces, etc.

To prepare celery for salads or to be eaten raw, cut away from the root and outer stalks, separate the crisp white stalks, wash thoroughly, brush well, and leave in cold water for a short time. This makes it crisp, and the addition of a few drops of lemon juice will keep it white.

To give a more decorative appearance to a glass of celery, the tips of the stalks may be curled, the larger stalks being split in two lengthwise.



Perhaps this Young Man will be a Speed Cop Some Day.

To do this, take a small sharp-pointed knife and cut the stalk into fine strips to a depth of two or three inches, then place the stalks in cold water, and after a few minutes the tips will curl up. Put ice in the water if at hand.

When using celery as a garnish for a salad, cut a few pieces about four inches in length, shred both ends in the manner just described, allowing about a half inch in the center uncut, then throw into cold water and leave until ends curl up.

Here are a few ways of serving celery.

**Celery and Mayonnaise with Walnuts.**

Take two or three stalks of white celery, half a pint of cracked walnut meats, one teaspoonful of cream, two tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise, salt, pepper and lettuce. Chop the walnuts rather coarsely, shred the celery finely, season with salt and pepper and mix with the mayonnaise and cream. Shred the large lettuce leaves, put these at the bottom of a salad bowl,

pile the salad on this, and garnish with the small tender leaves. This is delicious served with chicken or turkey dinner.

**Celery and Macaroni.**

Take two bunches of celery, milk, water, salt, pepper, nutmeg, two ounces of macaroni, about a half pint of white sauce, parsley, one small bay leaf.

Trim off the outer stalks of the celery, wash the celery well, and boil until tender in half milk and half water, season and flavor with the bay leaf.

Drain the celery and cut the stalks into pieces about two inches in length. Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water, drain and cut into small pieces.

Heat up the sauce, made from liquor in which celery was cooked, season with pepper and nutmeg—and salt, if needed. Put in the celery and macaroni and heat thoroughly for about ten to fifteen minutes, being careful

trim off the outer stalks, cut the white stalks into pieces about four inches in length. Place it in a casserole, or white-lined pan, with the liquid and mace and cook until tender. Remove the mace, drain off the liquid and leave the celery on a cloth or sieve to drain. With one ounce of butter, the flour, and a half pint of celery liquor make a white sauce and season it well.

Butter a baking dish, coat the bottom with a little white sauce, and arrange the celery neatly in a pile. Pour over the sauce, sprinkle the surface with a few bread crumbs, the grated cheese, and the half ounce of melted butter.

Heat in a hot oven for ten minutes and serve hot.

### OUR UNWRITTEN LAW.

**I**N our Ladies' Aid and our quilting parties, we have an unwritten, unspoken law, understood by everyone

## PASSERS-BY

By Arthur Wallace Peach

Down the road they hurried,  
Figures, hooded, gray,  
Where a new house nestled  
Smiling at the day.

"Who are you?" I questioned.  
"Hate and Grief and Care,"  
Came the answer shortly.  
"To this home we fare."

"But it's new!" I argued.  
"Why not wait a while?"  
"Never!" said the trio  
With a bitter smile.

"We must enter quickly,  
If Love reach the door,  
Vain has been our journey,  
Miles we've traveled o'er!"

"You are late," I answered.  
"If my eyes are true,  
There is Love with laughter  
Looking out at you!"

Then they viewed the window,  
Saw Love's smiling face,  
Turned and down the highway  
Strode with angry pace!

not to break up the celery and macaroni. Turn out on a hot dish and garnish with parsley.

**Braised Celery.**

Three bunches of celery, seasoning, half pint of good brown stock, three thin slices of bacon, some rich brown sauce, a slice of toast.

Trim the celery, using only the better stalks, wash and drain, dry in a cloth, and tie the pieces together in small bundles with fine twine.

Butter the bottom of a casserole, add the celery, season with salt, pepper and a little grated nutmeg, and add just enough stock to moisten the celery. Fry the bacon slightly and arrange it on top of the celery. Cover with the lid, and cook in hot oven until the celery is tender, basting it with the stock if necessary.

When ready, remove, take away the string and keep the celery hot.

Reduce the stock, and add the brown sauce (there should be enough sauce to coat the vegetables). Place the toast in a vegetable dish and arrange the celery on top and strain the sauce over it.

**Celery Au Gratin.**

This dish is tasty and will take the place of potatoes for dinner.

Take two heads of celery, a blade of mace, half pint of milk and water, salt and pepper, one and one-half ounces of butter, three-fourths ounce of flour, bread crumbs, one ounce of finely grated cheese.

Choose firm, white young celery,

attending, that they shall not gossip in an unkind way. The neighborly happenings, incidents of our daily lives, the church, the school, chickens and children, things political, and things non-political, all go, but the mistakes and private troubles, the things that will wound, or add sorrow to the hearts of our neighbors, must be left unsaid. If not, you will soon find that you are not welcome in this circle. No word was spoken, but gradually we came to understand, and not until you try, can you realize how much more satisfaction there is in the knowledge that you have "kept your tongue from evil and your lips from speaking guile."

This all came about from the influence of one woman. We all make mistakes but we can at least be kind.—Mrs. A. S.

### UTILIZING BED SPREADS.

**T**HE old-fashioned heavy bed spread has either worn out or is considered hopelessly out of style, and the lighter, easily laundered one has taken its place, but it has not outlived its days of usefulness.

Nearly every house has one or more of these worn spreads, saved against a future usefulness as a bed covering, or simply stored because it seemed too good to throw away.

If the spread is worn, cut away the worn portions and dye the remainder with any good cotton dye. The raised

pattern of the spread will give an oriental effect, and a cloth much prettier than cretonne.

Cut lengthwise sections and make window draperies. One spread will give four sections, or enough for two windows, and a strip from the center for a valance over the top, with enough left over to cover a cushion for a chair or to make matching pillows for a sofa.

Utilizing a discarded bed spread, a bare bedroom may be transformed into a thing of beauty. First, dye the spread either a delft blue, a deep ivory or any color that you would select in a drapery cretonne. Cut a valance, or side drapes for the windows, a bolster cover for the bed, several mats to be used on the polished surface of the dresser, and covers for the chair cushion and one or more floor pillows that seem especially suitable for a bedroom. With heavy silk or yarn, embroider the raw edges and hang the draperies with small brass rings.

If a second spread is dyed at the same time, it may be used in the making of a braided rug for in front of the bed. Cut stripes little more than a half-inch in width, sew as for carpet rags, and braid into long sections to be sewed together with stout thread or carpet warp, either in square or oval shape.

For a room having an old-fashioned couch, a dyed bed spread makes window drapes and a matching spread to be thrown over the couch, giving an



Already for a Ride is Little Betty Fox.

artistic touch to a thing of utility and too frequently, little beauty.

Undyed bed spreads make excellent wash cloths, dish cloths, or, dipped in strong coffee, it is possible to make slipper bags, bags for sewing scraps, or an ironing pad.

### REPLANT DAFFODILS FOR BETTER BLOOMS.

**I**F you have any daffodils or narcissuses that have been growing in one place for several years and have ceased to flower satisfactorily, dig them up now, separate the bulbs and replant.

The clumps should be lifted out of the ground carefully with a spading fork and pulled apart with the fingers. If the new roots have started much, they can be trimmed back to an inch or two in length before replanting.

Put in new ground and place several bulbs or clumps of large bulbs with small bulbs attached, in a place. Don't be afraid to spread them around generously or to "naturalize" them under trees or by a stream or pool, if you have one. They require no attention and are beautiful anywhere.—Miss A. M. S.



### SAUERKRAUT—BUT NOT THE USUAL ODOR.

NEARLY everyone likes kraut, but few relish the preliminary odor. I no longer feel like apologizing every time a neighbor happens in while our supply of kraut is "in the making," for the strong odor is entirely absent. Naturally, this trick of the trade originated among the Germans, and as few people seem to know it, I am passing it along. Shred the cabbage and with the hands mix in the required amount of salt. Do not salt to extreme, but just enough to suit the personal taste. Pack in hot glass jars, cover with boiling water and seal tightly. The kraut sours in about the usual time, tastes fine, and does away with both the odor and the extra care during the souring process.—Mrs. P. D.

### THEY ARE TEMPTING AND TASTY.

#### Baked Ham a la Apple.

2 slices ham, one inch thick  
1/2 cup brown sugar  
5 tart apples  
1/2 dozen cloves  
1/2 cup water  
1/4 cup vinegar

Rub ham on both sides with the sugar, and stick in the cloves. Core apples and slice in thick rings over the ham. Mix water, vinegar, and the remaining sugar. Pour over the ham and bake in a covered dish until ham is tender.

#### Sandwich Supreme.

Toasted sandwiches have taken this country by storm. Most everyone likes them, and this one is a particular favorite with the men folks. Try this for Sunday night lunch, or even for supper on week days.

Toast medium thin slices of bread, using half white and half whole wheat. On a slice of toasted white bread arrange thin slices of left-over corn beef, minced onion, a teaspoon of hot catch-up, and two slices of cucumber cut lengthwise. Cover with a slice of

toasted whole wheat bread.

#### Apple Coffee Cake.

1/4 cup melted butter  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 tsp. grated orange peel  
1 cup sour milk  
1/2 tsp. soda  
1 tsp. baking powder  
1 tsp. cinnamon  
1 egg  
2 cups flour  
Quartered apples

Make a stiff batter by mixing dry ingredients, adding beaten egg and sour milk, to which the melted butter has been mixed. Pour batter into baking pan, cover with quartered apples, brush with melted butter, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar, and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

#### Raspberry Sherbet.

4 cups water  
1 tsp. gelatin  
2 cups sugar  
1 lb. cold water

Make a syrup of the sugar and water. Add the gelatin that has been softened in water. When cool add the fruit juice and freeze.

### HINTS WORTH TAKING.

Rugs that have become worn and frayed at the end can be repaired by sewing down the frays and rubbing the stitches with glue. If the glue is well worked into the fabric the stitches will not pull out.

When your crochet thread persists in rolling away, pin your handkerchief by the four corners fast to your skirt and slip your thread into the pocket thus formed.

When sending a few choice apples to a friend, dip them in wax and they will retain their flavor twice as long.

Two button hooks are handy to lift jars of canned food from the hot water bath if you happen to use the jars that have the wire hoop to hold the tops in place.

Your husband's pipe cleaner will keep clean the inside of glass straws that are used with cool drinks, or for the children's milk.

Loose now and then a scattered smile; and that I will live upon.—Shakespeare.

## Fathers and Schools

By Emma Gary Wallace

ALL too often the fathers of a school pupils leave the special task of keeping in touch with school affairs, to the women folks, and this usually resolves itself into a picnic around about the close of school in the spring, a school entertainment about Christmas time, and possibly six or eight monthly meetings of the Parent-Teachers' Association during the school year.

Quite often the Parent-Teachers' Association is almost wholly a group of women who meet after school at the schoolhouse for an hour or so, or at one of the home in the district some afternoon immediately following school, or earlier in the afternoon—although this prevents the teacher being present, with once in a while, a Saturday meeting.

To plan to have the fathers in attendance part of the time at least, is merely a matter of making up one's mind and of doing it. It can be done.

First of all, make the Parent-Teachers' Association very simple as to government and constitution. Someone has said that the longer the constitution, the more society is handicapped, for they are told such a lot of things they must do and mustn't do. It is doubtful if many Parent-Teachers' Associations require a formal constitution at all. Officers to carry on the business are often adequate.

Set as a quota for the organization, every taxpayer, whether he has children or not, and every parent—both men and women in the community, together with the teachers, of course.

Have an active membership committee who can keep closely in touch with members and prospects, and call for frequent membership reports as to growth, interest and suggestions for necessary work to be done by the Parent-Teachers' Association.

Set the meetings for a reasonable time when the men as well as the women can come. Don't expect that they will be free around chore time, or during the busiest seasons of the year. Evening meetings will often bring men out who could not come otherwise.

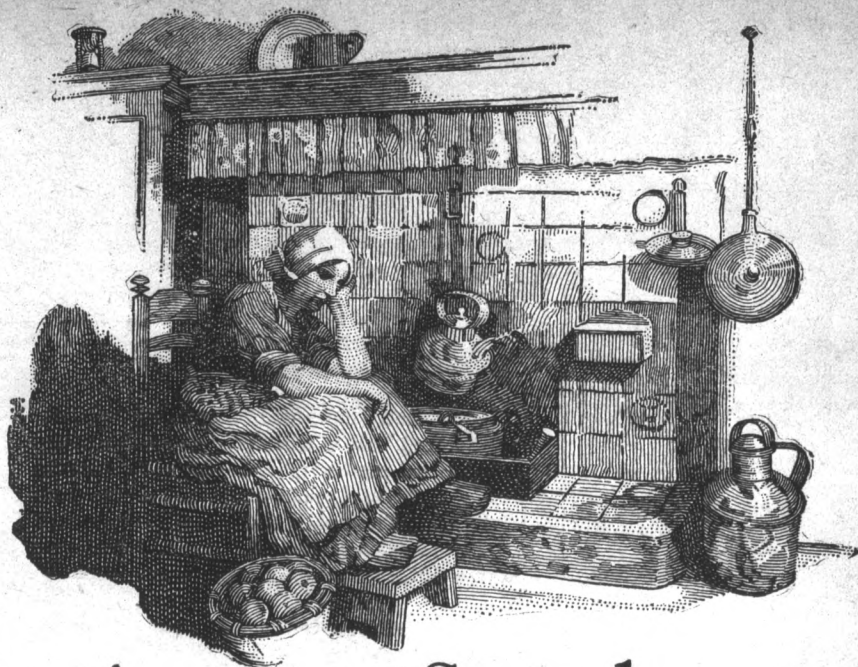
Include men in the officer list of the association. Plan for snappy, worthwhile business meetings. Avoid long-drawn-out, dragging, pointless meetings which do not get anywhere. You cannot expect people to come if they are bored to death, or if they feel that their time has been as good as wasted.

Have a program committee which will be wise in the interests presented. Let the program be constructive and cumulative in character. That is, let each season see some worth while problem worked out, or some good-sized undertaking tackled, and if possible, finished. This will develop community spirit and keep interest alive.

Seek the cooperation of the business men as to the practical needs and possibilities of the school and of the community, and where and how the boys and girls themselves can help.

It must be remembered that while the fathers and mothers and teachers are the leaders and guides, that the young people are being educated on their own account. The word education means "To lead out," and as we lead them out, we develop the ability in them to do for themselves and to be self-reliant, far-sighted, courageous, and possessed of true initiative.

The community which stands back and leaves all its work for the teacher or teachers, or for the women folks with the teachers, is missing a lot of fun, a lot of privilege, and a vast opportunity.



## Sand

What does it cost you to clean house, Dutch woman?

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No. 399—Sophisticated Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each. Enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you.



"Mere play, compared to the smoke-house method."



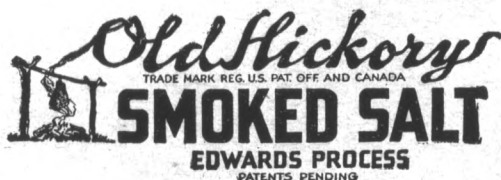
"My wife and I have found that using Old Hickory Smoked Salt is mere play compared to the smoke-house method of curing meat. It saves the cost of building a smoke-house and all the work of smoking. The smoke flavor does not fry out of the hams and bacons and make the drippings too strong for other cookings. The flavor is unsurpassed. No noticeable shrinkage and our meat has kept perfectly. By following your directions nobody can fail to get good results."—C. A. Warner, Butterfield, Minn.

Get rid of the smoke-house with its dirt, labor and fire risk; save that part of meat that oozes out in the heat of the smoke-house and drips into the fire. Use Old Hickory Smoked Salt and you too can enjoy a flavor that is unsurpassed and that will not fry out. Genuine hickory wood smoke on pure salt — put there by the Edwards process. No acid or dangerous chemicals. As the salt draws the moisture from the meat, the smoke

penetrates the meat from rind to bone, preserving and flavoring it uniformly, mildly, deliciously. Mr. W. M. Nelson, of Red Oak, Iowa, says: "The only fault I find with Old Hickory is that the meat is too good and we eat it too fast and also too much of it."

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No. 550—A Model that Makes you Look Slim. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size



No. 577—Youthful Lines. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material, with 2 1/2 yards of ribbon.

No. 571—Smart Jabot Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 40-inch material, with 1 3/4 yards of 18-inch contrasting.

36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

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

### DIABETIC RECIPES.

RECENTLY Mrs. R. E. asked for recipes for food that would be proper for people who have diabetes. Mrs. A. B. sends these:

#### Diabetic Ice Cream.

Two hundred and forty grams of milk, ninety grams of cream, two eggs, beaten thoroughly, saccharine and vanilla to taste, dissolving the saccharine tablets first.

Diabetic custard can be made by this same recipe if it is baked instead of frozen.

#### Baked Salmon.

Beat one egg slightly, add pepper, salt, and one tablespoon of cream. Mix with 100 grams of salmon. Bake in a buttered dish until golden brown.

If Mrs. R. E. will send me her address, I will send her addresses where she can obtain a number of recipes.

### CAN YOU HELP?

Could some reader help me to find a good home for a sixteen-year-old girl where she could help with the housework in a small family? She wants to earn money to help pay her way through business college.—Mrs. G. T.

If anyone can help Mrs. G. T., just write me a letter and I will be glad to put you in communication with her.

### VALUE OF ANTIQUES.

Could you tell me the value of the following pieces of old-fashioned furniture that is about sixty years old, but in very good condition: One dou-

ble spindle maple bedstead without springs; one red cherry leaf table; pine kitchen chairs with straight backs; Bohemia china soup plates; a large Bohemia cashmere shawl with black background and a deep red border; and an iron kettle with legs to be used for a fireplace?—Mrs. A. D.

The value of most antique furniture is rather uncertain, depending mostly on how badly the buyer wants the certain pieces. If you will send me a stamped addressed envelope I will send you the names of people interested in antiques.

### SAVE FRUIT PULP FOR PIES.

I HAVE made my fruit go twice as far this year by using the pulp left after making jelly for making fruit butters, jams, and pie filling. To four quarts of plums, I add one-half cup of water, then boil. When strained I use the juice for jelly and the pulp for plum butter, adding sugar to suit the taste.

For a splendid fruit butter or pie filling, I use two quarts of gooseberries, one-quarter cup of water, one cup of plum pulp, two cups of sugar, and two cups of other berries, either red raspberries or huckleberries. Cook this down to the proper consistency and can. Gooseberries go well with pineapple, and strawberries go well with cherries.

For pies, plums or gooseberries go well with huckleberries.—A Reader.

"Do you play an instrument?" asked the bookkeeper of his friend, the billing clerk.

"Only second fiddle at home," was the reply.



## Adventures of Tilly and Billy

### Hopper Gets Caught

WHEN Hopper tried to fool Jip by dodging behind the bush and hiding in the pile of leaves, he fooled himself, instead. Jip went running by just as Hopper planned he would, but when Hopper ducked his head into the pile of leaves, he went tumbling down, down, down. He was too frightened to cry out, and besides, he didn't want Jip to hear him and come back.

At last he landed kerplunk on solid earth. It was all dark around him. He tried to climb out but could not. The

denly Billy stopped and listened. "What is that?" he asked. Tilly listened, too.

"It sounds like someone crying," said Billy, "but where are they?" And immediately they started to follow in the direction of the sound.

"Sh, sh, listen," said Tilly, as she came near the pile of leaves by the bush that had hidden the pitfall. But Jip was there before them and had already started digging, so all they could hear was the rustle of leaves.

How the leaves did fly! When at last Jip had them all scratched away, there sat Hopper huddled in one corner of the pitfall, very much frightened, and a big tear was running down from each pink eye.

"Look! a little rabbit! But see, he's crying," said Tilly. "Maybe he's hurt. Let's take him home."

Of course, Billy agreed. Jip was so overjoyed to again find the rabbit he had chased so far, that he wanted to jump right down in the pitfall, too. But Tilly held him back while Billy leaned over the edge of the pitfall as far as he could.

He picked Hopper up very carefully in his hands, but Hopper struggled and kicked to get away, for he was very frightened and did not know what they were going to do with him.

Tilly and Billy were late home from school that night, but when their mothers learned the reason why, they did not scold. They took Hopper to Billy's house and his mother helped to feed him some bread and milk and some fresh cabbage leaves, and put him to bed.

In the morning they let him out of the little box in which they had made his bed, and he scampered back to the woods and his mother as fast as he could go, but after that he was never careless about pitfalls again.



Billy's Mother Helped Feed Hopper Milk and Bread.

walls were very straight and he had nothing by which to hold on.

"Oh, dearie me," sobbed Hopper, "I have fallen into a pitfall, and now someone will come and carry me away." Hopper's mother had always told him he should keep away from pitfalls and had taught him how he might avoid them. But this time Hopper had been careless, and now he began to cry.

Tilly and Billy and Jip had just started on their way home, when sud-



# Poultry

## SOME POULTRY ADVICE.

A young woman, who was reared in a Kansas town read in a poultry journal that poultry raising was remunerative, so she decided to try it. She purchased a hen and set her on thirteen eggs. She then wrote to a poultry journal asking how long the hen should remain on the eggs. The paper wrote back:

"Three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks.

Later she wrote the poultry journal as follows: "Many thanks for your advice about the setting hen. She remained on the nest three weeks, and at the end of that time there were no chickens hatched, and as I did not care for ducks, I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."

## KEEP 'EM GROWING.

HOW many of you have separated those cockerels and pullets? If you have kept putting it off, as many do, get busy and separate them as the cockerels will bother the pullets so from now on, it will retard their development. They should have been separated long ago.

Such cockerels as are not disqualified, that are well developed and show signs of becoming good breeders should be advertised and sold as breeders. Those that are disqualified and not promising as breeders should be sold on the market or eaten at home. Their eating qualities can be greatly improved by crate-fattening them for about ten days or two weeks. The close confinement in the crates breaks down the muscular tissue and if they are fed a good fat-forming ration this muscular tissue will be replaced with fat and a rich, juicy meat that makes them very palatable.

Look out for crowding in the brood coops these nights. They will crowd if you do not watch them and the result will be sweating, fall colds and other troubles that will cause loss both in birds and profits.

Make a round of your colony houses after the birds have gone to roost and see that they are not crowded, separating them by hand if necessary.

The young stock should be roosting by this time. We teach ours to roost by first putting the roosts down close to the floor, (so they cannot hover on the floor. They soon take to them, and as they do, the roosts are raised. A little trouble at this time will save trouble later on.

We have had several write us this fall that their young stock seemed to be at a stand-still, no appetite, etc. We recommended the fermented mash and have had several tell us that the chicks took a new lease on life and just forged right ahead in growth.

Don't neglect the fresh green feed now. It is just as important as ever. If you are letting them pick their own green feed, you will note that unless they have access to the garden, they are not getting much, as the grasses are getting tough and fibrous. Ours are getting Swiss chard and sprouted oats, half and half, run through a grinder. They get all they will eat once a day, and how they do relish it.

Keep up your fight on the lice and mites. A visitor at our place recently stuck his head in a pen, smelled the disinfectant and said: "That's the way I like to have a chicken house smell." We clean drop boards every day and spray every other day. Colony houses are kept well cleaned and sprayed, and the result is a wonderful lot of chicks coming on. You can do the same.

The pullets will develop very rap-

idly as the fall weather comes on. Give them a chance by feeding a good, balanced ration and give them plenty of room.

If they are beginning to redden up and sing as if they were getting ready to lay, and you want to hold them back a little, just change them from one pen to the other once in a while, and that will help some.

Keep everlastingly at it. They are now approaching the time when you can cash in on your hard summer's work, so don't let a little work cause any set-backs.

Make your motto, "Comfort for the birds." Live up to it, and they will come along O. K. and pay you well in the end.—Dwight E. Hale.

## MARKET CONDITIONS.

THE usual decrease in fall production of eggs stimulated market conditions and prices are sharply higher. Quotations on fresh eggs have advanced five cents a dozen in the last month and it is reasonable to suppose that a weekly advance of one cent a dozen will be in prospect during the month of September.

The month of August has seen the starting of the harvesting of this year's chicken crop, and with the influx of large receipts, the markets on fresh dressed chickens have dropped from three to five cents a pound. The market on dressed springers at present is on a steadier basis, with present quotations accepted by some dealers as being at a low point for the season. Dressed fowl have been in favor for the past thirty days, with prices remaining firm and with prospects to higher levels in the near future.

A large consumption continues on both poultry and eggs and with more favorable weather, coupled with the return of vacationists into the larger consuming centers, even better consumption will probably be stimulated.—Pribe & Sons.

## WHY HENS DON'T LAY.

I feed my chickens egg mash which I buy from the farm bureau. The chickens do not lay, and when I kill them the eggs inside are as if fried. The chickens have a squeaky sound in their throat. I was to a veterinary. He gave me some medicine for the chickens, but this didn't help them.

The laying mash is probably not to blame for the lack of egg production at this time. Some of the hens may have finished their spring production and moulted early. Others may not be laying because they lack the ability to be heavy producers during the hot summer weather. Some may have diseased conditions in the oviduct and be carriers of white diarrhea.

It will probably pay best to cull out all hens that show by the spread of the pelvic bones, that they are not laying at this time, in spite of good feed and the best of management. Such hens can be replaced profitably with pullets which have been hatched early enough to be fall layers.

The hens with the "squeaky" sound in the throat may have canker about the windpipe. Hold the bill open and examine the throat as deeply as possible. Sometimes bits of straw, oat hulls or other bits of foreign material may become lodged in the throat. If patches of canker are found in the throat, remove the thick yellow matter and paint the wound with iodine to kill the infection. Very old hens may develop a sort of asthma which cannot be treated except by continually culling the flock and keeping vigorous pullets or hens not more than two years old.

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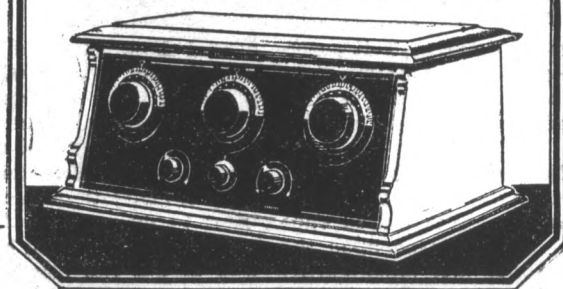
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Makes Hens Lay All Winter. Flex-O-Glass gives poultry soft sunlight full of egg producing Ultra-Violet rays that glass stops. Make Scratch Shed quickly and cheaply. Give hens June weather indoors and gather eggs all winter. Enclose screened Porches and Stormdoors with Flex-O-Glass, avoid drafts. Turn snowtrap into healthy sun parlor. Flex-O-Glass has a special strong cloth base coated with a newly discovered preparation. Lets energizing Ultra-Violet rays thru. Is absolutely weatherproof, watertight, unbreakable. Cut with shears and tack on. Lasts for years. Recommended by State Experiment Stations.

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# OUR PAGE

## Two Short Stories

By Prize Winning Merry Circlers

### Draw Your Own Conclusions.

The mother came walking with slow, tired steps up the path toward the house. She paused, as if in indecision, and then slowly entered the building with her burden.

She laid the still, white form carefully and with infinite tenderness beside those who had gone before. Not a tear escaped her eyes; not a whisper, not a single complaint issued from her white, tightly compressed lips. Her face was pale and she seemed to be struggling with some deep emotion.

It had seemed to her that the passing of the others had been too much for her to bear. She had lamented

wrong? Last year you seemed to like it."

"Yes, but it's this way. I—well—I didn't have to go alone last year, you know."

"I see," answered his Mother, "well, you should look through the cloud to the silver lining and realize that some day you will be proud to say, 'I've been clear through school.'"

"It's so hard, though," he sighed, "and that silver lining is so far away. If there is anything I hate it's walking that mile and a half to school alone."

"It's not even a mile, son, when you take the short cut. Go, now, and bring Mother some wood."

As Mrs. Milton saw the door close



The Season for Outdoor Dinners is About Over for M. C.'s.

then, it is true; but this last—it seemed as if this last one had been a part of her very being. And now it, too, had gone, and she was left entirely alone.

She stood for a moment, a drooping, dejected figure, beside the place where her loved ones lay. She turned once more to gaze, her sad eyes upon the silent forms which had once moved as freely as she did. A shudder passed through her slight body and she turned away as if she could not bear the sight of it any more. It was too much. It seemed as if she could not restrain herself from breaking out into a torrent of complaint against the cruel, cruel world.

All of a sudden a weird, unearthly cry rent the still, morning air. Then another shriek, even more pathetic than the first, echoed throughout the place. Then followed a flood of emotion which seemed to afford her great relief, for her cries subsided as quickly as they had begun, and she walked calmly away.

Life was so uncertain. She might lay another egg tomorrow, and then, again, she mightn't!—Guilford Rothfuss.

### The Silver Lining.

Williard Milton sat under an old thorn apple tree in the pasture lot. It was a cool day, although a dazzling sun shone on the world. He frowned as he slowly rose and made his way up the lane toward his home.

He found his mother busy in the kitchen and said to her as he entered, "Oh, gosh, Mother, two weeks from today is so soon. I will sure wish I were dead."

"Why, Williard, my boy, what language, and what thoughts. Really, you can't dread school that bad. What's

behind him, she turned and sighed. Such a son, but then, all boys were problems and, of course, when she found out for sure she would tell him.

Ten days had passed and Williard found himself again under the old tree. Such a short time in which to decide what to do, and the frown deepened in his face. It would soon be time for him to get the cows, a task he had once enjoyed.

"Williard Milton!" exclaimed a clear, ringing voice.

He turned and, half laughing, half unbelieving, rose and looked into those blue eyes beside him, as he said softly, "Wilma Marland, am I dreaming?"

"Oh, hardly," she replied. "I just arrived, and thought I would be first to tell you I am back."

"I'm glad of that. When did you come? Who brought you—and, oh, say, sit down, let's have a talk."

"That's what I wanted to do, if you are willing. I'm glad I found you in my favorite spot."

"I've been here a lot lately. There's the first call to supper. You'll go with me after the cows?"

"Of course, Williard, it wouldn't be natural if I didn't."

He took her arm as they rose, and drawing her beside him said, "And now I'm almost eighteen and, let's see, you're sixteen?"

"You're right, and there's one thing more. I'll go with you across the short cut to school this year."

"Really, honestly, do you mean it? Why, that's something you would never do before."

"Yes, but I like you better than I used to," and she looked at him shyly, "better than anybody else I ever knew or will know."

"Do you really mean that? But you

don't know how well I like you." His arm tightened around her as their gaze met. "Don't you remember what I said about my pony once?"

"Indeed I do," she answered, "for you told me you loved him and would risk your life for him."

"You're right, and I'd like to do more than that for you."

"I'll let you, then, for I'm sure I

know that you mean what you say."

"I realize the value of those words," he said, as he drew her to him and their lips met for the first time under the old thornapple tree. The last supper bell rang, but they lingered a moment and he whispered to her, "I've really found the silver lining. It's almost too good to be true."—Alice Chapman.

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Before departing, I wish to express to Uncle Frank, the cousins and companions of the Merry and Golden Circles, my appreciation for the interesting page.

I wish also to thank Uncle Frank once more for the honors he has given me. Although I have ceased to be an active member since last autumn, yet I have continued to be interested in the activities of others. To those who enter as we older ones leave, my most sincere wishes for an interesting time, and good luck.

I would be glad to hear from other Merry and Golden Circle members. Particularly the latter. There are so few, why wouldn't it be nice to have a correspondence circle? Also, I would like to hear from others who, like myself, now term themselves "too old." Good-bye, and good luck, your niece and cousin, Wilma Fry.

It would be nice for Golden Circles to correspond together. I am sorry that you are now too old to be active in our circles. Let us hear from you sometimes, though. Will have a homecoming week soon.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I haven't written for a long time as I have so much to do. However, I read Our Page every week, and enjoy it very much, but I would like to see our brother cousins take more interest in it.

I have done a lot this summer to make money for my school clothes and books. I picked cherries, strawberries, and blackberries for two and one-half cents per quart, and I have helped papa with haying and setting up wheat and oats, and got fifty cents per day, and weeded the potatoes for ten cents per row, and now mamma and I are picking an acre of cucumbers every day. So you see I will have quite a lot of money when school starts. I am thirteen years old, and like to do everything on the farm, except wash dishes.

I know lots of M. C.'s, even young Ellis, and I don't believe all he says about the girls, for he surely don't act it. My big brother is an M. C., too, but he don't like to write letters, but he likes to read Our Page, and figure out the cross-word puzzles, etc., and he often draws pictures to send to you, but he wants mamma to send

them for him, but she tells him he's got to do it himself.—Your niece and cousin, Susan G. Holland.

You have been a busy girl, and it is nice that you like to work. I am sure that both boys and girls don't mean all they say about each other. They just say things to find out what others will say. Your brother should get the writing habit.

Hello, M. C.'s:

Say, about smoking. Well, if you lived in New York near high society, you'd be shocked, at least I was. I



FLORENCE LORENZ

This is Self-explanatory. That Paw of Mine Looks Awful Fateful, Doesn't It? won't bother to tell you much but, gee, the Cornell University girls sure can smoke. Say, did you ever try it? Well, I was dared to, and when I was by myself I tried it. I smoked two. I puffed and puffed on the first one till that was all gone. Then I thought I'd try another, so I puffed on it.

My head started to whirl, and it felt as if I sure had drank a barrel of cider. When I landed on the floor like a pancake, I sure saw stars. Gosh, I never tried to smoke since. No more of that stuff for me. But I'd advise you kids not to smoke.—S'long, Tom Marshall.

I wish all boys would have your experience in their first attempts at smoking. I never could get any enjoyment from it. I never felt clean when I did it.

## Sincerity, Loyalty, Thoroughness

Are Fundamental Qualities of Success

SINCERITY lies at the basis of all true life. That is, there must be a complete unity between thought, words, and actions.

One of the defects of American life is its instability, therefore I put loyalty next—loyalty to an ideal and loyalty to a task. Those who stick to their work and do it thoroughly without allowing their eyes continually to wander enviously abroad, are much more likely to arrive in the end than those who failed in this respect.



The third quality I should stress is that of thoroughness. The old saying that anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well, certainly applies to farm work. Every man who succeeds must put as much into his work as he gets out of it.

CHARLES H. BRENT.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, who sends us this week's "Success Talk for Farm Boys," is one of the greatest religious leaders of our time. Besides serving as Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, he has served as Bishop of the Philippine Islands, and as chief of the chaplain service of the American armies in France.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926, by Clarence Poe.)





## Snappy, Sport Blazers

JUST the coat for skating, hunting, and general outdoor wear where comfort, warmth and service is the important need.

A typical WIGWAM quality garment made of the best materials and finished in the highest class manner.

Expert workmanship assures perfect fit. For real price economy this Blazer is unmatched.

Be sure to ask for WIGWAM Blazers.

HAND KNIT HOSIERY CO., Sheboygan, Wisconsin  
Also Knitters of Wigwam Hosiery



## Wanted--- Six Men

With cars who can devote full time to sales work. Salary and expenses paid weekly to full time men. For complete information address

The Michigan Farmer,  
Desk C, Detroit, Michigan

**This Absolutely Guaranteed Everwear Harness for \$59.00**

**All Leather Thong Stitched Collar \$2.85**

**EASY PAYMENTS**

Made of best Oak Tanned Leather-Brass Trimmed

At your dealer's today—you can carefully examine it before buying—also other styles—no freight or express to pay. Ask the thousands of farmers who have been using Everwear harness for years. They know because of its high quality that it pays to buy the Everwear brand.

REMEMBER—you are trading with your local responsible harness dealer who guarantees and stands back of Everwear harness.

**THE OLD WAY** At any point where the straps wear out the straps friction has been stopped by EVERWEAR exclusive designed disc.

**EVERWEAR WAY** Note how hip and back straps pull straight with flat bearing surfaces lessening wear.

**NOTE HOW THE RING WEARS THE LEATHER**

**FLAT BEARING SURFACES STOP FRICTION**

**FRICTION OF THE BOLT WEARS THE LEATHER**

**EVERWEAR FLEXIBLE CLIP GIVES STRAIGHT PULL AT ANY ANGLE. NO WEAR ON THE LEATHER**

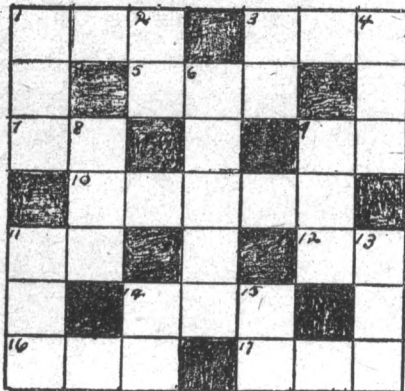
Your Nearest Dealer has this Everwear Harness, or can get it for you!

Look for this (Everwear) on the harness.

McINTYRE-BURRALL CO.  
Green Bay, Wisc.

### CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

THIS week's contest is a cross-word puzzle, one which was sent in by a Merry Circler. Cross-word puzzles are so common that directions are not necessary. Just fill in the spaces on the puzzle printed here, and put your name and address on the lines below. If you are an M. C. put M. C. after your name. Please don't forget it. All correct puzzles will be mixed together and ten lucky ones will be drawn for prizes. The girl winners will be given beads and the boys base balls.



Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. ....

- Horizontal.**
- What cans are made of.
  - Small insect.
  - A grain.
  - Because.
  - To perform.
  - Joyful.
  - Masculine pronoun.
  - Abbreviation "for example."
  - Males.
  - Article.
  - To possess.

- Vertical.**
- Beverage.
  - None.
  - Preposition.
  - Also.
  - A fruit.
  - Feminine pronoun.
  - To color.
  - Covering for head.
  - Weapon.
  - I.
  - None.

Send your puzzle answer to Uncle Frank, Michigan aFmer, Detroit, Michigan, before September 24, as the contest closes then.

### FUNNY LETTER CONTEST..

I THINK that this contest proves one thing; that when one tries to be funny, it is hard to be so. Perhaps some tried but could not be funny, and therefore gave up. At least we got very few letters. However, some of the letters received are very good and will be used in these columns in a few weeks.

The prize winners are:

- Beads.**
- Helmi Laine, Sundell, Mich.  
Alfreda Sting, Gayetown, Mich.  
Lorna E. Lange, Saline, Mich.  
June Nelson, Filion, Mich.  
Alice Orvis, Charlevoix, Mich.  
Mae F. Adamson, St. Clair, Mich.
- Base Balls.**
- Allen Henderson, R. 1, Clare, Mich.  
Albert Faber, R. 3, Hudsonville, Mich.  
Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.  
Elwood F. Holland, R. 3, Quincy, Mich.

### THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS are not coming in very fast now, as it is an in-between time. The radio for the Children's Home at Farmington has been ordered. Please remember, however, that this fund is a permanent thing, and that soon we will have another project to work on. So keep the money coming. The following have sent money from August 9 to September 11, inclusive:

Mildred Failor, "Bob," Larry, Velma Washburn, Frances Haindle, "Blue Eyes," Mary Stroud, Ivan Stoll, "Saralee," Elmwood Holland.

The fortieth anniversary of Benz's automobile, patented in 1886, was celebrated recently in Germany, where his original "benzine buggy" is preserved in the Munich museum.

### AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 254).  
kind of work if space permitted. Truly, this is a splendid piece of teaching. It is accomplished in its natural setting, it secures the boy's interest, it teaches him the art of manual labor, it gives him something to call his own, and it makes a business man of him.

But this is not all. After the project proper is harvested or completed, the product must be marketed, and an accurate account or statement made showing net profit, together with a story of the project. Here the student learns something of marketing, of book-keeping, and of writing or making reports. Of course, much of this work is new to him and must be supervised by the teacher, but all this work must be done and the report sent in to the state department before the student receives credit for his work.

The success of this method of teaching speaks for itself. In 1924 there were 1,247 school projects completed in Michigan which brought a total net income of \$114,038.22. As has already been stated, the 1925 reports show 1,353 projects, with a net income of \$140,390.64. It is expected that the 1926 report will show even a larger increase. Each year the length and size of the projects are increasing and are becoming more business-like. Quite often a calf project in the freshman year in high school will result in a herd project in the senior year. In an instance of this kind the high school graduate has a herd to start a business if he wishes to go to farming, or an income to finance his education if he wishes to go to college. Mr. Campbell, agricultural teacher of Cass City, has several projects of this nature.

When we glance over this method of teaching, and ponder over its significance, we cannot help but feel that the future farmer will be a better farmer, a better trained man than the farmer of today. He will advance in his industry like the other industries advance, and he will become a real business man. From the results of this work, it can be seen that the communities over the state, who are not receiving this kind of training are going to demand that it be given in their school systems, especially if agriculture is important in the community. Then when we ask concerning the future of the agricultural industry, there will be plenty of trained men with expert knowledge and experience who can inform us; and I believe they will be too reasonable to listen to the whims of some outsider, but will agree with Dr. Shaw that the advancement of the agricultural industry, although slow, will be continuous, as any stable industry should be.

COLLIE BLOOD.

(Continued from page 269).

see him stretching out his head toward the boy's hand.

He shouted their names, one after the other, hopelessly, madly, as he ran down to them, cutting through the corner of the marsh. Billie did not look up, and the dog lay beside him, unmoving save for spasms of twitching that passed over his body.

Bill had the gun muzzle between the dulled eyes when he saw the sauger, mangled and ripped, outstretched across the logs a dozen feet away.

CARNES RUDD had dug a new pit, in a corner of the front yard, under the apple tree. He was filling it now.

"Well," he said, a trifle huskily, leaning on his shovel, "He spared us an unpleasant job."

Old Bill smiled over little Billie's bare head at the yellow heap of dirt. "Blood will tell," he declared soberly, "Every time!"

### DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES

DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1,000	TOTAL DISABILITY \$10.00 A WEEK
LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250	PARTIAL DISABILITY \$2.50 A WEEK
LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1,000	LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500
LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300	LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1,000
LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1,000	LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1,000



What **2 1/2¢**  
A DAY will do

Farm work is hazardous. One farmer in 8 is seriously injured each year. Every hour you run the risk of a fall, cut, stepping on a nail, being injured by a machine or kicked by a horse. Who will pay the bills for doctor, medicine and extra help? Why take chances when the small cost of a Woodmen Accident policy will save you a lot of money when an accident comes?

In 35 years the Woodmen Accident Company has paid policy holders over \$5,000,000 for accidents and accidental deaths. And every policy holder will tell you we make quick and full payments of claims.

**COUPON BRINGS FULL DETAILS**  
You simply can't afford to carry your own risk. It's too great! Learn all about the remarkable protection you may have for only 2 1/2¢ a day. Get complete details. Send the coupon TODAY. Read what hundreds of policy holders. Act NOW—mail the coupon.

## Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.  
Lincoln, Nebraska. 9134  
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies.

Name.....  
Occupation.....  
P. O.....  
State..... R. F. D.....

### Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

### NATIONAL SPORTSMAN

is a monthly magazine crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping and trapping stories and pictures, valuable information about guns, revolvers, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to get fish and game, etc. Biggest value ever offered in a sporting magazine.

### NATIONAL SPORTSMAN



**And Here's the Right Knife for Trappers**  
A Remington knife especially designed to meet the exacting requirements of the trapper of small fur-bearing animals. The slender blades of Remington superior quality steel have strong, durable, keen-cutting edges. The sharp points are shaped just right for slitting and trimming around the legs, assuring a good clean job. Stag handle, two long slender blades. Steel lining and bolsters. Both for Length—3 1/2 in. closed.

The Name "Remington" on the blade is your guarantee of quality.



Special Offer: We will send this knife and National Sportsman for a whole year, on receipt of \$1.00. NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, 290 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.



# ANNOUNCEMENT

*To all dairymen  
and hog raisers*

EVERY dairyman and hog raiser will be interested to learn of the improvement made in Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. With this recognized conditioner and worm expeller there have been combined important mineral substances. The most important development that has ever taken place with any Dr. Hess product.

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

*Improved—  
with Minerals Added*

These valuable, newly added minerals are as follows:

**Calcium carbonate.** An important mineral on account of its action on the intestinal tract. It constitutes one of the important elements of tissues, consequently necessary for proper growth and development, and to insure strong, well-developed bones in new-born calves and pigs.

**Calcium phosphate.** Essential to the animal's body to prevent rickets, leg weakness and other diseases. Assists the action of calcium carbonate in maintaining a normal mineral balance which is of vital importance in the production of milk and meat.

**Potassium iodide.** Essential to normal growth and development of young animals. Makes a strong and more vigorous foetus. Prevents hairless pigs and calves. Stimulates activity of glands and is a preventative for goiter in all animals.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic contains the same appetizers, nerve and stomach tonics, the same laxatives, diuretics and worm expellers as before.

### *An offer to cow and hog owners*

Go to any dealer and get enough Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your animals 30 days, 25 pounds for every 5 cows or 20 hogs. Feed as directed. If you do not see an increase in the milk from your cows, if it does not rid your hogs of worms and prevent reinfestation, if it does not put your animals in a healthy, thriving condition, return the empty containers to the dealer. He will refund your money or cancel the charge. We settle with him.

Prices: 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9½¢; 1000 lbs. at 9c. Ton lots at 8½¢ a pound.

Except in the Far West and Canada

**Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**

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**TOWER'S  
FISH BRAND  
WATERPROOF  
OILED CLOTHING**  
*SLICKERS, SUITS  
AND HATS*  
90 Years the Best for  
Men, Women & Children  
AT YOUR DEALERS  
A. J. TOWER CO.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
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SEED IS VALUABLE**  
INSIST ON ITS BEING HULLED  
WITH A BIRDSSELL HULLER  
If your farmers or your Thresherman  
does not have a Birdsell Huller, we  
can supply you with a small individual  
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build Hullers in 8 sizes for every need.  
Write us.  
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SOUTH BEND, IND.



**Bigger  
CORN  
PROFITS**  
*if you and your neighbors  
harvest 30 acres*  
The Appleton Husker and Shredder nearly  
doubles the feed and fertilizer value of  
your corn crop. By saving the valuable  
stover you save time, cut labor costs,  
improve your land and utilize 100% of  
your corn. Because of its clean husking,  
thorough separating and big capacity, the  
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**Increases Corn Profits 37%**  
Send for Illustrated Booklet A. If  
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per cent to your corn crop value,  
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in the stover.  
The Appleton, the first successful husker,  
offers such unique features that we guar-  
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any other husker of equal size. A size for  
every farm. Write today—Booklet E.  
ADDRESS NEAREST BRANCH  
**APPLETON MFG. CO., Batavia, Ill.**  
Omaha Columbus Minneapolis

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### MICHIGAN MILK PLANT ADDS MILK POWDER EQUIPMENT.

MACHINERY for making milk powder has been added to the equipment of the Michigan Producers' Dairy Company plant at Adrian, Michigan. This is an enterprise for handling surplus milk for the members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association. Business has increased over 350 per cent in the past three years as measured by the amount of milk received in June of each year.

### SPROUT OATS FOR BARREN COWS.

AT the U. S. Department of Agriculture's experimental farm, at Beltsville, Maryland, it has been found that the feeding of sprouted oats to barren cows was effective in making them conceive. Six non-breeding cows were fed sprouted oats, and in from nineteen to forty-eight days after the feeding of the oats was started, five of them were in calf. Similar tests in Oregon also gave favorable results.

Mr. R. R. Graves, in charge of this work, conceived the idea of using sprouted oats because of his work with smaller animals. He discovered that a fifth vitamin had a bearing on the reproductive organs. This vitamin, E, is found in lettuce and alfalfa and is especially rich in this vitamin. Mr. Graves is not ready to announce conclusive results on this work, but feels certain that feed has much to do with fertility.

### MICHIGAN LEADS IN TUBERCULO- SIS ERADICATION.

TUBERCULOSIS eradication work among the dairy herds of the country is progressing at a rapid rate. The bureau of animal industry reports that 668,058 cattle were tested in July, with 25,353 reactions, but little over three per cent. There are now 10,877,215 cattle in 1,329,030 herds once-tested and found to be free of tuberculosis, and 15,365,123 head in 1,591,434 herds are under supervision, with 3,876,907 head on the waiting list. As there was a total of 22,290,000 head of milk cows and heifers reported in the United States on January 1, it will be seen that at the present rate it will not be long before the country is pretty well cleaned up of bovine tuberculosis.

Michigan is taking a leading place in tuberculosis eradication work, with twenty-seven modified accredited counties, and 692,544 cattle once-tested free. In this she is only outranked by Wisconsin and Iowa. Ohio has five accredited counties and 462,337 cattle once-tested free, while Pennsylvania has four accredited counties and 425,206 cattle once-tested free. North Carolina, which only recently has taken rank as a dairy state, has sixty-four accredited counties and 516,999 cattle once-tested free. New York, long a leading dairy state, is lagging behind, with two modified accredited counties and 253,804 cattle once-tested free. But New York has 823,521 cattle under supervision, and 450,000 on the waiting list.

### YOUTHS EAT CAT WITHOUT ILL EFFECTS.

APPARENTLY it is no more than fanciful, our natural disrelish towards the idea of eating the flesh of cats. At any event, an incident happening within the village of Fenton would obviously disprove the idea that any harmful results would follow this practice. A band of youngsters living

within this village, after simulating the daring deeds, one day, of Daniel Boone, Ethan Allen, and other outstanding, historical characters, conceived as a fitting climax to this stirring pageant, a barbecue.

The unwilling copartner who was to play the painfully leading role in this salient feature, was a neighborhood tabby cat, who had lived a somewhat nomadic existence within the community, and without doubt had been an interested onlooker while the heart-stirring, historical depiction was in progress. But tabby's hour had arrived. Unheralded and unsung, outside of a few plaintive cries, her feline spirit fled to join the spectres of other grimalkins that had preceded her over the borders of pussy heaven. The carcass was dressed, roasted and consumed with supreme gusto, and with no apparent pernicious effects to the digestive system of young America.—G. E.

### OWNERS OF 300-POUND HERDS TO BE HONORED.

OWNERS of herds completing a year's record averaging 300 pounds or more of fat per cow in cow testing association or herd tests, will receive recognition at the National Dairy Exposition to be held at Detroit, October 6 to 13, inclusive.

Any person certified by the state supervisor of cow testing associations, or the state superintendent of advanced registry, as the owner of a herd of five or more cows that have produced an average of 300 pounds, or more, of butter-fat per cow per year, is eligible to the herd honor roll of the National Dairy Association. A diploma is given to each person qualifying.

All cows, while in the herd, must be kept on test continuously throughout the testing year, and all cows in the herd nine months or more, must be included in the herd average regardless of the number of months in milk. The yearly production is figured according to government practice.

Last year, 813 Michigan herds were recognized, the state ranking second. Wisconsin was first with 932 herd owners receiving diplomas. Michigan had only 108 cow testing associations, as compared to 170 for Wisconsin.

A. C. Baltzer, supervisor of tests for this state, expects an increase in the number this year and has hopes that over 1,000 herd owners will be placed on the national herd honor roll at this year's exposition.

### BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR FIVE HORSES.

What is the best way to work five horses on a gang plow—five horses abreast or a strung-out hitch, with two horses in front and three behind? Would like the correct lengths and measurements, so I can make these hitches.—S.

From the standpoint of horse comfort and well-being, there is but little question that the strung-out hitch, with two in front and three behind is the better. From the standpoint of the driver's convenience, most people prefer the five-horse abreast hitch; but my observation is that practically every farmer who has really given the strung-out hitch a fair trial will go back to the abreast hitch. In regard to measurements for these hitches, I suggest you send to the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, for their free bulletin on hitches and eveners, which will give diagrams and measurements.

The first annual Lake Superior Flower Show held at Houghton recently was a pronounced success.



# When Traveling Either on Business or Pleasure

You are protected while on public thoroughfares if you carry our FAMILY or GROUP INSURANCE PROTECTION, as backed by the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

## This Policy Insures Real Protection

From the time you leave your home until you return, no matter whether you are driving your own conveyance, riding with a friend, or traveling on foot, so long as you are on public thoroughfares, you are covered against accidents by the terms as set forth in our \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy.

## Business or Pleasure

You can be engaged in hauling, trucking or marketing, or you may be on a pleasure trip—our TRAVEL-ACCIDENT INSURANCE service protects you.

## \$1.00 Per Year is the Total Cost

### No Physical Examination Necessary

As long as you are over 10 and under 70 years of age, and are not deaf, blind, or crippled to the extent that you cannot travel safely in public places, you can secure this sensational protection, as offered by the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, through the Michigan Farmer's Family, or Group Insurance Plan.

### There Is Absolute Need for this Protection

Do you know that one out of every 11 deaths is caused by accident—that 30,000 persons are killed or injured every day—that more than 7,000 passengers are killed every year in railroad accidents—that 57 automobile accidents occur every hour? These facts were announced by Secretary Hoover at the National Highway Conference, held in Washington, D. C., December 15, 1925. More recent figures show that in the year just passed, 23,000 persons were killed, and more than 600,000 injured in traffic or highway accidents alone.

### Read What this Insurance Protection will Pay You or Your Beneficiary

#### CLAUSE No. 1

**Pays \$7,500**

IN FIVE YEARS \$11,250

For loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street car, elevated or subway car, steamship or steamboat, or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

#### CLAUSE No. 2

**Pays \$3,000**

IN FIVE YEARS \$4,500

For loss of life by wrecking of public omnibus, taxicab, auto stage, plying for public hire, while operated by a licensed driver, in which the insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger, or loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

#### CLAUSE No. 3

**Pays \$2,000**

IN FIVE YEARS \$3,000

For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disabling of any vehicle or car operated by any private carrier or private person in which the insured is riding, or by being accidentally thrown therefrom. This includes riding in or driving auto, or any motor driven or horse drawn vehicle. Or for the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

#### CLAUSE No. 4

**Pays \$1,000**

IN FIVE YEARS \$1,500

By being struck or run down while on a public highway by any public or private vehicle; by being struck by lightning, by cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by drowning at a public beach where a life guard is regularly stationed; by the burning of public buildings in which the insured shall be at the beginning of the fire; or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

#### CLAUSE No. 5

**Pays \$10 Weekly**

For a period of 15 weeks for all injuries sustained in the manner described above and specified in policy. All specific losses shown in policy increase 10 per cent each year for five years (except this weekly indemnity).

### OUR FAMILY OFFER

This protection is available to each member of the Michigan Farmer Family, who is a paid-in-advance reader of Your Own Home Farm Weekly for the period of time the policy is in force.

### \$1.00 PER YEAR IS THE TOTAL COST

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will give you Michigan Farmer three years, or 156 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance policy, giving you protection for one year. Michigan Farmer is regularly one year \$1.00. Three annual subscriptions would cost \$3.00. Remember, this Family Offer gives you Michigan Farmer 3 years and one year insurance protection. Note the saving.

You can renew your policy each year that you are a paid-in-advance reader for \$1.00 renewal premium, as long as you desire to keep the insurance in force.

### FILL OUT THE APPLICATION AND MAIL TODAY

(Send Along Your Address Label on This Paper)

### APPLICATION

for \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy issued by the Federal Life Insurance Company as a service by the Michigan Farmer.

I certify that I am a paid-in-advance reader of the Michigan Farmer, more than 10 years and not over 70 years of age, that I am neither deaf nor blind, and that I am not crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for the \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company, issued through the Michigan Farmer.

Full Name .....  
(Print Name in Full).

Post Office ..... State .....

R. F. D. .... Occupation .....

Date of Birth ..... Age.....

I read Michigan Farmer ..... Expiration Date.....

addressed to .....

Write below the name and address of person to whom you want insurance paid in case you are killed; otherwise, it will be paid to you estate.

Beneficiary ..... Relationship.....

Address .....

NOTICE—Not more than one policy will be issued to one person, but any or all members of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years can secure one of these policies.

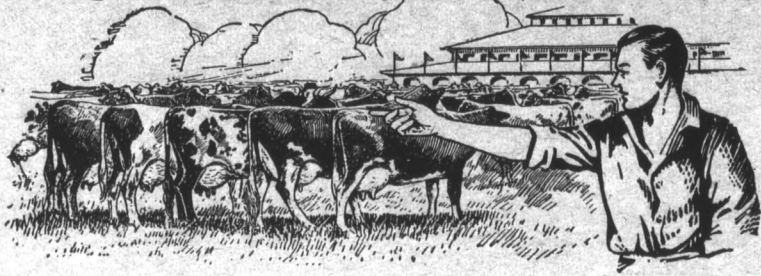
DO NOT CONFUSE THIS OFFER with Regular Life or Health Insurance. It is TRAVEL-ACCIDENT Insurance, and Protects You Only as Listed and as Shown in the clauses described above.

It is by no means complete coverage. A policy that will cover you against all accidents would cost you many dollars, but at the same time this is one of the most liberal insurance offers ever made.

No one can afford to be without this policy considering the great and rapidly growing number of accidents of all kinds everywhere.



## The World's Best Grade Cows



Last fall at the National Dairy Show our herd of 100 Grade Cows won 118 out of 126 prizes. Their big milk and butter records were made on a ration balanced with

### Corn Gluten Feed

These cows and thousands of others like them—including more than 5000 high-producers in our National Feeding Contest—are getting Corn Gluten Feed every day.

You will need a good concentrate to balance your fall and winter rations. Pin your faith to Corn Gluten Feed for profit and the good condition of your herd.

It's a pure corn product concentrated feed—23% or more protein and other good feeding parts of corn. It is nearly all digestible.

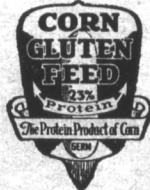
Get Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer or any manufacturer. If you buy a ready mixed feed be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

Write for our new book on feeding. It will help you.

Ask for Bulletin 5-1

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers  
Feed Research Department  
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 55



### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

#### Wallinwood Guernseys

May Rose—Glenwood bred bull for sale.  
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

**FOR SALE**—Two young Guernsey bulls, one born March 25, 1925; has A. R. dam. One born October 26, 1925. FRANK E. ROBSON, Room 303, M. C. R. R. Depot Building, Detroit, Mich.

**FOR** practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

**Guernsey** Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**For Sale** 10 Registered Guernsey Bulls, almost ready for service. May Rose breeding. Cheap. Write JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

**Pure-bred** registered Guernsey bull calves \$50.00 and up. Also a few fine heifer calves. F. W. Meyer & Sons, Maple Plain, Minn.

### The Leading Sire

Echo Sylvia King Model is the Leading Sire of Honor List daughters for 1925-'26. He has 75 A. R. O. daughters, including four above 30 lbs. and nineteen others above 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. His 75 tested daughters (only four in mature form) average:

Butter, 7 days, 23.09 lbs.  
Milk, 452.9  
% Fat, .396

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"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



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Animal Industry  
Dept. C  
Lansing, Michigan

### HOLSTEINS, Young Bulls, Heifers

Foundation cows with high records. Herd is fully accredited and headed by one of the good bulls of the breed.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Good Registered Bull, 10 months old, from dam that will make over 500 lbs. fat in cow testing association. ERNEST RUEHS, Caledonia, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Some Registered Holstein Heifers at the right price; some fresh, others to freshen soon. All are sired by our 33.58-lb. sire. E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich.

### HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.  
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.  
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.  
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, yrs or 2 yr old.

Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

**HEREFORDS** 5 bulls around a year old, also bred cows and heifers. Repeaters and Woodford breeding at farmer's prices. ALLEN BROTHERS, 118 Burdick Arcade, Kalamazoo, Mich.

### JERSEY FEMALES

Having bought the entire well-known herd of H. B. Wattles, Rochester, Jerseys. I have some surplus cows and heifers, bred and open, to sell. Also closing out 6 Shorthorn cows and heifers. IRA W. JAYNE, Fenton, Mich.

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

**Choice Jersey Bulls** ready for service, and bull calves, for sale from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

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. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

**Milking Shorthorns For Sale** Three bred heifers to freshen in September and November. One Roan, eight months old bull calf, one five year old, grandson of Glenside Dairy King, kind and gentle. Inquiries solicited. Visitors welcome. Prices reasonable. BELAND & BELAND, Tecumseh, Mich.

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

**Milking Shorthorns** of quality, cows and heifers. Mostly Glenside breeding. Write your wants. Irvin Doan & Sons, Crosswell, Mich.

**Milking Shorthorns** bulls 6 to 14 months, also few heifers, cows all hand milked. W. E. Thompson, R. No. 4, Ludington, Mich.

**Brown Swiss Bulls** for sale. Write or see them. Visitors welcome. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

### HOGS

### DUROCS

Bred gilts, spring and fall boars.

Michigan's Premier Duroc Herd.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

**DUROC JERSEYS**, Fall and Spring Boars from large prolific strains. Write or come and see them. JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

### CLOVERLAND FOR SHEEP.

IRON county farmers recently listened to talks by two Upper Peninsula sheepmen on the possibilities of sheep raising in this territory. The speakers were two former westerners—experienced sheep ranchers who came to this district several years ago and had thoroughly tried out the country for sheep-raising. The farmers were told that sheep-raising here was more profitable than cattle-raising. County Agricultural Agent Earl Roberts was in charge of the meeting.

The speakers told how they had found the western sheep range increasingly restricted in contract with the ample acreage which they had found in the Upper Peninsula. Removing to upper Michigan, the sheep men had to adapt themselves to a different climate, new sheep diseases, and other troubles. At first they pocketed losses, but that is now in the past.

It is a good time to enter the sheep game, the farmers were told. At present Upper Peninsula lambs top the

pigs as we have found out in our experience. However, on an average, these feeds must be good on account of the competition on the market, and besides, they have this advantage, that they are scientifically prepared, calculated to assist in bringing the pigs through the weaning period in first-class condition, which is a matter of real importance.

These feeds are usually fed the same as those we prepare from the materials we happen to have at hand on the farm. In this respect, I wish to call attention to skim-milk. Undoubtedly, skim-milk should form the basis for all these preparations where possible, and fed in the form of a gruel, while the little fellows are quite young. Nothing does young pigs nearly so much good than to give them a nice, clean, warm sleeping place, and plenty of good feed to satisfy their ravenous appetites, which they are certain to have while yet young. Skim-milk fed in connection with other concentrates and grains, will well repay anyone, for a thrifty bunch of pigs



For Three Years these Pure-bred Jerseys of D. J. Dinsen Have Been High Producers of Butter-fat in the Alto-Kent Cow Testing Association.

Chicago market, they said. Winter feeding is easy, according to one of the sheep men. In 1922 winter-feeding cost \$1.25 per head. The average wool clip is seven pounds, and compares well with high-grade western wool. Last year each lamb returned a net gain of \$9.22. Fencing cost \$200 per mile.

The sheep men had to learn to feed iodine in the sheep ration to guard against goiter, and to learn that timothy hay should not be used. Predacious animals have been troublesome, but assurances have been received from the State Department of Conservation that full protection will be afforded.

Iron county was said to have only 20,000 cultivated acres, which leaves a wide range for sheep. It was announced that, if sufficient farmers manifested an interest in sheep-raising, an effort would be made to bring a sheep specialist to the peninsula.—Chase.

### DAIRY FEDERATION MEETS AT DETROIT.

THE American Dairy Federation is sending out invitations to its third annual banquet to be held at Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, Saturday, October 9, 1926. Among the speakers will be Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange; James A. Emery, counsel National Association of Manufacturers, and Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president Michigan State College of Agriculture. N. P. Hull is chairman of the reception committee.

### FEED FOR GROWING PIGS.

FOR many years we have been raising pigs for home consumption, and to sell. The feeding problem is an important item, and, especially is this so when the pigs are young, and growing bone and muscle.

There are many commercial pig feeds on the market today, and a great many of them are excellent, yet not all are suited to young growing

will be the result, and this will be quite noticeable later on when the hogs have come to the fattening stage. They will be lengthy, well muscled, and put on more weight, which is the ultimate goal in raising hogs for profit.—E. Swope.

### FIND A POOR SEPARATOR.

THE month's work of the South Berrien Cooperative Cow Testing Association discloses the first non-efficient separator in the association in two years. In this particular case, the skim-milk tested 5.100 of one per cent, and the loss was figured at \$1.15 per month. Action was taken by the member to rectify the profit leakage.

Doan Stroab, of Galien, had the high herd, his nine pure-bred and grade Holsteins averaging 37.54 pounds of fat. Doan also had high cow in "Champion," who gave 68.61 pounds of butter-fat, and high three-year-old in "Colantha Maid," who boasts 58.02 pounds for the month.

Sam Thomson had high four-year-old in "Lassie," a grade Guernsey who had 501 pounds of fat to her credit as a three-year-old, and produced a pair of twin heifer calves to start off the present year profitably. Lassie gave 53.76 pounds of fat for the thirty-one-day period.

High two-year-old for August was owned by F. W. Knott, of Niles, whose pure-bred Guernsey, "Lassy," added 52.03 pounds of fat to her credit for the year's work.

Quite a few of the members are sending pure-bred Guernseys along to help in the county exhibit at the State Fair. This incident marks a new era in pure-bred work for the small breeder.—Nathan Brewer.

Two cow testing associations have been organized recently in Missaukee county during the past year, and a third is in process of formation. Ten Missaukee county dairymen are members of associations in an adjoining county.



## TWO LITTERS A YEAR.

MANY farmers never think of raising more than one litter from a mature sow a year, either because they do not want to bother with them, or cannot get any growth during cold weather. A good deal of this is imagination, at least it was that way with me for several years, or until I made a real effort to raise fall pigs.

Mature sows should raise two litters a year; young sows should raise only one the first year. In the first place, the sows intended for breeding purposes should be fed liberally, so as to make good growth. Then after that they should be bred so as to farrow near the first of March. When the pigs are four weeks old they will eat readily and if fed separately they will be ready to wean when eight weeks old. Then the sows can be bred again to farrow the first half of September. If farrowed early in September it gives them a chance to get a good start before the cold weather comes. If possible give the sows a run of good pasture, or piece of early sown rye, and it will help them wonderfully.

As soon as the pigs show a tendency to want to eat, fix a place to feed them separately from the sows and given a slop of milk, middlings, bran, and either tankage or oil meal. They will take to it readily and after they learn to eat well, the ration can be varied to suit the circumstances, but beware of too liberal feeding of corn to little pigs. By the time they are old enough to wean, the pastures are just about gone, so feed them three times a day, all they will clean up well, and see that the trough is clean each time. The greater the variety of feeds, the better. They like a change, and as the days begin to get cold have their slop lukewarm. It is a wonderful help to the little fellows on a cold day.

Their house should be comfortably warm, and free from drafts. Have plenty of sunshine in it, and by all means see that they have a dry bed when it is raining or snowing, and at times it may need to be changed every day. Do not put too many together. If there is quite a large number, divide them, placing the larger ones in one pen and the smaller ones in another.

In caring for fall litters, in the winter when we have some leisure we can give them some special attention. I have found that it pays to do it. If the fall litters fail to do well under reasonably good care, do not blame the pigs, but look for the cause, which is generally found in the feeding.—V. M. C.

## LITTLE TUBERCULOSIS IN MISSAUKEE CATTLE.

THE T. B. test which was recently completed in Missaukee county showed a large percentage of infected animals. Of the 14,000 head of cattle in the county, only seventy-four animals, or one-half of one per cent, were found to be reactors. A re-test of infected herds will be made in November, after which the county will be given modified accredited status, according to H. L. Barnum, county agricultural agent.

## BREED ARMY HORSES.

THE Army Remount Association was organized in 1921 for the purpose of increasing the number of horses suitable for army purposes. The association now has over 300 stallions standing to breed to mares owned by local breeders and farmers in various parts of the country. As a result of this movement the foal production has reached about 25,000 colts suitable for light draft and riding purposes born in the past five years.

These colts grade so high that 80 per cent of those offered for sale to the army are accepted, while only 10 per cent of the ordinary run of horses offered to army buyers are purchased. The motto of the Ameri-

can Remount Association, "Not more horses, but better horses," has much to commend it in the experience of the association in horse breeding.

## Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

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.

**Navel Infection.**—We have a calf that is leaking firm matter at the navel. What should be done for it? C. E. W.—Enlarge the opening, so that the pocket can be syringed out once daily with a solution of lysol, one dessertspoonful to one pint of warm water. Afterward swab out with tincture of iodine.

**Bloody Milk.**—I have a cow which freshened March 28, and gives thick bloody milk. Last year when she freshened she gave bloody milk for about two weeks. She gives about five quarts of this substance. The udder does not seem swollen. Can you give the cause and cure? W. J. S.—This is caused frequently by bruising or chilling of the udder. It is also caused by heavy feeding. Milk the affected quarter several times daily, at which time bathe the udder with hot water. Give one-half ounce of formaldehyde in quart of water twice daily for five or six days. It would be advisable to reduce the grain ration until it becomes normal.

**Toxemia.**—One morning I found my seven-year-old sheep standing in a very stupid condition. She seemed to be stiff in her hind quarters. She refused to eat for a while, but after much coaxing she ate lightly. She then seemed to become brighter, but remained stiff, becoming weaker and eating less all the time. One day she was found lying on her back as though she were dying. We assisted her to her feet and she became able to walk. She has remained very quiet, either lying down or standing very quiet. She lies down most of the time now. Seems to be very weak and sick. Her breathing is getting poor. She breathes very short and quite hard. She has a bad cold. She always has more or less of a cold. I have been feeding corn silage, pea and oat straw, and ground oats. Her teeth are bad on account of age, so she refused to eat much roughage. Would the silage have caused this trouble. She was in good condition—not fat, but in good flesh. What is the cause? Is this catching? What is a preventative and a cure? G. K.—This is caused by a lack of exercise, constipation and absorption of poisons from the bowels. Withhold food, supply plenty of fresh water. Give one ounce of turpentine in six to eight ounces of raw linseed oil, or one pint of mineral oil. If able to exercise, see that plenty of exercise is taken every day. On account of age and bad teeth, the trouble may have been brought about by not being able to properly chew her food. Silage, if spoiled, would also cause this condition. A little alfalfa or clover hay might be fed instead of silage.

**Fails to Breed.**—I have a twelve-year-old cow that is in fair flesh and seems to be well. She has never lost a calf and has always been easy to get with calf until now. I have taken her four times to one bull and two to another. She fails to breed. She comes in heat at intervals of two weeks if she is not bred. If bred she will go three weeks. How can I get her with calf? C. F. P.—This is usually the result of some abnormal condition of the genital organs. Either an inflammation of the cervix (opening of the uterus) or cystic ovaries. It is necessary to manipulate the ovaries, by passing the arm in the rectum, where they can readily be examined and given such treatment as may be found necessary. It would be advisable to have these parts examined by your veterinarian, who would treat whatever he found to be causing the trouble.

**Ailing Rabbits.**—My rabbits have sores under their jaws. I feed them hay and oats, chop, and a little cabbage and turnips. I give them water also. For two years now, when the rabbits began eating they get the sores. I have them in the chicken coop. Last year all the little rabbits died. R. W. H.—They should be kept in warm, dry quarters. The sores should be washed with a four per cent solution of boric acid, and then dusted with the boric acid powder. It would be advisable to clean and then spray the walls and floor of their quarters with a four per cent solution of carbolic acid.



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# PAGE FENCE



## 35 GUERNSEYS at AUCTION 35

First Semi-Annual Consignment Sale  
Michigan Guernsey Breeders Association  
East Lansing, Michigan, September 30, 1926  
College Livestock Pavilion. Sale Starts 12:30 (E. S. T.)

9 Cows—Six with A. R. records up to 602 lbs. fat. Two with C. T. A. records.  
8 Bred Heifers—Two due day of sale.  
9 Heifers Calves—Out of A. R. and C. T. A. record dams.  
Bulls—Out of cows with A. R. records up to 672 lbs. fat.

For catalog, address W. D. BURRINGTON, Field Secretary, Michigan Guernsey Breeders Ass'n, East Lansing, Michigan

**FOR SALE** Spring boars and gilts from Michigan pioneer herd of big type P. C. hogs. Some of the best prospects among them ever bred, sired by "The Wolverine" and "The Grand Model," the best two-year-old boar I ever owned. A boar or sow from this herd adds prestige to your own. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

**Chester White Boars** bred gilts and pigs from blood lines. Will ship C. O. D. and record them free. JOHN C. WILK, St. Louis, Mich.

**BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES** Stock of all ages for sale. Sired by Champions. MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM, Rt. 2, Cass City, Mich.

**Large Type Poland Chinas**  
Big ones, best strains. Jas. G. Taylor, Belding, Mich.

**Big Type Poland Chinas** with quality. We have them. Write us your wants. E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Mich.

**HAMPSHIRE** boar pigs of spring and summer farrow for sale. 13th year in business. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

## SHEEP

## BREEDING EWES

Always on Hand in Car Loads or Train Loads.  
Both Native and Range Yearling Ewes.  
6,000 beautiful Delaine Ewes.  
I ship all over the United States on mail orders, guaranteeing as represented.

Feeding wethers and lambs.  
Send stamp for leaflet, "40 Years in Sheep Business," a Resume of Sheep Industry.  
Please wire before coming.

George M. Wilber, OAKLANDS, Marysville, Ohio

## THE MAPLES SHROPSHIRE

For Sale: 25 yearling rams of right type and quality. 2 stock rams and a few ewes.  
C. R. LELAND, R. 2, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
Phone 734 F 13

## 1000 CHOICE EWES

For sale in lots of 50 or more. We do sell better ewes for less money. Write for description and prices, or telegraph when you can come to inspect them. Telegraph: Rockwood, Post Office, So. Rockwood, Mich. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

## Shropshires—Oxfords

Yearling and ram lambs. Also a few McKerrow bred Oxford ewes for sale.  
Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

## SHROPSHIRE

Offering choice yearling rams and a few ewes. Also 1 car choice Delaine Ewes. Visit flock at State Fair. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Pure-bred Shropshire Ram, three years old, price \$20. A. H. BROWNE, Scottville, Mich.

**West Marion Stock Farm** Oxford Down a specialty. Rams and ewe lambs for sale. WM. VAN SICKLE, Deckerville, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Registered Oxford Rams, bred from good stock, priced low. JAMES J. HACKER, Utty, Mich.

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**Shropshires** for wool and mutton, 15 yearlings, 40 ram lambs, 10 ewes. DAN BOOHER, Evart, Mich., Route No. 4.

**For Shropshire Rams** call at the farm or write G. W. Needham, Saline, Mich. Also a few breeding ewes.

**Breeding Ewes** for sale, 200 each month. Shropshire, Hampshire grades and cross-breeds. All yearlings. V. B. Furness, Nashville, Mich.

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 281





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday September 14.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.33; No. 2 red \$1.35; No. 2 mixed \$1.35.  
Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.35½; Dec. at \$1.38½; May \$1.40½.  
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.35½ @ 1.36½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 84c; No. 3 yellow 82c.  
Chicago.—Sept. at 75½; Dec. 85c; May 91½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, old, 45c; new 41c; No. 3 old 44c; new 38c.  
Chicago.—Sept. 38½c; Dec. 42½c; May 47½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2 95c.  
Chicago.—Sept. 95½c; Dec. \$1.00½; May \$1.06½.  
Toledo.—Rye 95c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4@4.05.  
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.50 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.25.  
New York.—Pea domestic at \$4.50 @ 5; red kidney \$8.50 @ 9.

### Barley.

Malting 72c; feeding 65c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$20; September alsike \$18.25; timothy \$2.70.

### Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$21@22; standard \$20@21; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$20@21; No. 2 timothy at \$18; No. 1 clover \$19.50@20.50; wheat and oat straw \$12@13; rye straw \$13@14.

### Feeds

Detroit.—Spring wheat bran at \$29; standard middlings at \$31; fancy middlings \$36; cracked corn \$36; coarse cornmeal \$35; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT

The wheat market was steady during the past week, being near to the low point of the decline which started over a month ago, but rallied strongly at the close, export sales increased, the reports of European crops were less favorable and Canada again reported that rainy weather was delaying harvest and damaging the crop. The amount of wheat coming on the market is large, however, and the crops in both Argentina and Australia, which are vital in the market outlook, are making rather favorable progress.

The most important factor in the market outlook is the prospective yield in the southern hemisphere. No estimates have been issued as yet, but the general tenor of reports from both Argentina and Australia is favorable, so that fully average yields are indicated in comparison with the small yields of last year. The weather in both countries is notoriously fickle, however, and the crops is just approaching the most critical stage of growth.

## RYE

Rye exports of 536,000 bushels last week were the first in a month. Clearances would be continued at close to this rate through the rest of the crop year. The domestic visible supply is still increasing because of the new crop movement. The discount of rye prices under wheat is larger than usual, and continuation of export sales should result in some advance.

## CORN

Continued perverse weather checked the decline in corn prices and has started what may develop into an important advance. Widespread rains have prolonged growth and increased the danger from frost which is already predicted for some of the northern boundary states. While the area that is past the danger point is steadily widening, there remains a large acreage that is but little past the roasting ear stage. Consuming demand for corn is not brisk, although it has shown some increase recently, and takings from commercial channels exceed the sales by producers, so that the visible supply continues to decrease. It is still nearly 20,000,000 bushels, however, and the rate of decrease is too slow to suggest and possibility of a commercial shortage before the new crop will begin to roll to market.

## OATS

Oats prices dropped to new low ground for the season. No. 2 white oats sold at 37½c at Chicago, equaling the low point of last season when the crop was considerably larger. The low point during the harvest movement in 1924 was 47c; in 1923 was 37c; in 1922, 31c, and in 1921, 32c. Considering the improvement in prices of other grains since 1923, and the fact that feed grain supplies are less than last year, oats prices seem to be close to rock bottom. Rainy weather has interfered with threshing of oats and resulted in complete loss of some grain. This weather influence caused a sharp decline in primary receipts of oats in the last few days.

## SEEDS

Clover seed was marked higher last week due to foreign seed advancing, following hot weather reports and the uncertainty of the final outcome of our own crop. Timothy seed strengthened with offerings only moderate and dealers inclined to look for a larger fall demand than was expected earlier in the season.

## FEEDS

The feed market continues dull and unsettled, with offerings of mill feeds fairly liberal and demand practically at a standstill. Alfalfa meal strengthened as a result of the higher prices for alfalfa hay.

## EGGS

Fresh egg prices remain strong following the sharp advances of a week ago. Receipts are relatively light and reports from the country indicate that production is steadily declining. Storage eggs are being used in larger quantities to supplement the moderate supply of fresh stock so that the shortage under a year ago is constantly being increased. The satisfactory prices for eggs as compared with feed costs, may lead producers to force their flocks for late fall and early winter egg production.

tion, but prices are still a long way from the season's high point and an advancing trend is to be expected during the next two months.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 34½@35½c; extras 36@37c; ordinary firsts 28@32c; miscellaneous 34½c; dirties 20@27c; checks 20@26c. Live poultry, hens at 25½c; springers 25½c; roosters 18c; ducks 22c; geese 17c; turkeys 34c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 33½@35c. Live poultry, heavy springers 30@31c; light springers 22@23c; heavy hens 28@29c; light hens 21c; ducks 26c.

## BUTTER

The butter market eased off last week although prices were strengthening again at the close. Improvement in pastures throughout the prominent dairy sections led to the general expectation that the September output of butter will equal, if not exceed, that of the corresponding month a year ago. Receipts continue to fall short of last season, however, the storage situation has lost its bearish influence, with the surplus over a year ago being steadily reduced, and distribution into consumptive channels is on a satisfactory basis, so that, statistically, the market is in a strong position. Dealers prefer to keep prices at a level which is attractive to consumers in order to maintain wide outlets for butter, but the upward trend is likely to be resumed shortly unless receipts show an unexpectedly large increase.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 42c; New York 43c. In Detroit creamery in tubs sells for 38@40½c.

## POTATOES

Prices for white potatoes have strengthened again following a brief period of weakness, although shipments are running ahead of last year, and dealers believe that lower prices are to be expected. The trend will depend largely on how markets are supplied, and with producers inclined to hold back whenever the market sags off to any degree, declines should

be neither drastic nor prolonged. The estimated production of potatoes was increased to 352,000,000 bushels, based on the condition on September 1, compared with the August 1 estimate of 346,000,000 bushels. The crop is still below the average for the past five years. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.10@3.25 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## BEANS

The national crop report has the following to say about the dry edible bean crop: "Severe droughts with high temperatures and drying winds over the dry land bean areas of Colorado and New Mexico, and extreme heat in the bean districts of California have reduced the total bean prospects by 2,000,000 bushels." The indications are, however, for a crop of 17,235,000 bushels, which was exceeded by last year's crop of 19,534,000 bushels and that of 17,397,000 bushels in 1918.

## WOOL

Demand for wool was more active during the past week, giving prices a firm tone and causing occasional small advances. Demand for goods is better than early in the summer, but mills

## MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations:

WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon.

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 2:15 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

# Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday September 14.

## CHICAGO

### Hogs.

Receipts 22,000. Market very uneven; light hogs mostly 50@75c lower than Monday's best prices; medium weight butchers generally 25@40c off; heavy butchers and desirable packing sows mostly steady; weighty packing sows and rough kind slow tending lower; pigs and light hogs sharing decline; tops \$14.10; bulk desirable 210-lbs down \$13.50@14.00; bulk better grade 220-250 lb \$13.00@13.75; most 260-325 lb butchers \$12.00@13.00; most light to heavy weight packing sows \$10.50@11.35; bulk desirable slaughter pigs \$12.75@13.25.

### Cattle.

Receipts 15,000. Market on grain fed and grass steers, steady to strong choice fat steers all weight very scarce; active, better yearlings \$11.50; best kinds considerably higher; 1,465 lbs bullocks \$11.35, some 1,067 lbs average \$10.90; western grassers early \$7.50@8.00; vealers 50c higher \$13.00 @ \$14.00; other grassers steady.

### Sheep.

Receipts 26,000. Market slow; early sales fat lambs mostly 25c. lower; no westerners sold; most natives \$13.75 @ \$14.00; culls steady \$10.00@11.00; sheep steady; bulk fat ewes \$5.50@7.00; feeding lambs steady to weak with Monday's close; wholly 25c lower, tops at \$14.75; bulk \$13.50@14.50; short deck 876-lb yearling breeding ewes \$13.75.

## DETROIT

### Cattle.

Receipts 347. Market strong but slow.  
Good to choice yearlings dry-fed ..... \$10.00@11.00  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..... 9.00@10.00  
Handy weight butchers .. 8.50@ 9.00  
Mixed steers and heifers ..... 7.25@ 7.75  
Handy light butchers .... 6.50@ 7.25  
Light butchers ..... 5.00@ 6.00  
Best cows ..... 5.50@ 6.25  
Butcher cows ..... 4.75@ 5.75

Cutters ..... 4.00@ 4.75  
Canners ..... 3.00@ 3.75  
Choice light bulls ..... 6.00@ 6.75  
Bologna bulls ..... 5.50@ 6.50  
Stock bulls ..... 5.00@ 5.50  
Feeders ..... 6.00@ 7.25  
Stockers ..... 5.25@ 6.25  
Milkers and springers... \$55.00@ 90.00

### Calves.

Receipts 386. The market is steady.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,951. Market steady.  
Light to common lambs... 9.50@11.75  
Best ..... 15.50@16.00  
Others ..... 5.00@10.00  
Best grades ..... 16.50@17.00  
Fair to good ..... 13.25  
Best lambs ..... 14.75@15.00  
Fair lambs ..... 13.50@14.00  
Light to common lambs... 9.50@11.75  
Fair to good sheep ..... 6.50@ 7.00  
Culls and common ..... 2.00@ 4.50

### Hogs.

Receipts 1,574. Market steady.  
Hogs sold early \$14.35@14.50.  
Pigs closing 25c@50c lower on medium and 50c@75c lower on lights.  
Roughs ..... 10.25  
Heavy ..... 11.50@13.00

## BUFFALO

### Hogs.

Receipts 10,000. Market uneven 10@25c lower; tops \$14.75 paid liberally; others 150-210 lbs \$14.65; 200-250 lb \$13.75@14.65; 260-300 lbs \$13.75@14.00; 300 lbs up \$12.75@13.00; packing sows mostly \$10.00@10.50; pigs slow, mostly 14.25@14.50.

### Cattle.

Receipts 500. Light weight steers \$8.25; others normally steady.

### Calves.

Receipts 150. Market mostly steady. Top vealers \$16.00; practical tops \$15.50; medium tops \$13.00.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Market mostly steady; fat lambs 25c higher; tops \$15.50; culls \$10.00@11.50; sheep steady.

claim that manufacturing margins are narrow, so that they resist advances in prices on raw material and are not aiming to accumulate stocks. Boston quotes Ohio Delaine, grease basis, at 45c; half-blood 44@45c; three-eighths at 44c, and quarter-blood at 43½@44c. Fine to fine medium staple territory scoured basis is \$1.07@1.08 in the original bags, with half-blood at \$1 @1.02.

## GRAND RAPIDS

A large tonnage of peaches and pears were being sold daily in Grand Rapids this week. A fair home canning demand developed to absorb the canning varieties now coming to market. Peaches \$1@2.50 bu; Bartlett pears \$1@1.75 bu; plums 50c@1.25 bu; grapes \$3@3.50 dozen 2-qt. baskets; apples, Duchess 30@50c a bu; Strawberry apples \$1@2 bu; Wealthies \$1 bu; Sweet Boughs \$1@1.75 bu; cantaloupes \$1@2 bu. or crate; potatoes \$1.35@1.50 bu; onions \$1 a bu; cabbage 65@75c bu; rye 75c bu; beans \$3.50@3.60 cwt; butter-fat 45c pound; eggs 34@37c; chickens 20@28c; hens 20@25c.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Saturday's markets set the season's record for amount of produce offered. Over 750 loads of produce were on Eastern Market alone. After two days of rather light buying, buyers stocked up well today. Prices in the main were well maintained. Plums were in heavy supply and good ones moved off easily at \$1.25@1.50 bushel, with a few fancy ones selling as high as \$3 a bushel. The demand for first-class pears and peaches was good, and apples had fair sale. A fair number of grapes were offered and most were sold for 75@90c a peck. First-class cantaloupes were ready sellers at \$1.50 @1.75 a bushel, and watermelons were taken well at 25c each or \$1.50 a bushel. The supply of all kinds of berries was small and most went to the retail trade.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

### Holsteins.

Oct. 26-29—Clark's Holstein Special, Fond du Lac, Wis. Write O. G. Clark, West Salem, Wis., for catalog.



## CROP GROWTH SHOWS SLOW PROGRESS.

CROP growth has made slow progress under adverse weather conditions this season, but the favorable outlook for the live stock industry, coupled with a prospect of fairly well-balanced food and feed crop production appear to offer encouraging evidence for the agricultural outcome this year, says the department of agriculture in its September 1 report on the farm situation.

The report points out, however, that the recent general turn of prices has been against the farmer, the index of purchasing power of farm products, in terms of non-agricultural commodities, having dropped two points during July, and standing at 85 per cent of pre-war parity. This means that the purchasing power of farm products is 15 per cent less than the average for the five-year pre-war period 1909-13.

The weather, which always dominates the crop situation, has been remarkably "perverse" this season. Two months ago when the crops were getting started and rain was badly needed, most of the country was unduly dry. During the past three weeks, with haying and early harvest going forward, and sunshine essential, there has been rain most of the time over much of the country.

Considerable hay and some grain have spoiled in the fields, and the harvest has been under a discouraging handicap. Cotton prospects have fallen off and insect enemies have flourished. The rains have helped corn and potatoes and, in some areas, spring wheat. Discussing the crop situation in detail, the department's report says:

The winter wheat crop is made, and no small part of it already marketed. In the wheat belt proper it is a fine crop. The country-wide average yield was 17.1 bushels per acre, the highest since 1914, and the grain is of splendid weight and quality. The winter wheat belt is blessed with what it appears to regard as a season of prosperity. Spring wheat, on the other hand, is a spotted and generally disappointing crop, due to the earlier drought.

Corn prospects have improved with the recent rains, but will hardly make an average crop, even though frost holds off until late. Hay is a short crop, as a whole, and old stocks are light. Oats are about an average crop, but stocks of old oats on farms are unusually large. Fruit is a heavy crop. Cotton conditions deteriorated during last month; the lateness of the spring, the recent rainy weather, and insect ravages have all worked against the crop, though the forecasts are still for 15,000,000 bales or more.

"The land is being fitted now, and seeding begun for another crop of winter wheat. The reported intention of farmers is to sow 14 per cent more acreage to wheat than last fall. If these intentions are carried out it will mean about 45,000,000 acres in winter wheat, which would exceed the annual average during the war, or post-war period. The contemplated increases in certain leading wheat states are: Texas 15 per cent larger than last fall; Oklahoma 12 per cent; Kansas four per cent; Nebraska eight per cent; Missouri 60 per cent; Illinois 34 per cent; Washington 45 per cent. If the sowings are increased as intended, and average abandonment should occur this winter, it would leave for harvest about seven per cent larger acreage than was harvested this summer."

The movement of the crops, the report adds, has begun to stimulate railway activity and trade in some directions, the movement of new wheat during July having been the heaviest in years. Market receipts of hogs were slightly above July last year; cattle and butter slightly below last year; and the receipts of sheep and lambs relatively heavy.

Dairy products moved into storage in volume during July and stocks are heavier than average. Eggs also moved into storage at a slightly faster rate than average, but stocks are still somewhat below last year's. Pork products increased slightly in storage, contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, and are not far from last year's volume. However, the stock of meat in storage remains considerably below average.

## COUNTY CROP NEWS.

**Genesee Co.**—There is very little grain left in the fields; most of it has been threshed, but several farmers have drawn their crops in stacks or barns. Several acres of plowing has been done, but the ground is now too hard. Rain is much needed. Late potatoes are looking good, and promise a good yield. Beans will be ready to harvest in a week or ten days. The Annual Pioneer Picnic, held at Long Lake last Thursday, was attended by over ten thousand people.—R. H. S.

**Roscommon Co.**—Farmers fall plowing; threshing is at a standstill on account of rain; lots of oats out, very

few farmers stacked. Pasture in good shape, and plenty of it; beans good if frost stays away for a while. Potatoes are a good crop and bring \$1.25 per bushel; eggs 35c.—T. S.

**Cass Co.**—Threshing is about done; wheat is above the average; rye good; oats a short crop, running about twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre. More wheat will be sown than usual; plowing about one-third done; sowing will be very late; corn three weeks behind and probably will get hit with frost; very little dented. Farmers are hard up; \$300,000 worth of pasture gone to waste.—F. E. G.

**Ottawa Co.**—Plowing for wheat and rye about finished; no extra help can be secured; wheat between thirty and forty bushels per acre; oats thirty to forty-eight bushels; rye was poor, averaging fifteen bushels per acre. Late potatoes look good but need rain; meadows about dried up; hay was a medium crop; corn has need of rain and warm weather; hogs are scarce; no late apples; plenty of peaches.

**Benzie Co.**—Beans will be a good crop if the frost holds off, since the season is about two weeks late; corn is backward; oats were a good crop; more than the usual amount of hay was secured this year; pasture good; hogs and pigs are scarce and high in price; all live stock is in good condition. Because of the good crops of fruit, it is not expected that high prices will prevail; cherry orchards, however, produced a good paying crop; the usual amount of fall grain will be sown.—W. A. M.

**Clinton Co.**—Threshing is nearly all done. The average yield of wheat was around twenty-two bushels; oats, thirty-five bushels; rye, fifteen bushels. The outlook for beans is not good, the pods being poorly filled. Sugar beets are looking fair; corn is somewhat below normal; meadows are good; there will be about the same amount of rye and wheat sown this year as went in a year ago; hogs are scarce; live stock is looking fine; plums are good crop; the dairy business is good, but producers are complaining on prices. Milk brings \$1.90 per hundred; butter 35c; oats 26c; wheat \$1.14.—A. H.

**Sanilac Co.**—Everybody is busy getting their wheat ground ready. Not much grain threshed yet. Those having alfalfa are busy with it; weather has not been favorable for curing hay; beans will be ready to pull in a week; they were damaged by the recent rains. The dairy business is flourishing. There are plenty of fall apples, but the winter crop is scarce; some sugar beets are looking good, while other fields are less promising. There is no extra help.—J. N.

**Berry Co.**—The farmers are mostly through plowing for wheat; not so much wheat will be sown this fall as in 1925. In the northern part of the county, beans are being harvested and the outlook is good. Meadows are looking fairly good; oats are of poor quality; wheat is an average crop; there are fewer pigs this fall than usual.—C. V.

**Gladwin Co.**—Threshing is about all done; oats generally went forty bushels per acre, and barley thirty-five; the elevator is paying 30 cents for oats, and \$1.20 per hundred for barley. Corn and beans will need several days without frost to mature; beans are worth \$3.65 per hundred.

**Hillsdale Co.**—Field threshing is all done; some of the oats were damaged by wet weather; fall pasture is good; corn is doing well; three weeks will ripen it up in good shape; potatoes are good; there will be very little clover seed. Plowing for wheat is under way and it looks as though the acreage would be increased; apples are plentiful; there is a brisk demand for poultry and dairy products.—E. R. G.

**Bay Co.**—Threshing is about one-third done; oats were very good; the

corn crop is also promising; the beans look good but will require some time yet to fully mature; there are prospects for a heavy crop of sugar beets; the lateness of the fall crops will prevent the sowing of many of the fields to wheat and rye; dairying is increasing; hogs are scarce and high; live stock looks good; there is very little beef in sight; fruit is a fair crop. W. D.

**Ingham Co.**—Corn is late; oats are a poor crop; beans are blighted somewhat and the fields are grassy, due to so much rain; dairy cows are high; buttermilk and other dairy products are bringing a good price.—R. E. W.

## FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTION SERVICE.

THE United States Department of Agriculture, and the Michigan Department of Agriculture cooperating, have opened inspection service headquarters at Benton Harbor, Michigan. Wm. H. Esslinger and James A. Marks are the supervisors in charge of this service.

This service is open to all financially interested parties, and is rendered as nearly as practicable on a cost basis. The fee this season will be not more than \$5.00 per car.

In order to be assured of this service it is necessary that application be made at once so that the necessary preliminary plans and arrangements can be made.

The following are a few reasons for, and advantages of the Shipping Point Inspection Service:

1. Promotes grading and standardizing.
2. Secures uniform application in different sections.
3. Enables shippers to correct errors in grading and packing at their source, rather than at destination.
4. Assists in making F. O. B. sales by giving the distant buyer an impartial report on quality and condition of product he is purchasing.
5. Assists in forcing of acceptance of products which are up to grade.
6. Assists in adjustment of claims.
7. In case of litigation gives the shipper prima facie evidence of the quality and condition of his product in the courts of the United States, and of many states in which the certificates are issued.
8. Assists managers of large shipping organizations to deal fairly with members who are pooling their shipments.

## Fleece Wool Wanted

Traugott Schmidt & Son, 508, Monroe, Detroit, Mich., are paying the following prices, delivered in Detroit for Michigan wool:

Medium and fine 40c, rejection 30c.

## SHEEP

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

**DELAINE RAMS** The wool and mutton kind. As good as grow. Photos free. F. H. RUSSELL, Box 40, Wakarusa, Ohio.

SHEEP all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Tunis, Lincoln, Karakul and Hampshire. L. R. Kune, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.

DELAINE—Merino Rams, both Polled and Horned, for sale. Good ones. Come and make your own selection. HOUSEMAN BROS., Albion, Mich.

FOR SALE—Oxford Rams and Ewes, bred from the best rams we could buy. GEO. T. ABBOTT, Palms, Mich. Tel. Deckerville, 78-3.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS—Registered. Large, well-built yearlings from ram shearing thirty pounds. Priced right. H. W. HART, R. 2, Greenville, Mich.

Registered Hampshire Yearling Rams. Call or write Clark Haire Ranch, Charles Post, Mgr., West Branch, Mich.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 3 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.....\$0.30	\$1.20	26.....\$2.00	\$8.00
11......36	1.44	27......21	8.40
12......42	1.68	28......22	8.80
13......48	1.92	29......23	9.20
14......54	2.16	30......24	9.60
15......60	2.40	31......25	10.00
16......66	2.64	32......26	10.40
17......72	2.88	33......27	10.80
18......78	3.12	34......28	11.20
19......84	3.36	35......29	11.60
20......90	3.60	36......30	12.00
21......96	3.84	37......31	12.40
22.....1.02	4.08	38......32	12.80
23.....1.08	4.32	39......33	13.20
24.....1.14	4.56	40......34	13.60
25.....1.20	4.80	41......35	14.00
		42......36	14.40
		43......37	14.80
		44......38	15.20
		45......39	15.60
		46......40	16.00
		47......41	16.40
		48......42	16.80
		49......43	17.20
		50......44	17.60

## REAL ESTATE

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES—Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low-priced Sumter County, Georgia, lands. 12 months' growing season, county operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put county within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.57 inches. American and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, 202 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

160 ACRES NEAR COUNTY SEAT, Missaukee Co., on gravel road, rural route, telephone line. House, barn, bearing fruit trees, splendid water. 40 acres cleared, gravel pit, some poplar timber. Owner lives in distant state. \$7.00 per acre. R. 2, Box 166, Tyrone, Ark.

FOR RENT—March 1st, 100 acres near Ann Arbor. All good, tillable, level land. Good buildings, electric lights. Address Michigan Farmer, Box 873.

FARM FOR SALE—Wisconsin Vilas Co. 80-acre, 45 clear, 1/4 mile from depot, big golf links. Good for truck and dairy farm. Bathhouse on lake. Mrs. H. C. Maritz, R. 1, Brant, Mich.

FOR SALE—Gladwin County, Michigan, farm land, stock, ranches, lake and resort property. U. G. Reynolds, Gladwin, Mich.

## WANTED FARMS!

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

## PET STOCK

FERRETS—Over thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catcher, \$5.00 each. Young stock for Sept. Females \$4.00, males \$3.50, one pair \$7.25, three pair \$18. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP—Game getters. Fur finders. Money makers. Big money raising hunting hounds. Hunting horns. Feeds. Medicines. Collars, etc. Hunters' supply catalogue. Kaskaskia Kennels, FW 59, Herrick, Illinois.

COON, SKUNK, RABBIT and Combination Hounds for sale. None better. Trial given. Sold on time. Lakeland Fur Exchange, Salem, Michigan.

COON, SKUNK, POSSUM, RABBIT HOUNDS—fifteen days' trial. Cheap. C. O. D. Ginger Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

PURE-BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES from Imported Sire, price \$18 and \$20 each. Pine Hill Farm, Howard City, Mich.

## CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only \$25 with bundle-tying attachment. We ship Harvesters by express. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

## SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES \$5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots, direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

PEDIGREED RED ROCK WHEAT—Three times winner at International Grain Shows. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

SEED WHEAT—Fultz, Michigan Amber, Red Rudy, testing above 60 pounds. Jean Farms, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

FOR SATISFACTION INSURANCE buy seed oats, beans, of A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

## TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Cigars, \$2.00 for 50. Pipe free. Pay when received. Farmers' Union, Maxon Mills, Ky.

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. \$1; twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

## POULTRY

6000 PULLETS now ready for shipment, nicely matured, 10 weeks old, for \$1.00 each. 12 to 14 weeks old, for \$1.25 each. All our pullets are from 2 year old State Accredited Hens. Big English Type. Please order from this ad. No discount on large orders. Knoll's Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of laying Pullets. Big discount on spring Chicks and Eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price list free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

S. C. BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS—332-egg pullets, cockerels. Catalog. Harlan Fulton, Galipolis, Ohio.

## BABY CHICKS

WE WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS for shipment through September. Banded Rocks and R. I. Reds, other breeds if ordered in advance. All from blood-tested, State inspected stock. Will be profitable sold as broilers, or as roasters, which reach height of price in midwinter. Have also White Leghorn pullets ready for shipment. Write for particulars. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced man and wife, without children, man for farm work and milking, wife to help with housework. Steady, all year job, for neat, clean, experienced couple. Everything modern. C. Nielsen, Jersey Farm, Farmington, Mich.

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

## AGENTS WANTED

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.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION FOR MARRIED COUPLE—age 40, always lived on farm. Carl Hanson, 2055 Lake Shore Drive, Muskegon, Mich.

## Advertising That Pays

SELL your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit



A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PORCELAIN ENAMEL RANGES

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Save  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$

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New 5 Year Guarantee  
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# New Kalamazoo Book of Factory Prices

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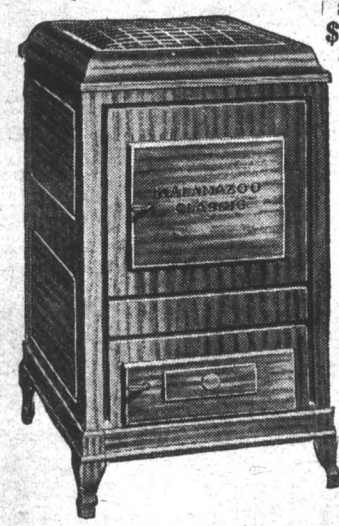
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Gas Stoves  
**\$27.50**  
up



Heating  
Stoves  
**\$27.20**  
up



Ranges  
**\$37.75**  
up

## Beautiful Porcelain Enamel Ranges

You will admire the sparkling beauty of the new colorful Kalamazoo Porcelain Enamel ranges and heating stoves--as easy to clean as a china dish. Everywhere these attractive ranges and mahogany heating stoves are taking the place of the old plain black stoves and ranges. You will never know how charming your kitchen can be until you brighten it with a Kalamazoo Porcelain Enamel range. Kalamazoo leads all others in the quality and beauty of these ranges. Our business on these ranges increased over 300% last year. The long lasting enamel is baked on in our own enameling plant. Full descriptions and illustrations in actual color in this new book. Mail coupon today for your copy.

**5 Year Guarantee Bond**  
Kalamazoo in this new book completely revolutionizes all stove, range and furnace selling policies and brings straight to you the most sensational guarantee of quality ever written. Now, for the first time in this catalog or any other catalog or any store, you are offered a 5 year guarantee on all stoves, ranges and furnaces against defects in material and workmanship.

**Reduced Factory Prices**  
And right on top of this announcement, Kalamazoo makes a substantial price reduction on all stoves, ranges and furnaces. Just as our unrivaled quality permits us to give you a broad gauged 5 year guarantee, our tremendous increase in business--a business which has practically doubled in 3 years--enables us through bigger production and greater buying power to slash prices. In this book you are getting values hitherto unheard of in the stove and furnace industry. You actually save 1-3 to 1-2 by doing business with this great 13 acre factory.

**600,000 Customers**  
You have heard of Kalamazoo-direct-to-you for 26 years. You have seen our advertisements before. If you have never answered one, answer this one by all means. Clip the coupon at the bottom of this page. Mail today. Thousands of extra copies of this catalog have been printed. Everybody will want one. Kalamazoo customers saved over \$1,000,000 by buying direct from the factory last year. There are now 600,000 pleased Kalamazoo customers and this great army is growing by the thousands each year.

**Cash or Easy Terms--  
30 days trial--360 days  
Approval Test**

You can buy a Kalamazoo stove as low as \$3.00 down, \$3.00 monthly. You can get 30 days trial in your home and 360 days approval test. In addition to our 5 year guarantee our \$100,000 bank bond guarantee is a promise of satisfaction or money back.

**24 Hour Shipments**  
Kalamazoo is near to everywhere. 24 hour shipping service saves your time! Kalamazoo is the largest stove, range and furnace company in the world selling direct from factory to family.

## Above all else--Quality

Remember this, Kalamazoo specializes in the manufacture of stoves, ranges and furnaces. We build in large quantities and sell in large quantities. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that you can get better quality at lower prices from a factory whose sole interest is in making stoves and furnaces than you can anywhere else in the world? Prove it yourself. Send for this catalog today. Compare the quality, beauty, weight and size of Kalamazoo products with others. Don't make the mistake of buying elsewhere before you do this. Simply write your name in the coupon below.

## KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY

Manufacturers  
123 Rochester Avenue Kalamazoo, Michigan

### MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Manufacturers  
123 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Gentlemen: Please send me your new FREE catalog. I am interested in ranges ☐ heating stoves ☐ gas stoves ☐ combination gas and coal ranges ☐ furnaces ☐.  
(Check article in which you are interested.)

Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....State.....

## Kalamazoo Facts

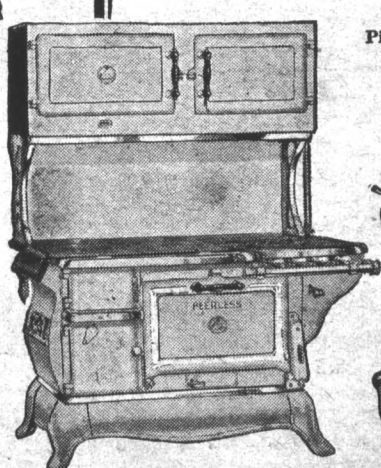
- 24 Hour Shipments
- 30 Days Trial
- 600,000 Customers
- 26 Years in Business
- Satisfaction or Money Back
- Cash or Easy Payments
- 360 Days Approval Test
- Safe Delivery Guaranteed
- Above All Else--Quality

## Make a Triple Saving on a Kalamazoo Furnace

1. You make a big saving on the price of the furnace itself.
2. You make a big saving in fuel every month.
3. You save the cost of installation because Kalamazoo free plans and free service eliminate entirely any difficulties of installation.

Use a Kalamazoo stove or furnace for 30 days trial in your own home. No one can tell you what a stove or furnace is like until they actually use it. Convince yourself. Isn't that fair? Just mail the coupon and get the facts. Thousands have put up their furnaces themselves in a few hours time. You can too.

**"A Kalamazoo  
Trade Mark  
Registered Direct to You"**



Pipe or Pipeless  
Furnaces  
**\$59.95**  
up

**SAVED \$24.00**  
Received your Kalamazoo Pipeless range several weeks ago--surprised to see how soon it got here. My wife used it since, every day and says it is the best range she ever used. To heat oven quickly and for saving fuel, it can't be beat. We saved at least \$24.00 on it. Must also thank you for honest dealing. Your customer, Adolph Turek, Foster, Neb.

