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VOLUME CLXII

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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 6, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

Another Endurance Test

JUST now the farmer appears to be looming large in the political horizon as election day comes nearer. The republican national committee has established, as an important part of its organization, an agricultural bureau. The democratic leaders are planning for an equally efficient publicity department in their program. The news has also been given out that a former secretary of the national farm organization will handle the farmer propaganda of the LaFollette-Wheeler party.

It becomes the duty of these several bureaus to convince the farmers that the candidates of the particular party each represents are in a position and of a mind to do more for agriculture, if elected, than the men nominated by the other parties. We shall be surprised if the propagandists do not promise more than can possibly come within the power of any man, or set of men, to fulfill.

However, it seems patent that these men are about to roll up their sleeves, take their picks in hand and pretty generally turn over the sod in the agricultural graveyard. It is to be hoped that they will find something of value. No doubt some old markers will be located. Some of these may be important, while others may prove valuable only as material for the spellbinders. Over these, however, the farmers should not become too excited, but should review them with sanity and credit them for what they may be worth.

Through it all the tiller of the soil should not lose sight of the fact that political assistance can only be comparatively small aid to him, at the least, and that the larger per cent of success will come from well-directed efforts of brain and brawn applied directly to the business of farming.

Sugar Tariff Adjustment

IN the recent research made preparatory to a discussion of the proposed downward revision of the sugar tariff on Cuban sugar, facts are coming to light which show where the benefits of such a revision would go. Government men have found that a group of eastern refineries and sugar companies now control ninety per cent of the sugar production, and seventy-six per cent of the sugar producing land of Cuba.

Further, it has been discovered that the wages paid by these concerns hold

out no special attraction to the Cuban workmen, and so, in order to recruit sufficient help to operate their holdings, negroes from the Antilles have been imported into the Island. The treatment of this help in recent years has been so bad that the British government is considering the matter of prohibiting further immigration to Cuba from British West Indies. The island of Barbadoes has already enacted a regulation stopping her people from migrating to Cuba, and Jamaica, from whence comes an army of 65,000 negroes each year to work in the cane fields, now contemplates a similar move.

Should the tariff commission consider favorably this proposal, the above indicates the sort of competition which our American sugar beet growers would then have to face.

The New Club

THE times sure are changing, even when it comes to raising children. Some may doubt that the changes are for the good when the actions of some youngsters are observed. But even in these enlightened days, children will be children, as they were when we were boys and girls.

In the old days the birch rod, etc., were essential requirements of an education. Often a certain amount of clubbing was given on general principles with the thought that it was good for the individual who received the application, even though it hurt the applier. How often we heard this when we were young.

Years of experience along these old lines, coupled up with some tests of other methods, has convinced us that "you can lead a horse to water but you can not make him drink." You might make a lively youngster's hands take part in a task, but you can not drive his mind to it.

The present methods are just the reverse. They are to create interest, to get the mind acting on a project, after which effective action follows. Compulsion is gradually taking a place among other things which belong to the dark ages.

But clubs are still good, very good. Only they are clubs of a different kind. These, the boys' and girls' clubs, have created such interest that in many cases the young mind has worked out results which proved to be lessons to maturer minds. The results they obtained were so convincing that the old folks had to acknowledge the coin and admit that they had learned a lesson.

Yes, the club must still be an active part in shaping the lives of our young people, but if it is a boy and girl club it will not only shape their lives toward useful purposes, but it will also be effective in enlarging ours.

Neighborhood Friction

FEW farm neighborhoods are entirely free from friction. It comes from various causes. Sometimes it is a line fence that causes the trouble. Again, it is district school affairs, or drainage problems, or misunderstandings about who is to thresh first, or just plain incompatibility.

Very close to one hundred per cent of these differences are petty. The grounds, upon which they are based are childish. Reduced to their simplest terms, any advantage gained is invariably outweighed by the bitterness that accompanies it. Selfishness is a trait of human nature. Generosity is a counter-trait to it. It is a very easy thing to find fault. It is just as easy, and much more enjoyable, to see and talk of the good things about others. The people we like best are those we know best. Friendliness and understanding will overcome friction; they often mark the dividing line between selfishness and generosity.

These thoughts are brought about

by an ice cream party that has marked the wind-up of operations of the threshing ring in one of our good neighborhoods. This particular neighborhood has not been without its rather serious as well as petty differences, but at the close of a successful threshing season they all got together and spent a very pleasant evening in friendly confab and neighborly sociability. The effect on this particular neighborhood is at once noticeable and is like oil poured upon troubled waters.

Is England Changing

SINCE the wet and dry issue has occupied an important place among public questions in this country, we have been led to believe from reports that England was wet through and through. Speaking recently at Newcastle, England, the governor of the prison at that place, prophesied that local option would become an accomplished fact in England, and it in turn would lead to prohibition. He further says, "You will find me on a temperance platform because of the sights I see and the things I hear. Have no mercy with the drink trade. Hit hard and kill it. You will save your fellowmen and smash the worst trade that was ever started in this country."

Is Rural Religion Decaying?

AS one is driving through the country, he can not help but notice the condition of many rural churches. They have the appearance of a state of decay. The buildings look uncared for, the yards are unkempt, and the buggy sheds are just remnants of what they used to be.

Are these material signs of decay indications that the rural religious spirit is becoming cankered and weakened? Or is it an indication of a change, one of the many changes of our present-day life?

We are inclined to affirm the last question, as are many men learned in religious ways. Dr. Morris, a prominent religious editor in this state, says that the rural church is being flivvered out of existence, but not rural religion.

Today the farmer and family jumps into the old bus and goes to town ten miles or so, away, in the same time it used to take him to hitch up old dobbie and drive to the local church. They go to town churches which have nicer buildings, better music, better preaching, and even softer benches. Besides, they have the same opportunities of going to sleep, if that is their habit. They gain greater inspiration from the better surroundings and from worshipping with greater numbers of people. They mingle with their own city cousins on a common ground and get to know and like them better.

Besides all this, they often enjoy the exhilaration of a pleasant ride on smooth roads, well marked and safeguarded, when they go and come to the place where they are told of the rocky and rutty roads of life and how to avoid the evils thereof.

No, rural religion is not dying; it is just changing, like many other things.

The State Police

ONCE in a while we meet a "suspicious-looking" fellow on a motorcycle whose appearance makes us feel inclined to cut down our speed a bit.

This is usually our visual evidence of the state police department, and our common thought is that the chief duties of the state cops are to enjoy themselves riding motorcycles without regard for speed limits.

But the facts are that these fellows do something once in a while, at least. Last year they made 3,218 arrests, of which over one-third were for prohibition violations and about one-quarter, violations of motor vehicle laws. In-

cidentally they cleaned up Hamtramck, that city within a city (Detroit) with such an unsavory reputation; inspected over 56,000,000 gallons of oil, hundreds of theatres and other public places to see that they met state requirements.

They also assist in finding missing persons, stolen autos, and help state institutions in transferring inmates, over 2,165 being transferred last year.

The department has its own finger print department and its own rogues' gallery and detective department. In other words, this is a well organized and efficient department for the enforcement of law.

So, hereafter when you see a motor cop remember that he is on the job to see that the other fellow obeys the law. It is always the other fellow, of course, but incidentally, it pays to be careful ourselves.

Fair Please

ME and Sofie and the kids went to the fair and it was alright, 'cause it was somethin' different.

Fer inst., the first place we come ta was one of them throw the ring businesses. Well, as I was pitchin' hay fer a coupla weeks I thought I would try pitchin' rings and just ta show you practice makes perfect, after spending fifty cents I won one of them doll babies what wears a band o' colored paper around the waist, what don't slip down 'cause the stomach is so full.

Well, Sofie says she had enuf of a family ta take care of with the three kids, so I hada carry that doll baby all day. I was so ashamed fer the innocent child that I put my handkerchief around it like a dress.

Then we saw the outside performances of some of the side shows, which is often better than the inside. Then I got Sofie ta leave the kids in the grove and we went in one o' them shows. Well, the show was one o' them sighthentic demonstrashuns of what you kin do with muscle. There was a woman what could keep her head and feet still, but my, how she could move her body. Sofie said it was disgustin', but I thought it was interestin'. It showed some exercises fat women could do ta get thin.

Then we met a lotta friends and talked. Lots of them asked me what I was goin' ta say in the paper, but none asked me about my farmin'. It seems like they think I'm better at tellin' how than at doin'. They asked me if I was goin' ta make my kewpie baby a farmerette when she grewed up. I says the first thing I was goin' ta teach her was how to make some clothes fer herself. Seems like immodesty ain't attractive ta a man when his own family does it.

Well, after a dinner o' hot dogs and ice cream cones, I got Sofie and the kids into the idea o' restin' in the grove. Sofie wouldn't own Kewpie, so Kewpie and me went ta the horse races. I got so excited once, and I guess Kewpie did too, anyhow, she lost her head when I was swingin' her around and hit on a post. There was too much excitement to have a funeral, so I just left Kewpie take care of her own burial. Sofie was glad. She says, "Horse racin' did some good to get rid of that thing." Guess she was jealous.

Oh, yes, we went ta see the fat pigs, and etc., and etc., but it always makes me jealous ta go into such places.

Anyhow, the fair is one o' the nicest places ta get tired you ever saw. If there was fairs all the year around, I'd be tired all the time.

HY. SYCKLE.



DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIII

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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
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QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TEN

Baffle the Hessian Fly

One Can Grow Good Wheat and Still Avoid the Depredations of this Pest

ARMY recruiting officers choose healthy men because they are better fighters than sick men. In the cold business of war, men recognize that the well-nourished body has greater resistance than one weakened through lack of proper feeding.

Plants are like men. They, too, can fight insects better, more effectively ward off disease, and to a greater degree withstand the rigors of winter, if they have had an abundance of all the elements of food required in their growth.

In no crop on Michigan farms can the above be said with greater truth than of the wheat crop. The fall-sown grain has to live over winter, thus subjecting it to many conditions not encountered by the annuals. Further, it must be planted late to avoid the Hessian fly, which fact often finds the crop lacking in growth and vitality when ice and snow return for their annual revelry. However, there is a way which gives a high degree of protection against these two dangers.

Fertilization as First Aid.

Proper fertilizing of wheat is an invaluable aid to control of the Hessian fly. This statement is not an opinion but a fact, substantiated in one of the oldest fertility experiments in the country—at the Ohio Experiment Station. In the period from 1895 to 1919, there were seven years that were bad Hessian fly years and eighteen years in which the fly did very little damage. In the eighteen years when the fly was not troublesome, unfertilized

wheat yielded 13.7 bushels per acre, and fertilized wheat ran 28.1 bushels per acre. Fertilizer in these years doubled the yield, which is as much as anyone could ask for.

Now let us turn to the seven years in this period when the damage from Hessian fly was the greatest. In these years, unfertilized wheat yielded only 3.1 bushels per acre—practically a total loss, not worth harvesting. Fer-

tilized wheat in these same years yielded 14.6 bushels per acre—not a large yield, but enough to avoid serious loss on the crop, and over four times the yield of unfertilized wheat.

The explanation of these figures lies in the increased resistance which fertilized wheat offers to ravages of insect and disease pests. It is a matter of common knowledge that wheat that has been fertilized comes through the

winter with less winter-killing. In the same way, fertilized wheat is better able to overcome attacks of the Hessian fly.

No one should be led to expect that fertilizer alone can completely overcome this fly; a little strategy, combined with the use of fertilizer, is necessary. To fool the Hessian fly, it is only necessary to understand the habits of the insect. In order to reproduce and cause destruction, the adult fly must lay its eggs on young wheat in the early fall. Apparently the wheat plant is the only plant which suits the purpose of the fly. If the young wheat plants are not available at the time when the fly is ready to lay eggs, the eggs are not laid and the fly dies. If the fly finds wheat plants, the eggs which are laid at the base of the leaves soon develop into larvae and go down into the base of the young wheat plants and destroy them. The larvae pass through the winter in the "flaxseed" stage, seriously damaging the growing wheat in the following season. Finally, after the wheat is harvested, the flies emerge from the stubble, looking for young wheat on which to lay eggs.

Fooling the Hessian fly consists of delaying seeding until the egg-laying season of the fly is over. Delayed seeding is hazardous from the standpoint of winter-killing. Good preparation of the seed-bed and plenty of available plant food in the soil overcome the disadvantages of a late seeding, and the fly is avoided.

Corn Growers Watch Your Step

OLD corn is going rapidly to market. High prices are proving a powerful magnet which is pulling the ears out of the remotest corner of the cribs. But in this jubilation over high prices, it is likely that few have looked ahead to the corn season of 1925. What sort of seed will the farmers of the state and country have to put in the ground next May for that 1925 crop?

That is a matter which should receive the immediate attention of every Michigan corn grower. If he sells all the old corn, then it will be necessary to depend upon the new crop for seed. If the new crop fails to mature before killing frosts, the vitality for seed purposes will be weakened if not fully destroyed. Then he with other unfortunate or short-sighted growers will be scouring the country next spring for something that will grow, and perhaps taking anything available whether adapted to their conditions or not.

The editors wish, therefore, to advise Michigan farmers to save enough old seed corn for 1925 seed requirements. If there is no seed corn left, select the best ears from the crib. Then, should this year's crop fail to mature, as it is almost certain to do in very many localities, the old corn will furnish seed for the coming year. Those having more seed corn of the 1923 crop than is needed for their own planting, had better hold for the promising seed-corn market forecasted for next spring.

What Club Work Accomplishes

The Last of a Series of Articles on Boys' and Girls' Club Work

By R. A. Turner

State Club Leader

DURING recent years a large increase in the number of educational trips awarded to club members has been noted. The granting of awards in the form of trips has been based upon sound achievement by the club members themselves.

The present tendency to recognize good work by awarding trips may be due to several reasons. Various business and railroad organizations are interested in club work from the standpoint of bringing about a sympathetic and tolerant attitude on the part of these young and potential farmers and farm women toward the city. These organizations realize, also, that agriculture is the basic industry and that the key to agricultural progress lies in the farm boy and girl. Therefore, it is a wise plan to spend money in helping them get a broad understanding of their relationships.

These educational trips constitute a great force in boys' and girls' club work, and, at the same time, place upon those charged with its administration a great responsibility.

The extent to which club members in Michigan may participate in these educational trips can be learned from a statement of the number who profited by them during 1923. These are as follows:

Three hundred and eighty-five Michigan club members won trips to the Michigan State Fair at Detroit.

One hundred and thirty-eight club members won trips to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

Five Michigan club members won trips to the National Dairy Show.

Two hundred and seventy Upper Peninsula club members won trips to the club camp at Chatham.

Two hundred and twenty-five Lower

Peninsula club members won trips to the club week at M. A. C.

It appears, therefore, that club work brings to farm boys and girls opportunities of an educational nature which are made possible because of these trips.

Supply and Demand.

There has been an increased ten-

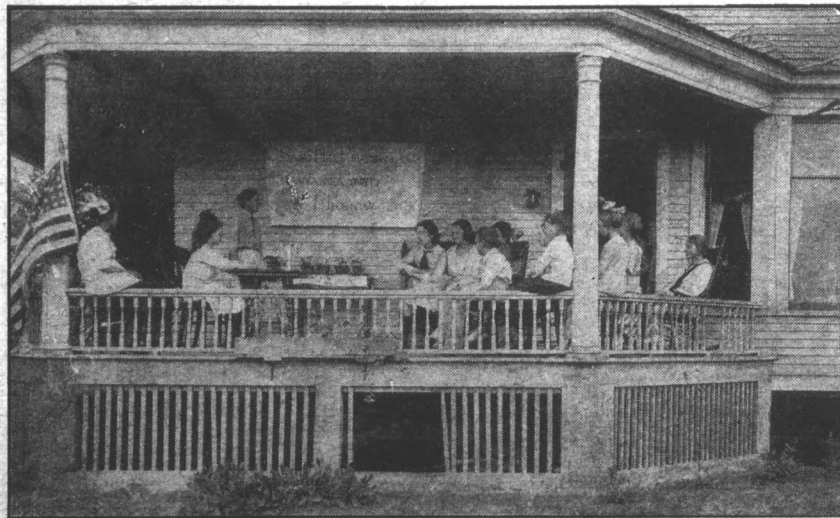
dency among extension agents to see to it that the supply was available for which they were creating a demand.

To organize a group of farm boys into a pig club is but half of the job—to see to it that they secure good breeding stock is the other half if the boys are to learn the better practices in the hog industry. Thus it has become quite common for members of one year's club to furnish a supply of good pigs for members of the clubs organized the following year.

Canning club girls who create a market for their products find it incumbent upon themselves to see to it that they continue their work in order that a supply may be available to meet the demand of their customers. This situation is often an incentive for the formation of new clubs.

So far as the home-making projects other than canning are concerned, it was not until very recently that any perceptible results have been noted. Both country stores and mail-order houses are now striving to handle those goods in both the food and the clothing work which are desirable for club girls to have. This has been brought about largely through the efforts of extension agents.

It is believed that if wise judgment is exercised, this movement to provide a supply for which a demand is being created will prove very advantageous (Continued on page 187).



Club Members Enjoy Their Regular Club Meetings.

Compounding Light Soil Rotations

Legumes are Essential to These Rotations According to Experiences on this Farm

AS one flock is not suited to all persons, so one system of farming is illy adapted to all types of soil. Heavy soils call for one program of cropping and handling, while light soils demand quite a different schedule. As yet, however, a fully tried system of procedure for the owner of light soils has not been proven, at least, to the full satisfaction of the farmers living on that type of land.

Just north of Howard City on M-13, is the demonstration farm of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where an attempt is being made to work out the requirements of a permanent agricultural program for the farmer on sandy land. It was the writer's pleasure recently, to inspect this farm at the invitation of Mr. B. O. Hagerman, agricultural agent of the Pennsylvania company.

The place has been operated as a demonstration farm for eight years. Previous to this it had been farmed in the usual manner, with the soil fertility becoming so reduced that profitable farming could no longer be maintained. The soil is distinctly sand which extends downward an indefinite number of yards.

A recent change in the general program of the farm has, no doubt, retarded definite results. At first the land was used merely to test out various crops, hoping thereby to learn of some specially adapted to this kind of soil. But, since the success of crops depends upon the rotation used and on other factors, it was decided a few years ago that a system of farming must be worked out. Many of the present fields are possibly influenced to this day by the treatment received in these tests, but the fact remains that there are now on the farm good stands of corn and soy-beans and alfalfa.

The recent history of the treatment of these fields will prove interesting. Back in 1921 one thirteen-acre field

was in rye and vetch. An application of 250 pounds of a general-purpose fertilizer had been added at this planting let us state here that it has been the policy of the management to apply this amount of fertilizer on all fields when sowing a new crop. The following year oats and peas were sown on nine acres of this field, while the remainder was re-sown to rye and vetch. The oats and peas were seeded to sweet clover, which was cut for hay in 1923. The remaining four acres continued in rye and vetch. Last spring the crops on the whole field were plowed under, disced, culti-packed once after plowing and again after planting, and, as had been done after the sowing of each and every crop, the usual 250 pounds of general purpose fertilizer was added. It was planted to corn, with the result that there is a good stand over the entire area. However, where the sweet clover had been turned down the corn is slightly larger, marked with a deeper green color, and apparently better eared.

A second field now carrying a heavy stand of silage corn and soy-beans, has had a more varied career. In 1921 one acre of this field was growing rye and vetch; alfalfa and Hubam occupied an acre and a half; while red clover covered the other three acres. In 1922 the rye and vetch plot was seeded to red clover; the alfalfa was extended to include the Hubam plot, while the red clover sod was sown to rye and vetch and re-seeded to red clover. Last year the red clover and to include the Hubam plot, while the remainder of the field went into pea beans. Early this spring the whole field was turned down, fitted in the usual manner, treated with fertilizer, and planted to corn and soy-beans.

The stand is as good as one could expect upon any type of soil, much better, however, where the alfalfa was turned down than where the beans had grown the year before. The alfalfa seemed to push the corn harder, give it a darker green color and was specially helpful to the soy-beans. In this area the corn at the time of our visit was over eight feet high and the soy-beans growing vigorously three feet above the ground.

Another field, now showing an excellent stand of Grimm alfalfa, had in 1921 three acres on the south side to sweet clover, adjoining an acre of string beans, then four acres of rye and vetch, and on the north side four acres of hubam clover. In 1922 the south eight and one-half acres were in corn, one-half acre carried soy-beans, while the four acres of Hubam were sown to rye and vetch. A year later the corn ground was put to rye and vetch and re-seeded to the same mixture. The four acres of rye and vetch sown the previous year were plowed down and planted to potatoes and beans. Last spring the whole field was seeded to Grimm alfalfa. The south eight and one-half acres of rye and vetch were plowed under, carefully fitted and sown with good seed, and the usual 250 pounds of fertilizer and twenty-nine yards of marl added per acre. The potato and bean ground were disced and treated with marl and fertilizer as the other had been, but, it is thought, because of the lack of a well prepared seed-bed on these four acres the alfalfa did not do well enough to be kept, so it is now being fitted for seeding again.

It will be some years before final conclusions can be drawn from the work of the farm. A few matters,

however, will bear special notice.

1. Legumes are bound to form a major part in the successful rotation for our light soils. These will not only furnish hay and pasture for the support of a reasonable quantity of live stock but also furnish green manure for plowing down, and an adequate covering of the soil for the off seasons. Among these legumes are red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, soy-beans and vetch.

2. Sandy soil requires different manipulation than does heavy land. Here the purpose should constantly be to keep the soil firm. For this reason the culti-packer is an indispensable implement in working this land. Further, it has been found that the fewer times the land can be plowed during the rotation the better shape it is in for growing crops. This calls for a greater use of the disc.

3. Commercial fertilizers seem essential. It is impossible to carry sufficient stock upon this land to produce the manure necessary to keep up fertility, the same as on other types of soil. A reasonable amount of general purpose fertilizer applied to this land has been justified, in the opinion of the manager and director of the farm.

4. Dairy cattle and poultry seem to be the species of live stock specially adapted to the economy of the sand farmer. More and more are the leading light soil farmers swinging to these branches of the live stock department, with hogs the next best bet.

Careful records are kept of the cost of operations on the farm. These figures show that last year the farm paid all expenses and left around \$200 in black ink. Considering the season and the amount of work being done to place more of the land under cultivation, it is our opinion that there is hope for the man living on sandy land, providing he follows a system of farming suited to lighter soils.



LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

BUDGET MAKERS CUTTING APPROPRIATIONS.

SLASHING estimates of the departmental appropriations. This is the mid-summer work of the director of the budget. Cuts of nearly sixteen and two-thirds per cent in the estimate of appropriations for the navy for the next fiscal year, as submitted by the secretary of the navy, are announced. These estimates, trimmed down to the lowest possible limit, as viewed by naval officials, amount to approximately \$346,000,000, and the budget director insists that they be further reduced by lopping off \$56,000,000.

WANT DATA ON FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the American Dairy Federation in Washington, the importance of more and better information as to foreign conditions in production and consumption of dairy products was taken up, and a resolution adopted endorsing the pending bill introduced by John Ketcham, of Michigan, for agricultural attaches, and a committee was appointed to cooperate in securing this legislation.

LOWER LOAN RATES FOR FARMER.

A REDUCTION of rediscount rates by the intermediate credit banks to five per cent for financial concerns and four and one-half per cent for co-

operative marketing associations, has been announced by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

The board officials say these reductions are due largely to the lower interest rates which the board has had to pay on debentures of the intermediate credit system. Coming at the beginning of the marketing season, the reductions will mean a great saving to the farmers, particularly through the direct loans to cooperative marketing associations.

AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITY DIES.

PROF. W. D. HURD, director of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, and a nationally known agricultural and horticultural authority, died at his home in Washington on August 22, aged forty-eight years. Professor Hurd was a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1899.

SHOULD CHEESE DUTIES BE RETAINED?

AN investigation of the differences in costs of producing Swiss cheese in the United States and competing foreign countries has been ordered by the United States Tariff Commission. The manufacture of Swiss cheese has become an important branch of the cheese making industry in this country, especially in Wisconsin, and it is probable that representatives of the dairy industry will be able to con-

vince the tariff commission that the present tariff duty of five cents a pound on cheese should be retained; that this growing industry should receive adequate protection from competition with the product of foreign countries.

ARGENTINE SENDS US MORE CORN.

CONSIDERABLE quantities of corn from Argentina is being brought into this country, reaching the seaboard markets at prices twenty to twenty-five cents a bushel under American corn from central markets. The tariff of fifteen cents a bushel on corn is not sufficient to shut out foreign corn at present prices in this country.

THE SITUATION AS ECONOMISTS SEE IT.

THE relative purchasing power of farm products is steadily rising, according to the bureau of agricultural economics. The exchange value of wheat and butter is near enough to par to encourage production, but the exchange value of hogs and beef cattle is still so low as to discourage production. At July, 1924, farm prices in terms of all commodities, compared with 1913, corn stood at 112, wheat 92, hay 84 and potatoes 116, beef cattle 65, swine 60, eggs 82, butter 93 and wool 139.

The rise in grain prices, aided by a fall in non-agricultural commodities, brought the general index of purchas-

ing power of farm products up from 79 in June to 83 in July, the highest point in forty-seven months.

DANES SELL AS ONE BODY.

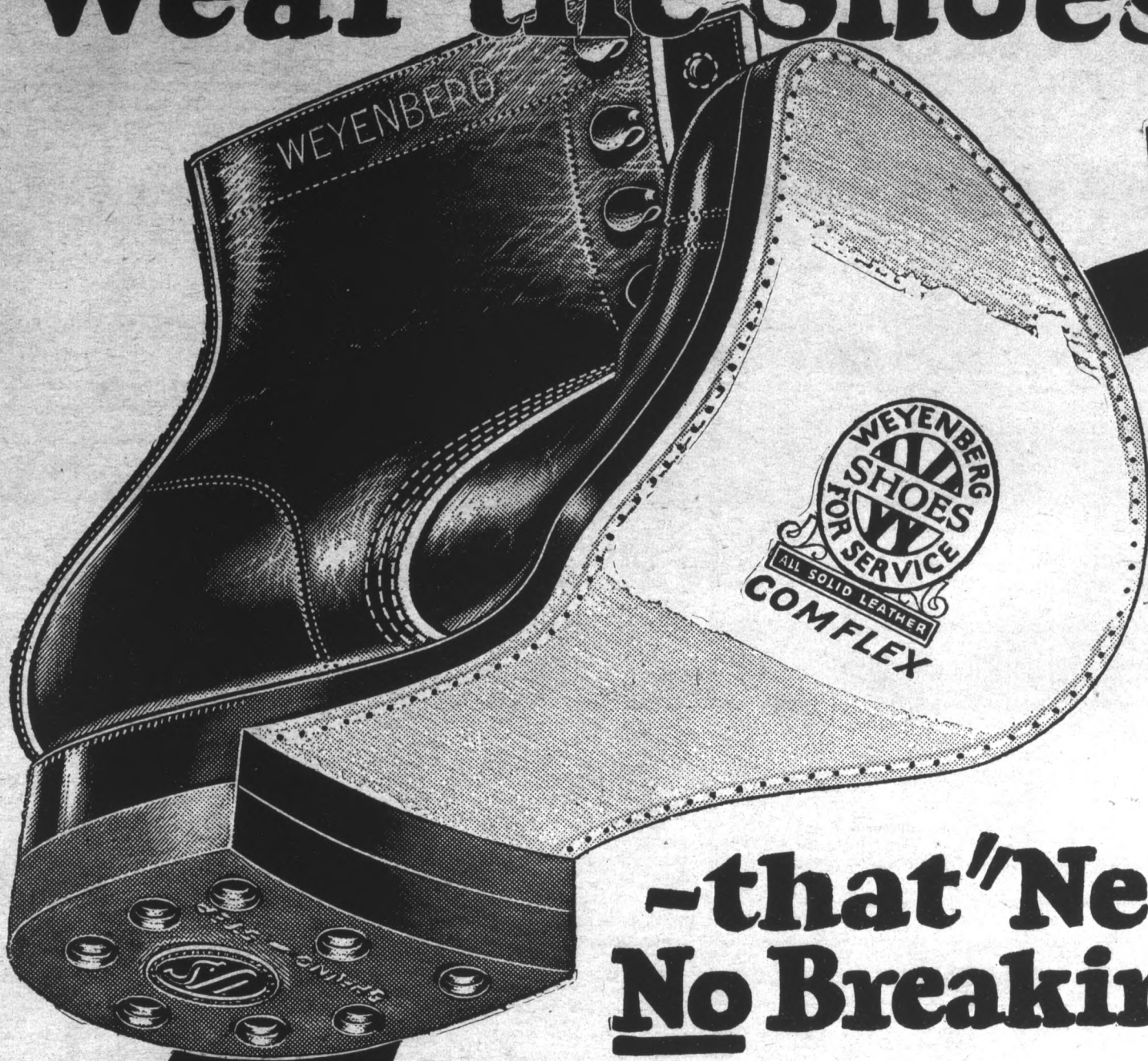
AGRICULTURAL cooperation in Denmark is the title of United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1266, prepared by Chris L. Christensen, agricultural economist, bureau of agricultural economist, and just issued by the department.

Mr. Christensen spent much time in Denmark investigating cooperative marketing, and has presented his findings in a very interesting and instructive way.

It seems almost incredible that Denmark, one of the oldest European countries, and rather densely populated, occupying an area one-third the size of New York state, should be able to furnish nearly twenty-eight per cent of the international butter trade, and also export vast quantities of bacon, eggs, cattle, horses and seeds; that her farmers are prosperous and have developed higher standards of living than other European countries.

The key to this transformation of Danish agriculture from a depressed state of peasantry to its present high standard, within forty years, is the fact, as pointed out by Mr. Christensen, that while today production takes place on individual farm holdings, the Danish farmers face the modern world markets as one collective body of sellers, rather than as 205,000 individuals.

Wear the Shoes



-that "Need No Breaking In"

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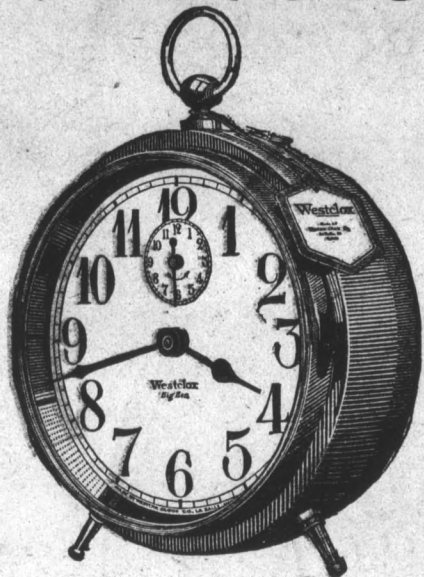
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(A pound of Carbola makes enough disinfecting white-wash to cover 100 square feet)

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Service Department

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ARE EXEMPT.

Please state if law which exempts employees of the state, county and city from federal income tax is still in effect. If not, when repealed?—X. Y.

The United States cannot tax the states. And taxing the wages of the employees of the states is in effect taxing the states.—Rood.

BEE LAWS.

Are there any laws on the keeping of bees? How far do they have to be from the line fence?—Reader.

There are numerous laws to protect bees from diseases, and to punish the theft of bees, etc. I am not aware of any law regulating the distance of the stand from the property line.—Rood.

CONTRACT IS BINDING.

A. bought a farm from B. on a land contract, paying a sum down, and has paid interest and taxes up to date every year. Now, if A. decides to leave the farm when interest is due again, has B. any claim on A?—H. B.

If a contract means anything both parties are bound by its terms, and neither can escape by merely refusing to perform.—Rood.

REVERTING TO ORIGINAL DISTRICTS.

Can a rural agricultural school district be resolved into the original districts again?—W. A. B.

In reply to the question raised, I would say that the only provision made in the statutes whereby a rural agricultural school district can be resolved into the original districts from which the same was created, is by a vote of two-thirds of the qualified school electors present and voting at a special meeting called for that purpose, and this procedure is permissible only when a period of at least five years has elapsed since the date of organization. See school act, page 237 of the 1923 school laws, and section 6 of the graded school act, page 64 of the 1923 school laws.—G. N. Otwell.

WOOD VS. COAL.

Can you tell me how to kill sumac brush? Where can I get Robust beans? and about how much more per cwt. than on common beans should I pay for them? About how many cords of sixteen-inch beech and maple wood to equal in heating value one ton of soft coal?—W. R. K.

Cut the brush and pile it back on its own stumps. If you have any old rail or brush, add this to the sumac brush and when dry burn it. If any start to grow again, butt them off.

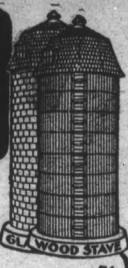
You will have to consult your seed dealer for your beans. Your farm bureau can probably give you this information. The price of new varieties is not governed always by the price of a normal supply of well established varieties. Supply and demand governs the price.

There are approximately 750 British heat units in one pound of hard wood, and 13,500 British thermal units in one pound of bituminous (soft) coal. Or nearly twice as many heat units in coal as wood. To be a little more exact, about 3.7 of a pound of coal is equal to one pound of dry hard wood.

A cord of wood is so uncertain a quantity that it is useless to try to make an estimate. A cord of wood really contains 128 cubic feet; that is, a pile four feet high and four feet wide and eight feet long. But we have eighteen-inch, and twenty-inch wood.

Again, is the wood green or dry, and how dry? Then, how closely is it piled? That makes a great difference. The only way to get an approximate estimate is to weigh a cord of well seasoned wood, and that would be three-sevenths of the value of the same weight of coal.

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Good silage gives live stock the right kind of nourishment the year around, hence makes them produce more, makes them pay bigger profits at lower cost of production. Thousands of farmers have proven this.

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Our long experience assures the best construction, the most profitable investment. Kalamazoo Wood Silos built 30 years ago are still giving good service. Kalamazoo Tile Silos are everlasting.

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"INTO THE NET"

She passed through the door, — and never reappeared

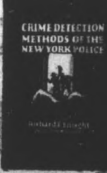
She was a beautiful favorite of New York Society. Seemingly she was far beyond the reach of even the most trivial danger. One day she entered an exclusive shop, telling her chauffeur to wait. The door closed after her. She disappeared as completely as though she had never existed!

Follow the unraveling of this thrilling, baffling story at the nearest theatre showing "Into the Net," the master photodrama written by Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner of New York. Watch the New York Police conduct the most spectacular raid ever made—using foot police, motors, motorcycle police, mounted police, harbor squad and aeroplanes.

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



Name _____

M F 3

Pure-breds Do Pay

By E. S. Morrish

MANY dairymen and Holstein enthusiasts of Michigan have heard D. D. Aitken, one-time president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, make the statement "that any man with average intelligence can buy a pure-bred cow and that she will pay for herself in three years." Now, Mr. Aitken has a specific example to point to. He has a manager on his farm, H. E. Helms by name, who not only manages Mr. Aitken's farm, but who has a pure-bred herd of Holstein-Friesians of his own that he started with one cow, Queen Vale Mercedes Burke DeKol, who paid for herself in three years time.

Mr. Helms purchased this cow as a three-year-old five years ago. Since that time, she has produced four daughters and one son. From these daughters, she has two grandsons and five grand-daughters. The son sold for the purchase price of Queen Vale Mercedes Burke DeKol. Two daughters and the two grandsons have been

sold. These five head brought \$905. The original cow, two daughters and five grand-daughters are still retained in the herd.

Even with all that remarkable record, Queen Vale Mercedes Burke DeKol has been busy filling the milk pail to pay for her board and keep. In one year under semi-official work, she produced 23,225 pounds of milk containing 819 pounds of butter-fat. She has a twenty-three-pound seven-day record.

In cow testing work under Tester Wenger, of Genesee No. 3, she was the leading cow in milk production for the first year the association was operating. One of her daughters, a three-year-old, was the leading cow of all classes in butter-fat production in 1923 in Genesee No. 3 Cow Testing Association. Her record was 551.5 pounds of butter-fat. Another daughter was leading cow of the two-year-old class. Her 365-day record, just finished, was 505.3 pounds of butter-fat from 15,225.9 pounds of milk.—E. S.

Round-Up at Chatham

Proves Real School for Northern Farmers

OVER 1,500 farmers gathered at the M. A. C. Sub-station, at Chatham, Michigan, to take part in the big annual picnic and round-up. The weather man gave one of the most favorable days for this event.

The forenoon was spent in organized tours which took in the various departments of the experiment station. The general live stock tour included the various dairy demonstrations at the dairy barn, given by J. G. Wells, Jr., dairy extension specialist for the Upper Peninsula, and Robert Mackie, herdsman at the station, and the sheep demonstrations given at the sheep barn by Prof. George A. Brown, of the Michigan Agricultural College. On this tour were seen the prize animals awarded during the Boys' and Girls' Club Camp. These were a yearling Holstein heifer, awarded by the Loeb Farms, of Charlevoix, Michigan; a Holstein heifer calf, a pure-bred ewe lamb, a pure-bred Duroc Jersey sow pig, and a pen of Barred Rock poultry, awarded by the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station.

A second tour was organized to visit the various poultry demonstrations given at the poultry plant by C. M. Ferguson, of the M. A. C. Poultry Department. The various crops demonstrations, including forty acres of experimental plots containing crops adapted to the Northern Peninsula, were also visited.

A big picnic dinner was enjoyed in the station grove of maples at the lunch hour.

A short speaking program which was designated as an Institutional, or Michigan Agricultural College program was given by members of the college staff. Those appearing on the program were Mrs. Dora Stockman, member of the State Board of Agriculture; E. B. Hill, assistant to the dean of agriculture; J. F. Cox, professor of farm crops; George A. Brown, professor of animal husbandry, and George A. Starr, associate professor of horticulture.

Immediately following the speaking program, a scrub bull funeral was staged in which the chief mourners were various and sundry scrub dairy stock which were gathered in for the occasion.

The greatest possible interest was shown in the special feature of the day, the dairy judging contest, in which farmers from the entire Upper Peninsula participated. There were fifty-three contestants who represented ten of the fifteen counties in the Upper Peninsula who put their names

in the ring and proceeded to show the judges what they knew about dairy cows. A. B. Whybrew, of Osier, Michigan, established himself beyond any question as the most capable dairy cow judge of the day, winning 187½ points out of a possible 200. Mr. T. J. Joyce, of Gogebic county, was a close second with 180 points out of a possible 200.

Mr. Whybrew who won the judges' decision was awarded Chatham's Paul,

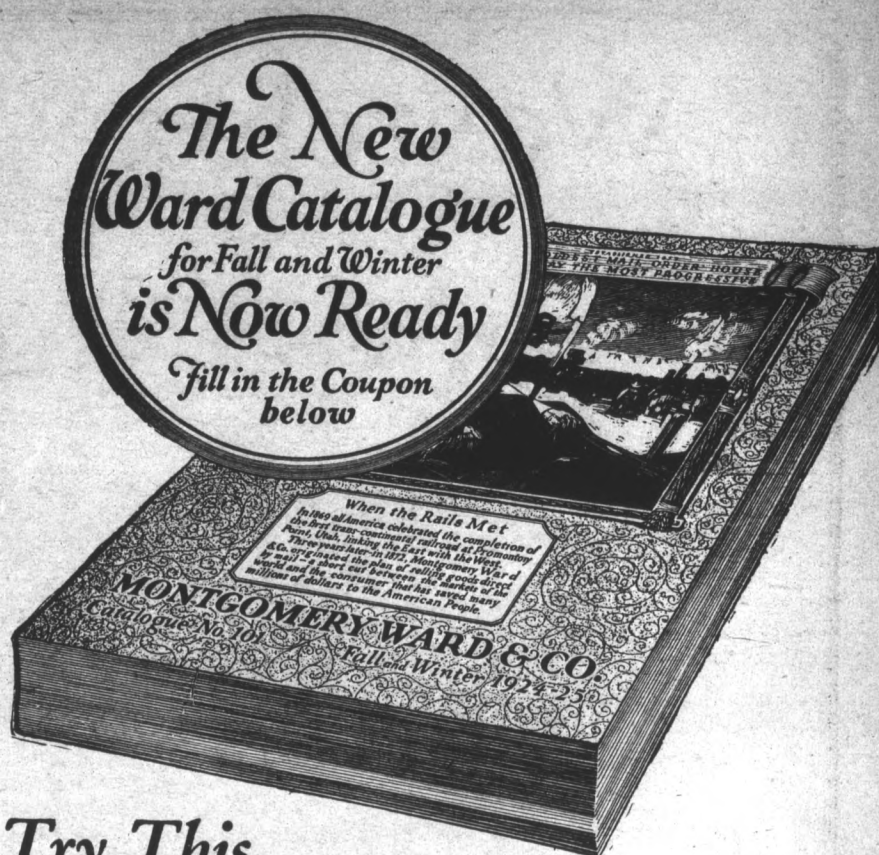
The Farm Boy's Creed

I BELIEVE that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that the life out-of-doors and in touch with the earth, is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever we find it, but that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends, not upon what you do but on how you do it; that opportunity comes as often to a boy on the farm as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do; not upon luck, but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.—E. D. Grover.

a pure-bred yearling Holstein bull, given by the experiment station for this occasion.

It is particularly significant that Mr. Whybrew, who is a young farmer just nicely getting started in business for himself, walked sixteen miles to attend this farmers' day in order that he might better fit himself to carry on his farm operations; and it was specially gratifying to the judges to award this splendid prize to such an industrious young farmer. The keenest possible competition was exhibited throughout the contest and all felt well satisfied with the results.

Haphazard spraying usually is of little or no benefit.



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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

FROM HAY TO BERRIES.

MR. GEISMAR calls attention to the experience of a Houghton county farmer, who had a small tract of land which he cleared for hay. Hay would not grow there and the land was allowed to grow up to blueberries. Last year this farmer allowed people to pick berries on this tract and received in "royalties" \$368 from one-half acre.

This farmer is now introducing several varieties of cultivated berries and will go in strong for the blueberry business. Mr. Geismar states that tracts of from 20,000 to 30,000 acres of blue-berry land can be found in Chippewa county near Eckerman, in Baraga county near Covington, in Houghton county from Sidnaw and Kenton to the Sturgeon River, in Schoolcraft county near Cook's, and in Delta county near Escanaba.

The National Humus & Chemical Company is turning its swamp lands near Chassell, Houghton county, into blue-berry farm. It has a 5,000-acre tract for this purpose. The Chicago market is the big market for this fruit, it has been determined. Mr. Geismar was formerly director of the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station at Chatham.

CROPS GOOD IN MENOMINEE.

A REPORT on crops in Menominee county—one of the best developed agricultural counties of the peninsula—states grain is two weeks late; oats are doing well, the hay crop is heavy,

corn is far behind; potatoes were planted to a smaller extent than is usual here. There is apparently a heavy hay crop throughout the peninsula, but curing has been difficult because of rain and lack of sunshine.

WILL LIGHT COUNTY ROADS.

THE county road commission of Gogebic county plans to light fourteen miles of state trunk-line No. 12, between Ironwood and Wakefield. To do this requires the cooperation of the municipalities along the route. The road commission will bear half the expense of maintenance. Considerable local cooperation has already been secured.

BEEET CROP A BUMPER ONE.

MR. G. W. McCORMICK, general manager of the Menominee River Sugar Company, operating the only beet sugar factory in the peninsula—reports a very good stand of beets in Menominee county, although the season for general farm crops is two to three weeks behind schedule. This condition of the beets is attributed to perfect germination of the seed arising from abundant soil moisture this season.

The company predicts its biggest year on the basis of the present showing of the crop. Farmers are reported to have planted 100 per cent of their contracted acreage. This year, says Mr. McCormick, beets could be planted on June 1, while other crops were delayed because of the backward spring;

hence farmers planted their beet ground first and fully. The sugar beet acreage of Upper Michigan and of Wisconsin is reported to be 27,000 acres, most of which contributes to the crop handled by the Menominee Company in its three factories in the two states.

This year's acreage represents a thirty-five per cent increase over last year. Some 3,000 beet-workers have been imported to handle the Menominee Company's crop. The farmers will receive an average of \$7.50 per ton and the per acre yield will be about ten tons. As by-products of the best sugar factory, come pulp, used as stock food, and molasses, which is sold to yeast manufacturers for the manufacture of yeast, vinegar and alcohol.

T. B. CATTLE LESS THAN FOUR PER CENT.

IN Marquette county there have been tested so far in the tuberculosis campaign, 4,425 cattle, which produced 175 reactors, which amounts to 3.9 per cent. Thirteen pure-bred bulls have been placed on Marquette county farms this year, and still other farmers will make such purchases when financial arrangements can be effected, according to L. R. Walker, county agricultural agent. Mr. Walker recently made several purchases of cows for the farmers of the county.

EXPLAINS TUBERCULAR TEST.

BECAUSE some question has been raised among Marquette county farmers as to a report from the slaughterhouse in Milwaukee where condemned animals from this county were slain, to the effect that no tubercular lesions appeared in the animals upon the examination by government inspectors.

Dr. G. C. Colby, state veterinarian, went before the Marquette County Board of Supervisors at its July meeting, to explain the report. He stated that absence of lesions is no proof of freedom from disease, because the disease in some instances will not have progressed sufficiently to produce lesions. The tests at the slaughterhouse, the doctor explained, are only to determine whether animals sent there may be used for food after killing. They can be used for food if the disease is confined to particular glands and is not general. The supervisors seem to have been satisfied with this statement of the case. Dr. Colby insisted that the tuberculin test used is perfectly sure.

What is probably the last installment of explosives distributed by the federal government is 100,000,000 pounds of pyrotol. This goes to consumers for cost of preparation and shipment. These cartridges are of about the same size and shape as ordinary dynamite cartridges. It is detonated by a regular No. 6 cap. Shipments for this territory will likely come from Barksdale, Wisconsin.

Studies of the business of farming have just been completed by the department of agriculture. In an attempt to measure the extent that the business has gone ahead these past four years, the report states that the low point of the depression was reached during 1920-21; there was some improvement during the following year, and in the last two years the improvement has been quite noticeable, and indications are that it will continue.

It is becoming more and more apparent to farmers who produce good eggs that they can, as a rule, secure better year 'round prices for this product where they cater to a demand that is reasonably near home.

Canada's wheat crop shows a reduction of nearly 200,000,000 bushels, or 40.5 per cent, compared with the final estimates of last year.

This Red Strand marks the Fence you ought to buy

Only in this new, perfected "Galvannealed" Square Deal do you have a chance to get wire with so much zinc protection. The zinc coating on "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence is guaranteed much heavier than any other fence—from 2 to 3 times more than ordinary galvanized wire. The coating is not just laid on the outside, like frosting on a cake—but welded right down into the body so it can't come off.

The Triple Life Wire Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

(No Extra Price)

—is also made from copper-bearing steel, which means a steel wire with copper mixed in to make it rust-resisting from the core clear to the outside.

So you may be sure you are getting this extra long lasting fence, we have marked every roll with a Red Strand (top wire) —this means "Galvannealed" fence.

You won't even have to remember what the famous can't-slip Square Deal Knot is like—just look for the Red Strand.

You won't have to remember the stiff, one-piece picket-like stay wires that make fewer posts necessary and hold Square Deal straight and trim—just look for the Red Strand.

Don't worry if you forget to look for the full gauge well crimped strand wires that

make Square Deal so springy and expand and contract with the seasons—just look for the Red Strand—

And, best of all, this marvelous fence is from two to three times better than the ordinary galvanized fence. Square Deal "Galvannealed" costs you no more than what you pay for the average, plain galvanized fence. In fact, it only costs half as much because it should last twice as long.

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Square Deal Fence, famous for many years, is now made only by our new "Galvannealed" process. Always look for the Red Strand. No extra price. The old method requires asbestos wipes which leave only a thin zinc coating. The new "Galvannealed" way runs the wire thru long 28 feet zinc pans; a special heat treating operation welds into the wire this extra heavy zinc protection. This process, which results in "triple-life-wire" is owned and controlled by Keystone.



THE UNIVERSAL LEGUME.

SWEET clover has been called the "Universal Legume." Its value as a roughage has been demonstrated in cow testing association work. As a pasture for dairy cows, hogs and sheep it cannot be excelled. Its value as a soil builder cannot be questioned. But what about the value of its roots and stubble on other crops when plowed under?

By mere accident a striking demonstration was observed in Emmet county, over west of Levering in Bliss township. Orville Churchill bought a farm. The soil was of a sandy loam type and before Mr. Churchill took it over, it had been farmed to nearly the limit. But one thing had not been exhausted and that was lime. There was enough of this to grow sweet clover.

The owner preceding Mr. Churchill had seeded a strip of this clover across a long fourteen-acre field. Needing roughage Mr. Churchill cut the first crop for hay. When the second crop, or the one ordinarily used for seed came on, he cut that for hay, leaving only the roots and stubble. The whole field was plowed and seeded to rye that fall.

In July the next year the rye growing on sweet clover was outstanding over the rest of the field. Standing ten or twelve inches higher, with heavier stools and a dark green color made a striking contrast. A close examination showed that the rye on the sweet clover had a large strong stalk and a real head of rye. When there was no sweet clover the stalks looked about like knitting needles and the heads were small and flat.

About that time G. A. Grantham, of the soils department at the Michigan Agricultural College was in the county doing work connected with his department, and he, with the writer, went to the Churchill farm and cut one-quarter square rod samples of the rye which grew on both the sweet clover stubble where this crop had not been. These samples were taken to the college and threshed out.

The results were rather startling. The rye on the sweet clover had a yield of seventeen bushels of grain per acre and 2,200 pounds of straw. Where there was no sweet clover the grain yield was 8.5 bushels per acre and 1,440 pounds of straw. The presence of the sweet clover doubled the grain yield and increased the straw 760 pounds per acre.

There was also a marked difference in the grain from the two plots. That from the sweet clover was large, plump and well filled. The other was small and contained many shrunken kernels.

This little story is only one that can be credited to sweet clover. What it did on the Churchill farm in Emmet county can be done on similar soils in other Michigan counties.

CAUGHT ON THE WING.

Unlike goldenrod, says Sam, sweet clover is not to be sneezed at.

Ten years of picking apples from trees in cultivated land and from other trees in sod, showed the Geneva station observers that the former trees yielded an average of 116.8 barrels per acre and the latter but 69.16 barrels.

Did you know it was unlawful to use the picture of a breed of dairy cattle or dairy terms in advertising substitutes for butter?

One-third of the homeless children in the United States under the care of private and charitable institutions have found foster parents who have taken them into their homes.

In May the railroads made a good record in efficiency. The freight trains hauled an average of 42.3 cars per train as compared with 40.4 cars in the early part of 1924. Thirty-six cars was the average in 1920.

Which is more important—your stock or your family?

THERE is naturally only one answer, for any self-respecting man.

And yet there are plenty of farmers who buy all the equipment possible for their stock—while they neglect the health and comfort of their wives and children in their own house.

Light is the most important single factor of home-life on the farm. Its effect is more far-reaching than any other influence, because it means the difference between a bright, cheerful home and a dull, dark house.

Light, more than any other thing, can keep children on the farm, because it makes the home more inviting than the city's glitter. Bad light is the reason that four country children have defective eyesight, to every one city child.

And light is one of the easiest, most economical things that a farmer can buy—thanks to the J. B. Colt Carbide-gas lighting system.

This system, besides giving a light that scientific analysis proves nearest to sunlight, also provides cooking and ironing facilities. It consists of a simple, automatic generator, buried at some convenient place in the yard. From this "gas-well" the Union Carbide-gas

is piped through iron pipes (which are concealed and do not deface walls and ceilings) throughout house, barn, porches, poultry buildings and grounds.

No lamps to clean, no parts to replace, no matches—the only attention this system requires is recharging (average: two or three times a year) with Union Carbide and water, and removal, at the same time, of residue which then serves as a valuable whitewash, soil corrective and germicide.

The J. B. Colt "gas-well" costs no more than inferior generators and is well within the means of any farm owner. Write today for full information about the J. B. Colt System and the very attractive terms.

N. B. Do not be deceived by inferior imitations. Representatives for the genuine Colt System carry credentials.

Union Carbide for use in the J. B. Colt System is distributed from more than 150 conveniently located Union Carbide warehouses throughout the country—direct to the user at factory prices. There is one near you.

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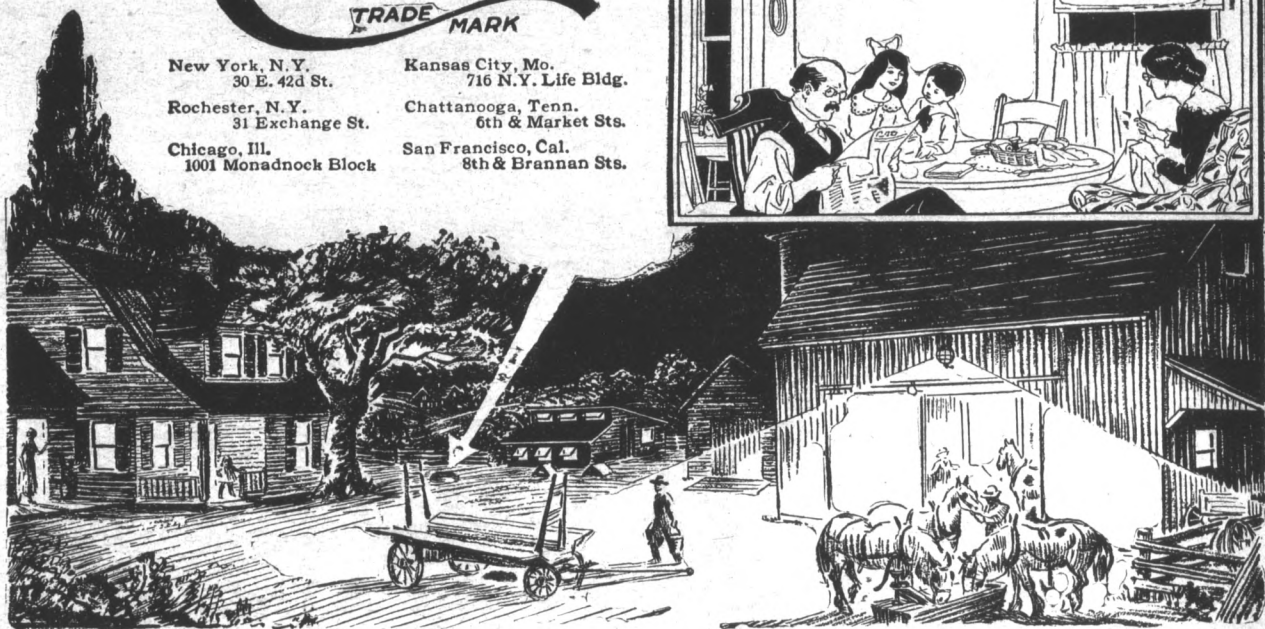
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Does Belt Work**

**One Man
Saws 15 Cords a Day!**

—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood
selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$45 a day. Use
4 H. P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—
easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped
from factory or nearest of 10 Branch houses. Write
for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.

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COAL

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

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ing to advertisers.



SAVES YOU FROM 15 TO 50c

ON EVERY SHADE YOU BUY

We are large manufacturers of all kinds of window shades, and are selling direct from the factory to you, at a substantial saving in prices. Every shade is carefully packed and inspected in our mail order department, and sent by parcel post prepaid. It's easy to buy from our large assortment. We ship everywhere.

FREE Write today for circular. Send us sizes you need. There's a big saving for you.

R. W. DURHAM CO.,

148 N. Alabama St.,

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Ford Runs 57 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 1134 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 35 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants distributors and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Advertisement.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
733 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

"A Valuable Discovery for Peach Growers"

is the caption of an article on page 133 of the August 23 issue of this paper.

It does indeed give some very valuable information and if the

South Haven Peach

(Trade-Mark Registered)

is desired to use as a pollenizer as advised, we wish to state the genuine South Haven peach can only be obtained from us. We are its introducers and sole propagators.

Write for history and further information regarding this peach---the hardiest and most profitable of all peaches.

The Greening Nursery Company

Monroe, Michigan

Born 1850---Still Growing

Top Prices For Eggs

We pay highest market price for both fancy white and brown eggs.

Prompt Returns Guaranteed

Write for stencils or shipping tags.

TRYSTATE EGG CO., Inc., 28 Jay St., N. Y. City

Do Your Own Shredding



Most economical and satisfactory way of handling your corn crop. No delay, no extra help. Do it in your own spare time. Two sizes for individual use, 6 to 15 h. p. Also make two larger sizes for custom work. Over 25 years in the field. Write for catalog and prices, also useful Souvenir **FREE**. State H. P. of your engine.

Sold on trial. You take no risk. ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO. Box 2 Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

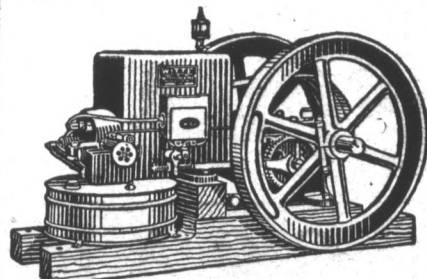
The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

NEW LOW PRICE PLAN ON 2 H.P. WITTE ENGINE

The Famous Standard Witte Can Be Had Now For Only \$5.69 a Month—Low Price Sets Record.

With the need for cheap, dependable power more pressing than ever before, farmers everywhere will be glad to learn of the new low-price plan just announced by Ed H. Witte, world-famous engine manufacturer for 42 years.

Now only \$5.69 a month for a short time buys the standard Witte Throtling Governor Engine, fully equipped with the celebrated waterproof WICO Magneto. In spite of this low price which sets a record, the engine has nearly 40 new improvements, including a patented new device that makes starting easy at even 40 degrees below zero.



Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTES are in daily use.

To introduce this remarkable engine to a million new users, Mr. Witte will send it anywhere, direct from factory, for a guaranteed 90-day test.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in doing all jobs by engine power should write today for a free copy of a remarkable new, illustrated book just issued by Mr. Witte, which explains the engine fully. You are under no obligations by writing. Just send your name, a post card will do, to the Witte Engine Works, 2193 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; or 2193 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., and receive this interesting and valuable book that gives you valuable information about the application of engine power on your farm.



Gardeners' Day at M. A. C.

Vegetable Growers Discuss Problems

MICHIGAN market gardeners, to the number of nearly 150, cemented more closely the bonds between their professions and the research and experimental facilities of the Michigan Agricultural College when they visited the M. A. C. campus on August 20 to take part in the program of the first "Market Gardeners' Field Day."

The day's program, consisting of inspection of the work carried on along vegetable growing lines, and of talks concerning the problems met by Michigan gardeners, marked the first appreciation by many of the visitors of the aid which the state agricultural college might render them, and they were outspoken in their approval of the line of endeavor now being carried on.

In the trip through the experimental plats adjoining the Horticultural Building, the visitors saw plants of the Earliana variety which held tomatoes differing from ordinary tomatoes of this variety by their smoothness and roundness. The unfavorable spring prevented Prof. George E. Starr, the college vegetable specialist, who was in charge of the inspection trip, from exhibiting tomatoes possessing this high quality and at the same time ripened a week early than the ordinary varieties.

Seed will be available for distribution for this strain of tomatoes by this fall, it was announced. Plats of pink Earliana, a favorite on the Detroit and other markets, were also shown.

In the sweet corn section, a cross between Golden Bantam corn and an extra early, large-eared variety was shown, which it is hoped will develop a strain combining the fine eating qualities of the Golden Bantam with the large size and the earliness of the other variety. Seed will not be immediately available for distribution as the white kernels have not yet been entirely eliminated and further experimenting will be necessary.

A "midget" variety of corn, of which samples were sent to the college for testing by eastern seed houses, was also exhibited, a striking quality of which is its sweetness. The small ears of this variety are not popular with consumers, lowering its value for commercial production.

Prof. V. R. Gardner, head of the college horticultural department, addressed the visitors in the lecture room of the Horticultural Building, following a picnic dinner at noon. Pointing out that M. A. C. will be able to render more extensive services in the future with the increased facilities which will be afforded by the new Horticultural Building and greenhouses, he assured the visitors that the college is deeply interested in their problems. He then answered questions regarding the production of small fruits.

Dr. J. W. Crist, specialist in greenhouse work, discussed the experiments which he is carrying on, and Professor Starr assured the visitors that the success and popularity of the first Market Gardeners' Day would make the occasion an annual one. In discussing the very large number of vegetable varieties listed in seed catalogs, he mentioned the list of recommended varieties prepared by the college, and stated that this list is available on request.

Strawberries and raspberries cannot grow in a patch which is allowed to become a mass of plants. Thin

out the young ones so they stand about six inches apart in the row and keep the rows from growing together.

THE APPLE OUTLOOK.

REPORTS to the department of agriculture indicate that the English apple crop will be very short. The Canadian apple crop is estimated at seventeen per cent below the crop of 1923. This presents a favorable outlook for American apples in the British markets.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION.

OFFICIAL standards for the inspection of fruits and vegetables can be promulgated by the secretary of agriculture under the food products inspection law, according to a ruling of the solicitor. Official grades are not compulsory, but will have a higher legal standing than the recommended grades.

The attorney general of New York state will permit the use of the United States official standard on apples in place of the state grades. Official grades for apples are only slightly different from recommended grades, the only exception being a few changes in color requirements.

POISON FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

I have been using a solution of arsenate of lead to spray my cabbage in order to control the common cabbage worm and have been told that the poison will remain in the cabbage heads and so make unfit for use on the table. Will you, therefore, please let me know if this information is correct? I am under the impression that rains will wash out the spray solution. I find this spray controls the cabbage worm very effectively.—G. K.

It is quite the usual method for the control of cabbage worms to use a solution or a dust containing arsenate of lead. The danger of becoming poisoned from the use of cabbage so treated is very slight. The poison can reach but the outside leaves and these are stripped off when preparing for market. Also, a large part of the poison is washed off by rains before the cabbage matures.—G. E. Starr.

HORTICULTURAL NEWS.

According to our pop corn specialists it is possible to put pop back into pop corn after the latter has become too dry to perform that explosive trick. The "doctors" supply just the right amount of moisture, a necessary requisite to popping poppy pop corn.

In looking for a place to sell fruit, a microscope is a good instrument to use, states one successful farmer. It may be there are people close by who would be willing to pay a good price for fruit if they knew about it.

A Benton Harbor fruit grower put an ad. in a Chicago daily announcing to consumers last year that on a certain day he would sell a carload of peaches on a certain track. Consumers came in hundreds and he not only sold that car but ten others in the same way later in the season.

The Michigan freight committee has announced that mixed cars of fruit will be given much reduced freight rates, according to a new schedule effective September 1. Heretofore mixed cars took the rating of the highest commodity in the car, but now special rates are made for mixed cars.

CAUGHT ON THE WING.

The weather man is arguing unanswerably, in some sections of the state, for more adequate underdrains.

Is this cow tester right? He says that forty-five cows out of every hundred do not pay their keep.

The silo man furnishes the best available policy for a backward, drouth-stricken or otherwise damaged corn crop.

Michigan dairy cattle breeders for some time have been planning exhibits for the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee, September 27 to October 4.

Professor Ross, sociologist, finds that the average middle class American family is over thirty-eight per cent smaller in size than during the preceding generation.

A Gratiot farmer reminds us that we can now begin to add to the yield of next year's crops through careful attention to the selection of seed with which to grow those crops.

One farmer states that, "When the customer is pleased by both product and service, we will have taken a long stride in oiling up the wheels of co-operative effort."

The foot-and-mouth eradication campaign in California has been brought nearly to a successful conclusion, the disease now being confined to a small, well-guarded area.

The United States Department of Agriculture has now made the recommended grades of fruits and vegetables official. This does not make these grades mandatory but it does give them a higher legal standing.

In studying eighty-acre farms in the east north central states, the federal government found these farmers frequently provided with comfortable homes, equipped with modern conveniences, giving educational opportunities to the children, and following higher standards of living.

An increase of twenty per cent as compared with last year, and fifty-three per cent as compared with the average for the past five years, marks the change in the sugar beet area in the six countries of Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Czechoslovakia. In Russia the increase over last year is around forty per cent.

One hundred and ninety-seven carloads of Michigan peaches went to Chicago last year. Sixty-one cars were consumed in Cincinnati and forty-four in Detroit. New York took seven and St. Louis seventeen. Pittsburgh used eight, and two cars each were sent to Philadelphia and Washington. Minneapolis used one car, according to government figures.

The Minnesota Potato Growers' Exchange is allowing their members three cents a bushel for potatoes stored on the farm. An additional one cent per bushel will be allowed for each month or fraction thereof, that the potatoes stay on the farm. If the potatoes are left until spring a farmer can get a possible nine-cent bonus. This is done to encourage the building of farm root cellars.

Michigan Agricultural College is one of about ten such colleges which have tendered invitations for holding of the 1925 International Institute of Cooperation, which will be the initial meeting of the institute. The object is to exchange the latest ideas on the co-operative method of business and social activities. Economists interested in agriculture from every section of the United States, are helping in launching the school.

Sensational Building Offer!

We are America's headquarters for good building materials at lowest prices. This is the place to save money if you are figuring upon buying a complete Home, Barn, Garage or anything in the Building Material line. We feature guaranteed Ready-Cut Harris Homes, All Steel Buildings, Economy Cottages and World's famous Presto-Up Bolt-Together Cottages and Garages—lumber, millwork, doors, windows, plumbing and heating systems, roofing materials, paints, hardware, pipe, fittings, wire, fencing, hardware and general building and farm supplies of every kind.

Our big 400 page catalog offered below is a complete book of builders' bargains—a home builders' guide from beginning to end. It not only sets before you in plain language our complete line of building materials, but contains our entire line of complete homes, garages and steel buildings—a thousand and one items handsomely illustrated, clearly described and priced low. Big stocks ready for quick shipment. Our guarantee protects you in all your dealings with us. Don't fail to get your copy of our Free Book now. Save time, if you wish, and order direct from this page.

Roofing

Galvanized Sheets \$3.24
per 100 sq. ft.
GALVANIZED sheets suitable for roofing or siding, free from holes, squarely trimmed, recorrugated and given a coat of Red Paint free of charge.

No. CA-111. OVERHAULED GALVANIZED 2 1/2-inch Corrugated sheets—per square of 100 square feet.....\$3.24

No. CA-112. Standard weight overhauled painted 2 1/2-inch Corrugated sheets—suitable for siding—per square of 100 square feet.....\$2.21

No. CA-113. Medium weight overhauled painted 2 1/2-inch Corrugated sheet—for roofing or better siding—per square of 100 square feet.....\$2.71

No. CA-115. NEW Slate Coated Roofing in rolls of 108 square feet complete with nails and cement. Weight 85 pounds. Red or gray. Per roll.....\$1.64

No. CA-116. New Heavy, Smooth and Surfaced Roofing—Sound and durable—easily taken care of—Adapted to every roofing need. Complete with nails and cement. Per roll.....\$1.59

No. CA-117. Best storm roof, made of Clear White Pine, 1 1/2 inch thick, clear glass, each light 8x10, outside measure of each 1 1/2x11 1/2. Each.....\$1.53

All other sizes at lowest prices!

No. CA-105. Economy Special, 5 cross raised panel fir doors, size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 1 1/2 in. thick. Outside measure 2 ft. 4 1/2 x 3 ft. 10. Each.....\$2.50

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No. CA-110. Low pattern closet outfit with white bowl, mahogany finished seat and cover. White vitreous china tank. No. CA-125. Bathroom outfit consisting of low closet outfit, bathtub and lavatory as described. Complete, special at.....\$62.50

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Finest grades of lumber and millwork of every kind here in America's greatest stocks. Some idea of the big savings can be had from the four bargains below. Mail Coupon Today!

No. CA-105. Economy Special, 5 cross raised panel fir doors, size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 1 1/2 in. thick. Outside measure 2 ft. 4 1/2 x 3 ft. 10. Each.....\$2.50

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ONLY two bills; a spark caught 'em," muttered Plosser. "Say, Bill! I know when to quit. Any use to talk 'bout splittin' the money? Ye can say ye never saw me."

The sheriff grinned wolfishly, and queried, "What's to hinder my keepin' all of it?"

"Ye're welcome for all of me," shivered Plosser.

"I know yer kind heart," mocked the sheriff. "Ye shot the poor devil of a paymaster down from behind because ye didn't want to frighten him."

Plosser sucked in his lips with an explosive sound and writhed and writhed in silence as he combatted a furious impulse. When he spoke it was to ask meekly, "Any 'jections to my feedin' my face? I was just goin' to eat a snack when ye dropped in."

The request was reasonable. He must eat before he could make the cruise south. The sheriff raked the unopened tins to his side of the table and emptied a can of beef before his prisoner, curtly directing, "Both hands in sight and pitch in."

Plosser fell to wolfishly. He was too near the animal to allow anything to interfere with his appetite. Snatching at the beef with both hands he devoured it ravenously, pausing only to drink deeply from a basin of scalding tea. The sheriff, following his every move, remarked, "Ye're fond of seasoning." This as Plosser repeatedly helped himself to the salt.

"It tastes awful fresh to me," mumbled Plosser. "Don't seem to have much taste." And he picked up a small can.

Instinct tried to warn the sheriff, but even as the suspicion was germinating Plosser tore off the top of the can and hurled the contents across the table. The sheriff fired mechanically, but a second quicker Plosser dropped to the floor and was ramming the table against his captor.

With a scream of pain and rage the sheriff clawed at his burning eyes and fired twice as he was forced backward toward the open fire. He felt the flames scorching his mackinaw when the table collapsed. Plosser emerged from the wreckage and plunged like a mad bull toward the blinded officer. Crazy by the pepper Emery struck at random with the heavy forty-four, pulling the trigger at the same time. The barrel landed on the side of Plosser's head and the bullet tore a hole through the door. The assassin lurched forward and dropped like a bag of meal. As his head struck the sheriff's moccasin the latter fired again, the bullet missing the inert form by an inch.

Through the chaos of rage and physical agony came the words of his official oath. His eyes burned as though seared with hot irons and the tears streamed down his drawn face. He wanted to shoot, to riddle the thing at his feet, but he represented the law. Moaning softly he placed the muzzle of his gun against the senseless form and with the other hand

Red Plosser's Handicap

By Hugh Pendexter

Author of "Pay Grave," "Kings of the Missouri," "Tiberius Smith," etc.

pulled out his handcuffs; then kneeling he brought the limp hands together behind the assassin's back and snapped on the irons. Next, smelling burning hair he dragged the man back from the fireplace and began a frantic search for water. He found a pail near the door and doused his head repeatedly. After a minute of this remedy he desisted and found he could

sleep how could he last out the return trip with its innumerable difficulties?

"I can't bother with him," he muttered. "It's him or me and I'm 'bout helpless. He's to blame. I've gotta protect myself. If I don't locate something—"

He was feeling his way near the fireplace and left his threat unfinished as his foot hit a small, hard object

When the Crops are Gathered In!

By James E. Hungerford

Country life is full o' pleasures, and sometimes it has its woes; Ev'ry farmer has his troubles—just as ev'ry farmer knows; There are days chock-full o' sunshine, when the world is good to see, An' dark days when Nature's Storehouse seems chock-full o' devilry! There are times a fellow feels like he could strut around an' smile, An' then times when life seems full o' things to aggravate an' rile! Oh, a farmer has his worries, an' sometimes they wear him thin— But he gets his compensation when the crops are gathered in!

Yes, his days are sometimes burdened with their cares an' wears an' frets, An' he surely is deserving all the good things that he gets! There are times when too much dryness withers up the growing grain, Or he's filled with desperation on account of too much rain; There are weeds an' worms an' insects that he always has to fight; There are frosts that come unlooked for, an' play havoc over night; Yes, he has his tribulations, an' he has to work like sin— But he gets his compensation when the crops are gathered in!

Then's the time he's feeling happy, with a heart full o' content! Then's the time that he's forgetting all the weary days he's spent! When he reaps the golden harvest, an' it's safely stored away; When his bins are full to bursting, an' his mows are full o' hay; When his cellar's full o' good things, an' his grain-house full o' grain, Then he knows his days o' labor have been far from spent in vain! Then's the time he feels like strutting, with his face wreathed in a grin, For his woes are all forgotten—when the crops are gathered in!

make out his surroundings except as the welling tears blinded him at times.

But the edge of the pain was dulled, and gritting his teeth he began planning for the night and morrow. His first move was to find Plosser's rifle and stand it, together with his own, outside the door. The problem of sleep remained. He would not trust to handcuffs and ropes alone. He must arrange some kind of a signal which would arouse him if Plosser should make a move to escape. He began a search of the cabin, his bleared sight compelling him to depend largely on his sense of touch. He clawed various bits of junk from the walls, but found nothing that answered his purpose. He repeatedly interrupted his quest to make sure Plosser was not shamming. A savage little voice kept urging him to kill the man, arguing he had done his duty as sheriff and could not be expected to do the impossible. To pass the night with such a ferocious brute meant constant vigilance; and if he did not

that clanged harshly. It was a cowbell. He picked it up and felt of it curiously; the voice of vengeance subsiding. "I'll go as far as I can," he told himself. "I won't do it till I have to." Then with a strip of rawhide he made the bell fast to Plosser's knee and no longer concerned about his prisoner returned to the pail and resumed bathing his swollen eyes.

Suddenly the bell clanged. Leaping back from the pail the sheriff wiped his face on his sleeve and shielding his gaze from the candle light dimly beheld Plosser struggling to his feet. The forty-four dropped into line and the sheriff grimly admired, "It works fine."

"Guess ye most killed me," groaned Plosser, testing the irons on his wrists.

"Prob'ly shall afore morning," assured the sheriff.

"Don't hold it ag'in me for tryin' to git away. That's human natur'," whined Plosser, cringing before the black muzzle boring into his chest.

"And it's human natur 'to kill a

snake," appended the sheriff. "There's a bunk. Git into it." Eager for even this respite Plosser gladly obeyed, the bell advertising each step. Stiffing a groan the sheriff hissed, "if I wa'n't a officer of the law and keen to show folks I can bag what I go after ye wouldn't rest in no bunk tonight. Ye hark to this: I can't see over well, but I've jacked too many moose not to shoot at sound. If I hear that bell in the night I shall begin to operate." And he spun the gun by the trigger guard significantly.

The sheriff could not get to sleep till near morning and the sun was an hour high when the ringing of the bell brought him to his feet, gun in hand. His eyes were badly swollen and continually filled with water. By brushing away the tears he discerned Plosser seated on the edge of the bunk.

Plosser watched him uneasily, expecting an explosion of rage and a bullet. To divert any revengeful line of thought he humbly asked, "Can't I eat something?"

With one hand over his eyes the sheriff played with his revolver and Plosser was touched by the chill of death as he waited. There was something so ominous in the blind man's attitude. He stood with head cocked to one side a trifle, as though listening to arguments pro and con. When he spoke his voice was scarcely audible; he announced:

"We've wasted too much time, Plosser, and must be going. There's food on the table; but ye'll eat like the mad dog ye be. And hark to this; there's big odds ag'in ye quitting the bush alive. I'm afraid ye premachurly killed yerself when ye heaved the red pepper in my eyes. Mebbe ye can pull through; as sheriff I hope so. But as Bill Emery, man, I'd a dam' sight rather plug ye and have done with it."

Plosser thoroughly appreciated his danger and meekly confessed, "I was a fool to use the pepper. I ain't no hankerin' to spike my own game. I'll lead ye out all right."

"Ye sure will if ye go out yerself," muttered Emery. "And ye'll take me to some sort of shelter afore night. I shan't sleep in any leanto with ye."

The cold sweat oozed from Plosser's tanned forehead as he mulled over this warning. A return to the settlement meant a possible chance to escape. At worst he would be sentenced to life imprisonment with all its attending possibilities. He mentally visualized the trail to the east, then south to the settlement, a two days' cruise, and found nothing but woods. Then a sleeping memory awoke, and he eagerly informed:

"But cuttin' southeast we can hit an old shack the poplar peelers used to use. But I'll have to have my hands in front as they ain't any regular trail."

"Yer hands'll stay as they be," growled the sheriff. "Bolt that grub." (Continued next week.)

4L ACRES—Nothing Selfish About Slim.

By Frank R. Leet



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-on rough roads
-or smooth

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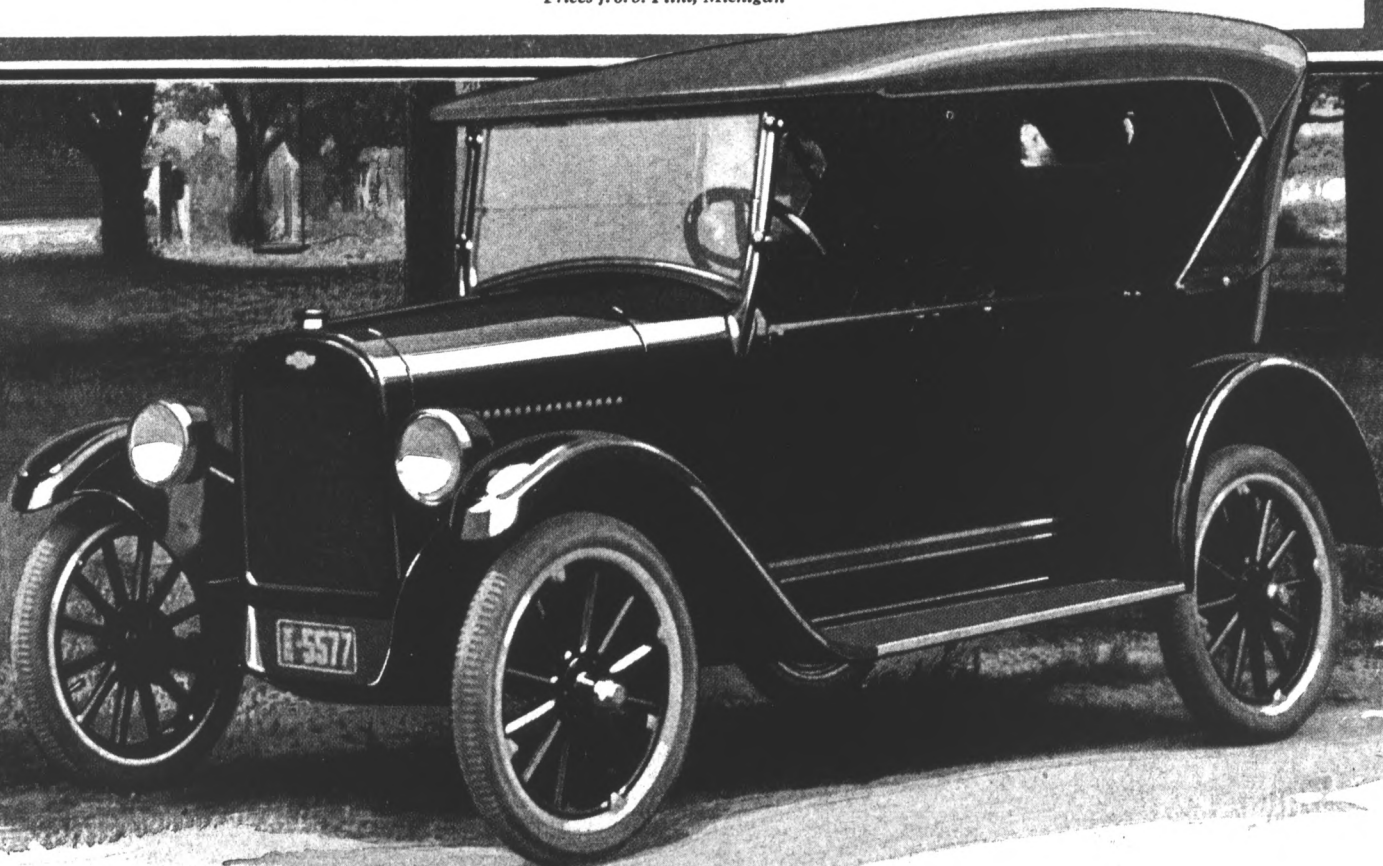
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A Perfect Cure

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IT is the healing of the Nobleman's son, as given in the fourth chapter of John. The late Bishop B. F. Westcott, of England, was a very great New Testament scholar. He wrote many books, but his chief work was that of editing the New Testament in Greek. Bishop Westcott delivered a series of lectures which are published in a little book, called, "Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles." It is an enlightening, uplifting volume. He divides the miracles of our Lord into three classes: those on nature, on man, and on the spirit world.

The healing of the nobleman's son naturally falls into the division of miracles on man. Here Westcott shows his fine discerning analysis again. He says that all these miracles of healing disease fall into three classes. First, those of personal faith. That is, the afflicted person went to Christ and asked to be healed. Blind Bartimaeus begged to be cured of blindness. The ten lepers called to him by the roadside and begged for healing. Next, miracles of intercession. Some one went to Christ in behalf of somebody else and plead that his friend or the sick member of the family be healed. In one case a master went to him in behalf of his sick servant. In another case four friends carried a paralytic into his presence by letting him down through the roof. Again, a prominent man came and asked him to come and heal his twelve-year-old daughter, who was dying. And today's lesson falls in this category, for the father comes in behalf of his son. Third, there are the miracles of love. The Master is "moved with compassion," as he sees sickness and suffering, and exerts his healing, restoring power.



THIS, it seems to me, is a very simple and satisfactory classification of our Lord's miracle. Not that it enables us to understand them. No, it will be a long time before that happens. But at least it places them before us in a clearer light than before.

Says Bishop Westcott: "A father beseeches Jesus for his son, a master for his servant, and servants with untiring zeal bring their master before the Savior's presence. Not one relation of life, but all, give birth to a love which can work wonders. And is it nothing more than a trait of nature that we see a father's solicitude wrestling with and almost conquering his faith, while the centurion by his deep humility wins for himself a name for faith beyond any in Israel? Is it nothing that the palsied man 'borne of four,' received a remission of sins when Jesus saw their faith, which distinguishes his cure from all other miracles? Or rather is it not a type of the working of Christianity itself, when by the ministry of the poor and simple, new life was infused into a dying world?"

IT is thus plain that, even in the presence of him who could perform wonders of healing, that personal love, or deep friendship was necessary. Faith was necessary on the part of some one. Sometimes it was a relative of the helpless, dazed person, who supplied the faith. Sometimes it was the sick individual himself. When there was no faith, but little, or perhaps nothing, could be done. Once, he went to the community where he had previously lived, and the people were very critical. They did not like it because he was more influential

than their sons and daughters who had grown up with him. "And he could there do mighty work, save that he laid his hands upon a few sick folk and healed them. And he marvelled because of their unbelief." (Mk. 6:5).

The feelings of the nobleman, as he came and besought the Great Physician for his boy, can be well appreciated. Only a short time ago the nation suffered with the President of the United States as he went through the same mental processes as those of this Galilean father. Day by day we hoped that this strong, manly lad of sixteen might escape from the grip of disease and be restored to his father and mother. The case throws much light on the intensity of hope, the anguished feelings, of the nobleman who came to Christ. What all the medical science of the best surgeons could do for Calvin Coolidge, Jr., the spoken word of the Master did for the sorrowing father of Galilee. There is an unexplained mystery about healing. Even in New Testament times not all were cured of their infirmities. Paul himself was never healed, and he could not always effect a cure in others. "Trophimus have I left at Mile-tum sick."

ONLY parents can appreciate the feelings of this father, as he neared home. Had the celebrated Teacher really understood how ill his son was? Why had he not come to his son, and healed him with the personal touch? Was it possible for anyone to heal another at a distance? Did those words, "Go thy way, thy son liveth," mean that his son would actually be healed?

The father, riding on a fleet dromedary, probably, passes the various familiar landmarks as he nears home. Here is the huge palm tree where his boy and the other members of his family had once come for a picnic. Would he ever be well enough to run about and play with other children again? Now he can see in the distance the spire of the synagogue where he has taken the boy nearly every Sabbath, since he was born. But what does this mean? His household servants are coming down the road, waving their arms, and shouting. Is the boy dead? It cannot be, for they would not act that way, and they have on no mourning garments. "The boy has recovered! he's all right! Here he comes now!" and running down the dusty road comes the young man himself, as full of life and energy as he ever was.

"What time did he begin to get well?" inquires a father too overcome to speak above a whisper. He has gotten off the dromedary now. He hugs the boy close, he is too overcome to say anything for several minutes. Yes, this is his son, as well and strong as he was a month ago. "Yesterday at the seventh hour, the fever left him," says the old servant, who has cared for the lad since he was a few months old. "The seventh hour," repeats the father, "the seventh hour, the seventh hour, why, let's see, why! that's the exact hour when the Teacher told me he was healed. The precise hour! He said to me, 'Start for home right off; your son will live.' It is almost too good to believe. Can it be possible that any man has such power?" And the father believed, the whole family believed, and it was a very happy household.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 7.

SUBJECT:—Jesus heals the nobleman's son.—John 4:46-54.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I am the way, the truth and the life.—John 14:6.

It is not so much the work we do, as that we bring to something all our best.

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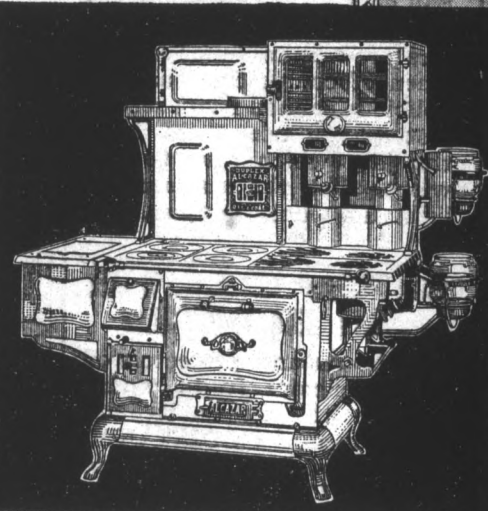
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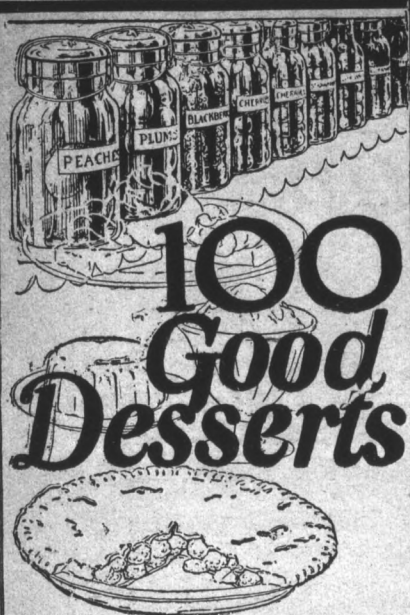
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are the natural protectors of these delicious fruits which provide the sweets for the family menu. GOOD LUCK rubbers will not crack or shrink. They will stand long boiling and stay alive indefinitely through years of storage.

GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers are sold by good grocery and hardware stores everywhere. They come packed in the case with the following well-known brands of fruit jars: Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Good Luck, Schram Ever Seal and Schram Acme. If your grocer does not keep them send 10 cents for sample dozen.

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Woman's Interests



Better Homes For Michigan

M.A.C. Stages Unique Tour To Show How To Install Urban Conveniences In Rural Homes

THAT Michigan has imbibed the spirit of better homes, and that the Michigan Agricultural College is cooperating to do its part by a tentative method that has high hopes of being effective, is confirmed in the Better Homes Demonstration tour that left East Lansing August 5.

The itinerary of the tour takes it through twenty-five of the southern counties of the state, broadcasting the gospel of better homes by means of water systems, bathrooms and lighting systems.

Were you to meet the outfit enroute, your first impression might be that it was the equipment of a one-ring circus. But in truth, it is a covered truck, with a follow-up car containing O. E. Robey, drainage specialist, who conducts the tour, together with his family.

The surprising feature of the truck is the great amount of equipment it contains. On it are installed a complete bathroom, a gravity water system, a pressure water system and a farm lighting plant. The bathroom is equipped with fixtures that are suitable for rural homes and the plumbing

of sewage disposal are contained in Special Bulletin No. 119, which may be obtained from the college.—I. L.

DRIED PEACHES HAVE MANY USES.

AS my family is fond of fruit of all kinds I dried a quantity of peaches last year and was surprised at the number of palatable, though inexpensive dishes made with the peaches chopped and used instead of raisins in fruit cake, pork-cake and puddings, also used them in place of dried apples in a recipe for dried-apple cake and found it delicious.

Dried peaches covered with water and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, when a little sugar is added, make a good sauce, tasting almost like the fresh fruit. Another favorite recipe for dessert: Soak dried peaches until large and soft, drain, and spread upon squares of sponge cake, top with a spoonful of whipped cream.—Mrs. R. L.

TWENTIETH CENTURY METHOD.

Washing dishes, what a bore! Woman's drudgery, nothing more, Shake the soap (powder) have water not—

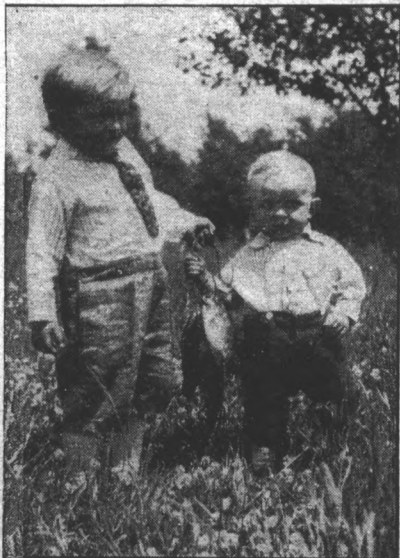
Turn the hose upon the lot. Rinse them well, polish the glasses, My! how fast dishwashing passes. —W. S.

NO WASTE IN WATERMELONS.

IT is said that in the packing companies the waste of animal products is reduced to a minimum, that every part is preserved or made into a by-product, except the squeal. Perhaps if a watermelon had a squeal that also would be the only waste.

The rosy pink center of the melon is a tempting stimulant to the appetite and the seeds are dried for planting the following season. But don't throw away the rind. Cut it from the melon before serving, and pare the green outside rind off, and trim out any of the pink portion. There should be left only the hard, greenish white, indigestible portions. Trim these strips into thin pieces about three inches long and less than a quarter of an inch thick. Drop into salted water and let stand over night. In the morning drain and rinse.

Have ready a syrup made as follows:



Future Michigan Farmers Are Karl and John Berlin, of Midland.

Take one pint of vinegar, one pint and a half of water, one cupful of brown sugar, and one cupful of white sugar. Have a bag of clean muslin containing a couple of broken sticks of cinnamon and a couple of dozen cloves. Boil the syrup ten minutes. Then drop in the pieces of watermelon rind. Cook until they are transparent and can be pierced easily with a fork. Can while hot, using pint or half-pint cans. Fill with the pieces and pour the liquid over hot. Seal at once. Do not put the spice bag in.

If this does not use up all of the syrup, set it aside until there are more watermelon rinds to do, and add it to the next batch. Some prefer tying the ground cinnamon and ground cloves in a muslin bag. If you do this, use two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and a quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves for the spice bag. It may be used several times. A very little of the powdered spice will escape, but not much, and the flavor is a bit more pronounced than when whole spice is used.—W.

A UNIQUE SHOWER.

A GINGHAM shower was given recently for a little bride-to-be. She was a business girl and, therefore, had little time to devote to needlework. Her stay-at-home friends planned and showered her with dainty gingham garments galore: Gingham bungalow aprons, tea aprons, sweeping caps, curtains for her bungalow windows, (kitchen, bath, etc.) Of course, her preference for this material was known, hence the "shower."—W. S.

MORE ABOUT COOKING OLD ROOSTERS.

THE recent article in the Michigan Farmer about cooking old roosters attracted my attention. I am not so fortunate as to possess a steam cooker, but I do own a number one oil burner and I can cook both old roosters and old hens to a turn, and my family and friends pronounce them delicious.

To be good, an old fowl must be fat and, like the modern woman, properly dressed, or undressed.

After plucking the feathers and singeing, remove all the seared skin by scraping with a knife that is not too sharp. Wash well in cold water before cutting in pieces. Then wash again through two waters. Place the largest pieces in bottom of kettle and start the cooking process in cold water to which baking soda the size of a small navy bean has been added. Have the water just even with the meat, and add more as needed. Cover tightly by placing a granite pie-pan over the meat and the regular cover over the kettle and bring to a boil.

Boil slowly for at least two hours before seasoning with salt and pepper, as salt has a tendency to toughen any meat. Then continue the boiling until a fork will easily penetrate the meat. Remove same from broth and fry slowly in beef fat, or butter, or a mixture of both, until a golden brown.

Flour may be browned in the fat, after frying is completed, and broth added to make gravy. Or simply thicken the broth with flour stirred with milk or water. Pour over warm biscuits and serve.—B. O. R.

Tasty Things from Grapes

WE have a fine harvest of grapes this year but I don't know how to use them," is often the plaint of many housewives. But this delicious "tangle" fruit makes excellent filling for many empty jars.

These recipes are especially recommended by home economic specialists.

Spiced Grapes.

8 lbs. Concord grapes 4 tsp. each cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice
5 lbs. sugar
1 1/2 qts. vinegar

Wash and stem the grapes before weighing. Cook grapes and vinegar together until skins are tender, strain, add sugar and spices, and cook until thick.

Grape Conserve.

4 lbs. grapes 6 lbs. sugar
6 oranges 1 lb. raisins
3 lemons

Select, wash and stem fresh ripe grapes and heat until seeds are loosened. Pulp grapes, press through colander to remove seeds. Peel the oranges and lemons and put the rinds through food chopper, also pulp.

Combine the fruit, cover with sugar and let stand for several hours. Cook until the consistency of any conserve. Place in sterilized jars and seal, or in jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

Green Grapes for Pies.

Many women are constantly looking for a variety of fruit to use for pies during the winter months.

Select grapes, wash thoroughly and stem. Place in clean jar, fill with hot water, place rubber and partially seal.

Process in hot water bath for thirty minutes.

Grape Juice.

Wash and stem ripe grapes. Fill can half full of grapes. Add quarter-cup of sugar and fill the can with hot water.

Place rubber, spring wire but not

bale of jar, place in water bath and process for thirty minutes. Remove and seal.

This makes a concentrated grape juice which can be diluted and is most refreshing.

HOUSEHOLD SERVICE.

Have you any recipes for preparing celery cabbage? Can it be successfully kept for winter use? Which is the correct way of preparing cucumbers for table use, to add the salt and let them drain out, or not to add salt until served?—Mrs. C. S.

Celery cabbage may be served as the basis of any vegetable salad, and when combined with peppers, a small amount of sweet onion and mayonnaise it makes a very appetizing salad. It may also be used with celery and cucumbers. A sour cream dressing also makes it very tasty. This kind of cabbage may be stored in the cellar for winter use the same as celery. It is best to slice the cucumbers and let them stand in salt water for a time before serving. They are less apt to cause stomach disorders.

WANTS CURLY HAIR.

I have a little girl with curly hair, but since the curls were cut they do not curl good. Could you tell me something that would make them curl?—Mrs. A. B.

I would not advise putting anything on a child's hair to make it curl. It is very apt to injure the scalp or cause the hair to be dry. Shampooing the child's hair regularly with a good shampoo, and training it as much as possible on your finger would be the best procedure. After the child's hair has grown longer it may curl more.



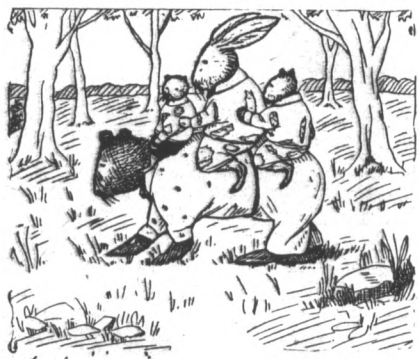
Doings In Woodland

Bruin Finds the Runaways

WITH a grunt, Jackie Rabbit sighed and rubbed his stomach.

He was chuck full, and so were Johnnie Muskrat and Willie Woodchuck. Molly Meadow Mouse had fed them so sumptuously that they felt ever so much better. They told her all about how they had lost their way after they had come to shore on their log ship.

"I'm sorry, friends, that I can't tell you the way home. I have always lived in the wheat field and only a few times have ventured out into the Big Woods. But I do know the way to Frog Hollow path. If you go that way



"Hop On My Back," Said Bruin.

you may meet someone who can tell you the way to Woodland."

So off tramped Jackie Rabbit, Willie Woodchuck and Johnnie Muskrat with Molly Meadow Mouse in the lead. A queer procession it was, a mouse leading a rabbit.

They were only a short way into the Big Woods when they heard a heavy tread, tread, tread in the bushes on their right. Molly Meadow Mouse ducked behind a big toadstool, her

heart pounding. Jackie Rabbit and Johnnie Muskrat wasted little time in finding an old hollow stump big enough to hide them both. Now Willie Woodchuck was so scared he didn't know where to go, so he slipped in behind the stump where his two friends were hiding.

Was it the Man after them again, or another hunter? They were all so terribly frightened they scarcely dared to breathe. Nearer and nearer it came, tread, tread, tread!

"It must be the man," thought Willie Woodchuck. "I wonder if he has a gun? I'll just peek slyly around this stump and see. My coat is just the color of the tree and he won't see him!"

So, very slowly and slyly Willie peeked around the stump. What a surprise he got! A pleasant one, too, so much so that he gave a glad cry.

"Whatever is the matter with Willie Woodchuck?" thought each of his friends who were hiding. When at last they got up courage to see, there stood a little brown bear, and it was Bruin. How pleased they all were to see him.

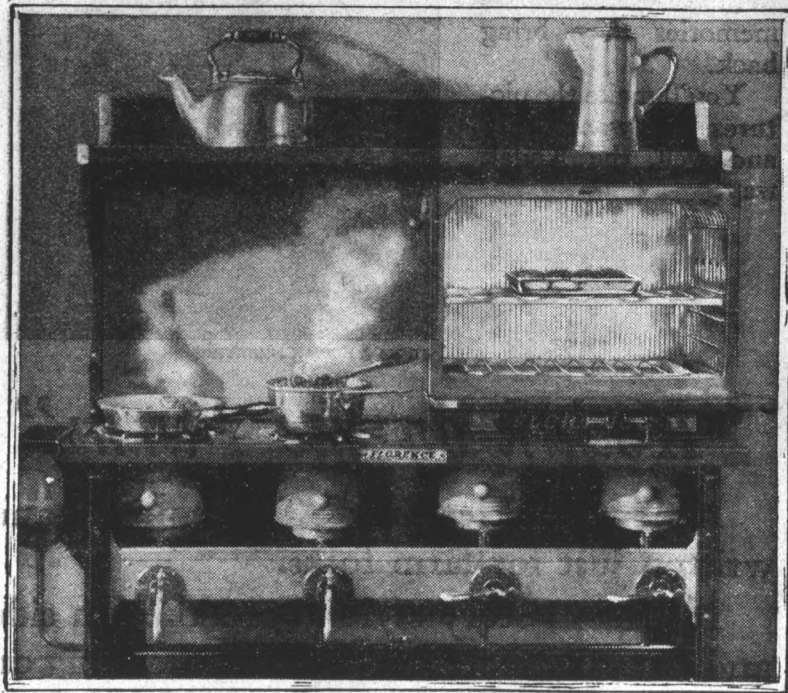
"You runaway rascals, where have you been? I have been hunting for you for two days, and so have your mothers and fathers," said Bruin.

Each one began to tell a part of the story at the same time.

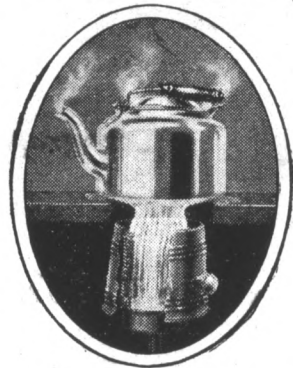
"Never mind now, you can tell all about it when you get home," said Bruin. "If we get back before dark, we must hurry. You little fellows must be tired. Hop on my back," he said as he dropped on all fours.

So that was the way the three little runaway boys from Woodland got back home, riding on the back of Bruin.

FLORENCE Oil Range



This heat is focused right on the cooking lower fuel bills, better results less work.



BEFORE you buy an oil range, be sure it answers your one most important question—"Does this stove cook quickly and efficiently?" The best answer is found in the Florence—because it is built on the principle of focused heat.

Florence burners are designed to send the heat straight up through the bottom of the pot, into whatever you're cooking.

The heat of the strong blue flame is focused right where you want it—not thrown out into the room. This means better cooking—quicker cooking—lower fuel bills.

You'll be proud to have the Florence in your kitchen

Women like to own the Florence because its sturdy lines promise years of good service, and its jet black frame and shining enamel make any kitchen a happier place to work in.

After you've used the Florence for a while, you just can't help having a friendly feeling for it. It lights so easily—at a turn of the lever. It's so reasonable in its demand for fuel—and it burns one of the cheapest fuels, kerosene.

A patented leg leveler adjusts the stove to any unevenness in the floor. Just turn the screw to the exact height necessary as indicated by the spirit level on the feed pipe. Then there's the Florence Oven, which takes all the gamble out of

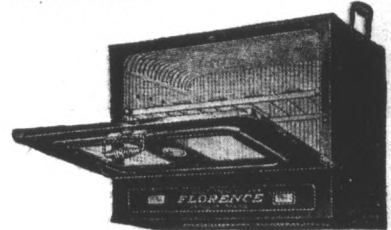
This cut-away picture shows how the blue flame of the Florence goes straight to the cooking. The heat is focused just where you want it.

baking. Pies and cakes come out evenly baked and browned. Meats roast to just the right turn.

If you don't know the name of the nearest dealer—hardware, furniture or department store—where you can see the Florence Oil Range, write and ask us.

Send for free booklet

Write us for your copy of the Florence booklet, "Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'."



This is the Florence Oven, built on the principle of the Dutch oven, with the "baker's arch" to prevent air pockets. The patented heat spreader at the bottom assures even distribution of heat and guards against your roasts and baked things being underdone on top and burnt on the bottom.

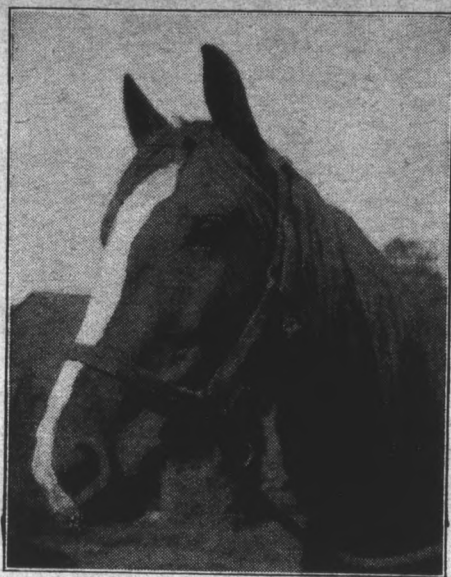
FLORENCE STOVE COMPANY, DEPT. 880 BOSTON, MASS.

DIVISION OFFICES: New York, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Cleveland

Makers of Florence Oil Ranges, Florence Ovens, Florence Water Heaters and Florence Oil Heaters Made and Sold in Canada by McClary's, London, Canada © 1924 F. S. Co.

NEXT to pictures of the children, pictures of farm pets are first in interest, first for the memories they bring back.

You'll make the pictures you want easily and well, the Kodak way.



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

"Kodak on the Farm"

A new booklet, just off the press—and written just for farm folks.

It tells in story style about the fun side and the practical side of picture-making on the farm. Thirty-two pages, forty-three illustrations. It's interesting and entertaining—you'll enjoy reading it.

Call for a copy at your dealer's or let us send you one by mail.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.



A Few Lucky Letters

A Few Favorite Subjects Cussed and Discussed

Hello, Folks!

I have tried several times to visit you, but Mr. Waste Basket has always entertained me.

I don't think our page is as interesting as it once was. The bobbed hair question is getting too old. Don't you think so, Uncle Frank? Why not talk about books for a change? As for me, I like adventurous stories, and best of all, books of nature. The one I'm interested in now is "A Girl of the Limberlost." I also like Zane Grey's books.

Now, Harold, let those flappers, as you call 'em, alone for a while and tell us what kind of books you like. Come on, folks, tell the bookworms some good books and let paint, hair and knickers alone for now.

Say, this is getting long. Before I

and where I live I am thought more of than girls with their hair bobbed. They are made fun of by the boys. They say girls with their hair bobbed haven't common sense. And I think they are right, because the Bible says it is wrong for women to cut their hair and wear men's clothes. I bet you think I'm a crank, but it's the truth, and right is right.

Say, Uncle Frank, why didn't you let Sport wear knickers, too? He would have looked as good as the rest.—Your M. C. niece, Ruth Yoder, R. 1, Mio, Mich.

I like your frank way of expressing yourself and I am so glad you are liked better than many other girls in your neighborhood. Yes, even the law is against women disguising themselves as men. But, do you think the present styles do that? Don't you think they are just for greater comfort? Years ago both men and women wore robes and long hair. They probably looked as much alike as they do now. I like the purity of your thoughts but please don't think that all girls who dress differently have impure thoughts. Yes, I believe if Sport wore knickers he would have been the whole show. Nobody would have seen us because of him.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have just been reading about your trip and noticed you stayed at Water Works Park, Ludington, on a Saturday night. You did not know you camped by some Merry Circlers. Neither did we know it at the time. Your car was a Ford, was it not?

We had an Olds Eight with a Battle Creek sign on it. There was my aunt, uncle, sister and myself. We camped a short distance from your camp. I suppose you missed your wheel jack, it was found after you left.

Why don't you print those pictures you took at Ludington? I, as well as the rest of the M. C.'s would like to see them.

I will close, or Mr. W. B. will get this.—Another M. C., Hester Hibner, Howell, Mich.

Were you the khaki-knickered sisters who came out of the tent just before we left Sunday morning, all dressed up for Sunday? No, we didn't lose the Jack; it was broken. Those pictures did show my moustache, which I spent a whole week in growing, so I won't print them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

For some time I have wanted to write but I didn't know whether you wanted new correspondents or not, but I thought at least this could make a little contribution to W. B.

This is only my ninth week on a farm, but although I have only lived



Roger and Georgia Sloat Happy with their Best Friend.

close we must have three cheers for Uncle Frank. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Best wishes from an M. C., Helen Dunbar, Beaverton, Mich.

Yours is a good suggestion. Good books are often like good friends, they inspire and entertain. Let's hear about the books M. C.'s like.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wish Harold Coles and some of those other non-flapper lads would find a picture of John Milton, William Shakespeare, Samuel Johnson, or some other man of that age. Did they have short hair like the men wear now? No. If men wore long hair years ago, why do they wear short hair now? I think for the same reason that women and girls are cutting their hair.

I will close, as I know Mr. Waste Basket will choke on this. Your niece, Dorothy Fauble, M. C., Bear Lake, Michigan.

W. B. couldn't digest Shakespeare, Milton and Johnson, especially after being fed up on M. C. letters, so I had to keep this away from him.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, I must say, let's ring off on this bobbed hair and knicker business and start something sensible. This bobbed hair business is all bosh.

Hoping the waste basket don't get this, I will say good-bye, Joy Bradshaw, M. C., Boyne Falls, Mich.

Just what do you mean by "this bobbed hair business is all bosh?" It's time to cut out the discussion, but why didn't you start something sensible?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my flashlight some time ago, and thank you very much for it. I hadn't thought of winning a prize, because I had answered a number of times before.

Well, Uncle Frank, I always thought you were ashamed of your wife because you never talked about her. But what you said about her, I bet she's a flapper. Isn't she? Does she scare boys off of the sidewalk?

Well, I want to tell you I'm an old-fashioned girl, because I haven't my hair bobbed and I don't wear knickers or half-socks. And I'm proud of it, too. I can learn just as much at school



A Merry Circler who Uses their Cow for a Bucking Broncho.

here that short time I have become quite a farmer. I have to feed 500 chicks, besides sometimes I milk two or three cows. I can plow, drag and cultivate, besides doing housework and picking berries. I would not like to go back to the city to live again, it is so much more pleasant in the country. W. B. is beckoning, so I will close. —Respectfully, Nora Severance, Grand Blanc, Mich.

I'll say you are making good headway as a farmerette. You'll make a success if you keep up your speed in acquiring farm knowledge.

FORDSON TRACTOR OWNERS

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

American Bosch Mag. Corp. Box 5630 Springfield, Mass.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

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

Union Steel Products Co. Ltd., Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.



ONLY 25c
For Complete Stove
Including Handy Extinguisher
and Can of Serno Canned Heat

Cook with it, heat water, warm baby's milk. Heat your curling iron with it. Equally useful for hot water for shaving, making tea or coffee, ironing, motoring, etc. Hundreds of uses. This handy sheet steel folding stove weighs only 8 ounces. Folds flat. Gives heat instantly when needed. Send this ad and 25c to the Serno Corporation, 9 East 37th Street, New York City, Dept. 185, and we will send you this stove prepaid.

Serno Canned Heat

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

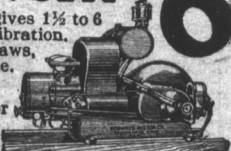


Write now for facts about this wonder engine. Same engine gives 1 1/2 to 6 H.P. Gasoline or kerosene. Portable, light, and free from vibration. Requires no anchorage. Easy starting—no cranking. Pumps, saws, grinds and does all chores. Plenty of power for every purpose.

Low Factory Price—Free Trial Offer

Tremendous value. Thousands of satisfied users. Write now for details and free trial offer on this amazing engine.

Edwards Motor Co., 419 Main St., Springfield, Ohio



THE AD WINNERS.

THE ad contest turned out in numbers quite well, considering the time of the year. But in the matter of correct answers the showing was poor. Most of the answers were nearly right, but they could not be counted correct. For instance, in answering question eight regarding what has 530,000 pleased customers, some would say "Kalamazoo stoves." As a matter of fact, I never knew of a stove having a customer, but the Kalamazoo Stove Company have that number of customers.

The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.
Ruth Stark, R. 4, Caro, Mich.
Emily Cody, Mayville, Mich.
Flashlights.
Lucille Pearce, R. 4, Osseo, Mich.
Ethel Boda, R. 5, Carsonville, Mich.
Edith Parks, Nashville, Mich.
Candy.
Harold Burg, R. 2, Suttons Bay, Mich.
Helen Frederick, R. 1, Neppanee, Ind.
Mary Becker, Moran, Mich.
Frances Ruesink, Adrian, Mich.
Fern Chamberlin Topinabee, Mich.

TURNER TAKES ON NEW DUTIES

MR. R. A. TURNER, the well-known club leader, has a new job. He will become supervisor of club work in the north central states for the United States Department of Agriculture. Therefore, he has tendered his resignation as leader of club activities in this state, to become effective at the end of this season's work.

Club members and all those who are interested in club work will be sorry to see Mr. Turner leave this field but the good work he did here is what brought the call to new and greater activities. We hope that his successor, whoever he may be, will "carry on" the good work he has done here.

SOME CLUB ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

(Continued from page 171).
in bringing to fruition the efforts of extension agents.

In addition to all of this there is the clearer conception of economic problems which comes to the farm boy or girl in terms of his own age and thinking and understanding. This educational training is very much worthwhile.

Setting a Goal.

No individual or organization can long proceed along progressive lines unless there be established a somewhat definite aim or goal toward which it will work.

This philosophy has found a place in boys' and girls' club work in Michigan.

Some years ago the policy was established in the state office of setting a goal for each year's activities. At the end of each year a summary was

made to determine how closely that goal was approached.

A study of the "goals" set and of the "results" obtained during the past year is of interest.

Goal.	Result.
1. To secure 18,500 club members	17,256
2. To have 70% of these members complete their work	67.73%
3. To maintain 14 counties with	

Correspondence Scramble

MANY young folks are asking for correspondents. The best way to get a correspondent is through a Scramble, so we'll have one now to give all an opportunity to get someone to correspond with.

To take part in the scramble, write a letter to Dear Friend, Deary Merry Circler, or something like that. Then also address an envelope to yourself and put a stamp on it. Put your letter in an dthe self-addressed envelope in another stamped envelope addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Also be sure to put Correspondence Scramble in the lower left hand corner of the envelope.

Send your letter so that they get here on or before September 5, as the letters will be scrambled then. In other words, your letter will be put in somebody's else's envelope, and some other letter put in yours and mailed back to you.

If you have a choice in what kind of a correspondent you want, state it and we will try to fulfill your wishes.

club agents	12
4. To maintain 12 counties with temporary club agents	11
5. To do organized club work in 70 Michigan counties	70
6. To conduct leaders' training conferences in each of 34 counties in Michigan	35
7. To have 64 extension agents in the counties wanting and doing organized club work	59

A similar procedure is being carried out during the present year. The effect of "setting a goal" for the state as a whole has proved so beneficial as an inspiration to club leaders that its value is now recognized by most extension agents.

CORRECT AD ANSWERS.

THE following are the right answers to the ad contest which appeared two weeks ago:

1. With a Perfect Corn Harvester—140-12.
2. Twenty-one per cent—134-6.
3. An Edwards Farm Engine—134-6.
4. Herold Bertsch Shoes—140-2.
5. Kelly Commercial Cord Tires—5 133.
6. Nabob Hatcheries—140-12.
7. Get it—9-137.
8. Kalamazoo Stove Company—9-137.
9. Into the Net—11-139.
10. Worms, necrotic enteritis, and stomach troubles—13-141.

had been given to the school children upon whom the demonstration was made. The amount of iodine in this salt is not sufficient to affect it in looks or taste, yet it will supply enough of the element to make up for the deficiency of iodine in Michigan soil.

To our subscribers who ask my opinion of the advisability of using the special salt I recommend it. It will not work wonders in reducing goiters that are already established, but I think it will prevent goiter. I believe the salt to be not only harmless, but helpful.

GLASSES ARE NEEDED.

I have been troubled for some time with a sick headache, an aching feeling will begin between my shoulder blades and travel up over my eyes. I sometimes feel as if my head would

burst, any jar of my bed makes it unbearable, also the pain will travel from one part of my face and eye to the other. I will then have that eye inflamed and a collection of matter in my eyes upon arising in the morning. Do I need glasses? I am thirty-five years old.—Mrs. J. H. R.

With such a definite connection with the eye as your letter indicates the first step is to secure a careful eye examination, and glasses if prescribed. In chronic headaches the first thought of the doctor is constipation, the second eyestrain. Too many persons think that so long as they are not very old, and able to read, sew, etc., there can be no need of glasses. Remember that eye-strain may show itself by headaches, dizziness, styes, nervousness, nausea, inflamed lids, etc., before any blur in vision is detected. Don't neglect the early symptoms.

Are Guaranteed

Pat. April 25, 1916—June 20, 1916—Sept. 18, 1917—Nov. 4, 1919—Other Patents Pending

GUARANTEE

Champion Spark Plugs are guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction to the user, or full repair or replacement will be made.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



Champion X-60c
standard equipment on Ford for the last 12 years.

Such a strong guarantee is possible only because Champion has proved, in countless miles of service, that it does increase power and speed and engine economy.

Champion is the better spark plug because of its Double-Ribbed sillimanite core. This is the finest insulator ever devised. It is practically immune to breakage. It never loses its fine insulating properties.

A new set of Champions will give you more power and speed. Your engine will perform better in every way. You will actually save the cost many times over in the gas and oil saved.

Champion X is 60 cents.
Blue Box 75 cents. More than 90,000 dealers sell Champions. You will know the genuine by the Double-Ribbed core.

Champion Spark Plug Co.
Toledo, Ohio

Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

The Champion priming plug makes winter starting easier. The price is \$1.



Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

A REAL PROBLEM.

WHY this sudden agitation about goiter?" asks a subscriber who signs himself "Michigan Farmer." Is there such a tremendous increase? Why the alarm?

I do not think there is any marked increase. The larger number of cases may be accounted for by the natural increase in population. The fact is that Michigan has had a serious goiter problem for many generations. But only in recent years have the people of the state, including the medical profession, awakened to the fact that the problem is subject to control by very simple measures. We have long known that goiter, of the simple variety, is a deficiency trouble, the deficiency being the lack of iodine. Tests made by the

State Department of Health showed very clearly that the less iodine in the drinking water of a locality, the more goiter was sure to exist. Since goiter is a glandular condition that causes more or less serious impairment of health and also produces physical disfigurements that are always annoying and often repulsive, any concerted plan for its prevention that seems at all practical should meet with ready cooperation. There is no question that the efforts already made to check goiter by the administration of small doses of sodium iodid to children in the schools have been quite effective.

Beginning with May 1 the State Department of Health arranged for the sale of "iodized salt" with a view to giving the whole state the advantage of much the same iodine treatment as

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

"BETTER BE THERE"

ATTRACTIONS GALORE!

This Year as Never Before **WEST MICHIGAN FAIR**
Will Be the Mecca of Thrilling—Stupendous and Educational
Attractions—Many Novel Contests With Liberal Prizes
Buy Tickets Early and Get a Free Admission Button for Children



wont harden



Beware of salt that hardens! It causes "salt crust"—spoils meat cure. Colonial Special Farmer's Salt wont harden. Its soft, porous, irregular shaped flakes wont cement together in wasteful lumps.

no salt crust

Salt crust is simply undissolved salt. Colonial Special Farmer's Salt doesn't form salt crust because it dissolves completely. In dry or brine curing no crust can form to stop the cure.

melts like a snowflake

The action of salt depends on its dissolving completely. Each flake of Colonial Special Farmer's Salt dissolves instantly and completely. The cure penetrates evenly to the very heart of the meat.

for stock feeding

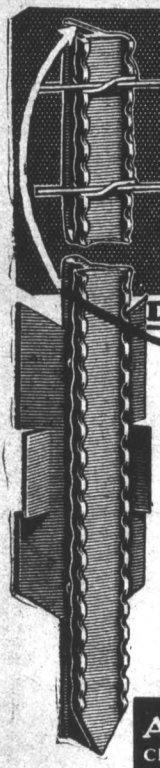
Colonial Special Farmer's Salt is the best salt. Mixes thoroughly with dry feeds and its soft, porous flakes wont sift out. Keep an additional supply before stock at all times. It never causes sore tongues.

Write for our book, "New Truth About Salt."

THE COLONIAL SALT CO., Dept. 15, Akron, Ohio
CHICAGO DALLAS BOSTON BUFFALO ATLANTA PITTSBURGH

Colonial Special Farmer's Salt

"There's a Colonial Salt for every purpose"



Zinc Insulated

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BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM,
Holland, Mich.



September Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

WE have found that wheat containing smut does no harm as poultry feed, and where smutty wheat can be bought at a discount it is undoubtedly a good investment. Smutty wheat should not be confused with salvage wheat, which may have been soaked and become sour. I have heard of instances where poor quality salvage wheat has caused poultry losses.

Dry tough grass sometimes causes birds to become crop-bound in the fall. If they have fresh green feed and a balanced dry mash there is less desire to eat rubbish and indigestible litter which may clog the crop.

Avoid Exposure on Cold Days.

Try and house the pullets early in the fall and they will avoid exposure on cold rainy fall days. It is easy to manage the birds under one roof in bad weather. When they are scattered around the farm buildings it is difficult to feed them properly during a cold rainy day.

Saving sunflower seed for winter is a lot of work and I think it pays to let the hens thresh out the seed in the fall when the oily contents are of special value to moulting birds. Sunflower seed contain a lot of fibre that is not digested by the hens and is not in a class with corn for winter poultry feeding.

Oil for Mites.

I keep a galvanized iron pail to hold the oil drained from the automobile crank case. This stock solution for killing mites is stored in my largest laying-house with a large brush handy. At intervals the thick oil is painted on the roosts. I consider this oil fully as valuable as commercial disinfectant for milling mites. It is one job with double benefits. Removing it from the car helps the engine. Placing it on the roosts protects the hens.

Last week I found two of my broody coops had become infested with mites. I find they need spraying as often as the hen roosts. Broody hens are only layers taking a short rest. They should be protected from mites and given all the feed they will eat. Their vacation from egg laying is greatly lengthened if they are half starved in the broody crates, and mites are allowed to stay their energy.

Building Poultry Houses.

I recently visited with two experienced poultrymen who are having good success with shed-roof poultry houses and like them better than more complicated houses. With this simple style of house they have obtained good egg yields and maintained healthy flocks. The cost of such houses is reasonable and that is an important factor in poultry house construction.

Sometimes too much money may be invested in cement and labor in building a poultry house foundation. High walls and large fills take a lot of cement and mean a lot of hauling of sand and gravel. I am hunting for experimental data to prove just how low and cheap a foundation can be made and still give good satisfaction. Such a foundation could be on a well-drained site with the concrete painted with asphalt to keep out soil moisture.

The Foundation Problem.

This would be cheaper than laying roofing paper between the first and second layer of concrete. A poultry house floor must be dry and on a well-drained site. I have built one house with a foundation more expensive than is really needed. If poultry keeping

is a business and not a hobby it is logical to expect the hens to pay interest on the poultry building investments. They should not be burdened with too much overhead. I should like to hear if any poultryman with open-front shed-roof houses eighteen feet deep have not found them satisfactory. Such houses can be built by a farmer with knowledge of handling simple tools, and a supply of patience.

How to Cut Building Cost.

A poultryman who understands a little about carpenter work has a great advantage over the poultry owner who is unskilled with tools. Unless there are handy men in his neighborhood who work for reasonable wages he must depend on city carpenters who work short hours at high wages. It takes the profit on several baskets of eggs to hire a man to work one day. I would like to see a half-day of a poultry institute spent in teaching poultrymen how to do carpenter work, spread asphalt paint and mix the stuff for a poultry house wall. No great amount of knowledge can be gained in one-half day of such work, but it can start a heap of thinking.

I believe that poultry keeping is a safer business when the poultryman is as independent as possible from hiring outside labor and buying certain products produced by others. This means a cow or two and a fine garden. It means a feed grinder to help mix the rations. It means a set of tools and the patience which turns scrap into feed hoppers and keeps all the other equipment in repair so that every investment in buildings will be good for many years of service.

SAND FLIES KILL DUCKLINGS.

Please advise what to do to prevent sand flies from killing little ducks.—C. G. I.

Ducklings might die from digestive disorders due to eating large quantities of certain insects. In such cases the only remedy is to isolate them on a limited range and feed enough of other rations until the pest of insects appears less. I can find no record of sand flies killing ducks in our section and believe you can save the ducklings by fencing them away from the fly-infested areas as much as possible.

PROBABLY BLACKHEAD.

We had thirty-two nice white turkeys and since they are half grown they linger around two or three days, come home drooping, refuse to eat, and soon are missing. The head seems a little blue, and they have a slight diarrhea. We lost two hens last winter, they had granulated livers. White spots were as large as pepper and salt and mustard seeds.—F. F.

The symptoms indicate blackhead. You can write to Dr. Stafseth, M. A. C. Experiment Station, East Lansing, for his bulletin and suggestions for controlling blackhead. As far as I can learn from letters from turkey breeders, and experiment station reports from other states, there is no sure remedy for blackhead in turkeys.

Breeders with early hatched cockerels often hold them too long, especially if they have plenty of feed and do not need the money. Then they find that the price per pound drops until the four and five-pound birds bring no more money than they would have brought as broilers when weighing two or three pounds.

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

OSCODA FARMERS WILL TEST HERDS.

NORTHERN Michigan dairymen are becoming more and more interested in cow testing association work. Recently dairy farmers living near Fairview and Comins, Michigan, in Oscoda county, got together and formed a cow testing association. Mr. F. F. Stutesman, of Comins, devoted considerable time toward arousing enough interest to form an association.

At the organization meeting held at Fairview, August 19, Mose Stiner, of Fairview, was elected president, and E. Hendricks was made secretary-treasurer. Better than twenty men signed up on the check form agreement used in the cow testing association work. A. C. Baltzer, of the Dairy Extension Section, M. A. C., was present and arrangements were made to have a tester take over the association duties by September 1.

MEMBERS LIVE IN FOUR COUNTIES.

ROY WEINBERG, county agent of Midland county, has the distinction of having a cow testing association organized in his county, among whose members are dairymen residing in four counties. This cow testing association, known as the Coleman Union Cow Testing Association, at Coleman, Michigan, has members living in Gladwin, Clare, Isabella and Midland counties. The feeling was expressed by several members present at the organization meeting held at Coleman, August 18, that a cow testing association had been wanted for several years but that this was the first definite organization started.

The tester, Eldon Witkovsky, was hired by the board of directors of this association, at the time of the organization meeting. Mr. John Clark was made president and Mr. E. Ritelle was elected secretary-treasurer. A. C. Baltzer, of the Dairy Extension Section, M. A. C., told about the other cow testing associations operating in the state, of which there are one hundred total. He emphasized the part the cow tester shares with the members of the association in making the work successful; also, that one year's testing work would not tell everything about each cow that continuous testing is necessary for greatest benefits from cow testing associations.

PASTEURIZING MILK AT HOME.

MILK is one of the very best mediums for bacteria to grow in that can be found. If milk becomes infected, as it nearly always does either through the utensils, dust, or other means, the microbes will reproduce very rapidly, when the conditions are right. Moreover, if the milk is infected with dangerous germs, such as typhoid fever, sickness may result. In the case of small children in particular, milk which has a high percentage of bacteria may be unhealthy, even if the bacteria are not disease producing.

Pasteurization is a good method for combating this evil. This can be done at home, as well as in a milk plant. The method described below is easy and cheap. Especially where the milk is fed to babies, it will be worth while to pasteurize it at home if raw milk is all that can be secured.

If inconvenient to have the milk in bottles, fruit jars could be used. Have a pail in which these bottles may be set. Provide something to hold the bottles up from the bottom of the pail. An old pie tin punched full of holes and placed, inverted, in the bottom of the pail will answer the purpose very well. This will keep the bottles from

being broken by bumping on the bottom of the pail and will let the water under the bottles. Place the capped bottles in this pail and fill up with water nearly to the level of the milk. Punch a hole through one of the caps and insert a thermometer. Now place the pail and all on the stove and heat up to 150 degrees F. As soon as this temperature is reached, remove the bottles from the water. Let the milk stand twenty or thirty minutes so that it will cool slowly (replacing the cap on the one which contained the thermometer).

When the bottles have cooled enough so that there is no danger of breaking, place them on ice, if it is available. Cold water is the next best thing. Keep cold, and tightly closed in the same container until ready to use.

In addition to keeping the milk more safe, this process will lengthen the time before souring occurs. The flavor or nutritive value of the milk will not be injured at all.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH.

Over seventy thousand farmers in Minnesota are cooperating in selling butter under the name of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association. The trade name is "Land o' Lakes" and the butter is made of sweet cream which is not over two days old. This brings a premium price on the markets.

Tuberculosis tests by the United States Department of Agriculture and various states show that one-tenth of the herds tested have tuberculosis. In some states the infection runs twenty-five per cent, or one herd in four. In others it runs about one herd in twenty.

The alfalfa grower succeeds best with a fine seed-bed, vigorous adapted seed, and sweet soil. He will, however, do well to give the new seeding plenty of plant food to enable it to go through the first winter successfully. Often this can be satisfactorily done on many soils with a good application of acid phosphate or a high-analysis fertilizer. Some hold that for this purpose the fertilizer is preferable to manure because of avoiding weed seeds.

BIG HOLSTEIN TURN-OUT IN KENT COUNTY.

THE annual summer picnic of Holstein breeders belonging to the Kent County, and to the West Michigan Holstein Association, was held August 19 at Maryland Farms.

The bunch sure turned out in fine style, there being over 200 on hand. And the boys enjoyed a real treat in the shape of a judging demonstration by no less a personage than R. E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill. Haeger, a nationally known judge, spent most of the time in working on heifer calves and on yearling bulls. These classes are seldom given much attention by demonstrators of dairy type—so the work in this instance was all the more appreciated.

In fact, the crowd got so enthused over one of the bulls that Haeger cast aside his judging duties long enough to auction off this fellow. The lucky buyer was John Paul, a rising young Holstein breeder of Kent county.

Six carloads of visiting breeders from Newaygo county attended. They came early and looked over a few other Kent county herds before the main meeting.

Dudley Waters, owner of Maryland Farms, made a good host, providing a picnic grove with tables, benches, watermelons, and everything.

Before the judging work, J. G. Hays, state Holstein secretary, discussed a few phases of the Holstein business of two associations. According to his remarks Kent county ranks higher than sister counties in several respects pertaining to the Holstein game. This might well be expected to be true of a county in which interest in their business is manifested by such a healthy turn-out as at this picnic.

PREFERENCE

RECENTLY a questionnaire was submitted to the senior students of various agricultural colleges who graduated in June of this year, asking them to express their preference for a variety of articles used by farmers. Among these were included cream separators and milking machines. Questionnaires were received from students in the following institutions:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of California, Purdue University, University of Minnesota, Michigan Agricultural College, University of Missouri, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Georgia, Ohio State University, Cornell University, University of Tennessee, University of Illinois, West Virginia University, Penn State College, University of Nebraska, Iowa State College, University of Wisconsin.

**82.3% preferred
De Laval Cream Separators**
**60.9% preferred
De Laval Milkers**

Such expressions coming from these students who have had an opportunity of studying and using these products are a splendid indication of the remarkable preference shown for De Laval products.

The De Laval Separator Company

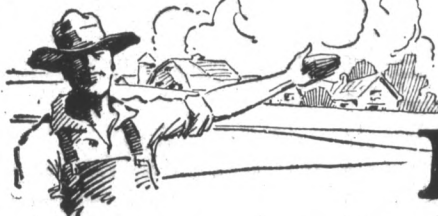
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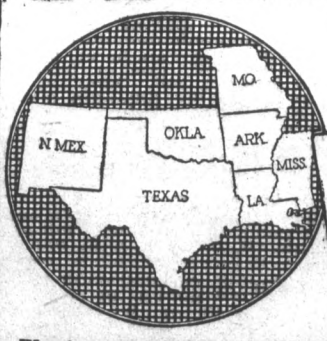
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markets all favor diversified farming and make for sound prosperity.

Despite steadily rising land values we have priced these good farms amazingly low. Terms as long as 20 to 25 years to responsible parties; low interest and a small down payment.

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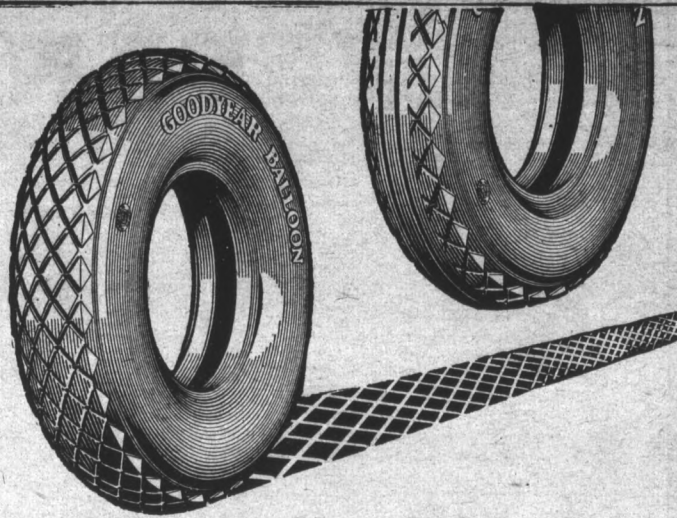


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LOVE PINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a Dam with an A. R. O. record 936 fat. When in the market for better Guernseys, write GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.; J. W. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

For Sale Registered Guernsey Cows

bred heifers, and heifer calves. One bull soon ready for service. A. R. dam and sire. I am retiring from my farm. Write for particulars. Better Come. A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

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

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

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

FOR SALE Five Registered Guernsey heifer calves and one bull calf.
W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Michigan

HEREFORD STEERS

60 Wt. around 880 lbs.; 86 Wt. around 620 lbs.
30 Wt. around 800 lbs.; 94 Wt. around 550 lbs.
78 Wt. around 725 lbs.; 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
80 Wt. around 660 lbs.; 58 Wt. around 450 lbs.
Deep red, dehorned, good grass flesh. Some bunches fair flesh account short pasture. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred. VAN B. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

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

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

Jerseys For Sale Fresh Cows, Heifers, Calves.
LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Michigan.

Traverse Colantha Walker, 361604

Bred, owned, and developed by Traverse City State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.
One of the Great Cows of the Breed.
Freshening first at 2 yr. 9 mo. of age, she has been on test continually to the present time. She is now eight years old. She has made—

Five 7-day records from 30.78 (at 2½ yr.) to 38.54 and averaging 35.96 lbs. butter and 602.0 lbs. milk.
Five 30-day records from 122.84 (at 2½ yr.) to 154.22 lbs. butter and averaging 142.20 lbs. butter and 2,662.5 lbs. milk.
Five 305-day records from 914.18 (at 2½ yr.) to 1,080.40 lbs. butter, and averaging 984.56 lbs. butter and 20,633.7 lbs. milk.

We can furnish bulls rich in the blood which produced this great cow.

Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department C. Lansing, Michigan.

For Sale: Bred Heifers

1½ to 2 years old. Sired by well-bred bulls out of good cows. Some are sired by a 33-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs. Frank Bock, Herdsman, J. B. Jones Farms, Romeo, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, good breeding. H. A. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, Mich.

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

HOGS

DUROCS Apr.-farrow, Sired by litter mate to Grand Champion Jr., Gilt at Detroit, 1923. Prices you can afford. Write for breeding, etc. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

Durocs For Sale a lot of large fine istered and immune, must be well pleased or nopeny.
RALPH SHERMAN, South Haven, Mich.

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

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

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



GASOLINE FOR MAGGOTS.

A PROMINENT shepherd recommends gasoline as a maggot-killer. During the hot summer days, sheep, especially if they be running on very succulent pastures, often become fly-blown and maggoty and if not attended to promptly may suffer serious irritation. Sheep dip is a common remedy but it often fails to destroy the fly-blow egg, and leaves an odor that has a tendency to attract more fly-blows.

According to our shepherd friend, gasoline is much better. He says it not only gasses the maggots but entirely destroys the fly-blows as well, and instead of leaving a bad odor it leaves a clean gassy odor that repels the blow-flies and at the same time dries out the wool and the raw skin. It neither discolors the wool nor leaves the wound greasy.—P.

LIVE STOCK AT THE FAIRS.

MOST farmers will visit one or more of the numerous local fairs within the next few weeks. At most of these fairs there is given an opportunity to study the various classes of live stock. The best of the live stock population of the locality will, or should, be there. They will be "all dolled up" and ready to make their strongest appeal to the critical and judicial eye of the inspecting public.

To make our visit to the county fair the most valuable to us, we should keep constantly in mind the conditions on the farms at home, and mentally compare our own animals with those on exhibition. The mental picture of our own stalls and yards and pastures, filled with quality animals of the breed we like best, is the first step toward the realization of such an ideal. Very often the county fair and

the display in the live stock department creates within us a vision of better things, and furnishes also the opportunity to procure them readily.

Trading at the fairs is not so generally practiced here as in the older countries, although much of it is done and usually with satisfaction to both buyer and seller. It may not be so good a place for the beginner to make his first purchases as the breeder's farm, but it may be the best place in the world to select the herd and the farm from which he would like to make his start.

Live stock at the fairs are sort of publicity representatives for their kind. It is their chief function to demonstrate in an unpretentious manner their superiority over the common stock of the country. They are the trail blazers for those of their kin which are to come after them, and ultimately populate this good land of ours. Their greater productive efficiency will eventually win them their way onto all good live stock farms.

FINE WOOL BREEDERS HOLD MEETING.

THE board of directors of the Michigan Fine Wool Sheep Breeders' Association voted to corporate with the M. A. C. in regard to the Record of Merit, and to make the A. B. C. type classification as indicated in the rules governing the Record of Merit as used by the Ohio State Fair. Plans were formed for a bred ewe sale this fall of all fine wool breeds. Mr. E. M. Moore, of Mason, was appointed sales manager. A fee of one dollar accompanies each sheep of the sale.—Robert J. Noon, Jackson, Secretary.

There is a six per cent increase in dairy cattle in the country over last year, according to official figures.

Increasing the Value of Corn

IN James Whitcomb Riley's day most of the corn was in the shock when the frost was on the pumpkin. The farmer, however, found little poetry in digging cornstalks out of the snow during the winter, and the silo has come to his rescue as a better way of putting up fodder. The silo has been replacing the shock in all sections of the country, and in a few years a corn shock will be as rare as a yoke of oxen.

The agricultural department has recently called attention to a test made in West Virginia where corn silage was compared with shocked corn. In this test it was found that silage was worth sixty per cent more than shocked corn for the wintering of beef cows. It is not difficult to figure on this basis that a silo would soon pay for itself; in fact, with twenty-five or thirty head of cattle to feed it would do this in less than one season.

Some years ago a similar test was made in Illinois where silage proved thirty per cent better than shocked corn. This difference might have been caused by a different basis of figuring, or condition of the fodder, but all experiments where comparisons have been made show silage to excel greatly.

It is safe to figure that good corn silage is worth at least fifty per cent more than the same corn would be in the form of dry fodder, and this holds true for the feeding of both beef and dairy cattle, thus giving a base for calculating the value of the silo where corn is fed on the farm to live stock.

We often hear complaint of the hard work of silo filling, and true, it is a hard task, but no harder than many others, such as threshing or harvesting. The man who complains of silo filling should be reminded of the task of getting fodder from the shock when it is covered with snow and ice. Personally, I know of no more disagreeable work than driving to the field on a cold blustering day and prying fodder from the ice and snow. The feeding of any kind of forage in a dry form is much more disagreeable on account of dust and bulkiness, than is the handling of silage. Where the silo is properly placed adjacent to the barn, and hooked up with a silage cart or carrier, the job of feeding forty or fifty head can be done quickly and easily, even by a boy.

The silo is rapidly replacing the shock, and I know those who have had experience heartily approve of the chance.—A. H.

The reliable and effective remedy for:

Spavin
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"I saved 26 1/2% a Rod." says J. C. Thompson, R. 1, Greenville, Mich. You too can save. Buy direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts and Barbed Wire. KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 278 MUNCIE, IND.

HOGS

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

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

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

SHEEP

LAMBS --SHEEP--LAMBS

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

400 BREEDING EWES

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORSES

Percheron Stallion, "Duke" 69100 Ton type, quiet disposition. Sound, proven breeder, free snapshot. Price only \$150. Joe Harrison, White Pigeon, Mich.

DOGS

Scotch Collie Puppie An extra fine litter. F. H. RUSSELL, R. 3, Wakarusa, Ohio.

Radio Troubles

By F. A. Meckel

TUBE QUITS WORKING.

ONE of our farm readers writes us that he has a UV 199 radio tube which suddenly quit working, although it lights when current is turned on.

This condition may often be corrected by disconnecting the plate or current, or "B" battery, and turning on the "A" battery or filament current, allowing the tube to remain lighted for at least thirty minutes in this manner. Radio experimenters have found that in many cases this will bring the tube back to normal operation and make it active again.—Meckel.

THE TROUBLESOME STATIC.

RADIO reception during the summer months is a rather uncertain thing at best. The ripping and buzzing and cracking of the pest known as "static" is most annoying during warm weather, but all of the noises and interference is not caused by this indefinite something—"static."

It may be caused by run-down "B" batteries, loose connections at battery terminals, old tubes, or position of the antenna. There is no way to determine this absolutely without testing the batteries and connections and trying new tubes or a different kind of aerial.

For better summer reception the following hints are suggested: Install fresh batteries and new tubes; tighten and solder all connections; protect the receiving set from dampness; use a lower aerial when atmospheric disturbances are present, and a longer aerial when receiving conditions are more favorable, and see that the head-set is in good condition. Many aggravating noises are caused by rattling headsets. Remove the metal disks and turn them over and try them that way. They sometimes become slightly warped or bent, and turning them over tends to correct the misadjustment.—Meckel.

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.

Strangles—Inflamed Glands.—I have a fourteen-year-old black horse that had distemper, since then the glands of body swell and sometimes open. He takes cold quite often, then his glands swell. J. A. H., Millington, Mich.—Give him one-half ounce of Donovan's solution at a dose in feed or in drinking water three times a day, also apply tincture of iodine to swollen glands daily.

Knuckling.—I have a horse that has gone lame in hind leg; have been told it is possibly knuckling. He has not been used much this winter. J. M., Lawrence, Mich.—Apply equal parts of turpentine, aqua ammonia, and raw linseed oil to fetlock joint once a day.

Chronic Garget.—We have a valuable cow that has been troubled with garget for the past twelve months, both hind quarters are affected. Is she curable? Mrs. S. McD., Long Rapids, Mich.—Your cow is incurable and the milk from her is unfit for human consumption.

Failure to Come in Heat.—Have a young cow that came fresh last July; she came in heat regularly for three times, but I didn't care to breed her then. Since then she has not been in heat. Subscriber, Jeddo, Mich.—Give her one dram of ground nux vomica, one dram of ground capsicum at dose in ground feed twice or three times a day.

Vaginitis.—Heifer twelve months old has vaginal discharge of a whitish color. L. F., Twining, Mich.—Dissolve one ounce of boric acid in one quart of tepid water, flush vagina daily. A clean fountain syringe is best to use. Swollen Udder.—I have three-year-

old heifer with a dough-like swelling on back part of udder. This bunch does not affect milk flow. When the bunch is pressed with finger it leaves dent. Have applied commercial remedies, but she is no better. C. S., Rockford, Mich.—Gentle hand-rubbing is best remedy, also give her one dram of potassium iodide at a dose twice daily for two weeks.

Imperfect Udder.—Have three-year-old cow with second calf, which has udder trouble. Have to use milking tube when drawing milk from three quarters. She suffers pain when milked, has bunch in three of her teats. R. S., Bitely, Mich.—Unless your veterinarian can remove bunches from teats and restore normal milk flow, you had better dry and fatten her.

Barren Cows.—I have two valuable cows that freshened in September, 1922, came in heat in about three weeks, and I bred them. Have repeatedly bred them since, and they fail to get with calf. Our veterinary thinks they will not get with calf. W. G., Howell, Mich.—The writer is inclined to believe your veterinarian is right; however, he should make a thorough examination of them and ascertain the cause of their failure to breed.

Bald Patch on Dog.—What can be done to grow hair and toughen the hide of a dog that has been scalded? J. S.—Nothing. Apply vaseline to soften the skin, but the patch will remain bald.

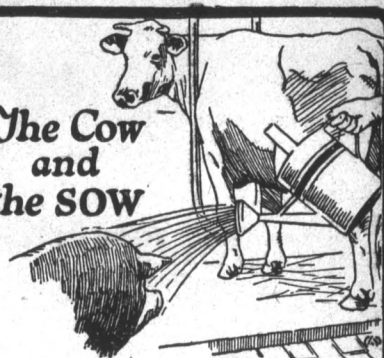
Cracked Heels.—Can you give me advice as to what to do for a horse which has the scratches bad? W. J., Detroit, Mich.—The sores should be touched with stick of silver nitrate, this will stimulate healthy action, then apply lotion made by dissolving one ounce of acetate of lead, six drams of zinc sulphate in one quart of water. Perhaps the horse should be given a cathartic, then kept on light diet for a few days. Chronic cracked heels is very often incurable.

Dropsical Swelling.—I have a pair of heavy horses which, when fed much grain and are not exercised, a swelling appears under belly, but when driven this swelling leaves. I would like to fatten these horses before the spring work. F. B., Elm Hall, Mich.—Give each horse a teaspoonful of acetate of potash in drinking water three times a day. You make a mistake in not exercising your horses daily. No-

tice that your stable is well supplied with fresh air.

Bloody Milk.—Some blood comes with the milk from one quarter of bag, would like to know what can be done for her? J. K., Kendall, Mich.—Dissolve one ounce of sugar of lead in one quart of cold water and apply to bruised quarter twice daily. Careful milking is a remedy for cows that give bloody milk.

The Cow and the SOW



REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP
and **DISINFECTANT**

MONEY CROPS

SOLVAY, ground to powdery fineness, brings results the first year. One spreading benefits the soil for four to five years. Easy to spread. This year use SOLVAY.

SOLVAY Pulverized Limestone brings QUALITY crops that command highest prices. Makes sour soil sweet and productive. Write for the SOLVAY booklet—tells how to use lime economically and for greater profit—FREE on request. Address THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO., Detroit, Mich.

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Guaranteed
95%
Carbonates

Furnace dried. Non-caustic—will not burn.



Hog's SICK?

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

Feed Semi-Solid Buttermilk

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

Be safe. Get some Semi-Solid today

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO.

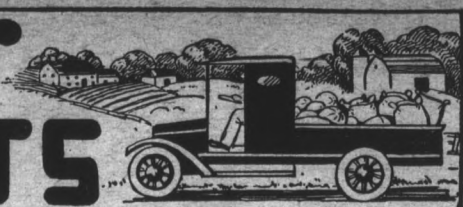
4750 Sheridan Road

Dept. 900

Chicago, Illinois



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red, \$1.28; No. 2 red \$1.27; No. 3 red \$1.24; No. 2 white \$1.29; No. 2 mixed \$1.28

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.24½; December \$1.29½; May \$1.35½

Toledo.—Cash \$1.27@1.28.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4 yellow \$1.20.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.17½; December \$1.12½; May \$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 49¼c; December 52½c; May 56½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 94c.

Chicago.—September at 88¾c; December 93¼c; May 98¾c.

Toledo.—89c.

Barley.

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

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.90@6 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy at \$6; red kidneys exhausted.

New York.—Choice pea at \$6.25; red kidneys \$9.10@9.25.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$13.30; alsike \$10; timothy \$3.45.

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@19.

Feeds.

Bran \$32; standard middlings \$34; fine do \$38; cracked corn \$54; coarse cornmeal \$51; chop at \$46 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Apples, Duchess \$1.25@1.50; huckleberries \$3.50 per 16-qt. case; pears \$3.75@4 per bu; peaches, Elbertas, at \$3.50 bu.

WHEAT

After the most severe decline that the wheat market has experienced in more than a year, in which about half of the advance since early June was lost, a firmer undertone has become apparent. The decline thus far has overdiscounted any changes in the world's statistical position and the heavy movement to primary markets. The speculative shake-out seems to have been complete and some of the strong operators are reinstating their lines. Unofficial estimates of the domestic wheat crop now run as high as 850,000,000 bushels, compared with the June official estimate of 693,000,000 bushels which started the bull market. While receipts at primary markets have diminished slightly, the movement remains exceptionally heavy and total arrivals in the last five weeks have been much greater than in any like period in the history of the grain trade. Foreign buyers have refused to be stampeded into taking hold on the advances, but they have contracted for large amounts on this decline.

CORN

Corn prices declined sharply early last week but recovered a good deal of the loss before the close, although they are some distance from the high point ten days ago. The corn market outlook is stronger for corn than for wheat, owing to the unfavorable new crop prospect. Weather conditions have been a little more favorable in the last two weeks, although Oklahoma, Nebraska, Ohio and Indiana are complaining of drouth. About five or six million bushels of Argentine corn are estimated to have been imported. Strict quarantine regulations are being applied and the decline in our prices makes Argentine corn less attractive. The total amount that will come into this country will not be large, although it will have some effect on seaboard demand.

RYE

Rye is more dependent upon foreign demand than wheat. The fact that the recent decline seems to have brought a substantial increase in export sales is a hopeful sign.

OATS

While farmers are inclined to hold oats because of their relative cheap-

ness, primary receipts have expanded until they are the heaviest at this season in five years or more and they are beginning to accumulate at terminals. Cash demand is much broader than a few weeks ago and some inquiries for export have developed.

SEEDS

Red clover seed prices have advanced again last week although weather conditions have been fairly favorable for the new crop. There is some question as to how well values will hold when new seed becomes available as the market looks rather high compared with the level that has prevailed in the last year or two. Dealers still have some old seed on hand and are said to be indifferent about accumulating new seed on this upturn.

FEEDS

Mill feed markets are weak because of the continued lack of interest on the part of interior buyers. Flour mills are increasing their rate of operation, although they are not quite as active as at this time a year ago. The eastern dairy districts are not contracting the large amounts of feeds which they took last year. Offerings of new cottonseed meal are increasing and prices have been reduced about \$1 in the last week.

HAY

Hay markets are generally firm because of a slightly more active demand and improved quality in the receipts. Good hay encounters an active market while poor hay is hard to move. While good pastures restrict country demand in the middle west, southern demand is rather active, the Pacific Coast states are drawing hay from adjacent sections and the stock yards are taking large amounts of prairie hay each week. Receipts of hay at the leading markets are running about ten per cent greater than last year.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices are up nine cents a dozen since early August. The advance has been too rapid, according to many dealers, who think prices should halt the upward trend temporarily. Re-

ceipts increased slightly last week and prices eased a little but advices from the country indicate small collections and high prices at interior points so that higher prices in distributing markets are to be expected. The pendulum has swung back again in the poultry market and prices are lower than a week ago. Larger receipts and a decrease in the consumption of poultry followed the recent advance and lower prices were necessary to move the arrivals into distributing channels. Premiums are being paid for fine fat poultry.

Chicago.—Eggs, extras 39@40c; miscellaneous 31@33c; dirties 25@26c; checks 23@24c; fresh firsts 33@34c; ordinary firsts 30@31c. Live poultry, hens 24¼c; broilers 29c; springers 26¼c; roosters 16¼c; ducks at 19c; geese at 14c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 30@35c. Live poultry, broilers 31c; heavy hens 27c; light hens 18@19c; roosters 15@16c. geese 15c; ducks 22@23c.

BUTTER

Butter prices advanced fractionally last week but the usual seasonal advance is late. Production is setting new records for this time of year. The make, which is running about 20 per heavier than a year ago, also showed an increase last week over the previous week this year. Pasture and weather conditions are exceptional and there is little indication of any abrupt falling off in output. Foreign markets are firm, however, at prices substantially above domestic butter, which will reduce foreign competition this fall to a minimum.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 77c; New York 39c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 35@36¼c.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes have fallen off sharply in the last few days, but arrivals at the leading markets have been heavy enough to cause a rather weak tone, although firmness was becoming apparent at the close of the week. Shipments are starting in volume from some of the late potato states. The total carlot movement for

the season to date is about twenty per cent ahead of last season for the corresponding period. Kansas sacked Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.20@1.35 per 100 lbs. in the Chicago carlot market. Early Ohios are bringing \$1.15@1.30.

APPLES

While receipts of apples at the leading markets are lighter than usual at this season of the year, demand is rather slow and the market is weak. Michigan Duchess and Wealthy apples, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.50@1.75 per bushel in Chicago.

WOOL

While manufacturers do not seem to have had enough orders for goods as a result of the recent opening of the light weight season to stimulate broad buying of raw material, they are showing constant interest in the wool market and it is generally believed that they have only covered part of their requirements for the next few months. Prices are firm in all divisions and moderate advances have taken place in some lines. Ohio Delaines have sold as high as 57c in Boston, with one-half-blood combing quoted at 50@55c; quarter-blood combing at 48@50c, and low quarter-blood at 43@45c. The tone in foreign markets also is strong. Prices of domestic wools have been gaining on the foreign market recently, although foreign wools are still at a premium of ten per cent in the finer lines and five per cent in the medium and lower grades.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings liberal and prices tending downward with slow buying. Low quality slowed up sales of sweet corn while tomatoes sold fair at \$1@1.50 per bushel. Canteloupes went well at \$3@4 per bushel. Large cucumbers were a drug, while gherkins commanded \$8 per bu. Eggplant and cauliflower were in fair demand. Apples were in heavy supply, but a light demand lowered the average for good Transparents and Duchess below \$1.50 a bushel. The few Dewey peaches had slow sale at \$1.50@1.75 a bushel, while heavier offerings of plums were draggy sellers. The demand was light for pears and crabapples. The small supply of blackberries were taken readily at \$5.50@6 a case. Snap beans were slow selling and there was little demand for peas. Celery moved off well and buyers cleaned up the small offering of radishes in a hurry. Peppers had little demand. Many potatoes offered were not fully ripe and prices suffered as a result. Poultry of all kinds was taken readily, while eggs were slow.

GRAND RAPIDS

The Grand Rapids markets were weak on nearly all kinds of farm produce this week. Apple shipping was practically at a standstill and plums were in moderate demand. Vegetables were in liberal supply and the movement was slow. Warmer weather has forced tomatoes and sweet corn into summer production. Cantaloupes were in moderate supply and good demand. Prices follow: Potatoes 60@65c bu; apples, Duchess 40@50c bu; Transparents \$1@1.25 bu; Astrachans and Sweet Boughs at \$1@1.50 bu; Dewey peaches at \$1.50@3 bu; plums, Bradshaws, Maynards, Early Golden \$1.25@1.50 half bushel; Burbanks and Abundance \$1@1.25 half bushel; pears Clapps Favorite \$1.50@2 bu; cantaloupes \$1.50@3 bu; sweet corn 15@20c dozen; beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips 60c bu; spinach 75c@1 bu; leaf lettuce \$1@1.25 bu; head lettuce \$1@1.25 bu; cauliflower 75c@1.25 flat; cabbage 25@35c bu; red cabbage 75c@1 bu; tomatoes \$1 half bu; pickles \$1@2.50 bu; beans \$4.50@4.75 cwt; wheat at \$1.08 bu; poultry, heavy fowls 20@23c lb; light 13@18c lb; broilers 15@25c lb; eggs 33c dozen.

The large number of steers with some experience on corn put aboard cars in the last three weeks has discredited observations of trade scouts upon the size of the visible supply as well as the logic of circumstances based on high prices for corn compared with cattle.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

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

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 2.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Good grades steady; common and culls extremely dull. 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.

Market steady.

Best \$13.50@14.00
Others 4.00@13.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Market steady.

Best spring lambs \$12.50@12.75
Fair 10.50@12.00
Light to common 7.00@ 8.00
Fair to good sheep 5.00@ 6.50
Culls and common 1.50@ 3.25

Hogs.

Market 30c higher on mixed.

Mixed and heavy yorkers, \$ 10.75
Roughs 8.25
Pigs 8.00@ 8.25
Stags 5.00@ 5.50

CHICAGO

Cattle.

Receipts 13,000. Fed steers and yearlings mostly stale offerings; clearance fairly good; prices unevenly higher; steer trade is in weakened condition; killers today buying largely for number; market in no condition for heavy receipts. Best fed handy steers today

\$10; few above \$9.50; weighty Missouri grassers \$6.25; several loads of comparatively long fed steers averaging 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. \$8.40@9; she stock scarce, firm; canners strong; few bulls here; trade largely on speculative account; wider demand for stockers and feeders, especially handy and light weight kind suitable for grazing; bulk \$5.50@7; sharp decline on fat kind stimulating short turn feeding of weighty steers in limited way; few loads western grassers today \$5.65@5.75, average weight 1,075 to 1,130 lbs; stale throw-out late yesterday scaling 1,200 to 1,300 lbs \$4@4.50; vealers steady; bulk at \$12.50@13, few at \$13.50@14.

Hogs.

Receipts 42,000. Moderately active, 10@15c higher; light lights and slaughter pigs largely unchanged, top at \$10.20; bulk good and choice 160 to 340-lb. average \$10@10.40; better 140 to 150-lb. weight \$8.50@9.25; packing sows \$8.60@9; desirable strong weight slaughter pigs \$7.50@7.75; estimated hold-over 1,100.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 35,000. Fat lambs strong to 25c higher; spots up more; sort light; fat natives \$13@13.50; culls are mostly \$9@9.25; bulk of westerns at \$13.25@14; top \$14; sheep slow; odd lots fat ewes \$4.50@5.50; feeding lambs are slow, steady to weak; no early sales.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 4,000. Market 5@15c higher. Heavies \$10.85@10.90; medium at \$10.85@10.90; light weight at \$10.70@10.90; light lights \$9@10.75; pigs at \$8.50@9; packing sows and roughs at \$8.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market steady.

Calves.

Receipts 200. Tops at \$13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Best lambs at \$13; ewes \$4.50@6.50.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE leading pen of the contest, that belonging to W. C. Eckhard, of Paw Paw, reached a total of 2,200 eggs for the week ending August 26. Its closest competitor belongs to L. F. Heasley, which has 2,023 eggs to its credit. Mr. Eckhard's second pen comes third with a production of 1,961. The pens belonging to Charles Hefferan and H. A. Keister come fourth and fifth respectively in the contest. These first five pens are all Leghorns.

Of the other breeds, the Rhode Island Reds belonging to the Milan Hatchery show the high point of production with 1,760 eggs to its credit. The Reds belonging to L. O. Dunning come next with 1,613. These are followed closely by the Evergreen Poultry Farm White Wyandottes, which have produced 1,609 eggs. The Anconas belonging to C. M. Beckwith follow in the heavy breed division with 1,564 eggs. Then come the Rocks belonging to J. V. Sheap with 1,549 eggs.

The high pen for weekly production was Mr. Eckhard's which laid fifty-four eggs during the week. The Arnold Egg Ranch pen comes next with fifty-three eggs. Then follow the Royal Hatchery and Hollywood Poultry Farm with fifty-two eggs each.

The highest producing hens in the contest thus far are: Hen No. 557, belonging to Mr. Eckhard, which has produced 235 eggs so far this year; No. 559, also Mr. Eckhard's, comes second with 233 eggs; No. 880, belonging to L. F. Heasley, also a Leghorn, has 231 eggs to its credit.

Thus far there are twenty-eight hens which have produced over 200 eggs, of which eight belong to Mr. Eckhard.

The birds in this contest thus far are producing much better results than those of last year, and it is anticipated that by the time the contest ends in November some worth-while records will be made.

ELEVATOR EXCHANGE TO REORGANIZE.

AT the last annual meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange it was decided to change from a cooperative membership to a cooperative stock company. This change, it is anticipated, will improve the financial condition of the company and will facilitate its business operations. It was also decided to acquire the Michalex Elevator and Warehouse Company, a subsidiary company, which has a fully equipped plant at Port Huron to handle and store beans.

The business of the exchange was very satisfactory last year. It handled 1,937 cars of grain, 1,557 cars of hay, and 1,250 cars of beans, making a total of 4,744 cars. The operations for the year resulted in a surplus of \$18,000.

In the reorganization, the \$200 invested by each member in the old organization will be returned in the form of stock in the new company. A \$10,000 patronage dividend will also be distributed in the form of stock.

During the past season the Exchange handled about one-half of the bean crop of the state. It was the third year for its bean department. Its business increased from 750 cars in 1922, to 1,250 for the 1923 crop.

Michigan farmers will sow 80,000 more acres of wheat this fall than last if they carry out their intentions as expressed on August 1 to government crop reporters. And, renewed interest in rye is shown by the fact that these farmers plan on putting in 14.1 per cent more this year than last season.

DANISH DAIRY STATISTICS FOR 1923.

ACCORDING to the statistics recently issued by the Danish Dairy Association, this association during 1923 embraced 890 dairies, as against 861 in 1922. This number, however, represents only about half of the total

number of Danish dairies, states Acting Commercial Attache H. Sorensen in a report to the department of commerce.

The number of farmers delivering milk to each factory averages 141, and the average number of cows supporting each dairy with milk was 892. The average yield of milk per cow was 5,996 pounds, and the average quantity of milk used to produce one pound of butter was 24.4. There was also an increase in the average price obtained for butter by these 890 dairies.

MICHIGAN BREEDERS ADOPT PREFIX NAMES.

THREE Michigan Holstein breeders recently adopted herd prefix names which are reserved for their exclusive use in naming animals of their purebred herds in the herd book of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The name reserved by each owner, with his name and address follow: "Michsan," State Santaorium, Howell; "Monrona," George J. Schroeder, Monroe; and "Trifolium," J. Ambrose Rouech, Bay City.

Over 5,000 breeders of Holstein cattle in the United States have now adopted prefix names, of which 645 were reserved in 1923. Such a name becomes a trade-mark for the owner, and whenever observed distinguishes the breeder. Another big advantage in a prefix is that it enables the breeder to use all Holstein names in new combinations and makes the selection of names less difficult.

MICHIGAN LEADS IN BEANS.

THERE is not much change in the August 1 forecast of bean production in the United States from that of July 1, according to a statement issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician. The latest figures place the crop at 13,688,000 bushels. Michigan leads with 6,242,000 bushels, followed by California with 2,059,000, Colorado with 2,010,000, New York with 1,746,000, Idaho with 775,000, New Mexico with 704,000, Wisconsin with 117,000, and Arizona with 35,000. The total crop in 1923 was 15,740,000 bushels.

THE 1924 POTATO CROP.

THE estimated potato crop of the United States is 398,821,000 bushels, which is only thirteen and one-half millions less than the final production figures for last year. Minnesota is in the lead with a report of 39,196,000; New York is second with 37,662,000, and Michigan is third with 31,611,000. Other important states report as follows: Maine, 28,275,000; Pennsylvania, 24,595,000; Virginia, 18,720,000; Ohio, 10,055,000; Wisconsin, 28,125,000; North Dakota, 13,843,000; Colorado, 11,314,000; Idaho, 10,613,000; California, 6,594,000; and Washington, 6,248,000. The Michigan crop is in excellent condition in all except a few counties, and eight per cent above the ten-year average and six per cent better than one year ago on August 1, according to the official report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician.

AMONG THE SUPER-MILKERS.

A TOTAL of 20,030 pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cows now have completed yearly production records in the advanced registry of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, with an average of 15,603.2 pounds of milk and 528.49 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 660.6 pounds of butter, according to the report of the superintendent of advanced registry for the last fiscal year recently closed.

The average yearly production for 7,109 full-age cows is 17,548.2 pounds of milk and 742.9 pounds of butter; for 1,445 senior four-year-olds, 16,540.7 pounds of milk and 697.3 pounds of butter; for 1,775 senior three-year-olds, 15,444.3 pounds of milk and 651.7 pounds of butter; for 1,993 junior three-year-olds, 14,531 pounds of milk and 614.5 pounds of butter; for 2,312 senior two-year-olds, 13,971.7 pounds of milk and 591.7 pounds of butter; and for 3,793 junior two-year-olds, 13,060 pounds of milk and 555 pounds of butter.

Of these 20,030 cows eighty-four hold yearly records of over 1,000 pounds of butter-fat, and fifty-six have in 365 consecutive days produced over 30,000 pounds of milk.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Kent Co., Aug. 27.—Corn is late, but shows a good stand. Silo corn is also good. Very little fruit in this immediate locality. Labor is now plentiful. Wheat is yielding heavy, being from thirty bushels up to fifty bushels. Pastures are good. Wheat brings \$1.12; oats 60c; rye 70c; potatoes 75c; apples \$1 and up; eggs 32c; butter 37c;

milk \$2.60 cwt; hay \$15; best wool 36c.—H. S.

Kalkaska Co., Aug. 22.—Beans in this locality are good, while corn is poor. Potatoes are promising, with the acreage smaller than usual. Fruit is scarce. Grasshoppers and other insects are not as bad as usual. We are now having no difficulty in securing labor. Wheat is yielding fair. Potatoes bring \$1.50 per bushel; butter 40c; eggs 25c; poultry 20c live weight; beef 9c.—C. W.

Gladwin Co., Aug. 23.—Beans looking fine, but are late. Corn is growing slowly, with the crop late. Much warm weather will be needed to mature a normal crop. Potatoes are about normal for the early sorts, and the late varieties are excellent. Rains did some damage to hay, which showed normal yields. Labor is plentiful, with wages ranging from \$2@3 per day and board. Wheat brings \$1.17; oats 60c; rye 78c; beans \$4.50 cwt; barley \$1.65 cwt.—E. M.

Marquette Co., Aug. 23.—Potatoes here are good, with the new diggings bringing 45@50c per peck. There are no grasshoppers here this year. Labor continues to be scarce, with wages too high for the farmer to compete. Butter 35c; eggs 30c; broilers 28c.—J. F.

Kent Co., Aug. 25.—Beans in some localities are damaged by some sort

of rust. In other places they are very promising. There is a good prospect for potatoes. Early apples are good, while late varieties are poor. Wheat is yielding from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, and the price is \$1.15 for new crop. Oats also promise well, but none have yet been threshed. Eggs 32c; butter 35@55c.—C. B.

CREDIT CORPORATION BENEFICIAL.

THE Agricultural Credit Corporation, formed by private capital at the suggestion of President Coolidge, made during the agricultural conference in Washington last winter, has helped the farmers indirectly by enabling the local banks of the northwest to withstand the financial depression.

The corporation reports that among other things it has checked bank failures, assisted individual farmers to diversify their farming by the purchase of live stock, and safeguarded bank deposits, thereby benefiting depositors, many of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

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

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.

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.

IT WILL SOON BE silo filling time. We have one or two bargains in re-built Whirlwind Machines. First come, first served. The McClure Company, Saginaw, Mich.

NOW DRYING PRUNES—Special Price this month: Choice Oregon Prunes, 100 lbs., \$7. Sample 5c. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

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

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

FOR SALE—100 ton 12x36 Saginaw Silo. First-class condition, half price. O. A. Ripley, Linden, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

WEST FLORIDA—all choice high land for Farms or villas, hour and half from St. Andrews Bay, garden spot of the world, where land values will increase rapidly; climate wonderful and healthful; so access to highways and good country hard roads, near 3 railway stations; water good and plentiful, abundant rainfall, evenly divided throughout the year; land adaptable for agriculture and horticulture; will grow melons, peaches, plums, blueberries, all kinds of early vegetables, also choice pecan trees, hunting, fishing, bathing in rivers, lakes and Gulf of Mexico. Three crops per year can be raised. No irrigation necessary. We will sell 40 to 340-acre tracts. How many acres do you want? Certain wealth awaits those who buy now. \$25 per acre, warranty deed; taxes paid until 1925; terms one-third cash, balance at 6 per cent per annum, or 5 per cent discount for cash. If you are not satisfied with the land we choose for you, same may be exchanged when you visit the property. Write for booklet. Bunnell & MacDonald, 1250 St. Nicholas Ave, New York.

BAY VIEW FARM—Modern House, 10-Acre Orchard, 6 Cows and horse, gas engine, full implements, season's crops, money-making city milk route; 80 acres on improved road edge progressive Michigan city; 60 acres tillage, 20-cow pasture, woodland, 10-acre bearing apple orchard, berries, grapes; buildings insured \$4,500; attractive 2-story 8-room house and bath, electric lights, grand view bay; good 6-ft. basement barn, silo, big garage, granary, poultry house, etc. Owner called away. \$5,000 gets all if taken now. Details and how \$400 secures 16 productive acres and 7-room house, page 37 Illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARM Near River, 60 Acres with 11 Cows and Young stock, horse, hogs, poultry, furniture, cream separator, machinery, tools, hay, potatoes, corn, etc., included; beautifully situated, best markets, advantages; productive fields, spring-watered pasture, valuable woodland; pleasant oak-shaded dwelling, barn, hog and poultry houses. Personal affairs force low price \$2,800, if taken now. Part cash. Details page 33 big Illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

A GOOD FARM at a price you'll gladly pay. High grade properties in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico; all sizes from a few acres up to several thousand; long time terms. Turn to large advertisement on page 21, this magazine, and mail coupon for free illustrated catalog. Midwest Farms Co., 405 N. 15th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

80 ACRES—70 acres cleared; clay loam soil; lays level; well drained; well fenced; two miles from good market town on gravelled roads; 15 acres apple orchard, good bearing trees; price \$2,000 if taken within 60 days. \$1,000 down. Ten years on the remainder. Write W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Michigan.

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—My farm, located Richland Twp., Missaukee Co., Michigan, one mile north of Anna Arbor R. R. at Lucas. Write John English, Lucas, Mich., for particulars.

MICHIGAN STOCK FARM for sale. Good buildings. Sell or rent, 200 acres. Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 1, Box 6-A.

WANTED—To hear from owner having a Michigan farm for sale. Warren McBae, 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.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five pounds \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.75; ten \$3. Smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2; pipe free, satisfaction guaranteed, pay when received. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

PET STOCK

FERRETS. I specialize in raising ferrets. Thirty years experience. Sept. 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.

AIREDALES—Closing out sale, 3-mos. pups, females \$4; males \$8. One brood matron Registered \$10. Pedigrees furnished. J. A. Litwiller, Itasca, Mich.

RACCOONS—extra dark raccoons for sale. Write the Richland Fur Farm, Lucas, Mich.

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

SALE—Trained thoroughbred Beagles, males, \$10.00 each. James Schom, East Jordan, Mich.

POULTRY

EIGHT HUNDRED White Leghorn Pullets, Five, Eight and Twelve weeks old. Also cockerels, Grace Milliken, Fenton, Mich.

800 BARRED ROCK PULLETS and Growing Capons, 12 weeks old, \$1.25 each until September 30. F. Holben, Waldron, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid, 100 Leghorns \$10; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orps., Wyms., \$12; Lt. Brahmas \$15; assorted \$7. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

TO HANDLE new exclusive line Markable Washable school, maps, atlases, globes. Unusual opportunity connection with large corporation and make big money. Must have auto. Write for particulars. The George F. Cram Company, Dept. G, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

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.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS—Start \$133 month; railroad pass; expenses paid. Questions free. Columbus Institute, R. 5, Columbus, Ohio.



LOOK! Baby Chicks, \$9 a 100 and up. FREE FEED with order. Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Get chicks NOW for Money Making Broilers, Winter meat and Jan. and Feb. eggs. Pullets and mature stock priced right. Catalogue free. Nabob Hatcheries, Ave. 20, Gambier, O.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



President Coolidge congratulated E. L. Stack, of New Jersey, for bravery in defending U. S. mail.



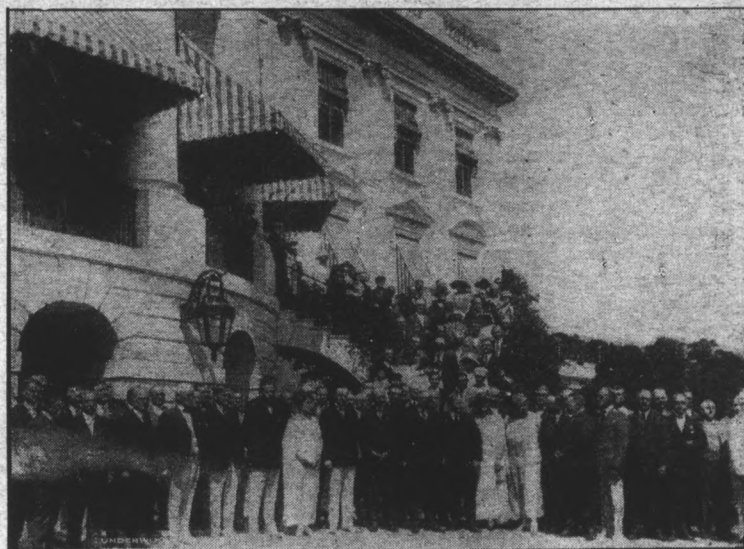
The huge dirigible, U. S. Shenandoah, was recently moored to the mast of the U. S. S. Patoka in Narragansett Bay for nineteen hours. This is the first time that this has been accomplished.



W. H. Hamilton climbed this 100-foot tree, sawed off top and was down in eighteen minutes.



The town folks of Grafton, W. Va., got up bright and early to hear John W. Davis' five-minute talk when he passed through that town on his way to Clarksburg for notification.



The members of the Republican National Committee who went to Washington to attend the ceremony of notifying the President of his nomination, were received by President and Mrs. Coolidge.



Rev. Jerome S. Ricard, noted weather forecaster and meteorologist of California, studies weather forecasts from the airplane.



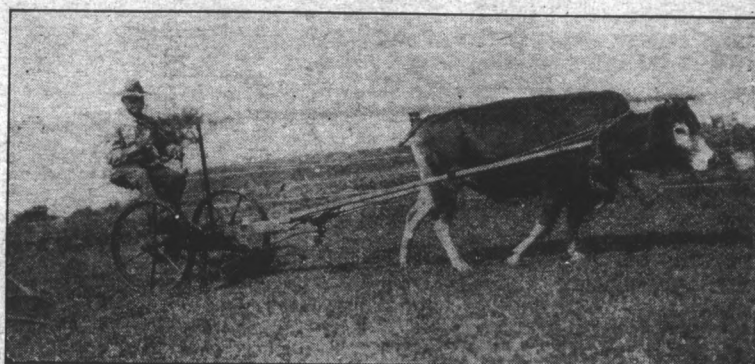
Lieut. Locatelli, of Italy, is flying around the world in the wake of the American planes.



Touring Deluxe in Japan is this young lady, who is content at the present with her one-papa-power car.



The largest manuscript Bible in the world, written by 1,607 persons, has been finished by Maine Bible Society. With it are the oldest and youngest to help in the writing, age 92 and 6½ years.



The Philippino farmer is willing to adopt the most modern American mowing machine, but reluctant to give up his "vaca," with its bobbed tail and hump, as motive power.