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Mother Takes a Vacation

A Week of Companionship and Recreation Was Enjoyed at Washtenaw Mothers' Camp

VACATIONS, those intermissions of every-day duties, have come to have a foremost place in the yearly schedule of a great number of individuals. But, perhaps, with a certain group of folks who need them most they are few and far between because of many demands upon their time. The group referred to is rural mothers.

Had you visited certain sections of Washtenaw county during the first week of August, you might have found some fifty farmers residing on as many peaceful and well regulated farms in that county, eating cold snacks, living on bread and milk, or forebearing the trials of a hired cook while mother took her vacation. An equal number of families of children played all the pranks that mother's absence permitted, or went to stay with grandma and grandpa for the week.

When H. S. Osler, county agent of Washtenaw county, sent out an invitation to the many mothers of the county relating the jolly good time, and profitable one, that had been arranged for a mothers' camp the week of August 4-9, at Camp Birkett, Silver Lake, a goodly number responded, considering the time of year and the publicity of the occasion.

Through the cooperation of Mrs. Louise Campbell, M. A. C.; Mrs. M. W. Laird, Chelsea; Mrs. R. F. Johnson, Salem, and Mrs. Bert Kinney, Webster, a splendid program was scheduled for the recreation and instruction of the vacationists. The week's program contained many high lights in the way of lectures and things to do. Dr. Mumford, of M. A. C., talked on "The Rural Home and Motherhood." Prof. Brum, popular University lecturer, told the mothers how they might escape the commonplace in the daily grind of home work. The hearty laughs he produced showed that he could escape the commonplace in lecturing.

A healthy program on health throughout the week was in charge of Johanne Uhrenholdt, the local secretary in Washtenaw of the State Tuberculosis Society, assisted by Miss Shannon as nurse. Practical methods of caring for the sick, and little things to do to "keep company" with health, were taught. How to

bathe a patient in bed, care of teeth and hair, bandages and dressings for fractures, burns and cuts, the first-aid kit, antidotes for poison, were all very interesting to the mothers. One mother was heard to remark later, when talking over what she had learned, "If I had known as much as I do now, I could have saved a considerable doctor bill when my little son was sick last winter."

By means of an illustrated lecture, Dr. Marshall, of Flint, put across some good lessons in the prevention of tuberculosis and gave information regarding the development of the disease.

On Thursday afternoon, Dr. Cummings, of Ann Arbor, related conditions affecting the health of the rural mother and child. By the rapid fire of questions that followed his instructive lecture, it showed how eager mothers were for practical, reliable information relative to herself and family.

Miss Julia Breke, of M. A. C., taught the mothers lessons in nutrition by means of practical demonstrations. Much interest was shown in the proper diets to reduce the fat ones, and plump up the skinny ones. A certain few had the scales all set to what they were to accomplish on their return home. How to prepare a balanced and proper diet, and the whys and wherefores of fruit and vegetables in the diet of adults and children were explained in terms of the farm vegetable garden.

Basketry seemed to be the "taking" feature of the camp. Mrs. H. C. Coffman taught this art and every lady present made a basket. Large, serviceable baskets, sandwich trays and mats

were made. Ways of sizing and finishing them were demonstrated. Each mother went home with a basket that would just fit her individual need and taste and be a memento of her camp experience.

The mysteries of making crepe paper dainties for parties were explained by Mrs. F. W. Brown, of Ann Arbor, and some of the paper flowers made were flattering duplicates of nature's work.

Miss Genevieve Gillette, specialist in home landscape gardening, elucidated on ways to "slick up" around the home, and showed how
(Continued on P. 132).



Busy Bees Making Baskets.



Dressing Imaginary Cuts and Bruises Under a Canopy of Leaves Made the Mothers Forget the Commonplace.

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DETROIT, AUGUST 23, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

An Agricultural Benefactor

EARNESTLY and unpretentiously a man has been working at the Michigan Agricultural College for the past fifteen years for the benefit of humanity. This man's heart and soul was in his work. He sought no glory; he asked no reward. All he wanted was an opportunity to create.

The opportunity was there, and he created. The results of his work are known by most every farmer in this state; the nation knows of them; other nations have shown interest in them. They include Red Rock wheat, Rosen rye, Wolverine oats, Hardigan alfalfa, and Berkley Rock wheat, all improvements on crops grown in this part of the country.

This man was Professor Frank A. Spragg. His simple official title was assistant professor of farm crops. But he actually was a plant breeder of international reputation. He knew how to cooperate, so with nature he produced plants of real economic value.

The other day, August 13, he, his wife and ten-year-old son were returning from an auto-camping trip when, just within a few miles of home, a fast train struck their machine. All three were killed.

This sudden death is a shock to those who knew him and his work. One cannot help but think what a keen loss it is to agriculture, for he was still on the road to accomplishment. Nor can one conceive that he was ever amply repaid for the efforts he put in and the results he obtained, unless he got payment in the satisfaction of accomplishing useful things. We know, though, that agriculture will profit long because he lived and worked.

It is said that "he does much who does a thing well." Professor Frank A. Spragg has done many things well. May his unfinished work be carried on by as keen a mind and as trained a hand.

Another Leader Passes

GRANT H. SLOCUM, well known to most Michigan farmers, died at his home near Mt. Clemens, on August 14, as a result of apoplexy suffered on May 16, last. Mr. Slocum was fifty-nine years old. He was born and spent his early life on a farm in Oakland county, and ever retained his love for the soil and his ardent championship of the cause of the farmers of his native state. He was best

known as founder and head of the Ancient Order of Gleaners, a fraternal benefit organization with a large membership among farmers of this and other states. His enterprise as a publisher and organizer along other lines was also outstanding. He organized the Gleaner Clearing House Association which unified a group of co-operative elevators and provided a marketing service for farmers for many years until the depression following the war caused its failure. Through his initiative the binder twine output of the Jackson Prison was first distributed and that industry successfully established. These instances are but typical of his many activities in behalf of Michigan agriculture. As a pioneer leader in Michigan farm organization work he has earned a high place in the esteem and memory of Michigan farmers who will deplore his death.

The Grain Marketing Company

IN another column of this issue are given the essential facts regarding the organization and proposed plan of operation of the new Grain Marketing Organization recently launched. As will be seen from the plan, it is cooperation from the top down. Its slogan is to be "The Farmers' Own Company," yet it is being handed to the farmers ready-made, bearing a price-tag of \$26,000,000, with promise of the ultimate control of the organization, through the election of three of the

The Grain Marketing Company

A NEW infant of giant proportions has recently been left on the doorstep of the great family of American cooperative enterprises. Its parentage is shrouded in mystery, but its legitimacy is sponsored by a group of farm organization leaders of national repute, who are acting as officers and directors of the company. Little or nothing was known of this enterprise until it was incorporated and ready to do business. There were, of course, rumors and opinions and alleged information in plenty, but little in the way of facts or dependable information regarding the enterprise until the officers of the company invited a group of farm paper editors to Chicago last week to place the facts regarding the organization and its intended operation before them. The following are the high spots in the plan as gathered by a staff representative of the Michigan Farmer at this meeting:

The basis of the new concern, which is called "The Grain Marketing Company," is a merger of the five largest grain companies in the United States, the Armour Grain Company, The Rosenbaum Corporation, Rosenbaum Brothers and J. C. Schaffer & Co., all of Chicago, and the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., of Kansas City. The new concern is incorporated under the Illinois Cooperative Marketing Act of 1923. All of the properties of the merged grain companies, including terminal elevators, warehouses, leased wires, office equipment, etc., with an estimated value of \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, are to be turned over to the new company at an appraised price not yet agreed upon. To finance and control the company 1,000,000 shares of common stock are to be issued and sold to grain growers at \$1.00 per share. There will also be issued 1,000,000 shares of Class "A" preferred stock at \$25 per share, and 500,000 shares of Class "B" preferred stock at \$50 per share. All preferred stock will draw eight per cent accumulative dividends. Only the common stock will carry the voting privilege, each shareholder having one vote. The Class "A" preferred stock will be offered to farmers first, but it may be sold to the investing public. The

fifteen directors each year. The farmer stockholders will have a minority representation on the board of directors after the first annual meeting which will be held in February, 1925, while a majority of the directors will be of their choice following the annual meeting in 1928. But the key men of the several companies, who will practically control the operation of the new company, will remain under contract for five years, or until the merging companies have been refunded to the extent of eighty per cent of their investment in cash and property, at salaries yet to be fixed. In the meantime the farmer investors' protection will be practically limited to the influence of the farm organization leaders identified with the new company.

From the standpoint of the successful operation of the concern this may be an advantage, as these expert operators undoubtedly know more about the conduct of the grain business on a large scale than any group of farmers who might be selected. The outcome will, we believe, depend very largely on the degree of conscientious service rendered by these men who will be vested with a larger degree of control of cash grain movements than has ever before been attained, with its obvious dangers.

Michigan Farmer readers will, however, be more interested in this development as spectators than as participants, since grain growing for market purposes is not a specialty in this state and there will be little tempta-

Class "B" preferred stock will be issued to the merging companies for their properties and the cash they put into the company. To provide working capital for the new concern these companies have purchased \$4,000,000 worth of this stock for cash. As Class "A" stock is sold the Class "B" stock will be purchased from the grain companies and retired. This will hold the capitalization of the new company at \$26,000,000 and in effect will pay the merging companies cash for their properties at their appraised value, yet to be determined, if the plans for financing the new company are successful.

The officers of the new company are: Gray Silver, former Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau, president; Harry L. Keefe, president of the Nebraska Farm Bureau, and the last president of the defunct U. S. Grain Growers, first vice-president; G. M. Dyer, leader in farmers' cooperative elevator work in Iowa, second vice-president; John W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Farm Bureau, secretary-treasurer.

The board of directors consists of: Millard R. Myers, M. D. Lincoln, J. W. Coverdale, Oscar Ashworth, W. E. Gould, A. L. Middleton, L. J. Taber, Gray Silver, J. F. Reed, G. M. Dyer, O. E. Bradfute, W. J. Brown, Fred A. Mudge, Harry L. Keefe.

The executive committee which will be actively in session much of the time and will act under the direction of the board of directors, keeping in close touch with all operations of the company, consists of: Gray Silver, H. L. Keefe, Millard R. Myers, Fred A. Mudge, John W. Coverdale.

The contract between the Grain Company and the five private companies provides that the principal or key men of each company, together with the necessary assistants, will become the sales force for the Grain Marketing Company for the next five years. At the expiration of that period the company may dispense with the services of these men if eighty per cent or more of the Class A stock has been sold and a similar amount of the Class B stock retired, thus giving the private companies the purchase price for their properties.

tion for our farmers to aid in financing this so-called cooperative movement.

About Three Cheers

CHEERS are demonstrations of enthusiasm. Often they are safety valves of abounding spirits. College men and women use them to give vent to their pleasure when one of their football heroes makes a good gain. They use them also to give enthusiasm and encouragement to their team when it is working against odds.

The population uses cheers to encourage the going soldier and to show appreciation to the returned war hero. Cheers are also used in politics.

Cheers are crowd demonstrations. Sometimes they come spontaneously from the crowd, but sometimes they are the intense personal enthusiasm of a few who have the ability to get a crowd to cheer. If the cheers come from the crowd it is well; if they come from the few to the crowd it is not so well. It is cheerful to cheer, but it is sane to sometimes look behind the cheers, for we have known some things which were chiefly made up of three cheers.

Blessin's in Disgust

BLESSIN'S is somethin' what the word book says is all the way from a prayer to a good fortune. Those what has good fortune don't pray, and those what ain't got it is prayin' fer it. So, I guess what the book says is O. K.

Anyhow, blessin's is what the bare-foot boy with cheeks o' tan had on, accordin' to the poet. I don't know if he had anythin' else on, but so long as he had them blessin's he was supposed ta be happy.

If he wasn't, it was his fault, 'cause blessin's is supposed ta make you happy, whether they is prayers or good fortune. Some folkses is made happy by prayer, but there is lots what good fortune don't make happy, 'cause I guess they got the income-tax to bother about, and etc.

Blessin's comes in different ways. There's some what come so we don't know they is blessin's. They is called blessin's in disguise, 'cause they is so fixed up we don't recognize 'em. There is some o' them kind but there's lots more blessin's in disgust. They come ta us and we don't appresheate them, but grumble about 'em.

Now, fer inst., Sofie is a blessin' in disgust ta me. She is after me all the time ta work and I don't like it, but if she didn't do that I wouldn't get nothin' done. I know she is disgusted lots o' times, so ain't she a blessin' in disgust?

Seems like we farmers is had lots o' blessin's in disgust. We ain't appresheated all the hard times we've been havin'. Them hard times made it so we ain't had no money ta bother about. We ain't appresheated the taxes we've gotta pay. If it wasn't fer those taxes we wouldn't have no good roads to drive our tin blessin's on, nor good schools fer our little blessin's ta go ta. Neither would the grafters be able ta make a livin'. So I don't blame them blessin's fer being in disgust.

Hank Mathews is gotta blessin' in disgust. He's gotta cow what is a dandy but he don't feed her right and so she just chews her cud disgusted like, and stays half dried up.

Sofie just put her hand on my head like she was goin' ta bless me, but instead she says, "Say, but your head needs a washin'." I felt just like a blessin' must feel when it's in disgust.

HY SYCKLE.



Which Fertilizer Shall I Use?

Some Good Sense on the Fertilizer Question

By O. B. Price

EVERY farmer should know what fertilizer to use on his farm and why he is using it. The use of fertilizers in Michigan has increased greatly during the last decade but this increase is of little value unless the proper fertilizer was used.

Buying fertilizers by the brand name has been a practice long followed by farmers and should be discontinued if he is to get the most out of their use. Such names as "General Crop," "Wheat Grower," "Bean and Beet Special," are often misleading and do not give the farmer any idea of the total plant food present or the amount of each of the important elements. The state law requires the analysis to be printed along with the name, brand or trademark, but often times this is not noticed until after the fertilizer is purchased.

Knowing the analysis of fertilizer used, will go a long way toward creating a more favorable attitude toward the use of fertilizer, but it is just as important to know the kind to use under the different systems of farming, and the different types of soil.

A complete fertilizer is one carrying nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. These constituents may vary, but as long as the fertilizer contains all three it is a complete fertilizer. Any fertilizer which has only one or two of these constituents is not a complete fertilizer. Acid phosphate, sodium nitrate, ammonium sulphate and muriate of potash, etc., are not complete fertilizers and should not be used as such. They carry only phosphoric acid, nitrogen, nitrogen and potash respectively. Much unfavorable attitude has occurred among Michigan farmers because some of these fertilizers which carry only the one ingredient have failed as a "Cure All" for their crops.

In using fertilizers the farmer should consider the soil on which the crop is grown and the plant food requirements of the crop. In general the use of phosphoric acid is profitable on all soils and on all crops. It makes no difference whether the crops are grown on the sandy soils of western Michigan or the heavier soils of the Saginaw Valley and Thumb area. This cannot be said of the fertilizing con-

stituents, nitrogen and potash. However, if acid phosphate is used alone on some of the sandy soils, the results will not be as profitable as it would be if some nitrogen were also used. The results from potash are variable but its use is highly recommended for leguminous crops, particularly, alfalfa and sweet clover.

On the silt loam and clay loam soils the main requirement is phosphoric acid. Potash gives some response to sugar beets and beans, but on these crops it is often used in excessive amounts. Nitrogen is seldom needed where the farms are badly run, and

gen through the use of farm manures except where large amounts of highly concentrated feeds are purchased and then only when good care is taken of the manure to prevent leaching and loss of ammonia through fermentation. With the use of lime and inoculation, however, alfalfa and sweet clover can be grown on most soils, and therein lies the key to the nitrogen maintenance. However, this clover should be grown in the rotation and some turned under. With the use of these legumes and the manure produced, the nitrogen balance should be fairly well maintained. On the sandy soils a top-

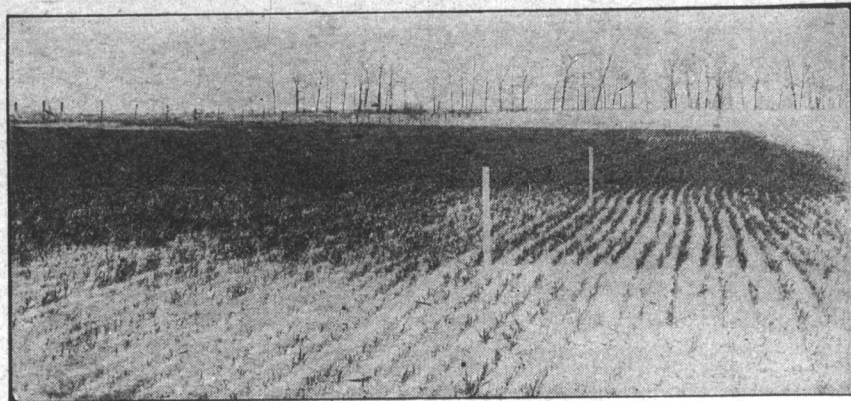
nure should take the place of commercial nitrogen on these farms. There is usually a large amount of organic matter turned under on these soils, part of which is converted into nitrogen.

On the poorer types of soil a 2-12-2 or 2-16-2 fertilizer should be used for wheat or rye; on the better types of soil acid phosphate can be used just as well. For corn or oats, acid phosphate is usually sufficient. For alfalfa or clover, some potash should be used. If seeding alfalfa or clover alone, or with a nurse crop, such as barley or oats, an 0-14-4 might be used more profitably than the acid phosphate. On the lighter soils the 0-14-4 or 0-12-2 are to be preferred to the acid phosphate for alfalfa or clover seedings. If the soils are very sandy and just limed, two to three per cent of nitrogen will help the seedings.

As a general rule, applications of potash have not shown profitable returns for general crops on any but the lighter types of sands and sandy loams. Here applications of from two to four per cent of potash has produced good increases in some of the small grains.

The use of high analysis fertilizer is an important consideration for the farmer. A high analysis fertilizer is one where the percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash totals fourteen or more. In buying a high analysis fertilizer more of the farmer's dollar actually pays for the plant food. The cost of mixing, selling and general overhead expenses is the same per ton of low grade as high grade. With a 1-8-1 selling for \$29 per ton, \$11.50, or thirty-nine per cent actually pays for the plant food, while sixty-one per cent is used to pay other necessary costs. Contrast this with a 2-16-2, just twice the strength. The price of a 2-16-2 is about \$40.50; \$23, or fifty-seven per cent, is used to pay for actual plant food. We have, then, a difference of eighteen per cent in favor of the 2-16-2. On the other hand, the cost of handling by the farmer will be lessened. He can use just half as much 2-16-2 as 1-8-1, and the cost on the market is only thirty-nine per cent more per ton.

(Continued on page 132).



Lime and Fertilizer on Wheat in Foreground, no Treatment; Between the Stakes, Lime; Beyond Second Stake Lime and Fertilizer.

green manures are not used in the rotation. Occasionally, where the soil is poorly drained or of a lighter phase, top dressings of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, have shown very noticeable effects. These effects are not the same year after year, but will be dependent largely on the spring weather. If the spring is cold so that the nitrifying bacteria are not working to their maximum, then applications of an available form of nitrogen should be made.

Nitrogen is the highest in cost of any single element in commercial plant food and for that reason should only be used when necessary. Fortunately, manures and legumes can be substituted as the source of nitrogen. It is impossible to supply enough nitro-

gen through the use of farm manures except where large amounts of highly concentrated feeds are purchased and then only when good care is taken of the manure to prevent leaching and loss of ammonia through fermentation.

Where legumes and manure are not used it will be necessary to apply nitrogen each year. This nitrogen should not be applied in the fall in large amounts. In the case of spring crops it should be put on just before planting. On wheat or rye about twenty per cent of the application of nitrogen should be in the fall and eighty per cent in the spring when the plant begins to grow. On heavier soils that are badly run down and no legumes, nor little, if any, manure available, it is sometimes profitable to use applications of nitrogen. Legumes can usually be grown on the heavier types of soil without liming. Legumes and ma-

Milk and Apple Combination

Works Out Successfully on Bob Holme's Farm

By I. J. Mathews

AT the Michigan State Fair last fall, \$2,200 was the total amount of awards on Guernseys. There were present two highly-fitted show herds from Wisconsin, owned by men of means, the individuals having been collected from anywhere a typey Guernsey could be found and fitted, with expense left entirely out of the consideration. When the smoke cleared away, these two herds had secured \$900 of the premium money. No one was surprised at that, but they were surprised when "Bob" Holmes, of Kent county, with a herd of his own raising came in third and took \$350 of prize money. There were other Guernsey herds at the fair, too, and they must have found the platter about like Jack Spratt and his wife left it.

Holmes had sixteen animals entered, all of his own breeding and fitting, and when we learn that he placed, in other words, got a ribbon, in every class in which he showed, the performance commences to take on a little wider halo, even though he got no blue ribbons. And this feat is no small encouragement to the small breeder

who would succeed with pure-bred cattle.

Holmes has a wealth of friends, I should say from having met them in different highways and byways of Michigan. Outside of that he would class as no millionaire. Nor is he one of those "farmers" who do the most

of the work a la telephone or automobile. He does the work himself.

Holmes got his inspiration at the Michigan Agricultural College ten years ago when he was a "Shorthorn" there. In the judging pavilion, two Guernsey heifers were led that took his eye right away. And when he got

home, nothing to do but he must start Guernseys, which he did with one cow.

From this cow has developed the splendid herd that now turns the pastures on Wilholm Farm into mellow gold. This man has learned that if a bull is a good one, he is more than half the herd, and he recently spent the returns from six bulls he had sold to secure a header for the herd in the form of Shuttlewick Ultra Prince, whose dam gave 678 pounds of butterfat as a junior two-year-old.

Coincident with his start with Guernseys, Holmes started an orchard. The main varieties are Spy, Baldwin, Delicious and Grimes Golden, planted thirty-five feet apart. Wagners and Wealthies were planted as fillers, and peaches and plums are in for sub-fillers. There are 1,400 trees on eleven acres, and in the course of several hundred miles, these were the only peach trees that seem willing to bear a crop this year. Holmes finds that a tractor is the only motive power he can use among the trees without injury, and although he is a very busy man, he does his own spraying.



The Inspiration for this Guernsey Herd was Secured at a Stock Judging Demonstration at M. A. C. Ten Years Ago.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

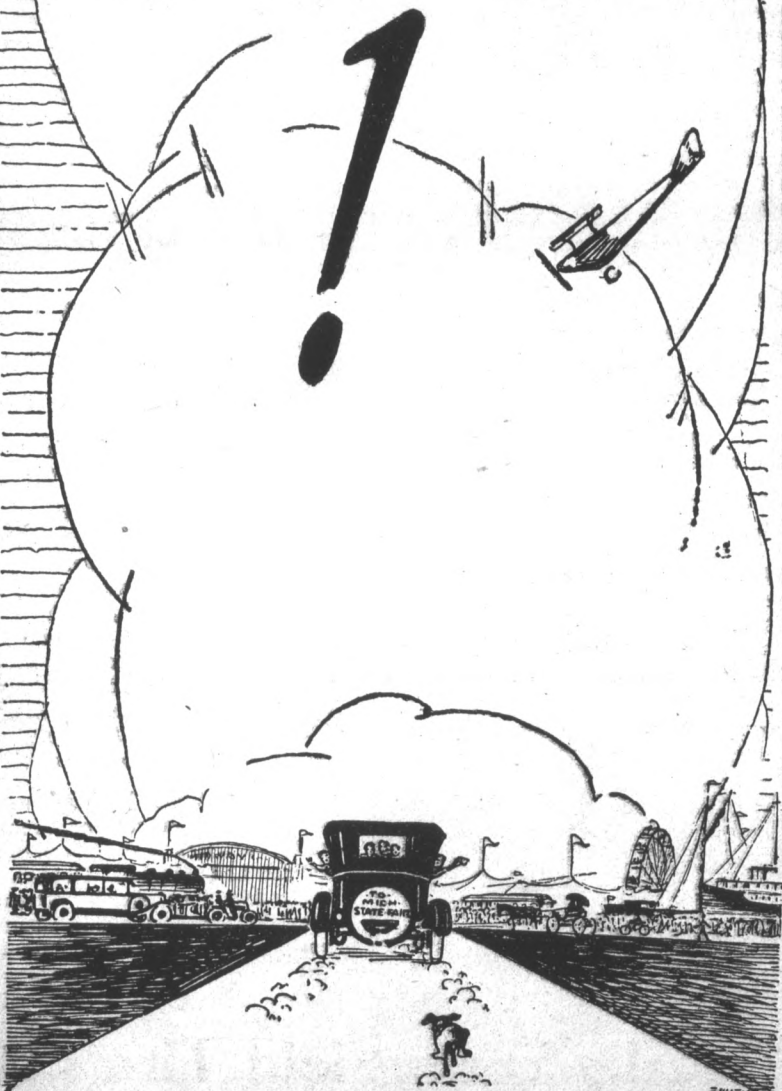
DETROIT

AUG. 29 SEPT. 7



**COWBOYS
FIREWORKS
AUTO RACES
REAL INDIANS
THRILLS and LAUGHS
EVERY DAY**

1



EVER'BODY COMES

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

MOVIES OF BROWN'S AUTO TOUR.

THE motion picture operators of the state extension office of the United States Department of Agriculture have joined the Michigan Grange automobile tour, under the management of J. H. Brown, on its course through New York state and New England, and is filming the trip to illustrate the methods of handling the grange tour. The extension service expects to make a series of pictures to be used in planning and conducting similar tours in different parts of the country.

GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY AND McNARY BILL.

THE American Farm Bureau Federation Washington office is being interrogated as to what relation the new Grain Marketing Company has to the McNary-Haugen bill. The belief appears to be widely current that the company is being organized to perform the functions of the corporation proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill. This is declared to be an erroneous idea, the two propositions having no direct connections.

DAIRY SHOW STARTS NEXT MONTH.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made for the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee, Wis., September 27-October 4. One of the features of this exposition will be the annual banquet of the American Dairy Federation at Hotel Antlers, October 1. This organization includes all branches of the dairy industry.

INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION LAUNCHED.

TO promote research and general education in the broad principles and ideals upon which the cooperative movement rests, the International Institute of Cooperation was launched at Cleveland, August 11-12, by representatives from cooperatives, marketing specialists and federal and state experts throughout the United States.

It is designed to be a clearing house for discussion among persons actively identified with or interested in cooperative organizations, thereby making available their fund of experience. It will be a training school for leaders and managers in cooperatives, teachers in colleges and research and extension workers. It is not to be a school for the inexperienced. It is, in fact, a post-graduate course in cooperation, and for 1925 it is to be confined to cooperative marketing, particularly the technique of organization and management.

The course of study will be for four weeks, and each week there is to be special consideration to specific lines of cooperative business. The dates have been tentatively set for July 5 to August 1, 1925.

The institute is to be incorporated as a non-stock, none-profit corporation, with cooperative organizations to have from one to five delegates, from which general assembly an administrative body will be chosen with one representative from each member organization. No fees or dues will be asked, and tuition will be nominal. The institute will be supported by voluntary contributions, endowments or bequests. It is designed to be held annually, moving to different sections of the country, and changing its subject matter as is deemed advisable, to give just share to cooperative marketing and buying and the position of the consumer.

It is not fostered by any organizations or group of cooperatives, but its scope is extended to include all agricultural cooperatives, consumers' co-

operatives, farm bureau, grange, state departments of agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, farmers' union, agricultural colleges and kindred agricultural groups. —L. L. Rummell.

WHAT FERTILIZER SHALL I USE?

(Continued from page 131).

It should be evident from the foregoing figures that it is cheaper to use high analysis than low analysis fertilizers. Where the difference in plant food is not so marked, the difference in saving, of course, will be less, but the higher the analysis of fertilizer the greater per cent of the farmer's dollar that will pay for plant food. The general trend of fertilizer practices in Michigan is toward high analysis goods, as is shown in the report of the state chemist in the fertilizer bulletins.

In 1912 fifty per cent of the brands sampled were low analysis material; in 1917 sixty-eight per cent were low analysis; in 1922 thirty-one per cent, and in 1923 only seventeen per cent. Using the high analysis material does not mean that the right analysis is being used, but it does go a long way in following good fertilizer practices.

The efficiency of fertilizers is dependent largely on the soil reaction. Often times it is necessary to apply lime first and if the soil is strongly acid, lime should be the first consideration.

In using fertilizers it should be kept in mind that they will not overcome seasonal or climatic conditions, but when used with good judgment and other good farm practices, they will prove profitable on most Michigan farms.

MOTHER TAKES A VACATION.

(Continued from first page).

one could add much to the general appearance by the proper placing of shrubs.

Not one mother present got homesick, and a little mouse in the corner might have heard something like this above the din of feminine voices:

"This is my first experience at camping. There are lakes all around us, yet I have missed this fun for twenty years."

"I've learned so many things and had a heap of fun, too."

"This week has been a ten-ring circus, with mosquitoes as clowns."

"I've had more fun this week than I've had in ten years."

"I never thought I could sleep on a canvas bed, but I slept like a log last night."

"When we come back next year—"

Altogether the week of companionship for these mothers was invaluable and they went home to families with a greater mutual appreciation of each other, and with the frazzled ends of their tired nerves mended, and pep to tackle the solution of their home problems.

We believe that if more mothers throughout the state could follow this plan of leaving the home cares and worries fenced in their own back yard, and take a real vacation, it would relay many gray hairs, crows' feet and tired nerves. Rural mothers are justified in a short intermission of home activities in view of the multiplicity of her duties. If these vacations can be so arranged that she may acquaint herself with the more efficient and more profitable methods of accomplishing her work, it becomes of two-fold value to her. It is here that the opportunity presents itself for the community club, the grange and other farm women's organizations to broaden their field of accomplishments.

Silence is golden, except when you are waiting for the prospect to say, "Go ahead."



A GOOD MELON TEST.

I HAVE heard so many people exclaim, on my being able to pick out a ripe watermelon by simply thumping or snapping upon its surface. However, it is not so hard, and absolutely nothing mysterious about it. A green melon has a very hollow, loud sound, while his ripe neighbor gives forth a flat dead sound when his sides are thumped.

To make certain that the melon is well ripened, hold said melon balanced on one hand, and rap sharply with the knuckles of your hand. If it is nice and ripe it will quiver and tremble, while if green it will have a tendency to roll on or remain as a stone. No shaking will be felt.

To be sure you know just what I mean by a flat, dead sound, just lean over (drawing up the toes so as to stretch the side leather where it touches the foot. A flat dead sound without any carrying power will result.

Have you ever had any trouble reselling to any parties who have bought melons of you? Quite often one poor melon will kill your come-back trade.

One thing a good many overlook. The person buying will ask, "Is it ripe?" I say, "if it isn't you tell me. I consider no melon sold until it satisfies the consumer."

I never plug a melon I sell. A man would rather cut into his own melon first.

I have people walk right past the other fellow's stand and ask me if I have any of those good melons.

Very many have told me that they have bought so many green melons that they wouldn't buy any more. But, "Guaranteed satisfaction or money back" fetches 'em and—they come back.—J. O. Roberts.

CANNERY PAYS FOR QUALITY.

THE Fremont Canning Company inaugurated a new system this year of setting the price on strawberries, and thus has become the pioneer in a movement that is likely to be adopted by all fruit-packing establishments.

Before this year, strawberries were strawberries and the same price was paid for all, whether good, bad or fair. Naturally the grower of good fruit protested against this method of payment. So this year, the berries were graded into three grades and paid for accordingly. An expert fruit man was stationed at the receiving porch, and he did the grading and showed growers the difference in grades. Under this system, the only ones to protest are those who produce an inferior quality of fruit, and unless these growers are willing to take the pains necessary to improve the quality, they will have to be satisfied with an inferior price. The growers who this year have had to take a small price have learned a lesson, and next year will undoubtedly see a great improvement.

The company will adhere to the plan hereafter except that next year there will be a wider margin between the price for berries that are merely acceptable and those of the higher grades.—H. L. S.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR PEACH GROWERS.

THE Hale peach has become very popular as a commercial variety, because of its good size, appearance, quality and ability to stand shipment. It has proven very popular in many sections of the country, but in Michigan it had the habit of producing a lot of small fruit which never matured.

This was a problem, until this year, when Professor Gardner, of M. A. C., tried out some tests, including pruning and cross-pollination. The work on cross-pollination is what proved to be the solution of the problem. It is shown very convincingly on the Hale tree on the J. J. Barden place, near South Haven, that that variety is self-sterile. In some cases, clusters of over 150 buds were sacked so they would have to fertilize themselves, and not in one instance did fruit develop. But where the blossoms were pollenized by pollen from the Elberta, Kalamazoo or South Haven, the results were very satisfactory. The pollen from these three varieties gave better results than that from other varieties.

As the Kalamazoo is not as good a market peach as the Elberta, it need not be included in the list. But this experiment seems to indicate that the ideal combination for the commercial peach grower are alternate rows of Elberta, Hale and South Haven peaches. These three varieties are unexcelled for market purposes, and with Elbertas or South Havens set close to the Hales, good fertilization of that variety is assured.

The results of this experiment are so evident that if one has had the trouble referred to with the Hale peach, he can feel sure that the interplanting of the other varieties will solve the problem.

PRUNING AFFECTS FRUITING.

IN the pruning experiments at the Graham Experiment Station, the indications are this year that pruning hastened the fruiting of Duchess trees but has retarded the fruiting of Staymen, Winesaps and Grimes.

The experiments with alfalfa sod in the orchard are also showing some interesting things. In the cherry plot, the trees in alfalfa sod produced a larger crop than those in clean cultivation plots. This proved to be the same last year, although the fruit on the cultivated trees was larger. But this year there is practically no difference in the size of the fruit.

FREE APPLE SHOW.

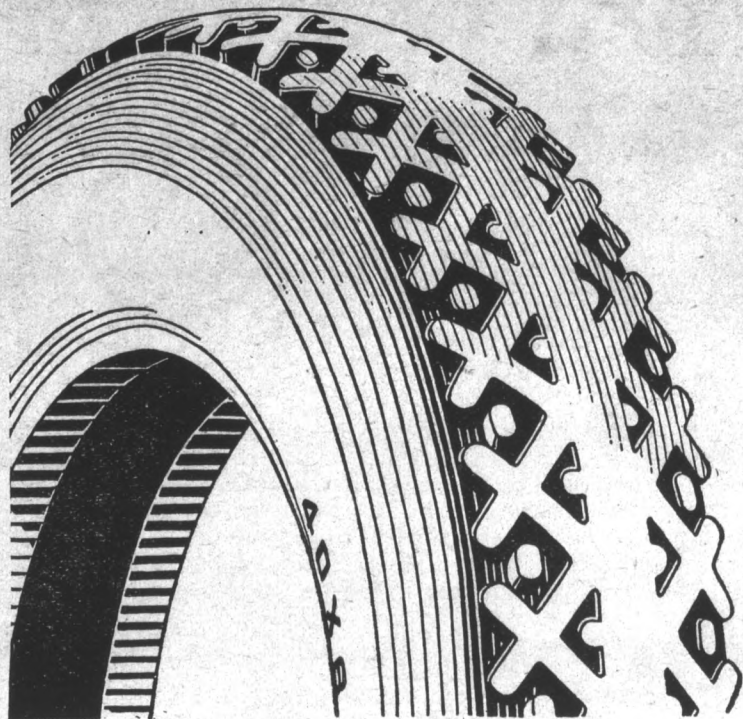
THE Michigan State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting at Grand Rapids on December 2-5, and in connection with it the third annual apple show. The plan is to hold the show and meeting in the Coliseum. There will be no charge made for admission, as a large consumer attendance is desired. However, premiums will be almost as large as last year, therefore assuring a good show. The liberal cooperation given the society by the State Department of Agriculture, Grand Rapids merchants and manufacturers of implements and supplies, assures the success of the show.

SPRAYING CABBAGE.

Is arsenate of lead too poisonous to use for spraying heading cabbage? What can I use in its place?—A. H.

The best thing to use for cabbage worms before the cabbage head out, is arsenate of lead—about two pounds to five gallons of water. But when they begin to head, we would suggest the use of hellebore. This can be sprinkled on in the dry state, or at the rate of about four ounces of the poison to two or three gallon of water.

Hellebore is less poisonous than the arsenicals, and therefore can be used on heading cabbage and ripening fruits.



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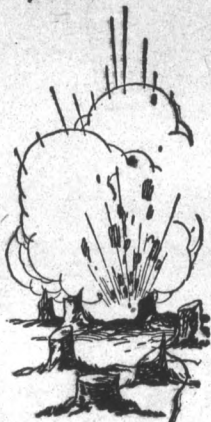
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Let your dealer estimate the cost of clearing your land with Dumorite. Write us for 110-page instruction book, Farmers' Handbook of Explosives, explaining all uses of dynamite on the farm—free to every farm owner.



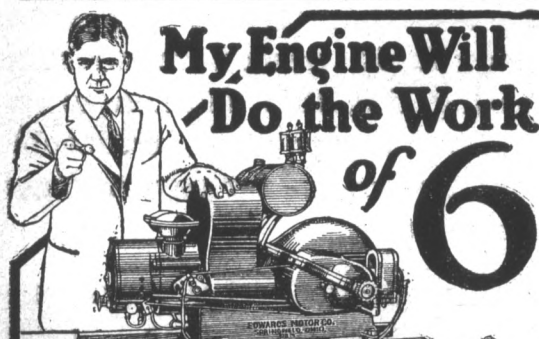
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Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1 1/2 H. P. when you need only 1 1/2, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

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Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulin Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."

—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

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A WIFE'S RIGHTS.

Can a man who marries the second time turn this second wife out without a dollar? He told her he would give her a life lease of his farm and she sold her home and put \$200 in his place. She took care of his brother, who had fits, worked out of doors, and did chores, and now he wants to turn her out without a cent. Can she get anything?—C. E. C.

The husband is liable on his contracts with his wife as with any other person, particularly contracts made before marriage and as an inducement to it. The recovery that can be had beyond this is a matter of discretion of the court on suit for maintenance or for divorce. No rule can be laid down. In any matter the recovery depends on finding property of the defendant liable to execution.—Rood.

ESTABLISHING AN HEIRSHIP.

My wife is one of the direct heirs to the Sir Francis Drake Estate in England. Up to the present we have been unable to get in touch with anyone who can or will give us any information whatever. Can you help us in this matter or put us in touch with someone who can give us this information? Some of the heirs live in Ohio, but we cannot get any satisfaction from them.—C. A. E.

The Sir Francis Drake whose name is famous in history was convicted and executed for treason in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and all his estate was forfeited to the crown as an incident to the conviction. If there is some other person of the same name who recently left an estate, his name and other facts to show right of descent would have to be established, and the matter could be handled only with the assistance of some attorney, solicitor, or barrister of the place where the property is.—Rood.

RESERVING WHEAT.

Last year I was unable to pay the interest on mortgage, so this spring I deeded the farm back to the man I bought from. I reserved six acres of wheat now growing on the farm. I have moved a mile away from there. Would I have a right to draw the wheat home to thresh it, or would I have to leave the straw on the place?—H. W.

Reservation of the wheat includes the straw, and the straw and wheat may be removed together, or the straw after threshing; but removal should be made without delay after threshing, lest any inference of abandonment be drawn.—Rood.

SALTY SOIL.

I have one acre of ground which was formerly occupied by a pickle company's salting houses. They had pickle tanks in this house and salted pickles from the year 1900 until 1919. Last year the building was torn down. I cleaned up the acre of ground and plowed and dragged it this spring. I sowed oats in it, but the oats do not come out of the ground. Please advise what I should do to sweeten the ground so it will raise crops.—J. K.

The difficulty with your piece of ground on which a pickle station recently stood is that the soil has become impregnated with salt. You will be unable to raise any crops on this soil until the salt has been washed out, which will doubtless require a considerable length of time. There is no fertilizer or chemical which you can add to the land that will overcome the detrimental effects of the salt.—C. E. Millar.

DESTROYING QUACK GRASS.

Would fall plowing and then disking and harrowing often next summer kill out quack grass in a field now to corn? Does alfalfa do well sown in corn in August?—R. W.

Fall plowing to good depth followed

by disking and harrowing at frequent intervals next year will kill out quack grass in the average season. It is a somewhat costly method, but very effective. Other ways are as follows:

Fall plow to seven inches this year, give clean and thorough cultivation at intervals of one week or ten days until late June. Plant to Sudan grass or sorghum, using forty or fifty pounds of Sudan grass or a like amount of sorghum seed per acre to crowd out the quack grass. Harvest the Sudan grass or sorghum for hay purposes.

Another excellent method is to start quack grass control in your rotation when the land is in a meadow or pasture crop. Plow in mid-summer to shallow depth, just turning the sod, work at weekly intervals during late summer and early fall, first disking and cross-disking, and then spring tooting or spike-tooting. With hay rake, during dry period in late summer or early fall, rake up roots and burn. In the spring plow deep six or seven inches and plant to corn and give very clean cultivation. This method will usually kill out quack grass.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

RASPBERRY ANTHRACNOSE.

I have some red raspberries which seem to be diseased. The stalks peel and a white mold forms upon them, the leaves die and finally the whole plant dies. I should like to know what could be done to keep this from spreading among the other plants.—A.H.G.

The disease you refer to is undoubtedly anthracnose, which is often quite serious on red and black raspberries as well as blackberries. The disease is of a fungus nature, but is rather hard to control by spraying. Spraying with Bordeaux Mixture is sometimes recommended but the best thing one can do is to cut out the old canes immediately after the crop is harvested. This will remove a great source of infestation. The worst of the younger canes should also be removed; in fact, only a few of the stronger canes should be left for the next season's crop. Good cultivation will also help to keep the trouble in check somewhat.

TENANT'S SHARE IN WHEAT CROP.

This spring I rented a farm for cash rent. There is wheat on the farm and I would like to know what is my lawful share? Nothing of it was mentioned in the lease. Please let me know as soon as you can.—J. H.

The adjustment on the wheat should have been made when the lease was drawn up. However, the party seeding the wheat no doubt has a claim against the crop, which should fall on the landlord, depending on the understanding between parties. As to the extent of the claim much will depend on the type of soil and amount of labor required to prepare the ground for seeding.

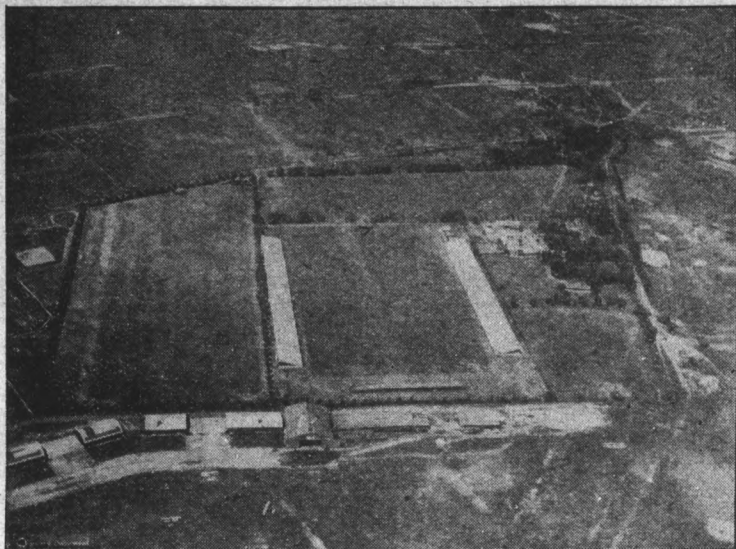
Approximately from three-fifths to three-quarters of the total labor requirements on wheat are expended in the preparation of seed-bed and seeding. The average total man labor requirements on wheat amounts to from twenty to twenty-five hours per acre.

After taking into consideration the seed, twine, threshing bill, fuel, board for threshing crew, etc., approximately fifty per cent of the total cost of growing and harvesting and threshing comes in the preparation of the seed-bed, seeding and seed. You should also take into consideration that the land was occupied.—F. T. Riddell Research Assistant in Farm Mgmt., M. A. C.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Londy Wagner, seven feet seven inches tall; Countess Jean, aged eighteen, twenty-four inches high.



An aerial view of the polo field at Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, L. I., where the American poloists will meet the British players to defend the international challenge cup.



Little Lone Star, boy archery champion of the Glacier National Park Blackfoot Indians.



The U. S. round-the-world aviators upon their arrival at Croyden airbase in England. They appear happy to be back to an English speaking country.



On August 1, Saratoga Springs celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the first horse race there. The picture shows Polycart winning the race on August 1st, of this year.



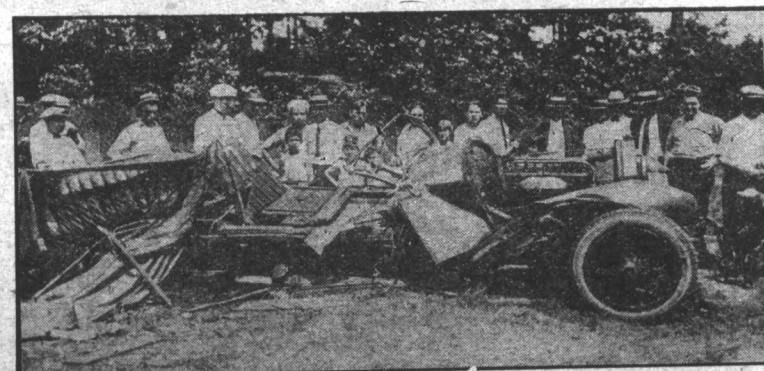
The Pilgrim's Society, of London, played host to Secretary of State Hughes. The Prince of Wales sits beside him.



General John L. Hynes succeeds General Pershing as chief of the army when he retires next month.



British round-the-world aviators were honored guests of Japan upon their arrival at the flying field of Kasumigaura.



This is the result of alcohol and gasoline going sixty miles an hour. A rum-running automobile hit a tree in Washington, D. C. The driver was killed but his companion escaped.



Rear Admiral Mark Bristol greeted the American aviators when they arrived at St. Stefano flying field at Constantinople. Admiral Bristol is American High Commissioner to Turkey.

The Yellow Streak

By Helen Topping Miller

To himself he raved: "Four-flusher! He wouldn't go. He hasn't got it in him. He's doing the heroic now—before her." He itched to call Frayle's theatrical bluff, but some stubborn and square within him would not let him do it. He could not take an advantage, even though Frayle himself created it. He could not win—that was unthinkable. But he could lose like a man.

"I'm sure that you exaggerate the risk," Frayle's drawl was insulting, these blows are noisy, but not particularly dangerous."

"Dangerous or not, I'm in command." Ames's voice was deadly level. "No boats will go out."

"All right." Frayle lit a cigarette languidly. "No use being nasty about it."

Ames went out without looking back. He held his head high and there was an itching in his knuckles. He had seen old David Jordan twisting in his chair, seen him look deprecatingly at Frayle, as though he were a spoiled and arrogant son. Jordan was a lake man, and the law of the lake was his law. He would not murmur. Frayle would never be a lake man—though he inherited every ton of shipping on Huron.

"Yellow!" snorted Ames to himself. "And with his haircut and the damned-to-you air he's got, he makes you feel like a deck swab."

At dusk, the rain abated a little, and it was then that Ames made out through his glass a low black splinter pitching through the rollers below the breakwater.

He did not need to look a second time to know that it was the launch. Frayle had dared to disobey, then. Ames clattered down the iron stairs, disregarding the pain in his crippled limb. The breakwater was wet and treacherous, and he made his way along it slowly. Fury was burning within him like a flame, and a certain sort of reluctant admiration.

"I didn't think he'd do it," he kept saying to himself; "I didn't think he had the nerve."

But when outside the door of the barrack he met Frayle, this grudging admiration sank suddenly into a sour and deep contempt. Frayle had not dared go—he had sent other men where he himself would not venture.

Frayle forestalled his angry demand. "I've sent a couple of my men across to the mainland," he said insolently. "The wind's falling—you can see for yourself that there's scarcely any risk. And we can't ask Miss Jordan to suffer discomforts. They'll get through all right. If they don't there's another launch."

Ames dared not venture a reply. He swayed back a little to keep himself from smashing the sneering smile from Frayle's lips. Bitterness was deep within him, like a stonewalled well without a bottom. He was defied, scorned—and he could not fight back like a man!

He tramped into the barrack. "Get out the longboat and fetch those fellows in," he ordered.

Frayle, who had followed Ames into

the house, turned white.

"You—damn—" he began.

But something in Ames's eyes made him stop there.

The boat slid out, beating down the rollers with its dominant steel sturdiness. Jordan was on the beach almost before the steel bow bit into the icy lake.

"What's wrong?" he demanded. Ames had already swung his crippled leg into the boat.

"Frayle's sent two men out," he explained bluntly. "I'm going after them. I leave the light to you."

Behind her father Blithe had come running, her scarlet cap flecked with icy spume from the torn rollers. Ames saw her face. He heard the clear, incredulous note in her voice:

"You sent men out—Eden—on a lake like that? You sent men out—where you wouldn't go yourself?"

Ames's heart sang a sudden psalm as the longboat swept out and dived into the great, sour breast of a creeping, treacherous wave. He sat in the

stern and held to the side, while the grim, oilskinned old men around him bent and straightened silently, fighting the lake inch by inch, straining their eyes for a sight of the launch, listening for the snapping bark of its motor.

"It's turned with 'em," said one after a little. "You could hear that engine if it was working."

It was dark when they found the two, hanging, half frozen, to the up-turned keel of the light launch. They brought them in, lying flat in the bottom of the boat, fingers swollen, half dead—two men who were the fathers of little children. Remembering Blithe's eyes, Ames felt suddenly sorry for Frayle. He knew how futile a love gift like Frayle's would be—the gift of the lives of simple men, arrogantly conferred upon Jordan's daughter.

Ames stumped wearily up the stairs to the light, very late. The wind was sinking rapidly, and the angry scudding of the sky had rent itself into pearl and creamy ribbons through



Mysteries of My Boyhood Days

A BOY is surrounded by mysteries; mysteries on the right of him, mysteries on the left of him, etc.—more than six hundred. There was the mystery of the stone on my father's New England acres. We would, with great labor and pains, pick up load after load of stone until a field seemed cleared. Then, the next season, after the ground had been worked and cropped, there seemed to be fully as many stone as before. I could never get over my astonishment at the crop of stone waiting to be picked up—no wonder that my fingers are short and stiff and awkward. Why, I thought of a farm without stone as almost a paradise!

The mystery of the growth of the corn, how it appealed to me. It was slow at first, with the cunning crows watching for the lion's share—and New England crows have what the politicians call a pull, when the corn first comes up—but once started it fairly leaped into luxuriant growth. Surely the man who started that homely slogan, "Watch us grow," must have started it in a cornfield!

There was the mystery of the huge perch minus appetites—this was beyond the understanding of any boy! They would come up the river until stopped by the dam, then drop down into the depths of the big hole below. But what did the big fellows feed on? Possibly they only fed by the light of the moon, when boys were fast asleep! Why should they not have developed an abnormal appetite suddenly? Why should not a "presto change" do the business? What would a boy's folk say if he came home loaded down with one and two pounders? Would a boy's father say: "Better try them again tomorrow?"

Girls were a mystery, an unsolvable mystery. A girl could smile so sweetly, she could laugh so bewitchingly! Again, she could tilt up her nose, and say—so scornfully: "Tom Henderson, you know better than that," until a boy almost believed that girls, like Scripture, were given "for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

The mother mystery was the greatest mystery of all; my mother was so patient and kind and thoughtful for her eight children. All our sorrows faded out when mother got hold of them—when her rainbow shone on our clouds! Mothers—your mother and mine—are the peak of God's creation!

which now and then a wraith of a moon appeared. The storm was breaking. By another day the lake would subside. The tender would come in. And Jordan's yacht could go out—southward, where cities sang and danced, and women shimmered in silken frocks and slippers of silver, where in a little while the grim loneliness of Cherry Island would be nothing more than a whimsical memory to Blithe Jordan. Ames thought of these things, soberly, as he opened the steel door of the light tower.

On the stoll beside the great arc sat Blithe. She looked at him like a saucy brown bird, with her hand on one side.

"Did you bring them in?" was her question.

Ames nodded. He could not tell her about the one whose arms were seared with frost—the man who had left three little girls at home. He could not fight Frayle, as Frayle fought.

"It's clearing," he said. "The lake will be navigable by to-morrow night."

"Dad intends to run down to Malton Shoals and get stores there," said Blithe evenly.

Ames did not speak. He was thinking of the winter, and the dreariness of ice, and the long months when there would be little in his life save the petty tasks about the light, caring for the great dynamos. He was thinking how infinitely drab his days would be when she was gone out of them, and suddenly it seemed to him that he could not let her go. He leaned nearer, with his hand on the lever of the light, and the arc leaped up and roared. And then he remembered and fought his own yearning, while he subdued the snarling of the carbons.

Blithe slid off the stool and looked at him with a whimsy smile. Did she know the war that was crashing and rending in his heart as the currents splashed and splintered and perished in a million white sparks of light in the great lamp, a struggle against the nearness of her, and the dearthness of her, that left him spent and wretched and miserable?

Perhaps she may have seen, for her lashes went down.

"Eden is not going back with us," she said quietly; "he's going on his own boat."

Ames gave up, and let the wonderful and beautiful thing defeat him.

"I—I can't tell you now," he said huskily, his hands still on the lever; "but some day—some day I'll have my own boat—"

She lifted her lashes naively.

"I can steer a boat," she said.

How it happened no man ever knew.

Old lake men talk about it still, and wonder. For thirteen years, through fog and flood, through storm wind and fair wind and winds that blow of summer eves, the Cherry Island light had swept the lake with its great dominating finger of white.

But suddenly, for only an instant, and yet that instant the most wonderful interval in the life of Worth Ames, the Cherry Island light went out!

By Frank R. Leet

AL ACRES—The Fresh-Air Boys Take Back A Few Souvenirs



Some Night Scenes

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

NICODEMUS, a ruler of the Jews: The same came to Jesus by night." The two most celebrated conversations in the New Testament, I would say, are those of Jesus and Nicodemus, and Jesus and the Samaritan woman. The latter was at noon, the other at night. This week we will think of some of the night scenes of the Bible.

Just why this well known pharisee came to have this conversation at night, rather than in the day time, we are not told. Perhaps he was busy during the day, and night was the more convenient time. Perhaps he was ashamed, and would not have it known that he was seeking the counsel of a man so much younger than himself, and who was talked about so much. As a result of the conversation, however, the most dearly-beloved verse of all the Bible was uttered. It is this week's golden text. Luther called it the little gospel. Were



"God so loved the world" spoken by Jesus, or by John concerning Jesus? Read and decide for yourself.

The Last Supper was a night scene. The twelve had gathered, in accordance with Christ's directions. When it was over, John tells us, "it was night." The arrest followed. A gang of men armed with all manner of weapons had come, but they also carried torches and lanterns. In the darkness they could not distinguish which was the Christ, until Judas pointed Him out. It was a long way to this scene from the first night scene in John. When the first disciples wanted to know where he lived, he invited them for the night, and they stayed with him. What did they talk about? Did they retire at all? Was the night filled with eager questions, with calm, reassuring, yet not fully understood answers? What a night that must have been! It decided them to stay with, and be pupils of, this strangely magnetic young rabbi. That night laid its broad hand on them, and its impress remained with them forever.

BUT the scene shifts again. It has been a strenuous day. Everyone is tired. The vast crowds have melted away, and the Master Teacher sends His disciples across the lake, while He retires to a quiet spot for prayer. Along about ten o'clock He walks toward the boat, on the water. The fishermen see him and imagine it is a spirit, but He speaks to them and gets into the ship. That, too, was a night those men would not soon forget.

When one turns to Acts, he finds two or three scenes he likes to dwell on. Think of Paul and Silas in the prison, and singing! I fancy it was not jazz. They must have had some bracing Christian hymn that was to them as a breath of air off the sea. They sang, chains or no chains, guards or no guards. There was an earthquake, the prison opened and they were free. That was enough for one night!

But note also that picture of Paul as he bids good-bye to the friends of Troas. A large congregation gathers, and the grand old man speaks to them, far into the night. A young man sat in the window, and fell asleep. The sermon goes on, and suddenly the young man falls down from the third story and is picked up for dead. That was a tragic climax for a religious meeting. Perhaps Paul wished he had stopped earlier. But he does not say so, for he went down "and fell on him, and embracing him said, 'Make ye no ado, for his life is in him.' And when he was gone up, and had broken the

bread, and eaten, and had talked with them a great while, even till break of day, so he departed. And they brought the lad alive, and were not a little comforted." That was one night's work.

But we cannot release Acts yet. It must yield us two more. Paul fell at last into the clutches of his enemies, though not as fully as they would have liked. After his arrest, forty Jews bound themselves under an oath not to eat or drink until they had killed Paul. Under pretext of inquiring into his case more fully, they desired him brought to the council the following day, and while he was on his way they plotted to kill him. But the son of Paul's sister heard of the whole conspiracy, and told the chief captain. That functionary had both sense and decision. He resolved to get his noted prisoner to Caesarea as promptly as possible. He therefore gave orders that at midnight they should start. As a military escort he ordered out two hundred infantry, seventy horsemen, and two hundred spearmen, besides a horse for Paul to ride on. Can you hear the clatter of hoofs, as, at midnight, soldiers, spearmen and cavalry, make ready for their departure? Over the well-made Roman roads they marched, into the dawn, into the day, and Paul was safe. The captain did not propose to have any prisoner of his lynched.

DO you recollect when Peter was imprisoned that the church made unceasing prayer for him. Suddenly he was released, as he lay at night, "sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains." The angel liberated him, led him a part of the way toward the house of a friend, and departed. When he got to the house of Mark's mother, the girl whose duty it was to open the door was so excited at hearing his voice she forgot to open the door, and left the distinguished caller standing on the doorstep. "And when they opened, they saw him and were amazed."

But let us turn to the Old Testament. Thinking of the future of the chosen people, God leads the old man out of doors, and bids him look up at the night sky, studded with stars. "So shall thy seed be." This is one of the simplest of the biblical night scenes, but also it is one of the greatest, I think.

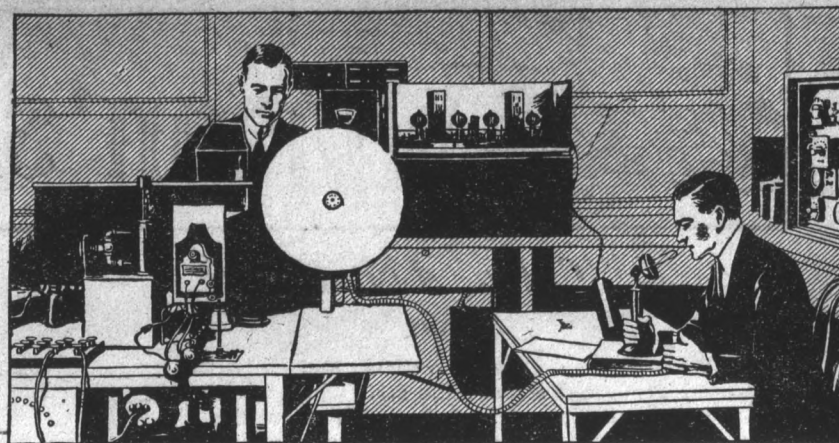
Look at Jacob. He is about to meet his brother after years of separation. But the night before, his family having gone across the river ahead of him, he is left alone. "And there wrestled a man with him, until the breaking of the day. And when he saw that he prevailed not against him, he touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was strained, as he wrestled with him. And he said, 'Let me go, for the day breaketh.' And he said, 'I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.'"

But the greatest night scene of all? "And there were shepherds in the same country abiding in the field, and keeping watch by night over their flock. And an angel of the Lord stood by them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them. * * * And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying, 'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace among men.'"

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 24.

SUBJECT:—Jesus talks with Nicodemus. John 3:1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT:—For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.



In the Bell System laboratories speech sounds are recorded on the oscillograph with a view to their subsequent analysis.

The service of knowledge

The youthful Alexander Graham Bell, in 1875, was explaining one of his experiments to the American scientist, Joseph Henry. He expressed the belief that he did not have the necessary electrical knowledge to develop it.

"Get it," was the laconic advice.

During this search for knowledge came the discovery that was to be of such incalculable value to mankind.

The search for knowledge in whatever field it might lie has made possible America's supremacy in the art of the telephone.

Many times, in making a national telephone service a reality, this centralized search for knowledge has overcome engineering difficulties and removed scientific limitations that threatened to hamper the development of speech transmission. It is still making available for all the Bell companies inventions and improvements in every type of telephone mechanism.

This service of the parent company to its associates, as well as the advice and assistance given in operating, financial and legal matters, enables each company in the Bell System to render a telephone service infinitely cheaper and better than it could as an unrelated local unit.

This service of the parent company has saved hundreds of millions of dollars in first cost of Bell System telephone plant and tens of millions in annual operating expense—of which the public is enjoying the benefits.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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One Policy, One System, Universal Service

17 Yards Remnants \$1.98

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As large manufacturers of ladies' wear, we have many lovely remnants left over. These we are now offering at rare bargain prices. They are all new, clean, fresh, high-grade goods, from 3 to 6 yds. each, none less than 3 yards. Large New Remnants of Beautiful Design

For a limited time we are giving a dress pattern of a beautiful new model house dress free with every order. These 17 full yds. of fine, rich material with free dress pattern, only \$1.98. Send bust measure. Send no money. Simply deposit this amount with postman when you receive the package, plus a few cents for postage. Or if you send \$1.98 with order, we will prepay the same. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded.

DE HOL DRESS COMPANY
Dept. 149, 26 Quincy St., Chicago

FREE! NEW MONEY SAVING BOOK

RANGES \$37.75 UP
Buy direct from factory! Save 1/4 to 1/2 on your stove, range or furnace. Take advantage of the biggest SALE in our 24 years. Kalamazoo quality is the highest; prices are at bedrock. This is the year to buy. Send for our big, new catalog—it's full of new ideas, new features, new models. 200 bargains in heating stoves, gas ranges, combination ranges,

coal ranges, furnaces, both pipe and pipeless, and household goods. Cash or easy payments. 30 days' trial. Money-back guarantee. Quick, safe delivery. \$30,000 pleased customers.

Write today for Your FREE Book Now Ready
KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.
131 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Why Burn Coal

or wood when you can burn gas in your stove or heater by installing a 1926 Improved Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes time. It gasifies common kerosene to the hottest and cheapest fuel known. Does away with dirt and high fuel cost. Heat regulated to any degree by valve. Increases stove efficiency 100%. Has brought joy and economy to thousands. FREE TRIAL. Saves its cost in 30 days. Write quick for full particulars and introductory price. Agents Big profit. Sells on sight. Write today for free sample offer and territory. Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., 632 Acorn Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Covers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chow hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to
Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.
Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

A New Icing!

Change Old Recipes with

MAPLEINE

A delicious flavoring for cake frostings and fillings, puddings, sauces, pastries and home-made candies. Rich—pleasing—different.

At your grocers



Woman's Interests



THE ANSWER

By Arthur W. Peach

What makes a home? the timber and the bricks?
Foundations strong? the style of roof and room?
The furnishings within? the builder's tricks
Of making wood so many forms assume?

Homes are not made of wood or stone
Nor all the things that men can make thereof;
What makes a home where joy and faith are known,
Where happiness and peace abide; is—love!

MAKE A COMFORTABLE LAWN SWING.

A SLIDING bed with a mattress in two parts, was discarded as a sleeping arrangement because something went wrong with one of the legs, so that the bed when stretched out, would not stand satisfactorily.

Several of the family were for calling the junk man, but a more ingenious member of the group saw possibilities in the old sliding bed.

It was taken apart so that there were two good stout springs with iron frames. Stout chains were purchased and attached, and the hammock swing suspended from the porch ceiling. The mattress was covered with cretonne, with a ruffle on either side, and pillows to match made.

The seat was so comfortable that it was always in demand. The other part was taken and turned upside down so that the erstwhile legs formed four posts, three sides of which were covered with stout khaki cloth

FASHION BOOK NOTICE.

OUR up-to-date Fall and Winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions is now ready. It has color plates, and contains 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating thirty of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dress-maker. Send fifteen cents in silver or stamps for it, to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

of tent weight. This made a back, a head, and a foot. This part of the mattress was covered with khaki to match, with a straight valance in front. Stout chains hung the swing at the farther end of the porch, and bright cretonne cushions finished the article satisfactorily, so that it was even better than the first one.

The expense entailed for the two porch swings was a mere trifle, as cretonne was used which was in the house, and only the khaki cloth and heavy chain had to be bought.

True thrift consists in making good use of what we have, so as to increase our comfort, well-being and pleasure, at the same time conserving our resources.—L. G. Herbert.

HANDY PIECE SHELF.

I THINK that mothers with many garments to mend will appreciate this: In my bath room, over the door is a foot-wide shelf. On this are large three or four-pound cracker boxes. I like these best, but any large, strong box will do. These are marked on the front with the kind of pieces they contain, as "White," "Blue,"

"Plaids," "Gray," "Underwear," "Linings," "Wool," etc. Each kind is rolled and tied securely before putting away. Sometimes a box will hold two kinds, one in each side of the box and the box has two names on the front, one under the other.

When I want to patch my blue apron, or little daughter's plaid dress, the lining of the Goodman's coat, or Big Boy's trousers, I can find the necessary materials much quicker than when I kept them in a "piece-bag," and what I wanted invariably seemed to be at the bottom.—Mrs. M. N.

WHO IS HEALTHIER—THE CITY OR COUNTRY BABY?

IT is natural to think that babies in rural districts would be healthier than those in congested cities," says Dr. George T. Palmer, Director of the Research Division of the American Child Health Association.

"Despite its recognized drawbacks, the crowded tenement within the reach of good medical attention, and with pasteurized milk delivered on the dumb waiter, is pressing the farmhouse, with its abundance of pure air and fresh milk for first honors as the best place for babies to begin life."

He continues: "According to the report, country babies are still leading in the health race, but city babies are gaining. The death rate for rural infants is lower than the rate among city babies in sixteen out of twenty-seven states for which records are available. But in nine states the baby death rate in cities of more than ten thousand population is actually lower for 1923 than in the rural communities as indicated by the provisional reports of the United States Bureau of the Census."

FLAVORS FROM THE FLOWERS.

IN our grandmothers' day many dainty dishes were prepared, the special attraction of which came from her flower garden. Of late years this seems to be a lost art. Seldom indeed do we find a modern housewife who knows the secret of making rose conserve, or a rose geranium cake. The girls of today have a fad of making anything popular which found favor in their grandmother's time, so I am giving below, some of the recipes and secrets that were used by the quaint maidens of long ago.

Rose Geranium Cake.

Do not attempt to flavor a dark cake—either fruit or spice—in this way, but choose some delicate white cake, which is very light and feathery. When you butter the pan in which the cake is to be baked, lay three or four rose geranium leaves in the bottom. Pour the batter directly on these, and bake as usual. Let stand for twenty-four hours after baking, and with the leaves still laying on the bottom of the cake, before using, and you will be delighted with the dainty flavor from the leaves which will have permeated through the whole cake.

Nasturtiums.

Nasturtium petals, leaves and stems may be used in salads. They are fine in mint salads, and when used in this way, it is preferable to use the leaves and stems in the salad proper, and to use the petals or blossoms as garnishing.

The green seeds are fine to use in mixed pickles, as they give a deliciously spicy taste to the pickles. They may also be chopped and put in salads. When used in cooking of any sort, they should be picked while green, and before they reach maturity.

BEAT IT MORE.

IT is not practical to have a kitchen convenience that is capable of doing but one thing. Put your egg beater on active duty. When mixing flour and liquid for gravies or stews, use the egg beater instead of a spoon and have it finished in double-quick time. Freshly cooked or warmed-over cereal that is lumpy may be made smooth with the beater. Give your salad dressing a three-minute beating and it will be greatly improved. When making any kind of frosting that requires beating, use your egg beater. Cocoa beaten three minutes is improved.

PRIZE WINNING PICKLE RECIPE.

Cook beets until tender. Make a syrup of 1 gallon vinegar, 2 quarts water, 5 cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon whole cloves. Cover beets with liquid and bring to a boil. Pack in steril-

ized jars, being sure that the liquid covers all the beets.—Mrs. L. S., Bradley, Mich.

THEY'LL TASTE GOOD WHEN THE SNOW FLIES.

Plum Conserve.

6 lbs. plums seeded
2 oranges sliced 1/2 lb. nut meats
1 1/2 lbs. large raisins. 3 lbs. sugar

Quarter the oranges and slice the quarters and let stand in water over night. Cook the plums until soft and press the pulp through a sieve. Cook oranges until tender and add raisins and sugar and cook until the consistency of marmalade. Add nuts five minutes before placing in sterilized jars.

Fruit Salad Dressing.

1 tsp. salt 1/2 cup cream
2 tsp. flour 1/2 cup hot syrup from
1 tsp. melted butter sweet pickled peaches or
1 egg yolk pears

Mix dry ingredients and add the beaten egg yolk, syrup and butter slowly. Stir over boiling water until the mixture thickens. When cool add cream, whipped or plain.

Gingered Pears.

1 lb. pears (cloth)
1/2 lb. sugar 1 lemon
1 tb. preserved ginger 1 cup water
(or ground ginger tied in)

Cut pears in quarters, then slice in thin slices, put in granite kettle and cover with sugar. Let stand all night. In the morning cut lemons in small pieces, take all seeds out. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer for two hours, putting in the ginger, which has been sliced thinly, just before removing from the fire. If cooked to the consistency of jam, gingered pears may be kept in open jars.



Doings In Woodland

Jackie Rabbit Gets Caught In the Fence

WHEN Johnnie Muskrat knocked at the man's door in Stonyville to inquire the way back to Woodland and the man himself came to the door, how he, Jackie Rabbit, and Willie Woodchuck ran! Dodging behind bushes and bunches of grass, they were soon out of sight.

They never even looked back to see if the man was coming. When they had left the village, with its stone

rat, "and that doesn't seem very safe. Anyway, I'm not going to knock at a stranger's door again to learn the way."

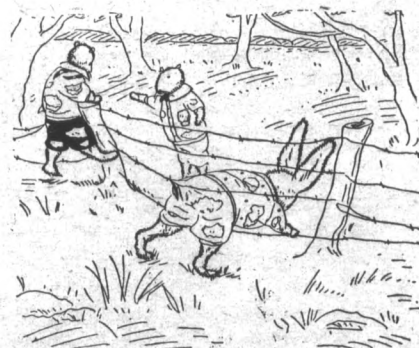
"Hush! What was that?" whispered Willie Woodchuck.

With ears alert they all listened. There was a swish, swish in the leaves behind them. With a frightened look at each other, they hurried off as fast as they could go. It wasn't very fast, though, for they were tired and very much out of breath after their long run. They never turned to see what the swish was, or they would not have been frightened. They felt sure it was the man but it was only Mrs. Blue Bird hunting in the leaves for a big black bug for her little Blue Birds.

Across the fields they went running until they came to a barbed wire fence. Johnnie and Willie Woodchuck climbed through successfully without catching their very much tattered clothing. But when Jackie Rabbit tried to get through it wasn't so easy. He was larger than the rest and caught his trousers on a big barb right where he always sat down. There he dangled back and forth.

"Help! help! help!" he called. He thought sure the swish in the leaves had been the man and that he was right behind him.

Just as Johnnie Muskrat was almost back to help him, his trousers gave way. "Rip! rip!" and down went Jackie on all fours. In a jiffy he was up and the three little Woodland boys trotted as fast as they could toward the woods.



"Help! Help! Help!" called Jackie.

houses, far behind, they paused in the shadow of a big hazel bush for breath.

"Oh me, oh my, I thought he had me that time," puffed Willie Woodchuck.

"And so did I," said Johnnie Muskrat. "Is he coming yet?"

"I don't see him. Do you suppose we will ever get home?" asked Jackie Rabbit. "We must hurry back to the woods and perhaps someone can tell us the way there."

"Yes, I guess the only safe place for us is the woods," said Johnnie Mus-



What W. B. Didn't Get

Some Merry Circle Messages

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I don't agree with Polly because if a girl will respect a boy, that boy will certainly respect the girl.

I wonder if Polly has bobbed hair and wears knickers? If a girl would look better with bobbed hair, the best thing is to cut her locks.

A good many girls have bobbed hair, that really makes them look horrid. When the bobbed hair fad was created, since the war, I have noticed men who look equally terrifying, by letting their hair grow long on their necks.

Bobbed hair, knickers, and the family of cosmetics are not intoxicating, like the moonshine liquor which some drink. These girlish fancies are just another way of infatuating men instead of intoxicating them.

No one can admit that a girl looks well with three-fourths of a lip stick applied to the lips. Beauty is only skin deep, and if a girl's face sweats, does she look pretty? No, she looks to me like a worn out dish rag.—Very truly yours, Fred Broemer, Jr., Green, Mich., Box 57.

I agree that respect will usually command respect. It is so much nicer to respect than to be rude. I think the proper place for a good job of painting is on a canvas, not on a young ladies' face.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

If some neighbors do not take the Michigan Farmer, can we let them take it and let them answer contests.

Thanking you very much for my card and button.—A new niece, Florence Uosham, Hartford, Mich., M. C.

Yes, neighbors can borrow the Michigan Farmer and the children can answer the contests.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

Polly Svinisky said the Merry Circle boys are dead, but that is not so. We are just as live as she is. We do not write, as most of the boys are too busy, and the girls haven't anything to do.

Lots of girls say that boys are rude to girls, but they are not, just once in a while. Girls are rude to boys just as much.

When I went to school we would like to throw snow balls at the girls, but the teacher said we could not, unless the girls threw at us. So the girls threw at us. Then we would start throwing at them, but if we hit them, they would start crying and tell teacher.—Yours truly, Jacob Wolfert, R. 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Yes, it does seem sometimes that girls are displeased when you pay no attention to them. And again they are displeased if you do. So what is a poor fellow to do, hey, boys!

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I received my Merry Circle pin and card yesterday, and I think they are very nice.

I object to knickers on the street, but I think they are all right on a camping trip.

Ronald Douglas must have a wonderful calf, as he changed it from a she into a he and back to a she again.

I have to help unload the hay in a minute, so good-bye and give my regards to "W. B."—Your nephew, Lester Anderson, M. C., Barryton, Mich.

I suppose somebody was calling, "Hey, there, Lester, come and help," before you got through with your letter. That must have been some calf.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I think our page needs a new name, so I have chosen one that I think will just fit it. The name is "Slop and Nonsense." That is all our page really is, as far as I can see.

Men have always yelled about the way the women and girls dress, and they probably will until Dooms' Day. They yell about the silly way the women used to dress, but when they make a sensible change they make a greater yell. And, really, the men plan more than eighty per cent of the women's and girls' fashions.

That is all our page really is, only it is boys instead of men yelling about the way the girls dress. Something that is none of their business.

I think, to have a decent page, we should have something that amounts to something and is decent and which is our own business, and not someone else's. If we want to discuss something, we should follow the same rule.

Now, this is my opinion. It may not be like yours, but I think it is a good one.—Yours sincerely, Barbara Clawson, R. 3, Parma, Mich.

I am so glad, Barbara, to have your idea of our page. Perhaps you are right. However, you make a criticism but offer no suggestion. What would the men have to yell about if it were not for the women? Besides, it seems to me that "our little women" are the ones who are doing most of the yelling in our Slop and Nonsense page. The boys will agree, I am sure.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I would like to voice my opinion on the crazy subject of boys being rude

Ad. Contest

READ the ads in this issue to find the answers to the following questions.

When you have found the answer to a question, put it down and give the page on which you found it. Give your answer the same number as the question. Make your answers brief, write plainly, and arrange your paper neatly.

Put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the paper and if you are a Merry Circler put M. C. after your name.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before August 29, as the contest closes then.

The usual prizes will be given. All the correct and neat papers will be mixed in a basket and the lucky ones picked out.

1. How can a man and one horse cut four to seven acres of corn per day?
2. How much more did farmers get for their crops in 1923 than in 1922?
3. What can you set anywhere and put to work?
4. What have been favorites with farmers for thirty years?
5. What has added strength where strength is needed?
6. Who gives free feed with order?
7. What was Joseph Henry's advice?
8. What was 530,000 pleased customers?
9. What is the name of the most thrilling serial of all?
10. What are hogs on pasture subject to?

to girls. Rudeness and teasing are altogether two different things, and I guess it is only human nature to tease and only boys and girls without manners are rude. As for the bobbed hair and knicker question, there are some cranks in every crowd, so why not each one keep their own opinion?

Let's change the subject. I think it would be a welcome change for both Merry Circlers and yourself, too. Don't you think it would, Uncle Frank?

Good-bye for this time. From your want-to-be niece, Dorothy Meisenheimer, R. 3, Ludington, Mich.

I say "Amen" to changing the subject. Hereafter I am going to cut down on the bobbed hair, knicker and rudeness letters I use.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

"Oh, dear, the Michigan Farmer just came. I thought it would never get here. I don't think I will write about the Prohibition Contest. I have written five different times, but in vain. Now, don't think I'm dead, Uncle Frank. I'm just tired of answering them.

Uncle Frank, are the boys mad, that they don't write? I think the girls will have to put pins in their chairs.

There is a little boy here from the city and every time a cow moos he says, "listen to them cows blowing their horns."

Well, I hope Mr. Waste Basket thinks I'm too sour.—Your niece, Margaret Henry, M. C., Birch Run, Mich.

I don't blame you for wanting to rest up a little on the contests, but after you rest up, try again. I don't know, but perhaps most of the boys don't think it nice to talk back to girls. Or maybe they don't know how to blow their horns.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

Hello, everybody! I hope you are all enjoying your vacations. I am, for it seems good to be out of doors once more after nine months of study.

Uncle Frank, I think that contest on the prohibition question was nice for a change, but we have a prohibition law, and everyone knows the evils of liquor. But what of drugs, such as morphine, etc.? I saw a moving picture, "Human Wreckage," a few days ago that was very instructive, as drugs are used to quite an extent in some localities.—Myrtle E. Walker, M. C., Woodland, Mich.

Yes, liquor is only one of the evils we have to combat. Our laws make the selling of dopes as unlawful as the selling of booze. I feel sorry for the one who thinks he has to use either.

THE PROVERB WINNERS.

WE got a nice lot of proverbs, most of them helpful and inspiring. It is nice to commit proverbs to memory or to read them often, as they are helpful. Next week some of the winning ones will be printed. The winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.
Nellie M. Halstead, R. 1, Vermontville, Mich.

Beatrice M. Hanis, Perkins, Mich.

Flashlights.
Philomena M. Falls, Carsonville, Mich.

Olga Dehmel, Unionville, Mich.

Viola Avery, R. 2, Hudsonville, Mich.

Candy.
Edna Brown, Hesperia, Mich.

Ruth Lovell, R. 5, Charlotte, Mich.

Rudolf Schury, R. 4, Saginaw, Mich.

Bernice Wright, R. 2, Saranac, Mich.

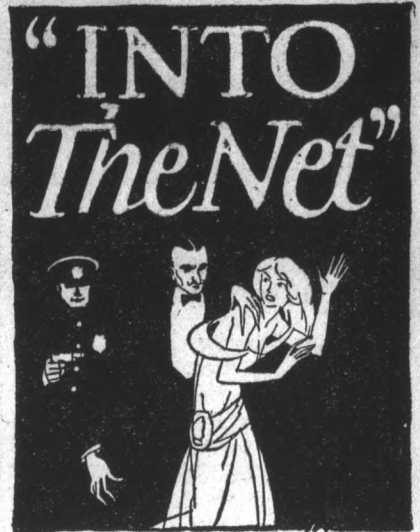
Catherine Schwab, R. 1, Adrian, Mich.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS PROVE MERITS OF GOOD SEED

THE use of northern-grown certified seed potatoes in southern Michigan received another boost through the demonstrations put on last year by the Boys and Girls Clubs in ten of the southern Counties. Last spring a carload of choice certified seed potatoes were donated by growers in Cheboygan, Otsego and Presque Isle Counties to the Agricultural Department of the M. C. R. R., which in turn, donated them for demonstration purposes to the Clubs in Lapeer, Macomb, Hillsdale, Genesee, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Wayne and Branch Counties. These demonstrations were under the supervision of Mr. R. A. Turner, State Club Leader. Approximately 100 demonstrations were conducted by as many girls and boys.

Eliminating the results of two plots which were not taken care of properly the average yield from the certified seed was 34 bushels higher per acre than from the home grown stock. The average yield per acre of the latter was 97 bushels while that of the former was 131 bushels, thus constituting an increase of 35% because of the use of northern-grown seed. The differences on individual plots amounted to as much as 266% in some cases. Frank Rets at Imlay City received 2 1-3 times as many bushels of potatoes from the northern grown seed per acre as from his father's stock. Almost all the reports also called attention to the fact that the percentage of marketable potatoes was larger from the northern-grown seed.

This is just another demonstration of the value of good seed of any kind, and the merits of northern grown seed for southern Michigan. It is well that our boys and girls discover these truths early in the game.—E. J. L.



She was the twentieth victim!—

One—two—three—four—they disappeared! Nineteen beautiful, wealthy New York society girls—swept into baffling, terrifying oblivion! And while another sits unsuspecting at the opera, her fiancé ransacks the apartment of a master criminal. He finds a black book. In it are the names of the nineteen missing girls. And the 20th name is hers! Suddenly, shadowy figures dart at him from the doorways.

Follow this most thrilling of all serials—"Into the Net." Written by Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner of New York. Watch every police department go into action at one time—motorcycles, mounted men, armored motors, harbor squads and aeroplanes! "Into the Net" is the greatest police drama ever filmed. Ask to see it at your theatre—it's a Pathéserial. Mail the coupon below for "Crime Detection Methods of the New York Police," written by Commissioner Enright.

Pathéserial

Pathé Exchange, 35 West 45th St., New York

Gentlemen:—Please send me Commissioner Enright's book, FREE.

Name _____

MF-2

Handsome FREE Wrist Watch

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Send for our new catalog of the Gibbs "TWO TRIGGER TRAP" and the new GIBBS HUMANE TRAP. They are the only traps that absolutely prevent "WRING OFFS."

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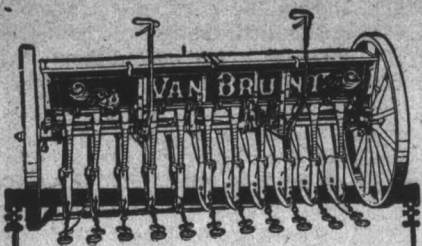
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Cut your planting cost down to where it should be; get bigger yields, bigger profits—disk and pulverize the soil, plant the seed, distribute the fertilizer, *all in one trip over the field*, with the

John Deere-Van Brunt Grain and Fertilizer Drill

All seed is planted evenly and covered at the same depth; fertilizer is placed where it does the most good—the kind of planting that results in uniform growth and bigger crops.

The Van Brunt Drill handles every kind of grain in any quantity per acre desired. It will last for years.

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Our Special No. 988 brings joy to sensitive feet. Wide, roomy, soft leather, bunions last.

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Make every last cow produce to full capacity by providing succulent, nourishing food—good silage. A cheaper, a more profitable way. Testimony of scores of users and 30 years' success prove worth of

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CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with picture of harvester. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of harvester. PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.



THE SCRUB HEN STILL EXISTS.

IN spite of much agitation and education on the subject of pure-bred fowls the scrub chickens continue to give worry to the progressive farmers. Of course, a man may keep hens producing thirty to fifty eggs yearly if he wishes, but the old Bible truth, "No man liveth to himself," surely is true on the farm where neighborly traditions are strong and where people will bear a good deal before going to law for their rights. I well remember years back when several neighbors would trade eggs for hatching with my mother, bringing their little, ill-shaped product in exchange for her fine large eggs. It was good luck to trade, they said blandly, and she was too neighborly to remind them that she had to sell their eggs at a loss or eat them because her own were selling at an extra price for hatching in a large hatchery. Now many people did say at that time, and would today, that it was her own fault if she allowed herself to be imposed upon, but such people have never lived in a country community where work must be exchanged and people depend upon each other in emergencies.

And another thing is the trouble the ranging chickens make. You can hardly fence against the wiry, tiny scrub hens and roosters. I saw a hen displayed for sale the other day that in her best estate could not have weighed more than two pounds. Wiry, scrawny, tough, and with not a bit of yellow fat anywhere visible, she had been contributed to a Grange exchange. Such a hen can, and does, creep through a knot hole. One of our corn fields used to be over-run with dozens of these wiry fowls always eating and never getting enough, and the owner said truly that no fence would turn them, but still he clung to the belief that it was expensive business to start with pure-breds. If you are buying a new farm it is well to see if

your nearest neighbor keeps scrubs.

But the most serious trouble about the scrub hen is that it discourages the women and girls on the farm and makes them wish to move to town. While the neighbors are going with overflowing baskets and full crates, and getting top prices, or are shipping direct to the city, the owners of the scrubs are humiliated with low production and the poorest market. There is small incentive to a boy or girl to take an interest in the chickens when all kinds and sizes and colors are in the farm yard. It doesn't cost much to get rid of the scrub roosters, get some pure-bred eggs and put the scrub hens to work to raise little chicks if you can not afford an incubator or brooder. One season with really good fowls will convince the most skeptical that the scrub is hardly fit to be eaten, much less to be a commercial asset on the modern farm. The eggs and poultry market must not be despised by the farmer who wishes to succeed, and there should be no place left for the scrub fowl in any community.—Hilda Richmond.

SAVE THE ALFALFA LEAVES.

WHEN the men haul in the alfalfa there will be large quantities of shattered leaves on the racks, and after the mow is emptied the floor will be found covered with them. In the bottom of the cow mangers often there will be a half foot of leaves. All these should be saved to feed the hens, as they are ideal for green. They can be steamed or may be mixed with the mash. Hot water poured over them and allowed to stand for a time, closed, will make them soft and green and the hens will relish them and give eggs for them. If you have no chance to get alfalfa leaves thus, you may cut very young sweet clover or white clover and dry, and it will answer about as well. The lawn clippings from a white clover lawn should be saved.



WHAT SHALL WE DO ABOUT BIRTH CONTROL?

I AM repeatedly asked to write something about birth control, and I find this subject bringing both men and women to my consulting room with increasing frequency. Many of them come with apparently reasonable ideas—they want just a little time to themselves before tackling the serious problem of raising a family—the wife is ailing or has already borne a goodly number—their financial situation is so stringent that they dare not face the problem again—many are the reasons that seem good.

I have dealt also with those who are already over-late with the question—the young girl whose peremptory need on hearing my verdict is to hunt for the responsible man and urge a ceremony—the over-crowded wife with one child at her breast, one tugging at her skirts and one soon to come—the mature society woman who "supposed she was well through with that kind of thing long ago."

I have been impressed by their distress and in my early years, much moved by it. But my maturer conclusions are all in favor of the unlimited family. I have read in novels of the

fierce hatred inspired in the heart of wife against husband by oft repeated pregnancies. I have met rare cases in actual practice. My conclusion is that the condition is usually transient and may be classed with the other freaks of pregnancy. The wives and husbands who bring to me real conubial troubles (and they are many) are generally those with limited families.

I have heard much about the wife whose health is ruined by child bearing. It is true that prolific mothers have their ailments, but the women who crowd our waiting-rooms, seeking treatment for "female diseases" or nervous ailments, are generally those practicing birth control.

The happiest, most self-reliant and keenest children are those having many brothers and sisters to share with them the journey up to adolescence.

TROUBLED WITH TAPEWORM.

Please name the best remedies to get rid of tapeworm.—Mark S.

The remedies used to rid the body of tapeworm have such possibilities for harm that you should not risk using them without the help of a physician.

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Freight charges prepaid in full on all orders of roofing from this advertisement at prices shown to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, New York and Pennsylvania. If your state is not included, proportionate differences in freight charges will be allowed.

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Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks, doesn't pull like other cutters. Absolutely no danger.

Cuts Four to Seven Acres a day with one man and one horse. Here is what one farmer says:

NEVER SAW ITS EQUAL

Gentlemen:—In regard to Corn Harvester I bought from you, I can truthfully say that I never saw its equal. I gave it a fair trial through a quarter of a mile of poor light corn, right after a rain, and only pulled one hill.

Respectfully,

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Send for booklet and circulars telling all about this labor-saving machine; also testimonials of many users.

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Write for our shippers' guide, how to ship live poultry, how to dress and ship dressed poultry.

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Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas. Also Geese, Turkeys, Ducks. All Pure Breed.

Send for complete Circular with full description of stock and price list.

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YEARLING HENS

Special Bargain prices on Extra Selected Stock. Ready for prompt shipment. English and American Type of S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, and S. C. Mottled Anconas. Also some pullets and Breeding Cockerels of above varieties and a few Barred Rock pullets. Write for Cat. and Prices.

Dept. M.

Townline Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

June-July and August Prices Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes or R. I. Reds, 13c; White Leghorns or Brouwer Chix, 10c in lots of 25 or more. We produce only one Grade—the Best. March, April, May, biggest in our 14 years of hatching. If convenient send full amount, if not send 10% balance few days before chix are to be shipped. Sept. Chix 14c straight, 100% Delivery by parcel post prepaid. GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM, Gus Hecht, Prop., Fenton, Mich.

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

ROOM FOR THE BEEF COW.

IT is an undisputed fact that the production of stocker and feeder cattle has become a serious problem to the beef cattle industry. A great deal of the western country formerly occupied by great cattle ranches, has been settled up, fenced into farms, and is being worked more intensively. Many western stockers that formerly found their way into corn belt feed lots, are now being finished nearer home.

As a country or district approaches a more intensive type of agriculture the beef cow is usually the first to go. She is replaced by the brood sow and the dairy or dual-purpose cow. The dairy cow consumes the roughage of the farm, and the hog the waste products and surplus grain.

There is a point, however, in this changing process where the labor problem is injected headlong into the situation. Many of us in Michigan are facing that problem today. The high prices of labor are such as to absorb much of the profitableness in the dairy industry, and to preclude all chances of profit on thousands of acres of our land, no matter how intensively we may farm it.

The nature of the land is, of course, responsible, in part, for this situation. Michigan soils for the most part are very variable. They differ greatly, over narrow areas, as to soil type, contour of surface, and adaptability to crop production. We have hilly lands, sandy lands and low or mucky lands that grow rich grasses at no cost whatever, but that are impossible of farming at a profit under present conditions.

There is much annual wealth coming out of these rough, cheap lands in the natural growth that springs spontaneously from therein. The problem is simply to cash it. Here is one of the beef cow's strong points. It is unquestionably true that she furnishes the most practical means of converting much of this cheap pasturage into the coin of the realm. She will live royally on a couple of acres of this rough land, and grow up by her side a lusty, vigorous calf that, with a brief sojourn at the feed bunk this winter will make market-topping baby beef. And when the time comes for her to pass on there is little sacrifice, for she goes, not, as a veritable bag-o'-bones, but with her back covered thickly with good beef.

We believe, as we have said before in these columns, (but believe it so strongly that it will bear reiterating), that the time has arrived when Michigan need no longer depend upon the west for her stockers and feeders, but that she can henceforth produce them in her own pasture and thus supply the home demand at home. Suppose the annual production cost due to longer winters and more costly land should be slightly greater per head, there are long hauls, heavy shrinkage, sickness, and loss from acclimation and shipping fever, heavy freight bills and vaccination costs that often more than offset the increased costs of home-raising. Undoubtedly there is a new era in beef production coming to Michigan farms and we are watching its development with much interest.—P. P. Pope.

GOING AFTER THE COWS.

MANY farm boys dread to go after the cows. Many a man who spent his boyhood days on the farm has unsatisfactory memories of this job of going after the cows. You can go into the pasture and they are not in sight. Calling loudly and patiently does not bring out a sign of them. A

search on one side of the pasture does not reveal them. You cover almost every obscure spot in the woodland pasture and they are nowhere to be found. You begin to figure that they have broken down the fence and are in the neighbor's corn, when at last, in the farther corner of the field, lying quietly, chewing their cuds, in the late afternoon shade you find them.

They are not interested in going to the barn. They are more comfortable where they are, but after much loud hallooing—sometimes strong talk—you get them on their feet and after stretching and yawning they do not start for the barn, but quietly go to feeding. They have to be driven, persuaded to go.

In the late fall, when the October frost has colored the grass white, you find them after a long search in the early twilight, also lying down. Your bare feet are fairly stiff with the cold. You rush the first one you come to and stand where her body has made the ground warm. And then you try your voice and command of language to get the rest of them up and started while you are continuing to warm your feet. Not a one will budge. You make a race for the next one, there warm your feet for a moment, and then to another.

There is a better way than this to get the cows. Have some appetizing food waiting for them in their managers. Many days you will not have to go for them at all. They will be waiting for you to open the stable door, but if not, a cheerful co-bos! co! will bring them without any persuading—and they will give more milk.

MICHIGAN LEADING COW-TESTING STATE.

RECENT reports from the government show that Michigan has organized more cow-testing associations in the past year than any other state in the Union.

On July 1, 1923, the state had fifty-three active associations, whereas a year later it had ninety-one, or a gain of thirty-eight for the year. Minnesota showed the second largest growth, with a gain of thirty-five; while Iowa came third and Wisconsin fourth.

Wisconsin takes first place for the number of associations, having 163, or seventy-two more than Michigan. However, even with that large margin, Michigan takes second place in the total number of associations. Only twelve new associations were formed in Wisconsin this year, as compared with seventy-eight in this state.

FIND BEANS A GOOD COW FEED.

A NUMBER of herds made improvements over the preceding year's work in the South Eaton Cow Testing Association. In one instance a ration of 200 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds corn and cob meal, 200 pounds culled beans, 100 pounds bran and 100 pounds C. S. meal helped bring greater returns and make a dairy herd a good investment. This ration was fed at the suggestion of the tester, Mr. Kadel. Other herds were fed cooked or ground culled beans and the cost of production was thereby cut.

The experience of the South Eaton members indicates that from two to three pounds of ground beans daily per cow is desirable. Cooked culled beans, from 18 to 24 pounds, brought good results. In several cases this quantity of cooked culled beans was fed with silage. Additionally, corn and oats should be fed in order to

maintain the cows in good flesh.

A year's progress in the South Eaton Association is summarized in the following figures.

	1922-23	1923-24
Cows giving over 10,000 lbs milk	25	35
Cows making less than 4,000 lbs milk	20	9
Cows making over 400 lbs. fat	14	22
Cows making over 500 lbs. fat	0	3
Cows sold to the butcher	25	38

SILO BEST FOR SOFT CORN.

WHILE every day seems to show an advance in the price of corn and the accompanying argument that high-priced corn is better sold as a cash crop than stored in a silo, there is another more serious factor to be considered.

If all the corn were going to be good, marketable corn, the argument might hold a little better. It isn't any too strong an argument at best, for the more valuable the feed, the more care and economy necessary in feeding and marketing it. But unless all signs fail, there's going to be a lot of soft and inferior corn this year. It won't bring any kind of a price at all and the best way to dispose of it will be to cut it up into silage and feed it right on the farm. In this manner the entire value can be realized, and the net return will be considerably greater than if an attempt is made to market it as a cash crop. This is truly a year when a silo will pay good dividends.—

It would now appear that one of the problems to come before the farmer this fall is to find a suitable substitute for the corn crop.

WANTED —100,000 TONS of late unmaturing, frosted CORN to be put into the SILO to be used for feed this winter, instead of being wasted. To store this amount of ENSILAGE will require 1,000 ONE HUNDRED-TON METAL SILOS.

We have the METAL SILOS if you have the CORN. Don't convert into manure what can be made into Palatable, Milk Producing Feed.

You have plenty time to order a METAL SILO and erect it. We guarantee prompt shipment, as well as the price.

Your Bank Reference is all we require.

E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER AND SILO CO. Dept. 427 Springfield, O.



Even hogs on pasture are subject to Worms, Necrotic Enteritis and Stomach Troubles. All hogs, sick or well, need:

Feed Semi-Solid Buttermilk

to keep them healthy, thrifty and profitable. It can be fed in a very dilute form with excellent results—costs less than one cent a gallon. Walter L. Nash, Xenia, Ohio, writes: "Several of my fall pigs had died from Necrotic Enteritis. Since I commenced feeding Semi-Solid I have not lost another pig."

Be safe. Get some Semi-Solid today

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LONE PINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a Dam with an A. R. O. record 936 fat. When in the market for better Guernseys, write GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.; J. W. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Thirteen Registered Guernseys

2 A. R. Cows, one fresh, one Bull, ready for service, 4 Cows and 2 Heifers served; 4 Calves. Tuberculin Tested. Dr. Baker, 4800 Fort St. West, Detroit, Mich.

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

Guernseys For sale, Reg. yearling heifers, bull calves, May Rose breeding, prices very reasonable. W. W. BURDICK, Williamston, Mich.

FOR SALE Our entire herd of 15 Reg. Holstein cows. Young, T. B. tested. Riverdale Farm, J. E. Gamble & Sons, Hart, Mich.

FOR SALE 25 Head Jersey Cows, 18 Pure-Bred, 7 Grades. All will be fresh this fall but five. B. W. PARDEE, Big Rapids, Mich.

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

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coppersville, Mich.

Registered Jersey Cattle Herd accredited. J. L. Carter, Lake Odessa, Mich.

For Sale Ten head registered Jersey cows and one bull. Price \$1400 for lot. B. E. Keyt & Son, Lakeview, Mich.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE M Buy from Michigan's Leading Herd. Owned by L. F. WESTBROOK BROS., Ionia, Mich.

Feeders For Sale 100 yearlings, mostly grade Durhams. Driving distance to central state points. Farm two miles off M66. W. A. Doherty, Fife Lake, Mich.

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DUROC fall and spring boars of the best breeding and quality, at prices to sell. Fall pigs at bargain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

DUROCS Our SENSATION DUROCS at 4 mo. old, are 24 inches tall and weighing 125 to 140 lbs. We can sell you a real boar now. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Chester White Boars Size, type, quality and price will please you. Registered free. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

O. I. C. & Chester White Big type with QUALITY. All the Grand Champion, O. I. C.'s at Michigan State Fair, 1922 & 1923, were bred at Newman's Stock Farm. Also a few Choice Spring Pigs Cheap. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Spring pigs, Sired by "Giant Boy" and bulls. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Our spring pigs are the best ever. 75 head to choose from. Outstanding herd boars at \$25; pairs \$40; trios, \$50. \$5.00 off if you come and get them. P. P. POPE, R. 3, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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

LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas Spring pigs, either sex from Michigan's Champion herd. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

Hampshire Bred Gilts and Boar Pigs, not your wants. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

LAMBS --SHEEP--LAMBS

Feeder sheep or lambs for Sept. and October delivery, direct from our Montana and Dakota ranges to your home station. We pay the freight. Ask for our delivered prices. Write NORTHWESTERN SHEEP CO., Hettinger, N. Dakota.

400 BREEDING EWES

For sale in lots of 50 or more. Also 300 yearlings. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON, South Rockwood, Mich.

POLLED (Hornless) Delaine Rams having size and quality, for sale. HOUSEMAN BROS., R. 4, Albion, Mich.

Am Closing utO my entire flock of ninety breeding ewes. Laurence Kilpatrick, Ovid, Mich.

Shropshire Rams and ram lambs of the wooly type. Dan Booher, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

DOGS

Scotch Collie P ie An extra fine litter. F. H. RUSSELL, R. 3, Wakeman, Ohio.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, August 18.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.34; No. 2 red \$1.33; No. 3 red \$1.34; No. 2 white \$1.35; No. 2 mixed \$1.34.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.31½@1.32½; December \$1.35½@1.36; May \$1.40½@1.41½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.33@1.35.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.22; No. 4 yellow \$1.17.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.20½@1.21; December \$1.15½@1.15¾; May \$1.16½@1.16¾.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 60c; No. 3, 58c.

Chicago.—Sept., 53½c; December at 56½c; May 59¼c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 99c.

Chicago.—September 91c; December 95c; May 99½c.

Toledo.—93c.

Barley.

Barley, malting, \$1; feeding 95c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.90@4.95 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy \$5.60; red kidneys exhausted.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.75; red kidneys \$9.15@9.25.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$12.25; alsike \$10.10; timothy \$3.65.

Hay.

Strong.—No. 1 timothy \$23@23.50; standard and light mixed \$22@22.50; No. 2 timothy \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$17@18; No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; straw \$12@13; new hay \$17@20.

Feeds.

Bran \$34; standard middlings \$35; fine do \$40; cracked corn \$55; coarse cornmeal \$54; chop at \$47 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Apples, Transparents \$1.75@2; Duchess \$1.50; red raspberries, fancy \$3.50@4 per 24-pt. case; do black at \$1.75@2 per 16-qt. case; huckleberries \$3 per 16-qt. case; blackberries \$1.75@2 per 16-qt. case.

WHEAT

After declining for more than two weeks, the wheat market has started upward again and has recovered much of the loss in two days' time. Frosts in Canada, the skyrocketing market in corn, and the broader cash demand for wheat have caused a revival of speculative buying. The official estimate of the Canadian crop was 282,000,000 bushels. The crop is late, light frosts have already occurred and others are predicted. Primary receipts have established a new high record in the last two weeks. The visible supply has increased until it is the largest ever known at this season of the year. The movement in the southwest has begun to diminish but spring wheat is starting and the financial conditions in the northwest indicate that the spring wheat crop will be sold rather rapidly.

An increase of 75 per cent, or nearly 3,000,000 acres in winter wheat to be planted this fall is indicated by growers' expressions of planting intentions. Likewise, an increase of 14.1 per cent in the rye acreage is indicated.

RYE

Rye prices are taking most of their trend from wheat. The new crop has begun to move, the carry-over of old rye at visible supply points is far above normal, and export buying has not shown sustained breadth. The outlook for rye is quite strong, however, and steady demand from abroad is looked for as soon as the Dawes plan is put into effect.

CORN

Another week of cool weather and rains over the chief corn states, with light frosts at scattered points, excited another outburst of speculative activity which swept corn prices up to a new high level. New crop deliveries advanced most, but the cash market was carried along to some extent. Producers are reluctant to sell corn as long as the new crop outlook is so unpromising and demand for cash corn is keeping pace with the supply even at high prices. Because of the high prices in this country around 3,500,000 bushels of Argentine corn have been

bought to come to North America.

OATS

Oats have attracted speculative attention in the last few days because of their extreme discount below corn. In addition, recent rains have damaged a great deal of the oats in the shock in some of the important oats shipping sections. Receipts at primary markets have increased but the movement is not large as yet. While the crop in the United States promises 139,000,000 bushels more than last year, the Canadian estimate shows a decrease of 185,000,000 bushels and a further reduction is possible if severe frosts arrive before maturity.

BARLEY

The barley market outlook is a strong one because of the prospective shortage in corn, recent damage to small grains as a result of rains, the crop failure along the Pacific Coast, and the world shortage of grades suitable for malting.

SEEDS

The 1924 crop of timothy seed may be slightly larger than that of last year according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The acreage harvested seems to be about five per cent larger and yields have been fairly good in most of the important seed-producing sections in spite of unfavorable weather conditions early in the season. The seed harvest was from one to two weeks later than last year. Prices offered by seed men have ranged around \$5.50@6 per 100 pounds, compared with \$5.00 last year, but growers are anticipating an advance and have been reluctant to sell.

FEEDS

Influenced by the strength in feed grains, mill feed prices are slightly firmer. Mills are less willing to make concession and autumn demand seems to be picking up. There is little activity in high protein meals, but cottonseed meal is steady, while linseed meal is a shade lower than a week ago. Corn feed markets are mixed with gluten feed \$1.00 higher, while hominy feed is slightly lower as a result of limited demand.

HAY

Frequent rains are still delaying the baling of hay and delivery at country points, so that receipts at the central western markets are light. Much of the new hay is arriving out of condi-

tion. Prices on the better grades are holding firm. Demand is affected by the continued good pastures in some sections.

BEANS

Bean prices are a shade easier and are quoted at \$5 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Demand is very light and deliveries have been a little heavier as rains have interfered with field work. The new crop is estimated at 13,688,000 bushels. Michigan is credited with 6,241,000 bushels. Since the government's figures were gathered rains have drowned out some of the beans in the low areas in Michigan, but will aid in filling the remainder so that prospects are for a good crop unless further severe rains or premature frosts arrive.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices are well on their way in the advance which normally begins at this season of the year. Prices on fresh firsts are up six cents a dozen since June 1 and are fully four cents higher than at the same time a year ago. The supply of high quality eggs is diminishing and storage stocks are being drawn upon to take care of the demand. Storage stocks on August 1 showed a shortage of one and a quarter million cases over last year. The holdings are larger than the five-year average on August 1, however.

Chicago.—Eggs, checks 22@23½c; fresh firsts 28@30c; ordinary firsts 22@23½c. Live poultry, hens 18@24c; broilers 31c; springers 30c; roosters 15½c; ducks 20c; geese 14@18c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@31½c. Live poultry, broilers 33@34c; heavy hens 26c; light do 16@17c; roosters 15c; geese 15c; ducks 20c.

BUTTER

Storage stock of butter are the largest on record for this time of year. Production is far ahead of the corresponding time a year ago when the output was curtailed by unfavorable weather. Quality of current receipts has shown defects, and lack of enough fine butter to meet demand for it kept prices at a slightly higher level last week. Consumption is not as large as it should be in order to take care of the huge supplies, and lower prices may be necessary before it can be increased materially.

Prices on 92-score creamery were:

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, August 18.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 50,000. Market on good grades moderately active, 10@15c lower; choice weight butchers, light and pigs show less decline, 15@25c lower on common kind; tops at \$10; bulk of good 160 to 250-lb. average \$9.65@9.95; better 270 to 300-lb. \$9.60@9.90; good 140 to 150-lb. kinds \$9.25@9.50; strong weight pigs \$8.50@9.

Cattle.

Receipts 25,000. Market on steers and yearlings steady, 25c lower, yearlings showing decline; big weight are slow; early tops of steers \$11.20; some yearlings \$11; largest string of western steers of season; culls dull; bulls higher.

Calves steady to \$11.50@12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 13,000. Market is slow. Early sales fat native lambs steady to strong; early sales to packers at \$13.65@14, a few to shippers \$14.25; culls \$4@4.50; no action on westerns, steady; sheep steady; choice range ewes \$7.50; steady on feeding lambs.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 861. Market very slow and about steady.

Good to choice yearlings, quotable \$ 8.75@ 10.00
Best heavy steers 8.00@ 8.50
Handyweight butchers 7.00@ 7.50
Mixed steers and heifers 5.75@ 6.25
Handy light butchers 5.25@ 5.75
Light butchers 4.50@ 5.00
Best cows 5.00@ 5.25
Butcher cows 3.50@ 4.25
Cutters 3.00
Canners 2.00@ 2.75
Choice bulls 5.00@ 5.50

Bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.25
Stock bulls 3.50@ 4.50
Feeders 5.00@ 6.50
Stockers 4.00@ 5.50
Milkers \$45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 402. Market steady.
Best \$13.50@14.00
Others 4.00@13.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 856. Market steady.
Best spring lambs \$13.00@13.50
Fair 10.50@12.50
Light to common 7.00@ 8.75
Fair to good sheep 5.00@ 7.00
Culls and common 1.50@ 3.50

Hogs.

Receipts 666. Market prospects:
Mixed and heavy yorkers \$10.15@10.25
Roughs 8.00
Pigs 9.25
Stags 5.00@ 5.50
Light yorkers 9.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 5,320. Market is strong.
Tops \$10.55; bulk \$10.50@10.60; heavies \$10.50@10.60; medium at \$10.50@10.60; light weights at \$10.50@10.60; one load at \$10.75; pigs \$9.75; packing sows and roughs \$8.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 2,375. Best dry-fed strong. Common grassers 15@25c lower; yearlings up to \$11; heifers \$9@9.50; cows \$2@6.50; bulls \$4@5.50.
Calves \$13; culls \$10.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 30,000. Best lambs \$13.50@14; culls \$11 down; yearlings \$10@10.50; wethers \$8.50@9; ewes \$5@6.

Chicago 36½c; New York 38c; Boston 38½c; Philadelphia 39c.

In Detroit fresh creamery sells at 35@36c.

APPLES

Early apples are bringing \$2@2.50 per bushel for the best stock in eastern cities. The fact that the crop is smaller than last year is reflected in the fact that carlot shipments thus far have been about a third smaller than last year.

ONIONS

Yellow varieties of onions are bringing \$2.50@3 per 100 pounds in leading markets. Carlot shipments of onions in the last month have been much heavier than in the corresponding period of last year.

GRAND RAPIDS

Early Michigan peaches, maturing three weeks later than usual, took their place in the market this week as the last of the raspberry crop was sold at the highest prices of the season. This has been a profitable year for western Michigan raspberry growers. The crop yielded well and prices held up through lack of competition from peaches and plums. Last pickings of sour cherries were sold this week and the cherry season, except for black sweets, was a profitable one. Many black sweets cracked or rotted during the rainy season. J. P. Munson, treasurer of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, losing the fruit on forty of his best trees. Shipping of early apples got under way this week. Prices as follows: Apples, Duchess 80c@1.10; Astrachans and Transparents \$1.25@2 bu; dewberries \$1.75@2.25 per 16-qt. case; blueberries \$3@4 case; plums, Red June and Burbank, \$2 case; blackberries \$2.50 per case; cantaloupes \$2@4.50 standard; local Osages \$5 bu; tomatoes 80c@1 per 7-lb. basket; potatoes 65@80c per bu; turnips, carrots and beets 75c bu; sweet corn 35@50c dozen ears; lettuce, leaf \$1@1.25 bu; head \$1@1.75 bu; onions \$1.30@1.50 bu; wax beans \$1@1.25 bu; celery 20@50c dozen; cabbage, white 30@40c bu; red \$1@1.25 bu; celery cabbage \$1@1.20 per dozen; cucumbers 50c@\$1 dozen.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Sweet corn and string beans have been in good demand, with corn selling up to 45c a dozen, and good beans bringing up to \$2 per bushel. Prices on tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers are declining. Cabbage and greens are in slow demand. There was a fair call for apples, while potatoes sold readily at \$1.25 per bushel. Broilers are cleaning up quickly at 33@35c a pound. Eggs wholesale at 35c per dozen, and retail at 40@45c.

CHEESE

Trading in the cheese market has slowed down but prices are unchanged. Buying is largely in small amounts for consumptive needs. Quality has shown some results of unfavorable weather, but, on the whole, is above the average for August. Holdings of cheese in storage at the beginning of the month were 10,000,000 pounds larger than a year ago, at which time they also were above normal.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes in the last few days have been the lightest in several weeks and prices are firm to stronger with eastern stock showing a moderate advance. Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers are quoted at \$1.35@1.55 per 100 pounds sacked on the Chicago carlot market. Minnesota Early Ohio are bringing around \$1.35 for the best grades. This is between seasons in potato marketing as the intermediate crop has mostly been sold and late potatoes do not begin to move freely until September.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

October 24—Complete dispersal sale. Spring Valley Stock Farms, Elisha Bailey & Son, Pittsford, Mich.

The Dairymen's League of New York state announces an advance in the base price of three per cent grade B milk to \$2.60 per cwt. At the same time class 2 milk was advanced to \$1.90.

Professor Starr, Michigan's leading vegetable specialist, has set about to develop a canning tomato in which the meat will readily separate from the skin, thus reducing the amount of labor required in preserving.

ASPHALT SHINGLES ORIGINATED IN MICHIGAN.

WHILE asphalt roofing shingles are common enough now, few persons know that they originated in Michigan, 23 years ago.

The son of a roofing contractor at Grand Rapids had an idea in 1901 that prepared sheet roofing could be cut up into pieces and made to resemble shingles. His father scoffed at the idea, but one day during the father's absence, the boy tried it out. His dad gave him fits when he discovered that some of the sheet roofing had been cut up, but he finally allowed the boy to cut up the waste ends of the prepared roofing into shingles. We've had composition shingle roofs ever since, for the idea traveled like wildfire. Perhaps this is just one of the many things that the world owes to Michigan genius, but we're glad that the idea originated here.—Meckel.

GERMANY TAKES MUCH DRIED FRUIT.

EXPORTS of dried and evaporated fruits reached their peak in the fiscal year ending June 30, according to the Department of Commerce. In 1913 we exported a little over 229,000,000 pounds, which was a slightly larger amount than in the year ending in June, 1923. The increase, which was 50 per cent, during the past year was caused by the revived buying by Germany, and probably represents an attempt on the part of that country to replenish its stock of dried fruits, which the Germans formerly consumed in very large quantities.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING BUSINESS.

MORE than 275 vessels are operated by the government under the direction of the United States Shipping Board, according to Chairman O'Connor of the board. The deficit in operation at present is approximately \$30,000,000 per annum, and the gross operating volume is \$150,000,000, but the operating deficit cannot be considered to be a loss, as asserted by some, when it is remembered that but for this expenditure the American exporter, importer, producer and consumer would be taxed many times that sum in inevitably increased rates should the American flag ships be withdrawn from over-seas trade.

The shipping board operates no vessels in the coastwise trade or in foreign trade in competition with privately owned vessels.

FOOD EXPORTS.

DURING the two fiscal years from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924, the value of the exports of the principal food products averaged \$849,500,000 a year, compared with a yearly average of about \$500,000,000 during the pre-war period of 1910 to 1914.

These figures from the department of commerce seem to refute very forcefully the oft repeated claims that the United States, because of its neglect of foreign political affairs, has lost or is losing its foreign market for farm products. It is confidently expected that with the German reparations question settled there will be an increasing demand for our products.

WOOL GROWERS GET REFUND.

THE wool growers in this country have to date received refunds aggregating \$444,574.93 from the excess profits collected by the department of agriculture from dealers who handled the 1918 wool clip under government regulations which fixed the price of wool and limited the profits.

It has been found that excess profits aggregating \$1,484,207 were made by dealers on the 1918 season wool operations. Of this amount, \$748,829

has been collected, the balance of practically an equal amount being due from fifty-eight dealers. Many of these are still resisting payment, making necessary suits in the federal courts. All cases thus far completed have been decided in favor of the government. Some \$200,000 of the money collected will remain undistributable through the impossibility of locating the growers. This will be retained by the government.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Berrien Co., Aug. 11.—Lima bean prospect is poor. Corn looks good, but is late. Potatoes are fine, apples fair. Labor is plentiful. Eggs 28c; butter 35c; cherries bring 4½¢ pound; apples \$1.50; potatoes \$1.10 a bushel. —J. F. B.

Luce Co., Aug. 11.—Corn is poor and backward, potatoes fair but about ten days late. Sixty per cent last fruit crop. Oats and hay are heavy crops; rye good. Labor is plentiful. Diseases are light and there are no grasshoppers. —E. C. U.

Oscoda Co., Aug. 13.—All crops are fine, hay 100 per cent crop and nearly done. Wheat and rye promise a ninety per cent crop. Pasture and live stock doing well. Labor is more plentiful. Beans and potatoes very good. Eggs 23c; dairy butter 42c; potatoes \$1.50; cherries \$2.25; hens 16¢@18¢; broilers 26c; cattle 4¢@6c. —A. Z. H.

Hillsdale Co., Aug. 13.—Wheat is very good; corn poor and late. There are not many beans raised here. Potatoes and oats very good. Fruit is just fair. Eggs bring 25c; butter 35c; broilers 18¢@20c; hens 20c; wheat is yielding fifteen to thirty bushels per acre, none sold yet. Wool selling at 35¢@40¢ per pound; hogs 8¢@9c; cattle 3¢@7c; alfalfa hay is very good, but clover and mixed hay only fair. Pastures are fine. —W. W. M.

Calhoun Co., Aug. 12.—Few beans were planted here this year. Potatoes are an average crop. Fruit generally is light. No day help available at any price. Wheat is yielding about twenty bushels per acre and is selling at \$1.20. Potatoes 70¢ bu; eggs 30c; butter 40c; wool 37c; hogs \$8.50. —I. H.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Cow Sucks Herself.—How can I prevent one of my cows from sucking herself? W. U., East Jordan, Mich. Either by stabling and confined her in stanchion or tied in such a manner as to prevent her reaching the teat, or by placing ring in nose, with other rings attached, or by placing halter, also surcingle on her, then fasten one end of broom stick to halter the other end to ring in surcingle and let her wear it constantly. There are other mechanical appliances made to correct this vice in cows. When once the habit is formed cows seem to keep it up.

Easy Milker.—Have 4-year-old cow that is a very easy milker, milk drips from one teat between milking time. J. B., Goshen, Ind. Why don't you milk her three times a day? In some cases applying flexible collodion to end of teat after each milking is effective. When teat plug is used you are likely to infect the udder and destroy this quarter.

Abortion.—When a cow drops her calf at seven months, cleans promptly, is it necessary to give her any medicine to put her in condition for breeding again? A. R., Holland, Mich. —When a cow cleans promptly after calving, and if the entire placenta comes away, she seldom has much vaginal discharge, therefore it is unnecessary to give her medicine or flush vagina. Breed her right away.

Contagious Abortion.—I had a couple of cows which did not carry their calves the full time. One was a heifer which only carried her calf for four months. Is this a case of abortion? J. A. N., Climax, Mich. —Doubtless you have infectious abortion in your herd. Have your veterinarian use vaccine on your cows, if not breed them again, but clean and disinfect your cow barn.

Pica.—Every one of our cows are inclined to eat wood, some of them had the habit last winter. The cows are now fed on June clover grass, also have some old timothy hay. They do not seem to like clover, but where other grasses grow they eat it off close to the ground. O. F., Elkton, Mich. —Mix a quarter pound of carbonate of iron, quarter pound of powdered gentian, quarter pound powdered fenugreek, half pound common salt, one pound finely ground bone or "bone flour," give a tablespoonful, and two tablespoonfuls of powdered wood charcoal in ground feed twice a day.

Canker.—I have a dog eighteen months old, troubled with sore ears and eyes. His ears are itchy. W. J., Burt, Mich. —Apply hydrogen peroxide to ears twice a day, ten minutes later apply finely powdered boric acid to ears and eyes.

Shy Breeder.—Have you ever heard of a cow having a vaginal discharge after being served? Two years ago our veterinary dilated opening leading into womb, then used an impregnator on her, she got with calf. H. S. S., Waldron, Mich. —Why don't you have your veterinarian use the impregnator on her again?

Rheumatism.—We have a cow that is stiffened, but has good appetite, has been tuberculin tested, failed to react. A. B., Emmett, Mich. —Change her feed, keep the bowels open, give one dram of potassium iodide at a dose twice daily for ten days. Give her a teaspoonful of air-slaked lime in feed or in drinking water twice a day.

Top Prices for Eggs

We pay highest market price for both fancy white and brown graded eggs. Prompt remittance guaranteed. Write for stencils or shipping tags.

Trystate Egg Company, Inc.,
28 Jay Street, New York City, New York.

Send No Money for Silver Lake Chicks. We ship C. O. D. 100% live chicks, postpaid, from pure-bred, heavy laying stock, articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE.—Dick's S-31 Blizzard Silo Filler in good condition, mounted on trucks. Will work on 36 ft. Silo, has distributor pipe for inside. \$125.00 cash, no trade. S. D. Stover, Route 2, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Complete tractor outfit, 8-16 International Tractor Type E, 13-inch Ensigna Cutter with 42-ft. blower pipe, 14-inch two-bottom Pxo plow, 50 ft., 6-in. belt and buzz saw. Write Joseph Alfin, Moline, Mich.

WHIRLWIND SILO FILLER F size, factory rebuilt. You will appreciate the value when you see this machine. The McClure Company, Saginaw, Michigan.

BIG MONEY selling new household cleaner. Washes and dries windows. Sweeps, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit less than brooms. Over 100% profit. Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

ALL MEN, women, boys, girls, 17 to 65, willing to accept Government Positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write Mr. Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

TRY BIGFORD'S Maple Syrup (Imitation). You'll be delighted with its excellent quality. Price \$1.00 per gallon. S. L. Bigford, 2022 Lena St., Flint, Mich.

PEDIGREED RED ROCK WHEAT. Write C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

MICHIGAN FARM Only \$1,000. 40 Acres, Horse, Cow, Crops, Tools, calf, poultry, hogs, implements; good schools, stores, churches; markets; rich loamy tillage for corn, rye, potatoes, beans, pickles, etc.; 15-acre woodlot, wire-fenced, variety choice fruit; roomy new house, barn, poultry, hog and smoke houses. If settled immediately all for \$1000. Easy terms. Details page 33, Big Illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 acres, 75 acres improved. Buildings, orchard, stock, tools, crops, price \$2,500. Cash if interested. Write Box 96, Michigan Farmer.

441 ACRE FARM for sale. Stock and tools at sacrifice to settle estate. 55 miles from Detroit, Main Road to Lansing. Apply Box 1210, Michigan Farmer.

This Absolutely Guaranteed Everwear Harness For
\$59.00
\$5 down easy payments



Made of best Oak Tanned Leather

At your dealer's today—you can carefully examine it before buying—also other styles. REMEMBER, you are trading with your local responsible harness dealer who guarantees and stands back of this harness. No freight or express to pay. Only the finest heavy leather, highest grade workmanship and best hardware ever goes into Everwear harness. Thousands of farmers have been using Everwear harness for a long time—they know its quality and have proven it pays to buy Everwear brand. Your dealer has Everwear harness and collars—or can get them for you.

McIntyre-Burrall Co.
Green Bay, Wis.
Look for this trade mark on the harness

SEED WHEAT

If you gave up growing wheat and want to start again; or if you want to change your seed, don't fail to send for particulars and—

A FREE SAMPLE

of the Michkoff Wheat. Originated in Indiana, 3 to 10 bu. more per acre, 5c to 10c more per bushel at mills.

Everitt's Seed Store, Desk 72, Indianapolis, Ind.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

WANTED.—To hear from owner having a Michigan farm for sale. Warren McRae, Logansport, Ind.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.75; Ten \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; Ten \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

PET STOCK

FERRETS. I specialize in raising ferrets. Thirty years experience. August prices females \$2.75, males \$2.25. One dozen \$24.00. Yearling females special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

GERMAN SHEPHERD.—Airedales, Collies. Old English Shepherd dogs, puppies, 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

HUNDRED Hunting Hounds cheap. Trial Catalogue. Beck W 20, Herrick, Ill.

SILVER FOX at farmers' prices. W. H. Wilbur, R. 6, Pontiac, Mich.

FULL BLOOD scotch collie pups, \$10 and \$15. Robert Stewart, Britton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

PURE-BRED CHICKS.—reduced prices. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, 100, \$10; 50, \$5.50. Postpaid. 100% delivery. Member International Chick Ass'n. Earlville Hatchery, Earlville, Illinois.

QUALITY CHICKS.—Postpaid, 100, Leghorns, Anconas, Large Assorted, \$8. Rocks, Reds, \$9. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10. Lt. Brahmas, \$15. Assorted, \$3. Catalog Free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

POULTRY

60 Two-Pound S. C. Red pullets at \$1.50 each in lots of ten or more. Granddaughters and great-granddaughters of 200 egg hens. We are offering for sale our pen at the laying contest; a matter of special correspondence. Also litter of Airedale puppies, eligible A. K. C. Dunning's Red Farm, Delton, Mich.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.—Yearling breeding stock and unrelated vigorous youngsters, your choice trio, \$10.00. Special prices on quantities. Beuoy Aluminum Capon sets, \$5.00. Half-grown Collies, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. One yearling registered male, \$15. J. G. Hiebert, Middleton, Mich.

LOTUS FARM ANCONAS. The combined exhibition, and egg strain. Vigorous March hatched Cockerels, \$3.00 each. Walter Kraus, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Tom Barron White Leghorns and Shepards, Anconas, pullets at low prices. H. Knoll, Jr., Holland, Mich., R. 1.

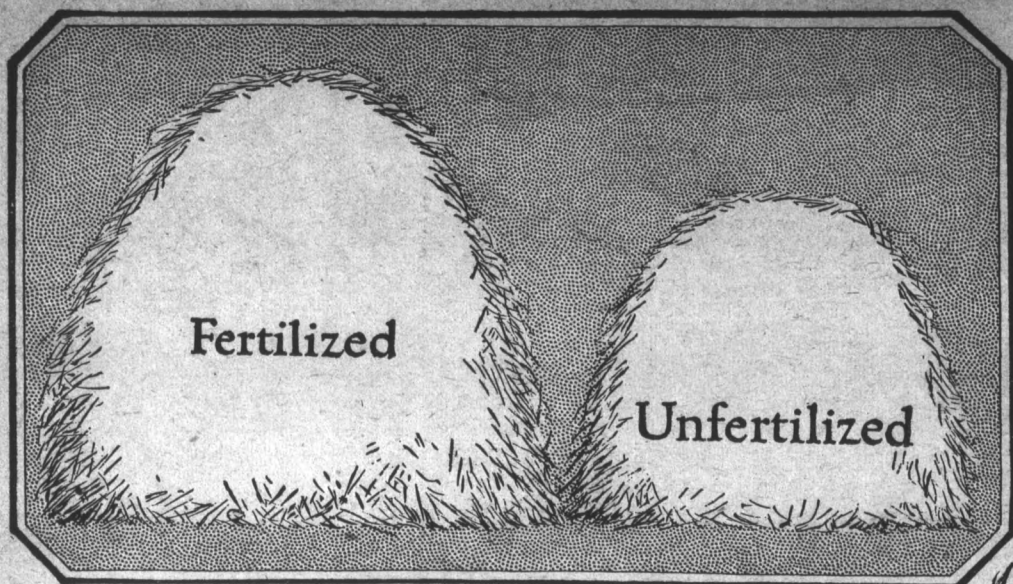
FOR SALE.—Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00 each. A limited supply, order soon. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

FOR SALE.—S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

HELP WANTED

MAN WANTS STEADY WORK on farm at once, can milk, \$50 per mo. A. M. Holmes, 104 Marjorie St., Battle Creek, Mich. Bell Phone 4133-J.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.



More wheat, more hay, from the same application

INCREASED yield and improved quality of wheat through the use of fertilizer pay a good profit and, as a rule, the better clover catch and the larger yield of hay following fertilized wheat more than pay the fertilizer bill.

Missouri records show a yield of 2550 pounds of hay from a field receiving a fertilizer and lime whereas an identical field unfertilized produced but 700 pounds, half of which was weeds.

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

A yield of 5800 pounds of hay was produced on a West Virginia field with fertilizer and lime—an unfertilized field producing but 100 pounds per acre.

An Indiana County Agent reports that two tons of fertilizer on a 20-acre field showed an increase of 200 bushels of wheat and 10 tons of clover hay. The increased yield of wheat paid a good profit and the increased yield of hay more than paid for the fertilizer.

"It Pays to Use Them"

For a good clover catch and extra profit from an increased yield of better quality wheat, use a liberal

application of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

For over 50 years, Swift & Company has maintained a reputation for making each Swift product the best of its kind. This reputation stands back of every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers for wheat are made from the highest grade and most productive sources of plant food, properly processed and combined to make the farmer the biggest yields, the best quality crops and the most net profit.

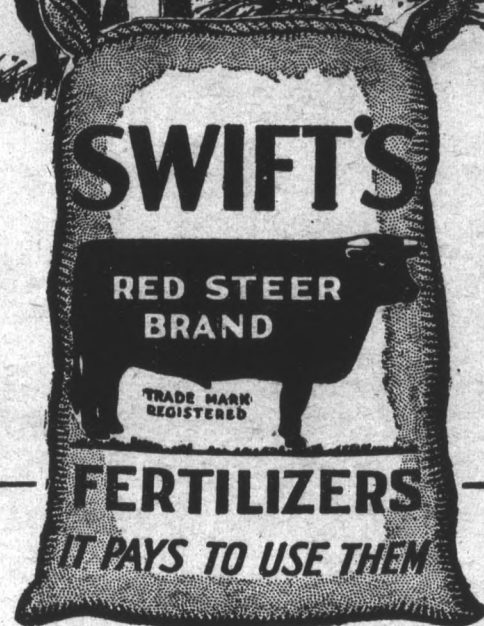
Look for the Red Steer on the bag—it is your guarantee of highest possible quality.

At your service

The A.S.A. (Authorized Swift Agent) in your community can tell you what analysis and how much Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer you need to produce more wheat, and a good clover catch.

He can help you in many other ways if you will discuss your farming problems with him. He is interested in your success. He is pledged to give you service. Call on him. You will find it worth your while. If you do not locate him readily, write us.

Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works, Dept. 48
Hammond, Ind.



A. S. A. says:

Our Agricultural College and Experiment Station have made definite recommendations as to the best analyses of fertilizer to use. The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station recommends these analyses for wheat and rye:

Sand, light sandy loams, heavy sandy loams, silt loams and clay loams—With no mixed meadow, manure or green manure in rotation, 2-16-2 or 2-12-2; with mixed meadow, clover, alfalfa, or soy beans, or manure, in rotation, acid phosphate.

Muck soil—0-12-12 or muriate of potash.

Swift & Company is co-operating with the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and heartily endorses these recommendations, and is giving the farmer full plant food value by selling such analyses.

You are invited to call and discuss your fertilizer needs. Let us tell you how others are making a good profit by a liberal use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.



asa
Authorized Swift Agent

"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"