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VOLUME CLVIX NUMBER SEVEX

DETROIT, AUGUST 12, 1922

CURRENT COMMENT

THE MICHIGAN FARMER SAYS:

Hurry muddles the brain.

Presume not upon your friendships.

Ponce de Leon might have found the fountain of youth in a milk bottle.

Land drained deeply during the wet season is prepared to serve crops best when the drought is on.

Miss Electric Spark, while not the most lovable, is the most serviceable hired girl we every employed in our household.

The man who fails to test his cows cannot lay all the blame for arresting the development of the business upon his city cousin.

The Muscle Shoals Problem

FOR many months the government has been wrestling with the problem of what to do with the great government war project at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. During the war the government started this great power project on the Tennessee River, which is second only to Niagara in possible importance in the development of electrical power. Many millions of dollars were expended in the initial work of developing this water power, and a great supplementary steam plant and two factories for the fixation of nitrogen from the air by different processes were built. The close of the war found this work uncompleted and further work on the project was stopped. What to do with it was a problem which could wait.

But its discussion was soon precipitated by the proposition made by Henry Ford for the purchase and operation of the nitrate factories for the manufacture of fertilizers and the completion and lease of the water-power project for a period of a hundred years. Subsequently other tentative offers were made for the project by the Alabama Power Company and others.

The War Department wrestled with the problem for a long time and finally referred the whole matter to congress without definite recommendation. It has been under consideration by the senate committee on agriculture for some time, with the result that Senator Norris, of Nebraska, chairman of the committee advanced a plan for the completion, continued ownership and operation of the project by the government. The most recent development

in the matter is the presentation last week of a report signed by republican and democratic senators comprising a minority of the committee, strongly opposing the acceptance of the government ownership and operation plan and urging the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for the purchase, lease and operation of the great projects involved in this development.

This report was submitted by Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, and was signed by Senators Capper, of Kansas, Harrison, of Mississippi, Caraway, of Arkansas, Ransdell, of Louisiana, Smith, of South Carolina, and Hefflin, of Alabama. This development brings the matter squarely before congress and the people of the country for final decision. In view of its importance to agriculture because of the proposed operation of the great plants already built for the manufacture of fertilizers on an economic basis and at a fixed profit of eight per cent, we will present in the next issue of the Michigan Farmer the details of the Ford offer and an analysis of its terms prepared by the American Farm Bureau Federation, together with some of the arguments in favor of the Ford proposal advanced by the senators who made the report above noted. This proposition is of interest to Michigan Farmer readers, and the facts which will be presented are worthy of their careful consideration.

Our Potato Crop

THE promise of a bumper crop of potatoes has raised the question in the minds of many as to how the growers and dealers will dispose of the surplus to a public which has been in the habit of consuming less than the crop is likely to yield this fall.

We are inclined to the opinion that the merits of a well-grown and properly cooked potato are not fully appreciated in the average American home. Not only the starch and sugar content, of which there are about twenty pounds in every one hundred pounds of potatoes, but also the two pounds of proteins, rich in basic salts, are also important in making this vegetable worthy of generous use by our good cooks. The potato, buttermilk and oat meal diet of the Irish people is probably responsible for the unusual high percentage of centenarians in that country.

This gives background at least to the recent action of the executive committee of the Cheboygan Farm Bureau in passing resolutions calling upon the agencies having in charge the marketing of a liberal portion of this year's potato crop to bring to the consuming public information on the food value of the potato. We have already planned to run in the Household Department of the Michigan Farmer this fall and winter, a wide range of recipes for preparing the potato for consumption in our farm homes. If the potato can be prepared in a greater variety of ways no doubt the consumption can be materially increased to the benefit of both the consumer and the producer of the crop.

Coal for Farm Work

WE are back on the war basis so far as the distribution of coal is concerned. This has been made necessary to supply essential industries with fuel due to the effect of the long continued strike of coal miners and the partial breaking down of transportation due to the strike of railroad shop workers. A fuel administrator has been appointed to supervise the distribution of coal in this state, and such distribution will be made only on priority orders issued by his authority. It is indicated that the plan of organization will include

the appointment of a local administrator in each county, or at least in several districts of the state. Dealers will be able to secure shipments of coal only on authority of the administrator or his agents.

In this connection the need of coal for farm work should not be forgotten. Farmers throughout the state will require coal to complete their threshing and for silo filling. Doubtless in many sections of the state the present supply is not adequate for this purpose. No time should be lost in ascertaining whether or not there is a sufficient supply of coal in every community to accomplish this essential farm work, and in case there is not, immediate steps should be taken to get a priority order for the shipment of coal for this purpose.

The Michigan Farmer has written State Fuel Administrator Potter calling his attention to the absolutely essential requirement of coal for this purpose, and urges readers to at once consult their local dealers to ascertain whether or not there is adequate coal on hand to meet this need, and if not to urge them to take immediate steps to secure priority orders for coal for that purpose.

It is, of course, sincerely hoped that the labor difficulties above mentioned may be settled at an early date. Indeed, it would be a matter for congratulation if they could be settled before this suggestion reaches the reader. But optimism in this regard is not a safe dependence in view of the long continuation of these strikes and the determined attitude exhibited by both sides to the controversies. Early action is desirable to the end that fuel may be available for the accomplishment of these essential farm tasks.

A Shortage of Cars

THE strike of railway shopmen, together with a shortage of cars, is developing a very critical situation in a large number of agricultural districts. This is particularly true of those regions where perishable products are produced and also where the points of production are far remote from terminal markets.

Regardless of the strike, a shortage of cars would eventually have arrived. The strike has only aggravated the situation. The revival of business has increased to a point where the volume of goods moving is again approaching record points. For the week ending July 22 car loadings other than coal were only about one per cent less than during the record week of October 15, 1920. The building boom and the large sales of automobiles indicate the heavy load now being placed upon our transportation systems.

The coal strike is also an important factor in the car shortage situation. Whether it continues or ends immediately, the result, so far as the shipping of other products is concerned, will be much the same. Should an agreement between the miners and the operators be reached at once, there will be an unusually heavy movement of coal to outlying districts for which box cars will undoubtedly be requisitioned. This will remove these cars from their regular channels of service. Should business continue to expand during the fall, and the estimated yields of our various crops materialize, and the movement of coal reaches the high mark expected, railroad men would not be surprised to see the orders for cars exceed the available supply by twenty per cent or more.

Obviously this situation will have its influence upon every section of the country. Farmers in industrial states, however, will be operating to better advantage than those in strictly agricultural regions. Here again the farmer who grows a diversity of products

will be able to protect himself to a fuller degree than will the one-crop farmer. The suggestion that farmers in the industrial states prepare to move their products to market earlier than usual may be a wise one and is, at least, worthy of consideration, particularly if the situation should develop to a point where there is an actual scarcity in any particular line of farm products. On the other hand, if it becomes impossible to move the surplus from production areas it is the part of wisdom for the farmer to look early to providing proper storage facilities.

Crowds Continued

AFTER I got my Oughto parked in the city park and my feet, head and hands rested, I found that observin' crowds was an interestin' occupashun, what is like takin' a trip round the world in about a hour.

For inst., I see kids what looked like they come from the middle of Europe, kids what in the cotton belt is called pickannies, and other kids what looked like Mamma's boy, all yellin' with the joy of what you call physical exuberashun. There was scolding mothers and sleepin' daddies, and others what thought they was just as young as they used to be.

And I also saw folks what looked round shouldered with the family duties they was carryin' with them. In some cases I saw as much as twelve of these family duties pesterin' Ma and Pa.

Then I saw young folks, where the young man could not keep his hands off from the young lady and the young lady what did not want him to. Sure, they was not thinkin' of family duties. Which makes me think, ain't Nature cunnin'? She makes so enjoyable the things what lead to life's duties and obligashuns.

When I looked at that crowd I thought it contained nearly all of life, with its joys and sorrows and everything. Life sure is what you call a great and understandable thing. And a crowd is a good place to find you don't know very much about it.

I went over to see our ansisters, the monkeys. They was unassumin'ly showin' each other considerashun and sympathy by pickin' flees from each other's backs. They went at the problem at hand with earnest undivided attentshun, like the Professor would say. Once in a while they would look at us lookin' at them, like they was thinkin': "What fools ye mortals be. I'm glad I'm a monkey when I look at you." Ain't that what you would call humilatin'?

I was interested standin' in the crowd studyin' these ansisters of oufs 'til Sophie come and said: "Come on, Hy, you're monkey enough; besides, you gotta give other folks a chance."

Maybe that's so, but just the same I think that crowds in parks is all right for enjoyin' human nature, but no good for enjoyin' Nature. To do this you gotta be alone with only the trees and birds as your company.

HY SYCKLE.

INDOORS AND OUT.

An oven at least ten inches from the floor makes it easier for Mother.

Tile drains, laid right, are more nearly everlasting than any other farm improvement.

Says Sam: Nature never intended an eight-hour day for farmers, but she surely insists on an eight-hour night.

In 1921, oats in Germany and in England averaged yields of forty-one bushels to the acre, while the average for the United States was twenty-four bushels.



A Plan for Financing Farmers

One Year's Experience with Iowa's Plan Which Asks No Aid from the State

By Claude L. Benner,

Department Economics Iowa Agricultural College

WHEN the late credit stringency which has so severely handicapped agriculture for the past two years first began to be felt in Iowa, the Farm Bureau Federation and the State Bankers' Association appointed a joint committee to consider ways and means to better the rural credit facilities of the state. This committee was composed of three bankers and three farmers. The leaders of both the farmers' and bankers' organizations serving upon it.

This committee held its first meeting in the late fall of 1920, and its work has culminated in the formation of the Iowa Farm Credit Corporation, with a capital stock of five million dollars. At the present time a million dollars of this stock has been subscribed and



For the Live Stock Men.

paid for, and the corporation has been actively functioning. When one considers that it is just a little over eighteen months since the idea was first conceived in the minds of the organizers, it is rather evident that the plan is meeting with a good deal of approval.

The plan for the corporation, however, was not hastily devised. The best minds in finance and farming operations of the central west were called in conference. After several weeks

of very patient study they drew up their plan and presented it to the state legislature. Here both houses unanimously voted to grant them a charter and also voted to amend the banking laws of the state so that all state and savings banks would be permitted to invest in the stock of this corporation up to ten per cent of their capital stock and surplus.

The corporation is authorized by law to buy farmers' notes endorsed by any banks authorized to do business in our state. The capital stock of the corporation is held by the farmers and bankers of Iowa, who will unite in this undertaking as a means of financing Iowa's greatest industry. This corporation is a strictly business company, without any danger of state socialism and provides a conservative practical means of accomplishing what every one recognizes as being the greatest need in agriculture today. It will have a great effect on keeping Iowa free from radical plans of farm finance.

The credit association was formed under the newly amended corporation laws of the state of Iowa, the legislation for which was secured by the joint support of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and the Iowa Bankers' Association. The success of this corporation is necessary to make a success of the marketing plans of the farming organizations of this state. This corporation is formed for the common good of all classes. There is no promotion stock, no blue-sky promotion expense. It is a straight business organization by the farmers and bankers of this state for their own good. The

two organizations worked together for months before the legislature, preparing the plans and bills necessary to make possible this corporation. How necessary they were and how well the plans proved is shown by the results. All measures passed the legislature without a dissenting voice. In this way we secured a warehouse act, the farm credits bill and the bill giving the banks the right to own stock in this corporation.

The Iowa Farm Credit Corporation is a financial institution whose resources and energies will be devoted to financing of Iowa's chief industry, her agriculture. The disastrous experience of the past few months have merely emphasized the disadvantageous conditions under which the farmer has always labored. Post-war slump in prices gave agriculture a more staggering blow than was received by any other industry and imposed a heavier burden upon the farmer's source of credit—the country bank—than upon any other financial institution.

The Question of Financing Agriculture.

The question which is apparent to all is—can a financing plan be applied to agriculture as has been applied successfully to other industries? The serious thought and sound judgment of both agricultural and financial leaders, some of those foremost in the councils of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and the Iowa Bankers' Association, has been brought to bear upon this question and they answer "Yes." Such an affirmative reply, however, would avail little unless it found expression in a practical program.

The Iowa Farm Credit Corporation has had its founding amidst the unfortunate experiences heretofore referred to. Experiences unfortunate because they showed that agricultural financing in Iowa as well as in the rest of the country has been fundamentally inadequate and improperly organized.

This institution is not a bank. The thought is to conduct this corporation on the same sound banking principles that have been applied to other conservative and substantial businesses. This is not a temporary makeshift. It



The Fruit Grower and All.

is a permanent corporation. It has been organized for the sole purpose of serving agricultural Iowa. It is not related in anywise to any other corporation.

Issuance of Debenture Bonds.

Under this corporation the invested dollar can be made to do the work of many dollars for the reason that the corporation will issue debenture bonds secured by approved collateral to an amount at least twenty times the capital. (Continued on page 155).

Mammoth Coliseum for State Fair

Most Complete Structure of Its Kind in the Country

WORK on the gigantic coliseum at the Michigan State Fair grounds is being pushed to the limit. There is every reason to believe that the structure will be completed in good time for the 1922 State Fair, which is scheduled for September 1-10.

The accompanying picture was taken late in July and shows what progress was then made. This mammoth building places the equipment of the Michigan State Fair in a class by itself. No other state can boast of a coliseum so large. It even surpasses in size the big one at the stock yards at Chicago. The structure is four

hundred feet long and has inside a ring 235x100 feet. The balconies will seat comfortably over eight thousand people.

The best engineers were employed to plan the lighting facilities, says George W. Dickinson, secretary-manager. Large windows, properly placed, will allow light to pour in during the daytime, and a series of spotlights will make the arena quite like the noon

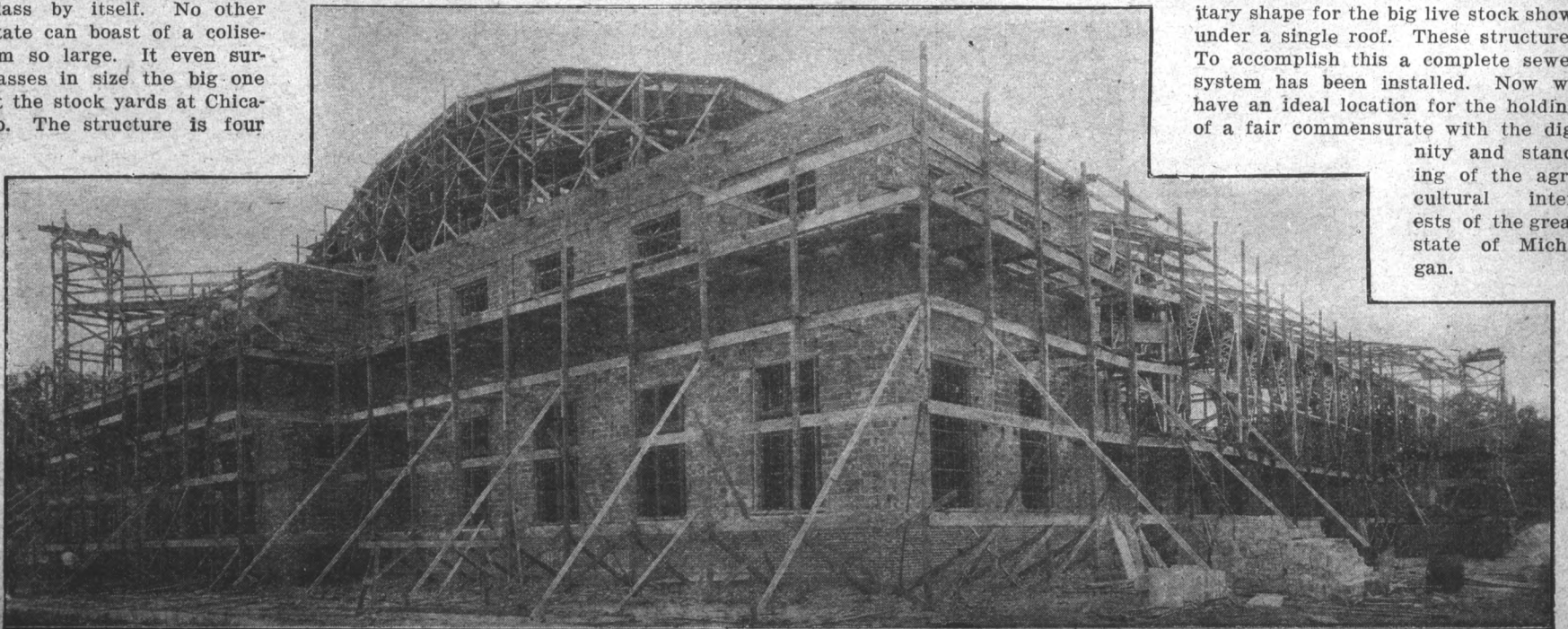
hour when the big evening programs are conducted.

In the ring blooded stock will be shown and judged while fair patrons may sit in comfort in the balconies and watch every class of stock as they pass under the critical eyes of the judges. In the past the educational advantages of the State Fair have been greatly limited because the people could not study the judging. Now,

however, these advantages will be multiplied many fold by making the information available to all who care to witness the work of the men selected to place the animals.

It is well also to mention that in addition to this great structure the fair management has completed the rebuilding of some of the cattle barns and now provision has been made for housing one thousand head of cattle have already been placed in ideal sanitary shape for the big live stock show, under a single roof. These structures To accomplish this a complete sewer system has been installed. Now we have an ideal location for the holding of a fair commensurate with the dig-

nity and standing of the agricultural interests of the great state of Michigan.



The Masons, Carpenters, Electricians, Etc., are Rapidly Pushing to Completion the Great Amphitheater on the Michigan State Fair Grounds at Detroit.

Farmers Spend Day at M. A. C.

College People Make Outing Worth While to Visitors

FARM folks gathered at the Michigan Agricultural College six thousand strong on Farmers' Day, last Friday, to look over the college grounds and equipment, study the live stock, experimental and plant breeding work, and to listen to a program of addresses and music.

If there was one thing in which the farm folks were more interested than in any other, it was in the address of President David Friday, of the college. One statement in this address every one present without doubt carried home with him. It was that at the end of five years the net income of the farmers of the state will be \$50,000,000 greater than at present, through the influence of an economic program which he hoped to inaugurate and carry out at the college. This assertion by President Friday was made upon the provision that the farmers of the state give the college their full support and cooperation in the various lines of work which are and will be formulated.

At the opening of his address, President Friday raised the question as to why the public should spend money for increasing the income of our farms. After four months of careful analysis of the situation he declared that the reason for thus expending public funds seemed clear to him.

In the state there are 550,000 people engaged in manufacturing. These people are employed in 8,300 establishments. The 8,300 managers each controls the product of nearly seventy workmen. Public funds are used to develop scientists, artists, organizers, efficiency and other professional men. The managers of manufacturing establishments are quick to avail themselves of the services of these trained men for the advice and help they can give in improving the methods of manufacture, sale, packing and distribution of the various lines of manufactured goods. And they follow the advice they receive. The managers can do this because the volume of their product is sufficiently large enough to warrant investing in this special service.

But the farmer, says President Friday, cannot do this. In Michigan we have 350,000 workers employed on 196,000 farms. This makes an average of less than two persons for each farm. Thus each manager of a factory in the state has an average of thirty times the employers that each farm manager has. From this it can be seen that the farmer is not in a financial position to employ experts to determine for him the best course to pursue in his business farming.

Obviously the only way whereby the farmer can secure scientific aid in the solution of his problems is through the maintenance of a public institution to discover and bring to the tiller of the

a few of the central-western states three or four crops make up the great volume of production, whereas Michigan has twenty or more important crops that require special attention. This broad field of work imposes an unusually heavy obligation upon the college.

President Friday emphasized the marketing phase of the college work. He pointed out that largely through the leadership of the college and the extension men, and the Farm Bureau, that the Potato Growers' Exchange, the Live Stock Exchange, the Fruit Growers' Exchange, and the Elevator Exchange had been placed on a sound footing. Much other work is needed

is a sound political organization. He thinks that farmers have nothing to worry about in this connection.

From the standpoint of economics, he holds that the railroads must make a further heavy reduction in rates before the general prosperity of the country can be placed on an equitable basis. He further declared that the federal reserve system of banking has received a lot of unjust criticism.

He has confidence that our credit system will be improved from the standpoint of the farmer. Michigan farms especially ought to furnish the basis for borrowing adequate funds to carry on economic farming. Our land values have not been exploited and because of this they furnish good security for reasonable loans. In closing, the president declared that it was his opinion that America could not only be made a land of freedom, but a land in which poverty can be abolished.

Other speakers on the program were Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, chairman of the State Board of Agriculture, who declared that the college was back of the farmer as never before. Secretary Halliday, of the college, reviewed the various lines of work now being conducted and the sources of income as well as the equipment which the college has for carrying on these many lines of work. The chairman of the day was Clark L. Brody, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who occupied the chair in place of Dean Shaw, who could not be present.

The Reo Band and Glee Club furnished excellent music.

A feature of the day was the live stock parade. A large number of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine were paraded before the audience and as they passed special mention was made of the merits and winnings of each by representatives of the Animal Husbandry Department under the direction of Professor Brown. The visitors took considerable time in visiting the breeding and experimental plots, the women's building and the hundred and one other features of the college.



soil facts regarding the production of crops and the distribution thereof.

The first job, therefore, that the Agricultural College must do is to render expert service to the farmers of the state. The better informed farmers, says President Friday, will take pains to read and follow information gathered by experimenters. The big problem comes in carrying the information to those who are not sufficiently interested to use the material gathered. To this end every means of distributing information must be made available. The class room, extension men, the press, farm organizations, chambers of commerce, and other avenues of dispensing knowledge were among the means whereby he hoped to work out his program.

This work has greater significance here in Michigan than in many other agricultural states. Our larger number of special crops requires a far wider scope of investigational work. In

along this line. In fact, marketing problems have been given comparatively little attention, as compared with production problems. President Friday hopes to make the Michigan Agricultural College a leader in this regard as it has been a leader in production problems in the past.

Referring to prices of agricultural products and commodities, it is the opinion of the president, that there can be no prospect of much further advancement in the prices for farm products. The reason for this, he contends, is that Europe cannot pay higher prices for the surplus of our crops. The sale of the surplus will determine the general range of values. The farmer's hope, he contends, lies in the fact that the prices of other commodities must decline to a comparative level with the prices for the farm products.

President Friday gave it as his opinion that the farm bloc at Washington

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REFUSES PETITION.

THE petition of the Pere Marquette Railway to abandon service on the branch lines serving Widman and Barryton has been refused by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Through the cooperation of the college, the Farm Bureau and the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and the farmers and business men of the district served by these railroads it was possible to impress the federal body with the necessity for continuing the line. The service is necessary to the development of the communities. It was the opinion of the commission that the railroad had charged too much to overhead, thus making a poor showing not warranted by facts.

COMMISSION HOUSE AT BUFFALO.

CO-OPERATIVE live stock shipping associations from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana have completed the organization of a farmers' live stock commission house at Buffalo. E. A. Beamer, of Blissfield, Michigan, was made president of the new organization. It

is expected that the institution will be doing business by September 1. Commission houses at St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Omaha and Detroit have been successfully conducted. In the majority of places the co-operative houses are handling more stock than are the private concerns. The farm bureaus of the three states have lent their support to the organization of the Detroit institution. Other officers are W. H. Settle, Indiana, vice-president; F. G. Ketner, Ohio, secretary; W. L. Strivings, New York, treasurer. The executive committee consists of F. G. Ketner; T. L. Omealay, Pittsford, Michigan; George Brown, Indiana, W. L. Strivings and Mr. Beamer as ex-officio members; P. M. Granger, of Charlotte; W. E. Perry, of Ohio; W. H. Favinger, of Indiana, are other members of the board of directors.

ANOTHER SPUD ENEMY.

IN the vicinity of Bellaire, Michigan, a new trouble with potatoes has developed. It is called "Giant Hills." It appears in the form of a rank growth of stalks and leaves. The plants are conspicuous by their unusual size and

abundant bloom. The potatoes, however, to be found in these hills are few and small. This trouble has been met with in Pennsylvania. Experts suggest that growers should avoid selecting seed from fields where these hills are to be found.

FARMERS MEET AT FRUIT RIDGE.

BIG crowds of farmers and their city cousins met at the community meetings at the home of the late Hon. George B. Horton at Fruit Ridge last Sunday and Monday. Among these were the three or four hundred farmers and their families who set up the first camp in their two weeks' Grange auto tour to Niagara Falls and return.

The programs were under the auspices of the Lenawee County Pomona Grange, with A. E. Illenden and Norman Horton in charge. The program included a sacred service on Sunday afternoon which was addressed by Dr. Walter E. Burnett, of Columbus, Ohio. The Imperial Band of Adrian, assisted by the Centenary Quartette, also rendered a sacred concert.

Monday morning Mr. Horton conducted a large number of tourists and

others to the woodlots of the Horton estate to observe first-hand what can be done in the way of economical production of forest products on good land. These lessons in practical forestry are certainly worthy of general study by farmers who have a vision of the future needs for wood products.

In the forenoon also, the barnyard-golf enthusiasts started their elimination series for the cup offered by the Michigan Farmer, which is to be presented to the cleverest horse-shoe artist among the tourists in both the Niagara and Mackinaw tours. The cup will be turned over to the winner after the finals are played at Bay City.

Then, too, hundreds of rooters followed closely their favorite team in the base ball contest between two of the subordinate grange teams in the Lenawee County Grange base ball league.

In the afternoon those who had arrived earlier in the day and hundreds of others, gathered on the broad lawn to listen to a generous discussion of political issues. Mr. Illenden was in charge of the program and introduced the following speakers, who addressed (Continued on page 151).

Prohibits Sale of Filled Milk

Supreme Court of Wisconsin Rules Against Milk Compounds

THE decision in the Wisconsin Supreme Court, July 20, in the now celebrated "Hebe" case upheld the state law forbidding the manufacture and sale of the compounds of skim-milk and vegetable oil. The plaintiffs in the case had sought to enjoin J. Q. Emery, dairy and food commissioner, from enforcing the law as against their product.

This much advertised compound, which the court found to be similar in taste, odor, appearance, consistency and manner of packing to evaporated milk, has been manufactured and sold for five years. It has been advertised by certain dealers in the newspapers of Wisconsin as "milk" or "compound of milk," and has been sold by a number of retailers in Wisconsin as "milk" or "evaporated milk."

This and other compounds are shipped out of the state and advertised and sold by many dealers in other states

ple's wishes in the Voigt Filled Milk Bill now before congress, which had passed the house 250 to forty.

"Exact Imitation."

"The compounds," he said, "are in exact imitation of the genuine evaporated milk. They are produced and sold by the manufacturer cheaper than the genuine. They are susceptible of being sold to the public for the genuine at the same price. They are therefore capable of being used for fraudulent purposes and to deceive purchasers."

"If used as a substitute for milk, the public health may be impaired, not because the compounds are in themselves deleterious, but because they lack in certain food elements essential to a well-balanced dietary."

Justice Crownhart maintained that the power of the state could be exercised for the prosperity and for the "preservation of a great industry of the state against injury in markets



Telling the World the Value of Milk.

as substitutes for milk. Labels on the cans of some of the compounds suggest that this product is practically equivalent to, or better than, the genuine evaporated milk.

The supreme court based the right of Wisconsin to outlaw these milk compounds on the police power of the state, and declared the law valid for three reasons:

1. Because the law is intended to prevent fraud and deception.
2. Because it protects public health and welfare.
3. Because it promotes the general prosperity by preserving a great industry of the state.

Fat-Soluble Vitamine Deficient.

Skim-milk is all right in its place, it seems, and coconut oil all right in its place, but the mixture lacks the food value of whole milk. The latest investigations of Prof. H. Steenbock, of the University of Wisconsin, prove that when milk is skimmed by the commercial separator only one-tenth of the fat-soluble vitamine is left in the skim-milk. Coconut oil has none of this necessary element for child growth.

Justice Charles H. Crownhart, who wrote the decision and the accompanying statement of fact, pointed out that the history of legislation relating to filled milk was most persuasive. "It will be seen," said he, "that the compounds have been considered inimical to public welfare by a large portion of the people of this country."

He pointed out that thirty-three states had adopted standards for condensed or evaporated milk; that the manufacture and sale of filled milk had been absolutely prohibited in New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin; that five other states had prescribed standards for condensed or evaporated milk that in effect prohibit filled milk; and that three states had passed laws which permit filled milk to be sold as "imitation milk."

Justice Crownhart found an even more emphatic expression of the peo-

outside." He referred to Florida's winning fight to defend her great orange industry.

Dairy and consumers' interests have taken the fight against the filled milk traffic into the national arena. More than a year ago they put their forces behind a bill introduced by Congressman Edward Voigt, of Wisconsin, H. R. 8086, prohibiting the movement in interstate and foreign commerce of commercial filled milk preparations. This bill has passed the lower house by a vote of 250 to forty and is now in the senate where hearings will be closed by the committee on agriculture the week of August 1.

RED CLOVER PUTS NITROGEN IN THE SOIL.

AT the Ottawa, Ontario, Experiment Station red clover was turned under each year for nine years on a sandy soil. At the end of this time the soil contained 472 pounds of nitrogen per acre more than at the beginning.—M.

WHEAT SOWING DATES.

REPORTS from entomologists and county agents are to the effect that the late sown wheat suffered less from the Hessian fly this present year than did the wheat put in before the fly-free dates recommended by our "bug" men. In many districts it is estimated that the yields will show a general increase of twenty per cent in favor of the wheat sown late to avoid fly infestations.

There is some spread of this insect in the spring. It was learned that some fields sown after the fly-free date were infested largely from neighboring fields sown earlier. The majority of the county agents will have definite data at hand so they will be in a position to advise with the farmers on the safe date to put in the wheat crop for this fall.

Act Now! Prepare for Winter Comfort!



A Heating Service that Insures Satisfaction

To avert heating troubles the coming winter, decide now to install in your home a modern comfort-giving, fuel-saving heating plant—a Gilt Edge Furnace.

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Every Gilt Edge Dealer thoroughly understands the requirements of Gilt Edge Service and is prepared to give you complete service from the selection of the Gilt Edge for your particular home, through the installation and extending to the daily operation of your furnace. Your Gilt Edge dealer is always ready to serve you.

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PIPE and PIPELESS
GILT EDGE
FURNACES

Fruit Growers Visit Many Orchards

Annual Tour is Well Patronized. Many Lessons are Emphasized

THE annual journey of the fruit growers to the farms of their fellow-workers, otherwise known as the Annual Summer Tour of the Michigan Horticultural Society, made three days of practical observation and enjoyment from August 1-3 for five hundred fruit growers.

The tour started at the Graham Horticultural Experiment Station at Grand Rapids with a picnic lunch and plenty of ice cream and other extras. A trip through the grounds revealed comparatively new experiments in fertilizing, cultural methods and pruning from which one can already draw definite conclusions.

In the pruning tests, the economy and practical value of disbudding, the breaking off of undesirable new shoots on young trees in May, was indicated. In the fertilizer plots, the use of nitrates and other commercial fertilizers has conclusively shown its value. The cultural methods which show up about equal in good results are clover sod with extra straw mulch and the usual cultivation and cover crop system.

The afternoon's stop was made at Mr. Edward House's lake shore farm near Saugatuck. Mr. House's handling of more than one hundred acres of sand farm proves big crops of good fruit can be grown under such conditions. Also, Mr. House proved conclusively by the taste test, that he can make an extra fine quality of summer cider. Mr. House has a stand by the road from which he sells quite a little of his fruit products. Over two hundred crates of his cherry crop was sold from this stand in the form of cherry juice and fresh fruit.

After a night at Fennville over one hundred and fifty tourists started the next day by inspecting the plants of the Fennville Fruit Exchange where they use all modern conveniences in a plant with capacity for 26,000 crates of fruit a day, and the Fennville canning factory, perhaps one of the most modern of its kind in the state.

The famous Thomas Smith farm just east of Fennville impressed the fact that old orchards can be made "gold mines," and that thorough spraying with Bordeaux can produce one hundred per cent rot control on grapes.

At Douglas we had the opportunity to see the part machinery plays in trimming logs into fruit baskets, by an inspection of the basket factory.

The next stop was at the famous Grace Taylor farm on the Lake Michigan shore just south of Douglas. The farm is the home of William A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington. Here dusting has been tried in the past but this year they used the liquid spray entirely.

Mr. Jager, the manager of the Taylor farm, has a farm next to it which he bought in 1915. When he bought it he was urged to cut the old orchard down but instead Mr. Jager used the accepted methods in pruning, fertilizing and cultivating, as well as spraying, and this is now the most valuable piece of ground on the farm. A very fine plate lunch was served at the Allegan county park by the ladies of the Ganges church.

At the Thomas Gooding farm, a crab orchard which has never borne over two bushels to the tree, is under the process of being made productive by liberal applications of acid phosphate and nitrate of soda. There is a marked difference in the foliage between the check and fertilized trees.

One of the best and oldest Baldwin orchards in the state is that of Wade & Wade farm, which has borne good

annual crops for the past twenty-five years. The annual bearing is the result of annual thinning. Here, also, half of the orchard is cultivated and the other seeded, alternating every two years. Many growers said they never saw such Baldwins.

That Peter H. Broe has been doing things was indicated by the condition of his farm. We never saw such clean fruit, especially Flemish Beauty pears. The control of scab on this variety is accomplished by an extra Bordeaux spray just as the blossoms are opening. Pear psylla has also been successfully combated here by the use of tobacco extract in the sprayings just before and after the blossoms. We also found that Mrs. Broe can make a cherry lemonade which equals the nectar of the gods.

A general inspection was made of the Amos Tucker farms, consisting of nearly two hundred acres of fruit.



Over 12,000 crates of cherries were harvested here this year.

The last stop of the day was at the J. K. Borden farm, famous for its consistent annual peach crops. Fifteen years without a failure indicate what location, pruning, fertilizing and thinning will do. This is one of the most ideally located farms in the fruit belt and also one of the best kept.

After a night's rest at South Haven, the horticultural travelers started their last day of outing by an inspection of the experiment station. Here Superintendent Johnson explained the grafting stock tests, the root cutting propagation work, and the cross pollination work to get blight resistant varieties.

The next stop was at the South Haven Fruit Exchange where a modern fruit packing plant was seen in operation. The new pre-cooling plant which is under construction was the chief object of interest. With this plant the exchange expects to take care of all rushes in incoming fruit and slumps in the market.

The fruit farm of James Nicols, president of the State Farm Bureau, was the next stopping place. This farm has nine hundred pear trees, thirty acres of peaches, and six acres of old apples, all of which has been dust-sprayed for every application except the dormant spray. The condition of the orchard bespeaks of the efficiency of dusting when properly applied. Mrs. Nicols served the wayfarers with extra fine lemonade which hit the spot in hundreds of parched throats.

On resuming the journey, the Griffin farm, now owned by George Jennings, and the Merritt farms, were driven through. Delicious apples in full bearing, and old Sickle and Boss pear trees famous for their productiveness, were the attraction on the Griffin farm. On the Merritt farm dwarf pears successfully grafted to Bartlett's was the feature.

A short stop was made at the Lyman Brothers' farm for a treat of ice cream cones. The Lyman's cultivate two hundred acres of fruit.

The J. C. Johnston farm with its great old Baldwin apple trees, was passed on the way to A. C. Spencer's place, where a real dinner was served by the Ladies' Aid to about five hundred hungry people.

Mr. Spencer is the originator of the South Haven peach, which gives great promise as one of the coming varieties. Mr. Spencer is also a thorough believer in the use of sulphate of ammonia to increase the vigor and productiveness of the trees.

The old L. H. Bailey farm, the birthplace of Dr. L. H. Bailey, the world's greatest horticulturist, was the next stop. The farm is now owned by F. E. Warner, general manager of the farms of the South Haven Fruit Corporation and president of the South Haven Fruit Exchange.

On the way to Farm No. 1 of the Fruit Corporation, the pear and apple orchard of George Chatfield was passed. Mr. Chatfield has been the most consistent winner of pear premiums at the State Fair. At the Corporation Farm, Mr. Warner gave the crowd a watermelon treat.

Other farms were passed belonging

Michigan varieties are included in the bushel and tray classes.

The best and largest collection of plates of five apples will get \$75; second, \$50; third, \$30; fourth, \$15, and fifth, \$5.00. The best collection of common Michigan varieties, not more than three plates of each variety will get \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.00, and fourth, \$3.00. The ten best plates of any variety will receive \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10, and fourth \$5.00.

For the more prominent varieties of Michigan apples, \$5.00 will be offered as first prize; \$3.00 for second; \$2.00 for third, and \$1.00 for fourth. On other varieties the first prizes range from two to three dollars.

Only members of the State Horticultural Society are eligible to enter the contests. Membership can be procured from T. A. Farrand, of East Lansing, Michigan, at \$2.00 per year, or \$10 for a life membership.

The management will not pay transportation charges for fruit, but will pay the cold storage expenses. All early fruit should be sent to Apple and Potato Show, care of Kent Storage Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan. The package should bear the name of the sender and the varieties contained therein.

Further information regarding this show may be had from either Mr. Farrand or the secretary of the show, Mr. L. A. Lilly, at Grand Rapids.

THOROUGH SPRAYING CONTROLS LEAF SPOT.

ON the farm of Titus Brothers, near Traverse City, Mr. T. A. Farrand, horticultural extension specialist, and H. M. Wells, in charge of the local experiment, have shown that thorough and proper spraying can give a hundred per cent control of disease, even in "bad" years.

Their spray tests on cherry trees with both liquid and dust applications show absolute control of the cherry leaf spot which has been ravaging the cherry orchards in the northwestern part of the state.

CHERRIES PROFITABLE.

THAT the cherry crop was large but still brought good prices was indicated by the performance of twelve trees belonging to Charles Broe, of South Haven. These trees brought Mr. Broe a profit of \$394 after expenses were paid.

The cherries sold for \$2.75 per case. The packing and marketing costs were seventy-five cents, leaving \$2.00 net for 197 cases. This would average over \$3,000 per acre profit.

COMMUNITY SPRAYING.

IN Kent county spray rigs are working out successfully. Five communities, with the able assistance of County Agent Vinning, have organized and have bought a high-powered sprayer to spray their potatoes.

Five applications of Bordeaux and poison will be made this season to control the various pests which attack the vines. The cost for these five sprays will be about \$12 per acre including the charging off of the entire cost of the sprayer. It is estimated that one man and team can spray about eight acres a day.

The five spray rigs are in Cedar Springs, Plainfield, Vergennes, Courtland and Algoma townships. They include a total of thirty-two members who have over two hundred acres of potatoes.

to the corporation, which is an organization of fruit growers and local people on the way to the last stop, Robert Anderson's farm. All of these farms which were famous for their fruit before coming into corporation ownership, are outstanding evidences of Mr. Warner's management as they are in better condition than they ever were.

Bob, as everybody calls Mr. Anderson, is getting big results from intelligent fertilizing and common sense cultural methods in his peach and plum tree orchards.

Here ended the most successful and instructive tour the state society ever held.

BIG PREMIUMS AT APPLE SHOW.

THE big prizes offered by the Apple and Potato Show which is going to be held at Grand Rapids, December 4-8, ought to encourage fruit growers to keep their eyes open for the choice of their orchards to keep for that exhibit.

In barrel exhibit classes practically all the standard Michigan varieties have first prizes of \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.00; fourth \$3.00.

The fifty-bushel exhibit of from five to ten varieties, open to individuals, groups, exchanges or counties, offers \$200 for first; \$150 for second; \$100 for third; \$50, for fourth, and \$25 for fifth.

The class requiring one bushel for each standard variety recommended for your district offers \$50 for first prize; \$40 for second, \$30 for third, and \$15 for fourth. Ten bushels, one each of standard varieties, will bring \$50 for the first prize; \$35 for second; \$20 for third, and \$10 for fourth. Five bushels, one each of standard varieties, offers \$25 for first prize; \$15 for second; \$10 for third, and \$5.00 for fourth.

In the bushel classes the first prizes are \$7.50; second, \$5.00; third, \$3.00, and fourth \$1.00. In the tray classes the prizes will be \$5.00 for first prize; \$4.00 for second; \$2.00 for third, and \$1.00 for fourth. Five best trays of any one variety will get \$10; second, \$8.00; third, \$5.00, and fourth \$3.00. The ten best of one variety will get \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10, and fourth \$5.00. Practically all the standard

THE CHINCH-BUG REPORTED IN SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

THE chinch-bug which has caused much trouble in the states south of us has appeared in injurious numbers in the southern tiers of counties, says Prof. R. H. Pettit, of the M. A. C. The mild winters of the past two years are undoubtedly responsible for this invasion.

These bugs winter in wild grasses and rubbish. They migrate to grains in spring and about this time they go to corn and other crops.

Aside from fall plowing and burning of rubbish, an efficient barrier to the bugs is a wide ditch between the grain fields from which they are coming and the corn to which they are advancing.

This barrier can be easily made by plowing a deep furrow and dragging a log along the furrow to pulverize the soil and kill the bugs in the furrow. When the weather is wet the bugs do not advance, but as soon as it dries the log should be used. Post holes placed at frequent intervals into which kerosene is poured in the evening will help in the control.

POTATO LEAF HOPPERS.

ONE of the great troubles of the potato grower during the past few years has been hopperburn or tip burn. The latest thought of plant experts is that this is caused by the potato leaf hopper. While the trouble is largely due to the leaf hopper, it is greatly aggravated by hot weather which frequently occurs when the hopper is most abundant.

Careful experiments by entomologists have shown that the leaf hopper found on potatoes are the same as those found on young apple trees earlier in the season and as the potatoes appear above the ground the insects leave the apples and begin feeding and laying eggs on the potato vines. Tests show that this pest can be readily controlled by a spray containing five pounds of copper sulphate, ten pounds of lime, two and a half pounds of powdered arsenate of lead and fifty gallons of water. As the hoppers congregate on the lower side of the leaf, it is very essential to spray from below rather than from above.

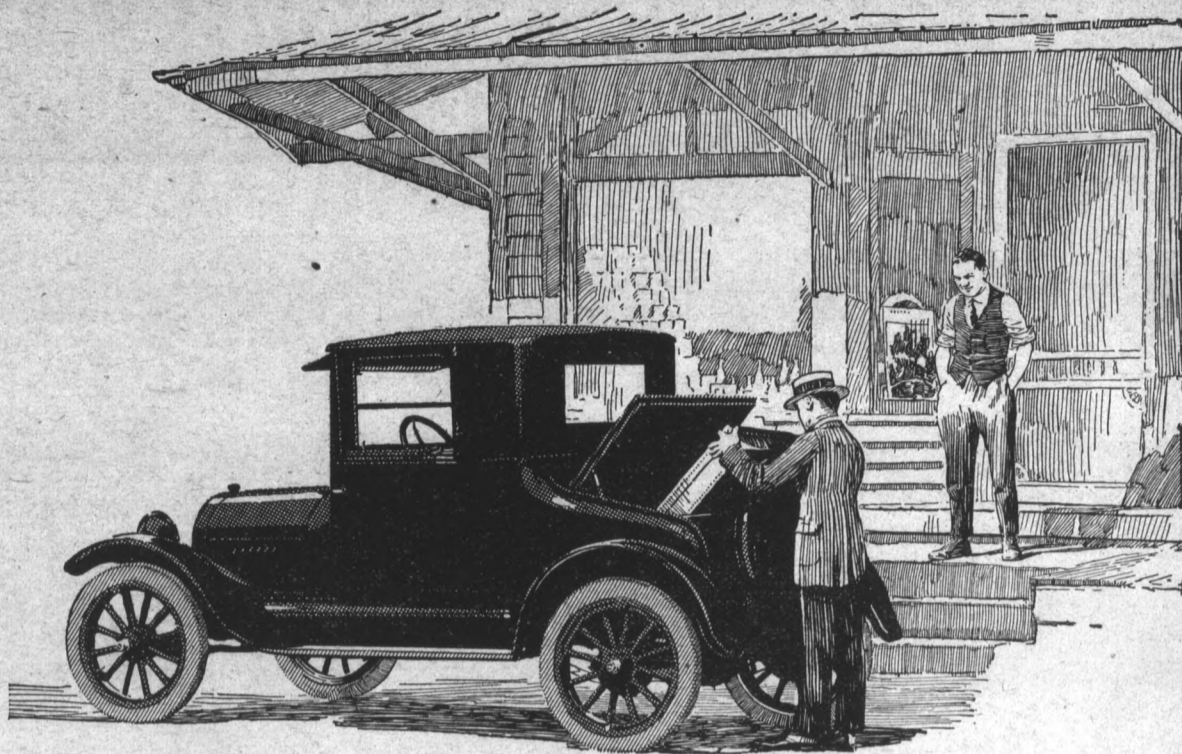
HOME-GROWN ALFALFA SEED.

THE extensive production of alfalfa seed under favorable conditions last year has undoubtedly been one of the causes of the increased acreage of alfalfa this spring. Prof. J. F. Cox, of M. A. C., said that about 175,000 pounds of home-grown seed have been used in the state and is producing good stands.

Professor Cox says it has not been proven that alfalfa seed can be produced profitably on a large commercial scale in this state, but many farmers have found it advantageous to set aside a few acres for the production of seed for their own use and for sale in their neighborhood. He urges that only Grimm, Cossack and such varieties of dependability be saved for seed.

SPRAYING BROUGHT BETTER POTATO YIELD.

AN increased yield of thirty-four bushels of potatoes per acre was obtained on 200 acres by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Farmers who sprayed their test plots four times secured an increase of forty-four bushels over the yield from the unsprayed patches. Hopperburn may not be as harmful to the potato plants this year as it was last, yet this spray is very good insurance even if it gives the growers only a fraction of this increase.



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Chevrolet Utility Coupé

\$680

f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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Farmers and ranchers have long wanted a low-priced, economical closed car of better quality and great durability completely equipped with all the essentials of modern motoring.

Chevrolet Utility Coupé satisfies this need in every particular. It is especially favored by young men, couples and camping tourists.

The Chevrolet Utility Coupé is built on the famous New Superior Model Chassis with its powerful valve-in-head engine—strong, dependable, economical.

It has a high grade Fisher body with deep, comfortable seats upholstered in gray whipcord, plate glass windows with Turnstedt window regulators, double ventilating windshield, extra wide doors and cord tires.

The rear compartment contains more than 14 cubic feet. It will hold a 36 inch steamer trunk and still have ample room for bundles, luggage, grips, campers' supplies and miscellaneous packages.

It will pay you to see this Utility Coupé at the show room of the nearest Chevrolet dealer.

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| Touring, \$525 | Roadster, \$510 | 5-Passenger Sedan, \$860 | 4-Passenger Coupe, \$840 |
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Let's disarm the thermometer

MEATS and starches for the body are like fuel for the furnace.

Why not adopt for breakfast or lunch, Grape-Nuts with cream or milk and a little fresh fruit—and turn off the internal heat? Here's complete nourishment, with cool comfort.

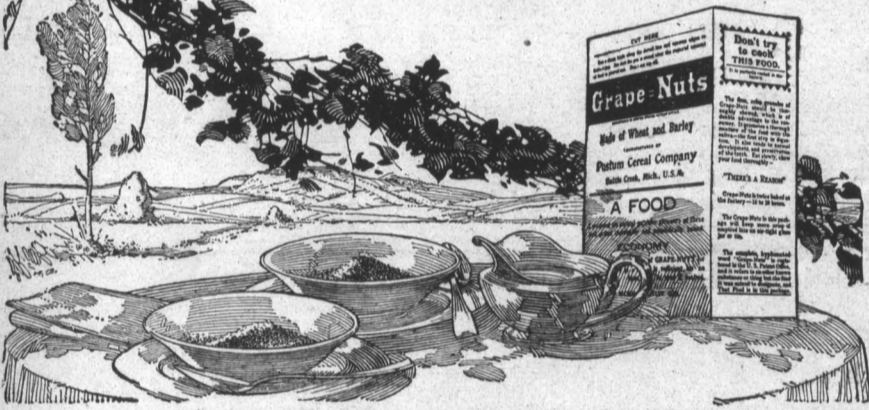
Grape-Nuts contains all the nourishment of whole wheat flour and malted barley, including the vital mineral elements and bran "roughage," and it is partially pre-digested in the long baking process by which it is made.

There's a wonderful charm for the appetite in the crisp, sweet goodness of this ready-to-eat food, and fitness and lightness afterward, which meet summer's heat with a smile.

Your grocer will supply you with Grape-Nuts!

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

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\$1000 Secures 190 Acres with 10 Cows, Horses, 15 A. Oats, 3 A. Corn, 40 A. hay, 2 A. barley, 2 A. potatoes and beans, vegetables, 100 hens, hogs, full implements, if taken soon; good neighborhood, schools, churches, markets; 100 acres machine-worked fields, 30-cow pasture; woodlot; 100 apple trees; 10-room house, running spring water, good 60-ft. cement basement barn, 4 poultry houses; insurance \$4000. Owner's business pressing \$4000 takes all, only \$1000 down. Details page 235 Big Bargain Catalog FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BO Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

\$1600 Secures 60-Acre Farm Horses, 7 Acres Beans, 6 A. Corn, 3 1/2 A. rye, 6 A. oats, 5 A. chickory, 4 A. millet, 2 A. beets, 2 A. fodder corn, 1/2 A. cucumbers, 1/2 A. potatoes included if taken now; cannery, creamery, schools, churches handy; city markets; 45 acres heavy-cropping tillage, 10-cow pasture, 50 apple trees, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries; good 2-story 8-room shaded house, 2 barns, poultry house, granary, etc. Owner occupied elsewhere \$4800 takes all, only \$1600 needed. Catalog Free. Harold N. Merritt, Strout Farm Agency, 124 1/2 W. Main St., Midland, Mich.

WANTED To hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wisconsin

FARM HELP

Wanted Position Having sold our large farms, we desire to place our superintendent. He made good in every way. Is 35 years of age, widower, no children. Is man of finest character, well educated, a real man 6 ft., 200 lbs. and a hustler. Address him, Herman R. Bransen, Ephrata, Pa.

Wanted Single man for yr. Prefer stock feeding experience, good wages and good home position open at once. Chas. D. Harsch, Siloam, Mich. Iosco Co.

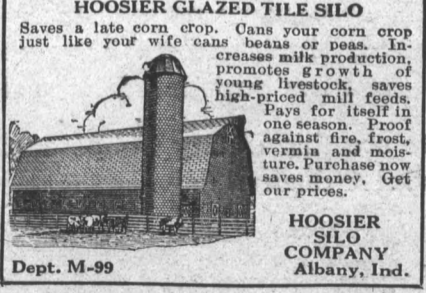
Wanted Working foreman on up-to-date 240 acre farm. Permanent position for competent man. Fred H. Knox, Portland, Mich.

Wanted Experienced married dairyman with \$1000. to take half interest in dairy. Land, tools and horses furnished. Write Box 53, Otter Lake, Mich.

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Natural Leaf Tobacco Chewing, 5 lb., \$1.75-15 lb., \$4. Smoking, 5 lb., \$1.25-15 lb., \$3. Send no money, pay when received. FARMERS' TOBACCO ASS'N., Paducah, Ky.

Our Service Department

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEBTS.

I have a small fruit and poultry farm which I want to share-rent to a man whom I know is honest and industrious, but who has been unfortunate and is in debt. He has a team on which he owes, and enough tools. His debts are mostly at the grocery stores. If he becomes my tenant can I be held responsible for these debts? Is insanity, which makes a man unsafe to live with and unable to support a family, grounds for divorce in Michigan?—Mrs. L. G. P.

The answer to both questions is no.—Rood.

SURVEY AND FENCE.

My neighbor had a half section surveyed and subdivided. On one end he got some of my land, and on the other I got some of his. Is this right? He has not yet put a fence between my land and his. Has he a right to do this when he wants to? The public road goes only as far as this man's line gate. Must he keep the gate closed?—P. F.

Yes. If survey is right, neither got land of the other.

Yes. No.—Rood.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

A sells a farm to B on contract. B fails to pay the taxes and a payment. What are the proceedings to dispossess him and how long will it take?—O. K. C.

Serve notice of forfeiture for failure to perform the contract, then file complaint before a circuit court commissioner or a justice of the peace, and summons is issued returnable in not less than three days, and upon judgment being rendered for the plaintiff, execution can not issue for thirty days, whereupon the possession may be delivered by the constable.—Rood.

JOINT DEED.

If a widow who has inherited a farm from her first husband by joint deed, has children, could she give the second husband a joint deed of the farm, or does it go to the children of the first husband? What share would the second husband hold of the personal property? Could the wife sell this farm and use up the money?—Mrs. F. W. G.

If the land was held by the first husband and wife, either as joint tenants or as tenants by entirety, neither inherits from the other, but the survivor takes all by survivorship and can dispose of it the same as of any property acquired after the death of the first husband or wife. The children of the deceased take nothing in it. The wife could sell the farm and use up the money. The second husband has no share in the property of the first. If the wife die before the husband, leaving no will, he takes one-third of her personal property after payment of debts, etc.—Rood.

LETTUCE GOING TO SEED.

My head lettuce is all going to seed, instead of heading up as it should.—F. E. H.

Head lettuce is a cool season crop; that is, it requires cool moist conditions for its best development. Usually when head lettuce is started late in the spring or if for any reason the growth of the young plants is checked before they are set out into the open ground, the heads may produce seed stocks before forming a suitable head for commercial purposes. Undoubtedly the reason why your head lettuce is all going to seed is the fact that it was not matured sufficiently before the hot weather came on this summer. Head lettuce must be harvested as soon as

the heads are suitable for marketing in order to prevent them from going to seed, as they go to seed very quickly at this time of year.—Loree.

PUBLIC ROAD ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

A road eighty rods long has been traveled as a public road for twenty-three years. The township has never bought the land or improved it. All improvements have been done by A. The road is entirely on B's land, which was previously owned by A. B plows the road up, claiming it is no public road. The township road commissioner says he can do nothing to keep it open, as the ground was never purchased by the township. The county prosecuting attorney was appealed to with no results. If this is a legally established road to whom may A appeal to have the road re-opened?—B.D.

Section 20, of Chapter 1 of the General Highway Law of the state reads in part as follows:

"All roads that shall have been used as such for ten years or more, whether any record or other proof exists that they were ever established as highways or not shall be deemed public highways, subject to be altered or discontinued according to the provisions of this act."

You are therefore advised that it is the duty of the township highway commissioner to see that all roads are kept open and in condition reasonably safe and fit for public travel unless the same shall be discontinued in accordance with the provisions of the law.—Partlow.

POULTRY HOUSE MATERIAL.

We wish to build a chicken coop and would like to ask if it would be advisable to build one of cobblestone on three sides, also how large it should be to house 500 to 600 layers.—J. H. L.

In general, the building of poultry houses is much like building farm homes. Certain principles must be followed out, but beyond that there are a large number of types of houses which can be used with satisfaction. However, most poultrymen prefer the houses built of lumber. In sections where there is an abundance of stone most experienced poultrymen use lumber for their poultry houses. The stone can be worked into the wall to save cement and sand. A large amount of stone can be used for the fill for the cement floor. It helps to make a dry floor. But the most satisfactory walls are of lumber. Some breeders have found cement or stone walls to be cold and damp.

Poultrymen usually figure about four square feet of floor area to each hen. A house for 600 layers might contain about 2,400 square feet and be twenty feet deep and 120 feet long. Leghorns seem to thrive on a little less space than the heavier breeds.—K.

LIABILITY OF CARRIERS.

I shipped twenty-six cases of strawberries from Three Oaks, Michigan, to Porter, Indiana, on M. C. R. R. express, prepaid, on June 2, about 6:00 p. m. Consignee was notified of shipment and was waiting to receive them. Train arrived and agent reported no berries. They were taken into Chicago, and brought back by the morning train. Consignee could not dispose of them to advantage on account of market being over on week end, therefore, I tried to file claim of \$1.00 per case, but agent says I will not receive anything for delay. Could I collect?—E. J. A.

In the absence of some limiting provision in the contract of shipment, the neglect of the company whereby the property is carried beyond the destination is such neglect as would make the carrier liable for the extent of the loss.—Rood.

Francisco Farm Notes

By P. P. Pope

IT is the last day of July. The month seems to have gone in almost no time. The hired man says it is only ten days since the fourth.

But I note the hay is all stored away in the barn, the wheat and the barley have been cut and threshed, an enormous straw pile fills the barnyard and the bins in the granary bulge. The corn has been laid by and has reached the stage of full tassel and is setting its ears. The beans are about to send up their runners. They can stand but one more cultivation and that must be given soon or it will do more harm than good, and the beets are now receiving what I think will be their last cultivation.

They have grown until the best of them almost hide the ground as we look down the rows. All these things have happened during that seemingly brief period since the

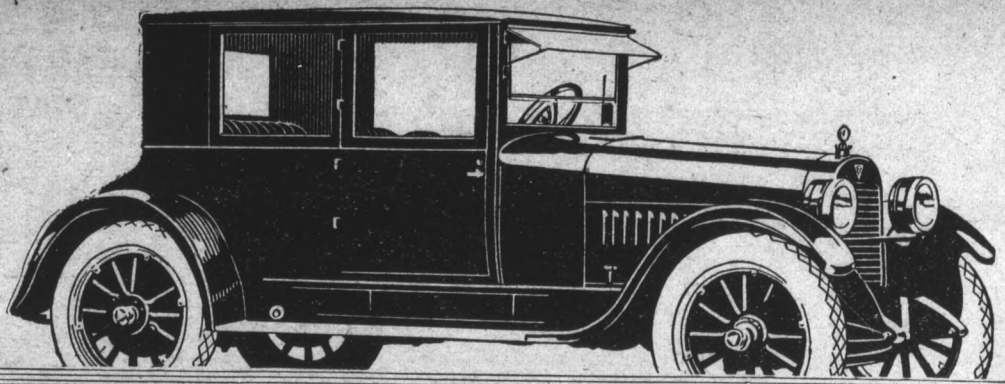


Fourth of July and in spite of the fact that we have been short of help half of the time. So perhaps it is time for August after all.

The neighborhood threshing has moved off without a hitch. The machine moving straight down the line, cleaning up each field in order, not passing a one or making any back tracks, and the same gang of threshermen has followed it the whole week. A few years ago we had three machines in the neighborhood all at one time and, of course, we had troubles a plenty. We eliminated some of them by all getting lined up for one machine, but we kept the machine running back and forth to serve the men in the order in which they had spoken for it. This kept the threshermen in hot water part of the time, and made more or less misunderstanding among the neighbors, so this year we are threshing the grain instead of the farmers, and take each field as we come to it. It has saved time and worked fine, and the weather has helped by being just right.

The yields of fall-sown grain have been somewhat disappointing, however, several fields of wheat and rye returning less than ten bushels per acre. Our American Banner gave us eighteen and one-half bushels per acre, according to the machine, the lowest yield, with one exception, in many years, yet the highest in the neighborhood. We are not satisfied on Francisco Farm with an average of less than thirty bushels, but the hard winter, the fly, and the rust seem to care little for our satisfaction. Perhaps the yield of oats will even things up, however. They are looking fine all over the neighborhood. A few fields are already in the shock, and from the open window of my "Sanctum Sanctorum" I hear the clatter of the binders in many directions as I write. The hired man is out roguing a few thistle and milk weed from our pedigreed Wolverines and they will begin falling behind the reel just as soon as I finish this letter. You see, we farmers who allow ourselves to be inveigled into writing for publication must ever remember that the press will not wait, so regardless of whether the weeds grow, the tractor stands idle, or the ripened grain waits to be cut, these letters must come first and on time.

Mites, those little red devils that suck the blood from hens, can be eliminated by painting roosts and nests with a coal tar disinfectant.



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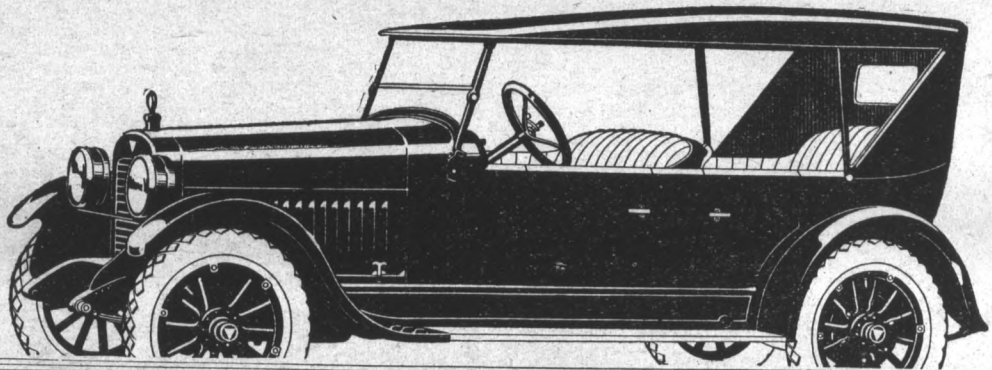


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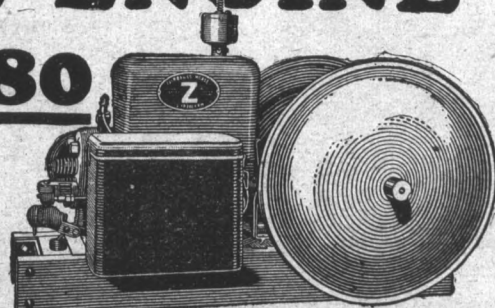
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Weekly Sermon

By N. A. McCune

"Tell Me a Story"

There is nothing better for one's spirit than a good story. The story-teller has the world at his feet. Everyone reads O. Henry. The stories printed in the magazines are usually the first to be read. The Bible is written in the form of stories to a large extent. Take the history of Israel as given in Judges and the historical books. It is in the shape of the stories of leaders and heroes. The book of Esther is one of the greatest stories ever written. Even if it were not in the Bible it would have stood a good chance of being preserved.

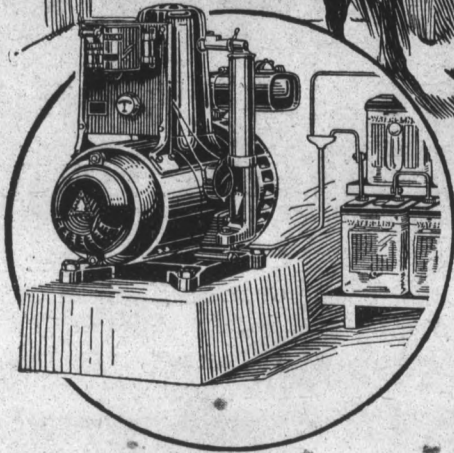
Ruth and Esther ought to be read together. One is very short, and very simple. The book of Ruth has no plot to speak of. It is just a simple tale of personal devotion, a tale of rural life, that enjoys an exquisite ending. By her fidelity Ruth is rewarded with becoming an ancestress of the Christ. In Esther, on the other hand, the story is longer and more complicated. The plot is more involved. The reader rises on tiptoes of expectation and anxiety, to know how it is coming out. It has the grip of the greatest of secular stories.

The queen of Ahasuerus being a woman of dignity and refinement, she refuses to come and show her charms before the people, during a time of feasting and drinking. The king chooses a beautiful young woman, a Jewess, as his queen. Mordecai, a Jew, an official of the king, discovers a plot to murder the king and sends him word. In the meantime, Haman, the king's grand vizier, who stands high in the king's confidence and esteem, is greatly incensed because Mordecai does bow down and make obeisance, when he passes by. Haman, without showing what its real object is, persuades the king to order a general massacre of the Jews throughout the empire. He is so enraged at Mordecai's refusal to show him proper respect that he resolves to have him hanged, and erects a gallows for that purpose.

At this point Mordecai goes to the queen and tells her of the plot to massacre the Jews. He assures her that, as a member of the hated race, she herself will not escape. Esther resolves to act. She knows that to enter the king's council throne-room without an invitation may mean death, but she determines to go, saying, "If I perish, I perish." She is kindly received and invites the king and the prime minister to a banquet. Haman is overjoyed at thus being invited with the king. During the banquet the king asks Esther what her request may be, promising to give it to her. She tells him she will present her request later, and asks him and Haman to come for a second banquet the following day.

During the night the king cannot sleep, and he asks that the royal records be read to him. The scribe reads the pages where is recorded the plot to assassinate the king, and how Mordecai, the Jew, sent warning and so saved the monarch's life. The king is aroused. "What honor and dignity," he asks, "hath been bestowed on Mordecai for this?" The answer is, that nothing has been done for him. Without at the gate, Haman stands, waiting to gain admission, to ask that Mordecai be hanged for not showing him

(Continued on page 149).



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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



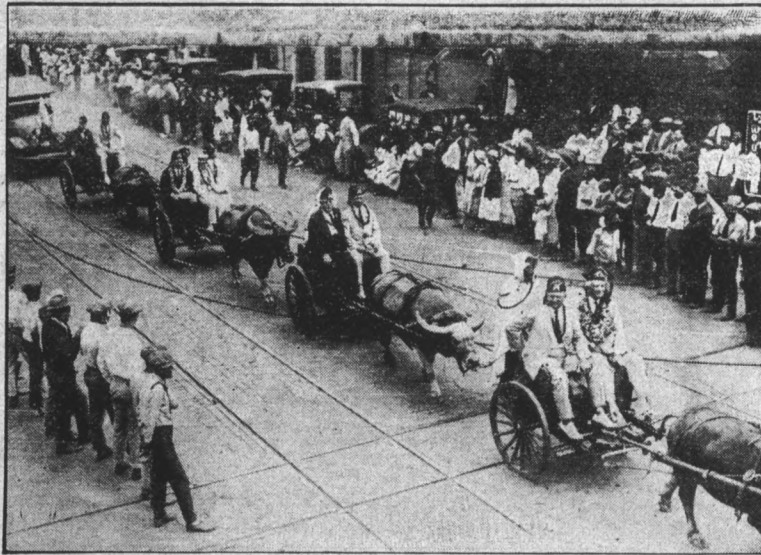
Cavalrymen of the Pennsylvania National Guard, mobilized in a few hours' notice, awaiting orders to proceed to Washington, Pa., for strike duty in the coal region.



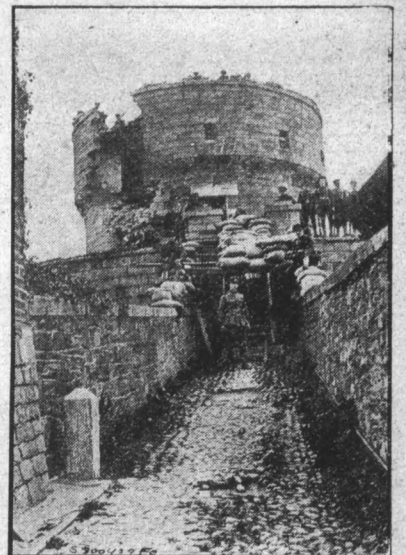
A property loss of \$500,000 resulted when the high concrete and earthen dam in Willimansett, Massachusetts, gave way, releasing millions of gallons of water.



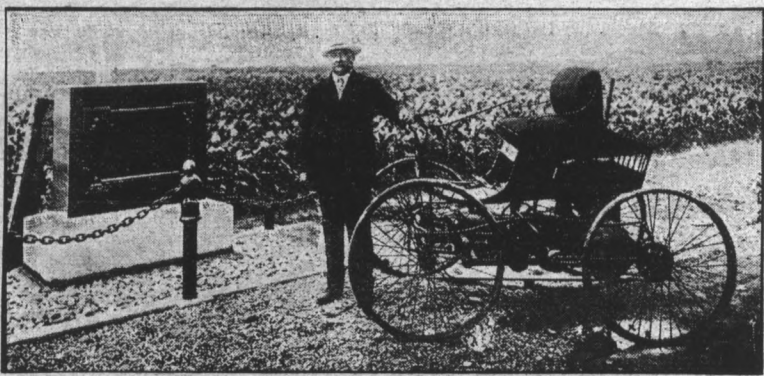
George L. Oles, Youngstown, Ohio, resigned as mayor to sell bananas at his market.



Some Shriners seated on carts drawn by caribou in a parade in Honolulu, where they are sojourning after the San Francisco convention.



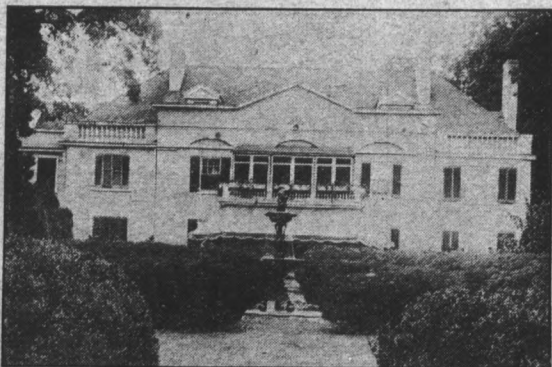
Millmount Barracks, Dhogheda, Ireland, with its guard of Free State soldiers after its capture.



The first automobile built in America, and its inventor, Elwood Haynes, standing on the exact spot where it started its first run more than twenty-five years ago.



These canoe-radio fans have rigged their frail craft with a practical amplifier and aerial and now have music without the winding, no matter where they go.



The palatial home of Edward McLean, which is being occupied by President and Mrs. Harding as the summer White House.



Virginia Aswell Cantrill, aged two months, has two grandfathers in the United States Congress.



Eighteen thousand golf fanatics saw Gene Sarazen, an ex-caddie, of Rye, N. Y., win the National Open-golf Championship.

THE CROSS-CUT —By Courtney Ryley Cooper

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"Have they found anything yet?"
 "Nothing—so far. Except that there is plenty of water in the shaft. I'm trying not to believe it."

"I hope it isn't true." Her voice was low and serious. "Father was talking to me—about you. And we hoped you two would succeed—this time."

Evidently her father had told her more than she cared to relate. Fairchild caught the inflection in her voice but disregarded it.

"I owe you an apology," he said bluntly.

"For what?"

"Last night. I couldn't resist it—I forgot for a moment that you were there. But I—I hope that you'll believe me to be a gentleman, in spite of it."

She smiled up at him quickly.

"I already have had proof of that. I—I am only hoping that you will believe me—well, that you'll forget something."

"You mean—"

"Yes," she countered quickly, as though to cut off his explanation. "It seemed like a great deal. Yet it was nothing at all. I would feel much happier if I were sure you had disregarded it."

Fairchild looked at her for a long time, studying her with his serious, blue eyes, wondering about many things, wishing that he knew more of women and their ways. At last he said the thing that he felt, the straightforward outburst of a straightforward man:

"You're not going to be offended if I tell you something?"

"Certainly not."

"The sheriff came along just after you had made the turn. He was looking for an auto bandit."

"A what?" She started at him with with-open, almost laughing eyes. "But you don't believe—"

"He was looking for a man," said Fairchild quietly. "I—I told him that I hadn't seen anything but—a boy. I was willing to do that then—because I couldn't believe that a girl like you would—" Then he stumbled and halted. A moment he sought speech while she smiled up at him. Then out it came: "I—I don't care what it was. I—I like you. Honest, I do. I liked you so much when I was changing that tire that I didn't even notice it when you put the money in my hand. I—well, you're not the kind of a girl who would do anything really wrong. It might be a prank—or something like that—but it wouldn't be wrong. So—so there's an end to it."

Again she laughed softly, in a way tantalizing to Robert Fairchild—as

though she were making game of him.

"What do you know about women?" she asked finally, and Fairchild told the truth:

"Nothing."

"Then—" the laugh grew heartier, finally, however, to die away. The girl put forth her hand. "But I won't say what I was going to. It wouldn't sound right. I hope that I—I live up to your estimation of me. At least—I'm thankful to you for being the man you are. And I won't forget!"

And once more her hand had rested in his—a small, warm, caressing thing in spite of the purely casual grasp of an impersonal action. Again Robert Fairchild felt a thrill that was new to him, and he stood watching her until she had reached the motor car which had brought her to the big curve, and had faded down the hill. Then he went back to assist the sweating workmen and the anxious-faced Sam Herbenfelder. The water was down seventy feet.

That night Robert Fairchild sought a few hours' sleep. Two days after, the town still divided its attention between preparations for the Old Times Dance and the progress in the dewatering of the Blue Poppy shaft. Now and then the long hose was withdrawn, and dynamite lowered on floats to the surface of the water, far below, a copper wire trailing it. A push of the plunger, a detonation, and a wait of long moments; it accomplished nothing, and the pumping went on. If the earthly remains of Harry Harkins were below, they steadfastly refused to come to the surface.

The volunteers had thinned now to only a few men at the pumps and the gasoline engine, and Sam Herbenfelder was taking turns with Fairchild in overseeing the job. Spectators were not as frequent either; they came and went—all except Mother Howard, who was silently constant. The water had fallen to the level of the drift, two hundred feet down; the pumps now were working on the main flood which still lay below, while outside the townspeople came and went, and twice daily the owner and proprietor and general assignment reporter of the Daily Bugle called at the mouth of the tunnel for news of progress. But there was no news, save that the water was lower. The excitement of it began to dim. Besides, the night of the dance was approaching, and there were other calls for volunteers, for men to set up the old-time bar in the lodge rooms of the Elks Club; for others to dig out ancient roulette wheels and oil them in preparation for a busy play at a ten-

cent limit instead of the sky-high boundaries of a day gone by; for some one to go to Denver and raid the costume shops, to say nothing of buying the innumerable paddles which must accompany any old-time game of keno. But Sam stayed on—and Fairchild with him—and the loiterers, who would refuse to work at anything else for less than six dollars a day, freely giving their services at the pumps and the engines in return for a share of Sam's good will and their names in the papers.

A day more and a day after that. Through town a new interest spread. The water was now only a few feet high in the shaft. It meant that the whole great opening, together with the drift tunnel, soon would be dewatered to an extent sufficient to permit of exploration. Again the motor cars ground up the narrow roadway. Outside the tunnel the crowds gathered. Fairchild saw Anita Richmond and gritted his teeth at the fact that young Rodaine accompanied her. Farther in the background, narrow eyes watching him closely, was Squint Rodaine. And still farther—

Fairchild gasped as he noticed the figure plodding down the mountain. He put out a hand, then, seizing the nervous Herbenfelder by the shoulder, whirled him around.

"Look!" he exclaimed. "Look there! Didn't I tell you! Didn't I have a hunch?"

For, coming toward them jauntily, slowly, was a figure in beaming blue, a Fedora on his head now, but with the rest of his wardrobe intact, yellow bump-toed shoes and all. Some one shouted. Everybody turned. And as they did so, the booming voice sounded, the unmistakable voice of Harry Harkins:

"I sye! What's the matter over there? Did somebody fall in?"

The puffing of gasoline engines ceased. A moment more and the gurgling cough of the pumps was stilled, while the shouting and laughter of a great crowd sounded through the hills. A leaping form went forward, Sam Herbenfelder, to seize Harry, to pat him and paw him, as though in assurance that he really was alive, then to grasp wildly at the ring on his finger. But Harry waved him aside.

"Ain't I paid the installment on it?" he remonstrated. "What's the rumpus about?"

Fairchild, with Mother Howard, both laughing happily, was just behind Herbenfelder. And behind them was thronging half of Ohadi.

"We thought you were drowned!"

"Me?" Harry's laughter boomed again, in a way that was infectious. "Me drowned, just because I let out a 'oller and dropped my 'at?"

"You did it on purpose?" Sam Herbenfelder shook a scrawny fist under Harry's nose. The big Cornishman waved it aside as one would brush away an obnoxious fly. Then he grinned at the townspeople about him.

"Well," he confessed, "there was an un'oly lot of water in there, and I didn't 'ave any money. What else was I to do?"

"You—!" A pumpman had picked up a piece of heavy timbering and thrown it at him in mock ferocity. "Work us to death and then come back and give us the laugh! Where you been at?"

"Center City," confessed Harry cheerily.

"And you knew all the time?" Mother Howard wagged a finger under his nose.

"Well," and the Cornishman chuckled, "I didn't 'ave any money. I 'ad to get that shaft unwatered, didn't I?"

"Get a rail!" Another irate—but laughing—pumpman had come forward. "Think you can pull that on us? Get a rail!"

Some one seized a small, dead pine which lay on the ground near by. Others helped to strip it of the scraggly limbs which still clung to it. Harry watched them and chuckled—for he knew that in none was there malice. He had played his joke and won. It was their turn now. Shouting in mock anger, calling for all dire things, from lynchings on down to burnings at the stake, they dragged Harry to the pine tree, threw him astraddle of it, then, with willing hands volunteering on every side, hoisted the tree high above them and started down the mountain side, Sam Herbenfelder trotting in the rear and forgetting his anger in the joyful knowledge that his ring was at last safe.

Behind the throng of men with their mock threats trailed the women and children, some throwing pine cones at the booming Harry, juggling himself on the narrow pole; and in the crowd, Fairchild found some one he could watch with more than ordinary interest—Anita Richmond, trudging along with the rest, apparently remonstrating with the sullen, mean-visaged young man at her side. Instinctively Fairchild knew that young Rodaine was not pleased with the return of Harkins. As for the father—

(Continued next week.)

AL ACRES—When the Cows Become Radio-Fans, the Unexpected Happens.

—By Frank R. Leet



"TELL ME A STORY."

(Continued from page 146).
 proper respect. As he enters the royal chamber, the king shouts at him, "What shall be done unto the man whom the king delighted to honor?" Of course, Haman thought the king was referring to him, and he replied: "For the man whom the king delighteth to honor, let the royal apparel be brought which the king useth to wear, and the horse that the king rideth upon, and on the head of which a royal crown is set; and let the apparel and the horse be delivered to the hand of one of the king's most noble princes, that they may array the man therewith whom the king delighteth to honor." And the king likes the idea and tells Haman to go and get the horse and lead it through the city, while Mordecai rides. "Let nothing fail of all thou hast spoken."

THE second banquet is given and again the king asks the beautiful young queen to name her request, and she does so. She tells him that a decree has gone out to kill all her people and that it has been done at the instigation of "this wicked Haman." The king's wrath knows no bounds, and while Haman cowers and fawns, a chamberlain suggests to the king that there is a new gallows without, and the king orders the wretched man to be hanged thereon. The Jews are then allowed to defend themselves against their enemies. The feast of Purim, which became a much-observed feast thereafter, was the occasion when this deliverance from general massacre was celebrated.

The high points of the story are easily discerned. One of them is the young queen's fearlessness that has given her her immortality. "If I perish, I perish," has been a motto that has nerved many a man and many a woman when facing some ordeal that has tried spirit and nerve and body. Moreover those noble words of Mordecai to the queen deserves a like renown, "Who knoweth whether thou art not come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

IS our religion worth sacrificing for? Is it worth the having, if it is not worthy of sacrifice? How much did it cost? Whence came it? Is not the history of the Christian religion one of love and devotion and self-abnegation and tears, and even blood? The heroism that filled and thrilled the fathers is still needed. Not long ago we were told that the actors of Oberammergau had been offered seventy thousand marks for the right to film the Passion Play. But the offer was promptly refused. The people there are in desperate poverty, we are told. War has left its mark on them in death, disease, hunger and wretchedness. But they will not sell out. The great play to which they have given their very lives these many years, is not for sale. They are not going to deface it with the dollar mark. I would call that heroism. When the heroic dies, the nation dies. A British chaplain told the Wesleyan Conference of a Methodist sergeant who was instructing a company of his men, when he noted that the shell in his hands was "alive." To throw it would have meant the destruction of everyone near him. He rushed away from the men and was blown to pieces. The Sunday before that he had been the means of leading fifty of his comrades to Christ.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 13.

SUBJECT:—Esther Saves Her People.
 LESSON:—The Book of Esther.
 GOLDEN TEXT:—The righteous cried, and Jehovah delivered them out of all their troubles.—Psalm 34:17.

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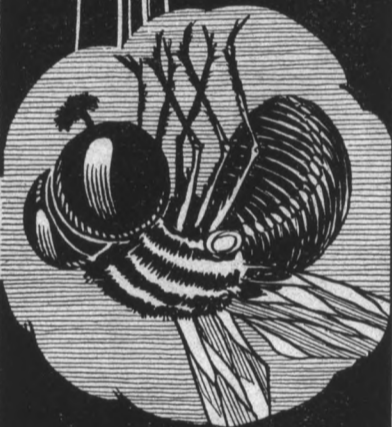
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Woman's Interests

Hints for Canning Corn

By G. O. Stewart

THREE of the most important and more popular vegetables put up by modern canners are first, tomatoes; second, corn, and third, peas. Classified by length of time usually taken in the processing, the difficult vegetables are corn, peas and lima beans. These three, with one or two others, such as beets and string beans, often develop what is known as "flat sour." This is always experienced more by those who can in glass than by those who can in tin, due to the fact that it is not possible to cool the glass-canned product so quickly after processing as can be done in tin.

Sweet Corn.

A dark color in canned corn is due to some of the following causes:

1. Using water that contains too much iron.
2. Using corn that has reached the tough stage.
3. Blanching for too long a period. One to three minutes is sufficient.
4. Over-processing at too high a temperature.

Corn is one of the largest crops put up by the commercial canners. It is put up in what is known as the Maine style, in which the grain is cut from the cob and the remaining pulp scraped off and added, and the Maryland style, in which the whole grains are used and the scrapings are discarded.

At the beginning of the season corn is deficient in sugars and, therefore, sugar is often added. There is a great deal of difference in sugar content of corn in different parts of the country.

For home use the Golden Bantam variety seems to be growing in popularity here in Michigan. Another choice canning variety is the Country Gentleman. The Evergreen has long been a productive favorite. Field corn is very little used in canning at the present time.

Much depends upon careful selection of tender juicy corn before it reaches a starchy stage. It should never stand longer than a few hours after being taken from the stalk. Corn which has passed the milky stage or is stale is very difficult to sterilize. Blanch on the cob one to three minutes; dip into cold water for an instant. Remove and cut from the cob with a sharp, thin-bladed knife. (The best results can be obtained when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the containers. If it is necessary for one person to work alone, he should cut off sufficient corn to fill one pint, add the boiling water, salt and sugar seasoning and put into hot-water bath or pressure canner at once).

Glass jars or plain tin cans are used for corn, and whether it be tins or jars always put up the pack in pints. Allow about three-eighths of an inch at the top of the container. After the liquid is added paddle or stir to allow the water to penetrate to the bottom of the cans. Seal or partly seal, according to container, and process under ten pounds steam pressure for ninety minutes. Or in hot water bath in boiling water continuously for three hours.

In temperate climates, such as we have in most places in Michigan, our

storage place of canned goods is under eighty degrees F. But where it goes over eighty degrees F. as in the south, canners often process intermittently for three periods of one and one-half hours each, with intervals between the periods of twelve hours.

After processing remove the jars from the canner and seal at once. Tin cans should be plunged immediately into cold water and cooled as quickly as possible. When cool, wipe dry, label and store in cool place.

"Modesty"

I MOST certainly disagree with the writer in a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer, who feels that the present styles are immodest.

I stand up for our present sensible, wholesome, sanitary and becoming styles!

Who would go back to wasp waists, (horrible things), long skirts—(what a nuisance)—and, worst of all, choking collars?

No, no, our present styles are all right—there are always those who go to extremes and abuse any style, but after all, it is unfair to judge the style by those few.

Yesterday I was a guest at a luncheon in an adjoining town. As I looked that representative group of women over carefully, I wished the writer of that Michigan Farmer article might have been with me.

Most of the women belong to the class that give time and thought to clothes. All wore sensible, well-fitting shoes, no high heels in the crowd, well-fitting, sensible corsets, which give ease and grace to any figure, well-fitting gowns, becomingly made. No, there was not an item in the dress of any woman, not in perfect taste.

A few days ago I stood on the streets of Cleveland, and watched the crowds as they passed by.

Yes, there were some who were dressed immodestly—I will admit it. But after all, they did not form the majority, in fact, a very small minority. In most cases of extreme short skirts and extreme low necks the wearers were girls—ah, shall we judge too harshly? We, who do not know the circumstances? We who do not know the soul agonies of the girls, who hardly know themselves what they wish to express in their manner of dressing?

Ah, no, we can afford to be charitable; fault findings will not help the girls on to surer ground, but a good example, plus patience, may lead them to see the folly of their ways.

Yesterday a bit of a sixteen-year-old girl sat in my living-room—her dress was short, her hair was bobbed (it was obviously unbecoming), her lips were tinted, her cheeks were painted. The lines of her well developed bust were plainly visible through the sheer waist she wore. No, she was not becomingly not attractively dressed. But her mother had died when she was a baby—like Topsy, she never had any bringing up. Her attempts at following the



styles are futile and immodest—but why condemn the styles? No, no, rather let us by example try to lead the girls into more wholesome expressions of that word—STYLE.—M. H. M.

THE younger generation is made the target for a great deal of criticism these days. Perhaps a great deal of this is justified, but why should we all be judged by a few who go to the extremes? Isn't the modern girl a great deal more sensible than the girl of a few years ago? The skirt that drags the ground is neither convenient, sanitary nor economical, especially for the girl who works. What is there so evil about our legs, anyway? Nothing, only convention says there is. We have been brought to believe that there is something shameful about them.

Even the five-year-olds, who must wear the clothes which their mothers dress them in, are not exempt from all this criticism. What could be more sensible for a little child to play in than bloomers? I certainly don't see anything immodest about them. Even for the older girl, in many cases, they are the most sensible apparel.

Why isn't it as bad for boys to wear an abbreviated bathing suit as for the girls? It is almost impossible to take any pleasure in swimming if you wear impeding garments.

It wasn't so very long ago that corsets received their share of the criticism. Now, the critics say we should wear them.

Very consistent. Seems like our elders are getting over some of their own modesty, for such things as these used to be mentioned only in whispers.

It's all in the state of mind. If we continue to think there is something evil in our God-given bodies, then there is.—Twenty.

HOUSEHOLD SERVICE.

I am a reader of the Michigan Farmer and have read some good recipes in it. I would like to know if anyone could give me a recipe for making vinegar out of maple sap.—Mrs. J. M.

Through unavoidable delay this query could not appear in an earlier issue. This recipe may be of use for next season.

To make maple sap vinegar dilute or boil down maple syrup until fifteen per cent sugar is present, or until it weighs nine pounds to a gallon. Then use the following formula:

Diluted maple sap, 30 gallons; ammonium sulphate, two ounces; sodium phosphate, two ounces.

Inoculate with vinegar culture which is obtainable at the Michigan Agricultural College for twenty-five cents for an amount sufficient for one barrel. Skimming from maple syrup, maple sap which is scorched or otherwise unmarketable can be utilized in this way to good advantage.

In the article on "New Curtains and Spreads," you say, use honey-comb weave instead of unbleached cotton for an applique spread. Can you tell me where I could find it, about what the price is, and the width, also what it is generally used for?—Mrs. H. H.

Honey-comb weave for bedspreads did not seem to be very popular this season and can be obtained only in thirty-six-inch width in the department stores at \$1.25 per yard. The wide

widths for spreads seems to be unobtainable. It is used some in making dresses, and also for draperies.

Jewel cloth, seersucker and a very light weight pique are some substitutes for unbleached muslin in appliqued art work.

When is the best time to transplant rose bushes, and what is a good spray for them?—Mrs. F. W.

Would advise that you transplant rose bushes in spring. For slugs on roses there is nothing better than a thorough spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead. A spray of Paris green is also good for rose bushes.

WHAT DID YOUR CHILD DO?

THE following are the winners in our child-training contest and the plans they submitted to us:

Temper.

Our boy has a quick and "high" temper. He had the unpleasant habit when things didn't go to suit him, of throwing himself on the floor and screaming. I cured him by throwing a small cup of cold water in his face as soon as he did it.

It didn't take very many "splashes" before he learned to control his temper.—Mrs. F. S., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Quarreling.

Habits are acts done unconsciously after having repeated the same thing many times, so the best time to break a bad habit in children is to nip the fault in the bud before it becomes a habit. We keep our eight children from fighting and quarreling by stopping them the minute they start and making them kiss the one that is hurt. Also by our example before them.—Mrs. E. R., Ross, Mich.

Wilfulness.

I cured my little four-year-old daughter so easily and completely, I feel I should pass it along to other long-suffering mothers. When she couldn't have her own way, she would stamp her feet and grunt and groan. One day I said to her, "You must think that is fun, you do it so much. I guess you better keep it up," and when she stopped I switched her legs and told her to dance and grunt some more. I kept her at it until she gave up and cried, and have never had any more trouble with her.—Mrs. L. W., Delton, Mich.

NEW FALL FASHIONS.

THE study of the shop windows in August always gives one their first hint of the new autumnal styles. The first impression one gets is that of the downward tendency of skirts. All the skirts are longer, about ankle length, except those for sport wear. The simple two-piece dress in straight lines still holds favor. There seems to be a circular propensity of dress, skirts and capes. Three-piece suits, particularly the coat and dress, rather than the cape and dress, will be popular. Sleeves seem undetermined whether to be long and fitted or of the flowing design.

Autumn has chosen the lustrous fabrics in new shades of blue, green and brown for the make-up of her gowns. Satin cloxy, velvets and plain satins will be most worn.

This summer was the gayest in color that we have had for some years past and fall appears to be inclined to step in line and continue to follow this whim of fashion. A new color, a very vivid blue—a few shades lighter than royal blue, for trimmings, blouses and hats, has taken the place of the vivid red of this summer. The new dark rich greens have the assurance of being much worn, as does garnet, a new shade of red. These colors appear in velvets, wools and silks.

Now is the time to plan your fall clothes. Get busy and order your new fall and winter style catalog now. It contains eight color plates and many

of the other pages will be arranged in plate form so that this catalog will be more like a fashion book than a pattern catalog. It will also include points for the needle and hints for the home dressmaker. Inclose twelve cents with your order for catalog. Address the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

TESTED RECIPES.

Apple Sauce Cake.—One cup granulated sugar, one cup apple sauce (four apples), half teaspoon of cinnamon, allspice, cloves, half cup shortening, one egg, one teaspoonful soda, half cup of nuts, half cup of raisins, one and three-fourths cups of flour. Cream the butter, add sugar and apple sauce. Mix spices, and soda with flour. Add raisins and nuts floured, to first mixture, then add dry ingredients. This recipe is good for using up apple sauce leftovers.

Gooseberries.—Few people seem to know what a fine fruit the gooseberry really is. It must be used before it is dead-ripe or the skin will be tough.

Gooseberry Jam.—Prepare for cooking by snipping off blossom and stem ends. Put a very small amount of water in bottom of kettle and stir often to prevent sticking until juice starts. Cook about an hour, then add as many cups of sugar as there are of fruit, and boil slowly for another hour. Pour into cans and seal. This makes a delicious spread for those who like a fruit spread on bread.

For Pies.—Use one pound of raisins and four pounds of sugar to six quarts of fruit. For sauce, simply cook with sugar to taste.—Mrs. B. O. R.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Varnished and shellacked wood should never be touched with water. However, if oil will not remove the soil, spots may be wiped with a cloth wrung out of warm, slightly soapy water, wiped dry at once, then polished with furniture polish or a light lubricating oil, rubbed on with a soft cloth. Rub until all the oil is rubbed into the wood.

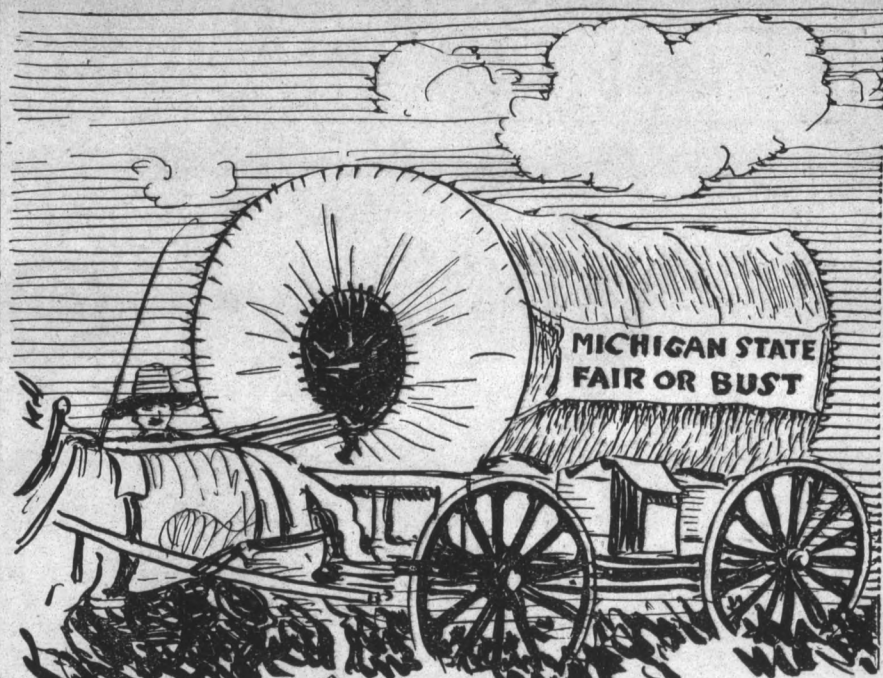
Excess acid in grapes is the cause of crystal formations. To avoid these crystals select ripe grapes—green ones have more acid—extract the juice in the afternoon and let stand over night. Crystals will form on sides of pan and on top of juice. In the morning strain through a flannel bag, which will catch the crystals. Or extract the juice and can until winter. Then, after crystals have formed, on sides and bottom of can, pour juice out carefully, strain through flannel, and make the jelly.

In smoking hams and bacon a continuous fire will smoke the meat in a shorter time. Do not build too hot a fire, as this causes shrinkage by cooking out part of the fat. Also, do not let the fire play directly on the meat. Hang a piece of sheet iron about two feet above the fire so it will deflect the heat.

Vinegar flies are often troublesome, especially in warm weather. They breed around the openings of vinegar containers and wherever they find vinegar exposed to the air. If numerous, the maggots they produce may get into the vinegar and deteriorate its quality considerably. Cleanliness, and avoiding the spilling of vinegar and the leaking of casks are the methods of control. The openings of casks should be covered by tacking a thin cloth over them. This keeps out dust and dirt with their attendant micro-organisms, as well as insects.

HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE IT?

We've been calling it ole-o-mar-ja-reen, with the accent on the "mar." It is o-le-o-mar-ga-rin, "g" hard, as in go, and "i" short, as in tin, with the accent on "mar." Practice it.



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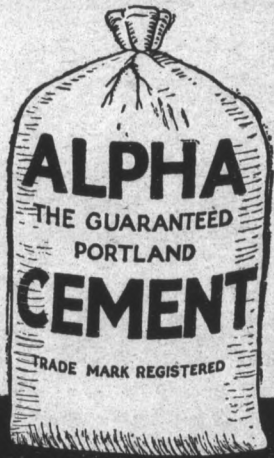
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S. C. Black Minorca Hatching Eggs. Our choice strain, settings \$1.50; for 50 \$3.00; 100 \$6.00. **C. J. DEERICK**, Vassar, Mich.

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I have 300.3 months old, utility selected Ancona pullets which I will sell at \$1.30 each. Order at once and avoid disappointment. **Thomas Beyer**, R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

Boys' and Girls' Auto Tour

AN auto tour in the interest of the boys' and girls' work proved a big success in Livingston county. It included business men, boys and girls and farmers, who enjoyed it immensely because of the eats, peppy talks and the youthful spirit.

The tour started at Howell and the first stop was made at Fowlerville, where the merchants gave a treat of candy, cigars and other refreshments. Here short talks were given by E. J. Cooper, National Club Leader for the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, and Nevels Pearson, State Live Stock Club Leader. After a treat of apples, the tourists went for an inspection of Ruttman's herd of Holsteins and a treat by Miss Wilson's Canning Club. Snappy talks, with sandwiches and iced tea, were parts of the program at this stop.

At Gregory, ice cream cones were passed out by the business men, after

which a stop for dinner was made at Wirt Barnum's farm. Following the dinner, Hon. D. D. Aitken and T. L. Bewick, State Club Leader from Wisconsin, gave talks and demonstrations. Mr. Ditus' Jerseys were used for the demonstration.

At Pinckney, Mike Roche's Holsteins were given the once over, after which County Sheriff Teeple gave the crowd a treat of ice cream. At Wm. Nash's place, E. J. Cooper gave a dandy cow demonstration which was wound up with a real treat of home-made lemonade and wafers.

The wind-up of the tour was at the Gilkes and Hoover farms, where ten gallons of ice cream, furnished by the County Holstein Association, was used as a final top-off.

In departing, the common expression to County Agent Bolander, who was responsible for this tour, was that everybody was ready for another such trip as soon as he was.

Our Letter Box

THIS letter box will be where the boys and girls can express their views, tell of themselves and things about the farm, or ask advice. The most interesting letters each week will appear here. Address your letters to me.—Uncle Frank.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, I am trying it again. I wrote once before but I guess my letter arrived too late.

I am going to tell you about my calf, Jennie. She is four months old and I have trained her to be driven. She goes pretty good now, but not long after I started training her I hooked her on my wagon and she started and before I could get her stopped she had broken her harness and upset the wagon.

I have finished the district school, am fourteen years old and have gone

We have about thirty little chickens, two pigs and three horses.

I will close for this time. Will write again. Your niece Alice Aldrich, Remus, Mich.

I bet you will have some huckleberry pies this winter. I'd like to visit your place and get my face blue with huckleberries.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am fifteen years old, going to high school next year, as I want to be a teacher.

I have one brother and three sisters, but they are all away except one sister and brother.

I live on an eighty-acre farm. We have seven cows, seven calves, fourteen pigs, and a large herd of chickens and ducks.

One of my friends dared me to write to you and have some of the boys and girls write me, as I love to get acquainted with some of the boys and girls.

My complexion is rather dark, and I have dark hair and dark eyes, and also eyebrows. I am five feet and some inches tall, and rather slim.

The friends which I receive a letter from, I will answer their letters, and send them my picture.

Our farm has trees around the house and so we call it Woodland Farm.—Mildred Seager, Reed City, Mich.

I bet you will get some letters. But, how about sending me your picture? I'll look for one.



Drawn by Beth Early, Nashville, Mich.

three years without missing a day.

Well, I will close for my letter is getting pretty long. Your nephew, Maurice Parker, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Calves are just like folks, they will upset things once in a while.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am a girl eleven years old. I live on a farm of eighty acres, eight miles from town. We have ten acres of beans and ten acres of potatoes. I like to live on a farm. Along the road of our farm are beautiful maple trees which were broken down by the ice storm.

Papa went north after huckleberries and got five bushels. So I have been busy picking them over. We canned seventy-eight quarts, so I didn't have time to write in last week.

I have three sisters and one brother.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Although I have never written before or answered any of the contests I have greatly enjoyed them. I thought perhaps I was a bit too old and wished I were younger to try them. Do you take nieces that old?

I am sixteen years old and live on a 120-acre farm. We have great old times on our farm.

I have been to school ten years. I enter my third year of high school this fall. I have never missed a day of school or been tardy in the ten years. My brother has gone eight years and has the same record. I hope we may keep it up. My ambition is to go to college, and I think I would like to teach school.

I hope my letter is not too long, and that you will call me another niece. Sincerely yours, Gladys Shinn, Nirvana, Mich.

No, Gladys, you are not too old, but just the right age to get the most out of this department. Eighteen is the limit.

About the Contests

A GAIN the Read-and-Win Contests have proven their popularity among the readers of this department, as indicated by the number of letters received. So many answers showed careful study at the expense of time and effort that the selection to obtain the final results brought into consideration several details.

Here are the answers to the contest closing August 3:

1. Corn and tankage, 1:6.25, page 5.
2. Bran, 25 parts; middlings, 20 parts; ground oats, 20 parts, page 3.
3. At meal time, page 12.
4. Clean cultivation with proper spraying, page 7.
5. Twenty-six inches, page 9.
6. Dr. Fleming, page 20.
7. Feeding in poorly ventilated barns or at milking time, page 17.
8. \$88,000, page 17.
9. The villain in the "Cross-Cut", page 10.
10. 156.1 pounds, page 16.

THE WINNERS.

HERE are the names of those who had the replies to the Read-and-Win Contest, closing on August 3, in the most correct, concise and neat form, and who are, therefore, entitled to a prize:

- Helen De Coudres, of Bloomingdale, Mich.
Thelma Johnson, Garnet, Mich.

Snap-Shot Contest

LAST week I gave a short preliminary notice of our snap-shot contest, of which this is a regular announcement. Any camera snap-shots of any farm scene made by yourself can be entered. I prefer to have the pictures post-card size or smaller. And also please state on the back of the picture what it is a scene of. The five most interesting and clearest pictures will get prizes of one dollar each. This contest closes August 18.

Announcement of winners will be made in our issue of August 26, but the prize pictures will not be printed till September 2.

Address all pictures to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

- Marie Longacher, Morrice, Mich.
Floyd Lang, Fowlerville, Mich.
Harry Rohde, Hillman, Mich.



Drawn by Loretta Brown, Harbor Beach, Michigan.

WANT TO CORRESPOND.

These boys and girls would like to correspond with other young folks who are interested in this department:

- Helen Davis, Northville, Mich., R. 2.
Margaret L. Morey, R. 1, Rockford, Mich.
Celia Peacock, Lake, Mich.
Lura Goodchild, Fairgrove, Mich.
Ida Cryderman, R. 2, Twining, Mich.
Esther Wonsler, Mulliken, Mich.



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Minneapolis, Mich.

Seed Wheat:—Hybrid No. 2 wheat (white wheat), yielded this year 35 bu. per acre, 60 lb. test, vigorous plant, medium growth straw, offering at \$1.50 per bu. bags extra. F. O. B. Vassar, Mich. Sample mailed upon request. Mail orders filled promptly.
GEORGE W. RIDGEMAN, R. 1, Vassar, Michigan

WANTED Rosen Rye and Winter Vetch. Send samples and quote prices to
THE A. C. HOYT CO., Fostoria, O.

SHEEP

Shropshires

that will win at the State Fairs. I have them for sale. A big bunch of yearling rams as usual and priced reasonably.

KOPE-KON FARMS,
S. L. Wing, Prop., Coldwater, Mich.

Registered Shropshire Sheep. Yearling rams, ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs, also 100 head high grade Shropshire ewes. Flock established 1890.
C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

FOR SHROPSHIRE yearling rams. Write or call on
ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

Delaine Rams, extra fine ones bred for free. wool and mutton. Photos
F. H. Russell, Box 41, Wakeman, Ohio

For Sale Show Sheep. Rams all ages. Cotswolds, Lincolns, Shropshires and Tunis. Come and see them.
L. R. KUNNEY, Adrian, Mich.

Natural Crude Oil for sale, only \$5.00 bbl. (30 gallons) splendid bargain, hurry your orders (bb's \$2.50 extra) address Nottingham Oil Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

POULTRY

Sold **PULLETS** Out

This space belongs to Simon Harkema and Sons. Breeders of American-English Strain of S. C. W. Leghorns.

Chicks, Pullets and Breeding Cockerels in season. Sold out for season of 1922.

Simon Harkema and Sons,
Holland, Mich.

Clark's American Leghorns

yearling and two year old hens \$1.50 and \$2.00. Pullets and cockerels \$1.00 and up.

GLEN. E. CLARK,
WAYLAND, MICH.

Bourbon Red Turkeys We have them. Order your Birds and Eggs now.
SMITH BROS., R. 3, Augusta, Mich

More Acres Per Hour At Less Cost Per Acre

Low operating cost, long and efficient service, constant daily performance and low upkeep cost per acre are made possible because of the design and quality of the

WALLIS

-more acres per hour

In the field or on the belt, the Wallis is faithful. There are many Wallis owners in your neighborhood who will be glad to tell you why they consider the Wallis Tractor the best tractor made, the cheapest to buy and how the Wallis will insure your farm production.

Ask them. You can afford to base your decision upon the tractor experience and recommendations of your neighbors.

You are entitled to own a Wallis—the Quality Tractor.

Wallis Supremacy

The Wallis Tractor is the evolution of a simple but fundamentally sound idea—that only a tractor of highest quality and most careful engineering can stand up under the terrific strain of farm work. The tremendous success of the Wallis is due to its inbuilt qualities, which have made it America's Foremost Tractor.

The Wallis owner never regrets his purchase. Ask the nearest Wallis owner. He knows. Your Wallis dealer will give you full particulars.

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS COMPANY
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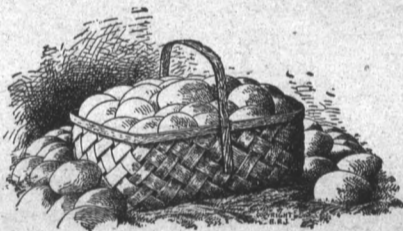
is made by the J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, and is NOT the product of any other company with "J. I. CASE" as part of its corporate name.

PULLETS

EGGS IN

SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER

We have White and Brown Leghorn and Ancona Pullets; also Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes



White and Buff Orpingtons; and a limited number of Pullets in a few other breeds.

There is one lot of:

1000 Three Months White Leghorns

Ready to sell now and that should begin to lay in September and that will give you eggs all through this fall. Here is a chance to buy Money-Making Stock for the high egg price fall period.

If you want extra early fall layers send your order now for these three months old White Leghorn Pullets.

The price of eggs will be high, the same as every fall. Pullets are a safe investment.

"I ordered 50 chicks, English S. C. White Leghorns, and 50 husky chicks were sent to me. I believe as time went on about 6 died, and the remainder grew to be very large. I got 20 fine pullets and a rooster that's got them all beat. I think the pullets were laying at 5 months, and are greatly admired by the neighbors. These pullets have laid all through the cold weather, and during those very cold days some of them froze their combs but did not stop laying. Have been getting one dozen eggs a day. During January they paid me a profit of 200 per cent. My plan is to keep at least 100 this coming year."

Yearling Hens, especially in White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas; but also in the other breeds.

Cockerels, White Pekin Ducks, White Embden Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

Send for a copy of our quarterly publication Homestead Farms, and for other matter describing the Pure Breed Practical Poultry.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,

201 Chase Block,

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Barred Rock and W. Wyandotte Breeding Stock at bargain prices now.
HOWARD GRANT, Marshall, Mich

RHODE ISLAND WHITES
win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs \$5; 50 \$8; 100 \$15 order from this ad. Some chicks. H. H. JUMP, R. 5, Jackson, Mich.

W. Chinese goose eggs 40c each, Pekin duck \$1.50 for 8. R. C. Br. Leghorn \$1.50 for 15 \$8.00 per 100. Cockerels, hens and pullets \$5.00 each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
207 egg average. Eggs all matings, \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100. Cockerels, hens and pullets \$5.00 each. FRANK DELONG, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

Pullets Cockerels Pullets

Barred Rocks From Proven Layers

Laying contest winners. Records 213 to 257. Write for catalogue.

G. CABALL,
R. 4, Hudsonville, Mich.

Farm Poultry

CONTROLLING LICE.

I SAW an inquiry from L. L. B. in regard to using blue ointment for lice on young chickens, and wish to give my experience.

I use blue ointment and vaseline, mixed half-and-half, on my young turkeys and chickens when they are three or four weeks old, and one application has always been sufficient. Have never had any bad effects from its use.

I grease on top of their heads with lard, and under the wings and around the vent, also the large quills on the ends of the wings with the blue ointment and vaseline mixture.

I use a very small paint brush to apply on the quills as one can do a much better job than with the fingers. On young turkeys the favorite hiding place of lice is around the large quill feathers of the wings.—C. S.

POULTRY SCHOOLS IN KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

PROF. E. C. FOREMAN and E. M. Ferguson, of the Poultry Department, and Dr. Stafseth, of the Bacteriological Department of the Agricultural College, gave the farmers of Kalamazoo county some valuable tips on poultry raising when they held four schools there on July 11-12.

Dr. Stafseth explained the causes, symptoms and treatment or the eradication of the diseases common to poultry. Mr. Ferguson emphasized the feeding of young chickens and laying hens, urging the importance of feeding green feed to laying hens during the hatching season to insure a larger number of eggs hatching and greater vitality in the young chicks. Tomato juice has been used successfully by many poultry raisers. The juice of the tomato is mixed with the mash feed to the consistency of a dry crumbly mash.

Mr. Foreman gave culling demonstrations and told of the essentials in picking and the high-producing hens in the flock. Mr. Foreman says that the appearance of a hen is a very accurate indication of her egg-lying qualities, and he demonstrates this by accurately picking out the good and poor producers.

Much interest was shown in these schools and as a result demonstration farms will be selected in the county to carry out and prove the value of the recommendations of these experts.

These schools were arranged by County Agent Olds and Home Demonstration Agent Blanch Clark, who will also have the demonstration farms under their supervision.

FEEDING DUCKLINGS.

Would like to know what is wrong with my ducks, and what to do for them. I have 100 ducks and lost twenty-eight. They act sleepy and hump up. Sometimes they seem as though the neck twists right around and the head lies on the back. They roll over and can't stand. I greased head and neck with vaseline for lice, but never saw any lice on them. Some die in a few hours, others die in a week or so.—Mrs. G. C. W.

The ducks probably have digestive disorders and this may be partially due to feeding too concentrated a ration. Try a mash or bran, two parts, and cornmeal one part. Add five per cent beef scrap, fine grit and green feed. The greens can be lawn clippings or chopped vegetables. Give plenty of fresh water in dishes deep enough for the ducks to wash their eyes and nostrils. Furnish shade to protect them from the hot sun. A large grassy range and plenty of exercise will help

to make vigorous ducks. Sometimes duck troubles are due to a weakness in the breeding stock and, of course, this handicap is difficult to overcome even with the best of rations.

CURING BUMBLE-FOOT.

I have a very fine rooster which has what is commonly called a "bumble" foot, that is, a large swelling all down the leg and foot. You possibly have another name for it. I am unwilling to kill him and would appreciate it very much if you could suggest a remedy. He is unable to walk or get around on it.—J. G.

Bumble-foot can be cured by opening and draining the abscess in the foot. Then place carbolated vaseline in the wound and place a bandage securely around the foot. The pus that forms in such a wound is cheese-like and requires a wide incision rather than just a pin prick to remove it.

POULTRY POISONED.

Can you tell me what is the matter with my hens? They will hold their heads very high and keep turning, first one way, then another, and don't seem to know just where they are going. They sing most of the time. Combs are red and they seem to eat all right. Two have died and two got over it, and now there is another acting the same.—C. F. P.

The hens have symptoms which might be caused by digestive disorders due to poisoning. The cause for such a condition is so indefinite that it will pay to perform a postmortem on the birds that die, and look for any abnormal conditions of the internal organs. See if there is any decaying meat on the range, such as a dead hen or dead rat that might cause ptomaine poisoning, which is commonly called limber-neck in poultry.

WHITE DIARRHEA.

Can you tell me of a good cure for white diarrhea in baby chicks? Have used cholera remedies, given to me by a doctor. This seems to help, but not cure. I have tried eggs from different flocks for hatching but still lose a number.—G. W. P.

I do not know of a commercial remedy which can be recommended as a sure cure for white diarrhea in chicks. It is a disease that must be controlled by prevention. Spraying the incubator with disinfectant after each hatch will destroy the germs in the machine. Then give the chicks sour milk or buttermilk as a first drink. Everything in the way of sanitation and careful feeding methods which tends to develop strong chicks also helps to keep down white diarrhea. Many of the chick losses commonly blamed on white diarrhea are due to digestive disorders caused by overcrowding, overfeeding, the use of the wrong feed or chilling.

VALUE OF RURAL BOOK-KEEPING.

IN Pennsylvania, the state college has been giving assistance to over 2,000 farmers in their farm accounting, and in more than one case the farmer was surprised to find that he was actually getting less than five per cent return on his investment when he thought he was making a good profit.

The results of this work show that the cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk on different farms varied from \$2.51 to \$4.33; the general cost of producing potatoes was sixty-two cents, while on the farms where potato spraying was practiced the cost was only thirty-six cents; and that the cost of producing little pigs to the weaning age was \$4.43 per pig.

Plan for Financing Farmers

(Continued from page 139).

tal. The state-wide distribution of the capital of the corporation would therefore result in having a very large number of stockholders, thus insuring an interest and an understanding that would prove helpful in placing the debentures when they are offered.

When the corporation has utilized its capital in extending credit to the Iowa farmers and the Iowa bankers, the corporation may then acquire further funds on which to operate through the sale of its debentures. These are the primary obligations of the corporation and will be based on ample securities taken on warehouse grain or cattle being fed, and such other good obligations, said securities being taken from the farmer direct or through a bank. Collateral taken will be carefully and well selected. When debentures are issued they will be secured by this carefully selected collateral placed in the hands of a corporate trustee. The debentures will then be offered to the investing public in practical denominations and maturities in keeping with the demands made on the corporation. The rate of interest that the debentures will draw will be governed by the conditions of the money market.

In regard to debentures issued against live stock feeding, the corporation may issue said debentures up to ninety per cent of the face value of the note, rediscounted with it.

In regard to debentures issued against grain warehouse receipts the corporation may loan under the provisions of the law against said grain debentures equal to face value of the note. By the sale of debentures the corporation receives its money back and then may reloan it again to the farmers.

Security Back of Each Debenture.

The debentures will be one of the safest securities ever offered from Iowa. Each debenture will have four distinctive forms of security back of it:

1. The capital stock of the company is not less than \$1,000,000.
2. The farmer's personal obligation.
3. The warehouse receipt and the commodity represented thereby.
4. The bank's endorsement and entire responsibility therewith.

The corporation will make the following kinds of loans: It will loan on farm mortgages thereby aiding deserving tenants to get possession of land they work. It will make all kinds of loans secured by chattel mortgages to enable the farm operator to properly equip his farm. Then it will loan on grain when it is properly stored in warehouses. This will enable the farmer to hold his grain and to market it in an orderly manner. Finally it is going to rediscount for the banks of the state agricultural paper which is not eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Bank. It must be remembered that the longest time that the Federal Reserve Bank will rediscount a note is for six months. This is too short for the farmer.

The Iowa Farm Credit Corporation will simply be a credit-extending corporation that will be a reservoir of credit which heretofore has been found when brought to the test, too small to serve more than a million and a half of Iowa's farmers and the more than nineteen hundred of Iowa's banking institutions. The corporation will be operated along strictly sound and conservative lines. Every safeguard will be thrown about its management. The greatest care will be made in the determination of its policies. The Iowa farmer and the Iowa banker are, it is well known, schooled in the requirements of sound financing, and know that any corporation managed and guided along any other lines would be

but a makeshift, and sooner or later fall a victim to its own weaknesses.

The great goal of the company is to serve agricultural Iowa and profits on the capital stock should be reasonable and consistent with that policy so that the farmers and customers of the corporation may be given the benefit of the lowest practical rate of interest on loans made to them or to the banks of Iowa. It is provided in the by-laws that no more than eight per cent dividends are ever to be paid on the capital stock.

The successful launching of this corporation goes to show what can be accomplished for good when all classes in the community work together for the good of all. The plan is now gaining national recognition and a rural credits bill patterned along the same lines has recently been introduced into congress. What success it would have for the whole nation, Iowa does not know, but she feels certain that the plan is going to work out very successfully here no matter what the rest of the country does.

PREPARING OAT GROUND FOR WHEAT.

It often happens that the farmer is delayed in plowing the oat ground in preparation for wheat. This delay frequently occasions much additional work. When the oat crop is removed the direct rays of the sun usually dries out the ground rapidly, making plowing difficult and harrowing and pulverizing slow.

The writer has found it very helpful to run over the field as soon as possible after the crop is removed, with a disc or even a straight-tooth harrow. This stirs up a mulch which prevents the soil from drying so rapidly. One season we shocked the oats on the back furrows and then harrowed between the shocks. A small area of the field was not treated and this proved conclusively to us that the harrowing saved us a great deal of time.

If one finds it impossible to plow immediately after the oat crop is taken off, he likely will obtain better results by plowing shallower than he would where turning under the stubble earlier. Generous use of the cultipacker or pulverizer is now a part of the program of most progressive wheat growers.—W. Burt.

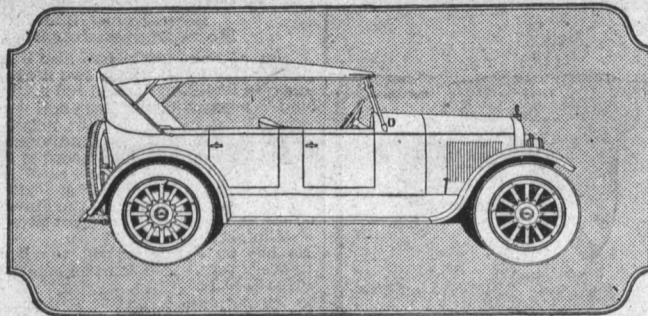
INCREASED COLT POPULATION.

In traveling through several north central states and over a considerable portion of Ontario, it became apparent that a larger number of colts can be seen on the farms this year than have been in evidence during the past few years. We were also impressed by the almost exclusive use of horses by large contractors in the building of highways. A large number of tractors were in evidence in the fields, but it is plain to be seen that horses are not yet leaving the farms in any large volume.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTATO GROWERS' EXCHANGE.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange is called at Cadillac for August 16-17, when a program touching upon the economic phase of farming, the election of directors, and other business will be conducted. Immediately following the meeting, potato growers will make a tour of the commercial growing districts of that region of Michigan.—M.

Shallow-cultivated corn does best.



Percherons and ponies meet few farm requirements

There is a right size for everything you use for profit or convenience or pleasure on the farm.

In horses or motor cars, overweight means high first cost and heavy operating expense. Lack of size and stamina, on the other hand, brings risk of failure and discomfort.

Earl quality motor cars are built for everyday use in the country—although their low-sweeping lines and fine proportions make them noticeable on any city boulevard.

Big enough to carry five full-grown passengers in satisfying comfort anywhere an automobile can be driven, they are surprisingly thrifty of oil and gasoline. Their flexible, long-stroke motors develop power enough to handle any road condition. Yet on average highways, the Earl is more economical than any other car of anything like its size and riding qualities.

The over-all length of Earl touring cars is fourteen feet, less one inch. Their handsome green bodies are swung lower on longer and more resilient springs—56-inch rear—than in any other car of the Earl's wheel base or price—\$1095. The road clearance is standard.

See the Earl before you buy your car. If there is no dealer in your town, write to Jackson for an illustrated catalog and the name of the nearest Earl distributor. At \$1095, the Earl is the outstanding motor car value of the year.

EARL Motor Cars

BETTER LOOKING—BETTER BUILT

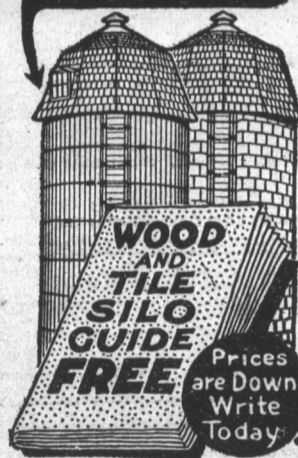
Touring Car, \$1095
Cabriolet, \$1395
Custom Roadster, \$1485



Brougham, \$1795
Sedan, \$1795
All prices f. o. b. Jackson

EARL MOTORS, INC., JACKSON, MICHIGAN

Before You Buy A Silo Compare Quality and Prices



The first patent ever issued on a silo was awarded Kalamazoo over 30 years ago. Experience has again proved a good teacher.

Kalamazoo Tile and Wood Silos

are the standard of the world today. A Kalamazoo silo is a money-maker for you. A poor silo is an expense. Over 70,000 farmers can testify to Kalamazoo reliability and stability. Our Glazed Tile Silos are built of absolutely moisture-proof glazed tile—positively weather tight. Blocks have three dead air spaces—resist heat, cold, moisture, vermin. Need no paint or repairs. Will not warp, decay nor blow down.

Our Wood Stave Silos have stood the test of 30 years. Airtight joints, deeply grooved, tongued and splined. Shipped ready to erect. No nails or screws needed. Both tile and wood silos fitted with our famous continuous door frames of heavy galvanized steel.

Kalamazoo Glazed Building Tile has many uses about the farm. It is permanent, everlasting, economical construction. Reduces fire risk and insurance, beautifies the farm. There's a difference in tile. The book tells you how to judge tile. Write for a copy and our new low prices today.

Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co.
Dept. 223 Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ask us about our Ensilage Cutters



FORDSON TRACTOR OWNERS

Avoid ignition troubles—misfiring—dirty plugs—worn timers—short circuits—delays. Install our wonderful new ignition attachment. It makes starting easy, adds power, saves gas and eliminates all ignition troubles. Send for descriptive booklet and ask about our FREE TRIAL OFFER. American Bosch Mag. Corp. Box 3329 Springfield, Mass.



TOP COVERS

Made for ALL cars. Send for estimate. State Name and Year of car. \$7.50 This Ford Top and back curtain COMFORT AUTO TOP CO., Dept. 16 1621 Germantown Ave., Phila., Penna.

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO CHEWING, 5 lb., \$1.75; 10 lb., \$3; smoking, 5 lb., \$1.25; 10 lb., \$2. Send no money; pay when received. TOBACCO GROWERS' UNION, Paducah, Ky.



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, August 7.

Wheat. Detroit.—No. 2 red \$1.10; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white \$1.08. Chicago.—No. 2 red \$1.09 1/4 @ 1.09 1/2; No. 2 hard \$1.08 1/4 @ 1.10 1/4; September at \$1.05 1/2. Toledo.—Cash \$1.12; September at \$1.10. Corn. Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 71c; No. 3 yellow 70c. Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 62 1/4 @ 63c; No. 2 yellow 62 3/4 @ 63 1/4 c. Oats. Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 39c; No. 3, 37c. Chicago.—No. 2 white 33 1/4 @ 38c; No. 3 white 32 1/4 @ 34 1/4 c. Beans. Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$8.75. New York.—Choice pea beans at \$9.75@10; red kidney \$9@9.10. Chicago.—Michigan choice, hand-picked \$9@9.15; red kidneys at \$8.75 @9. Rye. Detroit.—Cash No. 3, 77c. Chicago.—75 1/2 @ 76c. Toledo.—80 1/2 c. Seeds. Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.50; alsike \$10; timothy \$3. Toledo.—Prime red clover at \$10.25; alsike \$9.50; timothy \$2.70. Fruits. Chicago.—Currants \$1@1.50 per 16-qt. case; sweet cherries \$2 per 16-qt. case; pears, Early Clapps \$1.25 a bu; peaches, small baskets 15c; plums per 16-qt. crate 75c; blackberries \$2.50 @3 per 16-qt. case; blueberries \$3 per 16-qt. case; red raspberries \$1.75@2.50 per 24-pt. case. Above quotations are all for Michigan fruit.

WHEAT

Receipts of wheat at primary markets since the new crop season started on July 1 total 52,141,000 bushels. This is much less than the movement of 79,541,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year but it is substantially above the ten-year average of 33,373,000 bushels. Farmers evidently are not holding wheat. Recent statements by Julius Barnes and George Marcy, two of the most prominent men in the grain trade, to the effect that "an orderly and gradual marketing of existing wheat stocks will end the present depressed price conditions" are significant in this connection. Prices reached a new low for the season last week due to heavy receipts and slow foreign demand. It is believed that about 50,000,000 bushels will be needed to take care of August and September shipments abroad. Comprehensive private reports show further loss in winter wheat yields in the last month but a gain in spring wheat states with the total crop around 825,000,000 bushels compared with 795,000,000 bushels harvested last year. European crops are slightly below normal but reports from the southern hemisphere are mostly favorable.

CORN

Corn prices reached new low figures for the season last week. Large sales have been made to exporters and in spite of receipts above normal, stocks at terminals are being reduced rather rapidly so that further declines in value are expected to be small. Private reports indicate another 3,000,000,000 bushel yield as the crop in most sections is past the most critical period for dry weather damage. Some injury from this cause has occurred already, however, in Oklahoma, South Dakota and Minnesota.

OATS

Oats crop estimates run about the same as a month ago. The total supply, including farm reserves of old oats

promises to be about 30,000,000 bushels more than a year ago.

FEEDS

Bran prices lost the recent \$3 gain and are back to the low point of the summer. Cottonseed meal also is selling at the lowest price of the season. Wheat feeds may go a little lower, especially if weather is favorable for fall pasture but a drastic loss does not appear probable.

HAY

New crop hay predominates and the prices are much lower than for old crop but are comparatively steady upon good hay. Receipts of low grades are large. The total crop promises to be the largest ever produced.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices have worked a little higher in the last ten days, but hold within a narrow range. Quotations on storage are gradually declining. The report on cold storage holdings on August 1 is expected to show about 10,200,000 cases compared with a seven-year average on that date of 6,698,100 cases. This means 52 per cent more storage eggs than usual to be worked off during the fall and winter. Egg consumption is slightly above the average of recent years but the increase is smaller than the increase in production. Receipts of poultry are increasing and prices are working lower. The season in which frozen poultry is stored will soon be here and storage operators expect to buy freely.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 19@19 1/2 c; dirties 17c; checks 16@16 1/2 c; fresh firsts 20@20 1/2 c; ordinary firsts 18@18 1/2 c. Live poultry, hens at 18@22 1/2 c; broilers 21 1/2 @ 27c; roosters 14c; ducks 22c; geese 14@21c; turkeys 25c per pound.

Detroit.—Eggs fresh candled and

graded 21@22c; current receipts 20@21c. Live poultry, heavy springers 30@32c; light springers 22@23c; heavy hens 25@26c; light hens at 19@20c; roosters 15c; ducks 22c; turkeys 25c.

BUTTER

The gradual decline in receipts of butter which has been under way since the middle of June finally reached the point where the supply of fine butter was not larger than the demand, which is unusually broad at the present level of prices and the market became firm. Some butter is still going into storage and total storage holdings are considerably larger than last year. Low-grade butter is abundant and not moving freely.

Prices on 92-score fresh butter are as follows: Chicago 33 1/2 c; New York 34 1/2 c; Boston 36c; Philadelphia 35c. At Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 31 1/2 @ 32c.

WOOL

Moderate sales of wool were reported last week at steady prices, and the mills generally are showing more interest. Sentiment in the trade is rather strong, the outcome of tariff legislation being the biggest uncertainty. The American Woolen Company opened additional lines of men's wear at prices ranging from 10 cents a yard to 22 1/2 cents lower than a year ago, although wool prices are much higher. The volume of orders for cloth obtained is reported to be satisfactory. The series of auctions of colonial wools at London closed with prices five to ten per cent higher than the previous series. British interests bought 70,000 bales and the Continent 62,000 bales while Americans bought only 1,000 bales.

Prices at Boston for Michigan fleeces are: Delaine unwashed 52@54c; fine unwashed 43@45c; half-blood

unwashed 47@48c; three-eighth blood unwashed 45@46c; quarter-blood unwashed 43@44c.

POTATOES

Potato prices continued to decline last week and are getting down to rock bottom. Receipts are up to normal for this season but home-grown potatoes are abundant everywhere and demand is dull. Cobblers are quoted at \$1.15@1.50 per 100 pounds and Early Ohios \$1.10@1.50 in city markets.

APPLES

Michigan is the leading apple shipper at present with California second. Total shipments from the new crop up to July 31 are 3,177 cars compared with 1,281 cars to the same date in 1921.

BEANS

The generally good condition of the new crop, its size and the presence in eastern markets of foreign beans have eased off the firm tone in this trade. A fair volume of old beans are now moving. Values are not held as firmly as they were a fortnight ago. In New York buying of domestic white beans has been somewhat restricted, while red kidneys are about holding steady. The Chicago trade is moderately active.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The public appears to be taking pears, plums and peaches very freely. Peas, corn and beans are also in good demand. Apples, tomatoes and celery are finding a fair outlet, while cabbage, carrots, potatoes and cucumbers are moving slowly. Transparent and Red Astrachan apples bring for fancy \$2; No. 1's, \$2.50, and No. 2's, 50@75c. The best Dutchess \$1.75@2, and No. 1, \$1. Potatoes \$1@1.25; dry onions at \$1.75@2.50; butter beans \$1@1.75; cucumbers \$1.25@2; do dills \$2@3; cabbage \$1.25@1.75 for red and 30@50c for white. Huckleberries \$6.50@7 per 24-qt. case; peaches \$1.50@2 per bu; pears \$1.50@2.75; plums \$1.35@4; outdoor tomatoes fancy 14-lb baskets \$3@3.50; No. 1's, \$2.25@2.75. The above are prices for wholesale lots.

GRAND RAPIDS

Better grades of peaches were being offered on the Grand Rapids markets this week and they were inclined to strengthen the demand. The new variety was Yellow St. Johns, one of the first free-stone varieties. This fruit was selling at \$2.50@3 per bushel. Admiral Deweys were easier, selling at \$1@2.50 per bushel. Plums were quiet at \$1@2 per bushel. The Grand Rapids Growers' Association installed its new grading machine and as it begins to take a larger part of the offerings, growers hope to see better prices bid on these markets. Duchesses were slow at 40@50c bu; Yellow Transparents at 75c@1 bu; Red Astrachans and Sweet Boughs \$1 bu. Pears were fairly active at \$1@2 bu. Cantaloupes were lower at \$2.50@3.25 standard. Potatoes were irregular, fluctuating with the supply at 75c@1 bu. Tomatoes were easier as a result of larger supplies of the outdoor crop, selling at \$1@1.50 a half bushel. This week will about wind up the hot-house deal. There is hardly no sale for cabbage and cucumbers are inclined to drag. Live stock is stronger with dressed hogs selling at \$14@15 per cwt. In the grains rye has sagged to 62c a bushel, the lowest price in five years, and wheat is barely above the 90c market, also the lowest quotation in five years. Poultry was a little stronger, heavy broilers selling up to 25c a pound and light at 18@20c. Eggs were barely steady at 18@19c bid. A year ago the dealers were bidding 28c.

FAIR DATES CORRECTED.

In the list of fairs published in our issue of July 29, the following were incorrect: West Michigan Fair, Grand Rapids, September 18-22. Washtenaw County Fair, Ann Arbor, September 18-23. Van Buren County Fair, Hartford, September 26-30. Luce County Fair, Newberry, August 28-31. Copper County Fair, Houghton, September 26-30.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, August 7.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 1,063. Good grades steady; common and bulls dull. Best heavy str, dry-fed.. \$ 8.00@ 9.00 Handyweight bu., dry-fed 7.50@ 8.25 Mixed str, hfrs, dry-fed 6.00@ 7.00 Handy light bu., dry-fed.. 5.00@ 5.50 Light butchers .. 4.00@ 5.00 Best cows .. 4.50@ 6.00 Butcher cows .. 3.75@ 4.25 Common cows .. 3.25@ 3.50 Canners .. 2.50@ 3.00 Choice bulls .. 5.00@ 5.50 Bologna bulls .. 4.25@ 5.00 Stock bulls .. 3.25@ 3.50 Feeders .. 5.00@ 6.25 Stockers .. 3.50@ 6.00 Milkers and springers.... 40 @ 75

Veal Calves.

Receipts 423. Market steady to 50c higher. Best .. \$12.00@12.50 Others .. 9.00@11.00 Culls and grassers .. 5.00@ 8.00

Hogs.

Receipts 701. Market very slow. Mixed hogs \$2.20 down.. \$10.40@10.50 Mixed hogs, \$2.20 up... 9.00@10.00 Roughs .. 7.00@ 7.75 Extreme heavies .. 9.00@10.25 Stags .. 5.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 925. Lambs 50@75c lower; sheep slow. Best spring lambs .. \$ 12.00 Light to common .. 6.00@ 8.00 Fair to good sheep .. 5.00@ 6.25 Culls and common .. 1.00@ 2.00 Fair lambs .. 9.00@10.50 Heavy sheep .. 4.00@ 5.00

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 40,000. holdover 5,739. Market unevenly 25@50c lower. Bulk of sales \$7.25@10.15; tops \$10.40; heavy 250 lbs up \$8.75@9.50; medium 200 to 250 lbs at \$9.25@10.15; light 150 to 200 lbs \$10@10.40; light lights 130 to 150 lbs at \$9.75@10.25; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up

\$7@8; packing sows 200 lbs up \$6.75@7.25; pigs 130 lbs down \$9@10.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 10,000. Better grades steady; others weak to lower. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up \$10.25@10.75; do medium and good \$8.15@10.25; do common \$6.50@8.15; light weight 1100 lbs down \$9.25@10.50; do common and medium at \$6.40@9.25; butcher cattle heifers \$5.25@9; cows common \$4.10 @8.35; bulls bologna and beef \$3.70@6.35; canners and cutters cows and heifers \$3@4.10; do canner steers at \$3@5; veal calves light and handy-weight \$9.75@10.75; feeder steers \$5.40 @7.65; stocker steers at \$4.75@7.50; stocker cows and heifers \$3.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 22,000. Market slow and 25@50c lower. Lambs 84 lbs down \$11.50@12.60; do culls and common \$8@11.25; spring lambs \$8.25@10.05; ewes \$3.50@7.65; ewes cull and common \$2@4; breeding ewes full mouths to yearlings at \$5@11.50; yearling wethers \$11.40@12.25.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 3,100. Heavy yearlings are 25c higher; bulls steady; medium grade cattle steady to 25c lower; shipping steers \$9@10.50; butchers \$7.50@8.75; yearlings \$9.50@10.75; heifers \$5.50@8; cows \$2.50@6.50; fancy \$7; bulls \$3.75@5.75; few yearling bulls at \$7; stockers and feeders \$5.50@6.50; fresh cows and springers at \$35@110. Calves, receipts 2,300; Market steady at \$5@12.

Hogs.

Receipts 12,000. Market slow and 25@50c lower. Heavy at \$10@10.25; mixed \$10.50@10.75; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs \$10.85@11; roughs at \$7.75@8; stags \$4.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,600. Lambs slow and 25c lower at \$5@12.50; yearlings \$5@10; wethers \$7.50@8.25; ewes \$2@7; mixed sheep \$7@7.50.

FARMERS MEET AT FRUIT RIDGE.

(Continued from page 149). their hearers on a number of subjects. The issues most emphasized were taxation questions and the expenditure of excessive amounts in political campaigns. The speakers were United States Senator Charles E. Townsend; Congressman Patrick H. Kelley; Maj. John G. Emery; Congressman John C. Ketcham; Congressman Earl E. Michener, and State Senator Herbert Baker.

The tourists were parked in Mr. Horton's famous cow pasture. There were about one hundred cars and nearly four hundred people registered for the trip to Niagara. The camp was in charge of J. H. Brown, of Battle Creek. It was observed that a large number who enjoyed the tour a year ago and two years ago, were also members of this year's party. In looking over the camp a great improvement in equipment was noticeable to the casual observer.

This was a great community get-together meeting. The finest type of fellowship was evident everywhere. The hosts, Mrs. George B. Horton and family, and the Lenawee County Pomona Grange are to be complimented upon the excellent way in which the whole affair was conducted.

CUBA A POTATO MARKET.

ACCORDING to reports from New Brunswick, that province is now arranging to ship a considerable tonnage of potatoes to Havana, Cuba, this fall. It is the belief of these shippers that there are large possibilities in the Cuban market for Irish potatoes.

WOULD ADVERTISE POTATOES.

THE Cheboygan County Farm Bureau has addressed resolutions to the Michigan Potato Growers' Association and to the Michigan Potato Exchange suggesting that the important white potato growing states of the Union arrange at once a program for advertising the advantages in the use of potatoes. The Cheboygan growers under the leadership of County Agent Jewell feel that the large prospective crop will be marketed with some difficulty unless immediate steps are taken to enlarge consumption.

WOULD REDUCE FIRE LOSSES.

THE big idea of conservation is finding its way into the minds of men. Wherever one goes he can see evidences of fire-proof construction. Farmers are rapidly learning to use cement and other non-combustible materials for building purposes where possible. This is certain to reduce fire losses in this country where they are out of all proportion to the losses in older communities. For instance, the annual damage from fire in the United States amounts to three dollars per capita. In France it is only forty-nine cents, in Germany twenty-eight cents, and in Holland eleven cents. For long periods of time in these countries non-combustible materials have been used in building.

LAND-CLEARING SCHOOLS IN NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN.

COUNTY agricultural agents in the northeastern counties in cooperation with M. A. C., have arranged for the operation of a land-clearing school train in September and October. The counties in which these demonstrations will be held are Midland, Gladwin, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Crawford, Otsego, Cheboygan, Arenac, Presque Isle, Alpena and Alcona.

The work will be in charge of L. F. Livingston, land-clearing specialist of

the college. Cooperating with him are several manufacturers of explosives and land-clearing machines, the Michigan Central and the Detroit & Mackinac Railroads. These demonstrations, or schools, will be similar to those which have proven so popular and valuable in the Upper Peninsula during the past year.—M.

EUROPEAN BEET CROP IMPROVES.

ACCORDING to reports to our government from Europe, the sugar beet crop of that continent as a whole, materially improved during recent weeks. In both Germany and France the crop will exceed that of a year ago. It is also observed that since the war the consumption of sugar in Europe has grown rapidly.

THE SUGAR BOWL TAX.

THE American Producers of Cuban sugar are very solicitous lest congress, in working on tariff schedules, sees fit to protect the American growers of sugar cane and sugar beets. These farmers are not asking an unreasonable tariff but believe it no more than just that they be protected to the same degree as are the producers of other commercial products.

SPRAYING FOR POTATO BUGS.

IN the control of the Colorado beetle it has been found that Paris green is the poison which will give quickest results, but the disadvantages in its use is that it will not stay in suspension in water very well and may cause damage to foliage of tender plants, even the potato plant when applied too strongly.

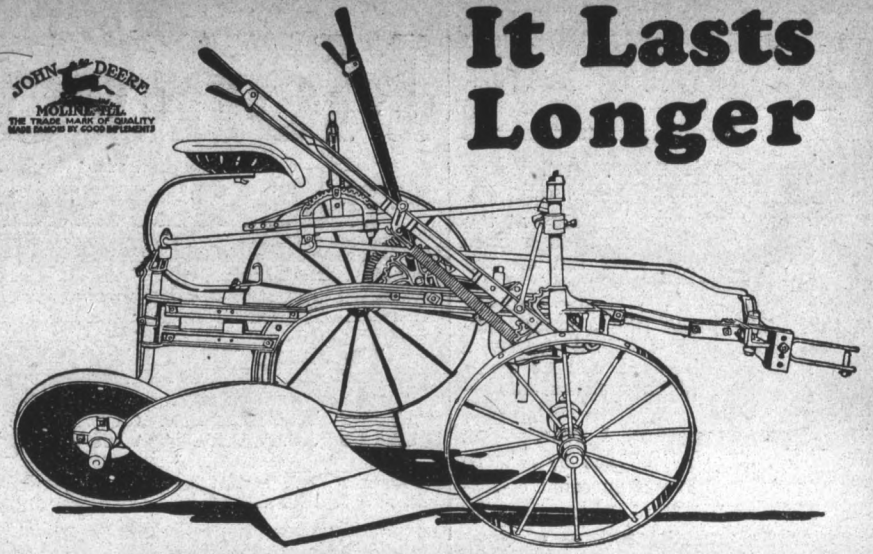
Calcium arsenate acts less violently and is less dangerous with reference to foliage injury, but it also kills the insects more slowly. Arsenate of lead acts still more slowly, but is very safe for plants which are susceptible to foliage injury.

SUIT THE SEED TO THE SOIL.

WITH such varied soil and climatic conditions we cannot expect to find a variety of wheat that will produce the maximum yields throughout Michigan territory. In the main, each county or district must work out their own seed tests. By the cooperation of farmers, threshermen and millers through the agency of the county agriculturist it should be possible to make rapid strides in selecting the best variety of wheat for each community.

FARM MEETINGS.

- State Grange Regional Meeting, Lenawee County, August 14.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Monroe County, August 15.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Round Lake, Clinton County, August 16.
Kent County Farm Bureau Picnic, Lowell, August 17.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Coldwater, August 17.
West Michigan Potato Growers' Tour, August 17-24.
West Michigan Pike Tour, August 17-30.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Pleasant Lake, Washtenaw County, August 18.
State Grange Rally at M. A. C., August 18-19.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Devil's Lake, Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee Counties, August 21.
State Grange Regional Meeting, South Haven, August 22.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Barry County, August 22.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Camp Lake, Kent County, August 23.
Home-coming, Morenci, August 24.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Scottsville, August 24.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Charlevoix, August 25.
State Grange Regional Meeting, Reed City, August 26.



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Advertisement for Handee Wrench Mfr. Co. featuring a large illustration of a wrench. Text: 'Are You An Economical Motorist? Buy 8 Socket Wrenches at Price of 1'.

Advertisement for Mineral Compound featuring a horse illustration. Text: 'MINERAL COMPOUND FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES'.

Advertisement for Holmes, Stuve Co. Text: 'Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St. Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, Poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc.'

Advertisement for dogs. Text: 'Ten Extra Fine fox hound pups three months old. none better. males \$15, females \$10. W. E. LECKY, Holmesville, Ohio.'

Advertisement for Club Prices Slashed. Text: 'Club Prices Slashed OFFER No. 525. MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.. \$1.00 Capper's Weekly, one year..... 1.00 Household Magazine, one year... .25 Total value\$2.25 All for \$1.65.'

Advertisement for Michigan Farmer magazine. Text: 'Use This Coupon for Your Order. THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan. Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$..... for which send me Michigan Farmer and publications in Club Offer No..... each for one year. Name Post Office R. F. D..... State.....'

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RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

PROBABLY RUPTURE.

I have trouble in my left side at the lower part of my bowels. It comes and goes, chiefly when I am on my feet, and always goes away if I lie down. It feels like a heavy weight and there is a place like a small rubber ball and comes there when I strain. My doctor says it will go away but it has been three months now.—M. S.

You have a rupture, I fear. You must either keep it in place by a well-fitting truss, or have a surgical operation. This will depend somewhat upon your age and the nature of your work.

BUNIONS.

Is there any cure for a bunion, short of a surgical operation?—F. F. S.

It depends upon the condition of the tissues. If the bunion has persisted so long that there are serious changes in the structure of the joint a surgical operation is the best procedure. But early cases can generally be relieved or cured by the use of a rubber pad known as a "bunion reducer," which most good shoe stores have for sale. Of course, this must be combined with a resort to well-fitting, easy shoes.

DIARRHEA.

What is the danger of a bad case of diarrhea running into typhoid fever? Would boiling the water make any difference?—J. C.

The diarrhea will not "run into" typhoid unless there is some contact with typhoid infection. Boiling the drinking water is a wise move in any case of intestinal infection, whether there is a danger of typhoid or not.

STRAIGHTEN CHILD'S TEETH.

When children have teeth that don't match into the right place, is there any danger in letting the dentist put apparatus in the mouth to pull them into line?—F. L.

No. This is a proper line of treatment and saves children from disfigurement, gives them better teeth, improves the palate, and improves the breathing apparatus.

Radio Department

Conducted by Stuart Seeley

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I would like a little information on the radio question. Would two mineral detector sets and two aerials connected to one pair of 'phones double the receiving distance? If not, why not?—F. K.

It is doubtful whether the impulses received by the two sets could be synchronized. That is to say, they would probably interfere in such a manner as to partially neutralize each other.

I am sure very few experiments have been carried out along this line and I would suggest that you try it out. If both aerials are placed at identically the same distance from the transmitting station the difficulty mentioned might be overcome. This could be accomplished by running one aerial exactly in the opposite direction to the other in such a manner that they are at right angles to the line of direction of the transmitting station.

What are the dimensions of a "loop" aerial suitable for receiving 360 meter transmissions?—Reader.

A loop forty inches square, wound with ten turns of No. 14 wire, with three-quarters of an inch between the turns will do very well.

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