

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

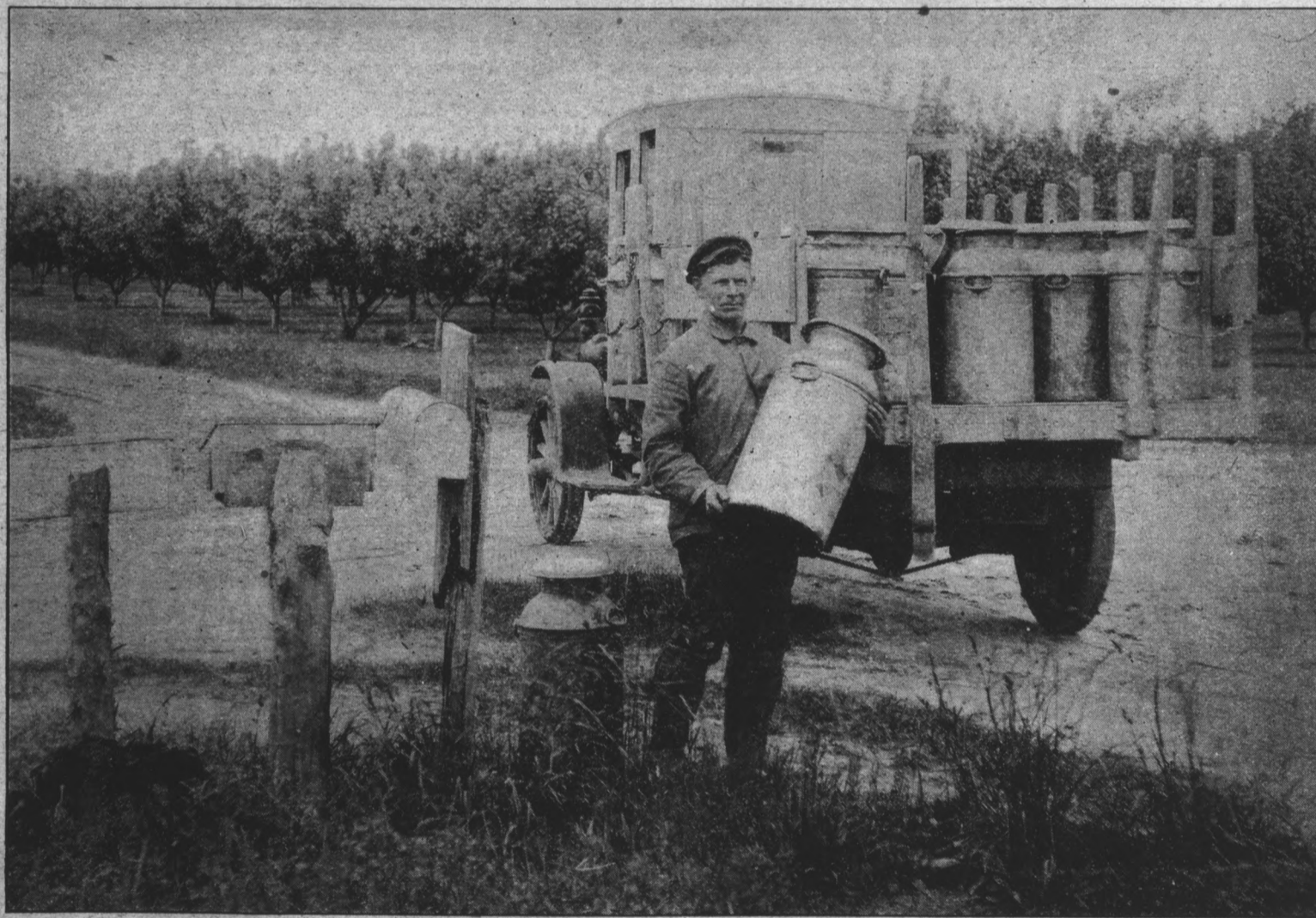
JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

The Only Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, and Live Stock Journal in the State.

VOL. CLIII, No. 6
Whole Number 4057

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919

\$1.00 A YEAR
\$3.00 FOR 5 YEARS



Keeping Up With Dame Necessity

SOME reliable and convenient means of transportation at a reasonable cost whereby the farmer can move his produce to consuming centers and secure from those same centers the various materials and articles he must have, is a matter that now commands the serious consideration of many rural communities. A number of these communities have met their needs by introducing the motor truck. In most cases these trucks are owned by farmers for their personal benefit or by private individuals who haul for the public generally. In a few instances however motor truck cooperative associations have been formed, and the results from these have been very gratifying to the members.

The Michigan Farmer
Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1919
The Lawrence Publishing Co.
Editors and Proprietors

39 to 45 Congress St. West, Detroit, Michigan
TELEPHONE MAIN 4525.

NEW YORK OFFICE—381 Fourth Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. Washington Street.
CLEVELAND OFFICE—101 1-1015 Oregon Ave., N.E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—261-263 South Third St.

M. J. LAWRENCE President
F. H. NANCE Vice-President
P. T. LAWRENCE Treas.
J. F. CUNNINGHAM Secy.

I. R. WATERBURY Business Manager
BURT WERMUTH Associate Editor
FRANK A. WILKEN Associate Editor
ALTA LAWSON LITTELL Associate Editor
LEROY W. SNELL Associate Editor
W. MILTON KELLY Associate Editor

I. R. WATERBURY Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
Two Years, 104 issues \$1.50
Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00
All sent postpaid.
Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
50 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.00 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advt. inserted for less than \$1.50 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time.

Member Standard Farm Papers Association and Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan, Under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOLUME CLIII. NUMBER SIX

DETROIT, AUGUST 9, 1919

CURRENT COMMENT

Profiteers Versus Producers

GENERAL protest of the high cost of living has engaged the attention of various government agencies to a degree which promises wholesale investigation and widely aimed remedies. The President and his cabinet are giving the matter their careful attention. Congress has abandoned its intended recess to help solve the problem. Governors and attorney-generals have made exhaustive plans for sweeping investigations in the search for profiteers. Altogether these activities are a wholesome reminder that the war is over and that the American public, freed of patriotic war restraint, is again insistent in the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the average citizen as against the encroachments of special privilege. And the proposed investigations are desirable, in so far as they may serve to give the public knowledge of the reasons contributing to the present high cost of living, discover and punish greedy profiteers, and point out safe and sane remedies for the present abnormal condition. But there may be grave dangers, both to the great class of food producers in the present effect, and to all classes in the future effect, of some of the remedies which have been seriously proposed in high official circles.

Grand jury investigations which would follow the commercial trail of leading necessities of life from the ultimate consumer back to the source of their origin, and measure the toll taken by the various agencies through which they have passed, would be invaluable in revealing the profiteers along the route and in applying, or pointing out the remedy for the protection of the consuming public. The plan for general grand jury activities, which has developed in several states, notably Michigan and Ohio, is wholly commendable and may profitably be extended to as many necessities as possible. It should afford the public reliable information with regard to trade conditions which is as essential to public peace and contentment as to the intelligent application of remedies for general public discontent over present conditions.

The danger in the present concentration of official attention to the solution of the living problem lies in the laudable but dangerous tendency to do something to relieve public tension quickly, without sufficient consideration for its possible future effect. To this end numerous public officials have urged immediate action on the part of the government to make a low resale

price on wheat, on the ground that it would force down the price of other food stuffs as well. Seemingly logical, but we believe specious, arguments have been advanced to show that this would not be detrimental to producers so long as the government absorbed the difference between the guaranteed price and the resale price. But it is at once apparent that any manipulation of the wheat price which would artificially lower the price of other food products without lowering other commodities would to that extent substitute the unjust punishment of food producers for the just punishment of food profiteers. Such a course would defeat its own ends through its effect on future production and would at best be a make-shift remedy rather than a real solution for the problem. We sensed this danger in the plan adopted by the grain corporation for the maintenance of the guaranteed price on wheat when it was tentatively advanced and then wrote the grain corporation at length, pointing out the possibilities of this plan as a means of artificial price control of other food stuffs and protesting that such action would be an unwarranted injustice to producers.

We believe these to be sound reasons why such a remedy should not be applied to the present solution of the living problem. But we do not believe that farmers should become panic-stricken if such a remedy should be applied, since the statistical food situation is sufficiently strong to make it quite possible, if not wholly probable, that this plan would be disappointing to its sponsors in its general effect should it be tried.

But in justice to the whole people a better remedy should be found. Present high living costs are due in no small part to inflation, due to the floating of the war loans in small denominations and a general expansion of credit to effect a quick return to a peace basis with a minimum of business disturbance and unemployment, and the suggestion that the solution of the problem be approached at least in part from this angle would appear to be one of the most constructive that has been advanced. In any event, a safe and sane remedy must be one which will cause the burden of readjustment to be equally distributed, except as it may be applied to profiteers. Any attempt to place the first heavy burden of such a readjustment on food producers alone would defeat its own ultimate ends and make the problem more continued and acute instead of solving it.

Sow Wheat When?

FARMERS of the state are now considering the question as to when they should plan to sow their winter wheat crop. The experiences of the past two years will undoubtedly lead many to decide this matter without much thought. The result of early sowing seems to have been justified by good crops and if it worked out that way in 1918 and 1917 why not in 1919 and the years to follow? This argument is simple and will lead many to sow their winter wheat at a time that will permit the plants to get a good growth before November snows are here. But why had we gotten into the habit of putting the sowing of wheat off to a late date? Those who hark back to the experiences of twenty years ago will remember that many a Michigan farmer eliminated wheat from his rotations because of the depredations of the Hessian fly while others sowed late to prevent the fly depositing its eggs upon the wheat plant. According to Professor Pettit, of the entomological department of the Agricultural College, Michigan farmers are this year confronting a similar situation to that obtaining then. There is evidence of

the fly being present in every part of Michigan, according to this authority. The early sowing of the past two years, which seemed justified from a military viewpoint, encouraged the development of this pest, but the practice of sowing early ought not to be followed this year lest we again suffer great losses through the fly's work. Our only recourse, so far as this pest is concerned, appears to be in preparing our land well, in using liberal quantities of manure and fertilizers and in sowing after the fly-free date for our particular community. To learn when you and your neighbors may sow wheat and be assured of escaping damage from the fly, write to Professor Pettit for specific information.

Investigate Milk Prices

OUR readers are familiar with the method of fixing milk prices both to producers and consumers in the Detroit Area which has been in operation since December, 1917. The idea of having milk prices in this area fixed by a disinterested commission who would base their findings on a thorough investigation of production and distribution costs, was first advanced by the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, and later the commission, which is still acting in this capacity, undertook this difficult task without remuneration of any kind at the joint request of the Milk Producers' Association and the milk distributors of the city of Detroit. The commission, as is well known, includes three members from the city of Detroit, one appointed by the Board of Commerce, one by the Federation of Women's Clubs, and one designated by the Detroit Federation of Labor organizations, together with the members of a commission previously appointed to make a survey of the dairy industry in the state, including Ex-Governor Fred M. Warner, of Farmington, State Food Commissioner Fred L. Woodworth, Prof. A. C. Anderson, head of the Dairy Department at M. A. C., Jas. N. McBride, State Market Director, and I. R. Waterbury, of the State Board of Agriculture.

The commission approached its task with an open mind for the consideration of the conflicting interests of producers, consumers and distributors, basing its investigations and findings on the premise that the consideration of first importance to consumers in the Detroit market milk area, was the maintenance of an adequate and wholesome milk supply. To insure this result it was, in the opinion of the commission, necessary that the producers should receive the cost of production plus a reasonable profit for their commodity, and that the distributors must receive the cost of distribution plus a similar profit for their services. To this end cost of production figures secured by investigators of the State Experiment Station were used by the commission and certified accountants were employed to make an exhaustive investigation of distribution costs.

With the information thus secured as a basis for its findings, the commission followed as nearly as was possible the sound principles to which it was committed as above noted, although the exigencies of the war period were necessarily considered in a manner to favor consumers as compared with producers in the strict application of those principles during a considerable period of the commission's work. Notwithstanding this fact, the plan was a marked success during the war period, and its operation has probably been the means of saving a much worse situation for both producers and consumers under the readjustment incident to the re-establishment of peace conditions.

In adhering to its established policy, as above outlined, the commission's action at its recent meeting in fixing the

price of milk f. o. b. Detroit at \$4.05 per cwt. to producers, and the delivered price at sixteen cents per quart and ten cents per pint to the consumer, apparently failed to satisfy any of the three elements concerned, materially reducing the margin of profit for which producers and distributors contended and holding the price to consumers down at the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of an adequate supply of milk for city distribution. It is entirely natural that this plan which succeeded so well during the war period should meet criticism on all sides under peace conditions, particularly in view of the greatly advanced cost of both production and distribution and the general public protest against advancing living costs all along the line. This natural tendency found definite expression in the following resolution adopted by the Detroit Republican Club on July 31, the day following the recent action of the commission:

Whereas, announcements have been made by the daily newspapers that the Milk Commission have agreed to an increase in price of milk so that it will cost the consumer sixteen cents a quart or ten cents a pint, and whereas, it appears that the Commission so deciding and allowing this increase is composed entirely of those who are interested in the producers, namely, Fred M. Warner, of Northville, Mich., a dealer; A. C. Anderson, Head of the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College; Fred L. Woodworth, Ex-Dairy and Food Commissioner; Milo B. Campbell, of Coldwater, Mich., and J. A. Woodbury, Manager of the "Michigan Farmer," and

Whereas, there is no member of this Commission who appears to have the interest of the consumers at heart, and

Whereas, this Commission has constantly allowed the producers to increase the price of milk and have countenanced the action of the Producers' Association, and

Whereas, the pasturage during the summer has been favorable for the low cost of production, the price has been increasing notwithstanding the improvements in the pasturage and the cost of feed,

Be It Hereby Resolved, by the Detroit Republican Club in meeting assembled that the Attorney-General of the State of Michigan be requested to enter into and hold an investigation to determine whether this combination of milk producers, the Commission above named, and the distributors are not in one combination to increase the price of their product and to control the market thereon, and

Be It Further Resolved, that in the judgment of this organization that the Attorney-General should insist upon having a grand jury investigation to determine whether this is not an act of profiteering in violation of our laws prohibiting such combination, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Secretary of the Detroit Republican Club is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the Governor, the Attorney-General, to the members of the Milk Commission, herein named, to the Mayor and Common Council of Detroit, and the daily newspapers.

Without doubt this body is entirely sincere in its protest and the fact that in formulating the resolutions they followed the erroneous reports of the daily press with regard to the personnel of the commission and their own mistaken idea with regard to production costs, should not in any way operate against the serious consideration of the resolution. It is to be hoped that the authorities to whom this resolution has been addressed will follow the suggestions contained therein and conduct a thorough official investigation of the milk situation in the Detroit area. Such an investigation would afford both Detroit consumers and country producers a better knowledge of the whole milk situation, the educational value of which would be far in excess of the cost of the investigation.

The success of this method of price determination is dependent on public confidence that all parties concerned are getting a "square deal." Such an investigation as has been proposed should settle the public mind on this point.



The Farmer and the Banker

How the Interests of the Farmer and the Banker Harmonize.—R. A. Goodwin

IT is a characteristic quality of the American people to learn quickly and to adjust themselves quickly to abnormal conditions. A returned soldier advised me a short time ago that the French could not understand how the American boys could do things so quickly, and how, with but little training, they could fight the Huns as well as their old seasoned veterans.

It is astounding when we think of what this country accomplished in such a short time in preparing for the world war. It is evidence strong enough to convince the most skeptical that things which seem almost impossible can sometimes be accomplished through the means of cooperation. It seems to me cooperation means more to us at this time than ever before. It required cooperation to complete the league of nations. It requires cooperation of members to make a successful bankers' association and it requires a lot of cooperation on the part of those who are interested in increased production and better business methods upon the farm to accomplish results.

Introducing Innovations in Farming.

We all know farmers as a class have been prone to resent any movement tending to increase production for the reason that they disliked the idea of men who had gained their knowledge through agricultural colleges attempting to inform them along agricultural lines, when they had spent all their lives upon the farm, but that old bugbear is being crowded to the background very rapidly, and it is surprising to note since the farm accounting movement has been started the rapid rate at which farmers are yielding to the irresistible American characteristic. One of our noted financiers stated a short time ago that "the most important matter before the people of the world today is increased production," and this thought is certainly well taken.

Helping the Farmer, Helps the Banker.

Through the means of farm accounting, or rather farm management work, we bankers are afforded an opportunity which cannot be equaled, to further the interests of our stockholders, our customers and our communities. Through this movement, if it is carried on successfully, we will come to realize practically everything extension work stands for. There have been millions of dollars spent upon extension work the past few years, and I must say some wonderful results have been obtained, but there has been a lot of money wasted, due to the fact that we have not been able to interest the average farmer.

Two Classes of Farmers.

I have done considerable work the past few years along extension lines, such as better farming, better seed, better live stock, etc., but I consider farm management work by far the most important at this time as it naturally leads to better farming, better seed, better live stock, etc., which means increased production. For instance, two farmers keep account books, not simply a record of their income and expenses, but accurate inventories, the average yield of crops, a plat of their farm to be used in rotation and the approximate amount of feed fed to the different kinds of live stock. These men each farm one hun-

dred and sixty acres of land. One of the men has thoroughbred live stock, four head of horses and a small tractor. He feeds the most of his crop to his stock and hauls out his manure. This man makes a decided success of the business of farming.

The other man has a small number of scrub cattle and hogs, nine head of horses and because they are scrubs it takes more poor horses than good ones to do the same amount of work. He hauls all his grain to town, and it takes a large part of it to pay his year's expenses. This man finds when he analyzes his book that it cost him three times as much for his horse labor as it does his neighbor, that his neighbor has received \$2.00 per bushel for his corn by feeding it to his live stock. He also finds that his neighbor has made three times as much money as he did, and he didn't work a bit

harder. If this man is an American, or if he has lived here long enough to absorb any of that American characteristic, he is going to investigate and get into the farm management game. Bankers Should Understand Farming. A banker to serve his farming customers efficiently must know something about farming. I was born and raised upon a farm in Iowa, and I thought I knew something about how to run a farm successfully, but I have learned since becoming interested in farm management work that I hadn't gotten very far. One of my customers came to me last spring and asked what I thought about him buying a tractor. I, of course, was forced to admit that I didn't know anything about it and attempted to figure out for him the expense of running a tractor, but I might as well have tried to figure out when the end of the world was coming. I know the farm papers all advised buying tractors and knowing he could run one advised him to buy. I gave him a farm account book with instructions to keep an accurate account of his expenses in connection with the operation of his tractor and at the close of the year we had some valuable information, which has been used all over the country as an example of what can be done with a tractor when operated by a man who has his

farm on a business basis. He farmed a quarter section of land at a cost of \$2.25 per crop acre for his tractor, which included twenty per cent depreciation and interest on his investment. His horse labor cost him \$3.00 which is a net cost of a little over \$5.00. This man did not use his horses for anything but planting his corn, but of course, he had them and they had to be fed. He is going to cut his horse labor cost down this year, having sold an extra team. He had six head of horses last year and he thinks he can farm his land with four, which he can do.

A neighbor of this man had eight head of horses and a tractor on one hundred and sixty acres of land, and his total crop acre cost was over \$15. So we learned that a man must dispose of some of his horses if he buys a tractor as the average cost of keep-



On a Properly Managed Farm the Tractor is a Profitable Investment.

ing a horse last year in our community was about \$125. We also learned that a tractor is a very profitable investment if the farm is properly managed.

A large percentage of the accounts which we placed last year were kept so they could be analyzed, which we did with the assistance of the farm management demonstrator at the State Agricultural College, and I believe that at least ninety per cent of our books will be kept this year. It required a little work and sacrifice to be sure, but I have always found there is nothing worth while that does not require a considerable amount of work and sacrifice.

Keeping Proper Farm Accounts.

We found our accounts came in mighty handy when we made our income tax reports. I made very near one hundred reports myself in seven days, and they were all made on the inventory basis with but very few exceptions, which is the only correct way to make a farmers' report. Farmers will undoubtedly be obliged to make their reports on the inventory basis in the future for the reason that they can dodge the tax if they are smooth enough by alternating from the cash to inventory basis from year to year, which can be seen very readily when one has made a number of

reports from farmers' account books.

I had one young farmer who is a real farmer, bring in his schedule and report to me all complete, ready for a notarial seal. He informed me that he found he could save about \$200 in taxes this year if he would make his report on a cash basis, but he says, "I don't want any of that cash business in mine, I want my farm upon a real business basis."

Several of our farmers made their own reports this year with but very little assistance, and many of them will be able to do so next year which will relieve us of a lot of grief.

I seem to be side tracking the subject of farm accounting for that of income tax. I want you to strictly understand that farm management work has no connection with income tax whatever, but I find it has been a mighty good club to use in getting the books kept. We never would have been able to have gotten one-tenth of our farmers to keep their books had they not felt they were in a way compelled to do so.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of direct benefit we bankers will derive from this movement. For instance, if a farmer whose affairs you are not familiar with desires a loan, you will not be obliged to ask him to guess at a financial statement, but simply ask to see his book; if he doesn't want you to see it, you don't want his business. The successful farmer is not ashamed to show his book to anyone. I overheard several of my farmers talking not long ago and they were comparing notes as to their income, cost of horse labor, etc.

What Banking Service Means.

It has been stated that "the largest word in banking is service," and I do not know of a single word which is subject to more abuse than this word—service. Some bankers think they are giving service when they take deposits and loan money; in fact, I know a banker who charged a depositor \$3.00 for depositing \$3,000 in his bank for a few months. He didn't make the charge until the depositor called for his money, however. Farm management work is what I call service. It includes not only the individual farmer but the community and the country as a whole.

I have probably given this proposition as much thought and attention as any banker in the state the past year, and I cannot see a single sound argument against it. It seems to me to be a part of modern up-to-date banking. You will find if you would take the time to investigate that I am not the only enthusiast in the country. Many of the bankers in this state have come to realize the importance of this work, and there are very few country banks but what have account books. However, if you give an account book to a farmer without giving him instructions, you might as well throw it into the waste paper basket so far as furthering the interests of farm management work is concerned. In fact, you are working in opposition to this movement.

Profitable Field for Association Effort.

The bankers' associations over the country have taken this work up very enthusiastically. The Illinois Bankers' Association employs a man to co-

(Continued on next page.)

News of the Agricultural World

CUTS FRUIT JUICE TAX.

A BILL relieving manufacturers of grape, loganberry and other fruit juices of the present tax burden was introduced in the house recently by Representative Hawley of Oregon. At present these juices are subject to the ten per cent tax applying to soft drinks, which it is claimed, amounts to twenty cents a gallon for fruit juices.

The new paragraph added to the soft drink section of the revenue law under the Hawley bill follows:

"That there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all non-alcoholic fruit juice beverages, whether carbonated or not, whether consisting of pure fruit juice, or pure fruit juice to which sugar or water or both have been added, when sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax of two cents per gallon, and such beverages shall not be deemed soft drinks."

EUROPE IS A SOURCE OF AGRICULTURAL PESTS.

SOMEWHAT worse than any of the other things that come to us from Europe in these days of Bolsheviki and straight German propaganda, are the diseases affecting farm crops, which, despite the shortage of ocean tonnage, manage to find ship space, and, on arrival, seem to be allowed free entry at ports on this continent. In 1917 the most undesirable immigrant in this line was the European corn borer, which arrived via Boston, and against which a warning has been sounded by the Federal Department of Agriculture this year. It must have been in 1918 that the "take-all" disease gained access to the continent by some ocean port, as this form of grain crop trouble, which is reported as a pest in Europe, was first located in the state of Illinois this past spring. To add to these, the latest arrival from across the water seems to be the European potato wart disease, which, although so far, confined to a part of Pennsylvania, is considered sufficient of a menace to form the subject of a warning notice issued to all American farmers by the United States Department of Agriculture. European wart disease is noticeable at harvest time and is characterized by warty, spongy, cauliflower-like growths on the underground portions of the plant and it is pointed out that this and the European corn borer may become the most destructive of two most important crops, of any disease known on the continent, unless they are controlled. This contribution, added to European foul brood, of the kind affecting bees, seems to be sufficient from that continent, as regards importation adversely affecting agriculture.

KEEPING FERTILIZER PURE.

THE Wichita Union Stockyards Company, at Wichita, Kansas, is installing a modern drier plant for the disposition of manure, with a capacity of one hundred tons a day. This plant of three concrete and metal buildings, includes a storage structure ninety by one hundred and fifty feet where the manure is delivered by wagons over an inclined viaduct and dumped at the second story. The building is so arranged and located that one entire side may be filled with refuse direct from the stockyards, while the contents of the other side are being emptied into the drier room, mechanical conveyors being used in this work. In passing through the driers, the manure is subjected to sufficient heat to destroy the vitality of all weed seeds and to reduce all hay and straw of the

raw manure to fertilizer form. After being dried, the fertilizer will be conveyed through a series of pulverizers and after it is reduced to the desired degree of fineness it will be placed in sacks and stored in the ware room, which is sixty by one hundred feet. Thence the finished product is loaded on cars for shipping to the agricultural districts. This arrangement insures cleaner, more sanitary bins and yards at the market point, while it also protects the farmer who purchases the fertilizer from the introduction of noxious weeds and disease germs to his fields.

POTATO GROWERS ELECT DIRECTORS.

The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange at their annual meeting elect-



Fruits for Foreign Markets

DURING the season of 1915-1916 American supplies to the extent of 2,667,873 barrels and 1,423,132 boxes were exported to Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. In addition, it is conservatively estimated that more than 500,000 boxes and barrels of this fruit went to such countries as Porto Rico, Hayti, Santo Domingo, Hawaii, the Philippines, Mexico and parts of Canada, of which no record was made. Since this date it has been possible, due to the demoralized condition of shipping facilities to obtain accurate data regarding this industry. These figures take no account of shipments of dried apples, a special field of this business, which is yearly increasing, the product being in great demand in Europe and Latin America.

Apple growing and shipping is properly entitled to be designated as one of the major industries of this country, involving from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 of barrels on an output valued at approximately \$100,000,000. It should be borne in mind that these figures relate only to apples barreled in a commercial manner and does not take into account those grown and consumed otherwise. As yet the government has not developed an accurate method of determining or computing the entire annual crop of this fruit. Some idea of the importance of this growing business may be formed when I state that at the last meeting of the National Apple Growers' Association a resolution was adopted urging the government to devise some appropriate method for obtaining statistical information on this growing and important industry.

Apples are destined to form an important item in the diet of this and other nations. The present economic condition of the world is destined to give a great stimulus to the use of this fruit and its future as an article of export is assured. Mr. Louis B. Magid, at the head of the Appalachian Corporation which operates the largest apple orchards in the world, having more than thirty-five thousand trees in bearing, and an authority on apple shipping expects that the next few years will see this industry develop materially and believes that the foreign trade in this fruit will far surpass that of any similar line.

The war in Europe will benefit the American apple grower for years, due to the fact that the three years of hostilities have resulted in the destruction and neglect of apple orchards throughout that continent, with the ob-

vious result that buyers can only look to this country for their needs. Northern France, for example, produced fine apples, most of which were exported. Today that territory is virtually destitute of apples as well as other orchards. Such trees as were not blasted by gunfire, ruined by poisonous gases and conflagration have been cut down by the retreating Germans. The hills and mountains of northern Italy were, prior to the conflict in that country, productive of a high-grade variety of apples which were eagerly purchased by dealers. These orchards have suffered as have those of France. Russia was a producing power in the apple trade of Europe and its climate and soil were especially adapted to fruit. Industrial and political demoralization together with a heavy depletion of the producing power of this wonderful land have eliminated Russia from this line of endeavor. China does not grow apples, neither is the fruit raised for commercial purposes in any parts of Asia. In the Latin-American nations Chile alone grows apples, but enough only for home consumption. Incidentally, I may state that the Chilean apple is without a peer anywhere, and being ripe at a time when our apples are out of season, the possibilities in this line alone are really wonderful, but up to the present no one has taken advantage of the situation.

PLANS FOR GRAIN DUST DRIVE.

PLANS of organization for the grain dust explosion fire prevention work of the United States Grain Corporation for which an appropriation of \$50,000 was made recently at the suggestion of Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, have been announced.

This campaign is being carried on in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, with David J. Price of the Bureau of Chemistry in charge. He will have the assistance of Dr. H. H. Brown, organic and phy-

sical chemist, also of the Bureau of Chemistry.

In order to carry out the program for the grain trade the entire country has been divided into four districts. These will be the eastern, central, northwestern and Pacific.

STORAGE HOLDINGS INCREASE.

THE Agricultural Department has reported large increases in the amounts of butter and eggs in cold storage this year over totals of a year ago.

There were 302 storages which reported in 1918 holding stocks of 68,202,000 pounds of butter, while the same storages on July 15 of this year held 108,352,000 pounds. The 372 storages reporting eggs on July 15 of this year held 7,670,000 cases, against 6,292,000 cases a year ago.

REPORTS GRAIN CAR SHORTAGE.

THE grain belt already has begun to suffer from a car shortage and several country elevators in Central Illinois have been compelled to shut down, according to Homer Price, head of the transportation Department of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association. He had closed his plant and come to Chicago seeking relief.

"The farmers want to get the grain out of the fields in order to prepare for next year's crops," he said. "If rainy weather should come there will be large losses."

FRUIT PRICES TO STAY UP.

THAT high prices for small fruits will continue for several years because of the unusual demand and the scarcity of labor, is the opinion of W. J. Green, horticulturist of the Ohio Experiment Station. The contracting of immense quantities of fruits for ice cream concoctions and the decreasing acreage are also given as factors leading to high priced fruits.

"Farmers have almost ceased to grow many of the small fruits, or at least produce only enough for their own use, so that the public looks to the small fruit gardener for its supply. Even though prices of fruit have almost quadrupled in the last decade the small fruit gardener has not been able to increase his acreage fast enough.

"People having small tracts of land may grow their supply much more cheaply than they can purchase small fruits and at the same time produce fruit of the highest quality, which it is not always possible to secure when a commercial supply is relied upon."

THE FARMER AND THE BANKER.

(Continued from preceding page.)
operate with the extension division of their agricultural college in this work. Mr. George Richards, secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' Association was instrumental in distributing three hundred thousand farm account books. In fact, the associations of every agricultural state in the country have done considerable work along this line the past year.

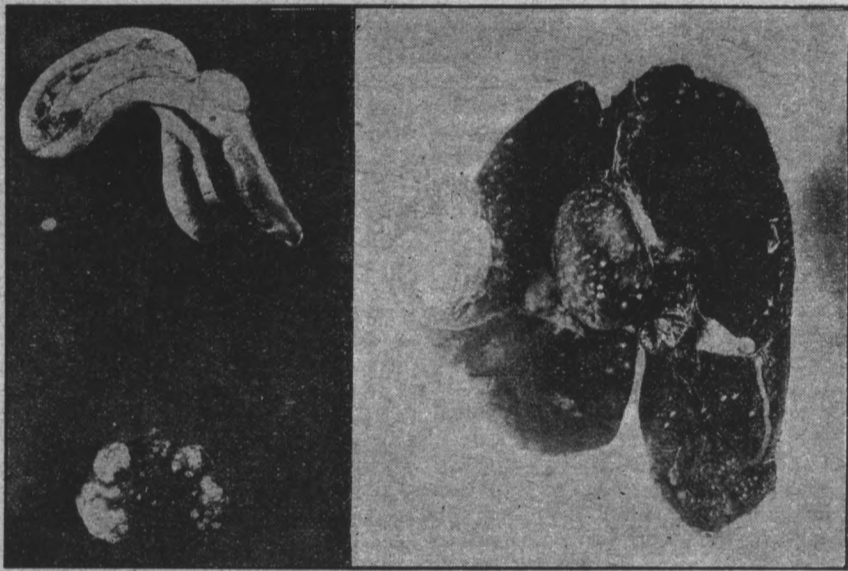
I have always worked on the theory that there is something in addition to acquiring immediate profits in connection with the duties of a live banker who really has his work at heart and I attribute a great amount of the success which I have made to that very thing. I am very enthusiastic in regard to this work and I feel it is the duty of every banker to put forth some effort in assisting his agricultural college along this line. Whatever benefits our agricultural colleges or our farmers certainly benefits every banker in the country.

Tuberculosis Menaces Flocks

By Prof. M. E. Dickson, Dept. Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

IT is with serious thought that the writer submits for publication to the farmers of Michigan the substance of the following article in regards to the spread of tuberculosis in the farm flocks throughout Michigan based entirely upon his observations and correspondence with poultry farmers about the state. This menace has become indeed a very serious trouble with which Michigan farmers must cope and, with the idea of expressing herewith a few symptoms of the disease in its later stages it is hoped that the reader will make a close observation of his own flock and assist in the immediate destruction of those birds showing the symptoms in order to prevent the spread of this scourge.

A letter such as the following will give a very good idea of the form in which we come in contact with the disease throughout the various flocks



Intestines, Spleen and Liver of Chicken in Last Stages of Tuberculosis.

of the state. This particular letter came from one of the southern counties. It is as follows:

"I have lost many fowls this year and also lost many last year from a disease with the following symptoms: They usually begin with a mild case of diarrhea, but eat as usual. The plumage is ruffled and soiled. There is an extended time of lameness, gradually developing into staggering and eventually inactivity. The head is pale and eyes sunken but still maintain their color. The comb is colorless and lopped. Going light is very noticeable and in all cases at death this emaciated condition and general weakness is persistent. Some refuse food for the last few days before dying. We have cleaned, scalded and disinfected the quarters this year and last and have been unable to check the disease. It does not seem to affect the chicks but when they finally mature it is not more than six or seven months before we notice they are going light the same as did their parents. We have sought the advice of our local doctor, who prescribed a remedy but did not do any good. Can you kindly advise us what this trouble is?"

Upon receipt of the above letter and of many others similar to it the writer found, upon requesting the individual to send a specimen, that the disease was tuberculosis and an autopsy showed the intestines, and mesenteries of the fowls covered with small tubercles. The bird when received by us was dumpish and weak and moved about laboriously, the temperature being normal about 106 to 108. Often there is a rheumatic condition in appearance which is a result of a tuberculous joint or bone. The liver, spleen and intestines, and rarely the lungs, kidneys, ovary and oviduct are cover-

ed with masses of tubercular lesions varying in size from a mere speck to the size of large peas. They are usually separated from the other tissues. They are granular and in advanced stages are hard. Bacteria are very numerous in such cases and leave the body of the infected fowl with alvine discharges and enter with the food almost exclusively. Grain fed upon bare soil infected with tubercular germs is endangering the entire flock to picking up the germs with the seed. Such feeding habits tend rapidly to spread the disease. The photograph shows tubercles on the wall of the intestines in the spleen and liver.

A case of tuberculosis is very difficult to diagnose until in the last stages when the symptoms are sufficiently prominent. The death rate is slow and the extent to which the disease is prevalent we cannot say, otherwise than

it is surprising us more and more every year. In our own state of Michigan it has been found in nearly every county in the lower peninsula.

In Livingston county one farmer having a flock of three hundred birds reported in 1911 a disease in his flock which had reduced it from three hundred to one hundred and sixty. A specimen was diagnosed and found to be tubercular. Arrangements were made whereby one hundred and forty birds were killed and dressed and twenty-five per cent of these were found to be tubercular.

The exact relation between this germ in birds and in mammals is an unsettled question. It is known that certain birds like sparrows carry the disease. Rats and mice are also said to have Avian Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis in chickens and cattle have been found on the same farms. While it remains true in cooking such a diseased fowl the germs are surely killed it also remains true that the housewife in preparing the bird by drawing it exposes herself to contamination with the tubercular bacteria. It should be remembered that ordinary washing of the hands does not kill or remove these bacteria and it is easily understood how they may reach the mouth or food that is subsequently cooked. We are advised by bacteriologists that the germ may be found in the egg and persons eating raw eggs or partially cooked eggs are not safe from contamination. The danger to one's self is so great that one should not attempt to keep any fowls that have been exposed to contagion, no matter how valuable they may be. Bodies of the birds which have died or are killed, as well as all of the accumulated manure, sweepings and scrapings of the poultry house should be completely destroyed by fire.

The Standard Oil Company and (Indiana) the Old Employee

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has emphasized its belief in the rights of its employees to look to the Company as a source of livelihood even after the productive years have passed.

For the protection of those who have grown old in the employ of the Company an annuity has been provided.

This annuity cannot be less than \$300.00 a year, and may be as much as 75 per cent of the average annual remuneration received during the last ten years of service.

This is but one of the factors which have served to promote a bond of sympathy, understanding and respect between the Company and its employees.

It has been a potent factor in promoting the general efficiency of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and has enabled this organization to fulfill its obligation as a public servant in a manner satisfactory to the stockholder, the employee, and the public generally.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



Putting the "Kick" Into Our Soils

Meeting at M. A. C. Gives New Emphasis to Soil Fertility

WE are back again to soil fertility. For a time we may lose sight of this topic, but as certain as the sun rises and sets we return to it again as it is the foundation stone of the farmer's business. So now after taking a flight into the commercial end of the world's activities and starting some excitement here and gaining advantages there, and after breaking from tried practices in order to insure a military victory, we are now anxious about the future of our farms and are wondering how we shall get them back on a productive basis again. In line with this need the Michigan Agricultural College called representative farmers from every part of the state to a meeting on the college campus last Friday to present problems that will challenge the skill of Michigan farmers in the months and years to come. We are giving the substance of the addresses, that those who were not present may benefit therefrom.

Interest in soil chemistry was responsible for the establishment of our agricultural colleges, said Dr. F. S. Kedzie, president of the M. A. C., who was the first speaker called on by T. A. Farrand, chairman of the session. These early chemists dug deep and learned much about the soil from the standpoint of their particular science. For a time it was considered enough to know the quantities of three plant food elements, to be adequately informed about any particular soil. While we today better understand the limitations of a chemical analysis, everyone recognizes that here was the beginning of modern soil study and investigations.

But students are finding quite as many new problems relating to the soil as they are settling old ones, hence the day when we shall "know the soil" seems as far away as ever. Dr. Kedzie pointed out the practical man's method of telling good soil—just taking a glance at the building and improvements on the farm; if these are commodious and in good repair one concludes at once that the land is of the better types. But on all our soil—good and bad—the demands of the war has put a strain and the skill of our farmers will be put to the test to bring the land back to its former productivity. Hence the subject should receive the immediate attention of all farmers and farm leaders.

A fertile soil is the greatest asset of a nation and upon the productiveness of the land depends to a very high degree the prosperity of the country, declared Dean Shaw, who followed President Kedzie. History proves this and therefore the destiny of these United States rests largely upon the shoulders of the farmer. Much of our territory is not suited to the growing of crops because of being too dry or too wet, too rocky or too rolling, but the comparatively small part that can be farmed profitably needs to be the more cared for and watched that it may become richer and not poorer.

In spite of this knowledge the present outlook is not promising. The consensus of opinion is that our soils are growing less fertile and that our crops instead of becoming larger are gradually shrinking in volume. The Dean held that under present methods soil fertility is being marketed from our farms in the form of cash crops. In

the past our farmers have been getting money but their methods have not been founded on a business basis. Here are the four ways by which the speaker contended that the farmer had accumulated funds:

(1) by selling soil fertility; (2) by working himself and his family overtime; (3) by self-denial, and (4) by getting money through the increment in the value of his land. A permanent agriculture cannot be built upon these practices and we must therefore study carefully and practice persistently the very best ways of handling our agricultural lands.

Soil physics has grown to be the really big item in the study of the soil. We started with chemistry and followed with soil bacteriology, but now we have come to recognize that the physical condition of the soil is the major of these three. The practical farmer measures the fitness of his land by its humus content. Without this humus or decaying vegetable matter, the water "run-off" becomes rapid and the evaporation, or water "fly-off" is greatly increased thus decreasing production as water in proper quantities is the limiting factor to plant growth. Humus keeps the soil physically fit and whether it is to be supplied by the keeping of stock or through the plowing down of vegetable matter, it is imperative to good farming to get humus and keep it in the soil.

The question of abandoned farms was brought up and Hon. Jason Woodman, in opening his address on soil conditions in southwestern Michigan, raised the point as to why the farmer had stuck to the land. In his opinion the farmer stayed upon the farm because he wished to live in freedom. He did not want to let someone else blow the whistle, but wanted to do that for himself. The farm offers opportunity for expressing individuality and the farmer prefers this to the conventionalities of the city.

Despite the fact that some farmers of southwestern Michigan have moved away and that others are not doing as well as they had hoped, that part of the state has a reputation for production. In Cass county wheat has yielded as high as sixty and a quarter bushels per acre, oats in this section have threshed out one hundred and eight bushels, and Mr. Lurkins has had potatoes run up to the four hundred and fifty-four bushel mark. Notwithstanding these outstanding returns there are grave problems confronting the farmers of this section of the state.

The early pioneers settled on the oak openings because there land could be more quickly turned into farms,

and when the whole country was new these openings looked more promising than the swamps and heavily wooded localities. But these farms are now giving out, villages of that section depending upon agriculture for business are getting smaller, farmers are moving to the cities and those remaining are finding it hard to compete at present prices. Without doubt the methods followed by these farmers is not suited to this land. A new type of agriculture must be introduced. What shall it be?

In the opinion of Mr. Woodman this land was not made for growing ear corn. During the past thirty-nine years he has grown seventeen corn crops that were not profitable. Oats usually go from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre, which returns are not worth while, and wheat is now rapidly giving place to Rosen rye. On the other hand, late potatoes do well under proper cultural methods, some favorably located districts yield excellent crops of grapes. Hay is suited to many sections and corn silage can be put up economically as compared to other agricultural districts. Clover usually will not catch, but alfalfa is promising, especially where the right type of seed can be secured. Grimm and Cosack alfalfa seed will give good crops and will live several years, but the seed that was sent us from Russian-Turkestan is no good. Seed grown in the northern states of this country is much superior to that imported.

Mr. Woodman concluded his address by declaring that the farmer must have a larger income to keep up production. Now he is unable to compete with our manufacturing interests for labor. Until his income is such that he can so compete, the farmer will be working at odds.

Michigan stands alone among the commonwealths of the country in the variety and the make-up of her soils. Every locality has its peculiar soil problems and because of this, Dr. McCool, head of the soils department at the college, emphasized the need of a large number of experimental farms over the state to work out these problems for the benefit of the producers in the vicinity of such farms.

Doctor McCool stated that along the eastern shore of Michigan the first big soil problem was adequate drainage. With this done these out-wash lands will prove as valuable as the high-priced farms of Illinois and Iowa. Other sections of Michigan should be reforested. Some parts are suited to fruit growing and in localities where orchards are now planted the question of proper fertilization is important.

We are entering a new era of agriculture. A different emphasis is being placed on farming and a change in methods must come. The outstanding feature in the new farm practices will be the more generous use of fertilizers and lime. To know how best to use these materials experimental plots should be scattered throughout the state for working out data on every important type of soil. Some plots have already been started under the direction of the farm bureaus and agricultural agents of some counties. In all this work it was demonstrated that by using lime and fertilizers properly and in judicious amounts good profits resulted. For instance, they found that clover returned a profit of \$35.84 where the field was properly treated with lime and acid phosphate in a Van Buren county experiment, and in Cass county a difference of \$15 resulted from the addition of lime. Clover is the key to permanent soil improvement and if we, through the use of lime and fertilizers, can get this crop to grow successfully a good start will have been made toward putting farming on a better basis.

Prof. W. D. Hurd of the National Soil Improvement Committee, declared that the soil is our foremost consideration. The fact that production is not keeping up with our increase in population should provoke the most thoughtful attention of our best scientists and students. Not only is production decreasing as per unit of area but the quantity of tillable land is growing less and less per capita.

He said with much emphasis that it was folly to think that commercial fertilizers are a panacea for all soil ills. These materials cannot be used to advantage without improved farming practices. A farmer cannot expect big results by using fertilizers on soil without humus, nor can he get the big advantage from the plant food in such fertilizer where his land is in need of drainage. To do the job right he must supplement manure and green crops with lime and fertilizers and at the same time bring about right physical conditions by culture and drainage that he may supply to growing plants all the food elements needed throughout the period of development.

The function of fertilizers according to Professor Hurd, is to balance the ration for plants by supplying deficient elements, to release food already in the soil, to improve the quality of the product, to hasten crop maturity and to increase the yield. Experiments at the many stations in this country show without doubt that these ends are gained. Some of these were related. Dr. Thorne found in his extensive work in Ohio that an average of four bushels of wheat were had for every one hundred pounds of acid phosphate used, or in other words, about \$160 worth of wheat at present prices were harvested for each ton of this fertilizer applied.

The fertilizer companies are cutting down the amount of filler in their goods, thus increasing the percentage of plant food. The farmer in buying should purchase not by the price per ton but by the actual quantities of plant food contained. At this juncture Professor Patten, chemist of the experiment station, came forward with

(Continued on page 146).





BENEFITS FROM SOIL INOCULATION FOR LEGUMES.

INOCULATION enables legumes to make a good growth on poor soil by taking nitrogen from the air. It also enables the plants to take up larger amounts of potash and phosphorus, and to give larger yields. By this practice the total crop is increased and its percentage of protein becomes higher, with a resulting higher feeding value.

Besides larger yields, a higher protein content in the crop, inoculation causes greater root growth. This with the nodules included gives the root system also a high total nitrogen content; and since the root system remains in the soil legumes do not exhaust the soil nitrogen as rapidly as other crops. The legume, by taking nitrogen from the air, is a soil enricher and when plowed under serves as a nitrogen fertilizer. How much nitrogen a single crop of legumes plowed under will add to an acre of soil varies widely, and figures varying from twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds have been given. It is generally believed that about three-fourths of the nitrogen in the roots and tops of leguminous plants, grown on average soil, may come from the air. Regardless of what this amount may be, the fact remains that properly inoculated legumes use the nitrogen of the atmosphere without depleting the nitrogen in the soil, while in the absence of the bacteria they may drain the soil of its nitrogen the same as any other crop.

SUMMER TREATMENT OF THE STRAWBERRY BED.

STRAWBERRY beds that are to be fruited another year should have their tops cut promptly after the fruiting season. This may be done with a scythe or in the case of large plantations with a mower. Care should be exercised not to cut so close to the ground as to injure the crowns. After the tops have dried a few days the bed should be burned over. The burning gets rid of the old tops and most of the mulching material and at the same time destroys insects and fungus diseases. It is desirable to select a time for the burning when there is a fair breeze blowing so that the fire will sweep over the bed rather quickly and not have a chance to smoulder and destroy the crowns. Right after burning over the bed should be cultivated thoroughly. New leaves will then develop quickly to manufacture food materials out of which the fruit buds for next season's crop are formed. Cultivations should be frequent enough during the remainder of the growing season to keep down weeds, conserve the moisture and otherwise promote a strong, vigorous vegetative growth of the plants. While it is desirable to have plants form some new runners during the summer months, in the case of old beds excessive runner formation should be discouraged. Force the plants to devote their energies to the production of fruiting crowns and fruit buds rather than dissipating them through the production of many new runners. This can be done by frequent cultivation that maintains rather narrow rows of plants and fairly wide cultivated strips between the rows. In case of small plantations it may be profitable to go over the bed two or three times and remove the runners by hand. Weather conditions have been so favorable for growth this past spring that many strawberry beds that otherwise would be plowed up can be fruited profitably another year.



Good Plowing, Yes—

GOOD work and plenty of it, whether plowing, disking, harrowing or belt work, is the rule where an **International or Titan kerosene tractor** is used. With it you can plow as deep as you want to, as fast as good plowing can be done, do any other farm power work, do as much and as good work during the last hour of the season as during the first, and know that you are saving money at every turn of the flywheel.

Operate on Cheap Fuel

All tractors of the same size use about the same amount of fuel. It is not uncommon to use 1000 gallons in a season. International and Titan tractors operate on common coal oil, which costs about half as much as gasoline. Even if our tractors were superior in no other way, the fuel saving would make it worth while to own an International.

Tractor Service

Every tractor owner needs service at one time or another. When that time comes our Service Organization of 89 branch houses and thousands of dealers responds quickly. Think what it may mean to you in a rush season to get a repair part or have an adjustment attended to within a few hours. Every International or Titan tractor owner who needs service gets it without unnecessary delay or trouble.

Our tractors are made in three sizes, 8-16, 10-20 and 15-30-h. p. All operate on kerosene, or any other oil fuel down to 39° Baume. We will send catalogues with full information about tractors or any other machines in the list below. Write and tell us which machines you are interested in.

Work With All Farm Machines

The steadiness and dependability of International or Titan tractors are due, not to chance, but to skill and experience. We know farm machines, having marketed them for close to 88 years. We know the work you expect your machines to do and for twelve years have been selling tractors designed and built to furnish useful, economical power for that work. One or another of our tractors will draw or drive any farm power machine you have, requiring power up to 15-H.P. draw bar or 30-H. P. on the belt, and do good work with it.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Grain Harvesting Machines
Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers
Reapers Shockers
Threshers | Haying Machines
Mowers Tedders
Side Delivery Rakes
Loaders (All Types)
Rakes
Combination Side Rakes
and Tedders
Sweep Rakes Stackers
Combination Sweep Rakes
and Stackers
Baling Presses
Bunchers | Belt Machines—Cont.
Cream Separators
Feed Grinders

Power Machines
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators | Dairy Equipment
Cream Separators
(Hand)
Cream Separators
(Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Motor Trucks |
| Tillage Implements
Disk Harrows Cultivators
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows | Planting & Seeding Machines
Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills
Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer & Lime Sowers | Corn Machines
Planters Drills
Cultivators
Motor Cultivators
Pickers
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers
Huskers and Shredders | Other Farm Equipment
Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attach
Farm Wagons
Farm Trucks
Stalk Cutters
Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches
Binder Twine |

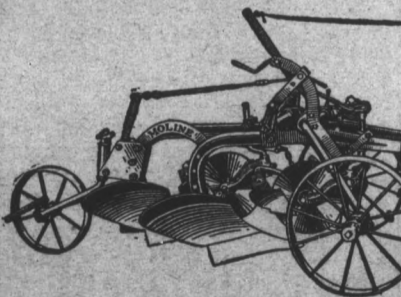
International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A

**MOLINE
Power Lift
GANG
NO.11**



YOU get real satisfaction from your tractor and a real job of plowing when you use this Moline Plow. It has improved positive power lift device which saves power, time, and enables better work to be done. To raise the plows pull the cord until the power lift lever locks, and the plows are raised without further attention. If you want to raise your plows, just an inch or two or any intermediate distance, to relieve your tractor or clear an obstruction, you can do so by a slight pull on the cord. This is the only lift on which you can change the plowing depth without raising the plow out of the ground. Just one of many features which will make your plowing easier and better. See your Moline Dealer or write for full information.
Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

FENCE
Direct to Farmer
at Wire Mill Prices
CATALOG FREE
KITSELMAN BROS. DEPT. 278 MUNCIE, INDIANA

**My Fence Prices
LOWEST**
Just write and get my New Bargain Fence Book—see the big money you can save this year by buying BROWN FENCE at my low factory—freight prepaid prices. Competition can't top a them. 25,000,000 rods so. proves BROWN FENCE satisfies. 150 styles. He vily Galvanized—rust-resisting. Sample to test and book FREE, postpaid.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 149, CLEVELAND, O.

Royal Fence
Made of big, strong wire. Continuous stay wires. Heavy galvanizing. Great strength and resiliency. Write for special book, sent free. Dealers everywhere.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY CHICAGO

BARN PAINT \$1 PER GALLON
Get factory prices on all paints. We guarantee quality. We pay the freight.
Franklin Color Works, Franklin, Ind.
Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

BALE HAY NEW WAY
No Blocks—No Bale Ties—2 Men Less!
Save 40 per cent on baling cost! **Figure your saving by using straight wire. No Bale Ties.** Get wise to the new method introduced by the marvelous new patent **Self-Threading Hay Press.** No blocks or bale ties to handle—save the pay of two men. Make big money baling hay for others' use. **Write today—NOW!**
Threader Press Mfg. Co 1003 Ottawa St Leavenworth, Kan.

ECONOMY FEEDER
A perfect working self-feeder for hogs. A 100-lb. pig pays for it. Saves on purchase price, time, floor space, repairs and feed. Will feed 40 hogs. Sold direct, \$18.50. Money refunded if not satisfied. For further information address, **THE ECONOMY FEEDER CO., Box 536, New Washington, O.**



**Farm Managers
and
Farm Workers
find
Finck's
"Detroit-Special"
One-Piece
Combination Suits**

**The most practical all
season work garment**

**Cool in Summer
Warm in Winter**

Can wear as much or little
clothing as desired.
Cut full for comfort and fit.
Complete protection from
dust and chafe.

*Made of best material and work-
manship for extra long wear*

**Khaki, Blue, White
or Blue Stripes**

(7)

If your dealer cannot supply you, mail this coupon with your name and dealer's for illustrative catalog.

W. M. FINCK & COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dealer's Name _____

Look For This Ticket

Dealer's Address _____

My Name _____

My Address _____

Size _____



Our Service Department

WHEAT SMUT IN THE SOIL.

I have just harvested a field of wheat which has some smut in it, although the seed was treated before sowing. I wish to sow this same piece to wheat this fall. Would the grain that is left on the ground cause the next year's crop to be smutty?

Grand Traverse Co. C. E. C.

You do not mention whether the smut in question is the loose smut or the stinking smut. If it is the loose smut there is no danger of the disease being carried over in the soil and infect the next year's crop. In this type of smut the infection of the crop occurs only at the time of flowering, and it would, therefore, be impossible for the disease to be carried over in the soil and attack the crop the next year.

In the case of stinking smut we have a different type of life history and it has been found that under certain conditions the spores of this disease live over in the soil and attack the crop the following year. The conditions which make this possible have been supplied the past year. The dry fall weather of last year provided the proper conditions for the wide dissemination of the spores and the temperature of the winter was not low enough to cause their destruction. This probably explains why there has been so much smut this year in treated grain. We can not explain in any other way why the grain treatment has not controlled the disease. However, during normal seasons for Michigan there is very little danger of the soil harboring the disease. The common source of infection in Michigan is grain that has the spores of the disease on it, and the various treatments that have been worked out will destroy these if instructions are carefully followed.

ing him from the premises, using only such force as may be necessary to do so, and for this, the person removing the trespasser is not liable in any civil action for assault and battery, although he might be liable in a criminal action for a breach of peace equally with the trespasser, if there were such a disturbance as would amount to a breach of peace.

The person trespassed upon may also retake his own property so long as he can identify it, and is under no obligation to repay the trespasser for any labor or expense he may have put upon it. In one Michigan case persons thinking they owned certain land went upon it and cut cord wood, took it off the premises and piled it up on the lake shore, where it was worth \$2.87 a cord, the labor in cutting and putting it there being worth \$1.87 a cord. The owner of the land from which it was taken appropriated the wood at the lake shore and was sued by the trespasser for the wrongful taking and also upon an implied promise to pay for the value of the services. In holding that the plaintiff had no cause of action, Chief Justice Cooley said: "If a mechanic employed to alter over one man's dwelling house shall by mistake go to another which happens to be unoccupied and before his mistake is discovered, at large expenditure of labor shall thoroughly overhaul and change it, will it be said that the owner, who did not desire his house disturbed, must either abandon it altogether, or if he takes possession, must pay for labor expended upon it which he neither contracted for, desired, nor consented to? And if so, what bounds can be prescribed to which the application of this doctrine can be limited? The man who by mistake carries off the property of another will next be demanding payment or the transportation; and the only person reasonably secure against demands he has never assented to create will be the person who, possessing nothing, is thereby protected against anything being accidentally improved by another at his cost and to his ruin."

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

What constitutes a legal trespass sign in Michigan? I own a huckleberry marsh. It is in a fenced pasture lot. The berries are valuable and I am told my signs are not placed in a way that they are legally prohibitive. How large should a sign be? How and where should it be placed, etc.?

J. W. H.

This matter might well be discussed from its social as well as its legal aspects. First, from a social aspect: It might be considered a courtesy to put up a sign on all premises for the benefit of the ignorant, reading something like this:

TO THE UNINFORMED.

You are cordially requested not to violate these premises, pillage the crops, raid chicken coops, nor drive off the cattle. Persons refraining from these offenses will confer a great favor upon the undersigned.

JOHN DOE.

From the legal aspect everybody is required to refrain from trespassing upon the premises or person of others at their peril. Good faith of the person committing the trespass is no defense, although bad faith may be reason for giving punitive damages. If any person in ignorance of my rights trespasses upon my property he is liable to me for nominal damages at least, and all the costs of the suit, however innocent his intentions may have been; except that there is a statute providing that the plaintiff shall recover no more costs than damages in an action for assault and battery, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, slander, or libel; none of which applies to this case.

The remedy of the person trespassed upon consists of laying gentle hands upon the trespasser and remov-

From this it will be seen that there is no legal necessity of putting up signs either large or small, to keep trespassers away, or make them liable for their offenses. The owner of the premises whose berries are picked may appropriate the berries when they are picked and send the trespassers away with or without thanks, although there be no signs warning them to keep off.

There is, however, a statute of this state under which it is important to prove that the "owner or occupant shall have previously posted a conspicuous notice in at least three different places upon the premises forbidding any trespass thereon." The statute says nothing about the size of the notice. It simply must be a conspicuous notice. Under this statute all persons are guilty of a misdemeanor or who trespass on grounds where blackberries or huckleberries are growing after such notice is posted, and on conviction are liable to be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five nor more than fifteen days, or by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25, and the costs; or both, in the discretion of the Court.

This is by Act No. 261 of the Laws of 1909.

JOHN R. ROOD.

The man that "talks blue" about his farm successes, or even thinks blue, places a handicap upon the farming of every man who listens to his words or comes within range of his thinking.

Kalamazoo Durability

Kalamazoo Ensilage Cutters are of simple, rugged design and built throughout of the very best materials. They will give many years of service and make you forget there ever was such a thing as ensilage cutter troubles. The Kalamazoo is extremely simple to operate. One lever starts, stops or reverses the machine.

Note These Ten Big Special Features of

Kalamazoo Ensilage Cutters "The World's Standard"

- 1—Malleable, unbreakable knife wheel.
- 2—All working parts covered to prevent accidents.
- 3—Center-shear cut gives even flow of ensilage.
- 4—Absence of vibration lengthens life of machine.
- 5—Less power required because of center-shear and no vibration.
- 6—Triple feed rollers insure steady feeding.
- 7—Strong, sturdy, life-time frame of channel steel.
- 8—Reversible shear bar gives four cutting edges.
- 9—Hard oil cups provide ample lubrication for every part.
- 10—Guard to prevent accident in case belt slips.

The biggest of all these big Kalamazoo features is the center-shear cut. It means smoother running, less power, less vibration and longer life to the machine.



Write for Catalog Don't depend on a community cutter. Own your own machine. Send today for illustrated catalog of the Kalamazoo—"The World's Standard."

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
DEPT. 123
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Wheat Marketing

THE Wheat Guarantee Law, for the carrying out of which the President appointed Mr. Barnes as wheat director, was fundamentally to guarantee the price to the producer. In the carrying out of this guarantee, it was evidently necessary to make use of the facilities already existing, namely the millers and dealers whose regular function was the handling of the wheat crop.

As soon as the plan of control was adopted, notice was sent to the known millers and dealers requiring that application for licenses should be immediately filed with the United States Wheat Director at Washington. These licenses were to become effective on July 15, and any miller or dealer who had not received license on that date was required to immediately write to the United States Wheat Director, giving the date on which application was mailed.

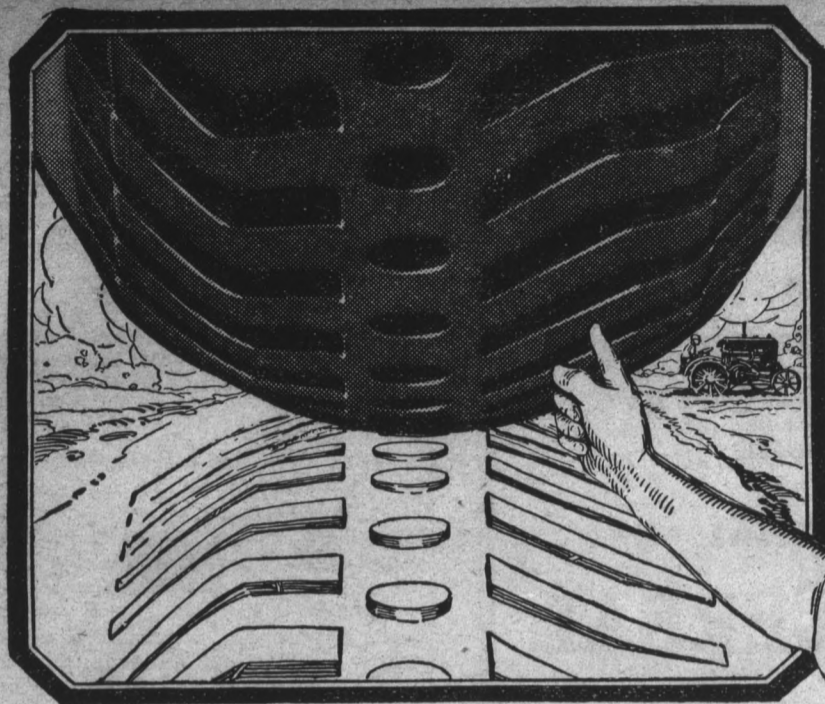
Bulletin No. 1, issued July 1, 1919, refers to the notice to producers of wheat from which we quote as follows: "The United States Grain Corporation has entered into a contract with this buyer. One clause of that contract designed to furnish a method by which the producer may satisfy himself that he is receiving fair treatment in grade, dockage and price, is produced herewith:

"The miller (or dealer) in buying wheat from the producer shall purchase on the proper grade and dockage under the federal standards, and shall pay therefore not less than the guaranteed price based on such proper grade and dockage, at the terminal most advantageously reached, less freight, and less a reasonable handling margin. The miller (or dealer) shall keep a record showing all purchases from the producer, name of the seller, date, quantity, grade and dockage fixed and price paid and reasons for fixing grade under No. 1, including test weight; and on all parcels of wheat on which there is a dispute as to grade and dockage or price between the miller (or dealer) and the producer at the time of delivery, a notation thereof shall be made upon the records of the miller (or dealer) and a sample shall be drawn by the producer and the miller (or dealer) and forwarded in a proper container to the vice-president of the grain corporation in the zone in which the purchase is made, for his use in the determination of the dispute. The determination of the vice-president shall be final and conclusive unless an appeal from such determination be filed within ten days with the United States Wheat Director by either the producer or miller (or dealer). In case of appeal the decision of the United States Wheat Director shall be final and conclusive. The miller (or dealer) shall keep a copy of this section prominently displayed at his place of business."

Also: "It is hoped that a very large burden thus assumed by the Grain Corporation will not be increased by trivial disputes, and that in all cases first an effort be made to arrive at a fair agreement or by mutual consent, some other method of arbitration determination be used."

Bulletin No. 2 sets forth the country buying basis as follows: "All wheat buyers contract with the Grain Corporation must follow federal grades as closely as possible. They must establish No. 1 wheat as their buying basis; then deduct three cents for No. 2 and seven cents from the No. 1 for No. 3. Grades below No. 3 must be bought on their merits at prices that will reflect their commercial value as compared with No. 1.

Buyers will determine their minimum buying price on No. 1 by taking the price of No. 1 as established at the terminal most advantageously reached (freight rate and Grain Cor-



Like Caterpillar Feet on Tractors Miller Tires Are Geared-to-the-Road

To utilize every ounce of power that your motor transmits to the wheels of your car or truck, run on tires that mesh with the ground the positive way.

Miller controls the Geared-to-the-Road patents. No other tire has or can have this tread of many caterpillar feet. This scientific tread engages the ground like cogs. Over muddy, rutty or slippery roads it assures you positive traction, full power ahead, and safety.

Long Distance Uniformity

Miller Tires—Cord and Fabric—give uniform long distance mileage. Under like conditions casing after casing wears alike. That is because of the Miller System of Uniform workmanship—because all Miller workmen are trained to a championship standard.

Don't accept lesser tires when you can get mileage certainty and this famous Geared-to-the-Road tread with Millers. Only authorized Miller Dealers can supply you. If you don't know the Miller Dealer, write us.

The Miller Rubber Company
Dept. F-127 Akron, Ohio

Makers of Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes—the
Team-Mates of Uniform Tires. Also Miller
Surgeons Grade Rubber Goods, for
Homes as well as Hospitals.



"I am penalized if
one comes back"



GEHL Ensilage Cutters

Hold the Record for Strength and Capacity

Gehl Cutters are solidly built. All steel frame and triple construction with five long well babitted bearings on the main and blower shafts insure great strength and light running qualities. Records show that a Gehl Cutter will cut more silage with a given amount of power than any other cutter of its size on the market. You want a cutter that runs smoothly, can't clog and will stand up year after year under the terrific strain of ensilage cutting. You get all this—and more—in the Gehl Cutter.

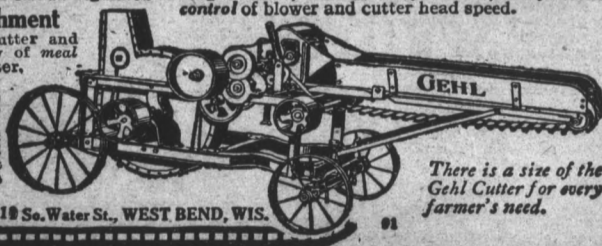
These big features put Gehl Cutters in the lead:

All steel frame; low feed table; triple construction; positive safety device; extra big, roomy throat; automatic feeding device—no man required at feed table of Gehl Cutters; six-arm blower that simply can't clog and can be regulated to height of silo; best knife adjustment; independent control of blower and cutter head speed.

Gehl Alfalfa Attachment

fits any Gehl Ensilage Cutter and produces a better quality of meal than any other alfalfa cutter.

Write for Catalog—showing all sizes or Gehl Cutters. It gives full details and explains how and why the Gehl is the best cutter money can buy. Convenient Distributing Houses in all sections of the country. Get this catalog before you buy a cutter. WRITE TODAY.



There is a size of the Gehl Cutter for every farmer's need.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO., 118 So. Water St., WEST BEND, WIS.

Make Your Own HAY BED, GRAIN BED AND STOCK RACK

Save time, money, labor—and own a better combination wagon body. The clever Allith-Prouty equipment, and simple instructions, enables you to make a rack that is unexcelled, a wagon box almost water tight, a stock rack that slips on snug and solid—three bodies in one—may be loaded and unloaded faster and easier; grain loaded with less lifting; stock handled with greater ease and security. Make it yourself—simple as Xing a gate.



Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges

You get remarkable results with old or new lumber—dressed or rough. Simply buy the necessary "A-P" hardware fixtures and do the job easily, quickly, cheaply. Outlasts ordinary body.

See for yourself how you can build this better Combination Outfit and duplicate this remarkable wagon body; send for descriptive literature on this, as well as any of the lines listed below.

ALLITH-PROUTY COMPANY, Dept. 105 Danville, Ill.
Door Hangers and Tracks, Garage Door Hardware,
Hardware Specialties, Spring Hinges.

Exclusive Features

The vital parts of a wagon body are the hardware. "A-P" clamps, brackets and fasteners make for unexcelled strength, stability, service, economy and satisfaction.

FREE



Contractors to the Government

TAPES

FOR TYING
CELERY
ASPARAGUS

IN FAST COLORS

Hoffman-Corr Tape Mfg. Co.
312 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2
Light running, easy cleaning,
close skimming, durable.

EASY
TO
CLEAN

NEW BUTTERFLY
Separators are guaranteed a life-time
against defects in material and workman-
ship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on
30 Days' FREE TRIAL
and on a plan whereby they earn their
own cost and more by what they save. Postal
brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the
manufacturer and save money. [9]

Albaugh-Dover Co. 2165 Marshall St. Chicago

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the case, how lame the
horse, or what other treatment failed, try
Fleming's Spavin and Ring-
bone Paste, \$2.08 a Bottle

(War tax paid). One application usually
enough. Intended only for established cases of
Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone. Money
back if it fails. Write for FLEMING'S VET-
POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER. It is FREE

FLEMING BROS. 262 Union Stock Yards,
Chemists, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer
When Writing to Advertisers.

Every Year Sees An Increased Demand

for Postum, from coffee drinkers who realize a change in habit will bring better health.

The Original POSTUM CEREAL

is rich and satisfying as a table drink for both young and old.

At Grocers.

Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c.

Don't Forget Last Winter!

MAKE certain of your feed supply. Buy an Indiana Silo now. You'll be surprised at our low prices. We'll make delivery immediately, from our nearest Factory. Write for prices.

SELL YOUR HORSES NOW

Save their winter feed. Cut your corn and do all your Fall work with the Indiana Tractor. An All Round One-Man-Tractor that does more work at less cost than any other tractor. Let us tell you what Farmers from Maine to Mexico say about it—and what it will do for you on your farm using the implements you have.

The Indiana Silo Company

905 Union Building.....Anderson, Ind.
905 Silo Building.....Kansas City, Mo.
905 Indiana Building, Des Moines, Ia.
905 Live Stock Exchange, Ft. Worth, Tex.



RED ROCK WHEAT

Grown from certified seed; absolutely pure and free from smut, no rye, no foul stuff. In 10 bu. lots, \$3.00, bags extra, Wesley Hill, R. D. 6, Ionia, Citizens phone, Saranac, Mich.

FOR SALE—12-24 Waterloo Boy Tractor and No. 60 lb. Ross Ensilage Outter in fine condition, cheap. L. C. Salow, R. F. D. No. 3 Box 69, Farmington, Mich.

POTATO BAGS sold direct to the grower at wholesale prices. Lincoln Bag Co., Springfield, Ill.

FRUIT SALES Sell direct to consumers in Minnesota. Individual Sales Service for quality foods. Information free by return mail. D. M. Wigle, Box 347A, Rochester, Minn.

Married Man Wanted for general farm work about September 1st. G. E. Fisher, Plymouth, Mich.

Wanted—Married man to work 80 acre dairy farm near Detroit, 12 cows. State former experience and salary expected. Box J-89 Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

Flemish Giant Rabbits, dark steel black. Grays months old. \$3.00 & \$2.00 each. Pedigreed stock DAVID RAY, 709 Norris St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Flemish Rabbits. We have a fine stock of pedigreed young rabbits 5 months and older \$5 and up. Riverview Rabbit Farm, Union City, Mich.

FOR SALE Collie puppies very bright and nicely marked. Price \$5. Thos. Stanfield, Box 127, Hillsdale, Mich.

Trained American Fox Hounds Rabbit and Skunk dogs all ages. Send stamp. W. E. LECKY, Holmesville, Ohio.

Salesmen Wanted

Use your spare time profitably by representing the Michigan Farmer in your neighborhood. You can work up a pleasant and profitable business taking care of new and renewal subscriptions for us. You will be interested in our special literature and attractive subscription rates. Address, The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

and freight prepaid on any "RANGER" bicycle. Write at once for our big catalog and special offers. Select from 44 styles, colors and sizes in the "RANGER" line. **EASY PAYMENTS** if desired, at a small advance over our Special Factory-to-Rider cash prices. You cannot afford to buy without getting our latest propositions and Factory-to-Rider prices. Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Liberal terms on a sample to introduce the new "RANGER". Tires, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. Write today! **MEAD CYCLE COMPANY** Dept. S-77 Chicago

IT LASTS LIKE THE PYRAMIDS
If you could buy barn paint for 50 cents per gallon, it would still cost nearly twice as much to paint your barn with it, as it would cost to paint the same barn with WEATHERWAX Liquid Paint. Write for free color card and prices. Sold by good dealers everywhere, or direct, freight paid, where we have no dealer. Address, THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SEED WHEAT

Selections of pure seed of Fultz and Poole varieties for starting high-grade seed crops. We have a limited quantity of very fine seed. Booklet. Samples. O. G. Shepard Co. Box 62, Medina, O.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog. JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 23 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey H. Jones, Pres.

poration price alone determining that advantage) and deducting from it the freight and war tax, and then further deducting an amount that will represent a reasonable handling margin. Please don't ask what that margin is to be for we will not name it unless a complaint is filed against the buyer. In that event, we are charged with the obligation of a full investigation and a margin determination."

"Dockage.—Buyer will not be entitled to dockage unless it is one per cent or more. Remember, dockage is deducted from the gross weight just as the weight of the wagon is deducted and you pay for the net weight."

Regarding selling privileges the bulletin reads as follows:

"While every dealer will base his minimum buying price on his most advantageously reached terminal where the Grain Corporation maintains a buying agency it does not follow that he must ship to that terminal. In other words, he may ship where he pleases and sell to whom he pleases. If he ships direct to the Grain Corporation, the commission will be one per cent, and the Grain Corporation will not make any advances, either through payment of draft or otherwise."

Michigan producers, millers and dealers are particularly interested in red winter and soft white wheat. The guarantee price Chicago on No. 1 red winter wheat is \$2.26; New York at \$2.39½; Philadelphia \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News \$2.38¾. On No. 2 wheat the price at each point is three cents per bushel less than No. 1, and on No. 3 seven cents less than No. 1.

On soft white wheat the price is two cents less than red winter wheat on each grade.

A letter just received from Mr. H.

D. Irwin, second vice-president of the Grain Corporation, reads as follows:

"As to country buying margins, I regret it is impossible to make a definite expression. We must assume that dealers and millers everywhere will operate on fair margins, governed by their local conditions, but, in case of complaints, we shall investigate the circumstances in each individual case and make definite expression at that time.

"Let it be clearly understood that the country points base on the seaboard, whichever market they reach to best advantage. Deduct from such seaboard price, your freight, and a reasonable handling margin, and you have the correct fair price to farmers.

"Points like Detroit and Indianapolis stand just the same as any other interior place, such as Lansing or Kalamazoo. Country shippers need not base on Detroit unless Detroit offers a better market than they can obtain elsewhere."

Millers and shippers should bear in mind that on shipments to the Grain Corporation the war tax is one-half of one per cent. The Grain Corporation commission is one per cent, amounting approximately to three and one-half cents per bushel. Also that the Grain Corporation will not make advances either through payment of draft or otherwise.

When wheat arrives at destination and inspection certificate is issued, warehouse certificate will be issued, and the Grain Corporation will mail their check.

Interest covering this period would then be a reasonable part of the handling margin as well as the other items referred to above. F. B. DRES.

Putting the "Kick" Into Our Soils

(Continued from page 142).

the following formula for reckoning the value of a complete fertilizer: Al-low \$14 per ton for overhead expenses; \$5.00 for each unit of ammonia or nitrogen; eighty-seven and one-half cents for each unit of phosphoric acid and \$3.00 for each unit of potash. The sum of these should give the price for which the fertilizer should sell in car lots.

The next address of the afternoon by Professor Cox of the Farm Crops Department, brought to the attention of his hearers the big change introduced into our agricultural program for the one purpose of winning the war. Old sods and pastures were turned over that we might increase the acreage of cereals, beans, sugar beets, sorghum, buckwheat, etc. This aided us in gaining military supremacy, but now we must work the harder to get back to a balanced agriculture. We have already noted the scarcity of hay and this has brought the attention of many farmers to the use of such crops as millet and soy beans.

An adequate supply of good clover seed presents another problem. The acreage devoted to clover has been cut down. High prices for seed has in many instances caused farmers to sow timothy seed instead. Inability to get seed has also reduced the acreage. High-priced hay leads farmers to take off a hay crop that is certain instead of leaving it for an uncertain seed crop. Michigan is a seed growing state, yet her supply is sufficient to sow only about 400,000 acres when normally 800,000 acres are devoted to clover. The season this year is not conducive to good seed growing and for this reason the price will undoubtedly continue very high. Professor Cox urged farmers to save every piece of clover that promised seed, as at the prevailing high prices seed will bring a good income, even though it produces only a bushel per acre. The application of lime and acid phosphate to soil stimulates seed production.

He reported that alfalfa seed grown in our northern states is superior to seed brought here from oriental countries. The latter is not hardy and is almost worthless, while plants from the home-grown seed stand our extreme weather conditions and live on several years. On the west side of the state vetch and rye are being grown together more and more and with the machines for separating these seeds the industry promises to grow and the supply of vetch is assured.

In closing Professor Cox declared that we must get back to a clover and pasture farming basis on account of the labor conditions now confronting the farmer.

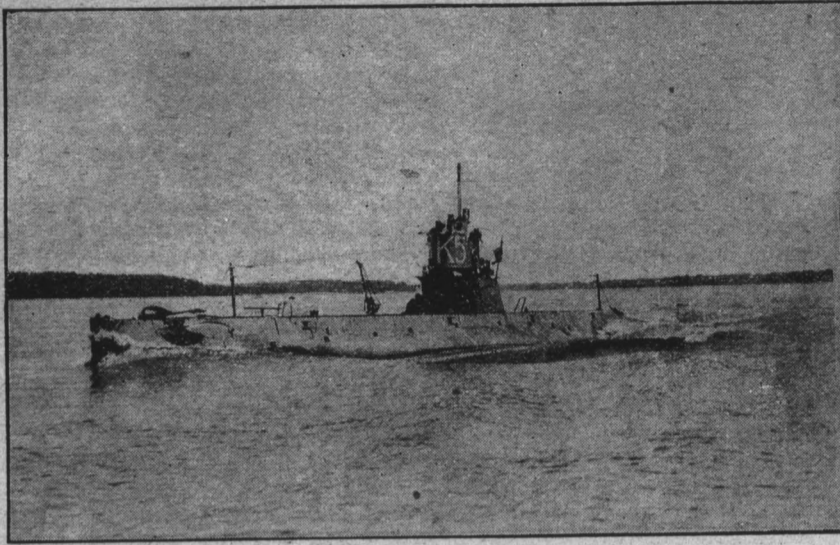
Charles B. Cook, county agent of Oakland county, emphasized again the importance of increasing the humus content of soils, and of using lime and acid phosphate. On a certain soil where a farmer had many times tried unsuccessfully to grow clover, Mr. Cook found that by the use of all three of these materials he was able to get a stand of the clover but wherever one of the materials was missing there the crop did not survive. Applications of lime varying from one thousand to eight thousand pounds per acre have been added by Oakland county farmers, the majority using from two thousand to three thousand pounds. Acid phosphate has proven its place as a fertilizer for the farmers of southwestern Michigan. On fields where no acid phosphate was used, the yields of wheat this year are averaging from twelve to eighteen bushels per acre, while on pieces getting this material yields ranged from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre.

This in brief, is a review of the addresses of this important meeting. The Michigan Farmer has now well under way plans whereby its readers will secure the very latest information on soil problems by one of the country's best informed soil scientists in a series of articles that are to start in an early number.

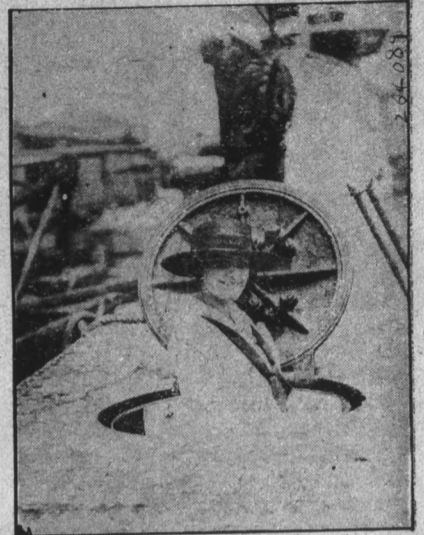
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



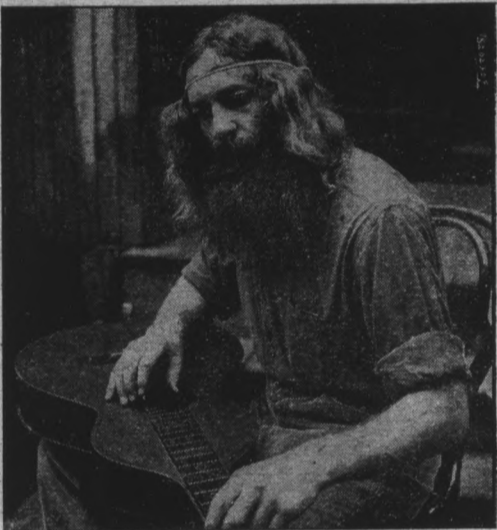
Mrs. J. N. Franklin walks from Seattle to New York for \$2000 prize.



The U. S. Submarine K-5, the first submarine ever in the Upper Mississippi, going from St. Louis to New Orleans on a recruiting and educational trip.



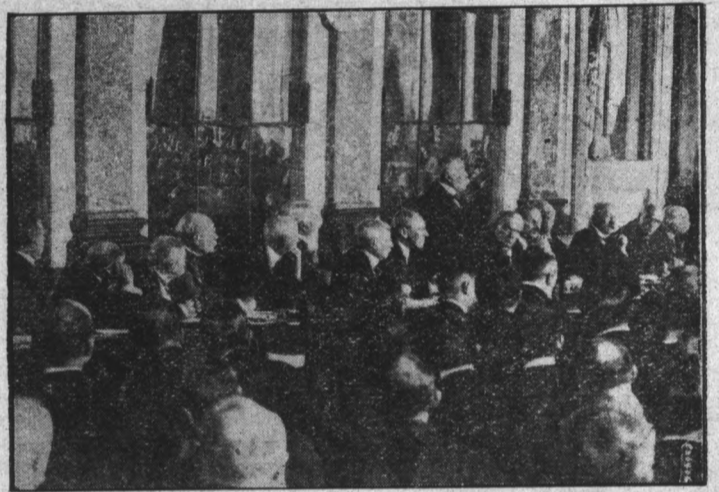
Yeomanette Pauline Holt, first woman to ride in U. S. Submarine.



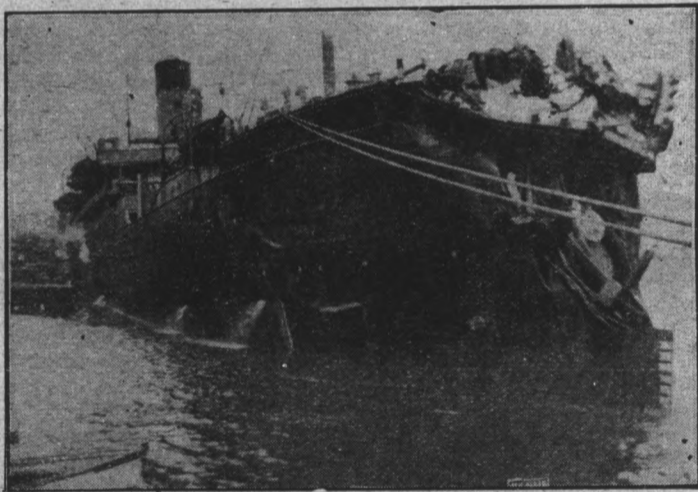
William Pester says he can live in New York on \$5 a week.



Geraldine Graham is called most beautiful girl in American society.



The representatives of the world waiting for the irrevocable decision of the German Delegation.



Steamship Grampian hits iceberg near Cape Race. Two of the crew were killed and several injured in the smash.



Negro arrested, and troops awaiting riot calls in Washington race war.



She is Mrs. Jules S. Bache, who received the rarely given Belgium War Medal.



German soldiers guarding a looted delicatessen store in Berlin. One of the many such places robbed by hungry mobs of Berliners.



Members of the Abyssinian Mission in their costly Oriental costumes. Photographed in Washington with state department officials.

The March of the White Guard

By Sir Gilbert Parker

Then Jaspas Hume spoke: "Jeff Hyde, Gaspas Toujours, Late Carscallen, and Cloud-in-the-Sky, this man, alive or dead, is between here and the Barren Grounds. He must be found—for his wife's sake." He handed Jeff Hyde her letter. Jeff Hyde rubbed his fingers before he touched the delicate and perfumed missive. Its delicacy seemed to bewilder him. He said in a rough but kindly way, "Hope to die if I don't," and passed it on to Gaspas Toujours, who did not find it necessary to speak. His comrade had answered for him. Late Carscallen held it inquisitively for a moment, and then his jaws opened and shut as if he were about to speak. But before he did so the Sub-factor said, "It is a long journey and a hard one. Those who go may never come back. But this man was working for his country, and he has got a wife—a good wife!" He held up the letter. "Late Carscallen wants to know who will lead you. Can't you trust me? I will give you a leader that you will follow to the Barren Grounds. Tomorrow you will know who he is. Men, are you satisfied? Will you do it?"

The four rose, and Cloud-in-the-Sky nodded approvingly many times. The Sub-factor held out his hand. Each man shook it, Jeff Hyde first, and he said, "Close up ranks for the H. B. C.!" (H. B. C. meaning, of course, Hudson Bay Company).

With a good man to lead them they would have stormed, alone, the Heights of Balaklava.

Once more Jaspas Hume spoke: "Go to Gosse and get your outfits at nine tomorrow morning. Cloud-in-the-Sky, have your sleds at the store at eight o'clock, to be loaded. Then all meet me at 10:15 at the office of the Chief Factor. Good-night."

As they passed out into the semi-arctic night, Late Carscallen with an unreal obstinacy said, "Slow march to the Barren Grounds—but who leads?"

Let alone the Sub-factor sat down to the pine table at one end of the room and after a short hesitation began to write. For hours he sat there, rising only to put wood on the fire. The result was three letters: the largest addressed to a famous society in London, one to a solicitor in Montreal, and one to Mr. Field, the Chief Factor. They were all sealed carefully. Then Jaspas Hume rose, took out his knife and went over to the box as if to break the red seal. He paused, however, sighed, and put the knife back again. As he did so he felt something touch his leg. It was the dog. Jaspas Hume drew in a sharp breath and said, "It was all ready, Jacques; and in another three months I should have been in London with it. But it will go whether I go or not, Jacques." The dog sprang up and put his head against his master's breast.

"Good dog! good dog! it's all right, Jacques; however it goes, it's all right!"

Then the dog lay down and watched the man until he drew the blankets to his chin, sleep drew oblivion over a fighting but masterly soul.

CHAPTER II.

AT ten o'clock next morning, Jaspas Hume presented himself at the Chief Factor's office. He bore with him the letters he had written the night before.

The Factor said, "Well, Hume, I am glad to see you. That woman's letter was on my mind all night. Have you anything to propose? I suppose not," he added despairingly, as he looked closely into the face of the other.

"Yes, Mr. Field, I propose this: that

the expedition shall start at noon today."

"Shall—start—at—noon—today?"

"In two hours."

"But, who are the party?"

"Jeff Hyde, Gaspas Toujours, Late Carscallen and Cloud-in-the-Sky."

"And who leads them, Hume? Who leads?"

"With your permission, sir, I do."

"You, Hume! You! But, man consider the danger! And then there is—there is, your invention!"

"I have considered all. Here are three letters. If we do not come back in three months, you will please send this one, with the box in my room, to the address on the envelopes; this is for a solicitor in Montreal, which you will also forward as soon as possible; this last one is for yourself; but you will not open it until the three months have passed. Have I your permission to lead these men? They would not go without me."

"I know that, I know that, Hume. I hate to have you go, but I can't say no. Go, and good luck go with you."

Here the manly old Factor turned away his head. He knew that Jaspas Hume had done right. He knew the possible sacrifice this man was making of all his hopes, of his very life; and his sound Scotch heart appreciated the act to the full. But he did not know all. He did not know that Jaspas Hume was starting to look for the man who had robbed him of youth and hope and genius and home.

"Here is a letter that the wife has written to her husband in the hope that he is alive. You will take it with you, Hume. And the other she wrote to me, shall I keep it?" He held out his hand.

"No, sir, I will keep it, if you will allow me. It is my commission, you know." And the shadow of a smile hovered about Jaspas Hume's lips.

The Factor smiled kindly as he replied, "Ah, yes, your commission—Captain Jasper Hume of—of what, Hume?"

Just then the door opened and there entered the four men whom we saw around the Sub-factor's fire the night before. They were dressed in white blanket costumes from head to foot, white woolen capotes covering the gray fur caps they wore. Jaspas Hume ran his eye over them and then answered the Factor's question: "Of the White Guard, sir."

"Good," was the reply. "Men, you are going on a relief expedition—one in which there is danger. You need a good leader. You have one in Captain Jaspas Hume."

Jeff Hyde shook his head at the others with a pleased I-told-you-so-expression; Cloud-in-the-Sky grunted his deep approval; and Late Carscallen smacked his lips in a satisfied manner and rubbed his leg with a school-boy sense of enjoyment. The Factor continued: "In the name of the Hudson Bay Company I will say that if you come back, having done your duty faithfully, you shall be well rewarded. And I believe you will come back, if it is in human power to do so."

Here Jeff Hyde said, "It isn't for reward we're doin' it, Mr. Field, but because Captain Hume wished it, be-

cause we believed he'd lead us; and for the lost fellow's wife. We wouldn't have said we'd do it, if it wasn't for him that's just called us the White Guard."

Under the bronze of the Sub-factor's face there spread a glow more red than brown, and he said simply, "Thank you, men"—for they had all nodded assent to Jeff Hyde's words—"Come with me to the store. We will start at noon."

And at noon the White Guard stood in front of the store on which the British flag was hoisted with another beneath it bearing the magic letters, H. B. C.: magic, because they have opened to the world regions that seemed destined never to know the touch of civilization. The few inhabitants of the Fort had gathered; the dogs and loaded sleds were at the door. The White Guard were there too—all but their leader. It wanted but two minutes to twelve when Jaspas Hume came from his house, dressed also in the white blanket costume, and followed by his dog, Jacques. In a moment more he had placed Jacques at the head of the first team of dogs. They were to have their leader too; and they testified to the fact by a bark of approval. Punctually at noon, Jaspas Hume shook hands with the Factor, said a quick good-bye to the rest, called out a friendly "How!" to the Indians standing near, and to the sound of a hearty cheer, heartier perhaps because none had a confident hope that the five would come back, the March of the White Guard began.

CHAPTER III.

IT is eighteen days after. In the shadow of a little island of pines, that lies in a shivering waste of ice and snow, the White Guard camp. They are able to do this night what they have not done for days—dig a great grave of snow, and building a fire of pine wood at each end of this strange house, get protection and something like comfort. They sit close to the fires. Jaspas Hume is writing with numbed fingers. The extract that follows is taken from his diary. It tells that day's life, and so gives an idea of harder, sterner days that they have spent and will spend, on this weary journey.

"December 25th.—This is Christmas Day and Camp twenty-seven. We have marched only five miles today. We are eighty miles from Great Fish River, and the worst yet to do. We have discovered two signs. Jeff Hyde has had a bad two days with his frozen foot. Gaspas Toujours helps him nobly. One of the dogs died this morning.

Jacques is a great leader. This night's shelter is a godsend. Cloud-in-the-Sky has a plan whereby some of us will sleep well. We are in latitude 63 degrees forty-seven minutes and longitude 112 degrees thirty-two minutes 14 seconds. Have worked out lunar observations. Have marked a tree JH-27 and raised cairn No. 3. We are able to celebrate Christmas Day with a good basin of tea, and our stand-by of beans cooked in fat. I was right about them: they have great sustaining power. Tomorrow we will start at ten o'clock.

The writing done, Jaspas Hume puts

his book away and turns toward the rest. Cloud-in-the-Sky and Late Carscallen are smoking. Little can be seen of their faces; they are muffled to the eyes. Gaspas Toujours is drinking a basin of tea, and Jeff Hyde is fitfully dozing by the fire. The dogs are above in the tent, all but Jacques, who tonight is permitted to be near his master. The Sub-factor rises, takes from a knapsack a small tin pail, and puts it near the fire. This operation is watched by the others. Then he takes five little cups that fit snugly into each other, separates them, and puts them also near the fire. None of the party speak. A change seems to pass over the faces of all except Cloud-in-the-Sky. He smokes on unmoved. At length the Sub-factor speaks cheerily: "Now, men, before we turn in we'll do something in honor of the day. Liquor we none of us have touched since we started; but back there in the Fort, and maybe in other places too, they will be thinking of us; so we'll drink a health to them though it's but a spoonful, and to the day when we see them again!"

The cups were passed round. The Sub-factor measured out a very small portion to each. They were not men of uncommon sentiment; their lives were rigid and isolated and severe. Fireside comforts under fortunate conditions they saw but seldom, and they were not given to expressing their feelings demonstratively. But each man then, save Cloud-in-the-Sky had some memory worth a resurrection, and hearts are hearts even under all uncouthness. Jaspas Hume raised his cup; the rest followed his example.

"To absent friends and the day when we see them again!" he said, and they all drank. Gaspas Toujours solemnly, and as if no one was near, made the sign of the cross; for his memory was with a dark-eyed, soft-cheeked peasant girl of the parish of Saint Gabrielle, whom he had left behind five years before, and had never seen since. Word had come from the parish priest that she was dying, and though he wrote back in his homely patois of his grief, and begged that the good father would write again, no word had ever come, and he thought of her now as one for whom the candles had been lighted and masses had been said.

But Jeff Hyde's eyes were bright, and suffering as he was, the heart in him was brave and hopeful. He was thinking of a glorious Christmas Day upon the Madawaska River three years ago; of Adam Henry, the blind fiddler; of bright, warm-hearted Pattie Chown, the belle of the ball, and the long drive home in the frosty night.

Late Carscallen was thinking of a brother whom he had heard preach his first sermon in Edinburgh ten years before. And Late Carscallen, slow of speech and thought, had been full of pride and love of that brilliant brother. But they, in the natural course of things, drifted apart; the slow and uncouth one to make his home at last not far from the Arctic Circle, and to be this night on his way to the Barren Grounds. But as he stood with the cup to his lips he recalled the words of a newspaper paragraph of a few months before. It made reference to the fact that "the Reverend James Carscallen, D.D., preached before His Majesty on Whitsunday, and had the honor of luncheon with Her Majesty afterward." And Late Carscallen rubbed his left hand joyfully against his blanketed leg and drank.

Cloud-in-the-Sky's thoughts were with the present, and his "Ugh!" of approval was one of the senses purely. Instead of drinking to absent friends, he looked at the Sub-factor



and said, "How!" He drank to the Sub-factor.

And Jaspar Hume, the Sub-factor, what were his thoughts?

His was a memory of childhood; of a house beside a swift-flowing river, where a gentle widowed mother braced her heart against misfortune and denied herself and slaved that her son might be educated. He had said to her that some day he would be a great man, and she would be paid back a hundred-fold. And he worked hard at school, very hard. But one cold day of spring a message came to the school, and he sped homeward to the house beside the dark river down which the ice was floating—he would remember that floating ice to his dying day—and entered a quiet room where a white-faced woman was breathing away her life. And he fell at her side and kissed her hand and called to her; and she waked for a moment only and smiled on him, and said, "Be good, my boy, and God will make you great." And then she said she was cold. And someone felt her feet—a kind old soul who shook her head sadly at the mother and looked pityingly at him; and a voice rising out of a strange smiling languor murmured, "I'll away, I'll away to the Promised Land—to the Promised Land! It is cold—so cold—God keep my boy!" And the voice ceased, and the kind old soul who had looked at him pityingly folded her arms about him, and drew his brown head to her breast and kissed him with flowing eyes and whispered, "Come away, my dear, come away."

But he came back in the night and sat beside her, and would not go away, but remained there until the sun grew bright, and then through another day and night until they bore her out of the little house by the river to the frozen hill-side. And the world was empty and the icy river seemed warmer than his heart.

And sitting here in this winter desolation Jaspar Hume beholds these scenes of twenty years before and follows himself, a poor dispensing clerk in a doctor's office, working for that dream of achievement in which his mother believed; for which she hoped. And following further the boy that was himself, he saw a friendless first-year man at college, soon, however, to make a friend of Varre Lepage, and to see always the best of that friend, being himself so true. And the day came when they both graduated together in science, a bright and happy day, succeeded by one still brighter, when they both entered a great firm as junior partners. Then came the meeting with Rose Varcoe; and he thought of how he praised his friend Varre Lepage to her, and brought that friend to be introduced to her. He recalled all those visions that came to him when, his professional triumphs achieved, he should have a happy home, and a happy face, and faces, by his fireside. And the face was to be that of Rose Varcoe and the others, faces of those who should be like her and like himself. He saw, or rather felt, that face clouded and anxious when he went away ill and blind for health's sake. He did not write. The doctors forbade him that. He did not ask her to write, for his was so strong and steadfast a nature that he did not need letters to keep him true; and he thought if she cared for him she must be the same. He did not understand a woman's heart, how it needs remembrances, and needs to give remembrances.

(Continued next week).

TRUE.

"How did you learn to roller skate?" a little boy was asked.

"Oh," was the innocent but significant answer "by getting up every time I fell down."

CULTI-PACKER

TRADE MARK REG.

It Cultivates — It Packs

Which Seed Will Grow Best?



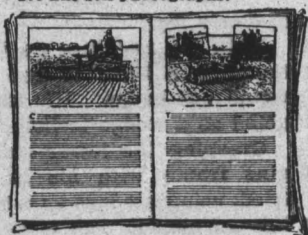
Put a seed in fine, moist earth and firm the soil particles closely around it.
 Put another seed in a soil that is loose or lumpy and where moisture has partly dried out. Let it be loosely surrounded by earth.
 Which seed will grow best — which roots will have the best opportunity — which will give the hardiest plant — which will yield the biggest crop?
 You know the first seed will stand at least five chances to one — but are you planning to give your seed that same advantage this fall?

Half an hour's trial in your field will absolutely convince you that a Cultivator-Packer will make a finer, firmer, better moisture holding seed bed than any tool you ever used.

Go to your local dealer now. Order a Cultivator-Packer. Use it in making your seed bed, then after the seeder and in all the other ways the instructions suggest.

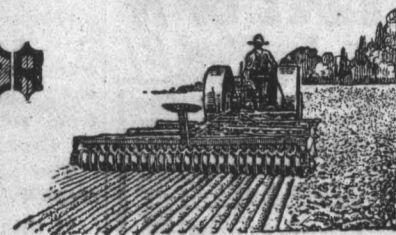
We give you our word, backed by sixty years of honest dealing, that you will be satisfied with the purchase.

SOIL SENSE BOOK
 Ask your dealer for this free 60-page book on soils, illustrated with over 100 fine soil photographs.



For Sale By Your
 Local
 Implement Dealer

The Cultivator-Packer is equally adapted for use with horses or tractor



The Dunham Company, Suburb of Cleveland Berea, Ohio

Western Canada's "Horn of Plenty" Offers You Health & Wealth

Western Canada for years has helped to feed the world—the same responsibility of production still rests upon her. While high prices for Grain, Cattle and Sheep are sure to remain, price of land is much below its value.

Land capable of yielding 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre can be had on easy terms at from \$15 to \$30 per acre—good grazing land at much less.

Many farms paid for from a single year's crop. Raising cattle, sheep and hogs brings equal success. The Government encourages farming and stock raising. Railway and Land Co's. offer unusual inducements to Home Seekers. Farms may be stocked by loans at moderate interest. Western Canada offers low taxation, good markets and shipping; free schools, churches and healthful climate.

For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or

M. V. McInnes, 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agent.

JOHNSON IDEAL HALTER

Orville C. Johnson
 Patented

ADOPTED BY YOUR UNCLE SAM after rigid tests. Ask your dealer to show them to you.
JOHNSON IDEAL HALTER CO., Aurora, Ill.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
 118 West 31st Street, New York

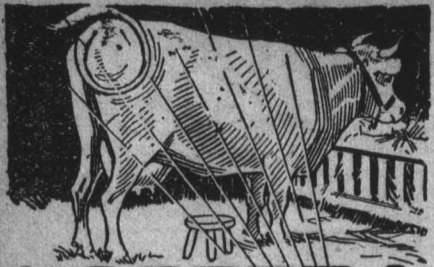
America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Unusual Opportunities for Veterinary Surgeons

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE offers complete veterinary course, open to high school graduates in preparation for this work.

For particulars write
R. P. LYMAN, Dean, East Lansing, Michigan.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



HOFSTRA

Kills Flies—Do Your Milking in Peace

Don't "cuss" your cows and slam them with the milk stool. Blood-sucking, stinging flies drive them nearly wild. They can't help kicking and switching. Spray Hofstra powder all over the cow and in the air around her and flies won't bother.

Death to Insect Pests—Entirely Harmless to Humans

Flies and insects breathe through their skin pores. Hofstra sprayed from the gun, floats in the air like smoke off your cigar; envelops flies for many feet around, closes the breathing pores; kills 'em dead. NOT A POISON; safe to use anywhere. Kills—

Flies, Ants, Roaches, Lice, Mites, Bed Bugs, Garden Bugs, Mosquitoes, etc.

Greatest insect destroyer known. Simple, easy to use, safe and cheap.

If Your Dealer Hasn't It, Send 15c for Loaded Gun, Postpaid

Get genuine Hofstra from grocers and druggists, in 15c loaded metal guns; 25c, 50c, and \$1 packages. Trial gun postpaid, 15c, if your dealer hasn't it.

HOFSTRA MFG. CO.
403 N. Cheyenne St.,
Tulsa, Okla

WATER! Lots of it

When-Where You Want It!

DON'T DEPEND ON WIND—Use Galloway's Pump Engine

Now pumping 785,000 gallons daily. Special combination price offer sets new record for Galloway Big Power Pump Outfits in use. \$3.85 worth belting given FREE. Offer good for thirty days to set new Million Gallon Record. Power-ful 2 1/4 H. P. Engine runs pumps, cream separators, washing machines singly or together. All small machines—22 in. circular saws. Self-oiling, double-gear pump jack. Best four-ply belting. Satisfaction guaranteed, 30 days' trial.

300,000 satisfied Galloway customers—some near you—testify to the quality of Galloway Engines, Spreaders, Separators. For a few weeks this price of \$75.40 for complete water-cooled pumping engine and double-gear belt-drive pump-jack. Order now! Close shipping points. Price Only—save freight.

\$75.40 Complete

Write today. Wm. Galloway Co., Box 185, Waterloo, Ia.

25 Cords a day One Man Log Saw

Strong, Simple, Dependable. A Fuel maker and work saver. Cuts any size logs into any lengths. Easy to move from log to log and from cut to cut.

OTTAWA ENGINE LOG-SAW

Does the work of 10 men. Makes wood sawing easy and profitable. When not sawing wood use as portable engine for pumping water and on other power jobs. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
1609 Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas.
FULLY GUARANTEED
90-DAY TRIAL



PREMO Film Packs
Developed

An entire pack, 12 exposures, size 2 1/4 x 3 1/4. 25c; 2 1/2 x 4 1/4, 30c; 4 x 5, 35c. Let our careful, experienced workmen develop your next Film Pack. We also make Velox prints, of course.

SWEET, WALLACH & CO., INC.
(Eastman Kodak Company)
133 North Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.



Full Tires

By Earl R. Rice

There is a considerable element of danger in the work of the ordinary auto repair shop. The oils used are highly inflammable and grease saturated rags are sometimes the source of spontaneous combustion. Gasoline is always present and when mixed with air is a high explosive.

Every workman knows these facts and is quick to sense danger. They are keen to guard against it and many an accident has been averted and perhaps not a few lives saved by the alert wits and cool judgment of these oily servants of the motoring public. Sometimes these men count their own chances in seconds and save themselves by narrow margins. Don McCallum's experience is a case in point.

The margin was exceedingly narrow the night he undertook a hurry-up repair job on Doctor James' big car.

The doctor had driven, late in the evening, into the Maple Avenue Garage. Don was the only man on duty at that hour.

"It's rather late, I know," said Doctor James, "and I ought not to ask you to look at it tonight. But I shall need the machine early in the morning."

"That's all right, Doctor," said Don, who knew the physician very well. "I'll do the best I can for you."

He looked the car over thoroughly and reported:

"Nothing very serious," he said, "that knocking you spoke of comes from loose dust-pans. Thumb-screw out. There's a little leak of gas, too, from your feed pipe. Come back in an hour."

The physician seemed relieved and started to go. Then he turned.

"I think there's a slow leak in each of the front tires. Can you look at them, too?"

"Of course," was Don's assurance.

Running the car into the work-room Don was soon busy. He should have used one of the pits for that kind of a job, but all of them were in service and this job, at longest, should take but a short time.

He slid half way under the machine and swept his hand along the under side of the dust-pans. He soon located the trouble, but found that before he could get at it he must put a jack under and raise the whole front end. He set the brakes fast and with a double jack elevated the car so that the front tires were a few inches from the floor. He noticed as the car came up that both tires were nearly down.

Before getting under the car Don pushed his box of tools within easy reach. A moment later, with trouble-lamp in hand, and flat on his back, he was closely examining the loosened dust-pans. Two thumb-screws were out. He quickly replaced one and reached over to his box for another. It took him a minute to find just what he wanted.

As he pulled his hand back he struck his arm against the dust-pan with a sharp upward motion. The pan tilted a little and spilled a bit of something that smelled like gasoline.

"That gas leak must be quite serious," he thought, "and gas is too dangerous a thing to have much of it dripping."

Rather impatiently he thrust the screw into place and began tightening it with his fingers. It proved a little rusty and turned hard. Don took his pliers in hand and turned partly over

on his side the more easily to reach the point of trouble.

As he turned he thrust his legs out and up. One of them slid over the top of the jack, and directly under the front axle. He could hardly tell afterward how he did it—whether by a pull or a push—but with a jarring thud the axle slipped off the jack and came down upon his leg, catching it just above the ankle, jamming it against the cross-bar of the jack and gripping it as in a vise.

Had the axle come down squarely his leg must have been crushed. As it was his leg was put into the position of a lever of the first-class—the weight of the car, the load and the cross-bar the fulcrum. Don's chief concern was lest the lever should snap.

As the weight of the car settled upon his leg he was keenly aware of the terrific strain put upon it. In his cramped position he could not move far enough either way to release himself, and it seemed to him that the weight increased each instant.

He was sure of this a moment later as he glanced at the half-filled front tires. They were slowly going down and in a short time would rest upon their rims. More and more the weight of the car was being shifted from them to Don's leg.

With his free foot he tried to push the jack a little to one side, but it would not budge. His imprisoned leg acted as a wedge to hold it fast.

Grasping the lower side of the engine frame with his hands he next tried, using his legs as a lever, to push the car ahead. But it resisted his every effort, the hard set brakes holding it fast. He was held as secure as if three tons of rock had slipped down upon him. His efforts to free himself seemed only to tighten the trap while the slip-slip-slip-of the settling car increased the excruciating pain of his leg and momentarily brought the slender bones nearer the breaking point.

The natural discomfort of his narrow quarters, the smell of oil and gas, and the warmth of the engine over him—all these made Don sick and dizzy. The pain in his leg sent flashes of fire along his spine. Desperately he groped for some way of relief.

Throwing out one arm he pulled his tool-box over to his side and propped his shoulders against it, raising his body as high as possible, thus reducing the strain upon his leg to a minimum. This afforded a brief respite, soon counteracted by the steady slipping down of the car as the air went out of the big tires. Then he remembered the big wrench that lay in his tool-box. He groped with hot fingers until he found it. Reaching forward he tried to thrust it as a supporting lever in beside his tortured limb. But the axle was now too far down and the effort failed.

Discouraged, Don lay back, hot and exhausted, and closed his eyes. But

an instant later he came to, under the stimulus of a new danger that confronted him.

He had noticed the slow drip of gas when he first crawled under and had made a mental note that the feed-pipe from the vacuum tank to the carburetor needed attention. Now the smell of burning gas came down to him.

His blinking trouble-lamp told him what had happened. One of the wires in its cord attachment had broken and the broken ends of the copper wire were emitting tiny sparks just where he had hung the lamp over the edge of the dust-pan above him. A smouldering blaze had started in the grease-soaked litter in the dust-pan and at any moment might flare out and envelope the whole front end of the car.

Don fully comprehended the situation and sensed now his own danger. He knew that a single breath of air might mean disaster to him and he scarcely dared fill his laboring lungs. Already he felt the heat upon his face and bare arms. Even as he waited the inevitable happened. A steady glow followed as the mixture of dirt, grease and oil took fire.

For one wild moment Don raged against what seemed his certain fate. He had heard of other men who had been horribly burned, but never of one pinned under a slow flame with no fighting chance. He must get out. He tugged desperately at his imprisoned leg and put double strength into an effort for freedom.

Sometimes in the presence of great danger men break through the limits of ordinary resources into new keenness. Now that rare moment came to Don, and after an instant's frenzy his mind calmed and his vision cleared. And in that moment he saw lying almost within his reach a power that could lift the load from off his aching leg and give him a chance. With that chance in sight he fought for freedom and life with a perfect coolness and a precision never before attained.

Protecting his face as much as possible from the rapidly increasing heat Don worked his way as far to the right as he could. When he had gone as far as possible he lay flat on his back and thrust his arm out through the spokes of the front wheel, now settled almost to the rim. And there almost within his grasp lay the end of the shop's air-hose. But stretch and strain as he would he lacked a good eight inches of reaching it.

But Don would not accept defeat. Back again with cool haste he worked toward his tool-box. His fingers groped until they clasped a pair of pliers. These he passed across his tortured strained body, and again reached for the hose.

An inch more—a half inch—the pliers clinked against the brass nozzle.

With a swift motion Don pulled the hose toward him. He thrilled with the fact that inside of that fiber-lined rubber he had the strength of a giant at his command.

His fingers were swift but sure as he fitted the hose nozzle to the flat tire. The air sang as the tube filled out. The heavy car slip-slip-slipped—but this time up instead of down. When the second tire came up Don's leg swung free.

Two minutes after Don had rolled out to safety he had the fire out. Thirty minutes later when Doctor James called for his car the young man quite gravely charged him for an hour's time.



News of the Week

Wednesday, July 30.

THOUSANDS riot in Chicago race war. Twenty-seven are killed and many wounded.—The House adopts a resolution ordering the sale of \$120,000,000 worth of army food to the people of the United States.—The allies grant Austria seven additional days to reply to peace terms.—Secretary of Labor Wilson declares the nation is facing a labor shortage.—Chicago sees no hope of quick settlement of street car strike.

Thursday, July 31.

SIX regiments of militia are hastened to quell the race riots in Chicago.—Turks and Tartars threaten a big massacre in Armenia.—A. E. F. witnesses testify, to war investigating body, that one hundred or more airplanes, worth about \$1,000,000, were ordered burned by army officer.—The United States Senate takes up bill to develop government owned lands.—Railway men appeal to President Wilson to cut the high cost of living.—Germans form a state tribunal to sift war guilt.

Friday, August 1.

STATE militia succeeds in checking Chicago race rioters.—An alliance is being formed between legal departments of the states of Ohio and Michigan to stop profiteering in foodstuffs.—London-New York air passenger service is predicted by expert, the fare to be \$250.—Chicago street car strike is reported near settlement.—Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian soviet government, is fast losing control and may retire soon.

Saturday, August 2.

TWELVE Boy Scouts and forty-eight others are killed by Mexican bandits who blow up train one hundred miles from Mexico City.—One million dollar fire sweeps big plant of the Wadsworth Manufacturing Company, at Detroit.—President Wilson is considering the use of \$1,000,000,000 subsidy, voted by congress, to help lower food prices.—Russians fear Bolshevik victory if British troops are recalled.—Senate today passed bill repealing the daylight saving measure by a vote of forty-one to twelve.—The race riots in Chicago are believed to be over, the total death list being thirty-four, with about 1,500 injured.

Sunday, August 3.

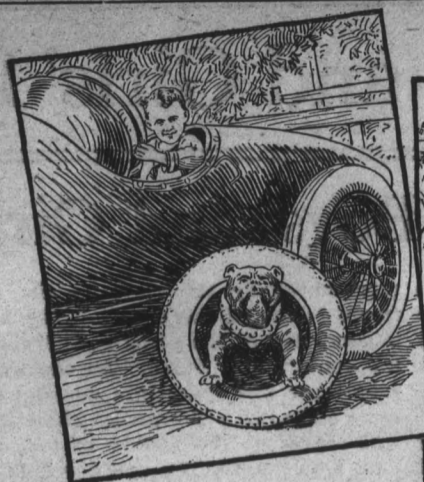
THE town of Onega on the north Russian front is taken by anti-Bolshevist forces.—Germany is prepared to flood Italian markets with her manufactured goods.—Enormous deposits of potash have been located in Pennsylvania, and it is confidentially expected that a material reduction in the cost of fertilizers carrying the element of potash will result.—Secretary of War Baker is ready to submit to congress a plan for universal military service.—The American army of occupation is rapidly moving from the Rhineland.—It is calculated that 380,000 Michigan autoists will lack licenses after August 14, the day the new law goes into effect because of the inability of the office force of the secretary of state to issue these licenses rapidly enough.

Monday, August 4.

GERMAN troops withdraw from Poland and give up the idea of securing the Suwalki harvest for themselves.—Great Britain will have supervision over the Russian province of Esthonia.—Holland is getting coal from the United States.—More troops and military tanks have been ordered sent to Liverpool to put down riots.—Bela Kun, the soviet leader of Hungary, is interned in Vienna as the result of the failure of the world-wide revolution.—Chicago railway shopmen forecast that the railways of the country will be tied up soon through the striking of the shopmen who are demanding either higher wages or lower food prices.—Unofficial announcement is made that England is offering the British West Indies to the United States as part payment of England's debt to this country.

Tuesday, August 5.

RUMANIAN troops have arrived at the outer gates of Budapest while the soviet government under Peidll falls, lacking the support of the Entent Allies.—Seventeen persons are charged with murder during the recent race riots in Chicago.—Organized labor asks that the railroads of the country be placed under the management of a tri-partite control composed of the public, the operating management and the employees, and that private capital in these transportation companies be retired by government bonds.—Federal fight on food prices opens in Washington.



Ralph K. Mulford, Jr., in Daddy's Car day of Race



Same tires after the race



Registered Trade-mark

BRAENDER TIRES
WIN AGAIN!

ON RALPH MULFORD'S FRONTENAC CAR at Sheepshead Speedway, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 14, 1919.

FIRST in Thirty-Mile Race. Time 16 min., 20 3-5 sec. Beats old record by 11 1-5 sec.
FIRST in Ten-Mile Special. Time, 5 min., 24 1-5 sec.
SECOND in First Ten-Mile Race (1-5 sec. behind the winner.) Time, 5 min., 20 2-5 sec. Beats old record by 3 2-5 sec.

SHEEPSHEAD SPEEDWAY RECORDS SMASHED
for 10 and 30-Mile events. Average speed 110 and 112 miles per hour.

ON JULY 4th AT TACOMA WASH.,

Ralph Mulford broke another record on Braender Tires, winning First Race, and Second in second race, and leading in third (100 mile) race up to last six laps when forced out on account of engine trouble.

It will be remembered that Braender Tires established the World's Record for Tire Endurance at Indianapolis Speedway May 30, 1913.

You Can Buy the Same Quality Tires from any Braender Dealer

MANUFACTURED BY

BRAENDER RUBBER & TIRE CO., Factory, Rutherford, N. J.
BRANCHES—New York: 32 Broadway; Philadelphia: 1350 W. Girard Ave.; Chicago: 64-72 E. 14th Street

Ask your dealer for them. If he cannot supply you, write the nearest factory branch, or

MICHIGAN HARDWARE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

who are the wholesale distributors and they will tell you where you may procure them: Dealers send for proposition.



Distributors in practically all sections

FIRST OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

MICHIGAN'S largest commercial bank, with a capital and surplus of \$7,500,000 offers the highest grade of service to those desiring a Detroit banking connection. Savings and commercial departments.

DETROIT

PILLING CAPON TOOLS

Simple, convenient and easy to use. Complete illustrated instructions with every set, show how to easily caponize your young cockerels, giving you **Double Weight and Double Price** per pound, at lower feed cost and with less care. Turn your cockerels into profit making capons, better payers than the females in your flock.

Complete set of reliable, practical Pilling "Easy to Use" Capon Tools, parcel post prepaid **\$2.50**
Anyone with this set, and our directions can make money caponizing for others. Write today for our FREE Capon Book—tells how to do it.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.
2249 Arch Street, Established 1814 Philadelphia, Penna.



The Same Amount of Feed Will Raise Each

POULTRY

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"

Send for Catalog No. 9 before you buy a silo.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO., MACOMB, ILL.
Kansas City, Mo. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cleveland Tractor slightly used. For sale at a bargain. Write O. R. Kent, South Haven, Mich.

Yearling Leghorns

400 S. C. White Leghorn Yearling Pullets from two of the best colonies; a valuable fowl for the farmer-poultryman. Write for Fall Price List and illustrated spring catalog, if you do not have the catalog now.

Standard breed Cockerels, Guineas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, for fall delivery.
Rabbits—Belgians; New Zealands; Rufus Reds; Flemish Giants.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Bloomingdale, Michigan

Barred Rocks Exclusively. Baby chicks all sold. Thanks to all our customers. Order early for next season. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

LOOK BABY CHICKS \$12 A 100 UP

By Special Delivery Parcel Post, postage paid 20 different thoroughbred breeds. Utility & Exhibition grades. Live delivery guaranteed. Capacity 100,000 weekly. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio.

Buff Leghorns, and White Leghorns. 100 early hatched Cockerels from great laying strains \$1.50 each. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Petersburg, Mich.

CHICKS AND PULLETS

Barron strain. From high producing hens that are bred right and handled right. All eggs from my own hens. Let us have at least three weeks to fill your order. Prices reasonable. Write for circular. FOLLY COVE FARMS, R. R. 1, Holland, Mich.

Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from strain with records to 290 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

Fowler's Buff Rocks Cockerels \$4 up. Utility eggs for hatching \$2.00 for 15. R. B. FOWLER, Hartford, Mich.

For sale "Buy the Best" eggs for hatching from 200 F egg strain Barred Plymouth Rock. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 for 45 eggs. H. B. PROCTOR, Grand Haven, Mich.

March Hatched R. I. Red Cockerels

Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Michigan.

R. C. Brown LEGHORNS, M. Pekin Ducks, W. Chinese Geese. Place orders early for young stock. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

S. C. Brown Leghorns. Heavy laying strain. Cocks, cockerels and yearling hens for sale. Floyd Robertson, R. 1, Lexington, Ind.

Snowy White Rocks Fishel Strain, dandy layers. Eggs \$1.50-15; \$4-50; \$7-100 All prepaid. Mrs. Earl Dehnhoff, Vanburen, Ohio

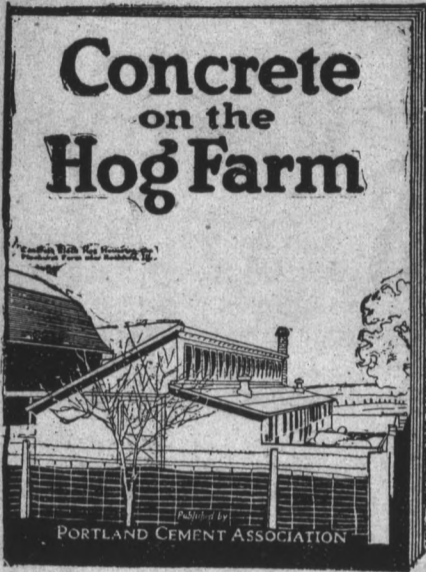
S. C. B. Minorcas. Eggs from pen 1, \$3.00 per 15, from pen 2, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator eggs \$7.00 per hundred. B. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

S. C. W. Leghorn breeding cockerels for sale. April hatched from stock bred for heavy egg production, \$2.50 each. Fine Dell, Penn, Michigan.

Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, Ferris 230-254 egg strain April and May hatch, from \$1 to \$2.50. Alvah Stegenga, Portland, Mich.

Silver Golden and White Wyandottes young breeding stock after Oct. 1st. Choice cockerels \$5 to \$15. Write your wants now. O. W. Browning, R2 Portland, Mich.

Every Hog Raiser Needs This Book



EVERY farm is a hog farm, and you can't make profit certain unless you farm with concrete.

This book shows all the profitable uses of concrete for the hog raiser, and tells you how to build them—hoghouses, feeding floors, hog wallows, feeding and watering troughs, dipping vats, fence posts, corncribs, smoke-houses, brine tanks. You can't afford to run a hog farm without them.

Write for a free copy of "Concrete on the Hog Farm." Address our nearest District Office.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at
 Atlanta
 Chicago
 Dallas
 Denver
 Des Moines
 Detroit
 Helena
 Indianapolis
 Kansas City
 Los Angeles
 Milwaukee
 Minneapolis
 New York
 Parkersburg
 Pittsburgh
 Salt Lake City
 Seattle
 St. Louis
 Washington

Concrete for Permanence

Our Boys' and Girls' Department

Washtenaw Boys' and Girls' Club Work

THE executive committee of the Washtenaw County Farm Bureau, have in previous years felt and seen the need of Junior Extension Work with the boys and girls, especially in the rural districts in the county. The boys and girls in the city are well organized in various lines, as Y. M. C. A., with their large Y buildings, Boy Scouts, Girls' Y. W. C. A., Sewing Clubs, and other organizations that are open to them at any time. The boys and girls in rural districts were unable to reach the city organizations, so by the lack of some rural organized work they were deprived of some form of organization. The parents of the boys and girls are members of some

represented by the clubs in the extreme points of the county. The hub is composed of the clubs in and about the center, Ann Arbor. As the work progresses and there is a demand for more clubs, we will organize clubs that will represent the spokes of the district between our rim and our hub.

Largest Pig Clubs in the State.

With the aid of the farm bureau and men and women interested in the success of our club work, the county leader was able to organize clubs and to place a sufficient number of pigs, so that today Washtenaw county has the largest enrollment in pig projects in the state. The pigs and calves in this summer's work are raised for the pur-

pose of bettering the pure-bred live stock conditions in the county. The Dixboro Registered Duroc Jersey Pig Club, one of the first clubs to be organized is a good example of our pig clubs. The boys and girls in this purely rural district range from the age of ten to eighteen years. The club was organized April 22, 1919, with sixteen charter members. The next morning there were applications from twelve boys and girls near this community to join their club. At the following meeting these boys and girls were voted into the club. The breed and the purpose of raising the pigs

The Webster Success Club is composed of boys and girls living in the community where the Brookwater Duroc Jersey Farm is located, which is one of the largest Duroc farms with national reputation. Through the influence of the farm manager the boys and girls were supplied with extra high bred gilt pigs. The boys and girls in this community are going to start right with pure-bred live stock.

Specialist Scored County Pigs.

On June 16, Washtenaw County Club pigs were scored by Professor W. E. J. Edwards, of the Animal Husbandry Department, M. A. C. Two days were spent in this work. The various clubs arranged to centralize their pigs at their meeting place at an hour scheduled by the county leader. Professor Edwards, county agent, H. S. Osler, and the club leader visited these clubs. Each pig was weighed and officially scored at this meeting. Lectures and demonstrations were given to the eager groups. Special attention was given to records, feeds and feedings. The purpose of the scoring of the club pigs in the county is to give each boy or girl an equal opportunity to develop the best pig.

Other clubs like the above clubs can be found in the county. Some of the boys are raising five to a dozen pigs. Many of the boys and girls find more interest in raising calves, poultry, corn and garden truck. The corn clubs in the county are raising Pickett's Yellow Dent for seed production. The seed was secured through the Michigan Agricultural College Crops Department. Each boy and girl was supplied with the amount of corn for his or her half or one-acre plot, or more, delivered individually to the boy or girl at the cost of the corn. Each plot of this corn is isolated from all other corn fields so that pure seed will be produced. The corn will be field selected, and special attention given to care and to storage of the crop. As a result of the late season instructions in planting and use of fertilizer were given in detail at club meetings. Each corn raiser has used large quantities of either barnyard ma-



Portion of Dixboro Registered Duroc Jersey Pig Club.

rural organizations, such as Granges, Farmers' Clubs and Gleaners.

The big, busy and progressive farmers of our farm bureau saw this great need of junior extension work. To start the boys' and girls' work, would need a great deal of financial backing. The only possible means for securing the necessary funds was by county subscriptions. The farm bureau called a meeting of all the bankers in the county and every bank was represented. This meeting resulted in each of the county banks paying through a plan of assessing each bank according to its last year's earning capacity. The money ranged from five dollars from the smallest banks to three hundred dollars from the largest bank. Total amount of money from this source was one thousand dollars. The rest of the funds for this work came through the county and state. The bankers did not stop with such liberal aid, but also offered any boy or girl in the county financial aid in securing their pig, their calf, their poultry, and their small seeds.

The funds and the citizens back of the farm bureau, work started late this spring to secure a county leader for the extension work. Mr. R. A. Turner, State Club Leader, found this man in Ernst F. Lyons, who had graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1917. He was a former agricultural instructor in this state. Mr. Lyons served in the army for fifteen months and was discharged from Camp McClellan. The county club leader started the boys' and girls' club work in the county April 15, 1919. From this date to June 15, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, as Pig Clubs, Calf Clubs, Poultry Clubs, Corn Clubs, Garden and Canning Clubs were organized. The summer club work in the rural districts was scattered in all directions in the county. The clubs were formed by the club leader in such a manner as would accommodate the maximum number of boys and girls. The plan resulted into a large wheel. The rim

having been decided, means were taken to buy pigs as soon as possible so that the club might get a good growing start before June 15, at which time the contest started. The county leader and the president of the pig club, Ivan Galpin, took a trip of one hundred and twenty-five miles with a truck and purchased thirty-one March farrowed pigs eligible for registration. The members of this pig club, both boys and girls, assembled at the community church prepared with bags, boxes and crates for their pigs. The young pigs were distributed by placing numbers in a hat and the boys and girls would choose his or her pig by the number drawn in rotation.

nure or commercial fertilizer. Results can be seen from the extra amount of labor and expense.

County Judging Teams.

Work is in progress with the county judging teams that are composed of members of the Junior Extension Clubs. The boys will represent the county at the State Fair this fall in the judging class. Each team is composed of three members, and their task is to judge classes of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. A progressive schedule is prepared by the county leader where schools will be held at different periods. Able speakers will have an opportunity to aid the teams, both in their class work and in their field



Some Members of the Bennett O. I. C. Club on Scoring Day.

judging trips.

We attribute our success to the active and hearty cooperation of state, county and local organizations and to the sincere efforts of each individual club member.

Our Prize Contest

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

Last year I had a garden in the little cooped-up back yard behind our flat. The soil was poor, but with lots of hoeing and sprinkling I succeeded in developing a brave array of string beans, radishes, lettuce, and some really promising looking tomato plants.

Just as things were about to ripen the Missus took the children out to Father's farm for an outing, and while they were away the children of the neighborhood used my poor garden for a playground, picking my cherished vegetables while still green, to use at their play teas for the dolls to eat, while the bad boys threw my green tomatoes at cats and tin can targets.

Well, I always like to see kiddies have a good time, so we won't fuss about it, but this year I decided I could give the kiddies just as much fun some other way.

But your letters make me so hungry for the good things that grow the sweetest and tenderest in one's own garden that if it wasn't for the fun I get in reading your letters each week and in writing to you in return, I think I'd just have to throw up this position and go back home and raise a regular garden once again.

Sincerely yours,
Editor Boys' and Girls' Dept.

FIRST PRIZE.

Our Garden.

Our garden is a wonderful place, eight rods long and four rods wide, surrounded by a wire fence which keeps out all the chickens.

This ground was well fertilized, plowed and harrowed in early May. Then the seeds were planted in rows the longest way of the garden. There are four rows of potatoes which have grown fine and large and are nearly ripe.

Four rows of sweet corn which bears small eight-row ears, deliciously sweet and tender, grow tall and straight through the middle.

There are fifty cabbage plants beginning to head, seventy-five tomato plants of two varieties, the red or stone, the yellow or golden queen, both of which are fine for canning, preserving and pickling. Our tomato preserves are the best ever.

There are several hills of early short green cucumbers from which we have put up six quarts of pickles.

There are yellow ground cherries, which are also fine for preserving. Each cherry grows in a little husk.

There are watermelons, muskmelons, salsify, red beets, lettuce, radishes and onions.

Green peas have been on our table every day for three weeks. A row of rhubarb furnishes an abundance of sauce.

A quince bush and several currant bushes, large, red cherry and white and gooseberries an inch in diameter grow along the north fence. These make fine jelly and jam.

We usually have beautiful flowers, too.—Cecil A. Roberts, Breckenridge, Michigan. Age twelve years.

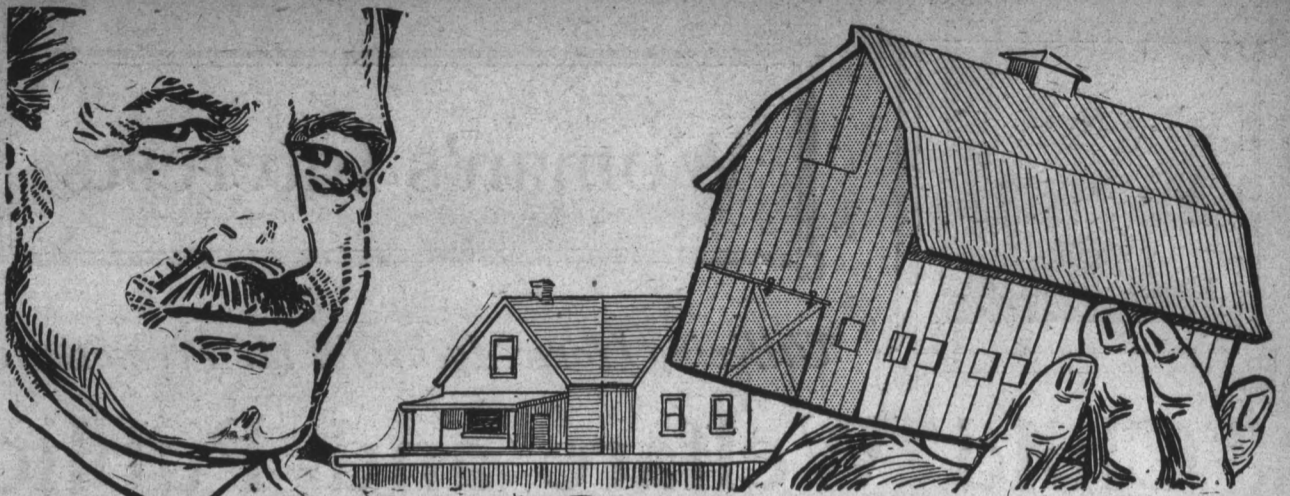
HONORABLE MENTION.

Our Garden.

I like to write about our garden, for we have such a nice one this year.

Everything is planted in nice, long rows; some all the way across the garden, and some only half way.

There is a main path through the
(Continued on page 157).



Paint Before Winter

NEEDED painting cannot be postponed to another year without causing depreciation that none but the wealthy can afford. If dry and porous lumber is not saturated and covered with paint it will become saturated with moisture, and decay will certainly follow. It costs much more to replace a rotten board than to save it from rot with paint.

Paint Before Winter. Trees and vines that now mask the shabby house will soon be bare. What so cheerless as a weather-beaten house in winter time?

Paint Before Winter. Fall is the ideal season for outside painting. Woodwork then is thoroughly dry and in perfect condition to absorb paint. Linseed oil oxidizes more slowly than in hot weather and the paint skin has ample time to toughen and harden before being called upon to resist the torrid summer sun.

CARTER WHITE LEAD is guaranteed strictly pure. Every ounce is pure paint. It has unusual affinity for linseed oil; they form an elastic film that will not crack nor scale no matter how hot the summer or how cold the winter. No white lead excels Carter in durability. None equals it in whiteness, fineness and spreading qualities. It may readily be tinted to make paint of any desired color. It needs nothing but thinning with linseed oil to make the best and whitest white paint that can be bought at any price.

If you have a paint problem that is hard to solve; if you are in doubt what colors to select, or when chosen, if your painter is not certain of the best tinting colors to use to produce them, or if you do not know where to get **CARTER WHITE LEAD** and pure linseed oil, ask us. Our Paint Information Bureau is always at your service.

CARTER WHITE LEAD CO.
12073 So. Peoria Street - Chicago, Ill.

CARTER
Strictly Pure
White Lead



Never Hardens

It is, of course, a point in its favor when salt is so manufactured that it is non-hardening. You need not bother then to break up lumps or smash barrels in your efforts to loosen the salt, losing time and money.

COLONIAL SPECIAL FARMER'S SALT

never hardens, if handled with reasonable care, so that is one of the reasons you will be pleased if you will remember to order it from your dealer. This salt is composed of flaky soft grains, free from adulteration to keep it from hardening. It is the perfect salt for all purposes on the farm.

THE COLONIAL SALT COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Chicago, Ill. Buffalo, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga.

WE BUY

At highest market value good quality Seed of:

SAND VETCH
and
GIANT SPURRY

For prompt delivery we pay good margin over market price. Mail your samples to:

S. M. ISBELL & CO., Jackson, Mich.

SEEDS WANTED

Michigan Grown
Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, if High Germination and 1919 crop.

Send samples for test.
The C. E. DePuy Co. Pontiac, Mich.

SEEDS WANTED

Sand, Winter or Hairy Vetch. Michigan Grown Alfalfa. Mammoth and Alsike.

Edw. E. Evans
West Branch, Ogemaw Co. Mich.

CORN HARVESTER

That beats them all. One horse cuts two rows. Carries to shock. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No danger. No twine. Free trial. We also make Stump Pullers and Tile Ditchers. Catalog free. Agents wanted.
H. G. BENNETT & CO., Westerville, Ohio.

CULL BEANS FOR FEED

Car lots or less. Ask for prices.
YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., OWOSSO, MICH.

WE WANT VETCH. SEND US SAMPLES
YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owosso, Mich.



Woman's Interests



Utilizing Home Agents for the Promotion of

Child Welfare and Public Health

WHAT the home agent is really doing is best told in her own reports. Perhaps the most really important thing in its lasting influence is the work they do through their child welfare clubs, hot school lunches and health classes. For after all, one hundred per cent human beings are worth more than a knowledge of textiles, cold pack canning, and poultry clubs. There seems to be a consensus of opinion among the workers that, contrary to the general idea, the country child is not fed more wisely than the city child. Here is a report from a northern county:

"Child welfare week was the most important piece of work done in our county. The chairman of the committee wanted to weigh and measure the babies, but did not realize this work should extend to the home and to all phases of caring for children. In the country we took up some of the food work through the schools. Talks on hygiene and health, and also on diet, were given in the schools. We found that the parents thought that the only place where the children do not get enough to eat is in the town, while as a matter of fact it is in the country that the children do not have as much milk particularly as they should."

A city agent finds this condition: "We sent out a survey of 575 families with 1,700 children and found that 1,000 were giving tea and coffee from one to two times a day. One hundred and seventy-eight were given no milk at all. When the influenza came it pointed out that the children were under normal."

In southern counties the agents have interested teachers and parents in making playgrounds. An agent writes: "Teachers are learning how to direct play. I noticed in one school where there had been absolutely nothing that they have put up a chinning bar and a pole vault. One school with eleven students and ten mothers organized a 'Mothers' and Others' Club.' They now have playground equipment.

"In one district there was no community life and the people wished to organize a community center. They got together and had a meeting with a program which was very interesting. After the program we talked things up. They now have a good start and a good standard inside and out."

In another county the work has run to sewing.

"We had an exhibit at the farm bureau meeting," writes the agent. "It consisted of a baby's outfit showing

the requests came in I studied up on civic questions and did my best."

"I have organized three hot lunch clubs, which other parts of the county are watching. I feel that next year there will be a big demand for these clubs. The social part of it is the big thing for the boys and girls. The idea of improving the diet is the big thing for me. The children do not have the proper food, and think they have."

Turning a town hall into a hospital was the work of one northern agent

there was room on the stage for fourteen beds. We put a father, mother and twelve children on that stage.

"It was difficult to get equipment, but the Red Cross sent enough for thirty beds. The health officer of the town helped out and we soon had sixty-nine beds. Some of these came from the lumber camps and some people donated from their homes, with two sheets, pillows and slips and a blanket. We had quite a task undressing some of the children as they were sewed in to their clothes. We put springs up on chairs, and a chair between beds for a glass of water and medicine. Some of the people had never had water out of a glass before.

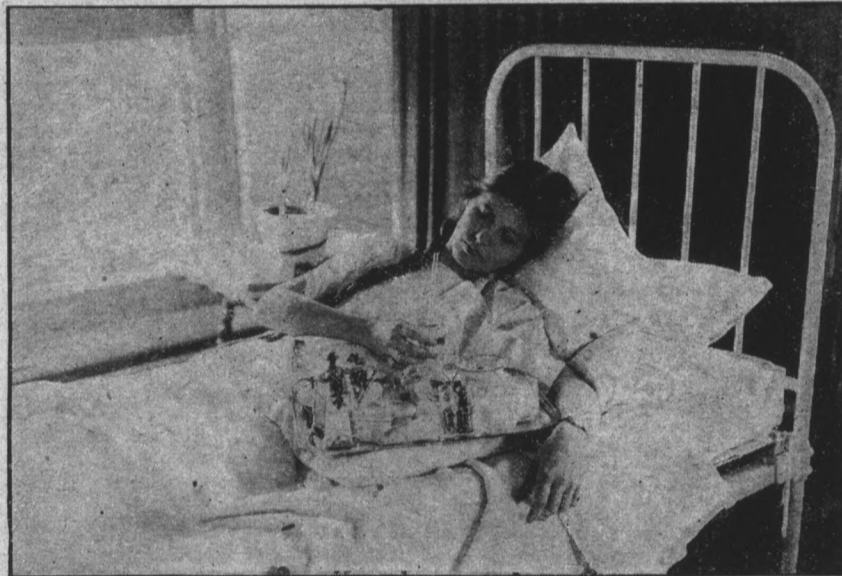
"At the end of two weeks a nurse came to help, but she was called home by an outbreak of flu there. There were fifteen children in the hospital with diseases other than flu and we kept these by themselves. Sometimes we had eight and ten of one family all there at once, and we tried to keep each family screened off to itself.

"Finally a doctor came from Ann Arbor. We had 261 cases in the hospital at the time. We would go to the nearby camps and if we found a man with a high temperature and a sluggish pulse we took him at once to the hospital. We found thirty-seven men, all fathers of families totaling 237 people. And we figured we had kept that many people from having the flu.

"In the kitchen we had three girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age who had had flu, to help with the cooking and hospital work. Of course, we had to prepare all the food for the patients."

From these reports it seems there is no limit to the things a home agent may be called upon to do. Canning and sewing and cooking seem to be only minor parts, though these are all important and are being carried forward in many counties.

(Illustrations by courtesy of Department of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University).



The Comfort of the Sick One is Considered by the Visiting Nurse. Note arrangement of Pillows and Attractive Tray.

the use of old garments, and also included remodeled garments in process of making. In connection with many meetings in the county we held garment exhibits and have had many requests for patterns."

Election day brought out a new line of work for one home agent, who writes:

"One thing that I had to do I did not know belonged to my field. That was to go out through the county and explain to the women how to vote. When

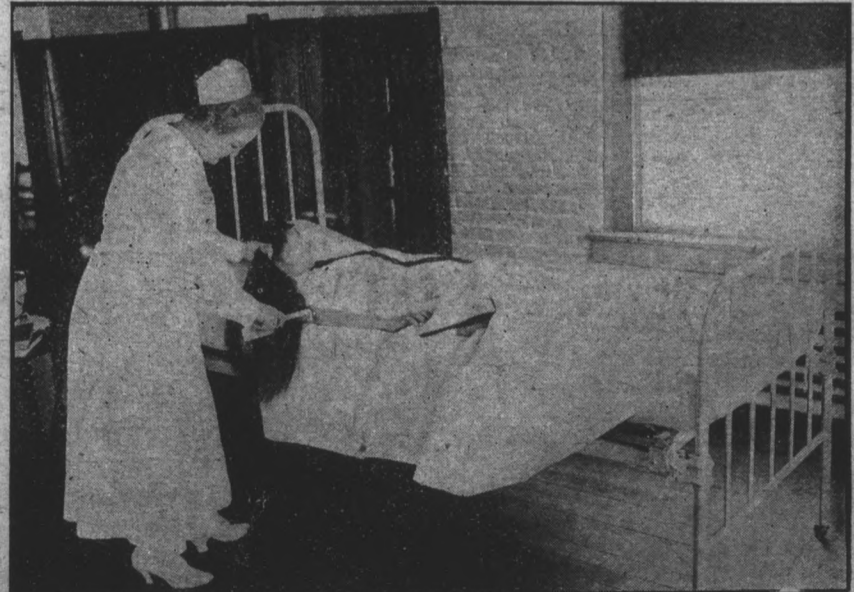
during the influenza epidemic.

"The county agent suggested that I go to a certain town and stay over the week end and see what I could do to help them out with the influenza. I went and stayed eight weeks.

"We were twenty miles from a doctor, with no nurse available. The round of calls we had to make amounted to fifty-seven miles a day, so I decided that the very best thing to do was to turn the town hall into a hospital. They had a very fine town hall;



The Ideal Sick Room Equipment Includes Clinical Thermometer, Drinking Tube, Bed Pan, Hot Water Bottle and Elbow Pads.



The Patient's Hair is Parted and Braided in Two Plaits. The Nurse Moves from One Side of the Bed to the Other when Combing.

HOW WE LIGHTEN WASH DAY LABORS.

Instead of tying your clothes pin bag around the already tired waist, put a large safety pin in the top of the bag, open the pin, slip over the line, fasten and slide the bag along ahead of you on the line as you work.—Mrs. H. B. P.

Wheat bran scalded, then the water drained off, is excellent for washing slightly soiled colored fabrics that will fade. No soap is required. Pour water on bran again and use this water for rinsing and starching.—Mrs. J. J. O.C.

A nice way to fix the ironing sheet is to sew small brass rings to each side a few inches apart. Drive tacks or small brass hooks into the under side of the ironing board to correspond with the rings. The rings can be secured over the tacks or hooks after the sheet is spread over the board, and is easily taken off and washed. The brass rings and hooks can be bought at any five and ten cent store.—Mrs. L. T. F.

When washing men's working clothes, such as pants, coats, or overalls, try hanging them on the line without wringing, directly from the rinse water, and they will dry nicely without being streaked or wrinkled.—M. A. P.

After trying many kinds of washing powders, I am satisfied that a tablespoon or two of ammonia put into a boiler of clothes will make them look white and cleaner than anything else I have tried.—Mrs. W. S.

In washing fine handkerchiefs, embroidered doilies, napkins or dainty lingerie, do not hang on line, as the clothes pins leave marks, but after wringing out of bluing water, shake each piece in the air once to freshen, then smooth out and roll in a thick towel and let stay until you are ready for the ironing.—Mrs. A. H.

Lily White

"The flour the best cooks use"

MADE FAMOUS BY ITS THOROUGH GOODNESS

Lily White Flour is sold under the guarantee that if you do not like it as well OR BETTER than any flour you ever used the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing

A three years' course in the theory and practice of nursing with the facilities afforded by this modern, fully equipped institution, is offered to qualified young women desirous of entering the Nursing Profession. The curriculum has been carefully planned, emphasizing especially the educational and cultural development of the nurse. The Fall Term commences October 1st. For particulars address Principal of School, 1800 East 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

COAL—Carlots—Best screened lump direct from mines. Get our low price, Agents wanted. Theo. Burt & Sons, Melrose, Ohio.

Collie Dogs: Pure bred Scotch Collie pups for sale, prices reasonable. O. E. Hawley, Ludington, Mich.

MAKE PIN MONEY IN SPARE TIME

The Michigan Farmer makes attractive offers to lady representatives who will get subscriptions from their friends.—
The Michigan Farmer, Circulation Dept., Detroit

Peel Your Peaches In This Easy, Sanitary Way

WHENEVER you prepare peaches for canning or preserving, try this simple way of removing the skins. It's quicker and easier than paring and less wasteful. Saves the best part of the fruit—that next the skin.

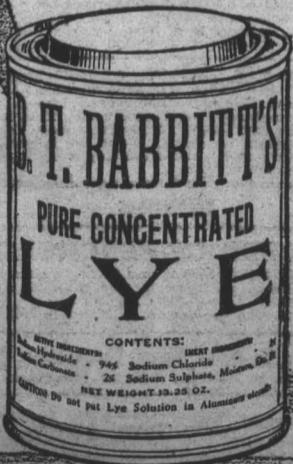
Dissolve half a can of BABBITT'S Concentrated LYE and half an ounce of alum in nine gallons of cold water and boil in an iron kettle. Suspend fruit, in a wire basket or cheesecloth, in this hot solution for two minutes. This will remove the skin. Then wash fruit twice in cold water to clean thoroughly. For small quantities of fruit use four tablespoons of BABBITT'S Concentrated LYE and a pinch of alum, to one gallon of water.

No fuss, no muss, no special utensils

The U. S. Government Board of Food and Drug Inspection has ruled that this method does not injure quality or flavor of the fruit. Used by the best California canners. Equally efficient for preparing pears and plums.

Insist on BABBITT'S Concentrated LYE to get best results.

B. T. BABBITT, Inc.
15 West 34th Street
New York



Write for booklet giving many uses for BABBITT'S LYE

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations much reach us Ten Days before date of publication

A bull calf, sired by our imported "EDGAR of DALMENY"

recently sold in Scotland at the Perth Bull Sale for the record price of 2,100 guineas, or \$10,584.00 in our money. This goes to show the quality of the

ABERDEEN ANGUS

that Mr. Scripps is breeding. He enjoys seeing good stock on "Wildwood" and believes that THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD.

"Edgar of Dalmeny" won the Michigan Grand Championship last September at the Michigan State Fair and was a winner in his class at the Chicago International last December.

We have a few females with calves at foot and re-bred to "Edgar of Dalmeny" that Mr. Scripps has consented to sell to reduce the fast growing herd.

WILDWOOD FARMS ORION, MICHIGAN

W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop., Sidney Smith, Supt.

WOODCOTE ANGUS

Established in 1900. TROJAN-ERICAS and BLACKBIRDS (Blackcaps). The herd (tested annually) is absolutely free from tuberculosis. A few bulls (no females) for sale WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Cloverly Angus Bred cows, heifers and bull calves of good breeding. GEO. HATHAWAY & SON, Ovid, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

Choice May Rose Bull Calves—at prices you can afford to pay. J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

REGISTERED

GUERNSEYS

Just two young yearling bulls left, ready for service. Come and look them over quick, or write. They are the good ones. Priced to sell.

AVONDALE STOCK FARM, WAYNE, MICH.

Guernsey Pure Bred Bull Calves from one to two months old \$50 each "registered." WALTER PHIPPS FARM, 80 Alfred St. Detroit, Mich.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL CALVES Containing blood of world champions. HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W. S. Mich

GUERNSEYS must reduce herd, so offer Glenwood breeding also bulls, all stock of A. R. breeding herd tuberculosis tested. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich.

For Sale: Guernsey bull calf fawn and white, 10 months old, a beauty, Nancy's Sequel 56736; Sire, Halcyon Sequel 2326; Dam, Nancy's Nancy 64002. Dr. W. R. Baker, 1360 West Fort St. Detroit, Mich.

Guernsey Bulls For Sale—St. Austell Dalton, 43028; born December, 1915. Sired by Don Diavolo of Linda Vista; Dam Langwater Suffragette. A. R. 2346 Class A 585.18 butterfat. Also Navara 2nd Duke, 50564; born December, 1917. F. E. Robson, Room 307 M. C. R. R. Depot Bldg. Detroit.



AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The Holstein-Friesian bull possesses a vigorous constitution, superior, we believe, to that of any other dairy breed. Hence his value for grading up ordinary herds. A Cornell Experiment Station bulletin describes some results secured in grading up its herd of 20 cows. The cow, Freddie, three-quarters Holstein, in 45 weeks produced 11,633 1/2 lbs. of milk containing 413 lbs. butterfat, Ruby, another three-quarters Holstein, produced in 45 weeks 13,574 lbs. of milk containing 430 lbs. of butterfat. Are you doing this with your scrubs? Have you reached the point where you appreciate how much a purebred Holstein Bull will increase the value of your entire herd? Write for printed matter. If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information. HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Box 164, Brattleboro, Vt.

The Traverse Herd

We have what you want in BULL CALVES, the large fine growthy type, guaranteed right in every way. They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors, Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and quotations, stating about age desired.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL Traverse City, Mich.

\$75 gets 1 1/2 mo. old gds on Maplecrest Korn. Heng. and 27 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Lad. and 18.48 lb. daughter of Cal. Jane Paul A. Dam is my best milk-cr. Terms. M. L. McLAULIN, Redford, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

One Of The Best Small Herds In Michigan.

One herd bull; 5 cows, 3 with calves at foot; 1 2-yr. old heifer; 1 yearling heifer; 3 young bulls, 8 to 11 months old. These cattle are in excellent condition and can be seen at farm 4 miles south of Ithaca. Write, phone or better to come and see

C. V. TRACY, R. F. [D. No. 6, Ithaca, Michigan. Both phones.

THE HOLSTEINS

At Maple Avenue Stock Farm are under Government supervision. The entire herd have just been tuberculin tested and not one reactor. A good place to buy that bull you are looking for, and I have two very fine, richly bred, and splendid individuals ready for any amount of service. I want to answer any question you may ask about them.

CLUNY STOCK FARM

100--REGISTERED HOLSTEINS--100 When you need a herd sire remember that we have one of the best herds in Michigan, kept under strict sanitary conditions. Every individual over 6 mos. old regularly tuberculin tested. We have size, quality, and production records backed by the best strains of breeding.

Write us your wants. R. BRUCE McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

"Top-Notch" HOLSTEINS

The young bulls we have for sale are backed up by many generations of large producers. Buy one of these bulls, and give your herd a "push". Full descriptions, prices, etc. on request.

McPherson Farms Co., Howell, Mich.

NO more bull calves to offer until next fall. Place your order for one from next fall's crop. My herd is on the state and federal accredited herd list. A. F. LOOMIS, Owosso, Mich.

Reg. Holstein Bull born Dec. 22, 1918, light color. Sires 20 dams average over 30 lbs. Price \$75 Reg. and Delivered. J. Robert Hicks, St. Johns, Mich.

LIGHT colored Reg. Holstein Bull 15 mo. old. Sure breeder. 30 lb. Pontiac breeding. Priced to sell. B. B. Reavey, Akron, Michigan.

A Good Note accepted in payment of finely bred registered Holstein bull calves. Quality of the best, and at prices within reach of all. Write. GEO. D. CLARKE, Yassar, Mich.

"Winwood Herd" REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Sire in Service FLINT MAPLECREST BOY

His sire is Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld. His three nearest dams each over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. His dam and granddam both made over 122 lbs. of butter in one year. It is the yearly cow we are looking for to deliver the goods. Flint Maplecrest Boy's Dam is Gluck Vassar Bell, 30.57 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 121 lbs. in 30 days. Her butter fat test is 5.27. We have a few choice bull calves about ready for service and one or two ready. Remember we are breeders and not dealers in cattle. Our price is right, breeding considered. Write us your wants, or come and look this herd over before you buy, and see for yourself. We will be glad you came. Herd tuberculin tested.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc. Lock Box 249, Roscommon, Mich. Reference Roscommon State Bank.

REGISTERED heifer and bull calves, of the best R. breeding in Holsteins for sale. Special price on 2 heifers and bull. C. H. GIDDINGS, Gobleville, Mich.

Choice Grade Holstein Heifers We have six beautiful heifers, perfectly marked, 3 past 2 years old and bred. 3, fifteen months old, large enough to breed. These heifers are about perfect and are priced right. The Jennings Farms, Bailey, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1

Jersey Bull Calf

For sale a four months old Jersey Bull Calf out of an imported cow, Cans of Galilee 240782 and sired by Fisherton ToronoDuke 151313 who is a double grandson of Hood Farm Fogis 9th. His dam a grand daughter of Fiegis, Senior and grand Champion Cow at the St. Louis World's Fair \$100 for quick sale. Also two bred heifers sired by the same bull. Ira W. Jayne, R. F. D. 2 Fenton, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS

Ready for service FOR SALE WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

Maple Lane R. of M. Jersey herd. Bull and heifer calves sired by a nephew the new World's Champion, Sophie's Agnes. Also R. O. Red eggs and chix. IRVIN FOX, Allegan, Mich.

LILLIE Farmstead Jerseys. Young bulls ready for service from R. of M. cows. A few bred heifers and cows. COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

For Sale Jersey Bull, Goldie Foxhall Lad No. 17046, Sire Fogis Foxhall No. 129549 Dam Goldie Sophie No. 32783, this bull is solid color, black tongue and switch, dropped Mar. 10th, 1918, an extra fine individual, good enough that I will ship him C. O. D. Also a few bull calves. Address NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, E. L. Marlette, Mich.

The Wildwood Jersey Farm. Bulls for sale by Majesty's Oxford Fox 13424 and Eminent Lady's Majesty 15684, and out of R. of M. Majesty dams. ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich.

For Sale Registered Jersey bulls ready for service and bull calves. SMITH & PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

Herefords

20 cows and heifers for sale.

ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

Herefords Polled and Horned blood lines embrace Fairfax. Polled Perfection and Prime Lad 9th breeding. Prices reasonable. COLE & GARDNER, Hudson, Mich.

Herefords Bob Fairfax 494027 at head of herd. Stock for sale, either sex, polled or horned, any age. Priced right. EARL O. McCARTY, Sec'y, H. B. Ass'n. Bad Axe, Mich.

Harwood's White Faces

Owing to labor shortage will sell one half my herd, consisting of 120 head of Reg. Herefords, yearling and two year old heifers, cows with calf at side, re-bred to top bull. Ten short yearling bulls. Priced right for quick sale.

JAY HARWOOD, Ionia, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

Registered bulls, cows and heifers. Good Scotch and Scotch-Topped for sale. In prime condition. Modern sanitary equipment. Herd under state and federal supervision. Farm 30 minutes from N. Y. C. depot, 1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all trains. Write

BIDWELL STOCK FARM Box B, Tecumseh, Mich.

Shorthorn Cattle of both Sex for Sale

W. W. KNAPP, Howell, Michigan.

Richland Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

HOME OF THE MICH. CHAMPIONS We offer for sale a few good dual purpose cows with calves at foot. Also two three year old bulls suitable for range purposes. We invite inspection. C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Office at Tawas City, Mich. Herds at Prescott, Mich.

Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch Topped cows and heifers, priced right. Come and see them or write W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

For Sale Shorthorns of Quality Scotch and Scotch Topped descendants of Archers Hope, Avondale, Maxwellton Sulton and White Hall Sulton. Model Type, by the Oscola Co. Shorthorn Breeders Ass. John Schmidt, Sec. Reed City, Mich.

Scotch Topped Cows For Sale. Bred by the Mich. Agri. College. M. V. Butler, Williamston, Mich.

Shorthorns New list, 27 bulls; 23 females. Feb. list all sold. Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Oscar Skinner, Sec'y., Gowen, Mich.

The Kent Co. Shorthorn Breeders have both males and females for sale. Ask about them. L. H. LEONARD Sec., Caledonia, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns of best Bates breeding and O. I. C. swine. Bulls for sale 1 mo. to 1 year old. E. H. KURTZ, Mason, Mich.

Bates Shorthorns Three extra fine cows for sale. J. B. Hummel, Mason, Mich.

HOGS

Registered Berkshire Boars; ready for service. A few gilts and sows bred for May and June farrow. Also spring pigs. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

Attention Breeders and Farmers Now is the time to buy that Duroc Boar for fall service. We have some Corkers. March pigs will weigh 100 lbs. July 1st. Inspection Solicited. Prices very reasonable. RUSH BROS., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Michigan.

Duroc Opportunity

What would be the earning capacity of a Brookwater Boar be in your herd? A mid-west breeder states that the Brookwater boar he used added from \$75 to \$100 to every gilt bred to him. It payed this man to use one of our boars it will pay you.

We have several that we are offering at prices which appeal to the small breeder who must of necessity be a conservative buyer. We have a few that are good enough to be used in high class herds at prices in keeping with their individuality and breeding. Money invested in a good herd boar very speedily increases the value not only of what you sell but what you keep. Send for price list or better, visit the farm.

BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich. HERBERT W. MUMFORD, owner. J. BRUCE HENDERSON, manager.

SEVERAL GOOD

Duroc sows bred to Orion's Fancy King. Boar pigs ready for service. NEWTON BARNHART, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS Fall pigs either sex also spring pigs not skin. Sired by the Grand Champion and Junior Champion boars. F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

DUROC--JERSEYS E. D. HEYDENBERK, Wayland, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS Will sell bred sows and gilts August 7th. Ask for catalogue. CAREY U. EDMUNDS, Hastings, Mich.

DUROC Jersey spring boars sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd, with size and feeding qualities. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Michigan.

8734 Hampshires recorded from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1 '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION big type O.I.C.'s. Stock of all ages for sale. Herd headed by Galloway Edd, the World's Champion O. I. C. boar assisted by C. O. Schoolmaster, Grand Champion boar of Michigan, New York and Tennessee state fairs. Also, C. O. Giant Buster, undefeated Senior boar pig wherever shown and Grand Champion of Oklahoma state fair. Get our catalogue of Orandell's prize hogs, Cass City, Michigan.

O.I.C. One very choice 9 months old boar and spring pigs sired by Prandell's Big Bone, (68928). Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

O. I. C.'s. Big type boars of April and May farrow. G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilts 200 to 300 lbs. from prize winning stock. A few fall yearlings and 2 yr. old sows, big type, growthy boars of all ages, guaranteed as breeders. Everything shipped C. O. D. Express paid and registered in buyer's name. J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

For Sale: Thoroughbred O. I. C. Pigs, 6 weeks. Combining strain of Galloway Edd, Schoolmaster and Longfellow. C. S. Mott, 1400 E. Kearsley St., Flint, Michigan.

O. I. C. For Sale—Spring Pig's H. W. MANN, DANSVILLE, MICHIGAN.

O. I. C.'s. Bred gilts all sold. Plenty of spring pigs good enough to ship C. O. D. F. C. BURGESS, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.'s 2 Choice Yearlings Boars and Spring pigs. Clover Leaf Stock Farm, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C.'s One very good yearling boar, and this spring pigs to offer, registered, free, 1/2 mile west of Depot. Citizens Phone 124. OTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

For 25 Years We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mou's Miss Queen 2," some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

O. I. C.'s. One extra good fall boar and spring pigs for sale. Stock registered free and guaranteed satisfactory. John C. Wilk, R. 2 Alma, Mich.

Raise Chester Whites

Like This the original big producers



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs. E. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

Big Type Poland Chinas—A litter by Gerstdale Jones B(Carter); one by Gerstdale King (Gerrit); and a nice bunch of pigs by Mammoth Ben 31159. The stretchy, growthy, smooth, well marked pigs we like to see. Am pricing them for immediate delivery. Would be pleased to have you come see them, pick your pig and take him home with you. They sure will bear your inspection. Both boars and sows for sale. 8 miles straight north of Lake Odessa; 5 1/2 miles from Saranac; 8 miles from Ionia. "First come first served." WESLEY HILLE, R. 6, Ionia, Michigan.

LARGEST Type P. C. in Mich. Nothing at present. Spring pigs too young to ship. Have 60 the best I ever raised which I will offer later. Come and see two greatest boars in state: L's Big Orange 291847 and Lord Olanman 330207. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

THE OLD FASHIONED SPOTTED CHINA HOGS. Gilts due to farrow JUNE OR JULY—\$100 up. Spring pigs \$25 weaning time. J. W. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

L. S. P. C. Boars all sold. A few nice gilts bred for fall farrow. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality. Bred for pigs. Ask any questions about my breeders. G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Michigan.

MICH. Champion herd of Big Type P. C. Nothing for sale but fall pigs; orders booked for spring pigs. E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

Big Type P. C. boars all sold. Nothing now until fall. I thank my customers for their patronage. Spring pigs coming fine. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Large Type P. C. Nothing for sale now. Will be in market with better than ever this fall. If herd stuff counts. W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Big Type P. C. gilts, bred for August and September farrow. A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

Big Type P. C. Choice bred sows from Iowas greatest Herd, the big bone prolific kind with size and quality. E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

Big Type Poland's all sold out, nothing for sale at present. Booking orders for spring pigs. Thanking my customers. L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Mich.

Mammoth Poland Chinas all sold. General Jones No. 317249, son of Gerstdale Jones heads our herd. Clyde Weaver, Ceresco, Mich.

Big Type P. C. will have better males than ever for fall trade, gilts in season. JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

I wish to thank my customers for their loyalty. It was necessary to delay some shipments on account of extreme heat. If in need of a boar, from foundation blood of first class quality, don't overlook the fact that I can furnish you such at once. Also 2 gilts with pig, to farrow soon, sired by C. A. King Joe bred to Monster Big Bob. None better. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich.

"Sapphire" Swine (Blue Hogs) actually blue in color. The Blue Hogs are no longer an experiment. We have bred them successfully for twelve years before offering any for sale. They mature quickly, grow very large and the females are the most prolific breeders on earth. Write for information. Mention this paper. The Blue Hog Breeding Company, Wilmington, Mass.

HORSES

BREEDERS OF PERCHERONS Important, (Wt. -2350) Sire of one & two yr. olds. Sevier a ton son with 14 in. bone at two years in service. Mares as good. Young stock for sale. Chas. Osgood & Sons, Mendon, Michigan.

Percherons, Holsteins, Angus, Shropshires, Durocs DORR D. BUELL, Elmira, Michigan.

Percheron Stallions and mares at reasonable prices; inspection invited. F. L. KING & SON, Charlotte, Mich.

Wanted Registered Percheron and Belgian and colts of both sex. Chas. A. Bray, Okemos, Mich.



New York State Dog Law

THE present dog law in New York state was designed primarily to protect sheep from prowling dogs and foster the sheep industry. As first enacted it had many critics among the farmers, who found numerous flaws in it. The last legislature, however, made several amendments for the purpose of correcting these defects and it is now probably as effective in protecting the sheep flocks, as the dog legislation enacted in any other state.

New York has long needed a workable and effective dog law. There were 3,453,241 sheep in the state in 1850, and only 849,000 in 1915. The decrease has been largely due to the depredation of dogs, which have discouraged farmers from keeping sheep. There are millions of acres of land in the state that is better adapted to sheep raising than for any other purpose. If it had not been for the dog menace, the sheep industry would undoubtedly have flourished on these hill farms, notwithstanding the large development of the dairy industry. There is room in the state for both sheep and cows.

In a recent address explaining the newly revised dog law, George L. Flanders, chief counsel for the New York State Department of Agriculture, gives figures showing that from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919, the amount of money paid in indemnities to the different towns in the counties for domestic animals injured by dogs, was \$179,295. They also show that there were 265,365 dogs owned in the state.

"The above facts," says Mr. Flanders, "convinced the legislature that the predatory dogs of the state were doing much to destroy and paralyze a production which was necessary, so it was determined to pass an act under the provisions of which a dog could always be identified so that if he did damage, the owner could be identified and held responsible therefor. It provided for the licensing of dogs, and all licensed dogs are tagged.

"The issuing of licenses was placed in the hands of the town and city clerks, to be issued to the owners of dogs, and the collection of fees was made by the town and city clerks. Said clerks were required to forward to the state, on or before the fifth day of each month, money thus received as license fees during the preceding month."

This is one of the provisions of the law that proved unsatisfactory to the sheep raisers. All the money received from dog licenses was turned into the state treasury. There was none left in the town officials' hands to pay the expenses of enforcing the law, and much time elapsed and much needless red tape was gone through before farmers received payment for damages to their flocks.

To remedy this defect, the law has been amended so that ninety per cent of the money received from license fees and from suits brought to recover damages done to domestic animals within the county by dogs, are received by the county treasurer, to be retained by the county for the purpose of paying the damage claims and the expenses incurred locally in enforcing the provisions of the statute. While these damages were heretofore paid by the state, they are now paid by the county, and each county is responsible for the depredations of the dogs that it harbors.

An amendment to the statute pro-

vides that the person whose domestic animal has been injured by dogs shall present his claim to the state department for examination and approval after it has been audited by the assessors of the town; that the Department of Farms and Markets shall thereafter forward the same to the county treasurer, who shall pay the same after the claimant has made an assignment to the county of his claim against the owner of the dog or dogs that did the damage.

The county treasurer is empowered when he deems it for the best interests of the county, to cause an action to be brought in the name of the county against the proper party upon a claim for damages assigned by the owner of the domestic animals that have suffered injuries. It is also provided that the county treasurer may in his discretion, compromise or settle any such assigned claims for damages.

Whenever the damage inflicted upon domestic animals by dogs exceeds eighty per cent of the license fees in a county, a dog quarantine automatically goes into effect. Such a quarantine may also be demanded by petition in any town or county. The dog owners are then obliged to keep their canines at home between sunset and sunrise.

Under the provisions of the measure the state has been divided into three districts with an inspector over each. The state police becomes a cooperating body and peace officer, town or county, may be called upon to enforce the law.

The sheep men are demanding the rigid enforcement of the dog law, and the people of the state generally are becoming fairly well educated to the fact that if they have wool, lamb and mutton they must submit to limitations of the privileges long enjoyed by dogs.
E. E. R.

SHEEP BREEDERS' MEET.

You and your friends are cordially invited to attend the thirty-third annual meeting of the I. B. D. T. M. Sheep Breeders' Association, which will be held at M. A. C. on Wednesday, August 13, 1919. All members are urged to be on the grounds as early as possible. Business meeting at 11:30, followed by a basket lunch.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' PRIZE CONTEST.

(Continued from page 153).

center of it, and a high woven wire fence around the whole of it.

There are most all kinds of vegetables in it, and we are looking forward to having enough to last us all through next winter.

We always like to work in it after supper when it is cool.

We have had lettuce, strawberries, onions and radishes out of it so far. The melon vines promise us a lot of melons; and we think we will be well paid for the work we have spent on it. —Mildred Sharpe, Morley, Michigan. Age thirteen years.

NEW SUBJECTS FOR PRIZE CONTEST LETTERS.

Subject of letter to be mailed by August 18:

"The kind of stories I like best."

Subject of letter to be mailed by August 25:

"The Circus."

A full water tank the year round

ECLIPSE

\$1.65 a year

IT'S a mighty still day when the ECLIPSE WOOD WINDMILL does not pump water into your tank. The ECLIPSE is sensitive to light breezes — pumps when other mills stand still.

Powerful, superior construction. Some ECLIPSE WINDMILLS erected 38 years ago are still pumping—without repair expense. Figured on this basis the ECLIPSE delivers a reliable water supply at a cost of about \$1.65 a year, the cheapest possible.

The ECLIPSE is time-tried, solidly constructed, and powerful. Requires little attention, and no repairs.

Have your dealer tell you the complete story of the ECLIPSE.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO

Royster's, Profits, Smiles— They Go Together

THE fine, healthy quality of his wheat, the vigorous start which gets ahead of the Hessian Fly, the heavily increased yields, lowering the cost per bushel—these make the satisfied smile of the farmer who uses

ROYSTER'S FERTILIZER

TRADE MARK
F. S. R.
REGISTERED

Every wheat grower should have the new book—Wheat Growing For Profit. It tells just what to do to get the most from your crop. Send the coupon today and receive it free.

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO COMPANY
Dept. B 11 TOLEDO, O.

Please send me your free Wheat Book

Name _____
P. O. _____ Route _____ State _____

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, August 7.

WHEAT.

Flour export buying by the United States Grain Corporation starts this week. What influence this will have on the wheat market remains to be seen. At present the trade is quiet and prices are unchanged from last week. The domestic demand for flour and mill feed is good. Threshing returns continue to run much below anticipated yields. Receipts at interior points have increased rapidly the past week. A year ago the local quotation for No. 2 red wheat was \$2.22½ per bushel. Present quotations here are:

No. 1 red	\$2.26½
No. 1 mixed	2.24½
No. 1 white	2.24½

CORN.

Rains have greatly improved crop conditions, especially for corn, and partly as a result of this better outlook, prices have tumbled. The widespread talk of lowering the price of living is thought by some to have scared many holders of this and other grains to sell. Liquidation, however, has been quite general. A year ago the price for No. 3 corn was \$1.70 per bushel. Present prices are:

No. 3 corn	\$1.92
No. 3 yellow	1.95
No. 4 yellow	1.93
No. 5 yellow	1.88

OATS.

Oat prices are following those of corn. Country offerings are of fair volume and indications point to liberal shipments this coming week. Yields are not up to last season's notch and the quality is said to be inferior. The latest estimate of the country's crop places it below the five-year average. Quotations for Detroit are:

No. 2 white76
No. 3 white75½
No. 4 white74½

RYE.

The gains noted in this market a week ago have been lost. Rains are relieving the situation and a generally weaker tone prevails. The price has declined nearly 20c and is now quoted at \$1.45 for cash No. 2.

BEANS.

In this state the bean crop did not suffer to any great extent from the drought. The market is firmer and in New York holders of Michigan pea beans are asking \$8.50 per cwt for choice and \$7@8 for common to fair. Medium choice are quoted at \$7.75. On the Detroit market a recent advance of 50c was lost this week, the present quotation for immediate and prompt shipment being \$8.25 per cwt. Export sales have been recently reported.

HAY.

The demand for hay is not abating, and receipts are scarcely adequate to supply the needs. Trade is firm. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$31@32; standard timothy \$30@31; light mixed \$30@31; No. 1 mixed \$27@28; No. 1 clover \$25@26.

Pittsburgh.—While the demand for good hay is urgent; market is short on supplies. Prices are held firmly. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$37@38; No. 1 light mixed \$35@36; No. 1 clover mixed \$28@29; No. 1 clover at \$25@26.

FEEDS.

Prices higher, excepting corn and oats chop are steady. Quotations are: Bran \$47; standard middlings \$56; fine middlings \$60; coarse corn meal \$81; cracked corn \$82; corn and oat chop \$63 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

POTATOES.

Potato crop of northern Michigan has been saved from drought damage by recent rains. In Maine the crop is spotted and lack of moisture has injured prospects in Wisconsin. Southern potatoes are now selling in Detroit at \$8.50@9.25 per barrel.

BUTTER.

An easier tone prevails, with the demand slow. According to the Bureau of Markets, the butter held in public

warehouses show an increase of 460,000 pounds during the past week, or a total of 25,066,207 pounds. Some export buying on account is noted in New York. At Detroit fresh creameries are quoted at 51@52c; in Chicago the market is lower at 46@52c; in New York it is easier at 52@54½c; in Philadelphia prices are lower with western creamery extra at 55½c.

EGGS.

Prices are little changed. Production is easing off and quality is variable. At Detroit fresh candled current receipts are quoted at 42@43c; do firsts in new cases 44½c; do extra firsts, graded in new cases 46@46½c; steady trade at Chicago is holding the firsts at 41½@42½c; ordinary firsts 39@40½c; storage packed firsts 43@43½c. The range in New York is from 51@55c, and in Philadelphia western firsts bring \$15@15.60 a case.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Truck crops in the Detroit district are much benefited by recent rains. Tomatoes are coming to market more freely and are selling at \$3@4 a bushel; butter beans \$1.25@1.50 a bushel; cabbage \$1@1.25; apples \$2@3.50; huckleberries \$8@9.25; blackberries \$8@9; dry onions \$2.75@3; new pota-

toes \$1.75@2.75 per bu; red raspberries \$14; poultry 35@36c per pound; eggs 55@60c.

WOOL

During the past week the wool business has been large with the grades involved covering a wide range. An advance in prices for choice fleeces is noted. In Boston the best fine unwashed delaine is bringing 83@85c; half-blood fleeces 80@82c; three-eighths blood 72@73c; quarter-blood 70c; fine unwashed clothing 70@72c. Fair receipts of foreign wools are arriving. German buyers are reported as taking wool in South America.

GRAND RAPIDS

The half-inch of rain last week came too late to help the early potato crop or corn on light soil in the Grand Rapids market area. The potatoes are being marketed, but are small, and the growers sell for \$2.75 per bushel. There are a few old potatoes and they brought \$1.10 last week. Many acres of corn have been cut for fodder, the seven weeks' draught ruining the crop on light soil. Many acres of celery have also been ruined and market gardeners have plowed it under and put in late cabbage. Owners of huckleberry swamps, unable to secure pickers, are giving home canners the priv-

ilege of picking, charging 50 cents entrance fee. Hay advanced to \$24 per ton for new crop last week. A year ago it sold for \$13. On account of dry pastures and obliged to feed their cows, dairymen increased the price of milk last week to 14 cents per quart, retail. Farmers state the little rain will help some pieces of corn, also beans, but not enough to materially affect the late potatoes. They stood the drouth well but will need a soaking rain to insure a good crop.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter.—The butter market has been uncommonly active throughout the week and the price tendency has been upward. Early in the week, all classes of buyers felt that there was a turn for the better and in consequence, buying became much freer and more general. There has been a very little export activity but not more than 1,500 to 2,000 tubs have been moved in that channel. During the week about one million pounds of the army tinned butter were shipped to Italy. That butter was sold to Italy some time ago. Receipts of butter show a marked falling off and advices indicate that the make continues to shrink. Receipts for this week were about seven thousand tubs less than for last week. On Monday the quotation on extras was 54c. There was a half-cent advance on Tuesday and on Wednesday the market advanced one cent more. Since that time there has been no change in quotations but the market has been firm at all times. Established quotations are as follows: Extras 55½c; higher scoring than extras 56@56½c; firsts 53@55c; seconds 50½@52½c.

Eggs.—The egg market has ruled somewhat unsatisfactory during the week. Receipts have been somewhat heavier than for previous weeks and local demand seems to have been curtailed. The tendency has been to cause a quieter market than has prevailed for some time. The quality of the eggs being received is irregular and there are many defects found in practically all shipments. As yet there seems to be no improvement whatever in the quality. Extra fancy fresh eggs are scarce and are in strong demand. The ruling quotations at present are as follows: Firsts 47@50c; extra firsts 51@53c; extras 54@55c.

JERSEY BREEDERS OF MICHIGAN GET TOGETHER.

A most excellent program has been provided for the summer meeting of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club to be held at the Agricultural College on August 20. The club has been fortunate in securing very notable speakers, and a helpful meeting is assured.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER MILK PRICES.

The price of milk as determined by the Detroit Milk Commission for the months of August and September is \$4.05 per cwt. delivered.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Thursday, August 7th

BUFFALO.

Pigs were selling here today at \$22; other hogs at \$22.85; lambs went at \$17; calves at \$22, while the cattle market was slow.

DETROIT Cattle.

Receipts 1,594. Market strong; all grades 25@35c higher than last week. Best heavy steers \$ 14.50
Best handy wt bu steers... 12.50@13.00
Mixed steers and heifers 10.50@12.50
Handy light butchers.... 8.00@ 9.00
Light butchers 7.00@ 8.50
Best cows 9.00@10.00
Butcher cows 7.50@ 8.50
Cutters 6.25
Canners 5.50@ 6.00
Best heavy bulls 9.50@10.00
Bologna bulls 8.00@ 9.00
Stock bulls 7.00@ 8.00
Feeders 8.00@10.00
Stockers 7.00@ 8.50
Milkers and springers... \$ 75@ 120

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,010. Market strong. Best \$22.50@23.00
Others 10.00@20.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,296. Good lambs are 25c higher; others steady. Best dry-fed lambs \$15.50@16.00
Fair lambs 14.00@15.00
Light to common 12.00@13.00
Fair to good sheep 8.00@ 8.50
Culls 5.00@ 7.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,463. Pigs steady; mixed hogs 25c higher. Pigs \$21.50
Mixed 22.50

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 14,000; holdover 3,521. Market very uneven, and mostly 25c higher than yesterday's average. Tops \$22.65; heavy 250 lbs up, medium, good and choice at \$20.35@22.50; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice at \$20.50@22.65; light 150 to 200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice at \$20.50@22.50; light lights 130 to 150 lbs, common, medium, good and choice \$19.50@21.25; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up, smooth \$19.25@20.25; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$18@19; pigs 130 lbs down, medium good and choice \$18@19.50.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 9,500. Beef steers and butcher cattle strong to 25c higher; canners strong; cows 25@50c higher. Beef steers, medium, and heavyweight 1100 lbs up, choice and prime \$17.40@19; do medium and good \$13@17.40; do common at \$10.25

@13; light weight 1100 lbs down, good and choice \$14.25@18.25; do common and medium \$9.50@14.25; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$7.25@15; cows, common, medium, good and choice \$7@14.50; bulls, bologna and beef \$8.50@12.50; canners and cutters, cows and heifers \$6@7; do canner steers \$6.25@9.25; veal calves, light and handyweight, medium, good and choice at \$18.25@19.25; feeder steers, common, medium, good and choice \$8@13.50; stocker steers, common, medium, good and choice \$7@11; stocker cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$6.75@8.75; stocker calves common, medium, good and choice \$8@11; western range cattle, beef steers, medium, good and choice at \$11@11.60; do cows and heifers, medium, good and choice \$8.75@13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 24,000. Market strong to 25c higher. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good, choice and prime \$13.75@17; do culls and common \$9@13.25; spring lambs, medium, good, choice and prime \$9.75@12.60; yearlings wethers, medium, good and choice \$7.25@9; ewes, cull and common \$2.75@6.75; breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings \$8.25@14.75; feeder lambs medium, good and choice \$11.75@14.50.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.

Wednesday, August 6.

Receipts 20 cars. Today's market is slow. Prime heavy steers \$16.50@17; best shipping steers \$15@16.50; medium shipping steers \$13.50@14.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1000 lbs \$15@16; light native yearlings, good quality \$13.50@14.50; best handy steers at \$12@13; fair to good kind \$11@12; handy steers and heifers mixed \$11.50@12; western heifers at \$10.50@11; state heifers \$9.50@10.50; best fat cows \$10.50@11; butchering cows at \$8.50@9.50; cutters \$6.50@7.50; canners \$5@6; fancy bulls \$11@12; butchering bulls \$8@9; common bulls \$7@8; best feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs \$9.50@10; medium feeders \$8@9; stockers \$7.50@8; light common \$6.50@7; best milkers and springers, \$100@150; mediums \$75@90.

Hogs.

Receipts five cars. Market is lower. Heavy and yorkers \$22.75@23; pigs at \$21.75@22.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts one car. Trading ruled steady today. Lambs at \$16.50@16.75; yearlings \$12@13.50; wethers \$10.50@11; ewes \$9.50@10.

Calves.

Market steady at \$7@22.

Get These BALER Facts!

Write today! Learn why the Sandwich bales 2 to 8 extra tons per day without extra labor expense—saving \$4 to \$16 per day on labor alone. Enables operators to bale 20 to 40 tons per day and make \$10 to \$25 clear profit per day easy.

MOTOR POWER SANDWICH Hay Presses

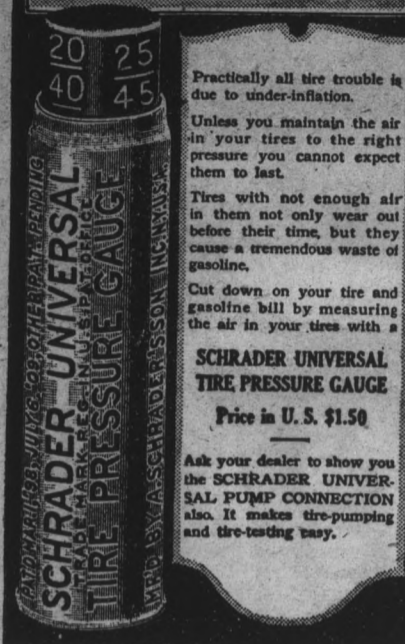
Supply own motor power, solid steel, "break proof"; gas or kerosene fuel; hopper cooled; magnets. Tremendous power to handle hay, alfalfa or straw. Friction clutch on press and other improvements. Wonderful success. Write for new Book "Tons Tell"; guarantee and full details FREE. Address: SANDWICH MANUFACTURING CO., 19 Wood Street, Sandwich, Ill.



COUPLED UP SHORT
SIMPLE STRONG OIL ENGINE

Send For Free Book. Great Windrow Baler

Tire Trouble?



Practically all tire trouble is due to under-inflation.

Unless you maintain the air in your tires to the right pressure you cannot expect them to last.

Tires with not enough air in them not only wear out before their time, but they cause a tremendous waste of gasoline.

Cut down on your tire and gasoline bill by measuring the air in your tires with a

SCHRADER UNIVERSAL TIRE PRESSURE GAUGE

Price in U. S. \$1.50

Ask your dealer to show you the **SCHRADER UNIVERSAL PUMP CONNECTION** also. It makes tire-pumping and tire-testing easy.

Bickmore's Gall Cure Is

GUARANTEED to do all we claim for it. Your money back if not satisfied. Bickmore's is wonderful for collar and saddle galls, broken skin, rope burns, sore shoulder, mange and other skin diseases, bruises, cuts, chafes, mud scalds, grease heel, chapped teats on cows, and other wounds on horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. And the best part of it is that you can work the horse all during the time it is being cured. "I am a constant user of Bickmore's Gall Cure. It excels all others because you can work the horse all the time and a horse in harness is worth two in the barn," says Earnest Yetter, of Magog, Canada. Get Bickmore's from your druggist, harness dealer or general store. Never accept a substitute—always look for the "Old Gray Horse" trademark, well and favorably known for 34 years. Or send us 10c for liberal trial sample of Gall Cure and helpful Farm Account Book, giving full information on keeping track of your expenses and receipts, and many useful pointers about farming. Bickmore's is now being refined and put out for human use. It is called, "Bickmore's XYZ Skin Ointment" and will achieve the same wonders for human beings as Bickmore's Gall Cure does for animals. At your dealer's—or write us direct. **THE BICKMORE COMPANY, Dept. 158, Old Town, Maine.**

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. **Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR.,** the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by **W. F. YOUNG, INC., 263 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

SHEEP

FOR SALE

Western Breeding Ewes and Registered Southdown Rams

I have two thousand western breeding ewes some with lambs, and thirty registered southdown rams for sale, in any quantity desired. **F. R. MING, Receiver Interstate Livestock Company, Cheboygan, Michigan.**

TO THE KIDS

Over 300 have written me about the sheep I am giving away. I would like to send one to each of you but two is my limit. Three disinterested judges are picking the winners. If you are not one of the lucky kids, why not save your money and buy one next December. I will contract to buy the produce back at a splendid price. **S. L. Wing, Proprietor KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Michigan**

BUY A SHEEP

Wait a minute, buy Hampshires. The American Hampshire Sheep Association wants to send you a dandy little booklet with list of breeders. Some near you. Write **COMFORT A. TYLER, Secretary, 22 Wood- and Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

HAMPSHIRE

One of the best bred flocks in America. Home of the International Champion ewe of 1918. Rams of all ages for sale. Write me your wants or come and see them. **Harley E. Emmons, Elsie, Mich.**

For **Shropshire Yearling Rams** write or call on **ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.**

Shropshires Am offering 16 yearling rams and 8 yearling ewes of Senator Bibby breed. **C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.**

For Sale—Forty full blood Shropshire rams and rosette ram lambs \$20 and \$25. Ewe lambs \$20. Their breeding is right. **Frank Ford, Horton, Michigan**

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU STRONG ORGANIZATION.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, a report on what is being done in the way of organization in Illinois was made by J. C. Sailor, assistant secretary. Each county of Illinois formerly paid a \$100 membership fee to the state organization. The counties which paid such membership fee remain on the former basis until that membership expires. Then a regular organizer, with ten men, goes into each county for the express purpose of soliciting membership. Such memberships are \$5.00 to the state organization, and from \$5.00 to \$10.00 to the county. They are all being signed up on a three-year basis. One county (McLean) has a membership of 2,600 at \$10.00 for county and \$5.00 for state purposes. DeKalb has a membership of 2,200 on the same basis. Their system of campaign consists of letters direct from the secretary's office, paid advertising, and local papers, posters and small bills. The organization committee consists of a high type of men who understand thoroughly the farm bureau movement. They sign up at least ninety-five per cent of the farmers on our present plan. One worker alone signed up thirty-eight men without a skip.

There is a man in every quarter township who can get in touch with the rest of the township within twelve hours. An idea of the increase in membership on our present basis is gained from the fact that from about two to three hundred members in each county, on the old plan, the number of members has increased to from 1,300 to 2,500.

We have a different membership for land owners and renters. Ten dollars for land owners and five dollars for tenant. Men who put five or ten dollars in become stockholders in this movement become good boosters.

It is the opinion of the assistant secretary that if we ever hope to meet big business on business-like methods, we must deal on an organized basis. It is impossible to continue on a country store-keeper plan.

H. W. Danforth, president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, gave a very interesting talk on federal loans to agricultural interests. Briefly, he said that their main idea was to furnish capital for agricultural development. Farm valuations are very much inflated at present. Ninety per cent of the loans are used for purchase of more land, rather than development of that now owned. The average farmer is not making three per cent on his investments. A survey of fifty farms showed that they were not paying a profit. If continued on this basis, it will eventually reach bankruptcy. Money has been made on the advanced price of land values, rather than from production. He would rather urge the farmers to develop their land, than to increase acreage. It is a question whether the average man can pay from \$250 to \$300 per acre and make good. The Federal Land Bank will not loan money on the present inflated values; \$125 per acre is the largest amount they will loan.

It was the opinion of a great many present that if we increased the loan allowance too much it would tend to further inflate land values. I would further inflate land values. It would tracts rather than the improvement of those already loaned. Also, there should be a tax exemption law. The greatest need of Illinois is to help the renter who owns the land which he now rents. It was also the prevailing idea that an eighty-acre farm was not an economic proposition for Illinois. Quarter-section farms seem to be more desirable.

One of the most important things in life is not where we stand, but in what directions we are moving.

Feed your cows in Summer and they will feed you in Winter

THE successful dairyman always sees to it that his cows do not fall off in production in July, August and September, when the pastures are short and unpalatable and the flies bad. He believes in summer graining.

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

Highly digestible, high in protein, containing nothing but pure corn—Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed is excellent for bolstering up the scanty pasture.

When the grass is short and the weather hot, the cost of the Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed you give your cows will be more than made up for by maximum flow when milk prices are the highest.

Corn Products Refining Company

H. CHRYSTAL, Selling Representative, 909 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



GET-A-WITTE

At Reduced Price Buy on your own terms. Save \$15 to \$200. Catalog FREE. **WITTE ENGINE WORKS** 2190 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 2190 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. POULTRY FARMER:

We make a specialty of White Henery Eggs and have created a profitable market for your eggs the year around. We pay the highest premium for your Henery Whites—We remit same day shipments arrive. Ship Often—Ship by Express

GEO. R. ELDRIDGE CO. 494-18th Street, Detroit, Mich. Remember! We guarantee you satisfaction with every shipment.

EGGS

We will pay 52c per doz on delivered here for strictly fancy new-laid eggs. Shipments via express direct from farmers. This price good until week ending August 16th. Watch our price each week. **American Butter & Cheese Company, Detroit, Mich.**

Holmes, Stuve Co., 445 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, Poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet, Detroit, Mich. Cad. 2878.

EGGS, Etc.—Small consignments from very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet ship us your next case. **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.**

HAY Ship To The Old Reliable House **Daniel McCaffrey's Sons, 623-625 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh Pa.**

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

Retiring Doctor Must Sell

108 1/2 Acre Modern Farm Home Quarter mile to Hadley, Michigan, 12 grade school, 12 room modern house, electric lights, steam heat, three piece bath, hot and cold water, solid oak finish, magnificent grounds, abundance fruit. New modern barn; horse barn; all kinds outbuildings. Very productive dark loam soil, clay subsoil. Wire fences, Spring brook watered pasture, 90 cultivated, 5 heavy hard wood, 25 new seeding, good. Will include 14 acres good corn, 6 splendid beans, about one acre potatoes at \$12,000, half cash. See seasons crops, be convinced this is A-No.-1 farm bargain. **Holman Real Estate Agency, Lapeer, Mich.**

186-Acre State Road Farm Stock, Tools, Crops,

2 miles thriving town, near large city, milk sold at door; 125 acres productive tillage, wire-fenced pasture, estimated 300 cords of wood, 20,000 feet timber; fruit orchards. Extra good 10-room house, big stock barn, second barn tool, hog, 4 poultry houses, etc. Owner retiring includes for quick sale 5 cows, poultry, mowing machines, long list tools, wagons, harness, crops; \$4500 gets all, easy terms. Details this money maker, page 33 Catalog bargains 19 States, copy free. **Strout Farm Agency, 814 BC Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

Locate in Caroline County, VIRGINIA.

Caroline County, Virginia, offers unusual advantages and opportunities to homeseekers and those desiring to invest in farm and timber lands. Soil very productive and adapted to growing tobacco, truck, fruits, corn, wheat, oats, peas, beans, alfalfa, etc. Excellent transportation facilities—2 railroads and a water route connect with the principal nearby northern markets. For free map and booklet address: **Caroline County Improvement League Bowling Green, Virginia.**

MINNESOTA farm opportunities are described by the U. S. R. R. Administration for the information of home seekers. Minnesota offers strategic location, dependable climate, fertile soils, abundant rainfall, pure water, good markets, excellent transportation and many social and educational advantages. Much desirable land at moderate prices. The book is fully informative about "The Bread and Butter State." If interested, send name and address, for a free copy of the Minnesota book, J. L. Edwards, Mgr. Agri. Sec., Room 635 U. S. R. R. Administration, Washington, D. C.

DAIRY FARM

320 acres fine level dark loam with clay subsoil, flowing well, spring stream. Best dairy proposition in Gladwin Co. Two telephone lines, R. F. D. 4 miles to Gladwin. Write at once for full description. I have other small farms. **U. G. REYNOLDS, owner, Gladwin, Mich.**

80 ACRE FARM

Mile and half from Onaway, Presque Isle County. Forty acres under cultivation, wood lot, young orchard, 600 trees choice apples splendid condition. Good drilled well, fine pasture with water. Owner obliged to go to California. Reasonable terms. **Joseph Sill, Onaway, Mich. or Hedley V. Richardson, 306 Moffat Building, Detroit.**

131 Acres. Two sets buildings; best house cost \$7,000 a few years ago. Big fine barn near best house. House and two barns on other part. All goes for \$5,000, part cash, large house worth price of all. **HALL'S FARM AGENCY, CORNING, STEUBEN COUNTY, New York.**

160 acres excellent land, good buildings conveniently situated, good roads to churches, schools, and 3 towns. Good water system in house and barn, large orchard. **Chas. A. Landon, Marlette, Mich. R. 3 Box 32**

Rich Michigan Farms. Low prices. Easy terms.

STAFFELD BROTHERS, 15 Merrill Building, Saginaw, Michigan

WANTED To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale.

O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property write me.

JOHN J. BLACK, 105th Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Profitable Employment

We pay salary to good subscription getters, who can devote their entire time to our work. The offer our salaried men handle is especially attractive to farmers.

The Michigan Farmer



Fisk Cord Tires

An Investment in Tire Economy

ENDURANCE is the supreme test of tires—the thing that gives excess mileage and saves money.

Quality, experience and high manufacturing standards build into a tire things which insure long mileage—which rolls off the miles, thousand after thousand, without interruption and without inconvenience to the user.

Fisk Cord Tires are built just that way. Big, good looking, with extra tough tread, they give you easy riding, save gas and—most important of all—deliver the miles in excess of what you buy.

That saves you real money.

Next Time—BUY FISK

FISK CORD TIRES

(Made also in Ribbed Tread)

*"There is now
a Fisk Tire
for every motor vehicle
that rolls!"*

