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ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



The Schools and The Railroads

Teachers in Michigan's primary schools are being supported, to a large degree, by taxes paid by the state's steam Railroads. In many counties, the whole cost of these schools is carried in this way.

Michigan is justly proud of these schools, and of the capable teachers who preside over them.

And Michigan's 24 Railroads are proud of the result which their tax payments have made possible.

These primary school taxes have become a part of the delicate balance which laws have established between Railroad receipts and expenditures.

This balance can be preserved with a steady and continued improvement in Railroad service, as the past two years have amply proved.

To destroy this balance by increasing Railroad taxes, or by imposing any additional burden on your carriers, would be a calamity for the Railroads and a severe blow at Michigan prosperity.

All we ask is a fair chance to keep on making good for you.

Write us freely about any phase of this matter that interests you.

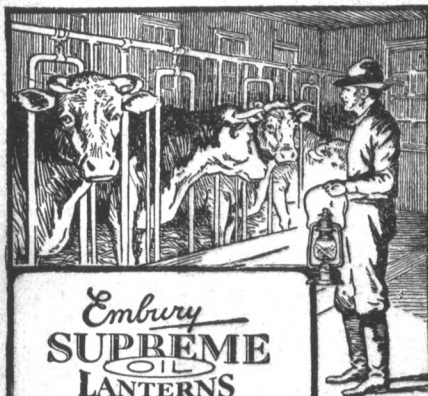
Michigan Railroad Association

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(10-27)



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SPEND A WEEK IN DAIRYLAND

DAILY PROGRAM OF EVENTS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th—
Exposition opens at Fair Grounds. College Students' Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle. Factory Machinery and Supply Exhibit opens. Milwaukee Auditorium, 10 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th—
College Students' Contest in Judging Dairy Products. Boys' and Girls' Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle. Grade Cow Judging. American Dairy Science Assn. Meeting. National Farmers' Cattle Judging Contest.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th—
Guernsey Cattle Judging. Fair Grounds. Grade Cow Sale begins. National Creamerymen's Conference. American Dairy Science Assn. Banquet. Dairy Pioneers' Day.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st—
Holstein Cattle Judging. Fair Grounds. American Dairy Federation Meeting. National Dairy Farmers' Conference. Illinois Day. Milwaukee Day.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2nd—
Jersey Cattle Judging. Fair Grounds. Michigan Day. Minnesota Day. Wisconsin Day.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3rd—
Ayrshire and Brown Swiss Cattle Judging begins at Fair Grounds. Judging Boys' and Girls' Club Calves.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4th—
Final Day.

Reduced Railroad Rates from Everywhere

**National Dairy Exposition
MILWAUKEE
September 27--October 4**

COW TESTING WORK.

M. R. J. G. WELLS, Jr., dairy specialist of the Michigan Agricultural College in the Upper Peninsula, has reported on the results of cow testing work in the district during June. It appears from this record that the Guernsey herd on the Bay Cliffs Farm, Big Bay, Marquette county, took most of the individual honors. Twelve cows of this herd yielded 1,164.2 pounds of milk and 54.2 pounds of butter-fat during the month. These cows were milked four times each day. Cows of this herd led in the mature, the three-year-old and the two-year-old classes. The butter-fat product of these cows was respectively seventy-five, seventy-one and fifty-nine pounds. A grade Holstein cow of the Gogebic Association led in the four-year-old class. Her output was 1,608 pounds of milk and 69.1 pounds of fat. The leading milk producer was a pure-bred Holstein from the same county which produced 2,286 pounds of milk and 68.6 pounds of fat.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN UPPER PENINSULA.

A RECENT visitor to the western side of Mackinaw county dilates on the progress shown there during the past ten years. Ten years ago this was a barren cut-over region with little to exhibit save stumps and slashings. It was reached by execrable roads. Today the area is a progressive, well-developed agricultural community, with admirable macadam highways—it lies adjacent to trunk-line No. 12—with an auto on most every farm, every house a telephone, good schools, and whatever else symbolizes a wide-awake, up-to-date Michigan farming community. At Rexton there has recently been completed a modern, consolidated rural school, such as is becoming more and more characteristic of progressive farming communities in both peninsulas. Farther west along the same highway in Schoolcraft county, there has recently been completed another consolidated rural school that would do credit to any small city in Michigan, although it is right out in the country with no house near. There are real farms and real farmers in this section of the state, and the appearance of the countryside shows what work and brains applied to the soil can do.

FROM HERE AND THERE.

Michigan's pear grades are being revised to conform to those established by the federal government.

In the tuberculosis campaign in Ottawa county, 34,446 head of cattle were tested, of which 2,883 were reactors.

When Remus dairymen completed the organization of their cow testing association last week, there were in Michigan just one hundred of these progressive organizations.

Thirty Ionia farms are being visited these past two weeks by poultry culling specialists.

Cleaning up dairy herds is one of the best methods of advertising dairy products to a discriminating public.

SUNSHINE HOLLOW.

LAWRENCE MORGAN says that he likes roosters the best of all farm animals. When the calves and the cows make noise they are always hungry or thirsty or want to get out of or into something. When the dog barks there is apt to be trouble somewhere. But when the good old rooster crows it means that he is full of joy and happiness and feeling so good he just has to crow about it. He isn't hollering for a drink or calling for lunch. He is just plum satisfied.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXIII

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER NINE

From Inventor to Farmer

Former Associate of Edison Attains High Degree of Success at Farming in Michigan

By J. F. Cox and H. C. Rather

WE are all interested in farmers who are unusually successful and in the methods which they have employed in solving their production and marketing problems. Ralph Arbogast, of Branch county, during his fourteen years of farming, has furnished much of interest and inspiration to farmers who have met with him or visited his farm.

Eight years ago I went to Branch county to look over certified Rosen rye, grown by Mr. Arbogast and other Branch county farmers. When in the neighborhood of Union City it was necessary to inquire as to where the "Arbogast farm" was located. No one seemed to know, but after a time one neighbor stated, "Oh, I guess he is the new fellow on the 'Bostwick farm!'" The name "Bostwick farm" was well known and the Arbogasts kept the name. Recently I again visited Branch county, and coming in from another way asked where the Bostwick farm was located. This time the local farmer scratched his head and said, "Oh, I guess you mean the Arbogast farm." Ralph Arbogast's personality and performance have obliterated the old landmark.

During my early visit I noticed that the rye was rather thin. After eight years, on the same land, wheat stands thick and will run thirty-five or forty bushels. Apparently a good farmer has a hold of the land.

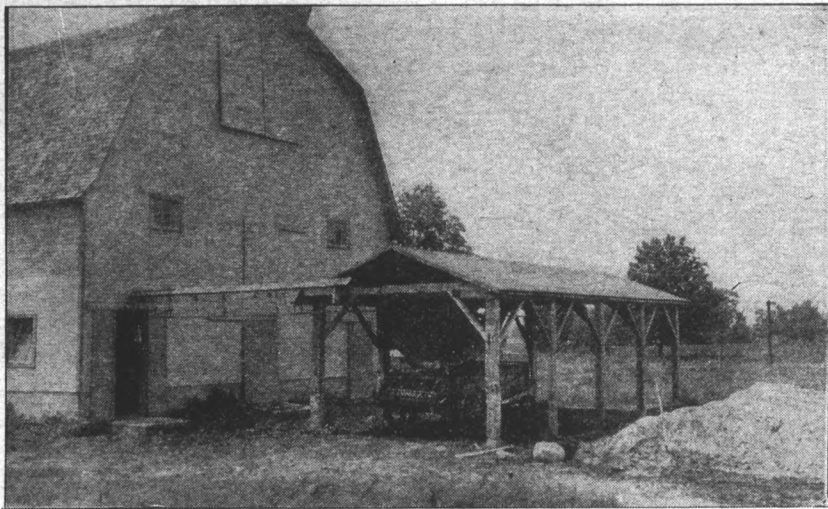
Mr. Arbogast did not begin as a farmer, in fact, when he first came to the Bostwick farm there were those in the neighborhood who said that he did not know which end of the cow gave milk. For twelve years of his life he was an inventor, working with that driving leader, Thomas A. Edison, on his famous battery, phonograph records, and other inventions. Year after year of the confining work of the Edison laboratories made it necessary for Mr. Arbogast to change his occupation. When he left the Edison laboratories, Mr. Edison stated, "Ralph, if you work as hard as a farmer as you have with me, you will make a great farmer just as you have been a good inventor."

The application of hard work and brains have more than fulfilled Mr. Edison's prophecy, and the Arbogast farm stands today as one of the most efficiently handled in Michigan. It was one of the first farms in the neighborhood on which alfalfa was

grown. Alfalfa and clover are recognized as essential crops in building up and maintaining the fertility of the land. Mr. Arbogast considered the mastery of these crops as of prime importance. At first they did not do well. It was necessary to marl the land to correct acidity and to use two or three hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre, with these and all grain crops in order to get the alfalfa and clover to come in strong. One field, a light one across the railroad, paid not a cent of return until Mr. Arbogast secured a good stand of al-

fers making the trip to the Arbogast farm for their seed oats and seed wheat. In the early days when rye brought a premium, certified Rosen was a leading crop. Today certified Red Rock wheat, the new Michigan No. 1, (a beardless, Red Rock wheat), and certified Wolverine oats, M. A. C. pedigreed varieties, are the leaders on the Bostwick farm.

A special thresher is owned on the farm to prevent the mixing of grains by using the travelling thresher, and special seed cleaning and seed handling equipment has been added. This



On the Arbogast Farm the Manure is Dumped Directly into the Spreader. The Last Six or Eight Inches is Filled with Marl from a Pile Nearby.

falfa on the land. Since then it has yielded four tons of hay annually to the acre. The use of marl or limestone, acid phosphate, the return of manure, and the successful growing of alfalfa and clover are considered essentials in fertility maintenance and improvement on the Bostwick farm. This is the basic platform on which Mr. Arbogast has built his successful farming system.

From the first, Ralph Arbogast has been a believer in good seed. He early joined the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, of which he is now a director. This farm has become one of the parent seed farms of the state and not only local farmers get their seed from Mr. Arbogast, but they come from afar—many Indiana farm-

year a seed corn drying-house goes up.

The Bostwick farm Guernsey herd is known as one of the best handled in Michigan. The ration fed is almost entirely home-raised. With plenty of alfalfa, corn silage, oats and other grain feed to draw on, Mr. Arbogast prepares his own carefully balanced feed rations.

In the early days of Mr. Arbogast's farming, a few interested neighbors found much to amuse them in his methods. Recently some of them had another spasm when he built a large poultry house and equipped it with electric lights. They switch on at five o'clock in the morning on winter mornings and, according to Mr. Arbogast's figures, increase his egg output by twenty per cent. Those who laugh-

ed at this new venture will undoubtedly be pleased to know that the entire poultry plant was paid for in six months' time. The eggs are carefully graded and candled and put up in a distinctive way for shipment to a preferred market. The Arbogast program calls for the following:

1. The most effective and cheapest methods of production of crop and live stock products of highest quality.

2. The sale of these products on the best markets and in the most advantageous manner.

Mr. Arbogast backs his choice of the crop and live stock products, which he produced, on a careful study of market conditions. Successful Michigan farmers born on the soil know that it takes brains, skill, energy and courage to successfully handle a 260-acre farm. They know that it is very unusual for a man not born and trained on a farm to become a master farmer. Ralph Arbogast has been received with an unusually hearty welcome into this group of highly skilled men because he has offset the handicap of an early lack of farming knowledge and has made himself a skilled farmer by hard work and intelligence.

As you know, in articles dealing with the reasons for the success of men of achievement, very often little is said of some of the most important. Those who know the Arbogast family recognize Mrs. Arbogast as a full partner in all activities—and then there is thirteen-year-old Jimmy who helps with the milking, and little Jack Arbogast who drives in the cows. Such helpers are the incentives which account for much of the success on most Michigan farms.

The Arbogasts love their farm with the view across wide acres, with clean well-handled crops on the land. They get enjoyment from their fine herd of Guernseys and splendid flock of poultry and their constant improvement.

The one who visits them is soon convinced, however, that it is their farm home which is to them the center of attraction. As one would expect of an ex-inventor, both house and barn are equipped with the best of labor-saving devices properly placed for efficient service. These and the excellent radio which is much in use, are bought from the proceeds of good farming and marketing methods and are available to all Michigan farmers.

There's Good Money In Poor Potatoes

But Not When They are Shipped to Market

By H. L. Barnum

IN Michigan, according to government market statistics, only a month elapses between the end of one potato shipping season and the beginning of another, or from July 15 to August 15. So another shipping season is here. Will it bring good returns to Michigan growers, or will they again see the results of a summer's efforts given away for less than the value of the time and money invested in the crop?

The answer to this question rests

very largely with the potato grower himself.

Last season, according to compiled records in the office of the chief inspector for potatoes, bureau of foods and standards, state department of agriculture, potatoes in this state, which had been graded and sacked and fully prepared for shipment, were found to be under the established

grade requirements to the extent of 9.4 per cent as an average for the season. In a few particular cases the under-grade tubers ran as high as fifty per cent, and in many instances twenty-five to thirty per cent had to be removed to make the contents of sacks tagged U. S. Grade No. 1 meet the minimum requirements for that grade.

Buyers in the big consuming markets outside of Michigan, where our carload shipments are sold, buy on the basis of the generally accepted government grades. When a shipment arrives which fails to meet the requirements of the specified grade, it is rejected, especially is this true in the case of declining markets. The necessary adjustments, or reductions, on cars so rejected often represent a large part of all of the margin of (Continued on page 155).

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CURRENT COMMENT

Will Frost Hold Off?

IT is a question of no small import. The thought that comes unbidden whenever we look at the corn crop these cold August days. The late spring and the cool summer has placed the corn crop about two jumps behind the calendar.

According to all the laws of compensation we have a warm late fall coming, but nature's laws do not always run strictly according to statute and besides, it is not always easy to tell just where the compensation begins or ends. We have not forgotten the delightful weather of last fall.

The silo offers a very good form of frost insurance, and without doubt this will be one of the years when it will pay big dividends. Corn will be corn this year, according to official estimates, and well worth going to considerable trouble to save. A high percentage of Michigan farms already have silos and will use them to capacity. Many more will no doubt see them erected in time to save the profits in the corn crop should the frost fail to hold off.

Tenantry No Problem

EVERY little while an alarmist will cry that because of increased tenantry the farming population is gradually becoming slaves to land owners. However, the facts are that farm tenantry is not increasing as fast as the alarmists would lead us to believe. Nor are the evils of farm tenantry anything compared with those of other countries, and there is little or no increase in the size of land-holding or of absentee landlords. And, outside of the south where croppers work the land, less than five per cent of farm owners rent out more than five farms. Furthermore, a United States government survey shows that eighty per cent of the landlords live in the country where their rented farms are located. They live close enough to be responsive to their tenants' demands.

Investigations also show that farm renting is often the way owner-farmers get started. Sixty-three per cent of the farm owners in 1920 were tenants during part of their career, with an average being 8.9 years of tenantry before farm ownership.

Tenantry, of course, adds to the shifting of farm population. The figures show that mortgage-free owners stay on their farms an average of

fourteen years; mortgage owners 9.2 years; part owners 8.6 years; cash tenants 3.8 years, and share tenants 2.6 years. This is natural, as the tenant is making changes in an endeavor to better himself.

Thirty-nine and three-tenths per cent of the farms were farmed by tenants in 1920, while in 1880 only 25/6 per cent were in the hands of tenants, not a big increase in forty years.

With the increased acreage farmed by individuals because of the use of machinery, it costs more now to get started in farming than it did forty years ago. This is probably a greater factor in the increase in the percentage of tenants than of the desire of land owners to become larger holders of land. There is too much grief and not enough returns connected with renting out farms as compared with other investments, to make large holdings attractive. Tenant farming will never bring about a peasantry in this country, with its over-lords and other accessories. Democracy, even with all its faults, will never permit that. On the contrary, the trend of thought is that the farming population of this country will have greater advantages and better living than before, and will become the envy of their city cousins.

Shipping Point Inspection

ONE of the greatest hindrances to a satisfactory marketing of many farm products has been the lack of uniformity in the product to be marketed. Outside of the grains, agricultural products had no satisfactory standards to go by. There were standards, it is true, but personal opinion entered too much into what these standards should be and therefore great leeway was used in their fulfillment.

Fruits were packed by all kinds of men, from the one who would put a stone in the bottom of a grape basket and say, "there are tricks in all trades but ours," to the honest, conscientious packer. And the honest packer usually suffered because of the "tricks in the trade" the other fellow was using.

There was no standardization as with manufactured products and the purchaser of foodstuffs bought by guess and by gosh. He often suffered losses as well as the seller.

But times are changing and standardization is putting marketing of farm products on a certainty basis. Another great step in the right direction is shipping point inspection. The grape growers in this state realize this, and in Missouri a prophecy has been made that nothing in the past fifteen years, or nothing in the coming ten years will prove itself as helpful in placing the production of the fruit crops of that state upon an efficient, profitable, business-like basis as shipping point inspection.

It is by this method that the distant buyer can buy fruit and vegetables with assurance that the grade will be right. Assurance or confidence is one of the greatest lubricators of modern business. Extensive commerce could not exist without it. So let us have more standardization, shipping point inspection and other things which will help in developing confidence in the purchase of farm products.

Farming Must Be Both

FOR many years we have been advised, urged and persuaded to look upon farming as a business. Twenty years ago it was the big idea emanating from the then popular farmers' institute platform. But farming as a business has had little to recommend it in very recent years and so makes a rather difficult subject matter.

There are always a few brave, loyal, optimistic souls, however, who are bound to find good in the worst of things, and within the last year or so they have been telling us that farm-

ing is, after all, not so much a "business" as a "mode of life."

Regardless of the fact that we farmers and others have for years been lamenting because we could not keep the boys and girls on the farm, it has, as a business, attracted enough people to cause over-production often and along many lines. And as a manner or mode of life it should attract, not only all who like country life, but all those who would be better off out of the cities and towns, whether they like it or not.

Our nation was much healthier, physically, mentally and morally when two-thirds of her people were scattered out over the land, than she is now with only one-third of her population on farms. We are sorry that all who need farming as a mode of life cannot be located out in the country, but we would surely be sorrier if they were, for, with present-day knowledge and methods of production, the surplus of agricultural products would soon be so great as to preclude all prospects of profits or of satisfying employment.

The farmer is both capitalist and laborer. The manner or mode of life which seems so ideal in the country, could hardly remain so for long if that capital and labor were not both gainfully employed. The charm of country life is sure to quickly fade away when the farm, from a business standpoint, fails to pay, and laudable as may be the optimistic view that strives to make the farm attractive even when financial profits fail, the fact remains that, in order to be satisfactory the farm must have a passing standing both as a business and as a mode of life.

The Tie That Binds

THE tie that binds sometimes makes a heap of difference, especially when it comes to wool. The other day a prominent wool buyer came in to tell us that the tie that many Michigan wool growers were using was hurting the sale of their wool. Many, he said, use sisal or similar ties. Ravelings from this often get into the wool, and as sisal does not take a dye it lowers the grade of the wool when found in it.

Often wool is overtied, as in the case of one shipment which had twenty and one-quarter pounds of twine to a shipment of 727 pounds of wool. Of course, if that twine can be bought for thirty cents a pound, and sold with the wool at forty-five cents, the grower is making money on the twine. But as the farmer is not in the twine business, but is trying to get top prices for his wool, it is a matter of good judgment to use such twine as will not, at least, lower the grade of the wool. Wool growers' associations and buyers advocate the use of a paper twine because it is light and does not lint off.

Here is just another indication that little things often make a big difference and that in order to get the most out of farming it is necessary to get down to the fine points. In this respect farming is no different than any other business.

Selecting Seed Wheat

THERE are lots of good wheat crops this year. Little trouble will be experienced in locating good seed. Central Michigan neighborhoods are reporting yields of forty to fifty bushels per acre on many farms. These high-yielding fields are a good source of seed. They indicate not only high-yielding ability under field conditions, but invariably a high yield means a plump, healthy seed.

Many of the best crops of wheat come from certified strains. It is well to select seed from these proven varieties wherever it can be done conveniently. It pleases the buyer if he can fill his bins with wheat that is uni-

form in color and milling quality, and often means a premium to the neighborhood that grows grain of a proven standard variety.

We can hardly expect next year to be as good a wheat year as this one has been in some sections. Such wheat years do not come often. The man, therefore, who sows an excessive acreage in anticipation of a bumper crop is as apt to be disappointed as the man who last year failed to sow any wheat at all because of the reported surplus. A field of wheat grown in rotation with cultivated crops and clover is as much in line with good husbandry now as it ever has been, and will, in all probability, long continue to be sound practice on Michigan farms.

Skiddin'

SKIDDIN' is movin' along crooked when you ought ta be stoppin' still. Sometimes skiddin' makes you turn around and take a look at where you come from. Sometimes you accomplish what you call a successful skid, but there's times when skiddin' makes a wreck o' you. Skiddin' is dangerous 'cause you lose control o' yourself.

There's lots o' skiddin' in a lifetime. There ain't one o' us but sometimes gets in danger by not knowin' how to drive through life. Sometimes the skiddin' don't amount ta much, except it gives a thrill, which comes from flirtin' with danger, but lots o' skids causes wreckage what ain't never been covered by insurance. The morals o' human bein's is too great a risk fer the insurance companies to take a chance on.



There's some places where it's easier ta skid than others. Where the road o' life is good and sound and firm, there ain't much chance o' skiddin'. But you gotta be careful o' loose gravel and dirt; they ain't solid foundations ta travel on. But the slippery places in life is the ones which is the worst. You gotta be careful and go slow or you'll slip.

We've all gotta travel the roads o' life and they ain't always smooth and good. Sometimes we hit bumps before we know it and get ta slippery places when we don't expect 'em. But you kin learn how ta take the bumps and get over the slippery places if you wanta.

Seems ta me like it's best ta go slow straight ahead. Don't be afraid, but be careful and then you won't do any dangerous skiddin' if you should wanta stop. It's those what don't know how ta steer themselves what go down into the gutter.

I guess Sofie thinks if she didn't set on the back seat and tell me how to steer I'd a been in the gutter a long time ago, and I guess it does help ta have somebody help you once in a while. But I act skiddish sometimes just ta scare Sofie. I don't like this gutter stuff 'cause it ain't clean, and I don't like ta get my feet wet and dirty.

I've been just readin' this over and I'm thinkin' if our preacher ain't got nothin' ta talk about I'll give him this and he'll talk about a hour, which ain't a very interestin' thing ta talk about. Every time he talks about a hour I skid into a sleep, and that is every time he talks. Fer some reason or other I can hold the road then.

HY SYCKLE.

We need more men who do not fear to break new ground, to blaze new trails, to lead the people on to a larger and more satisfactory progress.—Arthur Capper.

Adding Beauty to Farming

The Merland Hill Farm Garden Gives a Thrill to Passersby

By P. P. Pope

MERLAND HILL FARM is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dicken. Not the noted English author, they say, just the well-known Michigan farmer. It is one of the many high-class general farms for which the county of Gratiot is so well supplied.

There is a complete story to be told about the farm itself, its crops, its live stock and the way it is managed by Mr. Dicken, but we must reserve this for a future article as it will take all of the space allotted here to tell of the homestead and the beautiful, well-kept garden that delights the world as it rolls by on the trunk line out in front.

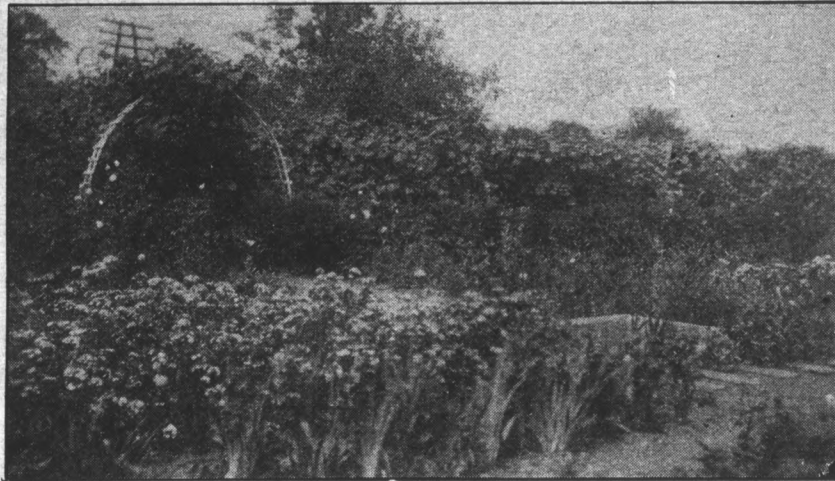
For several years we have traveled occasionally up and down this highway, and invariably the car slows down (it seems an involuntary action) when we near this garden. It is in such marked contrast to the average farm garden; there is never a weed to be seen; it always looks fresh and green; early or late, wet or dry, there is always something in bloom. Flowers, shrubs, vegetables, annual and perennial, always seem to be at their best. Even through these late few trying years, when so many farm homes have taken on a neglected, dejected appearance, this garden and home grounds have remained neat and clean and well groomed.

Naturally, we who love the beautiful in the country but who know full well the practical, wearisome, realities of every-day farm life, have recently been given over to mental speculation as to who was responsible for all this beauty which meant so much loving care. We thought perhaps it was the work of some dear old couple whose love for the old farm had bound them to it, and who had learned the secret of growing old gracefully and living out their declining years in happiness and contentment. It would seem so much better for old folks to retire and

keep fit this way than to move to the city and rust out.

When our admiration and curiosity had at last gotten the better of us the car came to a full stop alongside this garden. Our inquiries brought out facts that disproved our surmises; for once we had guessed wrong, and it was refreshing indeed, to find that those who were finding pleasure and contentment in beautifying their surroundings, were not old folks, but

distances and often, to see our garden is because we planned it and did the work ourselves. It is the personal element that makes this garden of interest above many finer ones in cities and suburban places that are laid out by architects and cared for by hired gardeners. It has taken much study, a very little money, and plenty of work to create a succession of bloom all the season through, but each year we are succeeding better and from the



A Spot of Beauty in the Dicken's Garden.

young folks in the early, active prime of life. The little lady of the house was trying, very skillfully, to persuade a squad of young goslings detached from the main flock of some sixty head, that this beautiful garden was no proper place for them. The way she went about it made me think that one would be a goose indeed, that did not respond to such tactics.

Mrs. Dicken very graciously told us about the garden and permitted us to take some pictures of it. She says, "the reason many people come long

time the tulips line the path with bright colors in early spring, to the chrysanthemums that bloom back against the hedge in late fall, we have flowers. We get a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure from our garden."

Through the center of the garden are two long, tall rows of grapes, rich growing, properly pruned and trellised. At either end there is a sod border, perhaps ten feet wide, that is kept to a smooth sward with lawn mower. To the north of the grape vines all sorts of vegetables grow luxuriantly in long

rows from end to end of the garden. The section on the south side of the grapes is devoted to flowers and shrubbery. A hedge of Japanese barberry surrounds it. There is a cement pool in the center where goldfish swim lazily about. Perennial lillies and peonies grow near the hedge, and late chrysanthemum, iris and phlox have their permanent spaces, while annuals such as tulips, sweet williams, poppies, gladioli, zinnias and asters lend their brilliant bloom in their own natural season. Contributing no light touch of interest and delight was a successful hatch of baby pheasants that darted about or dusted themselves fearlessly and contentedly among the flowers.

At the rear of the house and garden is the poultry yard where upwards of five hundred young White Leghorns are growing, vigorous and healthy, among the trees of smaller fruits. Cherries, peaches, pears and plums there are in abundance, and as a background to it all there are two or three acres of apple orchard now of bearing age, that because of the intelligent care it receives, produces abundantly of perfect fruit. Good fruit is not too plentiful in this territory, so a direct to consumer market is found for it at the door.

Here is a farm that is supplying in rather full measure the necessities, the comforts and the delights that real farm homes and country living are capable of giving to those who will take full advantage of their opportunities. City homes have nothing on this one for either beauty or convenience or pleasurable surroundings, and the cost has been mainly an interested, intelligent, joyous work of love. Higher ideals of life, a greater appreciation of the beautiful, and faith in the permanence of satisfying country life are all that is needed to make attractive farm homes like this the rule rather than the exception.

Filling the Prosperity Tanks

Some Inside and Outside Silo and Silage Facts

By Earle W. Gage

THE silo is the cheapest and most efficient coarse fodder storage building that can be erected on the farm. A ton of clover hay or corn, field-cured and stored in the farm barn, requires at least 400 cubic feet of space. The same quantity of corn or clover would occupy but fifty cubic feet of silo space.

The storage of fifty tons of clover or corn made up as dry hay or corn fodder, would require a barn 40x330x16, costing not less than \$1,200. The same quantity of fodder made up as silage could be stored in a silo 10x30, costing not to exceed \$300.

The silo has made possible the extensive use of plants that are not sufficiently palatable in their natural state to be of great value. The ensilage process, when practiced on sunflowers, mustard, coarse sweet clover and Russian thistle, makes palatable acceptable ensilage. Also, the silo may be made to serve a useful purpose by providing a medium through which weed-infested crops may be handled, by being utilized to save grass, clover and grain crops in seasons too wet for haymaking or grain ripening.

During the season of 1920 a very large portion of the cut and stocked grain crop of the Pacific Coast would have been lost had it not been that the farmers had silos. Owing to continued unseasoned weather the grain sheaves made a luxuriant growth, de-

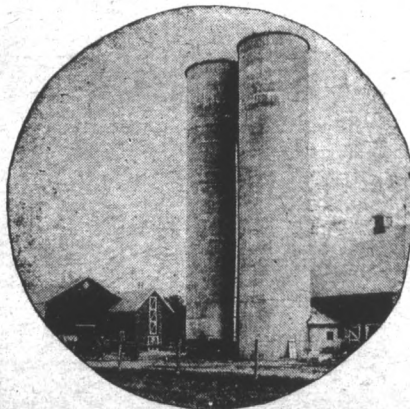
veloping eight inches of matted green top. In this condition the crop originally intended for grain was put into the silo along with such green material as was available at the time; moisture and acid culture were added in quantity sufficient to control the fermentation processes. A good silage resulted, the silo having saved the crop.

Successful silage making depends first of all on fermentation processes, which are largely controlled by the amount of air present in the mass of fodder. Silos built with air-tight walls will cut off the air supply from the outside and reduce the losses to a minimum. Air-tight, hence satisfactory silos, may be made of wood, stone, brick, monolithic concrete blocks and tile.

Generally speaking, wooden silos are cheaper to erect, but less durable than the others. Wooden silos when

standing empty dry out. If before they are filled they receive attention, and the hoops are tight, they will keep silage perfectly, for the wood will swell sufficiently to make them air-tight. Silos made of other materials, if properly constructed, are always air-tight.

Silage will keep perfectly in a silo of any kind which is air-tight. On the other hand, spoilage always results when air enters the silo at the sides or at the bottom, and often cause large losses, a few small openings will allow sufficient air to enter to spoil the whole mass of ensiled material. The top of the ensiled material will seal itself through decay of about a foot of material, less when very green crops are used, and more when more matured crops are put in. Spoilage can be largely eliminated by cutting thoroughly the last few loads of silage as they are cut up,



Two Sentinels of Prosperity.

by covering the silage with a layer of finely cut wet straw.

Silos less than twenty feet deep do not give the same high efficiency as silos over thirty feet deep. Height is required in order that the weight of the mass may be sufficient to compact the cut material and reduce the air content to a degree not favorable to extensive fermentation. The deeper the silo of any given capacity, the smaller the cross or top surface exposure. This is important, since silage will spoil rapidly if exposed to the air. The modern practice is to build the silos high, and of a diameter that is in keeping with the daily feed requirements, the aim being to have the silo as small in diameter and as high as it is practicable to build. The deep silos have the distinct advantage, in that a better silage can be made and there is less wastage on exposed top surface. Low, wide diameter silos are easier to fill and empty, but do not pack well and surface waste quite heavily.

The wall or walls should be smooth and vertical. The structure should be true and of uniform diameter throughout to facilitate the undisturbed settling of the fermenting mass. Any obstruction, such as a bulge or cavity interfering with the settling will show considerable spoilage at the time when the silage is being removed. If the sides or walls are not vertical and

(Continued on next page.)

parallel, good results cannot be expected.

The outward pressure of the cut fodder during settling is approximately eleven pounds per foot for each foot of depth.

At the bottom of a thirty-foot silo, the pressure on each square foot would be over 300 pounds. A silo ten feet in diameter and thirty feet high will have to stand an outward pressure on the lower foot wall of approximately 9,430 pounds. The pressure on the tenth section is about 6,600 pounds, or 210 pounds per foot. These pressures indicate that the silo wall must be strong and secure. Square silos failed to be fully efficient, largely because they were not built stiff enough to stand the pressure without bulging during settling. The bulging left air spaces, and molding followed. After the silo has fully settled, there is little or no lateral pressure.

The inside of the silo is no place for a lazy man during filling time. Only the most dependable workers should be entrusted with the spreading and

packing of the finely-cut fodder. The lazy man will lean up against the silo wall or sit down and loaf, letting the cut fodder pile up. With the heavy and light portions separated, and with the leaves all together, soft, spongy areas develop in every foot throughout the mass. It can be smoothed over at the time, but the telling evidence of loafing is generally seen in the mouldy sections when the silage is removed.

The best corn may be grown, the best of silos built, the cutting machinery may be used, yet the silage largely spoiled by loafers neglecting the spreading and packing of the fodder as it goes into the tank.

All silage material should be finely cut. Coarse stalks and hollow clover and grain stems must be cut short and be crushed or broken in order to pack well. The use of the flexible distributor tube is a great aid in the even spreading of cut fodder. It, too, should be operated by a man—possessed of sufficient energy to do an honest day's work.

The highest grade of corn silage is made from those varieties of corn that produce a large proportion of grain in the total weight of crop. Large-growing southern varieties of dent corn that give an immense green weight of fodder per acre, will, as a rule, produce a very poor silage. Many dairymen prefer flint varieties and the smaller stalk varieties of early maturing dents for silage purposes. From such, a rich sweet silage can be made. The weight per acre may not be nearly as great as with the late maturing, large-growing dents, but when the silages are compared on the digestible dry matter basis, the smaller growing, earlier maturing dents and flints have the advantage. Only such varieties as will ripen at least a few ears should be used, even in most northern sections.

In the early years of silo experience the practice was to grow big corn. Little attention was paid to the grain yield, and much poor silage resulted from the twelve to fourteen-foot stalks that went into the silo without the

very necessary two-pound, well-glazed ear. Hard experience has demonstrated that there is more milk, beef or butter in a cubic foot of silage made from corn that would husk out 100 bushels per acre, than from corn that consists of big juicy stalks.

The greatest quantity of digestible dry matter is obtained from a corn crop when it has reached the condition to cut for husking, ripe enough to complete maturity in the shock. Another advantage in growing earlier maturing varieties is that such can be ensilaged in September and the land prepared for fall wheat, an important factor now that the European corn borer has become a menace to corn growing over a wide area.

The freezing of corn after it has reached the denting or early glaze stage, does not materially injure it so far as silage making goes, if the crop can be cut up shortly after freezing. It is always advisable to run the risk of frost, rather than ensilaging the corn in an immature state.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

DOES SOIL NEED LIME.

We seeded our wheat to alfalfa last spring and got a good stand. We are going to top-dress it with five to seven loads of manure soon, and would like to know if we would get any benefit from liming it without working it in?—W. S. H.

We suggest that you have your county agricultural agent or the soils department of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, make a lime determination of your soil before you apply the lime. They will advise you concerning the amount to apply if the soil is found to be acid.

When the alfalfa has a very good stand, but makes a poor growth due to acidity, it is possible to apply lime just after a cutting of hay is made. This, of course, is not as satisfactory as applying the lime while the seed-bed is being prepared, but it is much better than to allow the alfalfa to die out, due to soil acidity.—C. R. Megee.

FAILURE TO PAY RENT.

What steps should be taken to remove a tenant when he fails to make his payments on a land contract which were to be \$30 per month? He is four months in arrears.—J. M.

Serve notice of forfeiture and start summary proceedings before a justice of the peace or circuit commissioner.—Rood.

BE CAREFUL OF HORSE TRADES.

A. trades a horse to B. and B. pays a high price for him. A. guarantees the horse to be without fault. This was in March of this year. The horse did all kinds of work willingly, up to the present time. Now he refuses to pull the wagon with hay loader attached. He balks and carries on in the worst way. By no means can he be made to act right. He is a nice-looking, strong horse. What right has B. in this case?—G. G.

In order to recover anything it is necessary to show that the fault existed at the time of the sale and was warranted against.—Rood.

POISONING ANIMALS.

Have I a right, according to law, to place poison for dogs at my sheep pasture?—C. G.

Poisons placed with intent to kill the animal of another trespassing on the premises of the party placing the poison makes him liable to the party whose animal is killed thereby, unless the person placing the poisons would have the right to kill the animal by other means and without liability therefore. Placing of poisons of a kind to entice animals onto the premises makes the person placing it liable for the resulting injury though set with-

out the intent to kill such animal. I find no statute covering the exact situation. There are statutes forbidding the use of poisons in hunting fur-bearing game animals, and making the intentional killing of animals of another by such means criminal.—Rood.

KILLING TRESPASSING ANIMALS.

Have our neighbors a right to kill any of our ducks or chickens if they happen to go on their property? How high does a line fence have to be?—A. D.

A legal fence is fifty-four inches high. Persons killing trespassing animals are liable to the owners for the damage done.—Rood.

WRITTEN CONTRACT NECESSARY.

A. purchased a farm of forty acres with a small house and barn and timber on it, from B. A. paid all but \$500 at time of purchase, with understanding he could move the house

and barn on his eighty-acre farm. A moved the barn, and now he wants to move the house, the basement for which he has completed. B. interferes, saying he must have the \$500 before this can be done. Can B. collect any of the mortgage before A. can move the house when he (B) agreed to let A. move the house by paying all but the \$500. A. has full contract or deed on the farm and has paid interest on \$500 ever since purchase. A. has had his wood from the place also.—C. K.

An agreement to permit the removal of the house, made at the time of the sale, could not be proved if not in writing, as it is part of the contract, and a written contract cannot be altered by parol proof. If it was made after the making of the contract no new consideration appears to make it valid.—Rood.

USING FEED ON LEASED FARM.

I have a written contract to rent my neighbor's farm for one year, April 1, 1924, to April 1, 1925, for a stated sum, payable in monthly installments

(this is cash rent). This is the only requirement called for in the contract. If rent is kept paid promptly as due, would I have the right to move the silage from said farm to my own place for feeding? The corn crop used for silage is raised on the rented farm. Contract was written by owner of farm and makes no specifications as to the roughage raised on farm.—C. A. M.

Unless otherwise stated in the lease as to the disposal of the feed, the renter would have a perfect right to do as he pleased with the silage, providing it is fed up before lease expires.—F. T. Riddell.

NOTORIZING CONTRACTS.

Is it necessary to have a contract notarized to legalize it when it is properly signed and witnessed? What legal effect is attained by notarizing papers?—K. H.

All contracts are valid without writing unless there be a statute requiring writing. Proof of what the contract is is very much aided by writing. Acknowledgement before a notary public is of no value except to obtain recording of the contract, as the recording act forbids the recording of instruments affecting title to land unless acknowledged.—Rood.

A FAIR RENTAL PROPOSITION.

I have been renting my farm for several years, furnishing half of the stock, feeding same out of undivided feed, and getting half the proceeds. In regard to poultry my tenant wishes a change now, he furnishing all the hens and to be fed out of the undivided feed, about 100 hens. What share should I have, fair to me and also to him?—A. M.

The cost of handling poultry varies greatly on different farms, thus making it very difficult to figure accurately as to a just share for each party involved.

Cost figures will give us a basis to work from but should be taken under actual conditions, and not estimated.

Cost Schedule (Estimated) for 100 Hens.

	Landlord.	Tenant.
Feed costs	\$100.00	\$100.00
Labor costs, 200 hrs. at 25c per hour.....		50.00
Investment in poultry, 100 at \$1.50, \$150 at six per cent		9.00
Investment in build- ings, \$150 at six per cent		9.00
Total	\$118.00	\$150.00

From the above figures the total cost would amount to \$268, of which the tenant's share would be fifty-six per cent and the landlord's forty-four per cent. From the above figures a fifty-fifty proportion would not be unfair to either party.—F. T. Riddell.

Blocs and Anti Blocs



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Quality and
Service



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State Fair--You May Be
a Great Winner There**

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Got the Button?***

Pontiac Foxes
Will be given away
At the Michigan State Fair
Get a Button
You may win!

In order to stimulate the
Interest in Silver Fox
Production and to further
Popularize the Pontiac Strain
Two Thousand Dollars worth
Of Foxes--will be given
Away--absolutely without
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The Winner
Simply Register at
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And get a Button.
The holder of the Lucky
Button gets
One pair of Pontiac Strain Foxes--Free!

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Will be given
Away--both
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Without Raising Pontiac
Strain Silver Foxes---
But Not--So Quickly.**

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Or with just Silver Foxes?

The demand for
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As an advertised product
Gives you a splendid
Assurance of success.

For Pontiac Strain Foxes
Are in such demand
That the producing
Facilities---of all---
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Does not yield anywhere
Near an adequate supply.

As an owner of
Pontiac Strain Foxes
Under the Pontiac Plan
You are not left---to
Go it alone!

Every facility and all
Of the experience of
This Organization
Is centered upon
Your success.

Here's just another
Way of saying that
You are making a
Lot of Money
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Ask any man who owns a larger car how he drives and he will tell you, "I feed the gas with my foot."

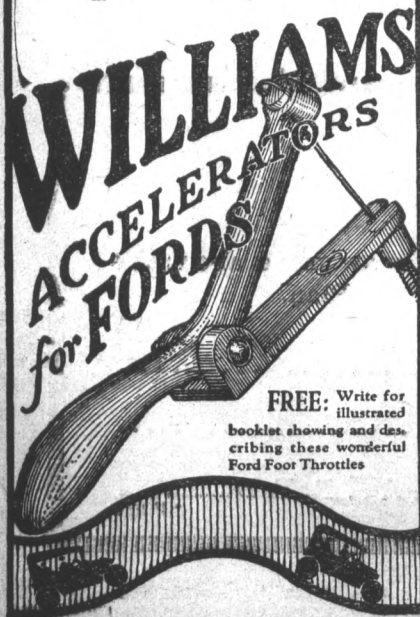
That's because it's easier and safer and handier to feed the gas with the foot.

Foot control gets you over rough roads easier, gives you faster getaway. It gives you more power on hills because power comes from feeding the gas "just right."

The Williams Accelerator is a foot throttle made just for Fords. It gives you all the saving and comfort and "handiness" of foot control in the "Regular" model for \$3.00—and in the "Junior" at \$1.50.

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Potato Exchange Meeting

THE sixth annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange was held at Cadillac on August 20-21, with a full attendance of delegates from the one hundred locals affiliated with the Exchange.

The program, which was less crowded than usual, covered several subjects of general interest to the growers of both table stock and seed potatoes, with adequate time for discussion by the delegates, which discussions were a most important and helpful feature of the meeting. Another unusual and apparently beneficial feature of the meeting was the holding of a closed session by the delegates for the exchange of views on organization matters. The meeting was one of general harmony which promises well for the future of the Exchange.

The report of the organization manager, R. A. Wiley, showed satisfactory progress in the signing up of five-year contracts with the membership in accordance with the adoption of this plan at last year's annual meeting. The statistics given showed that an average of seventy-seven per cent of the growers solicited have signed the five-year contract. The work is now progressing rapidly and every effort will be made to complete it by November first. This organization effort is being concentrated in the shipping territory now covered by the organization. The goal set for this year is contracts representing 30,000 acres.

The report of Acting Manager Fred Smith showed that the total number of cars of table stock handled by the Exchange during the season was 3,122, an increase of 200 cars over the previous year. Of this amount 2,388 cars were U. S. No. 1 grade, and 734 cars were "Chiefs." The average pool price for the No. 1's was \$1.00 per cwt., while the average pool price on the "Chiefs" was \$1.10 per cwt. The total volume of business for the season was \$1,850,121.51, while the total surplus for the season was \$15,648.51.

Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:

1. Expressing satisfaction with the services of Director Fred Smith in an advisory capacity in the Exchange office for the past eight months, and

assuring the board of the delegates' approval of a continuation of this arrangement until such time as the board is able to secure a satisfactory person as general manager.

2. Urging the board to give the organization forces the entire strength of their moral and financial support to push the signing of the five-year contracts by the member growers to a successful conclusion in the whole potato growing territory.

3. Requesting the discontinuance of the so-called insurance fund after the season of 1924-25, permitting each local association to carry its own insurance on cars shipped.

4. Providing for a closed meeting

Dairy Day at M. A. C.

THE bringing of all our intelligence and skill to bear promptly on and to the best purpose of the dairy business, was the keynote of Michigan Dairy Day at the Agricultural College last Friday. Professor Reed and his assistants of the dairy department of the college, and N. P. Hull, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and his co-workers, cooperated in making the day a real event despite the uncongenial weather man who has not failed one iota in hampering progress in farm work. Fully a thousand interested dairymen and families attended.

Following the greetings of Acting President Shaw, who briefly reviewed the part played by the college in developing efficiency in the dairy business under the direction of Professors Smith, Anderson and Reed, the progressive leadership of the college today in research, educational and extension lines were emphasized by Professor Reed. Investigations in the mineral requirements of the dairy ration by Professor Huffman, the substitution of cull beans for cottonseed meal, the introduction of sweet clover for June grass pasture, the spreading of the alfalfa gospel, the weeding, breeding and feeding program of over 100 cow testing associations, all these

of delegates to be held on the first day of future annual meetings, beginning at 3:30 p. m.

5. Urging the enactment of a compulsory potato grading law by the next legislature, with suitable penalties for violations and pledging the support of officers and members in securing the enactment of such a law.

Election of directors resulted in the choice of Fred Smith, of Antrim county, to succeed himself, and E. A. Rasmussen, of Montcalm county, to succeed Ernest Snyder, who was not a candidate for re-election.

At the directors' meeting following the annual meeting, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Henry Curtis; vice-president, Fred Smith; secretary-treasurer, Sam E. Rogers.

and many other activities of the college point directly to greater efficiency and more profits for the cow keeper.

Cooperating of the individual dairymen, and of the various dairy organizations for securing dairy protection, a dairy bureau in the department of agriculture, the attention of law-makers to the needs of dairymen and farmers, the equality of bargaining with distributors, transportation agencies and financial institutions, and in building an adequate defense for the preservation of those old land-marks of personal liberty, personal security and private property—these objects were pointed out as means to greater efficiency, by Judge John Miller, of Pennsylvania, the able president of the National Milk Producers' Association.

In the onward march of agriculture which he believes will be faster in the next decade than during any period of history, A. J. Glover, the popular editor of Hoard's Dairyman, believes that dairying is to perform a larger and larger part in businessfying farming, providing those who keep cows effectually follow proven methods and those who consume become efficient in sustaining health through the larger use of dairy products.

The acceptance of the Dawes plan by European diplomats which promises to keep the products of Europe's cows in Europe, and the retreating hordes of beef producers from the confining milk pail to the automatic self-feeder, give hope for further dairy progress, in the opinion of Mr. Glover, providing we obey the signs of the times. More faith in the sensible men and women on the farms, less dependence upon politicians and the finding of the proper place for cooperation are needed to give us the right start. More legumes fed to good cows will open the way to profits under average conditions as they exist today. The United States cow gives 4,000 pounds of milk, while the weeded herds of the cow testing associations of the country average 6,000. One thirty-six cow dairyman had just a thousand dollars left after paying for feed. The following year eighteen of the best cows in the herd returned him in excess of this amount \$200, and at the same time kept 71,000 pounds of milk from depressing the market. If American cow-keepers would send at least seven of their twenty-five million cows to the block, then produce and feed a fully proteinized ration to the remaining eighteen million, they would get the old dairy business down from its wobbly stilts and onto a rock foundation.

The element of efficiency in the day's program was not absent, even from the Hull-Noon milking contest, where the proper manicuring of the hands saved fully thirteen million bacteria from developing, the smiles of the contestants brought forth a maximum of latex secretion, their agility

(Continued on page 167).

The Work of Prof. Spragg

BY the untimely death of Frank A. Spragg, plant breeder at the Michigan Agricultural College, American agriculture has been deprived of one of its most constructive workers. Though hardly in his prime, Professor Spragg already ranks as the greatest plant breeder of all time who has turned his energy to the development of better varieties of field crops and forage plants. The improved varieties produced by his genius are at present widely grown far beyond the border of his state.

The Rosen rye is recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture as the leading variety of the "corn belt," and is an important variety in practically all northern rye growing regions.

The Red Rock wheat is recognized, in an official report of the Bureau of Plant Industry, as the best soft, red milling wheat of the United States. The Berkeley Rock wheat, a recent introduction, is an improvement over the Red Rock.

The Wolverine has become the leading oat variety in Michigan and is one of the leaders of Indiana and New York state.

The Michigan-Two-Row barley, recently introduced, was the highest yielding of all barleys in extensive tests. The Black Barless has met with favor with those who want a smooth lawn, hardy barley. The White Barless is under increase and has not yet been distributed. The Mich-

igan Winter barley is a new development for northern states and the "corn belt," and is the hardiest of fall planted barleys.

The Robust bean is a leader in Michigan and has been adopted as the standard white pea bean of New York, and is recognized as the best in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other white bean growing states.

The Hardigan alfalfa is a seed producing alfalfa in humid regions, proving to be hardier than the Grimm. It was the fore-runner of even hardier and better seed producing strains in Professor Spragg's alfalfa work.

Extensive work was substantially under way with new varieties of beets, potatoes, hemp, flax and other crops.

It will be the particular concern of members of the farm crops department to see that the valuable strains, accumulated by Professor Spragg through years of careful work, are brought to the point of proper increase by trial and generally distributed, and that plant breeding work at M. A. C. is advanced. The influence of Professor Spragg's great contribution to American agriculture will be cumulative in that these varieties will gain favor year after year and endure indefinitely as high-yielding varieties in American agriculture. Frank Spragg, plant breeder, has helped many thousands of farmers in the production of better quality crops at cheaper costs. His work will go on for coming generations.—J. F. Cox.



BLUEBERRIES FOR MICHIGAN.

DURING the past few years the horticultural department of the college has been investigating cultivated blueberry culture, with the thought that it might be adopted by many Michigan farmers.

Last year Mr. Stanley Johnston, of the South Haven Experiment Station went to New Jersey where much successful work has been done through the cooperation of Elizabeth White with the department of agriculture. He brought back with him some cuttings of old plants which are bearing this year and show very good promise.

He has also bought different varieties which have proven successful in the east and has them in a trial bed on the Charles Leisenring place south

dock direct to the Milwaukee market. These boats make about three trips a week, and started when two hundred cases were available for shipment. During the height of the season, the daily shipments amounted to more than two thousand cases.

Due to this cooperation, the Onekama region has become known for its Cuthbert raspberries. In northern Wisconsin, around Bayfield, there is also a section which has been selling raspberries cooperatively, but the variety they grow is the Marlboro, a variety more hardy than the Cuthbert.

During the present season, the Onekama and the Bayfield Associations have cooperated in getting the same selling agency in the Milwaukee and Chicago markets. In that way they are not competing with each other,



Good Care in the Early Life of an Orchard Means Much.

of South Haven. These plants are all doing fine.

The requirements of the blueberry are a light loose soil, preferably a mixture of sand and peat. The soil, however, must be acid as lime, or alkali, is poison to the blueberry.

A good crop of strawberries is deemed suitable for blueberries. There are many light soils in Michigan which are acid and which would seem to be suitable for blueberry growing.

Good results have been obtained from acid sandy soils but they need more fertilizer than those containing peat. Moisture is necessary and a soil which contains enough moisture to mature.

Prof. V. R. Gardner, head of the horticultural department of the college believes that the cultivated blueberry offers an opportunity to develop a new million dollar industry for the Michigan farmer. Recently he and Mr. Johnston were in the wild blueberry patches near Cadillac to select and tag promising plants there with the hope that some good varieties might be developed from the wild strains.

ONEKAMA MEANS GOOD BERRIES.

ONEKAMA looks like an Indian name. What it means in Indian we do not know, but in plain English it has come to mean good raspberries.

In the vicinity of Onekama, just north of Manistee, raspberry growing is one of the specialties of the farmers. These raspberry growers have gotten together under the banner of the Onekama Farm Bureau, and through real cooperation has established a trade for their berries in the Chicago and Milwaukee markets.

Last year the general market average for red raspberries was \$2.10 per crate up, but the average for the Onekama berries was \$2.52, indicating that quality and cooperation pays. In other words, the growers have a margin of fifty cents per case on nearly two thousand cases because of their cooperative efforts in marketing a quality product.

This year other growers in the vicinity have joined the association so that the season's total will be about three thousand cases. The farm bureau has chartered boats which will take the fruit from the farm bureau

but give this agency the opportunity to sell both the varieties to advantage.

The Cuthbert is a better quality berry and is more favorably known on the market, so it is anticipated that the Onekama net price will average greater than that of the Bayfield growers.

The success of the Onekama growers is just another indication of what sane and sound cooperation will do. It also points the way toward making the farm bureau a success as in that section the farm bureau membership is one hundred per cent. So satisfied are the farmers with the results of the farm bureau's work that they have contracted their entire output this season for the first time. This keeps out the speculative buyers who are always on hand to "bear" the price, as well as scare the farmers into selling in order that they may make a profit themselves.

THREATENS CHERRY TREES.

CHERRY growers are seeking a remedy for gummosis, a familiar bacterial disease that is now threatening Michigan's sweet cherry orchards. The familiar symptom of the disease is the presence of a gummy substance at the point of attack. Examination discloses that this gum oozes from the bark of the tree, much the same as a boil drains the human body. According to pomologists at the M. A. C., the only known control is to prune out the infected parts. The cause of the disease has not been determined.

PROFITS FROM APPLES.

CAREFUL records kept for the past twenty years of the cost of every orchard operation and the income from the sale of the fruit in a typical ten-acre Baldwin apple orchard in western New York show that apple growing has paid an attractive profit, at least, in this orchard. The average yearly net profit on a barrel of apples for the twenty-year period has been \$1.51 and the average annual profit per acre for the twenty years has been \$120.71. Estimating that the orchard is worth \$500 per acre, the average annual net dividend has been 26.3%.

Investing the Surplus

During times of prosperity, the careful and conservative management of a business will set aside a considerable part of the surplus for improvements and maintenance.

And the wise farmer will see to it also that a good share of his surplus is invested in keeping up his buildings and equipment.

No part of farm buildings is of more importance than the roof---it must bear the largest share of the burden of protection from the attacks of the elements.

So in specifying the type of roof covering it is of the utmost importance that extreme care and good judgment be used.

For nearly a quarter of a century **Reynolds Shingles and Roofing** have successfully protected millions of dollars of farm products and property.

Their long life and freedom from repair costs makes their purchase an economy. They are fire safe---which makes them a practical necessity.

Reynolds Products will be shown at the Michigan State Fair, Detroit, in the Machinery Building, Section B.

Leading lumber dealers everywhere sell and recommend them.

H. M. Reynolds Shingle Company
"Originator of the Asphalt Shingle"
Grand Rapids, Michigan

FOR 50 YEARS
MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS
HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS.
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR TO PAY

You can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from our factory for only \$2 down, and on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay.

We quote Surprisingly Low Prices and allow payments as low as

ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH

No interest to pay -- no extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 Days' FREE Trial on your new farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 already in use on American farms. Easiest of all separators to clean and turn. Write for Free Catalog Folder today.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2165 Marshall Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

TRAPPERS--ATTENTION!

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."

Catalog also contains useful information to TRAPPERS

W. A. GIBBS & SON, Dept. 88-B, Chester, Pa.
Branch Factory Toronto, Canada

COAL

Ohio, W. Va. and Ky. Shaker Screened Lump Coal in carload lots at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted. Buy direct from the mines and save money.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

Specially processed. Fire and wind resisting, and will last for all time. No painting, no guywires, no tightening of hoops. Unequalled for cold climates. Keep silage fresh and sweet. Cost no more than wood stave silos and are endorsed by thousands. Special terms if you order now. Our free Silo book tells the story---write for it. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

MICHIGAN SILO COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
Factories: Kalamazoo, Mich. Peoria, Ill. Bloomfield, Ind.

OUR EXPERTS WILL QUICKLY ERECT THEM

Home is as near you as the Telephone

NO matter where you roam—where business or pleasure calls—you will find a telephone near.

Don't worry about the welfare of the folks at home or about your business. Just keep in mind that every Bell telephone is a connecting link between you and home. Call home every evening—let the folks know you are thinking of them.



There are special evening and night conversational rates that make your calls very economical.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

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.

RED TOP Posts Drop to Pre-War Prices

Prices have hit rock bottom on RED TOP Steel Fence Posts. They can go no lower. It's to your gain to buy right now.

For a long time you've wanted the prices you pay out for goods to be in line with the prices you get for your products. We have gone the limit to close the gap for you on steel fence posts.

Your local RED TOP dealer is supplying RED TOPS at this new low price. See him without delay.

Special Note: There is only one Genuine RED TOP. It is patented and trademarked for your protection. Insist on getting it. Avoid imitations.

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

Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

A Wayside Conversation

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IT is probable that our Lord did not relish the thought of going through Samaria, on His way to Galilee. John says He "must needs pass through Samaria." Look at the map. He could have gone around. But there was more in that "must needs" than geography. The moral side of it pressed upon Him. He had a mission in Samaria. And yet he probably would have preferred to be excused, for the Samaritans were a quarrelsome, unreasonable people. Later the Teacher and the Twelve had some disagreeable experiences. (Luke 9:52-54).

The Samaritans were a most peculiar folk. When the Assyrians had conquered the Holy Land, or, rather, the northern part, people from other adjacent countries were brought in as settlers. These people were not Hebrews, and did not worship Jehovah.



After a time a Hebrew priest was brought in to teach them the truth about Jehovah. The imported settlers, however, did not receive the new truth wholly.

They accepted it as far as it did not contradict their own notions and united the two religions, making a very strange religious faith. For this see II Kings 17. When the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt, and the temple, the Samaritans offered to assist the Jews. But their assistance was rejected, with the result that an enmity sprang up between the two groups which grew more intense with the passing centuries.

THE Samaritans sought to prevent the rebuilding of the holy city, seized Jewish lands and carried off Jews as slaves. Once they brought the bodies of dead men into the temple, and once, at least, they attacked and killed Jewish pilgrims who were on their way to Jerusalem. To be a Samaritan was, to a Jew, the lowest of the low. Hence the significance of the term of contempt once applied to Christ, "Thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil." (John 8:48). Hence, also, the meaning of the parable of the Good Samaritan. The high Jewish officials did not succor the poor fellow lying in the road, but one of these loathed Samaritans did. Can you not see the crowd scowl when He said that? Philip seems to have had some success among the Samaritans, when he went to Samaria to preach. But even the Christians could not avoid clashes with them. One Roman emperor quelled a threatened uprising among them by massacring 11,600 of them on Mount Gerizim. Later they were again attacked for murdering Christians and never fully recovered their numerical strength. At the present there are very few of them left, or there were, a few years ago, but they are fast dying out. They claim to have the oldest copy of the Pentateuch in the world. That is the only part of the Bible they accept.

This gives us a bit of background for our story. Jesus sat on the well when one of the women of this strange and pugnacious race came to the well for water. She was surprised that He spoke to her, for, said she, Jews have no dealings with Samaritans. He could have supplied himself with water from the well, but he chose the more natural method of drawing it. Besides, this gave Him the opportunity of getting into conversation with this woman. "If thou knowest the gift of God." She did not know that. Over and above all gifts is that of the Son of God.

He told the woman that those who

drank of the water which He gave would have within them a well of water which would never run dry. This was a welcome statement to people who lived in a country where there is a long period of drought each year, and where wells are scarce. The woman was instantly interested. Like some other folk, she was anxious to get out of work, and asked for some of this water so that she might never have to come to the well again. She did not appreciate the fact that this was the statement of a beautiful truth. Within the believer there is to be a source of living water that rushes up, gushes up, flows on unceasingly. Instead of the dryness of indifference, or the deadness of inertia there is to be the constant movement of our flowing life. Says the late Dr. C. I. Scofield, "What a contrast, what a picture of the average Christian life! Somehow, if we are Christians at all, we get on. We manage to get through the after a fashion, but it is just like that poor woman, laboriously drawing water out of Jacob's well. We draw it up just a little at a time, and some of us with a sense that we have nothing to draw with, and there is a constant effort to be spiritual; and over against that our Lord puts the picture of a fountain that springs up of its own energy, and throws its crystal flood into the clear air and dances and sparkles there in the sunlight, and then flows away to be kissed by the sun again back into the azure blue."

GOD is a spirit." That and the other statement, that God is Love, are the two simplest and profoundest definitions of what God is. We are very likely, when we are children, to think of God as a kindly old man up in the sky, a kind of celestial Santa Claus. And the fact is, that many adults continue to think of Him that way. But these words say He is not a man, He is Spirit, and, of course, Spirit has no physical body. In the midst of this conversation, as she stood in the presence of the greatest Teacher who ever lived, she tried to drag in some technical question about the location of the proper place to worship.

Dean Brown says, "It was the chance of a lifetime. It was one of the greatest opportunities in twenty centuries of human experience. Yet she wastes her time and His in useless banter. How many times this scene at Jacob's well is re-enacted! You seek to bring some fellow mortal into the presence of the mighty truths of religion, and He has nothing to offer you but banter and quibble. You mention the Bible and he perpetrates some feeble joke about Jonah and the whale. You mention the church and his mind is off like a rat to bring out some story of an untrustworthy deacon. You strive to show him the well that is deep and he jumps up and down in the puddles of his own shallow conceit trying to splash your honest interest with mud."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 31.

SUBJECT:—Jesus talks with Samaritan woman. John 4:4-42.
GOLDEN TEXT:—God is a spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and truth. John 4:24.

Ionia free fair sets a new record mark this year with an attendance of 50,000, which is better than 10,000 better than any previous record.

Michigan grape growers are not ready to sell their crop at \$65 per ton, the price which it is reported that buyers are suggesting.

Another State Park

Michigan's Park System Is Growing All the Time

ON July 17, the Van Buren State Park was dedicated to the recreation and enjoyment of the public. Several hundred attended this dedication.

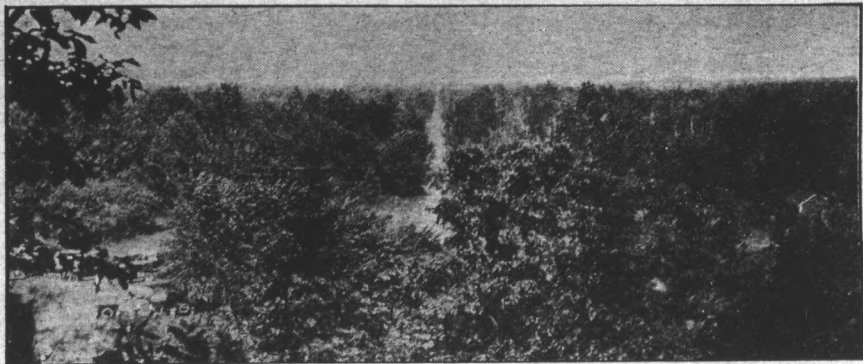
This beauty spot consists of about ninety acres of wooded sand dunes and shadowy vales about four miles south of South Haven on the shores of Lake Michigan. It was taken over as a state park that it might be preserved to the public of future generations so that they might commune with nature and derive all the benefits which come from such a communion.

It was locally known as Syndicate Park because a real estate syndicate in Chicago tried to sell it off in lots

May other beauty spots for which Michigan is famous be dedicated to the use of posterity, for in coming generations they will become one of the state's greatest assets. They will be appreciated for, in coming years, such spots will be hard to get for public use.

FARM FLASHES.

George Newell, of Newaygo, who develops electricity by wind power for his house and farm buildings, declares it pays to furnish light for the chickens during the short days of the year, and gives proof by showing that his



A View of the Road to Van Buren State Park, as Seen From One of the Hills in the Park.

to the people of congested Chicago. A few of the lots were sold and are still held, but most of them went back to the state for taxes.

Local people knew the beauty of the place, and one, George E. Chatfield, a prominent farmer, was so impressed with it that, when he learned that much of it was now state property, he aroused public sentiment to have it set aside for park purposes. He interested the South Haven Community Club and it was through their influence that the state added it to their list of parks.

This is the forty-ninth Michigan state park; all places of beauty which posterity may enjoy. Twenty-four of these parks are already improved with conveniences for camping. Most of these have attendants who see that the places are kept clean and the people who stay in them are respectable.

Money In Poor Potatoes

(Continued from page 147).

profit which would otherwise have been realized by grower and shipper.

Rejected cars have been the bane of the potato industry. Rejected cars, as shown by unbiased reports, are the results pretty generally of attempts to sell potatoes which are too small, frozen, rotten, hollow, severely injured or otherwise below grade; and the grower himself is usually to blame for the shipment of inferior stuff.

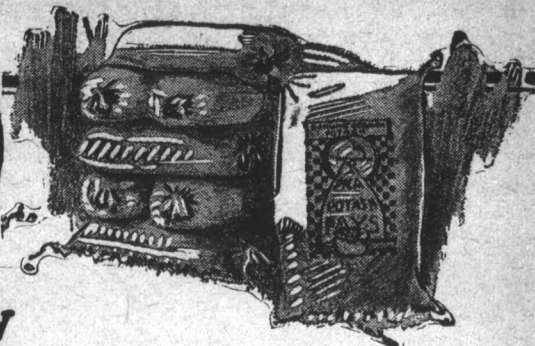
Potato growers are not mentally weak, nor are they addicted to consciously dishonest practices. They are, however, like the mothers of naughty children, prone to see good where others see only the defects. They plant potatoes, they harvest potatoes and they expect to sell potatoes. Whatever comes out of the ground in the potato field looks like a nugget of human food although, strangely, many a grower attempts to force onto his local buyer or association manager cull potatoes he would hardly dare ask his own wife to use.

But the ultimate consumer of potatoes is the final judge; and the standardized quality he finds in almost every other kind of food leads him to expect standardized quality in his apples and onions and potatoes. His ideals must be met by someone; and if the farmer himself fails to take the lead in preparing his products ac-

cording to the prescribed standards, he is the one who suffers most. The farmer is the one who must pay the freight on unsuitable produce shipped to market. He is the one who stands the price adjustments in case of rejections. He is the one who pays expensive city labor charges for reconditioning his under-grade shipment; and he is the one who loses the feeding value of the rejected tubers, in case of potatoes, which never should have left his own farm.

Last season the potato growers at a certain small town in the potato belt decided to put up every sack of potatoes shipped according to the requirements of a fancy grade. They sorted and sized carefully and made the grade. The culls were fed to the hogs and cattle. At the end of the season they were gratified to learn that they had not only had no rejections, but the returns for their fancy grade were sufficient to give them the highest market price for what had been shipped, and \$2.00 a hundred in addition for the culls they had kept at home.

So, we repeat, there's good money in cull potatoes, but not when one attempts to sell them to the discriminating consumers of America in this present year of 1924.



How many bushels of wheat?

Does potash pay on winter wheat? Decidedly yes!

Right here in Michigan \$1.75 worth of potash increased the yield nearly 4½ bushels per acre—and at \$1.10 a bushel the potash not only paid for itself but brought in a \$3.00 extra profit. The formula used was 3-9-10, and it was tested out by your own Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, against no fertilizer at all and against 3-9-0, a no-potash formula.

Yes, potash pays. And in your rotation system potash that you apply to wheat also increases the yield of succeeding crops. The potash that gave \$3.00 extra profit on wheat also brought in 160 pounds more clover and 36 bushels more corn than the no-potash formula.

All from \$1.75 worth of potash!

Potash strengthens the stalk and prevents lodging of the grain under high winds and heavy rains. Your wheat will be harder, plumper and the shrinkage will be less. Your grade will be improved with potash—adding still more profit per acre to your income.

Make money on winter wheat. Insist upon having 6% to 10% of Genuine German Potash in the fertilizer you buy. The extra bushels you get take no more seed. You'll be glad to pay the slightly increased threshing charge.

The Bushels That Made Me Money

You should read this interesting story before you plant your winter wheat. Your copy will be sent free of all cost. Simply ask for booklet, "The Bushels That Made Me Money." But do it now!

Genuine German POTASH

POTASH IMPORTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA

81 E. FULTON ST., NEW YORK

Branch Office: 564 Market Street, San Francisco

HOLDEN Lime and Fertilizer Spreader

Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells.

Soil Tested—free

What about your soil?—your crops? Are they big and sturdy as they should be? Find out today with our free Litmus Test Papers—positive soil test recommended by all soil experts. Write for them now.

THE HOLDEN CO., Inc.
Dept 248 Peoria Illinois

SPREADS 16½ FEET

The WINDMILL with a RECORD



The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-Oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

You do not have to experiment to get a windmill that will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine.

Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results. See rates on page 167.

THERE was no doubt as to Red Plosser's guilt. A timber cruiser saw him greedily counting his booty near the body of his victim. The cruiser had precipitately retreated, spurred to great nimbleness by a whining string of bullets. Later that same day a party of loggers glimpsed the assassin making north toward the St John River, which he presumably purposed following to the Canadian border.

Sheriff Emery, a little knot of a man, tough and tenacious as a steel trap, knew Plosser originally came to the States from the Bellechasse region, and intuitively decided the flight north was a ruse to mislead pursuers and that the man would swing due west once the posse was fooled. Inasmuch as Plosser had waylaid his victim, a paymaster for the Interstate Lumber Company, the day following Emery's induction into office, the latter considered the crime in the nature of a challenge. Aside from the affront to the shievalty there was an old feud between the two men, beginning when Plosser won Emery's girl away from him, and culminating when the woman died of neglect, some said of direct cruelty. Knowing the facts, the nerves of the north country were sharp set when the sheriff, unaccompanied, slipped into the bleak November woods.

Emery, traveling light, covered the ground at a lope, eagerly taking advantage of every opening in the forest crown to study the hard, gray sky. He was twenty-four hours behind his quarry, but this fact troubled him none, providing his theory held true and the snow came; for Plosser would lose considerable time in decoying the posse north.

"Snow!" he kept murmuring as he glided through the giant, bare hardwood growth, or silently stole over the needles under the evergreens. "Jest a scum of snow and I'll never ask any odds again."

That night he camped in a little hollow, boiling his coffee over a handful of fire. In the morning he smiled in savage exultation at finding his blankets wet with melted snow. He sat up; the ground was bleached white. It was just as he had hoped, a thin coating sufficient to hold a trail and too damp to blow or drift. Now, if he had not advanced too rapidly, permitting Plosser to pass behind him, his theory would soon be tested. Bolting his bacon and hardtack he reloaded his rifle and took up the search. For several hours he slipped along, his burning gaze focused to the front. Occasionally the tracks of a moose, sighted at a distance, thrilled him with expectation. At last he found it.

Entering a stand of spruce he found himself roofed in darkness. Only by lighting matches could he read his compass. Outside the waning light would yet permit his detecting the trail, and he ran down the gloomy aisles at top speed. But the spruce gave way to beech and maple without his finding the tracks. Next came a

Red Plosser's Handicap

By Hugh Pendexter

Author of "Pay Gravel," "Kings of the Missonri," "Tiberius Smith," etc.

low ridge, covered with bushes and a few survivors of the original growth. He puffed and panted up the slope, frantic to gain the top and discover the footprints. To his dismay he found the ridge practically bare and although he cruised it back and forth for some distance he could come upon no signs of Plosser's crossing. Hope deserted him. Plosser doubtless avoided climbing the ridge by passing north or south of it. He discarded his rifle and climbed a beech and studied the dim country ahead.

The landscape was drear and deso-

lute, former position for a few minutes.

But no; the light appeared again and this time persisted. When it disappeared for a bit he was not uneasy. Some opaque body had eclipsed it. And for the second time it came back.

"It's him!" he tremulously told himself, sliding to the ground and recovering his rifle. "It's jest got to be him. And he's in a shake. He feels mighty safe and hasn't even hung a blanket over the winder. Betch he planned his game way ahead and knew jest where he'd stop. Less'n half a mile, if I don't miss my reckoning."

Broadway on the Farm

By James E. Hungerford

The old place is changed, since the radio came,
A-bringin' us joy through the air;
It's given us somethin', not easy to name,
Like Heavenly blessin's to share;
Sometimes the ol' farm it was lonely before
Pa went an' subscribed for a "set,"
But now "dear ol' Broadway" is right at our door,
An' we are sure thankful, you bet!

Way down on the farm, where the busy bees buzz
About in the clover all day,
An' cacklin' chickens are raisin' a fuss,
A-buildin' their nests in the hay,
We clap the receivin'-set onto our ears,
An'—presto!—our woes are forgot;
One minute we're laughin'; the next we're in tears,
Right here in our vine-covered cot!

Yes, things have sure changed, since the radio came,
A-bringin' us music an' joy;
Ma acts like a girl, an' old Gran'pappy, lame,
Is no longer old—he's a boy!
Pa chortles an' laughs at the jokes that he hears,
An' me? Well, I'm right here to say,
I'd rather be here, with those songs in my ears,
Than hearin' 'em sung on Broadway!

late. The dark sky commenced spitting snow, blurring everything except the immediate foreground, and this consisted of the forest's crown. The tops of the evergreens were to jet, as though a sea of ink were beating against the base of the ridge. Emery remained in the tree for some minutes, staring out over the vague, silent wilderness till his eyes watered. In the middle distance he believed he could make out a small opening, and the only one he could discover in all the wild country. If by a slim chance Plosser passed across it he could get back to the trail; otherwise the pursuit was a fizzle. He shifted his hold on the branches to descend when a light seemed to appear.

"My eyes is playing capers on me," he muttered, nervously renewing his

He laid his course with great care, not expecting to behold the light again till close upon it, and plunged down the ridge. The stretch of spruce was dark as a well, but he burned with a lust and a confidence that ignored all hindrances. It must be Plosser. He would have it no other way. For some fifteen minutes he threaded his way through the spruce, pausing only to strike a match as he consulted his compass. He had come true and straight and the light should be dead ahead and near at hand. He tried the lever of his rifle and reloaded the long forty-four that hung well back of his hip. Moving as cautiously as though stalking a deer he advanced until a thinning out of the darkness warned he was approaching an opening. Next came a patch of stumps

and saplings, telling him of some pioneer's efforts to clear the land. The wilderness had made counter-attack, sending the saplings to take root where the virgin growth had been felled or burned. Gently parting a screen of gray birch and alders he finally beheld it—the light.

At first he could see nothing but the light, so closely did the weathered structure blend in with the background of evergreens. Bit by bit he traced it out, a small log cabin. It was too small for a lumber camp. Set farther back he next discerned a low hovel. His first surmise was correct; someone had tried to create tillage land out of the primeval forest and had been conquered.

It was cold work waiting, but he would not stir till he knew his man was inside. Then a figure passed before the light and he softly ran toward the cabin. Halting opposite the small window he gazed into the interior of the cabin and glimpsed a shock of red hair. There was but one man in the north country with hair just like that, and clicking his teeth he stole to the door. This was a crazy affair, made of odds and ends, with the light streaming through the many cracks. He had no difficulty in peering into the room.

A candle burned in the neck of a bottle, a fire blazed in the hearth. There seemed to be much provision heaped on the rough table. Yes, Plosser was there, crouching by the fireplace, busily counting a large package of banknotes. At his side was a canvas bag probably filled with silver. His broad face exhibited deep satisfaction as he wet his huge thumb and turned the bills.

With soft fingers the sheriff examined the door and found it was held by a wooden latch. He resumed his spying. Plosser was now leaning back, his eyes staring into space, his thick lips distorted in a grin. Undoubtedly he was transmuting the loot into drunks and other pleasures. Gradually a change crept over his heavy features; and film dropped from his eyes, the money slipped through his fingers as he turned and glared nervously at the small window. His nostrils pinched in and he was like some wild thing sensing danger. With a low snarl he gathered his huge limbs to spring for the rifle in the corner, and at that moment the sheriff burst through the door, crying:

"Don't move, Plosser. I'd rather kill ye than not."

The tense tableau held for a count of ten, then Plosser incredulously gasped, "Bill Emery!"

Plosser's eyes gleamed with insane rage as he realized the completeness of his failure and the fact that defeat was due to the man he hated above all other men.

"Stand up" commanded the sheriff, his finger playing with the trigger. "I'd rather shoot you then not, remember."

Quivering with helpless fury Plosser scrambled to his feet, and the sheriff (Continued on page 163).

AL ACRES—Slim Goes to the Fair and Wins Everything

By Frank R. Leet





A Greater
Michigan



A Greater
Detroit

A Greater Hudson's

HUDSON'S

43rd Anniversary Sale

Begins Tuesday Sept. 2

This Anniversary Sale is the most important Hudson merchandising event of the entire year.

For months we make careful preparations for it in markets not only of America but of Europe and the Orient.

Every department is represented. Hundreds of special values all over the store.

We wish particularly to emphasize that every offering is of new Fall and Winter merchandise of Hudson quality at very definite savings.

You will find Hudson's an interesting, friendly place to shop. You will find the Anniversary savings well worth while.

Anniversary Sale Begins Tuesday, September 2, During State Fair Week—"Ever'body Comes"

The J. L. HUDSON COMPANY—WOODWARD AND FARMER AT GRATIOT—DETROIT

HUDSON DIRECTORY

Main Floor

Haberdashery	Purses
Toilet Goods	Bill Folds
Medicines	Portfolios
Neckwear	Belts
Veilings	Umbrellas
Handkerchiefs	Notions
Stationery	Gloves
Jewelry	Hosiery
Silverware	Ribbons

Mezzanine Floor

Men's Shoes	Books
Men's Hats	Favors
Kodaks	Jewelry Repairs
Cameras	Engraved Cards

Second Floor

Men's Clothing	Embroideries
Yard Goods	Trimmings
Bedding	Patterns
Laces	Art Goods

Third Floor

Women's, Misses' and Children's
Outer Apparel Including—

Dresses	Blouses
Coats	Costumes
Suits	Sweaters
Skirts	Furs

Fourth Floor

Infants' Shop	Children's Shoes
Millinery	Boys' Clothing
Women's Shoes	Boys' Furnishings

Fifth Floor

Corsets	Underwear
Negligee	Draperies
House Dresses	Curtains

Sixth Floor

Furniture	Lamps
-----------	-------

Seventh Floor

House Furnishings, Electrical	
Appliances, Automobile Tires	
China and Glass	Luggage
Radio	Maison de Beaute

Eighth Floor

General Offices	Adjustment
Cashier's Office	Office

Tenth Floor

Rugs	Linoleums
Carpets	Toys

Eleventh Floor

Will Call Office—Lost and Found Desk	
Alteration Fitting Room	

Personal Service to Our Out-of-Town Customers

Write to Personal Service Bureau, J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, and your orders will be given prompt and efficient attention.

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Woman's Interests



Use Your Head and Save Your Heels

The Plan of a City Cousin Has Saved Mother Many Steps and Backache

THE kitchen was old-fashioned and large. It seemed as though the work would never be finished, and when our city cousin announced her visit, mother sighed, "Now all our meals must be served in the dining-room, which means that there will still be more work to do."

Our company came and at our first breakfast in the dining-room, she immediately popped the question, "Why do you take the trouble of setting the table here, why not have your kitchen remodeled and use one corner for a breakfast room, even if you have company? There are many homes in the city which have a breakfast alcove in the kitchen, and you could easily make a few changes to accommodate such a convenience." She then told us of the large old-fashioned kitchen in her city home, and how an architect had helped her to remodel it and save steps. At her suggestion we made a sketch of our present kitchen showing all the principal dimensions, locations of windows, doors, sink, chimney, etc., and sent this sketch to her architect for his consideration. Not long after-

To secure wood for your stove, you must go out of doors no matter how disagreeable the weather, and after you have gathered in your wood from the shed, you have made another journey of thirty-six feet. Consider also that many of these trips must be made numerous times a day so that with your present arrangement, one persons travels almost one-half mile a day while preparing meals.

The Changes Were Effective.

The new plan shows your kitchen with the walls, chimney, windows and

leading into the room direct, the men will not walk through the kitchen to go to the dining-room. A lavatory with running water connected with the tank above, is placed in this room, and also a closet for the men's clothes and boots. The new rear porch has cross ventilation, a desirable feature. Door and Window Were Interchanged.

The rear porch window and door have been interchanged and underneath the window you will find the sink with one drain board. The window above gives plenty of light for

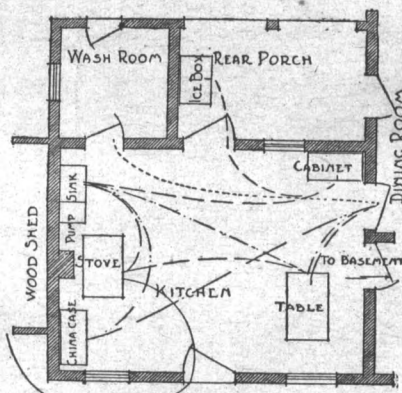
taking a step. Space is also shown for the possible location of an oil stove. The route for preparing meals in this new plan is only twenty-five feet, as compared with forty-four feet in the old plan. That of clearing away and re-setting table, nineteen feet as against forty-six in the old plan, and altogether over one-fourth mile is saved each day in unnecessary travel.

The Breakfast Alcove is Handy.

These plans show only the conditions when meals are taken in the dining-room. In one corner of the kitchen, on the new plan, you will see a table with seats on each side and a low china case against the back of one seat. This corner can be used as a breakfast room, or, if the family is small, for other meals as well.

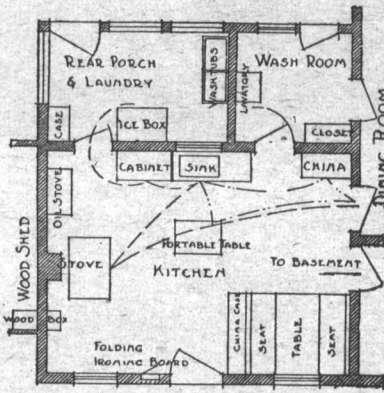
An ironing board is shown which can be folded up and placed into the wall when not in use. There is also space for iron, stands, etc., in the cabinet which holds the board. The position of this board is such that it is near enough to the stove to be convenient, and also near the window for light and ventilation. The portable table moved near will be convenient for laying clothes when ironing. Space for brooms, pails, etc., is provided at the head of the basement stairway.

After the letter was read, our natural expression was, "I never thought of



OLD PLAN

ROUTE FOR PREPARING MEALS 44 FEET
ROUTE FOR DISHES 46 FEET
WASH ROOM TO DINING ROOM 13 FEET
STOVE TO WOODSHED & RETURN 36 FEET



NEW PLAN

ROUTE FOR PREPARING MEALS 25 FEET
ROUTE FOR DISHES 19 FEET
WASH ROOM TO DINING ROOM 0 FEET
STOVE TO WOODSHED & RETURN 0 FEET

The Remodeling Was Inexpensive But Much More Convenient.

doors exactly in the same position, with the exception of interchanging one door and window. If you place a tank in the attic above the kitchen and connect this with a one and a quarter-inch galvanized pipe from the windmill pump, you can have plumbing fixtures with running water and a tank could also be connected with the waterback in stove for hot water. A more nearly ideal plan would be to have a gasoline engine, pump, and expansion tank in the basement for your water system, but this would be slightly more expensive. The position of washroom is changed to the other end of the porch, and by using the door

washing dishes, whereas formerly the sink was in the darkest corner. The old sink pump will not be used with the new water system. Next to the sink is placed the kitchen cabinet, and its top makes the efficiency of the sink as good as one with a double drain board. In the former location of the cabinet, the china case now stands convenient to the dining-room. The small portable table will be found very useful for many purposes. A wood-box with hinged cover is shown placed against the wood shed wall, and, if an opening is made in this from the shed, the box can be stored with wood every few days and the stove filled without

"What Can I Do?"

HOW often mothers are called upon to answer the question, "What can I do?" The little folks below school age, and even after they start to school, are ever pressing mother with this question.

An exchange of suggestions on how you answer this question, I believe, would bring out some new ideas for our mother readers. For the five best letters describing how you provide entertainment for your little folks' idle time, we will send handy rubber kitchen aprons.

Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before September 5.

wards the mail man brought a large envelope and the whole family was present when it was opened. In it we found two sketches, as illustrated.

New Plan Was Workable.

The letter read as follows: "The old plan illustrates your present kitchen without any changes. The dashed lines show the line of travel required to prepare a meal. Starting at the ice box or cold cabinet on the rear porch to secure supplies, you go to the kitchen cabinet to mix and prepare your ingredients. From here your work may take you to the sink to add the necessary water and then to the stove. After the food is properly cooked, dished out on the kitchen table, and brought to the dining-room, you have taken a trip of forty-four feet.

When clearing away, you take the route indicated by the dot and dash line. First the dishes go to the table to be scraped, then to the sink to be washed, and finally to the china case, and even then you have no place to set them when drying. After the dishes are taken back into the dining-room for the next meal, you will have traveled forty-six feet.

Your Children's Belongings

THE story is often repeated about Johnnie's calf that became Dad's cow, and of Bennie's pig that grew and grew until it was added to the credit side of Dad's account, when it was sold in the fall. These injustices are well worth elucidating upon, but there are others that are equally as serious because the same principle is involved.

When mother takes a gift received by one child and gives it to another, the former loses its rights and the latter is conscious of acquiring something without effort. A child has rights! Unless they are respected by parents, the children's impression of their own rights become distorted.

Frequently an older child is requested to give a prized plaything to baby to keep it from crying. This is not good for the older child, for she comes to look upon baby as an enemy and will hide her playthings that she may have them as her own.

A child's mind is easily influenced and clear ideas of right and wrong can be easily implanted in youth. Later in their life, there will be many things that we will try to teach, and those first impressions will either help or hinder.

Even the very small child needs to be taught to respect his brothers' and sisters' toys. If Big Sister lends a toy to Little Three-year-old, she should be taught to be extra careful with that toy because it is borrowed.

The best arrangement is for each child to have a place for his own toys, and these are not to be loaned indiscriminately by parents, or molested by brother or sister when the owner is away. It will tend to develop a greater companionship between brother and sister, and create a pride in their possessions.

When a child is brought to realize his own rights, he is more ready to respect the rights of his playmates. As early as possible mothers should teach the little ones the true meaning of "mine" and "thine."



Big Injun Chief is Lee Mast, of Bath, Michigan.

that." After a family counsel, we immediately started to carry out the suggestions contained in the letter, and it certainly did not take long until we all realized what a blessing our cousin's visit had been and how much happier mother was when her burdens were so much lightened.—E. Martini.

START CALLAS EARLY FOR WINTER.

THE calla is an old favorite. The bulbs can be grown well in pots and dried off after blooming each year and re-potted early, say in August, and will be growing strongly and ready to bloom when the winter sets in, while so often we pot in September or October, and get no blooms until well along toward spring. We can usually get the bulbs in August if we ask for them or order early, requesting that they be shipped as soon as received. Make the soil very rich for callas for they like heavy feeding, and they should always be kept very wet after they start growing. I keep them setting in a crock of water, and in cold weather I heat water and fill the crock each morning. I have grown some very fine callas this way.—A. H.



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

EXTERMINATING HOUSE PESTS.

Please tell me how to get rid of bed bugs.—Mrs. J. P.

For bed bugs, kerosene, gasoline or benzine forced into the cracks of the walls and beds with a hand syringe will kill the bugs; but when using these inflammable materials, one must be very careful. An old-fashioned and effective remedy is made of a mixture of one ounce of corrosive sublimate, one pint of alcohol, one-quarter pint of turpentine. This is painted in the cracks of the beds and walls with a feather.

POTATO SALAD DRESSING WITH-OUT MUSTARD.

Please give me a good recipe for potato salad which does not require mustard dressing.—G. K.

Cut six large ripe tomatoes in halves and remove seeds, cook until soft and strain through a sieve. Add half teaspoonful of salt, pepper, a dash of celery salt, one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of cream and one teaspoonful of onion juice. Beat fifteen minutes and pour over diced potatoes, together with any other vegetables you have at hand.

You may also serve French dressing with potato salad, which is made of one cup of olive oil, one-third cup of vinegar or lemon juice, one teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of paprika. Add the seasoning to the vinegar and the oil drop by drop to the vinegar as you beat it. Two egg yolks improves this dressing.

BANANA CAKE.

Will you please publish recipe for banana layer cake?—V. L. W.

The following recipe for banana cream cake, I believe, will prove very successful:

¾ cup butter	2 tsp. baking powder
1½ cups sugar	2 cups flour
2-3 cup milk	4 egg whites

Beat the whites of the eggs and fold in last. Flavor to taste. Bake in layers and spread whipped cream generously between each layer, with a layer of sliced bananas over cream.

RECIPE FOR PICKLES.

Would you please give me a recipe for pickles containing cauliflower, onion and cucumbers, without a dressing?—Mrs. A. G.

Perhaps the following recipe will suit your taste:

2 qts. small cucumbers	1 large hd. cauliflower
2 qts. pickling onions	

Break cauliflower into small pieces and, with onions and cucumbers, boil until tender but firm. Drain and cover all with vinegar, bring to a boil and add one pound of sugar, one ounce of mixed spices. Can while boiling.

DIVIDING UP PEONY CLUMPS.

It is never a wise plan to cut into a clump of peonies to remove pieces for any disturbance of the roots will probably cause a loss of all blooms the following year. Neither should they be divided with recklessness when taken up for such division. Wash the roots and then cut each root with a good strong eye, and be sure that each eye has some good root to support it. One or two eyes to the piece will suffice for the plant will be-

NO receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griefs, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, counsels, and whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil shrift or confession.—Bacon.

come established and bloom regularly afterward and the clump will not need disturbing so soon again. Make all cuts sharp. Do this dividing after the plants become dormant, which is about September first. After a few weeks they will start to form fiber roots and should be in their new quarters for this rooting.—Agnes Hilco.

HOMOGRAMS.

Tight shoes and worry are the two worst foes to a woman's beauty.

Overcasting can be done by tying up the foot of your machine the same as for darning, and stitching down the seam in a zig zag line.

A box top given roller skate wheels and used to save that eternal lifting and tugging around of the scrub bucket has proved a big help to many a housewife.

Samantha says: When the children have good manners, you can be sure that the mother is more than a housekeeper; she's a home-maker.

Tell the kids to "comb" their teeth. This, say dental experts, gives the right idea on how to use a toothbrush.

Tempting Tested Recipes

Apple Breakfast Bread.

THE family will be pleased with this breakfast surprise:

1 egg	3 tb. melted shortening
¾ cup sugar	2¼ cups flour
¾ tsp. salt	3 tsp. baking powder
1 cup milk	1 large coarsely chopped apple

Beat the egg and add sugar, salt, shortening and milk. Sift the baking powder with the flour and beat thoroughly. Lastly add the chopped apple. Bake in buttered pans or gem pans.

The men working in the field will enjoy this drink and you can also serve it for your afternoon tea.

Elderberry Punch.

1 cup elderberry syrup	Juice of one lemon
¾ cup white syrup	1 quart water

Mix all thoroughly and serve with shaved ice.

This new way to serve cabbage is really good.

Escalloped Cabbage.

Cook cabbage until partly done; drain. In a basin or casserole put a layer of cabbage, then a little salt,

pepper, bits of butter and broken cracker crumbs. Use the crackers sparingly. Repeat until basin is full, omitting crumbs on the top. Using half water and half milk, pour over the cabbage until quarter-inch of the top of the cabbage mixture; or until it will show when the dish is tipped a trifle. Place in oven and bake until cabbage is thoroughly done.

Most everyone likes tomatoes served this way:

Tomato Cutlets.

Remove the skins from firm, large tomatoes and cut in quarter-inch slices. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and sugar. To a beaten egg add three tablespoonfuls of milk. Roll the slices of tomatoes in bread crumbs, then in the egg, and lastly in bread crumbs. Brown in butter. Put a mound of boiled rice in the center of the platter, make a border of the cutlets and crisp bacon. Garnish with parsley and any sauce you wish.

Keep Your Automobile Insured Traffic Accidents on the Increase

If you are the driver or owner of a motor car or truck, can you really feel SAFE and SECURE without automobile insurance?

Suppose tomorrow you should be held liable in damages to the extent of \$5000.00, would you be able to make an immediate payment without embarrassment? If not why not let our company carry your risks? With our Statewide organization of Adjusters, Agents, Attorneys and Officials, we are able to assume your risks and give you efficient service.

Our company is now finishing the tenth season and we have built up large assets with one yearly payment.

Total assets December 31, 1921,	\$137,392.51
Total assets December 31, 1922,	\$226,449.45
Total assets December 31, 1923,	\$407,683.55
Total assets August 1, 1924	\$561,543.26
Claims paid since organization	\$1,930,195.26
Claims paid the first six months of 1924,	\$222,021.73

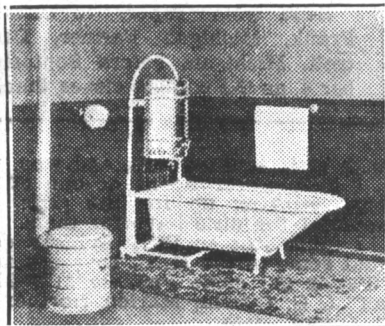
The above assets have been accumulated with one annual payment per year. The rate charged has been sufficient to pay the claims each year and to add something to the surplus. The company has never made a special assessment and has, therefore, been non-assessable by experience. The yearly charge being sufficient to meet the claims each year and to increase the assets, placing the company on a firm financial basis.

With a selected membership of over 54,000 policy holders the company is prepared to meet every claim promptly.

"Insure today tomorrow may be too late."

Call on the Local Agent or write the

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
Howell, Mich.



Complete Bathroom Outfit

On Display at Michigan State Fair

Folding bath tub, nickel water heater and chemical closet—as satisfactory in every respect as bathroom outfits costing \$400 installed by plumbers. Especially suitable for homes without running water.

Special State Fair Offer **\$39.50**

If you cannot attend the Fair, write for complete information

Roberts Metallac Bath Tub Co.,
736 Meldrum Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.



No. 4515—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4410—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46



No. 4583—Ladies' Blouse. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2¼ yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4580—Child's Play Suit. Cut in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A two-year size requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price 12c.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Some M. C. Correspondence

Part of What the Postman Left at Our Door

Dear Uncle Frank:

Harken, boys, to the awakening call of our friend Polly. Did you hear it well? She told us to wake up, as if we were sleeping. Yes, even worse, she said we were dead. Oh! she thinks she is playing with a kitten, only to become aware of the fact that it is a lion.

Strange, why these girls are being treated thus, wonder if they themselves are not the cause sometimes? To be sure, we boys do not always act as we should, but are the girls always faultless? At least I am not one bit afraid that we will lose our reputation on account of this. Oh, no! that stands far too high.

Those contests certainly are difficult to win. Some say they try, try again till they win, but you know there are always some hopeless cases, so I suppose I am one of them.—Your nephew, Garret Klinge, M. C., Lucas, Mich.

I am glad that you heard the noise Polly made, and awakened. I think you have the rudeness situation about right. Don't think you are hopeless.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, how did you like your vacation? I bet you had a good time, at least I hope you did. I received my Merry Circle button and card last Wednesday, July 16. I was so glad I did not know what to do. So I really belong to your family now, don't I?

Well, I must tell you about my pets. My sister and I have eighteen little ducks. We built them a large yard, but then they always got out. So we built it higher, and still they come out. Now, what would you do about that?

In June we had four little kittens and their mother took one of them down the oat field and she left it down to the oat field and she left it its nest, and now she has only two left.—Your niece, Hilda Heckman, M. C., Capac, Mich.

You'll have to do something to make those ducks behave, or build the fence still higher. That cat of yours must have been a poor mother. It's nice to be interested in pets instead of thinking of knickers and bobbed hair all the time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have to laugh when I read the letters, because everyone has something about boys being rude to girls. The boys around here are never rude to girls.

I have a friend who wants the boys to like her, so she puts on (what I call earchains), they hang way down to the shoulders and flop when you walk. She fusses her hair up, and that's just what the boys around here hate.

I bought one hen in the spring and she laid sixteen eggs, then sat on them and hatched out all sixteen. Besides that I have got some rabbits. My father caught a wild rabbit the other day and we shut him up. He was very little and wild, but he is getting tamer every day.

Well, I think I will close for this time.—Yours truly, A niece

I think many girls make a mistake

when they think boys like outlandish things, and a lot of fussing up. Most boys, I believe, like sweet simplicity best. I am glad you are the sensible kind of girl.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I don't agree with Fred Horton when he says you would think the bat would bite a girl. I've played ball on a team

School Contest

WE had such good results from our prohibition contest that we are going to try another public question contest. This time we would like to know just what those who are actually using the schools think about them. So we are asking you to answer the question, "Is the Consolidated School Better than the Little Red School House?" Undoubtedly many of you have had experience in both kinds of schools and can therefore tell which is the best. Anyhow, we want your opinion.

For the two best papers we will give fountain pens; the next three will be awarded flashlights; the next five, cute little boxes of candy.

Make your papers 250 words in length, or less, and write on one side of the paper only. Please put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the first sheet. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

All those sending in good papers who are not Merry Circlers will get M. C. membership cards and buttons.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before September 4, as the contest closes then.

with girls against boys, and won, too.

I have never heard of one of the boys sticking up for the girls, but some of the girls have for them.

I think just as Polly Svinsky does, that some of the M. C. boys are dead. "Better get some Pep, Boys!"—From an M. C. Cousin, Marion Northon, R. 3, Claire, Mich.

Some girls act as if a bat would bite them and some M. C. boys are dead. But, also, some girls can bat and some M. C. boys are alive. Some boys letters have "stood up" for the girls.

Dear Uncle Frank:

When I read Louise Fitzpatrick's letter saying that knickers were the most comfortable piece of wearing apparel ever made, I thought there must be something wrong.

Now, don't you think, Uncle Frank, that if Louise or any other girl were asked to choose between knickers and dresses to wear forever, they would take the dresses instead?

I think I would, but I have a pair of knickers, too, and wear them every once in a while, so don't ever think I don't approve of them.—Your niece, Lillian Johnson, M. C., Freeland, Mich.

I think you are right, but I think girls like to change dresses once in a while, too. No girl likes to have to wear a house dress at a party.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I go horseback riding a lot, and would like to race with the M. C. girl

who said she could win a race horseback with some boys. Another girl and I are the only girls in this neighborhood who can gallop horseback.

I think we had ought to change the subject of "Are boys rude to girls," and "Bobbed hair and knickers," don't you, Uncle Frank?

Say, Uncle Frank, why don't you try the scheme of not printing the letters about these subjects. I'm sure it would be a lot more pleasant.—From an M. C. niece, Ruth Wines, R. 6, Adrian, Mich.

I am going to cut down the number of bobbed hair and knicker letters I use. You want to be careful that you don't break the speed limits when you ride the horse.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I was certainly well pleased with the nice card and pin you sent me. I feel proud to think I am a Merry Circler. The advice on the card is very good and ought to be used by all boys and girls. I'm sure I will use it.

I just came home from a week's vacation in town, and had a nice time, but was glad to get home and read the Merry Circle page again.

Well, the Merry Circlers are writing about bobbed hair, knickerbockers and are boys rude to girls, so I will write, too. I have never been rudely treated by a boy that I can remember. Some girls in our school speak rudely to the boys, then, of course, the boys get angry and answer more rudely. At times in school they think they can get the girls angry by getting balls away from them. But really, it is fun trying to get the balls back. So there they are fooled.

Thanking you ever so much, Uncle Frank, for the card and pin, I remain always, your faithful niece, Florence



Margaret Smith with two city children.

Merry Circle Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS are coming for the M. C. Fund. The Merry Circle idea of charity is to help others to help themselves. Here is your chance to help some unfortunate one to get on his feet and become a useful member of society. It is your chance to follow the Merry Circle tenets of spreading happiness. So send in your nickels and dimes to swell the fund and make it useful. A strict accounting will be made of everything received and spent, to show that all has been put to good use. Contributions from everybody welcome.—Uncle Frank.

Litkowske, M. C., R. 3, Saginaw, Mich.

The way other folks act toward you certainly depends a great deal on how you act toward them. This includes boys' actions toward girls, and girls' actions towards boys. You have a sensible view of the matter.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, wasn't that some letter of Margaret Gravelle's? I certainly agree with her. I hope Harold overcomes some of his bashfulness after he reads her letter.

I think a M. C. Aid Fund would be awfully nice, don't you?

Well, I must close because the breakfast dishes are waiting for me.—From a patient M. C., Helen Pocklington, Tecumseh, Mich.

Yes, Margaret wrote some letter. The aid fund has been born, so it's up to us to make it thrive.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, why can't we have a Merry Circle aid fund? I think that all the M. C. would be willing to help.—A nephew, Charles Wilder, Sherwood, Mich.

We have the aid fund now. Now we should aid the fund, don't you think?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I just enjoy reading your boys' and girls' page. You sure have started a wonderful thing for the young folks, and am so glad you have so many young folks that belong to the Merry Circle.—Yours truly, Mable Wirth, Reed City, Mich.

I'm glad, too, so many belong to the M. C. The more, the merrier.

Some Good Proverbs

Sent In By Prize Winners

By Nellie M. Halstead, M. C., Vermontville, Michigan.

A wise man knows enough to conceal what he doesn't know.

The clouds have tears; it's the sun that cheers.

Today is the tomorrow, you worried about yesterday.

By Beatrice M. Hanis, Perkins, Michigan.

One today is worth two tomorrows. When befriended, remember it; when you befriend, forget it.

A slip of the foot you may soon recover, but a slip of the tongue you may never get over.

By Philomena M. Falls, M. C., Carsonville, Michigan.

Wealth may seek us—but wisdom must be sought.

No man has done his duty until he

has done his best.

Light unshared—is darkness.

By Olga Dehmel, M. C., Unionville, Michigan.

A country is not made great by the number of square miles it contains, but by the number of square people in it.

The more one thinks about himself if he thinks clearly—the more humble he will become.

You cannot build a reputation on the things you are going to do.

By Viola Avery, M. C., Hudsonville, Michigan.

Be not simply good—be good for something.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

Progress is made by work alone.



The sign tells whose dog he is.



Doings In Woodland

Molly Meadow Mouse Plays Hostess

AFTER Jackie Rabbit had at last made himself free from the fence, and pinned the big hole in his trousers together with a small twig, he, Willie Woodchuck and Johnnie Muskrat, scampered off toward the woods. Their way led them across a farmer's wheat field. It was harvest time and the wheat was cut and the bundles were placed in even rows.

"A fine place to play hide-and-seek," said Johnnie Muskrat as he hurried along a little faster to catch up with Jackie Rabbit who was far in the lead.

"Yes, it would be fun to hide behind those stacks, but we can't stop to play if we find the way home before dark. Hurry up!" he called to Willie who was waddling along, many rows of wheat behind.

"I'm getting hungry," answered Willie, "and I can't hurry when I'm hungry. What's the use of hurrying anyway. No one is after us now."

"I'm hungry, too, but there might be someone hiding behind one of these—"

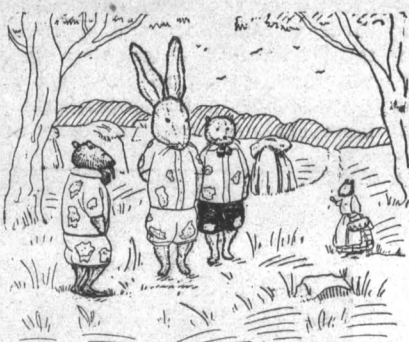
But Johnnie got no farther, nor did Jackie. They stopped right there, their hearts pounding and ears keen. It sounded to them like the stack of wheat before them had said, "Where are you hurrying, and whither your way?"

Even Willie Woodchuck, who was quite a way behind, heard it, and he, too, was frightened. But in a minute the three Woodland boys saw little Molly Meadow Mouse peering around the corner of a big stack of wheat. She was so small any tiny that a big

leaf from the maple tree almost hid her completely.

After the three little Woodland boys had assured themselves there was no harm, and forgot their fright, they told Molly Meadow Mouse their story.

"You run-away rascals! Now you can see what happens to little boys



"Come With Me," said Molly Meadow Mouse.

who run away. But you must be hungry. Come with me," she said.

Meekly they followed her, for they had never been more hungry in their lives. Around this stack of wheat and behind that one she led them until they came to a big stone pile.

"My house is in there," said Molly Meadow Mouse, "but I'm afraid you can't get in my front door. Wait here."

She disappeared between two big stones and in only a minute was back again with an oak leaf tray heaping full of Woodland goodies. It took many trips before they were satisfied, but her store seemed unlimited.



FINDING TUBERCULOSIS IN MICHIGAN.

WE learn that the Michigan Tuberculosis Association is again organizing county clinics after a three-year period in which none were held. From a large and varied personal experience I recommend most highly this work. Often it happens that both doctors and laymen are rather lukewarm about undertaking such work in their own communities. "There's very little tuberculosis in this county. The clinics aren't necessary," a doctor will declare. He means that he has no cases in his own practice. He ignores the fact that no doctor goes out and searches for patients. When the tuberculosis nurse begins to make her rounds, calling at homes in which deaths from tuberculosis have occurred and seeking "contact" patients in every possible way, cases come to light which the doctor never suspected. I recall one such county in which several of the local doctors protested through the press that the clinic was unnecessary. After one month's survey three large clinics were held, more patients presenting than could be examined, and sixty-two active cases of tuberculosis being discovered.

The value of such clinics to the person having tuberculosis is readily apparent, but let us not forget the fact that they are worth still more to those whose contact with patients has produced a beginning infection that is still incipient. Such persons, usually

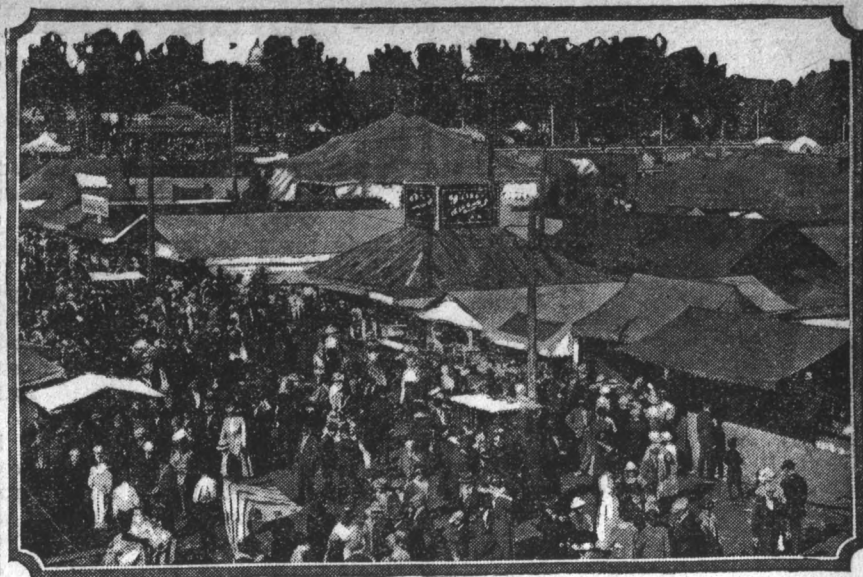
the children of a patient, ordinarily receive no medical care, because they are not yet sick. But the clinic gives them exactly what they need. The examining doctors look into every detail of their general development and state of nutrition. Special diets are advised and arranged. Provision is made for certain periods of daily rest, for outdoor sleeping and for extra food. They are removed from contact with the source of infection. Such children soon build up into robust health and so they are saved from giving way to the onslaughts of tuberculosis and grow up to be healthy adults.

I believe that every county in Michigan should have regular tuberculosis clinics, not so much for the sake of those known to be tuberculous, but in order to catch and cure cases that are incipient.

REMOVING WARTS.

What is the best method to remove warts? My small boy seems to have one just started on his upper lip. I have also one on my thumb which is often quite sore and disagreeable. Just lately several small ones have appeared on the back of the same hand. Is there any way I can remove them at home or must I have them killed with an electric needle?—F. E. R.

Undoubtedly the best and safest treatment is to have them dissolved by the electric needle. It is a simple matter that can be readily done by any doctor equipped with an electric wall plate. The removal of a single wart can be done safely at home by the application of glacial acetic acid.



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Some Poultry Predictions

Economical Production Necessary

By R. G. Kirby

WHENEVER grain goes up a few cents per bushel, and the corn crop is backward, there are many ready to predict, "It is good-night to the poultry business." During the years of cheap wheat the poultrymen have been lucky and the birds have paid fairly well, but over-production has been anticipated and in many sections the egg market this spring was not a profitable market.

But the bad spring weather has placed a new aspect on the future of the poultry business. Many farmers who raise about 100 pullets have raised scarcely any. Some breeders who have fairly large flocks have mainly late-hatched birds. These late hatched pullets will not be good prospects for fall and winter eggs.

As grain prices increase there will be less desire to hold over a large flock of hens. Some poultrymen who expected to buy more pullets will not be in the market for those birds. It will mean less competition next fall and winter, and a better opportunity for good egg prices for those who stay with the business.

Cheap Grain and Cheap Eggs.

I find that cheap grain does not always mean cheap eggs, because of the many hazards and other factors that enter into the poultry business to limit production of high-quality goods. I also find that expensive grain does not mean a corresponding increase in the price of eggs. In other words, the different seasons seem to have their own egg prices, ranging from twenty-five to sixty cents, and when eggs are much higher the consumption is greatly reduced. When they are low there are more people eating eggs, and fortunately the lowest prices for eating eggs come at the season when a large number of eggs are turned into chicks for the production of new stock.

Economy Necessary.

It seems as if poultrymen who are now established in business may even benefit from higher grain prices if that fact reduces competition in egg production and the remaining producers make every effort to cut down production costs. Hens must eat to be profitable producers. The use of poor quality feed will mean losses. Sour milk and buttermilk can often be produced at home and obtained at a low rate in the community. It is a great egg producer and helps to keep the hens healthy. The egg producer with a few cows will always have an advantage over those who must purchase all of their protein feeds in the form of beef scrap, fish scrap, or commercially dried buttermilk.

In some sections it is possible to obtain trimmings and clean scraps from meat markets. If they can be collected once or twice a week and run through a meat grinder, they make a fine source of protein for the hens. Ground bone is also a fine egg-producing feed but must be used sparingly to avoid digestive disorders.

Green Food a Necessity.

Green feed at all seasons is a necessity for health and egg production. Large quantities of mangels and cabbages can be produced on a very small area. Clover hay is greatly appreciated by the hens in winter. These green feeds produced at home are much cheaper than buying ground alfalfa in commercial mashes at more than three cents per pound.

Purchasing all grains in the neighborhood that are not raised at home is a help in cutting down the feed bills. This saves the profit of the middleman and the time taken in driving after the grain and hauling it home. The home feed grinder will be a great factor in the future in making a poultry-business profitable. It enables the

poultryman to use his own home-grown grains to the best advantage, and saves a lot of middlemen's charges, freight bills, and feed sacks.

Storage Rooms Useful.

Plenty of storage room is useful and necessary in the economical production of eggs. Rooms that are protected from rats and mice or metal storage bins, will have a lot of feed. The poultryman needs such protection more than other farmers, as the constant sprinkling of grain over large areas while feeding the flocks is bound to draw rats, mice and sparrows. If the pests can find breeding places on the farm handy to the feed supply they become a bill of expense. The more sparrow breeding places around



Mrs. Wm. Koch and Her Leghorns. One Pullet Laid at Four Months. the barns and outbuildings, the greater the feed bill for raising young sparrows on the wheat that is needed by the poultry.

The chance of buying grain at the right time depends on a proper storage place for that grain. Usually feed is the cheapest right after harvest time. It is often highest during the spring and summer when the supply of home-grown grain is gone and the neighboring farmers are all sold out. By that time the remaining grain has drifted to the elevators and as they do a service in buying and storing it for future use, nobody can kick on giving them a fair profit on their grain. Unfortunately, the period of high grain prices comes at the time when the poultryman is not only feeding many old hens, but rearing a lot of young stock which are making very little return. They are future prospects as egg producers but a lot of good grain must be invested in them before they are capable of production. When a poultryman can finance the purchase of grain after harvest it is a great help in the economical production of eggs during the coming year.

Good Stock Will Pay.

Good stock will pay during the coming year, even with wheat and corn prices higher than now. It is a good time to cull rigidly and keep the best. Next year it may only pay to reproduce the very best.

This may not be a good time to increase poultry production, but it looks like a good time to give the pullets and hens the best of care while you are garnering together all the grain, mangels, cabbages, clover and general supplies which you can obtain for use this fall and winter.

Increased prices for grain may not be all loss to the poultryman. Some farmers who had decided to go into poultry production may decide to keep their flocks rather small and market their grain. Some farmers who sell grain at better prices may be in the market for good breeding stock as well as chicks and hatching eggs next spring. No matter what happens the poultryman with the blues never gets any fun out of life. Let's all pray

that we get a good corn crop in Michigan and not get ready to turn the henhouse into a cow shed for at least six months.

FALL PASTURE FOR BEES.

THE special value of fall pasture is to keep the queens laying late to furnish young bees for wintering over, as when the flow stops the bees quit rearing brood. Plenty of young bees in the colonies are needed if they are to winter well and be strong enough to build up quickly in the spring. It is better for them to have nectar-bearing pasture, rather than being fed. Buckwheat is one of the best to sow for this purpose, as it can usually be depended on to succeed and to bear nectar freely, and the buckwheat grain is valuable for poultry. It can be sown as late as the first of August and the root growth will leave much humus in soil, even if the top growth is removed. Mustard is another crop

sometimes used as it can be sown after early crops also.—Agnes Hilco.

A NEW TURKEY DISEASE.

MR. H. F. STAFSETH, poultry disease specialist at M. A. C., has found a turkey disease which is puzzling him. On a turkey ranch near Ionia, a great part of the flock has succumbed to the trouble. Dr. Stafseth is certain the disease is not blackhead, but the indications are that it is a trouble which affects the lungs. The female birds often lay eggs until the time of death, but those eggs when hatched, produce poults which soon die of the same disease, indicating that the disease is transmitted. Both old and young stock fall prey to the disease.

TURTLES ATTACK DUCKLINGS.

I have a pond about three-fourths of an acre in size and above three feet deep in places, where we want to raise ducks. Last season we were troubled with turtles getting the young ducks, and even some nearly full-grown. Kindly let me know how to get rid of the turtles.—C. J. S.

When turtles attack ducklings the only preventive is to fence the ducklings away from the pond or shoot the turtles. Many duck breeders do not give the ducklings access to water except for drinking purposes, and have good success with them. Hiring a boy with a gun to shoot turtles might be a quick way of reducing the turtle population in the pond. I have known of ponds containing about a dozen snappers where they were entirely exterminated within a few weeks after the neighbors acquired the turtle soup habit.

EGG CONSUMPTION.

THE number of eggs consumed per year on farms averaged 28.8 dozen per person. The per capita farm consumption of fowls averaged nearly one fowl per month. The consumption of eggs and poultry was found to be the greatest in seasons of lowest prices.

High Ideals Show Value

As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," runs an old saw, but few of us realize how true is the application of this principle in our own homes. Yet in the rapid rise of the Harry Williams Holstein herd in Kent county, we have but another witness to the fact that the reading matter that finds a place on the farm home library table yields a most powerful though perhaps subtle influence on the lives of the children who scan its pages and are much more impressionable than the adults into whose hands it falls.

Harry Williams bought his first Holsteins four years ago, just two foundation heifers that fitted an impression made on him years ago, and to the high quality of these two heifers may be traced the phenomenal yield of the seven-cow herd that Williams had entered in the North Kent County Cow Testing Association last year.

These seven cows owned by Williams finished the year in the cow testing association recently and when the records were summarized and figured up, the average milk production was chalked up at 12,469.4 pounds, while the fat production was 446.5 pounds and an average fat test of 3.57. Figures look cold unless there are some others to compare them with so we may state here for the purpose of comparison that there were 175 cows entered in this association and the average milk production for all was 7,546.8 pounds of milk with a butter-fat content of 303.66 and with these in mind, we can see that the Williams herd averaged 5,000 pounds more milk and 143 pounds more fat per cow than did the average cow.

But to go back a bit, although Harry Williams' father never bred Holsteins, he got near enough to a deal at one time so the would-be seller had a certain Holstein trade paper sent to him and it came year after year. Young Williams, true to boyhood's fancies and impressions, carefully leaved the paper through and feasted on the pictures of the best kings and queens and lesser lights of Holsteindom. Later, when he went to farming for himself, he could not override those early impressions and every Holstein herd was a new study and a new desire to him. So only four years ago, he bought his foundation heifers that today are five-year-old cows, and these, with their progeny, are the seven cows that made the phenomenal record which we briefly sketched in the paragraph above.

And those ideals that were inculcated early still persist, for Williams now avers that his goal is a whole herd of thirty-pound cows, and we should say that this is well within his range. Production cranks are likely to lose sight of type and conformation but we had visible proof that such was not the case in this herd and it was the judgment of John Buth and H. W. Norton, Jr., that we bank on in this respect. Last year, when they were selecting a group of cattle to go to the National Dairy Show as a state herd, they picked on a calf and a yearling in the Williams herd. Later it developed that the older heifer would freshen too early to permit her to enter, and inasmuch as he had such a small herd anyhow, and considering that there was some risk involved, Williams would not permit these animals to leave his farm.

In mentioning the development of this herd, it would not be fair to omit Mrs. Williams, because she is the feeder and knows cattle feeding from a to izzard. In fact, when I reached the Williams farm in the mid-afternoon, she was compounding the rations and dishing the mixture out to each cow in proportion to the milk given, and also with reference to whether she was a cow that just naturally stays fat, or one that milks down

thin. The cows that milk down thin are given a ration containing more corn, while those that stay fat are given more protein. Just now the Williams herd is getting a grain mixture consisting of 200 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of ground oats and 100 pounds of bran, given in the proportion of one pound of grain to each four pounds of milk.

Williams is a great believer in alfalfa for dairy cows and he believes that he can get an alfalfa seeding easier than he can one of June or mammoth clover. In his regular seedings he is mixing in sweet clover and finds that it has some advantages in that it comes on a little more quickly than alfalfa alone. Last year he got sixteen tons of alfalfa hay off of a four-acre field. This had grown potatoes, was then limed and manured and sown to Grimm alfalfa. It is a loamy soil on top with clay subsoil.

Last year, the highest producing cow in the herd was Piney Grove Segis Elzevere, one of the foundation heifers. She gave 17,477 pounds of milk containing 719 pounds of butterfat. The value of her product based on the price received from the condenser at Sparta, was \$386.19. The cost of roughage and pasture was \$34.36, while she consumed \$110.74 worth of grain, making her total feed cost \$145.10. This looks high, but when one subtracts this figure from the value of the product and finds that this cow netted Williams \$241.19 above the cost of feed, he appreciates the fact that the high-producing cows are by far the most economical.

MICHIGAN HAS NEW HOLSTEIN CHAMPION.

MICHIGAN'S new Holstein champion cow for ten months' production as a junior three-year-old is Traverse Duchess Korndyke, owned by the Detroit Creamery Company at Mt. Clemens. Her record is 20,456.4 lbs. milk containing 671.43 pounds butterfat, equivalent to 839.2 pounds butter, according to the advanced registry department of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

As a consequence of this record she displaces the former state champion in her class, Flint Maple Crest Crown De Kol, who in the herd of D. D. Aitken of Flint, made a record of 17,849.1 lbs. milk and 743.5 pounds butter.

DANGER FROM WIRE TAGS.

FARMERS and dairymen should be aware of the wire tags that come on feed bags, and other bits of metal, such as nails, pieces of wire and screws, which may find their way into the feed. Once swallowed such objects may find their way to the heart of the animal, causing death. Care exercised in keeping the feed clear of these things may be the means of saving to the herd some of the best cows. —E. E. Botko.

RED PLOSSER'S HANDICAP.

(Continued from page 156). the table. Both hands in sight—and step lively."

As Plosser obeyed, the sheriff stood his rifle behind him and whipped out his revolver. Then he seated himself opposite his prisoner, and resting the barrel of the forty-four across a tin of sardines. For some minutes the two stared at each other.

The sheriff began speaking slowly, mouthing his words much as one might who had rehearsed a speech: "When I came back from the woods and found ye had made up to my girl, after telling her lies 'bout me, folks stood to one side, looking for me to kill ye. But that we'n't my style. The woman went to ye of her own choice. If a man can git a woman

away from me he's welcome. But I always held it ag'in ye for the lies ye told her. Still, if ye had lived straight and been good to her I'd never crossed yer trail. But ye was a brute and crooked; so I waited. I knew the time was coming. And here we be, with a gun atween us, only ye're at the wrong end of it."

The sheriff eyed him thoughtfully, weighing desire against duty. With a sigh he finally announced, "Ye're safe for just now, but another break and I'll be a man first, sheriff afterward." With this warning he began feeding himself with his left hand from the supplies on the table.

As he inventoried the supplies he grew puzzled. Besides the tins of beef, there was a bag of flour, another of potatoes, one of salt, a kettle of beans ready to be baked, several bottles of mixed pickles, cans of salaratus and pepper, and several pounds of tea. Plosser must have packed in the supplies some time prior to his crime. But why such a quantity? Then a wry smile crinkled his thin lips, and he mocked, "Intended to hide up here till the hunt got cold, then sneak south to the cities, eh? And if hard pressed he could always fall back across the line into Canada. If I'd known that I'd have took it easier."

"I wish ye'd known," sighed Plosser. "Tonight's the first time my gun's been out of my hand." He abruptly broke off to exclaim, "Look out! The money's caught fire!"

The sheriff shrugged his shoulders and tightened the pressure of his trigger-finger, advising, "Keep yer shirt on and let her burn. It ain't our money." Even when the odor of burning paper reached his nostrils he gave it no heed, but reminded, "Ye must know I'm simply pining for an excuse to pot ye. I want to remember my official duty—but ye'll sure be such a nuis-

ance and I'd rather ye would act nasty."

"I ain't showin' no fight," protested Plosser. "If ye want to kill me in cold blood ye can; but I ain't makin' no fight. I'll go back peaceful."

"Ye're certainly going to be a nuisance," mused the sheriff. "How much has burned?"

(To be continued).

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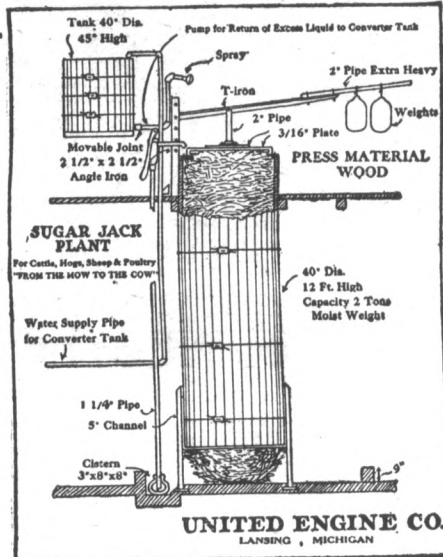
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O. I. C's Spring pigs, Sired by "Giant Boy" and "Jumbo Bell Boy," also Brown Swiss bulls. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

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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 akin, 12th year. Write your wants. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

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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
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400 BREEDING EWES

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

The Maples Shropshires

For Sale—Choice yearling rams and a 2-yr.-old Broughton stock ram. Also large ram lambs. C. R. LELAND, Ann Arbor, Mich. Phone 7134-F 13, R. 5.

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

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

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

50 Delaine Rams as good as grow. Photos free. F. H. RUSSELL, R. 3, Wakeman, Ohio.

FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS write or call on Armstrong Bros., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

Sheep For Sale Rams, Ewes & Lambs—Cotswolds, Tunis, Lincoln, Oxford & Karakules. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

Shropshires Am offering 11 show and breeding rams at reasonable prices. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

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Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



LIVE STOCK MEANS BETTER CROPS.

WHEN there is little or no profits in raising live stock on the farm, we naturally cast about for some other excuse for keeping good animals about. Habits are hard to break and as an old friend of mine once said, "When one once gets into the live stock business he don't know no better." Such a statement would indicate that there are some very powerful attractions as well as serious depressions that accompany the raising and handling of good live stock.

We have often noticed that stock farms are usually prosperous farms.

fined to this field, along with twelve head of cattle. The cows were removed to a pasture near the barns as they approached calving, until now only half the number remain. When the hot weather came the gates were opened to a partially wooded pasture of five or six acres that the animals might have fresh June grass and shade.

The surprising thing is that neither the sheep nor the cattle have paid much attention to this grass lot. They prefer to spend most of their time in the sweet clover and are in very fine condition. With this heavy grazing the growth is now (at oat-cutting time) two feet high and somewhat



A Profitable Brood Sow is One which Gives Birth to a Good-sized Litter and is Able to Nurse It.

That the farms with the best buildings, the best fences, the best crops, are those that have, as a regular accompaniment, a goodly quota of live stock. During times like the present, we are led to question whether these stock farms are prosperous because they keep good live stock, or keep good live stock because they are prosperous.

Then comes the comparison between the stock farms and the grain farms, and we find that down in old Missouri where "you got to show me," the use of barnyard manure in the corn, wheat, clover rotation increased the yield of corn twenty-seven bushels per acre. Over the river in Iowa, ten stock farms produced as a five-year average, fifty-two bushels of corn, thirty-nine bushels of oats, and 2.2 tons of clover, while ten grain farms produced for the same period, thirty-eight bushels of corn, thirty-two bushels of oats, and 1.2 tons of clover. Similar instances may be cited in many other states and they may be seen in most neighborhoods. It is a fact quite generally understood, so in times like these when we find difficulty in figuring a profit on the good animals, perhaps we can find solace in crediting them with a fourth or a third of the crops we produced last year, or those we hope to produce this year.

Good live stock on the farm means silos, alfalfa, clover, the feeding of crops and saving of fertility, utilizing cheap roughage, land growing richer, better crops, an all the year job, and more profit.—P. P. Pope.

PASTURE SWEET CLOVER HEAVY.

THE Sonley Brothers' up in Midland county, are having a very favorable experience with sweet clover for pasture. They have a field of fifteen acres which was seeded to sweet clover with oats in the spring of 1923. After the oats crop was removed the sheep were turned in and allowed to graze the new seeding rather closely. This spring early, the entire farm flock of over ninety head were con-

coarse. The boys say that the field could have carried still more grazing animals to advantage as they like the fresh, tender growth best, and they believe the secret of success with sweet clover is continued close cropping so that young, tender, more palatable growth may be coming along in abundance all the time.

This field will be plowed for corn another year, and the adjoining field which now sets thick with oat shocks and has a good stand of new sweet clover, will be used for pasture.

The land on Sonley Brothers' farm is rich and dark and level, and they see little use of letting two acres remain in permanent pasture when they can get as good results from one acre of sweet clover in rotation.—Pope.

HORSES WORK CHEAPER ON ALFALFA.

EIGHT teams of horses, each animal weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, and ranging in age from three to fifteen years, were used in the alfalfa tests conducted at the Michigan Agricultural College this past year, under the direction of R. S. Hudson. One horse in each of these teams was fed corn and alfalfa hay, while his mate received the usual feed of corn, oats and timothy.

Keeping accurate tab on the feed and weighing the horses each two weeks furnished information of real interest to all who use horse power. The teams did field work, heavy hauling and such other work as would be required upon the average farm.

The eight horses eating corn, oats and timothy lost during the test a total of 570 pounds, while their mates, fed on corn and alfalfa, lost a total of only twenty pounds. The cost of feeding a horse corn, oats and hay was 37.4 cents per day, as compared with thirty-two cents when supplied corn and alfalfa. Reduced to hours of work, the cost was six cents for the corn, oats and timothy ration and five cents for the corn and alfalfa combination.

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.

Cold Abscess.—I have a sow with hard bunch under jaw which is the size of a half-gallon measure. The sow eats and drinks all right. I opened bunch, only blood came from it. C. F., Laingsburg, Mich.—Paint bunch with tincture of iodine three times a week and it will either absorb or suppurate.

Eczema—Worms—Lice.—The hair is dropping out of the tails of my horses and I would like a remedy. Pigs have worms. Cats are troubled with lice. J. R. B., Allen, Mich.—Apply one part bichloride of mercury—1,000 parts water, to scalp of tail twice a day. Don't mix this lotion in metal container. Fast pigs for thirty hours and give each one that weighs 100 pounds forty drops of oil of chenopodium, immediately or soon followed by two ounces of castor oil and this single dose will pretty much rid it of worms. Dust the cat with pyrethrum powder and roll up in towel for ten minutes, then brush well, is quickest way to destroy lice or fleas. One part chinosol dissolved in 500 parts water will kill lice, so will one part of an infusion of stavesacre in twenty of water kill lice, but it should be repeated.

Collar Gall.—I have a horse that is troubled with a bad case of collar gall. Have applied various remedies, but none of them effect a cure. B. K., Holly, Mich.—Dissolve quarter pound of acetate of lead, one ounce of alum, one ounce of tannic acid in one gallon of water, and apply to sore three times daily. Perhaps some surgical work should be done on shoulder.

Cow Leaks Milk.—I have a cow which leaks milk all the time and I would like to know how to prevent it. W. F., Aurora, Mich.—Milk her three times daily. After milking, dry end of teat, then apply styptic collodion.

Bronchitis.—Calf four months old breathes heavy, but has good appetite. My other calves are thriving fine. S. H. B., Whittemore, Mich.—Rub chest with one part mustard and eight parts lard twice a day. Give a teaspoonful of sweet spirits of nitre in quarter pint of cold water every four hours.

Partial Loss of Power.—Could you tell me what to do for pigs, which seemed to be all right until they were nine weeks old, and same day I weaned them, they went down behind. They had free range, fed small quantity of corn and plenty of skim-milk. They eat good and seem hungry. C. S. J., Merrill, Mich.—Give each pig a teaspoonful of cod liver oil daily, also feed them plenty of clover. You should have fed the sow minerals and tankage while she was raising her pigs.

Abnormal Appetite.—Nearly every one of my cows chew wood. What had I better give them? Subscriber, Wayne Co.—Mix equal parts of powdered gentian, bicarbonate of soda, and salt together. Give each cow a tablespoonful at a dose in feed twice a day. Grass is one of the best remedies for this ailment.

Unthrifty Mare—Worms.—We have a five-year-old mare that is thin, coat long and rough, she also passes a few worms. Tell me how to feed and treat her. D. W. P., Reading, Mich.—Feed her one part oats and two parts corn, also some clover, alfalfa, or roots. Groom her twice a day. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, fenugreek, and salt together and give her a tablespoonful three times a day. Her teeth may need attention.

Weakness.—Have a horse that had distemper a while ago; he usually sweats while standing in stable. The stable is not too close or warm. H. B. M., West Branch, Mich.—Weakness and sluggish kidney action are common causes of horse perspiring in the stable. Give one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica, one dram of acetate of potash in drinking water three times daily. The stable should be supplied with fresh air, and have ventilator to allow foul air to escape.

Shy Breeder.—Our three-year-old cow dropped her first calf on July 6, 1923. Since then she has failed to come in heat. D. C. S., Quincy, Mich.—Give her thirty grains of ground nux vomica, two drams of ground capsicum in ground feed three times a day. Results from treatment are uncertain. Feed her well and keep her warm.

Bitter Cream.—My eight-year-old cow had a calf last July; she gives thirteen quarts of rich milk daily, but the cream and butter are bitter—not fit to use. She is fed a good quality of feed. C. E. S., Dearborn, Mich.—If you are feeding her a good quality of food, and if her udder is not infected, the cause must be germs getting into the milk after it is drawn. I know of no better plan than to thoroughly clean udder, separator, all the milking utensils, keep the cream in a cool, clean place, and be sure that the rinsing water is clean. If dipped from tank, the tank may need cleaning.

Chronic Garget.—We have a cow that has garget. Is her milk fit to use?—M. B.—No, and chronic garget is incurable.

COUNTY HOLSTEIN TOURS.

HOLSTEINERS of Livingston county cooperated with the new County Guernsey Association in a joint tour recently. Of course, County Agent Bolander acted as chief instigator, and also maintained peace among the rival breeders during the outing.

They had a band. Yes, they did! Boy club members located on a truck performed lustily at each and every stop.

The town took in only herds that have been doing cow testing association work. Morning stops were at the Jersey herd of A. H. Donaldson, the Guernsey herd of Arthur Skidmore, and Holstein herd of N. H. Chestnut, of Fenton. At the Chestnut farm the picnic dinner and program took place.

H. W. Wigman, prominent Guernsey breeder, first addressed the bunch. The Holstein tourists had their inning when D. D. Aitken, of Flint, the well-known exponent of the Black-and-White, followed. A. C. Anderson, of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, happened along and talked the dairy business over with the crowd. J. G. Hays represented the dairy department of the college, talking on cow testing association work.

After the speaking the tourists set sail again, visiting the Guernsey herd of Stanley Latson, and the Holstein herds of John Worthington and M. J. McPherson.

The McPherson stop proved to be a regular circus all by itself. The Guernsey Calf Club boys defeated the Holstein lads by one point in an exciting ball game. Supper came next in the new 160-foot-long dairy barn. After the feed came speeches by local talent and then the movies.

The film shown was the interesting depiction of "Jonathan Barr's Conversion." This is a double-reeler gotten up by the National Holstein Extension Service, boosting cow testing association work.

An average attendance during the day of sixty was secured, with 300 at the night meet.

Washtenaw County.

The Washtenaw county tour also featured cow testing association herds but was strictly a Holstein affair. Over fifty made the rounds.

The five herds visited were those of A. A. Templeton, J. G. Lewis, E. W. Latson, Braun Brothers, and William Geiger & Sons.

The Geiger farm was reached shortly after noon. Barnyard golf preceded the feed, this was a sad affair for some, for instance, State Holstein Secretary Jim Hays. Hays and Club Leader Essick proved easy meat for Spaulding and Watrous, breeders from Chelsea.

After dinner three cows from the Geiger herd were judged by two chosen teams. A hot argument ensued as to first placing. Heavy dispute centered on the heart girth dimensions of the rival cows. Measurement showed the round the heart distance to be exactly the same! Another interesting feature of the judging was that the cow agreed upon by both teams as candidate for low place, had last year outyielded the others in cow testing association work by over fifty pounds of fat and a couple hundred pounds of milk.

J. E. McWilliams, a director of the State Holstein Association, talked to the bunch on the different families of the breed. McWilliams has had considerable experience with the breeding of Holsteins in his position as dairy superintendent of the 800-cow dairy of the Detroit Creamery Company at Mt. Clemens—naturally his talk made a bit hit.

J. G. Hays preceded McWilliams with an account of the Holstein business in and out of the state. An interesting point made was that Michigan would again show a state Holstein herd at the National Dairy Show. The Washtenaw breeders, according to Hays, do not rank so very high in numbers, but they sure qualify for pep. The day's doings vindicated this statement.—J. G. Hays.

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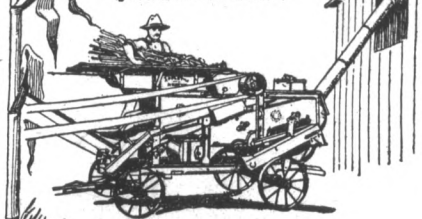
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H. C. Küdner, Lapeer, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, August 27.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red, \$1.26; No. 2 red \$1.25; No. 3 red \$1.22; No. 2 white \$1.27; No. 2 mixed \$1.26.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.21½@1.21¾; December \$1.26@1.26½; May \$1.32¼@1.32½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.25@1.26.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.23; No. 4 yellow \$1.18.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.16½@1.17; December \$1.11½@1.11¾; May \$1.12½@1.13.

Oats.

Detroit.—Old, Cash No. 2 white 62c; No. 3, 60c. New, No. 2 white at 50c; No. 3, 48c.

Chicago.—Sept., at 48½c; December 51½@51¾c; May 55¾c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 92c.
Chicago.—September at 84¾c; December 89¾c; May 94¾c.
Toledo.—89c.

Barley.

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

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.85 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy at \$6; red kidneys exhausted.
New York.—Choice pea at \$6; red kidneys \$9.15@9.25.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$12.75; alsike \$10; timothy \$3.50.

Hay.

Old.—No. 1 timothy at \$22@23; standard and light mixed at \$21@22; No. 2 timothy \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$17@18; No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; rye straw \$12@12.50; wheat and oat straw \$11@11.50.

New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$19@20; standard and light mixed at \$18@19; No. 2 timothy \$17@18.

Feeds.

Bran \$34; standard middlings \$35; fine do \$39; cracked corn \$55; coarse cornmeal \$54; chop at \$57 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Apples, Transparents \$75c@81; Duchess \$1; red raspberries, fancy at \$2.50@2.75 per 24-pt. case; huckleberries \$3 per 16-qt. case; blackberries \$1.75@2 per 16-qt. case.

WHEAT

The sharp bulge in wheat prices last week proved to be mere froth and at present the market is at the lowest point in a month. Speculative liquidation on a broad scale has been precipitated. Wheat is still pouring into primary markets at an unprecedented rate, with the spring wheat movement increasing as winter wheat shipments decline. Both domestic flour buyers and foreign purchasers play a waiting game on the upturns.

While the world outlook is strong, wheat is piling up so rapidly at terminals in this country that buyers in our markets see no reason for immediate anxiety over higher prices. At the present rate, it is likely to mount to 90,000,000 bushels or more before the peak load is reached. Fortunately, exports from the United States increased last week. If clearances remain large, they will help materially in supporting values as the market is in need of a broader demand for actual wheat and flour.

CORN

Corn has had a few days of much needed warm weather and with a possibility, at least, that the next month may make up for some of the unfavorable weather experienced heretofore, liquidation of the enormous speculative holdings accumulated during the long advance was started and prices dropped 15 cents from the extreme high point. Even the optimistic, however, do not look for a crop in excess of 2,500,000,000 bushels.

The tension in the cash situation has been reduced by the purchase of substantial amounts of Argentine corn to come to Atlantic and Pacific Coast points at prices, duty paid, running 10 to 20 cents below corn shipped from midwestern markets. Industries and other consumers, especially poultrymen, along the seaboard may make extensive use of this cheaper corn. Argentina had an exportable surplus of about 200,000,000 bushels from her last crop but about 80,000,000 bushels have been shipped already, chiefly to Europe. The import needs of European countries would absorb the re-

mainder except as higher prices attract part of it to the United States.

OATS

Because of wet weather which delayed threshing and the fact that harvest was late, primary receipts of oats in the last month have been the lightest for the corresponding period in more than a dozen years. The movement has practically trebled in the last few days, however, and, at present, is much heavier than a year ago. With the corn market declining and buyers disposed to wait for heavier receipts, prices have had a sharp setback.

SEEDS

The red clover seed market advanced sharply last week. The acreage that will be cut for seed is said to be below normal and many sections report that the heads are not filling well. New crop timothy is coming to market freely and is exerting a depressing effect on prices. Seedsmen are already scouting the country for sources of seed corn as they anticipate an extremely critical situation next spring. Crops of old corn that will make a fair showing in a germination test may find a good market in this way.

HAY

Ample receipts of hay are favoring buyers, but the tone of the market is steady. Alfalfa and prairie hays are in slightly stronger demand than timothy. Good fall pastures are a weakening factor in the hay market in the middlewest, while high prices in the far west are assured as a result of the prolonged drouth.

FEEDS

Wheat feed prices are easier as a result of the decline in feed grain prices. Eastern demand has become quiet again and some of the purchases made by eastern jobbers at lower prices some time ago are being resold to the west. Corn feeds are steady but offerings exceed the demand. Oil meals show no change. Stocks of cottonseed meal at mills are about 9,000 tons larger than at this time last year. Flour mills are operating at a fairly high percentage of capacity, so that the out-turn of mill feeds is rather heavy. Production of cottonseed meal is due to increase from this time on and a heavy movement of flaxseed in the near future will probably result in an increased output of linseed meal.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, August 27.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 20,000. Market is uneven, mostly weak to 10c lower. Packing sows showing minimum losses. Light lights and slaughter pigs are a drag on the market at 25@50c decline; tops \$9.90. Bulk of better 150 to 325-lb. average \$9.45@9.85; good 140 to 150-lb. weight at \$8.50@9.25; packing sows \$8.30@8.70; roughs, throw-outs, down to \$7.50 and under; good strong weight slaughter pigs at \$7.50@7.75; light and common kind down to \$5.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 13,000. Market is uneven. Some demand for desirable fed yearlings and handyweight steers at weak decline. Heavies very slow; best long yearlings \$10.75; several strings \$9.25@10.50; few heavy steers about \$10; others uneven and slow; heavies 25c lower, bulk \$12.50@13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 13,000. Market dull. Very few early sales; fat natives around steady at \$13@13.25; culls \$8.50@9; bidding weak to 25c lower on balance of natives and westerns; sheep weak to 25c lower; feeding lambs steady to strong; best held at \$13.25.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 3,990. Closing is steady. Heavies \$10.25@10.40; medium \$10.25@10.40; light weights \$10.25@10.40; light lights \$8.75@10.25; pigs at \$8.50; packing sows and roughs \$8.15.

Cattle.

Receipts 300. Market dull.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Tops at \$12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 500. Best lambs \$13.50.

BEANS

The bean market staged a wild advance last week. Sales as high as \$5.75 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points were confirmed and, at the close of the week, the market was quoted at \$5.80@6. Buyers are not following the advance as they are not convinced that it will hold and some of the shippers are not as keen to make sales as might be expected as they fear rejections in case the market should break again sharply.

The advance was due primarily to the rains which have done much damage to the crop. Just how severe the damage has been is uncertain and the source of prices will probably depend on the character of the weather.

WOOL

Prices at the opening on light weight goods by the American Woolen Company show a decline of about seven per cent compared with a year ago, and two and one-half per cent under the heavy weight season last January. While the reductions were not large enough to exert a marked effect on the price of finished clothing, it is generally believed that they will tend to stabilize the market and induce fairly active buying of goods. The goods market shows a more healthy undertone although stocks carried over in the hands of jobbers have not been entirely eliminated.

The wool market has become a little more active in the last few days and prices are quite firm, with a slight upward tendency in some lines. Foreign markets are very strong and working together.

BUTTER

After advancing slightly last week, butter prices settled back as the undertone weakened. A scarcity of high-grade butter kept prices from sagging much, but with pastures throughout the middle-west in excellent shape, and a predicted production this fall of 20 per cent more butter than last year, prices may hang around this level for a time before the seasonal advance begins. Prices for extras are about six cents a pound lower than at this time a year ago, which probably discounts sufficiently the heavy production and large storage stocks. More attractive retail prices would probably widen the consumptive demand materially. The large storage stocks are constantly being added to instead of decreasing as was the case at this time a year ago.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 1,068. Market 25@75c lower and very slow.

Good to choice yearlings quotable \$ 8.50@10.00
Best heavy steers 7.50@ 8.50
Handyweight butchers 6.50@ 7.25
Mixed steers and heifers 5.00@ 6.00
Handy light butchers ... 4.50@ 5.25
Light butchers 4.00@ 4.50
Best cows 4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows 3.25@ 4.00
Cutters 2.50@ 2.75
Canners 2.00@ 2.50
Choice bulls 4.00@ 5.00
Bologna bulls 4.00@ 5.00
Stock bulls 3.50@ 4.00
Feeders 5.00@ 6.50
Stockers 4.00@ 5.25
Milkers \$45.00@90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 456. Market steady.
Best \$13.50@14.00
Others 4.00@12.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 607. 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 5.50@ 6.50
Culls and common 1.50@ 3.50

Hogs.

Receipts 936. Market steady to 10c higher.
Mixed and heavy yorkers \$10.20@10.25
Roughs 8.15
Pigs 8.25
Stags 5.00@ 5.50
Light yorkers 8.50@ 9.50

Prices on 92-score creamery: Chicago 37c; New York 39c. In Detroit fresh creamery sells for 35@36½c.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Receipts of eggs are declining. So far in August they have fallen behind a year ago and each week shows a further decrease under the preceding one. With the supply of high-grade eggs constantly growing less, the market is on a quality basis. A marked shortage of fresh firsts forced prices to the highest point for the season last week. The range of values is constantly widening with fresh firsts selling at 10 cents a dozen above under-grades at the present time, and extras are commanding a premium of five cents a dozen over firsts. Storage stocks are being reduced as use of these eggs becomes more liberal.

Chicago.—Eggs, extras 39@40c; miscellaneous at 31@32c; dirties 24@25c; checks 22@24c; fresh firsts 31@34c; ordinary firsts 29@30c. Live poultry, hens 24c; broilers 29c; springers 26c; roosters 15c; ducks 20c; geese 14c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 29½@33½c. Live poultry, broilers 32c; heavy hens 27c; light hens 18@19c; roosters 15@16c; geese 15c; ducks 22@23c.

POTATOES

Potato prices were irregular last week as an advance on eastern stock was accompanied by a decline in the middle west. Carlot shipments from producing sections are increasing again and some of the late potato states are sending substantial shipments. It is probable that the movement will expand rather steadily during the next six or seven weeks. Mid-western Irish Cobbler, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.20@1.35 per 100 lbs. on the Chicago market. Early Ohio are bringing \$1.15@1.30.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The markets were crowded with produce which was taken freely, with some prices at higher levels. Sweet corn cleaned up early. A stronger demand for lettuce sent prices up. The small offerings of cantaloupes were taken quickly. The market for tomatoes was a little stronger. Beans, peas, squash, egg plant and cauliflower sold well. Cucumbers were slow to move and the demand for celery was only moderate. Potato prices fell off some under a larger supply. Poultry and eggs were in moderate supply, but the demand was rather light.

Apples, No. 1, \$1.75@2 bu; No. 2, \$1.25@1.50 bu; beans \$2.25@3 a bu; beets 40@50c dozen bunches, 75c bu; local celery, large 90c@1.25 doz; No. 1, 50@65c dozen; cabbage 40c a bu; potatoes \$1.25@1.40 bu; round radishes 40@60c dozen bunches; long at 50c@1 dozen bunches; sweet corn, white 29@35c dozen; yellow 30@41c dozen; summer squash 75c@1 bu; tomatoes \$2.50@4 bu; pears \$3@4 bu; plums \$2.50@4 bu; peaches \$3@3.50 bu; eggs, wholesale 38@39c; retail 45@50c; old hens, retail 28@30c; broilers, retail 28@38c; ducks 25@30c; veal 18c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The supply of home-grown peaches and cantaloupes was heavier in Grand Rapids this week and prices worked lower. The potato deal was slow and the market was not improved any by chain stores using tubers as leaders, selling them at or near cost. Eggs continued to advance and the short interest in beans and the poor condition of the crop influenced a higher trend in prices. Quotations were as follows: Dewey peaches \$3@4 bu; apples Duchess 75c@1 bu; Astrachans \$1@1.75 bu; Transparents \$1@1.50 a bu; plums, Red June \$1.50@1.75 case; Abundance \$1.50@2 case; Early Golden \$1.50@2 case; blackberries \$2@3 case; huckleberries \$3 case; cantaloupes \$3@4 bu; Benton Harbor \$2@3 crate; potatoes 60@70c bu; tomatoes 75c@1 per 7-lb. basket; beets, carrots, turnips, rutabagas 75c bu; parsnips \$1.50 bu; cauliflower \$1@1.50 flat; egg plant 35c each; cabbage, white 25@30c bu; red \$1 bu; spinach, lettuce, \$1.50 bu; squash 75c half bu; beans \$5 cwt; wheat, new \$1.08 bu; rye 70c bu.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

October 24—Complete dispersal sale. Spring Valley Stock Farms, Elisha Bailey & Son, Pittsford, Mich.
Holsteins.
Oct. 16—C. S. Heeg & Son, Howell,

DAIRY DAY AT M. A. C.

(Continued from page 162). in getting to their jobs saved mountains of time, and the perfect functioning of their rotary pumps brought gladness to the hearts of the babes and completely unfolded the wrinkles in the faces of the centenarians.

Finally, the parading of typey specimens of Jersey, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Holsteins from the College herd completed a well-rounded program which is certain to mark the beginning of an annual event holding possibilities of great educational potentiality for the practical farmers and dairymen of the state.

BUTTER IMPORTED.

THE amount of butter imported into this country during the first six months of 1924 was 16,965,773 pounds, valued at \$6,173,647, compared with 11,241,196 pounds, valued at \$3,940,732 during the first six months of 1923. This is a small amount considering the many millions of pounds of butter consumed in this country. Nevertheless, it undoubtedly has had a depressing influence upon the butter market, which has been reflected in prices of all dairy products.

ADOPTION OF DAWES PLAN TO STIMULATE TRADE.

THE adoption of the Dawes report by the London conference of the Allies and Germany will result in a revival in world trade, according to the chief of the European division of the department of commerce, who says that the quantity of merchandise now entering into international trade is only eighty per cent of the pre-war figure.

"A revival of business in Europe," he says, "will naturally stimulate American exports of cotton, grain, meat products, and other staple commodities." He predicts a rising of the consuming power and a general advance in standards of living all over the world."

WHEAT INCREASE INCREASE.

INTENTIONS of farmers to increase their winter wheat acreage 2,986,000 acres, or seven and one-half per cent, compared with the acreage sown last fall, and 27.8 per cent greater than the pre-war average annual fall sowing, as reported to the department of agriculture, is pointed to by the crop specialists as indicating that nothing will induce farmers to keep down their wheat acreage to normal demand and a profitable limit, except a discouraging drop in price of wheat just before seeding time.

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES.

COMPLIANCE with the letter of the law may not in every case prevent a person or firm from coming within the scope of Federal Trade Commission charges on the grounds of unfair business practices. A Missouri creamery is named in a citation issued by the commission, charging unfair methods of competition in marketing butter. The complaint alleges that the respondents pack butter in units weighing respectively three and one-half ounces, seven ounces and fourteen ounces in packages having the general appearance of those used by competitors and in which there are packed units of butter weighing four, ounces, eight ounces and sixteen ounces. The complaint states that although respondents are ostensibly complying with the law by marking the exact weight of the total contents of their cartons, fourteen ounces, ultimate purchasers of separate units do not customarily see the carton and therefore are deceived into thinking that they are getting full four and

eight ounce units. The respondents, by shaping, dressing and packing butter in under-size and short-weight units, according to the complaint, have knowingly placed in the hands of retailers an instrument which enables them to commit a fraud upon the consuming public.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL.

INTERESTS opposed to truth-in-fabrics legislation are believers in preparedness. They have already begun a campaign of propaganda against the Capper-French truth-in-fabrics bill in preparation for the next session of congress. The Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association of Boston, are leading the attack.

It is now believed by friends of honest labeling legislation that if the wool growers ever accomplish anything along the line of truth-in-fabrics legislation they will have to change their methods of bringing it about. It is not believed by close observers of the processes by which agricultural legislation is successfully put through that the truth-in-fabric bill has been handled as wisely by representatives of the wool growers as it might have been. It is even suggested that the friends of the sheep hold a conference and decide upon some plan of action that will enable them to present arguments in favor of honest labeling that cannot be torn to shreds by the opponents of truth-in-fabric legislation.

BEEKEEPERS' PROSPECTS GOOD.

MR. R. L. GULLIVER, agricultural director for the United States Veterans' Bureau office at Marquette, and Mr. Edwin Ewell, apiary inspector for the Michigan Agricultural College, recently toured the peninsula for the inspection of apiaries in the district. A one hundred per cent improvement in the bee colonies is reported in comparison with a year ago. Chippewa county is credited with the most bee colonies, the estimated number there being 1,000. Dickinson, Iron and Menominee counties are reported to have about 200 colonies each, while Houghton, Marquette, Ontonagon and Gogebic counties are said to average about fifty colonies each. The inspectors report beekeepers enthusiastic over the prospects for the industry in this territory. There is a winter problem, and beekeepers are not agreed whether it is better to destroy swarms at the end of the season and import stock in the following spring, or to attempt to carry their swarms through the winter. This latter course is entirely possible, however, and has been frequently done. The feature that makes beekeeping in this region particularly attractive is the vast areas of cut-over lands bearing a rich covering of wild clovers, wild raspberry and other flowers suitable to the bee industry. At this season of the year, as any traveler will testify, one can journey for miles through the cut-over territory with the air continually sweet-scented from the wild clover that thrives in the waste lands beside the highways.—L. A. Chase.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Huron Co., Aug. 30.—Beans stand good, but blighting badly. Corn only fair and late. Potato and fruit crops are not very good. Labor is scarce. Wheat is yielding 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and rye 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Wheat brings \$1.70; rye 78c; eggs 25c; butter-fat 35c; butter 40c; wool 28@35c.—T. A. N.

Allegan Co., Aug. 19.—Beans look like a full crop, and also potatoes. Corn is 60c. Apples, peaches and grapes look good. Wheat yields are 20 bushels and up, and the prices

range at about \$1.15. Rye sells for 75c; eggs 28c; dairy butter 34c pound.—R. W.

Clare Co., Aug. 18.—Beans, corn and potatoes frosted in low places on the night of August 17. Corn is thirty days late. Potatoes and beans look good. Fruit is not very plentiful. The labor situation is normal. Wheat yields are above normal. Eggs bring 25c; butter 35c; heavy poultry 15c; light poultry 14c; wheat 85c; rye at 60c; oats 60c; raspberries are bringing 20c per quart.—J. N. W.

Kent Co., Aug. 19.—Corn is very backward. Oats are about all cut, but rain has delayed drawing. Wheat is in bad shape, because of so much rain; the yields have been heavy. Butter-fat brings 40c; eggs 32c; corn at \$1.25. Plums and pears are promising but peaches poor. Winter apple crop is fair. Potatoes look good, as also does garden truck.—C. P. N.

Allegan Co., Aug. 20.—Corn is backward, but potatoes look good. Apples promise 30 per cent of a crop; peaches 80 per cent; pears 35 per cent. Apples are scabby except in well sprayed orchards. Labor is plentiful. Wheat yield is good, but trouble in harvest-

ing is experienced on account of the wet weather.—J. W. T.

Gratiot Co., Aug. 17.—Beans are badly damaged by water. Corn is late and small. Early potatoes are good. There is not much fruit. Wheat is growing from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Plenty of day labor. Eggs 28c; hens 19c; beets look good where water hasn't damaged them. New seeding looks promising.—A. A. R.

Lenawee Co., Aug. 18.—Crops all good except corn, which will be good if frost holds off. Wheat producing 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Oats about all cut, and unusually heavy. Hay is good. Butter-fat brings 42c; white eggs 34c; brown eggs 31c; wheat \$1.20 @1.22; shelled corn \$1.20; oats 48c; wool 45@47c. Huckleberries scarce. Labor is very scarce.—J. R. L.

Berrien Co., Aug. 17.—Corn is about half a crop. Potatoes and grapes are good, all other fruits short. Labor is plentiful, but will not do general farm work. Wheat yielding 15 to 20 bushels, with price \$1.15@1.18. Eggs 31c; butter 35c. Wheat growing in shock because of wet weather, about one-third threshed.—C. A. C.

Kalamazoo

Ensilage Cutters

Nearly thirty years superior performance have made this cutter The World's Standard. It will cut more silage with less power and less trouble. It will be a profitable investment and you need it right now. It pays to get your silage in at the right time.

Clean, Fast Cutting
This smooth, easy-running, non-clog cutter stops or starts with one lever. It is safe and reliable. Three sizes to meet every farmer's needs. Special terms now. Write today for Ensilage Cutter Book and full particulars.

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Dept. 123 Kalamazoo, Michigan



Lifetime, channel-steel frame. Unbreakable knife wheel. Center Shear cut. Triple Feed rollers that insure steady feeding. Reversible shear bar. Absence of vibration. Rigid guarantee.

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.

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 Blizard 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.

FARMERS—house-owners, make your own paints from pure lead and proper materials. We furnish mixing formulas and tell you how; 25 colors, \$1; 90 for \$3. Just what you have long wanted. G. Moffatt, Drawer 852, Stamford, Conn.

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.

HAVE TWO OR THREE excellent Whirlwind Silo Filler Machines in stock that will be offered at bargain for quick sale. The McClure Company, Saginaw, Michigan.

TRY BIGFORD'S Maple Syrup (Imitation.) You'll be delighted with its excellent quality. Price \$1.90 per gallon. S. L. Bigford, 2022 Lena St., Flint, Mich.

AMAZING TRIAL OFFER! Any one Kodak Roll Film developed; 6 fine Glossy Prints; only 15c. Associated Photo, Box 1403-AB, Cincinnati, O.

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

WANTED—Single bottom plow for Fordson. Carl DeWitt, Wheeler, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

155-ACRE FARM—Near River; Horses, All Crops, 10 Cows, and calves, pigs, poultry, cream separator, gas engine, machinery, vehicles included to settle now; near high school, stores, churches, good markets, etc.; rich loamy fields, 30-cow spring-watered pasture, valuable wood, timber; 130 fruit trees; good 2-story 8-room house, fine elevation, basement barn, hog and poultry houses, granary. Big value at \$3,500, easy terms. Details page 61 big illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 265BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE DOWN—3,000 acres cut-over lands well located in Gladwin Co., Mich. Tracts of 40 to 160 acres, \$8.00 per acre, long time to pay, interest 5%. Fifty well improved farms \$35 to \$50 per acre. Send for circular at once. U. G. Reynolds, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE—160-acre farm with or without stock, tools and crops, one mile off of pavement, 3 miles from Fowlerville. Interest at 4%. S. C. Logan, R. 4, Fowlerville, Mich.

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

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.

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

THOROUGHbred Airedale Puppies, \$10 and \$12. Robt. Sproberry, R. 2, Port Huron, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid, 100, Leghorns, Anconas, Large Assorted, \$8. Rocks, Reds, \$9. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10. Lt. Brahmas, \$15. Assorted, \$1. Catalog Free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

POULTRY

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.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST wants steady work on farm, can milk, experienced. Address A. M. Holmes, 104 Marjorie St., Battle Creek, Mich. Bell Phone 4133-J. In care of W. N. Schott.

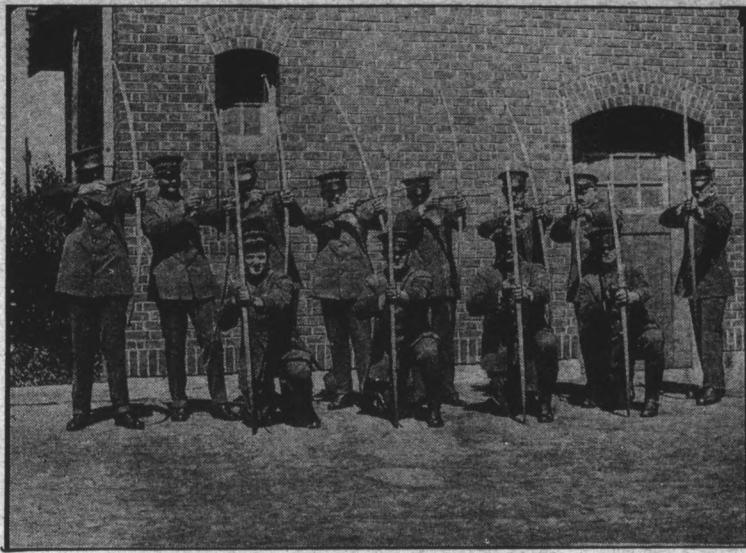
MARRIED MAN wishes position, experienced in large stock, poultry and dairy farm. Good hand-milker. Address Box 222 Michigan Farmer.

GOLD CORN HARVESTER Worth its weight in gold to every farmer raising corn, cane and kafir in rows. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials from pleased customers in every state. Write for catalog showing pictures of Harvester. PROCESS MFG. CORP., SALINA, KAN.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



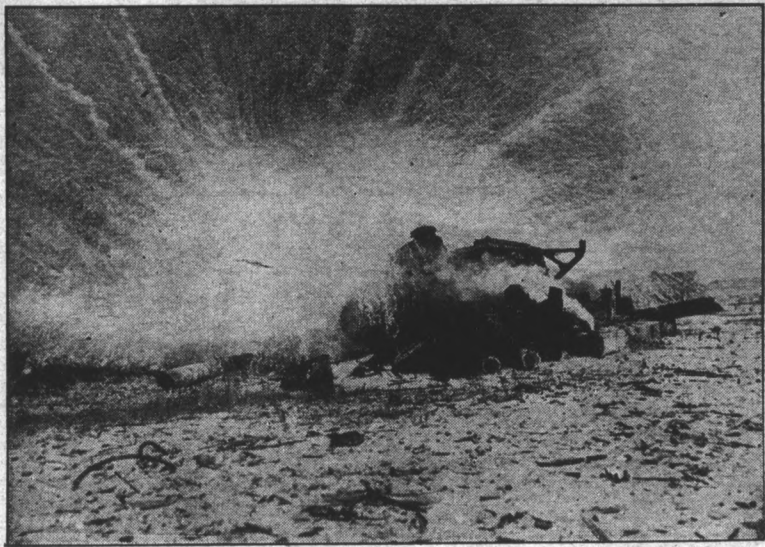
Jas. Gerard, ex-ambassador to Germany, bids bon voyage to Mexican president sailing for Europe.



San Francisco Police Department has organized three squads of policemen to drill in the use of bows and arrows. It is said that the bow will do what firearms won't—shoot around the corner.



Radio messages were sent to exploration ship "Quest" to aid in breaking ice near Greenland.



Had this been a real bomb, the tank and crew would have been a mass of twisted steel and mutilated bodies; but it was only a phosphorus one in a sham battle between aviators.



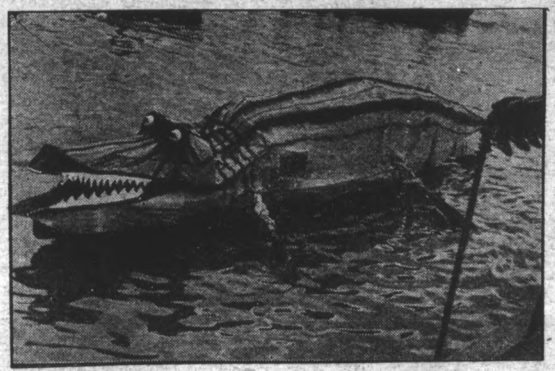
The executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its 44th annual summer conference at Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, discussed union matters and their national political stand.



A dozen round trips to the moon is equivalent of total mileage traveled by these men during 113 years of railroad service.



Prof. R. W. Wood, of East Hampton, L. I., says famous "death ray" is harmless.



This weird monster of the deep, mounted on a canoe, won first prize in the Annual Water Carnival at Washington, D. C.



Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, of Temple, Texas, who ran second in gubernatorial primaries last month, is shown with her two daughters. The daughter on right assisted in her mother's campaign.



If Luis Firpo could speak English clearly, he might be telling a bedtime story; he is surrounded by a group of his admirers at his training camp at Saratoga Springs, New York.