

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

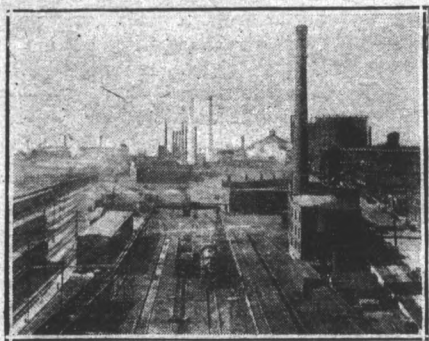
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Manufacturing



MICHIGAN had 8,305 manufacturing plants when the last census was taken. These plants employed 471,242 people and utilized 1,202,128 horse power in their operation. While the State ranks seventh in total manufactured products, it holds an even better place in the manufacture of many of the most important articles used in the home, the industrial world, and on the farm. The automobile, acknowledged to be a leading industry today, is one of these. Our State supplied 53 per cent of the entire Nation's output in 1919, and undoubtedly supplies a greater percentage than that today. It also leads in the manufacture of adding and calculating machines, engines, salt, sand-lime brick and fibre flax. The value of the engines built is over \$100,000,000 annually, and represents 22 per cent of the entire output of the country. Three-eighths of the United States' salt production comes from Michigan, the value of the State's finished product being over \$14,000,000.

In the manufacture of concrete mixers, electric cranes, blowers and fans, and essential oils, our State holds second place. Only two other states make a greater quantity of brass, bronze and copper products and druggists' preparations, Michigan supplying 14 per cent of the former and 9 per cent of latter, the combined annual value of which is nearly \$100,000,000. In the fourth rank are condensers, machinery used in making brick, pottery and clay products, and 8.6 per cent of the Nation's output of chemicals.

Sentiment as well as utility plays a part in Michigan manufacturing industries. The State ranks seventh in the manufacture of pianos and organs and fifth in other musical instruments. In the production of bakers' machinery, the state holds fifth place as it also does in the manufacture of cement. In 1919, nearly \$10,000,000 worth of cement was produced, which was 5 1-2 per cent of the United States total. The industry has grown rapidly since and the State is reputed to hold third place now.

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DETROIT, JULY 25, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Social Uplift For Farmer

MANY well meaning and worthy people are deeply interested in the social uplift of the farmer. Much thought and considerable money is being spent to find the real social conditions of rural communities and a means for their improvement.

That there are social conditions in many farm communities that ought to be improved is a fact that few who are qualified to judge will deny, and any effort to find a means to make this life better should be encouraged.

It is much less difficult to get social cooperation in small towns and cities than in the country, from the fact that the community is more compact. It is less effort to get people together, but even at that, all town communities are not beyond the need of social uplift. The farmer's need is not alone in this respect. However, organized labor and social workers have made much progress among laboring men. But the laboring man is not the only man in our cities and towns that need their social natures developed. Professional men and business men and merchants are not without need in this respect. As a matter of fact, sociability ought not to be a class affair. It should be based on broader lines. It should be truly a community affair where all can mingle and be interested and improved.

The automobile and good roads have done much to help the farmer in a social way. It is only a matter of moments now, to hours a few years ago, for a farm community to get together. All that is needed now for better social conditions in farm communities is the desire and the leisure. It takes time to attend to community affairs, and time represents money. If the farmer had more leisure, the question would, in a great measure, solve itself. The desire for social betterment can easily be created, but the practical part of the question—the leisure and the price, is another question.

Why Not a Fall Garden?

FARM folks are usually so busy at this season of the year that the planting of seed to bring late fall garden crops is neglected. But, despite the disturbance to other work, we are of the opinion that it will pay sufficient dividends in providing a better supply of green

stuff for the table, and for replenishing the larder for winter.

Investigators are piling up convincing evidence of the value to the human body of including green stuff regularly in the diet. Through improved transportation and the extension of greenhouse farming, city people are now provided with this type of food the year round. Health conditions in the cities show that the most favorable results have followed the change.

The farmer can improve his opportunity along this line. He may not attain to the ideal food supply conditions of the cities, but he can do much to extend the supply of fresh garden stuff from the few weeks that now generally prevail, to as many months. One step in this direction is the adding of a fall garden.

The list of plants that might be included in such a garden are winter radishes, peas, carrots, beets, early cabbage, turnips, rutabagas, lettuce, Swiss chard and spinach. It goes without saying that the best results will follow the planting of these seeds on soil that is abundantly supplied with all necessary available plant food.

Prejudice is Unsafe

IT has been frequently observed in farm meetings, as elsewhere, that well-meaning men often permit prejudice, rather than good sense, to dictate their position on points at issue.

The person who allows prejudice to determine his course may gain some temporary advantage, but in the long run he would have gained more by following good common sense. In both public and private business, the man who takes the common sense course is the one who invariably leads.

The history of cooperative enterprises show that successful organizations are those in which sensible managers seek in every way to render good service. However, it too frequently happens that after competition is gone, and there is a local monopoly of the business being conducted, the affairs of the members are cared for little or no better than they were under the interests displaced.

There is no time in the history of the mutual business enterprises of our farmers when good sense can be safely cast aside. The spreading of supporting propaganda may keep a certain type of leader in control for a time, but sooner or later the truth will out, and then, in the day of reckoning, it will be found that those who allowed their good sense to guide them will have contributed more to the advancement of cooperation than did the work of prejudiced men.

Postal Rates Unsatisfactory

THE increase made by the last congress in the postal rates has been unsatisfactory to both the government and to the public, particularly to the farmers.

The revenue from this source has declined instead of increasing, as the authors of the bill had calculated, the service has not improved, and the parcel post business has shrunk materially.

Among the protests coming to the post office department and to other agencies are letters from shippers and receivers of baby chicks. A special handling charge of twenty-five cents per package was added to the cost of sending day-old chicks and other perishables through the mails. These protests say that the shipments are not receiving any special attention; in fact, many complain that the service is even worse than before the extra charge was added.

Others complain that the service charge of two cents per package is causing them to do without things they formerly ordered through the parcels post. From the decrease in the revenues it would appear that this cur-

tailment is much larger than one would ordinarily think. Where the charges on a package amount to from five to ten cents, this two cent service charge adds from twenty to forty per cent to the cost of shipping.

Hearings on postal rates are now being held in Washington to formulate recommendations for a permanent schedule of postal rates. The personnel of the joint committee, and the vigorous manner in which other interests are urging upon this committee and upon congressmen the idea of advancing the rates where it will hurt them least, make it a matter of importance for farmers and farmer organizations to immediately bring their protests to the attention of this committee and to their respective congressmen. Unless this be done the increases will likely go where they went last winter, where the protests were least.

The Monkey Business

THE world is being entertained by what is taking place at Dayton, Tenn., a little burg where the world's greatest thought on man's past, present and future is being discussed.

The matter is especially interesting in that there is a wide difference of opinion on how we came to be. The facts are as they are, no one man can dispute them, but there is a wide difference in the interpretation and acceptance of the facts.

Interpretation has caused differences in religion, such heated differences that there has been war unto death in the endeavor to uphold certain conceptions of religious thought as right. Interpretation also is making this clash between certain religious thought and scientific thought. Many say that there is no conflict between science and religion, in fact, that science helps to substantiate religious belief. Others can see nothing but barriers between them.

One may see in nature evidences that science has at least some foundation. The hog we have now is not the same as he was. The wild horse and a well-bred Percheron show considerable differences. Even man is changing, especially in thought. We tolerate none of the things which were permitted in the dark ages. The recent war is an indication that an attempt to return to dark-age methods was futile. Casual observation will indicate that life is ever changing. Science has even proven that some religious beliefs are based on facts.

But whether man descended from monkey, or monkey descended from man, or whether neither are related, are things which will continue to cause heated arguments, often dangerous in their results. However, these arguments prove nothing. They do not change facts. The truth will prevail and will become evident to all in due time, whether that truth is now as the fundamentalists think it is, or as the scientists conceive it.

Providing Better Seeds

CAN congressmen be aroused fully to appreciate the protection they might render farmers by enacting a law providing for the branding, in some manner, of imported clover and alfalfa seeds? The American farmers, and particularly those residing in the northern states, are cheated out of millions of dollars annually through the substitution of unadapted imported seed for domestic stock.

To correct this evil a bill will be introduced in congress at this coming session to provide for a distinctive system of branding or dyeing at the time of importation of seeds that are not generally adapted to our climate or soils. For years this plan has been successfully followed in Sweden and Australia.

We already have statutes which require stringent inspection as to germinating tests. If the branding regula-

tion is added to the seed importation act the farmer would be further insured against loss through seeds unadapted to his conditions. Furthermore, the good seed grown in Michigan and other northern states would find a steadier and better market should competition with these low-grade foreign offerings be eliminated.

It is recommended that farmers discuss this subject with their congressmen previous to the next session at Washington.

Will Study Co-ops

A MOVEMENT has been started by National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association in the form of an Institute of Cooperation to be held in Philadelphia over a period of four weeks, beginning July 20, which promises to do much in clarifying ideas on this rapidly growing method of doing business.

Notable leaders from home and abroad will appear on the program. Employees and students of cooperative institutions of every description will gather to take part in the discussions. The study will include a presentation of the economic principles and the legal structure of cooperation, organization and membership issues, operating methods and management queries, sales policies and price problems.

If the needs of the day are constantly kept in mind, here is an opportunity for rendering a useful and important service. The Institute should be of help to the enterprises organized along cooperative lines, by the introduction of the principles of democracy into the field of business.

Wear and Tear

WEAR and tear is what we do to our clothes. We wear 'em and then we tear 'em. Sofie says she is always patchin' things up fer me. And I kin say patched-up things ain't as good as new ones, even if the patches is fancy ones. It's wear and tear what makes patches necessary. It's wear and tear what makes good clothes rags after a while.

It's wear and tear what puts autos on the junk heap, and it's wear and tear what puts a lot o' folkses on the junk heap. Just because of wear and tear every dog has his day, then some other dog has his because the other dog is worn out.

With clothes the wear and tear is on the outside, but with life it's on the inside.

When we wear out on the inside, we are junked. Maybe we're patched up fer a little while, but even fancy patchin' by the M. D. don't make us as good as we used ta be. It's funny with the M. D.'s. Sometimes they do their patchin' by cuttin' a piece out.

Wear and tear comes from frictshun. So, if we wanta live long we gotta do those things what help ta eliminate frictshun. With oughtoes good oil will help ta do it, but with life doin' right things is the best frictshun eliminator you kin find. Right eatin', right thinkin', right drinkin', right workin', and such like is the oil o' life.

The trouble with lots o' folkses is that they don't give themselves half a chance. They're meaner to themselves than to anybody else. They just kinda run themselves ragged. And they're nice, well-meanin' folkses, too, but they don't know how mean they are to themselves.

There ain't goin' ta be no steppin' on the gas as far as my life is concerned. I'm just goin' along within the speed limits, so maybe I won't get as far as others in the same time. But I'm a thinkin' I'll have a longer time ta get there, and I kin enjoy the scenery while I'm agoin'. I'm figurin' on livin' a sort o' lubricated life, so ta speak.

HY SYCKLE

Digging "White Gold" in Tuscola

Farmers Much Interested in Making use of Local Resources

By John W. Sims

GOD intended that alfalfa should be grown on these hills," remarked a Tuscola county farmer as he gazed over the rolling land of the southeastern part of that county.

That he was justified in making such a remark was evidenced this year on every farm where alfalfa was grown. Because of the dry weather, hays other than alfalfa are very short while the farmer with a field of alfalfa is not worrying about a good winter forage for his stock.

However, these stands of alfalfa were not so easily secured, as in all cases the soil was "sour" and had to be "sweetened" and adapted seed well

demonstrating how to dig marl, how to use it, and the benefits derived from its use.

Michigan has experienced one of the greatest expansions in alfalfa growing the past few years of any state in the Union. In fact, this state is now the leading alfalfa growing state east of the Mississippi. Farmers having soils which need no correction in order to grow this "best forage" plant are now growing a fairly good acreage. However, farmers having soil which needs to be limed are, in some sections at

Joseph Chantiny farm on Shays Lake in Dayton township, and the other on the Frank Hosmer farm on Mill Lake in Millington township.

R. A. Smith, the state geologist, sent men to survey the beds. These geologists found both beds quite extensive in area, ranging in depth from four to eighteen feet of marl, and testing from ninety to ninety-six per cent lime (calcium carbonate). They also found only from six to eighteen inches of muck over the marl.

One hundred and fifty yards of marl was sold to the neighbors in each of the localities. Some bargained for only enough to treat one acre of soil.

The marl digging crew arrived on schedule, set up their machinery and began operations. They were scheduled for three days in each place, the second day of digging at each place being designated as "field day," when visitors were especially invited and asked to bring samples of both surface and subsoil to be tested for lime requirements.

Many, fearing they would be unable to come on field day, visited the demonstration on the first day; however, on the second day there was a crowd

watching the operations at all times, some coming from ten to twenty miles. At the afternoon meetings Mr. Livingston explained the marl digging equipment, and L. D. Kurtz and Paul Miller talked on "Growing Alfalfa." Scores of samples of soil were tested while many farmers purchased Soiltex testers to test their own soil.

What of the result? A few said, "I have a bed of that same stuff on my farm, Bill! Let's get it tested and if it is good we will try some of it." Others were asking where they might get marl near home, while still others were doubtful as to whether it could be spread until a manure spreader was finally loaded and it spread marl as easily as if it had been loaded with manure.

Because of the demonstrations, there is now much interest in the use of marl in southeastern Tuscola county. Approximately 400 yards of marl has been dug which will be used by thirty or more farmers. After they have been shown how it can be dug, how it is spread on the soil, and have found out the results of its use on from sixty to seventy acres in each neighborhood, I am sure the farmers of Tuscola county will conclude that they can well afford to "Use what they have to get what they want," and they will want more alfalfa and sweet clover.



The Marl Was Spread Rapidly With an Ordinary Manure Spreader.

inaculated was sown on a well-prepared seed bed before alfalfa could be successfully grown.

"Sweetening" the soil has been a laborious and expensive process. Here we have the reason why "Larry" Livingston, extension specialist in agricultural engineering from the Michigan State College, has started out this year with the slogan, "Use what you have to get what you want."

In most places where acid soil is found in Michigan, nature long ago, has placed a supply of material (marl or "white gold," as Mr. Livingston calls it), nearby which will correct this acidity.

In cooperation with the various county agricultural agents and the farm crops department of the Michigan State College, Mr. Livingston is

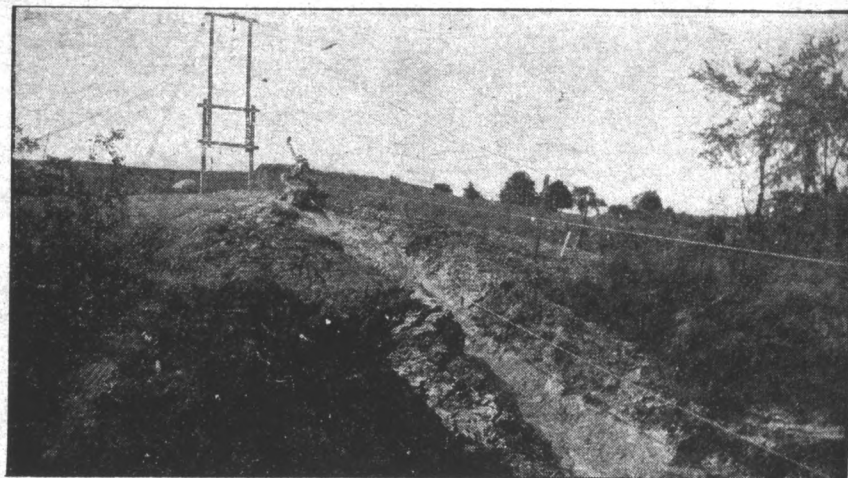
least, somewhat slow in putting their soil in proper condition.

Marl has long been known as one of the forms of lime which is used to correct soil acidity. Finely ground limestone and sugar factory lime are the other forms most generally used.

Marl is found in various localities but usually in a swampy or lake area. This makes the digging of it rather difficult. Mr. Livingston is demonstrating how to solve the problem by the use of the Musselman marl bucket designed by Prof. H. H. Musselman, of the Michigan State College.

Early last winter, Mr. Livingston was asked to come to Tuscola county to demonstrate marl mining according to a plan which he then outlined.

Early this spring two good marl beds were located in the county, one on the



Around Four Hundred Yards of Marl Were Removed From the Bed.

Large Bean Acreage Forecasted

Bean Producers Take Step to Form Growers Organization

MICHIGAN farmers have planted an estimated area of 613,000 acres of beans this year, an increase of ten per cent over last year. This is the largest acreage on record for the state and comprises nearly forty per cent of the total for the United States, which is 1,584,000. The Michigan condition is eighty-two per cent, the United States is 84.8. New York reports a condition of ninety-six per cent; Wyoming, ninety-eight per cent; Montana and Idaho, ninety-four per cent, and California, eighty-five per cent.

The prospective production for Michigan, based upon the preliminary acreage estimate and condition of July 1, is 6,283,000 bushels. This crop, if attained at the end of the season, will be the second largest for the state, being exceeded only by that of 1923, when 6,532,000 bushels were harvested, according to a statement issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, United States Agricultural Statistician. The average acreage for Michigan is slightly over 450,000 and the average production, approximately 4,500,000 bushels. For the past eleven years, the average returns per acre were \$35, and the average annual crop value was

\$15,795,000 to Michigan growers.

The above facts which were presented by Prof. J. F. Cox to a group of representative bean growers gathered at the Michigan State College, was an important factor in stimulating these men to start a producers' organization. At this meeting various phases of the bean situation, particularly as to the disposition of the crop, were considered in a session that was replete with frank statements and strong arguments by growers and handlers who view the situation from a variety of angles.

The following committee was authorized to organize a growers' association and to consider plans offered for the improvement of marketing conditions. This committee is composed of one representative from each bean-growing county, the delegates from each county selecting their own representative as follows: Joe Spitsbergen, Missaukee county; R. Price, Saginaw county; Philip O'Connell, Sanilac county; F. A. Lundy, Midland county; E. C. McCarty, Huron county; W. J. Hazelwood, Isabella county; C. A. Cheney, Leelanau county; Charles F. Hart, Ingham county; James N. McBride, Shiawassee county; W. F. Dowling, Tuscola county; H. D. Burroughs,

Eaton county; C. R. Oviatt, Bay county; Lee Townsend, Gratiot county; Michael McHugh, Genesee county; Samuel Langdon, Clinton county. This committee holds a meeting at the Agricultural College on July 20.

The chief topic of discussion at the meeting was the bean pool, an outline of which was given in a previous issue of this journal. While little constructive argument was offered, a number of questions and suggestions were propounded, and it is likely that the proposition will be presented to the above committee at an early date. The promise of a record crop for 1925 increases the need for every possible assistance in moving the crop from producer to consumer. Whether a properly conducted pool would aid in stabilizing the trade during a season of heavy production is a matter for this committee to pass upon.

EXPLAINS EFFECT OF FERTILIZERS.

FARMERS should not be discouraged over the use of fertilizers if they do not get profitable increases this season. Much of the fertilizer that was applied to corn, sugar beets, beans and other spring crops still re-

mained out of solution for several weeks after the plants began to grow. This, of course, caused the plants to come on more slowly and also lessened their resistance to insect pests and plant diseases.

Recent local rains have helped very much in bringing the plant food into solution and with even a moderate amount of rainfall from now on, much good will be derived from the use of fertilizers.

The proverbial saying, "with every evil there is some good," can be applied to the use of fertilizer during a dry season. The fertilizers that were applied this spring will not be a total loss for when the rainfall is light the leaching of the plant food from the soil is less and the residual effects on the following crop will be much more marked.

The fertilizer companies have done a good business in Michigan this spring and it is hoped that the farmers who have just begun to use fertilizers will not lose faith but will give it another trial under more favorable seasonal conditions. Those who have used it and know what to expect will continue to use it regardless of the poor results this year.—O. B. Price.



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When fertilizing your wheat it will pay you to get the best. "The Fertilizer Leaders of America" have studied the work of your experiment station; they have tried their fertilizer under practical conditions on the farm, they know their formulas will grow you a profitable crop. Their fertilizer makes:

Stiff, Sturdy Straw that stands up till cut and prevents loss in the field.

Long, Heavy Heads that fill out well with lots of grain in every head.

Plump, Sound Kernels that grade well at your mill or elevator, and bring the top price.

Invest with "The Fertilizer Leaders of America" this fall and cash in at threshing time with a good stand of grass or clover, and a wheat crop of stiff, sturdy straw, long, heavy heads, and plump, sound kernels. Place your order now with the dealer who sells for "The Fertilizer Leaders of America," one of the brands below, or write direct for valuable booklet, "Fertilizing Wheat."



Federal Chemical Co., Inc.
LOUISVILLE KY. NASHVILLE TENN. COLUMBUS O.

Breeders' Directory

Shorthorn Bulls red and roan, right in pedigree, individuality and price. W. E. MORRISH, R. 5, Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE Brown Swiss Bulls, serviceable age or younger. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

HOGS

BUY DUROCS NOW

Spring pigs now weighing 100 lbs. We can furnish boars and gilts unrelated. These are sired by grand champion boars and out of prize winning sows. Also a few bred sows for August and September. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

Male Pigs---Duroc Jerseys
Dam Lakefield Queen III, No. 62553; Sire Lakefield Col., No. 248589. JOHN BINGLE, Waltz, Mich.

REGISTERED O. I. C. GILTS
ready for breeding for fall farrow. Boars ready for service. Also some extra good spring pigs, both sex. All stock shipped on approval. FRED W. KENNEDY, R. No. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

For Sale Weaned Pigs, good grade, six to eight weeks old. Price \$5.00 each. Express charge collect. Grand Rapids Live Stock Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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

B. T. Poland China Pigs either sex. Price \$15 to \$20 each. VIDA JUNE CLARK, care E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.

SHEEP

360 Yearling Ewes

For sale in lots of 50 or more. About 250 are Delaines, balance black-faced. Also have 500 black-faced ewes from 2 to 5 years old, all in good condition. Telegraph Rockwood; Telephone Newport; P. O. So. Rockwood. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON.

DELAINE RAMS fine ones. Photos free. F. H. Russell, Box 20, Wakarusa, Ohio.

For Sale--Exceptionally Fine Dairy Farm

well located on Pine River on the suburbs of Alma, Mich., a city favorably known for its excellent common schools. Alma College, prosperous industries, religious and social advantages. 140 acres of good land, largely under high state of cultivation, large modern buildings, electric lights, running water, good equipment and established business. A going concern. 40 acres additional with no buildings will be included if desired. Principals only address

Estate of Anna C. Wright,
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at the mines. West Virginia lump. Hand picked and shaker screened. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for delivered price and sample by return mail. THEO. BURT & SONS, MELROSE, OHIO.

SHEEP Nine registered Shropshire ewes, six lambs, \$175 for bunch. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

For Shropshire Rams call on or write ARMSTRONG BROS., Route No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

We have some extra good Percheron and Belgian Stallions of size and quality. International & State Fair prize winners. If your locality is in need of a good Stallion, you can easily secure one on our breeding association—service fee plan. FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc., Breckenridge, Mich.

(Additional Stock Ads. on page 69)

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

STORM WINDOWS PART OF THE HOUSE.

A. buys a house of B. Storm windows at time of sale were stored in basement of house. B. claims windows for himself, no reservations made at time of sale. Are not the windows part of the house? Can B. hold them?—L. V.

The storm windows are as much a part of the house as the chimney or the key.—Rood.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

I worked in a paper mill two years and seven months, and it was pretty hard work. I was in good health when I went there, but I had to push material weighing 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. It caused ruptures so I have to wear a truss, and they pain me quite badly. One day they let me go. I don't know what for. Now, is there any way I can get compensation out of them for my injury? If so, let me know.—E. H.

If the employer was operating under employer's liability act, there is no liability unless notice of the injury is given to the employer within three months from the time the injury occurred, and claim for compensation was demanded within three months from the time the damage developed to the knowledge of the employee, nor in any case unless within two years from the time of the injury. Otherwise the period of limitation is three years from the injury. Make claim to industrial accident board, Lansing, Michigan.—Rood.

ROADSIDE STANDS.

Can eating places be put on state highway road limits? If so, can they be put in front of anybody's farm or place, or will they have to be put back off from road limits?—R. P.

The owner of the abutting land presumably owns to the center of the road, subject only to public right of travel and may make any use of the road that does not interfere with public travel. He would have a right of action against anyone who uses the premises for other than public travel.—Rood.

LIABILITY ON SALE.

I bought a brood sow on March 27, 1925, at an auction sale. The bill read: "One brood sow with pig." I asked the owner when she was coming in and he told me the seventeenth of May. She did not have any pigs. I would not have bought her if I had known she was not going to have pigs, pigs being worth \$5.00 apiece. I wrote to the original owner, but he did not answer. What can I do about it?—B. M.

There being an express warranty of the quality of the animal sold, the seller is liable for the difference between the price paid and the value in the condition in which the hog was at the time of the sale.—Rood.

A RENTER'S PROBLEMS.

I have read the Michigan Farmer for a good many years. I come to you for an answer from your legal department. I have a renter on my farm for one year on one-half share. Each is to furnish half, such as live stock, poultry, seed, fertilizer and threshing bill. Now what I want to know is, if he cuts the hay will he have to furnish half the clover seed that is seeded this spring? I haven't had any egg money and he is sowing oats, didn't sow any fertilizer, and he was to furnish a cow and he hasn't done that. I furnished oats, all of them. Has he broken the lease, or what can I do?—G. E.

While the tenant will not derive any benefit from this year's seeding he, no doubt, is securing hay from fields seeded in the past, the seeding of which would take the place of the new seeding to be put in this year.

Under these conditions the tenant should furnish a portion of the seed

for the new meadow not exceeding the usual area sown.

If the tenant only rents the farm for one year and the general practice is to secure more than one year's crop from the meadow, the seed cost should be distributed over the period of years the meadow is used for hay. Thus, if the meadow is used for hay for three years, the tenant would stand one-half of one-third of the original cost of seeding.

If the tenant is not living up to the agreement, I would call his attention to the fact. Then, if he refuses to follow out the agreement you have a right to make complaint and bring the matter to court for settlement. However, it would be more satisfactory to settle the matter outside of court if possible.—F. T. Riddell.

POWDER POST BEETLES.

I have a large number of small insects boring in my hard maple floor. What can I do for them?—C. M.

The insects which you send, and which were found in the hardwood maple floor are powder post beetles.

These creatures tunnel in sap-wood, avoiding heart wood. They will keep on tunneling until the sap-wood is entirely gone, if allowed.

I would soak as much kerosene as possible into the wood, using an oil or oil gun to squirt oil into the openings which come to the surface. You will find the inside filled with dry white powder, and kerosene oil will creep along in the powder just like ink creeps into a blotter and the fumes will kill the insects.

I will say this form of trouble is getting to be quite common in Michigan, and a great deal of injury is done each year.—R. H. Pettit.

News of the Week

National

Herrin, Illinois, the mining town which has been the scene of many serious riots, has gotten religion. 160,000 have attended revival and have made peace.

John Philip Sousa, the famous American march king, is seventy years old but not old enough to play golf, he claims.

At Toledo, Oregon, a riot was caused when Japanese laborers attempted to work in a lumber mill.

The latest figures show that New York City has 6,000,000 people. Chicago has nearly 3,000,000 population.

The government collects \$120,000,000 in taxes on jewelry each year, \$10,000,000 on automobile taxes, and \$35,000,000 on theater admission taxes.

Contracts let for buildings in this country increased forty per cent over last year.

The Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, has put its labor on an eight-hour basis instead of twelve hours as heretofore.

Ocean Grove, N. J., is after a motorcyclist who broke a thirty-year Sabbath calm. For thirty years no motorists have been allowed to pass through that town on Sunday; this motorcyclist sped through despite the law.

Four American millionaires had incomes of over five million dollars last year.

Foreign

Great Britain is facing a labor tie-up August 1. Five million dock, rail and mine workers plan a strike at that time.

The people of Ecuador are supporting the government set up by the revolutionary forces.

Over 446,000 people in Germany have signed a petition for prohibition. The natives in British and French West Africa are strong for American condensed milk.

Thus far this year Italy has doubled her imports of farm machinery from the United States as compared with last year.

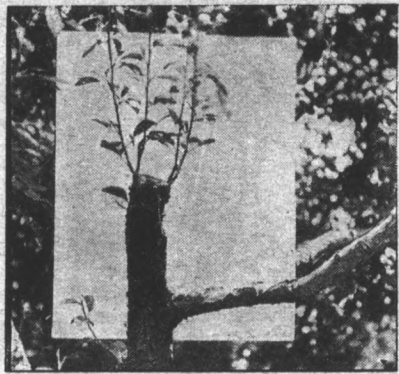
Michigan Fruit Farm Notes

Including Something About Strawberries and Potatoes

By L. B. Reber

WILL some one please tell me why Michigan products always sell lower than the same produce from other states? The Chicago market paid from five to nine dollars a case for raspberries from Washington and Indiana one week; the next week Michigan berries came on the market and immediately the price dropped to from two to three dollars a case. It is the same with potatoes, string beans, onions, tomatoes and sweet corn. Just why this is true I have never been able to figure out. Wisconsin and Missouri strawberries sell for nearly twice as much as our Michigan berries. It is not due to quality as our produce is equal to or better than that from other states. Georgia peaches sell for more than Michigan peaches, western apples sell for more than do our own. I have tasted those western box apples frequently and I can truthfully testify that they are far inferior to our own.

A man living in northern Indiana read my appeal for peach blow potatoes and brought me a few. I have



A Successful Graft that Does Not Need Investigation.

twenty-one hills growing in the garden and guard them with jealous care against bugs, hoppers, weeds and the blight. Old men around here tell me that there was practically no other potato raised here at one time. If they turn out well I shall save all of them for seed and raise them exclusively for home use.

I have seen many potatoes come and go. At one time we went wild over White Elephants, then came the Burbank, followed by the Rural New Yorker, and the Carmen numbered from one to six. For main garden use I have gone back to a boyhood favorite, the Early Rose, as all the later fancy kinds have failed to come up to the good old Early Rose.

I am raising sweet potatoes again this year. Since the southerners have learned that they can dry and cure their sweet potatoes, those varieties are about all we get on the local markets. Our northern tastes simply cannot be accustomed to those sickly sweet, sirupy spuds from Dixie land. We like best the dry mealy kind and that is the kind I am raising. The vines are running all over the ridges so sweet potatoes will soon grace the table.

So far this has been the best corn season and the poorest hay and oat season we have had for many years. Those fortunate farmers who have a field of alfalfa are sure sitting pretty this year. Common hay lands, seeded with timothy and clover produced the poorest I ever knew them to produce. New seeding never did get high enough to hide the stubble before it was ripe to cut. The extreme heat has brought out myriads of flies and bugs. I frequently close the stable and blow fly powder into the air, thus killing off a few thousand pests, but even so, milking time is a time to dread. The back of my neck is getting calloused from being tail switched so often.

This is the season for summer re-

sorters and our roads are congested with thousands of cars, many of them carrying camping gear. It is somewhat of a mystery to me how those folks find the time and money to go gadding. How do they manage to get away from the farm chores, providing there is no hired man? Of course, the great majority are not farmers, but some are. For ourselves we are head over heels in work and I often wish I could be in three places at once. Well, the rain has dried off enough so that I must take to the berry patch and get busy.

PRODUCERS STUDY MARKET.

A GROUP of fifty-four West Michigan fruit and truck growers under the guidance of agricultural agents of Oceana, Muskegon and Ottawa counties crossed Lake Michigan recently as the guests of the P. & N. Navigation Co., and Milwaukee commission merchants to study the market possibilities of Milwaukee. Before their return many things were witnessed and valuable lessons learned.

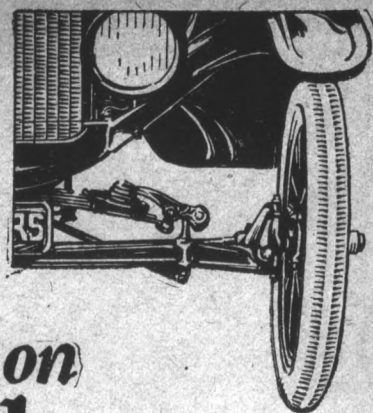
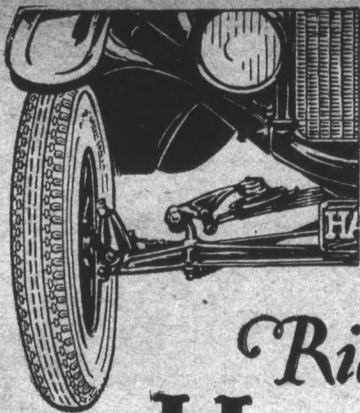
The Michiganders watched sales made, noted the type of buyers in the commission section, and the quality and price of produce purchased. The growers noted without exception every buyer was selecting the fruits and produce which presented the best appearance, that is, fresh looking, good color, firm, well graded and uniform and well packed. Second grade stuff simply did not move until late in the day. A short time before the close of the day bargain seekers came through, picking up the best of the remaining perishables at much reduced prices. At the close, which is about noon, there remained a sorry looking lot of produce which would be worthless on the morrow. The producer of this left-over, poorly graded, poorly packed and low quality goods doubtless received a bill for the freight charges and nothing for the produce or package. The grower who shipped good quality produce, well packed, doubtless received a check and satisfactory return.

It was easily seen that practically everything coming from the far western or southern states was of uniform quality, well graded and attractively packed, and found a ready sale.

A valuable lesson was learned by the Michigan growers right there, and all determined to go home and profit by that lesson. Growers learned that if a producer secures a satisfactory price he must first produce quality goods, grade them right, then pack in attractive packages. Commission men stated they did not want second grade goods shipped because they would not sell, and detracted from the appearance of the quality goods displayed.

The commission men advised the visitors to keep second quality produce at home for live stock, or to dispose of it in any other way they saw fit. They pointed to second grade potatoes from the south, stating these are selling for \$3.00 a barrel or less. The No. 1's sell for \$4.50 and up. Every barrel of seconds sold spoils the sale of a barrel of No. 1's. It costs as much for package and transportation on one as the other.

Any grower of fruits or vegetables can learn a valuable lesson by studying market demands in a commission house and applying that knowledge gained, at home. It makes no difference whether growers visit Milwaukee or any other large consuming center, the lessons are the same at each place. If every Michigan producer would study market demands as did these West Michigan growers, it would be unnecessary to pass laws compelling grading and marketing. All growers would do it anyway.—C. P. Milham.



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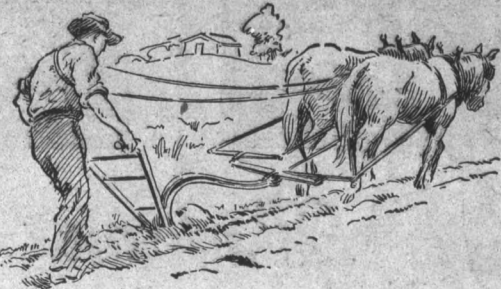
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POTATO EXCHANGE NEWS.

President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the State College, will be the leading speaker on the program of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange for the seventh annual meeting to be held in Cadillac, August 19-20.

It is reported that 7,475 potato growers in northern and western Michigan have signed five-year marketing contracts with the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange will be represented on the program of the American Institute of Cooperation by H. L. Barnum, of Cadillac. The institute is holding its first summer session at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, July 20 to August 15. Mr. Barnum will discuss the form of organization of the exchange and its local associations.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WHOOPING COUGH.

ALTHOUGH whooping cough is a dangerous disease I do not fear it very greatly if a child of normal strength does not take it until after he is five years old. Most of the fatalities come before that age. It is very important indeed, to keep young children from exposure and I do not consider any precautionary measures too extreme.

Vaccines against whooping cough do good. They show results in lighter attacks, yet they do not give real immunity. So I say that vaccines against whooping cough have not yet made good, and I say this knowing that the vaccine does have some points of helpfulness.

During the early stages of whooping cough, while the child is feverish and has much irritation of the membranes, he should be kept quiet, in a well-ventilated room, and should be in bed if the temperature exceeds ninety-nine degrees. This stage lasts from two or three days to two weeks. When this is passed, he may play outdoors, even in cold weather, if properly dressed. Do not close the bedroom at night. Leave the windows wide open. The patient may continue to occupy a sleeping porch, if such is his custom. Children who vomit should have especial attention as to nutrition. Feeding every three hours is better than three full meals a day. It is better to give food in liquid and semi-liquid form, rather than dry, as dry foods seem to excite coughing and reflex vomiting.

The dangers of whooping cough lie in several directions. Any fever coming on suddenly in the course of the disease, especially if accompanied by an aggravation of the coughing, demands prompt medical attention to prevent pneumonia. Nutrition often suffers from the frequent vomiting. This demands special and frequent feeding. Ear trouble should not be slighted as it may result in middle-ear disease. Children of good constitution, given proper care by an intelligent mother, generally get well in from six to ten weeks.

UNSHIELDED VACCINATION.

What do you think of a doctor vaccinating a person and not putting on anything to protect the place? Would it not lead to blood poisoning?—S. Y.

I think not. Modern vaccinating is done by a very small puncture of the skin, preferably with a hypodermic needle. It should not produce any bleeding. If the doctor keeps the patient in his office until the vaccinated place dries it is quite safe to cover with the ordinary clothing without any surgical dressing, shield, or anything of the kind.

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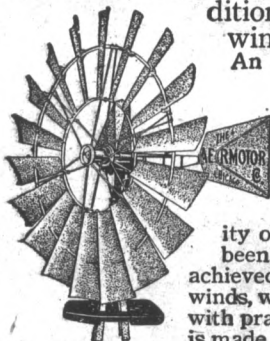


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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.



An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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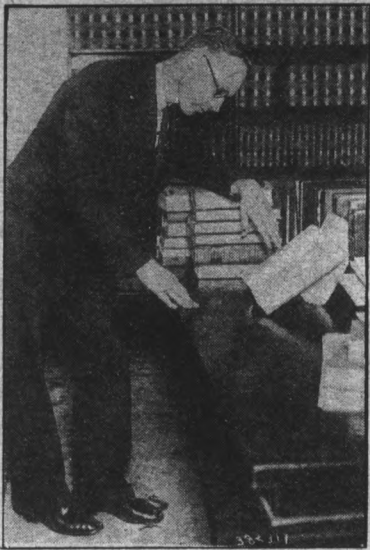
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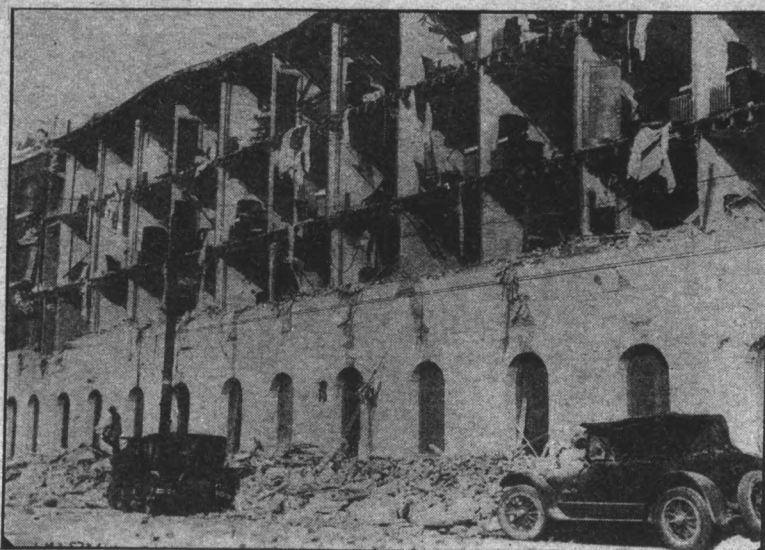
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PERMANENT

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



John Thomas Scopes refreshed his mind on points of law for his trial, which began July 10.



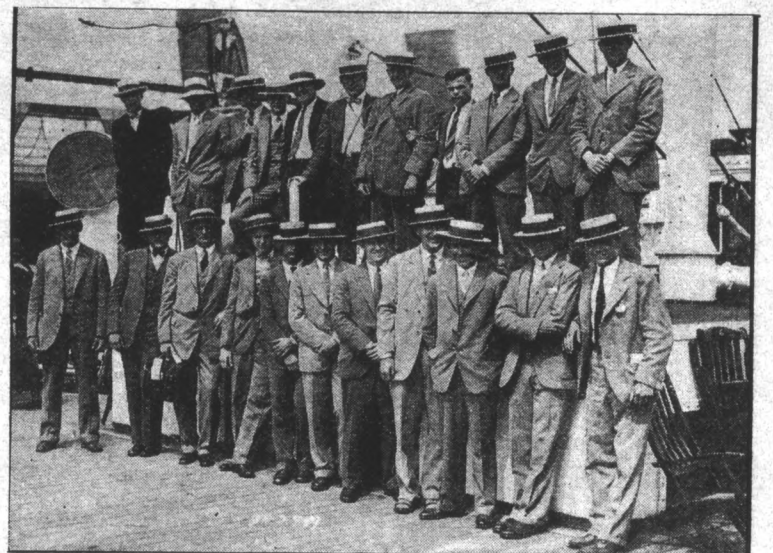
A remarkable result of the Santa Barbara earthquake was the shearing off of the side wall of the Hotel Californian. The furniture in the bedrooms was scarcely disturbed.



Vice-President Dawes sent flowers to Col. John Coolidge by first night airmail from Chicago.



Claiming that railway and coal companies combined to destroy the United Mine Workers of America, President John L. Lewis, of the Workers, sounded the threat of a nation-wide coal strike.



Twenty boys gathered from half as many states sailed recently on the S. S. Andania on a "world friendship tour," which will include interviews with officials of foreign countries.



"Broadway Jones" with Meyer up, won the forty-third running of the rich Latonia Derby before a crowd of thirty thousand.



John Van MacMurray, recently was appointed minister to China. His post is in Peking.



Great damage was done by combined electric and hail storm at Asotin, Idaho. The Asotin Creek carried the refuse shown here.



This line of Basuto horsemen with their odd and spectacular head dresses, formed the reception committee to welcome the Prince of Wales when he arrived in Pitso, South Africa.



This picked company of Marines was detailed to guard the President of the United States during his stay at the summer white house, White Court, Swampscott, Mass.

BETTY CALDWELL was plainly disturbed and well she might be. In fact, any girl would likely be disturbed if she had just finished college, was in love, and knew not which man she was in love with, and in addition longed for a career and didn't know when the career was to start or how.

That was Betty's predicament on a day in June when she came back to Ironville with a Vassar diploma in her trunk and the remainders of four years of education—and love affairs. Betty was a girl in whose make-up there had been added a very liberal amount of affection, and although she had never been led astray because of this, she found as the years went by that she longed more and more for the one love affair that so many other girls look for. Betty had wanted an education and by careful planning her parents had been able to give it to her. But that was not all that Betty wanted. She wanted love and a career.

Betty was just the sort of a girl that most any fellow would fall in love with. She was attractive, with chestnut hair, lithe, full of that something that is called personality, and possessed an ability to fit in any situation with ease. Those are the girls that men fall in love with quickly, and that had been the trouble with Betty and her love affairs. At Vassar she had met many dandy young fellows, and because of her personality they had fallen in love with her and she thought she had fallen in love with them.

"I wonder if I have fallen in love with these fellows, or have I fallen in love with love?" mused Betty, as she sat in the old familiar parlor of her Ironville home.

She hadn't been home for so long that it seemed good to be able to sit in the quaint old parlor and think back over the past. Her father and the boys were out in the fields hard at work, and her mother, dear old soul, was in the kitchen working like a Trojan getting ready for a big spread in honor of Betty. So Betty could be alone for a while, and that was just what she wanted.

"And my career, where is that coming from?" flashed through Betty's mind, as she sat there. "All these years I have wanted to do something, to be somebody besides just a country girl, and now, with my college course behind me it seems as far away as ever."

Betty thought of the scores of stories that she had written while at college and sent away, only to have them promptly returned. Evidently story writing wasn't to be her career, although she had dreamed of it for years.

"Well, I might as well go up to the attic and unpack," resolved Betty. "Maybe it will take my mind off of things for a while."

And so Betty went to the attic and began to unpack the trunk that had been her home and her everything for the four years that she had been at college. Because of the great distance from her home to Vassar, Betty had not been able to get home during the summer vacations. As a result, her trunk was like a diary of the last four years.

"There's the first frat dance I went to," thought Betty, as she picked up a dance order from out of the trunk. "That's where I met Bob. He was a dandy fellow, and, oh, how he could dance. I should think a girl would be happy to dance through life with him, with his arms around you—"

Betty sighed and laid the dance order down. She loved Bob, at least she thought she did, but then, there was something that made her just a bit uncertain.

A little farther down in her trunk she came across an empty bottle that had held the most fragrant perfume that she had ever had. She picked up

A Trunk of Heartaches

A Short Story

By RUSSELL RAYMOND VOORHEES

the bottle and held it tightly in her hand.

"Jack, you were just too sweet for words to give me this," thought Betty, as she surveyed it as she might a small statue of Jack. Her eyes snapped as she looked at it, just as they might snap if Jack were there. "And to think of the sweet card you sent with it. 'Sweets to the sweet'."

But Betty sighed again and carefully laid the bottle down. She loved Jack, at least she thought she did, but there was something that cast just a bit of doubt over it—and then she must be unpacking.

Betty unpacked and unpacked, and presently she came to a tattered piece of music. She eagerly picked it up, and handling it as if it were some rare manuscript studied it over and over again.

"I'm in love with." That's the way Ted tried to tell me what he thought

"Oh, mother let me in and said you were up here unpacking. Told me to go right ahead up, and here I am. But say, you look different. Those four years have certainly changed you a lot. Didn't think you could be improved upon when you left, but it certainly has done it."

"Now, Ken, there you go with that same old blarney again. Remember, we are grown up now," said Betty.

To tell the truth Betty was somewhat taken off her feet. Kenneth had also improved a bit from the time that she last saw him. His clothes looked different and he seemed different, too. He, too, had improved.

"What under the sun are you doing with all this stuff around here?" asked Ken, as he gazed at the varied assortment of dance orders, music, empty perfume bottles, and so on.

Ken noticed a little sigh escape from



of me," mused Betty, as she surveyed the tattered piece of music. "And, oh, how Ted could play the saxophone." Betty had been thrilled. She wondered whether Ted could thrill a girl all her life with his saxophone like he had thrilled her on those several occasions when she was with him. "Ted was—"

But Betty never finished that sentence. She loved Ted, at least she thought she did, but something made her lay the tattered piece of music down and continue her unpacking.

"There's the program of the dramatic show that Joe was in," sighed Betty as she picked up a program that had been fingered and handled before.

"Joe was wonderful. How he said, 'I love you' in the play. Wonder if he could say it as well to a girl if he were alone with her?"

Betty sighed. Joe was one of those quiet boys. He never said much, and did less, but it seemed that his quietness appealed to Betty. She was in love with him, or at least she thought that she was, but she laid the program down and continued her unpacking.

And so on through her unpacking. Betty lived over again her countless love affairs, at least she thought that was what they were. And each time she would unearth some memento she would feel that he was her hero, only to feel some little tug at her heart telling her to lay it down and forget it all.

"Betty, Betty."

The voice seemed far away at first, and then it came nearer and nearer.

"Betty, Betty."

Still nearer came the voice and presently Kenneth Wallace stood in the attic doorway. Kenneth was the one boy in Ironville that Betty had thought she was in love with, but of course that was before she went away to Vassar. She had hardly written to him while away, and knew little about what had happened in those four years.

"Why, Ken, how did you get up here?" asked Betty, a bit surprised that he should find her in the attic surrounded by a lot of odds and ends, as well as clothes that she had been unpacking from her trunk.

Betty. He noticed a different look in her eyes. He saw a new expression stealing over her face.

"What's the matter, Betty?" asked Ken.

"Nothing. Just thinking of the days at college, that's all."

"No, that isn't all, Betty. I know you better than you know yourself. You are still the same old girl you used to be. You always hungered for love, for some one real love affair that would last and be permanent always. And you always talked of a career. Well, here is where you get both at once."

Ken took Betty in his arms and kissed her twice before she knew what had happened.

Betty tried to loose herself from the grip of Ken. But Ken held on more tightly than ever.

Betty tried to speak but Ken stalled her.

"Listen to me a minute, Betty. Before you went away to college you said that you loved me, and I told you that I loved you. Four years at college has made a big difference in you. You have an education that I have never had, but I have read a great deal in the four years that you have been away, and what is more than that, I have worked harder than ever so that when you came back I wouldn't be so far behind you. Betty, I loved you then and I love you now, more than ever."

Betty didn't try so hard to loose herself from the grip of Ken. He had brought back the whole past, the years before she went away to Vassar, and what is more, he had set every nerve in her body a tingle, and that is more than Bob, or Jack, or Ted, or Joe, or any other man had ever done.

"But, Ken," faltered Betty.

"No buts about it Betty. I think I know you. You are longing for love, for some one love. Tell me, do you love me?"

"Yes, but—" answered Betty.

"Never mind the buts, Betty, they don't count now. I have a lot to tell you, and maybe when I have finished telling you what is on my mind, you will see fit to change your mind about

marrying me."

Ken released his grip on Betty and led the way to a lone chair that was in the attic. Betty followed.

"Sit here on my lap, Betty, please," said Ken as he seated himself in the chair. "I can talk to you better that way."

Betty obeyed, although she had never done it before.

"You know the dinky little garage I had when you left Ironville?"

"Yes."

"Well, you wouldn't know it now. I have my own new brick building, the only brick building in Ironville, and it is a real garage, with a little machine shop in the rear. And I have branched out a bit, too. I have a garage in Kenmore just across the river, and another at Barclay over in the next county. And that isn't all. I have started a mail order business on automobile accessories and am doing well. I have worked night and day since you left so as to be ready for you when you came back. I know I can't give you everything just yet, but I can give you something. And if you will marry me I will keep right on working to make good. Betty, can't you marry me and help me climb up to where you are now?"

Ken had about swept Betty off her feet. She had always had that one fear, that after she had finished college she would marry some boy in a country town and that she would forever sacrifice her chances of going ahead. The idea of helping Ken climb up instead of dropping down herself, appealed to Betty.

Betty looked at Ken. That settled it for all time.

"Yes, Ken." Betty put her arms around Ken's neck and hugged him. She had often wanted to hug before, but it never seemed quite proper. Now it evidently was and she was glad.

"Ken, when you came in I was unpacking my trunk and living over all the foolish little romances that every girl at college thinks she has. Now I am glad that you came when you did, so that I won't have to dream any more all alone. Now I can clean out my trunk and burn up all the foolish little things that I have been foolishly keeping."

"Yes, and we'll burn up the trunk, too. You will need a new trunk, Betty, when we take our trip."

"Trip? What trip?" was Betty excited.

"Oh, I forgot to tell you. I have to go to New York on business and have been holding the trip back until you came so that we could go together. I have been working out some new sorts of garage advertisements and an advertising firm in New York wants me to let them handle the advertisements and sell them to garages all over the country to use. I can't write them, it takes too much time, and besides it is too hard for me. But that is the career that you can have. You can be my advertising manager and—"

"But, Ken, I don't know anything about advertising and garages, honest I don't."

"Maybe not, Betty, but I have been reading some of the articles that you have been sending home to the Hart County News and I liked them. You can write and that is enough. I can tell you about the garages and advertising business. Together we will work the advertisements out."

"Ken, I know. We'll unpack the trunk and then put in it all the old foolish things that I do not want any longer. I'm tired of that old trunk, anyway, the trunk of a thousand heartaches. We'll burn it up together, get rid of everything of the past, and just live for each other and the future."

"Lands sake, that girl is acting different since she came back."

Mrs. Caldwell stood watching Betty and Ken. They stood hand in hand watching the old trunk go up in flames over in a field to one side of the house.

"That must be one of them city ideas, burning up your trunk."

Activities of Al Acres—Al Says That the Milkman Has to Have Some Protection

Frank R. Leet



Killing a Church Quarrel

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IN the lesson for this week we see how the Christians of an early day dealt with a critical situation. It might have been a church quarrel, "that saddest of all things," but it wasn't. The men had too much sense, too much good judgment, too much religion, to permit it.

This is 1925, the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the Council of Nicea, which also settled a near-schism in the church. The Council of Nicea was attended by about three hundred bishops in the year 325, and was attended by the Emperor Constantine himself. It seems to us now as though the question over which they became so excited at times, and over which the debates waxed hot, was almost too academic, too theological for such intense interest. But time has proved that this council was after all of primary importance. The question was, is Christ like God, of the same substance as the Father, and co-eternal with the Father, or—is he less than God, and, as it were, but the divine messenger? It was decided that Christ is God, "very God of very God," as the words council phrased it, and of the same substance as the Father. It is now quite evident that had the council decided otherwise, Christianity would in all probability have dwindled into a sect, and might by this time have been drifted over with the dust of time, and been forgotten.

There are questions before the church now, of almost as much interest as were the questions of that day. Look at the fundamentalist controversy. One would be very extreme if he were to say that there are not good people on both sides. Happily, one can be a fundamentalist or a modernist, and love God with all his soul, and work for Him. The question of evolution is similar. Good people are on both sides. If one believes in evolution, he simply believes that God took the slow and gradual method of creation. If he does not believe in evolution, he holds to the theory that the Creator created matter and life in a moment of time. God is behind the act of creation, in both cases. I cannot compel you to believe my way, and you cannot force me to believe your way. And if we are sensible, we won't try to compel each other to think thus and so. It is a question for the scientists to settle. It need not destroy any man's faith. I know how I believe, and why. But I am willing that my neighbor shall believe otherwise, and I will let him borrow my monkey-wrench, my garden hose and my oil can, even my hand-saw if he will promise to be careful. The church cannot afford to have divisions over intellectual questions. A church quarrel, local or general, is a scourge. There is always a better way to handle the question under discussion.

IN the days of Paul the question of keeping the Old Testament law arose. Should followers of Christ keep the old law; that is, retain circumcision, observe the sabbath (Saturday), pay tithes, observe the ceremonial washings, and a lot more, or should they live a freer life, relieved of all this ceremonialism, retaining only their discipleship of Christ? The latter is what Paul and Barnabas had been teaching their Gentile converts. They observed baptism, of course, as Christ was baptized, and to a large extent they were beginning to observe Sunday as a day of worship, inasmuch as Christ rose from the dead on that day.

To be certain, many Christians kept both sabbath and Sunday.

It was a big question. Were they to be tethered to the old law, while accepting Christ as Lord and Redeemer, or should the old law be thrown overboard, as far as its forms were concerned? Influential people from Jerusalem came and said that the law of Moses must be observed. Paul and Barnabas were thoroughly aroused. They were appointed as delegates to a church convention in Jerusalem.

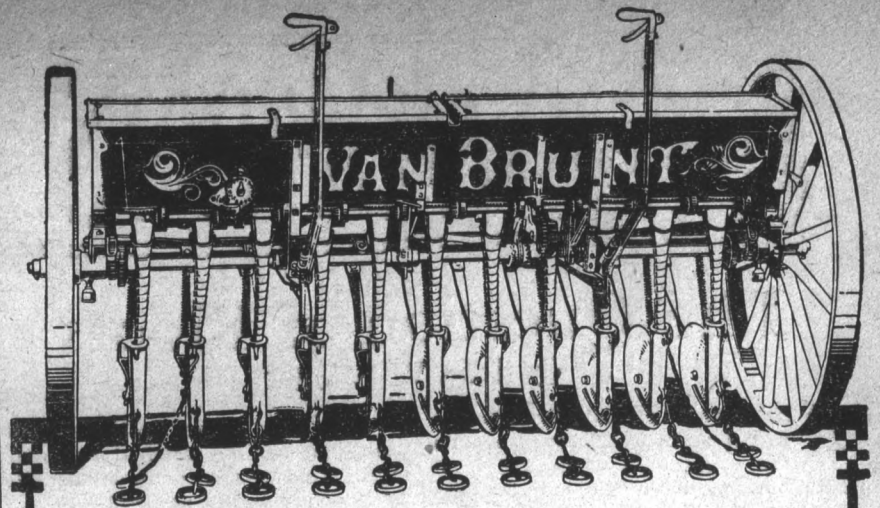
Notice how they handled the matter. They did not argue over the theory of it very much. They pointed to the men and women who had been converted, and what useful and happy Christians they were. "They rehearsed all things that God had done with them." They said, are you going to shut such Christians as these out? Then Peter rose and made an address. We have known Peter from former days. He was not always as calm and prudent as he might be, but today he is at his best. He had not had that dream, and that experience at Caesarea for nothing. He said, "You men all know that God has given the Holy Spirit to the Gentiles as well as the Jews. We must be careful not to discredit the work of God, for these Gentiles are saved by faith the same as we are. That is what our Lord taught." It was a plain, direct and sensible speech, and it had effect.

THEN James got up. He was the head, we might say bishop, of the Jerusalem church. James has some practical counsel, that appeals to all parties. He said that the old ceremonial might be left unobserved, but that the moral teachings of the law should be strictly observed. That is, Christians must be upright in their transactions, clean in their relations between the sexes, and all that. Because they were free from forms and ritual they were not to live loose, double lives. On top of that, was something else. Heathen Gentiles would offer food to idols, and then eat the food. Such would be unclean to a Jew, for he would have nothing to do with idolatry. To eat such food would be impossible for him. Hence Christian Gentiles should not. They should not tempt Jewish Christians. These regulations, I think we will all agree, were necessary and sound. They were sufficient and settled the controversy. To make certain that the decision of the council was made plain to all the churches, two special messengers were sent back with Paul and Barnabas.

Is it necessary for good people to allow differences of opinion to separate them? Where there is a sincere desire to come to an amicable settlement, it can be done. We do not have to make enemies, or to be suspicious of each other. That does not mean that we will all think precisely alike. And it does not mean that any group should attempt to force others to think exactly as they do. That is unjust, undemocratic, unnecessary and un-Christian. I think of what took place when John Frederic Oberlin died. His parish was in Alsace. At his funeral Protestants and Catholics alike attended. A Catholic priest was one of the speakers. All classes united in the common sorrow. They had been Christians together. It should always be so. The other day I saw a dog and a cat playing on a lawn, racing back and forth. When cats and dogs agree, church folks should be able to do so.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 26.

SUBJECT:—The Council at Jerusalem. Acts 15:1 to 35.
GOLDEN TEXT:—We believe we shall be saved through the grace of the Lord Jesus, Acts 15:11.



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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



The Question of Floors

By Julia W. Wolfe

THE time is almost here when a carpet securely fastened around the edges of a room will be a rarity. If you have floors which are stained and soiled with paint the first thing to be done is to apply caustic potash to the paint stains, and leave it on until they are dissolved.

It may take a couple of days to do this if the paint is hard, and afterwards the floor should be well scoured and dried.

If the boards do not fit perfectly, have the spaces filled with putty or with a mixture which has often been recommended, old newspapers soaked in a paste made of water and flour. The proportions of this are one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and one tablespoonful of powdered alum. The newspapers must be torn to bits, and the whole thoroughly boiled, and mixed until of the consistency of putty. It may be colored with a little of the staining mixture, and should be forced into the cracks with a knife, when it will soon become hard and dry like papier mache.

The labor of staining a floor is not very great, and, as no particular skill is required, the boys of the family might be allowed to use their superfluous energy in this way. By sitting on a low stool and painting one board at a time, lengthwise on the board, and using a large brush, a good-sized room may soon be covered. Allow it to dry well before putting on the second coat, and this in turn before shellacing, and let twenty-four hours elapse before using the room after the final coat.

Perhaps it would be best for the novice to buy the stain already mixed, but a little experimenting will give excellent results, and the expense will, of course, be less. If a soft yellow the color of pine is desired, use raw sienna, diluted very thin with turpentine. This does not show dust or footmarks like the darker stains, and is very desirable in rooms which are much used.

Raw umber greatly diluted is a good color for a living-room, and thin Vandyke brown on Georgia pine is very pleasing. For a fancy border you may use a contrasting shade.

A good way is to experiment with the different stains on bits of wood of the same quality as the floor until the desired tint is obtained.

The chief objection to a stained floor proceeds, undoubtedly from the fact that the dust remains on the surface, instead of being absorbed as it is in a carpeted room. To get rid of this is only necessary to tie a piece of soft flannel around a broom, and go over the boards every day or two. This is really but the work of a few minutes, and the frequent polishing gives a fine gloss not to be gained in any other way.

Water should never be used on a stained or parquet floor, as it has the effect of making it dull at once, besides being quite unnecessary where the flannel cloth is used as suggested.

DRYING CELERY LEAVES.

REMOVE from stalks of celery any leaves, especially the coarsest ones, which are most strongly flavored. Set them to dry in a rather warm place, as a sunny window or on a pie tin in the oven, with the oven door wide open. When thoroughly dried keep them in a fruit jar with the

cover on tight. They will keep a long time, and can be crushed and added to any kind of soup or to salads, when fresh celery is not at hand.—Z. M.

CINNAMON LOAF.

WHEN you wish cinnamon buns but haven't the time to make them, try a cinnamon loaf instead. Prepare the dough as for cinnamon buns, and spread it as usual; but instead of making the separate buns, just roll it all up as you would a jelly roll, and bake it that way. This makes a delicious loaf, which can be sliced afterward.

RECIPES FOR SUMMER DAYS.

Salmon Rice Loaf.

2 cups salmon	1-8 tsp. pepper
1 cup cooked rice	1/4 cup bread crumbs
1 egg	1 tb. butter
1-8 tsp. celery salt	1 tb. flour
1 minced onion	1/2 cup milk

Melt butter, add flour, salt and pepper. Add milk and cook until sauce thickens. Combine salmon, rice, egg, white sauce, and bread crumbs. Bake thirty minutes.—Mrs. R. E.

Chutney Sauce.

12 large green tomatoes	1 medium-size cabbage
6 large juicy apples	1 red or green pepper
4 onions	1 box raisins

Grind and mix well. Add three quarts of vinegar, three pounds brown sugar, and salt and spices to taste. Boil until tender. Put this in well-scalded jars, cover with paraffine wax and tie paper over all. It will keep for any length of time.—Mrs. A. M.

Raspberry Conserve.

1 pt. red raspberries	1/2 cup water
1/2 cup seeded raisins	1 1/2 cups sugar

Wash the berries and raisins. Cook the raisins and water slowly for five minutes, add the berries and cook slowly until soft. Add the sugar and cook, stirring constantly, until a thick mixture is formed. Pour into sterilized jars. When conserve is cold, cover with melted paraffine.

Tapioca, Prune Dessert.

1 pt. milk	2 tb. sugar
2 level tb. tapioca	2 eggs
1 tb. butter	1 cup prunes

Cook the milk, tapioca, and a pinch of salt for fifteen minutes in a double boiler. Remove from fire and add butter, sugar and yolks of eggs. Pour

into a buttered pan and bake for a half hour in a moderate oven. Have ready the prunes that have been steamed until tender and rubbed through a sieve. Spread this puree over the tapioca. Pile roughly on top of prunes the whites of eggs well beaten with two tablespoons of sugar. Brown slightly in the oven. Serve hot or cold with milk or cream.

CAN RID HOUSE OF TROUBLE—SOME ANTS.

ANTS, a constant nuisance to housewives during the summer months, can easily be driven from the house by the use of repellant baits. Ants seem to shun these baits and, after tasting them, will leave the house, often remaining away for weeks. The repellant bait is easily made by putting a small amount of sodium arsenate (twice the size of a pea) in shallow containers and setting it in places frequented by ants.

If the nest from which the ants are coming can be located, it can be permanently broken up by fumigating with carbon bisulphid under a sealed tub or pail that is placed over the nest, or by drenching the nest with liberal amounts of boiling water.

KITCHEN KINKS.

Save the waxed wrappers from food cartons and use to smooth and polish the irons on ironing day. This, also, prevents their rusting.

It is a long day in the kitchen that has no detour.

A few fine soap flakes or a small piece of white soap shaved fine in the boiling starch will give a beautiful gloss to the ironed garments and will prevent the irons "sticking."

Don't radio so late at night that you cannot tune in on the morning chores. Needles, like most persons, have their good and bad points.

Chipped ham is delicious. Cut as thin as a wafer, then cream the same as creamed dried beef, or use the "chips" in a fluffy ham omelette.

Love may be old-fashioned and it may be blind, but it still hangs on to its delicate sense of touch.—G. S.

If you mix your flour and sugar together first, then turn on boiling water and stir, there will not be a sign of a lump. You can then add your

other ingredients. Saves a lot of time and is much better.—Mrs. F. C. W.

Doings in Woodland

THE ADVENTURERS GET THEIR SUPPER.

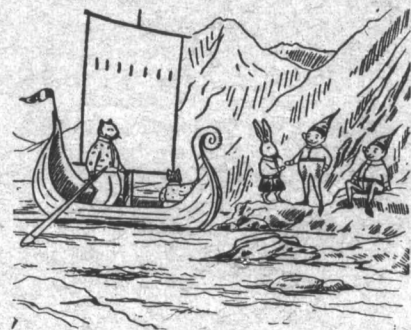
THE three Woodland Wanderers were not good sailors. The little sail boat they had found rocked to this side and to that as Brownie and Rolly Rabbit made mistakes in managing it. But under Captain Bruin's orders, they kept the little boat right side up and sailing down the river.

Late in the afternoon, just before the sun went down, they came to a small cove in the river, well sheltered by the rocks.

"Let's camp here for the night," said Rolly. "Perhaps we can find our supper, for I'm hungry."

"It suits me," said Captain Bruin. So the first and second mate steered their little boat into the cove and anchored it.

Rolly Rabbit hopped on shore, but had hardly turned around before two queer looking creatures came trotting out from behind a big rock. For a minute Rolly Rabbit was frightened, and his long ears wobbled to the right and to the left, but he would be brave!



They Waved a Welcome to the Strangers.

Queer creatures they were, indeed, with little round faces and dancing black eyes, wearing long peaked caps and longer peaked toes on their shoes. As they came around the corner of the rock they waved a welcome to the strangers.

"Who are you?" asked these queer creatures.

"We are the Woodland Wanderers," said Rolly. "Meet Captain Bruin," and he made effort at a majestic introduction. "This is Mate Brownie," pointing to the little bear, "and I am Mate Rolly Rabbit," he said as he puffed up with pride.

"Glad to know you sir," said the creature with the longest peaked cap. "We are the Wishing Willies of Rocky Rook."

"Do you give folks what they wish for?" asked Bruin.

"That is our work," said the Wishing Willies.

"Well, most of all now, I wish for my supper," said Captain Bruin, rubbing his stomach, "for I'm hungry."

"Then look in the water on the far side of the boat and tell me what you see," said the Wishing Willies.

Bruin and Rolly and Brownie hurried to the far side of the boat to look in the water. They looked and looked and could see nothing, but when they turned about they saw a little table all laid for supper and with a steaming bowl of porridge waiting for each one.

The Wishing Willies had disappeared so the sailors could not even thank them for their kind deed. After their warm supper they curled up in their boat to sleep until morning.

Villian Kitchen Vassalage

GENEROUS" thinking is indeed worth while, but illiberal consideration often confines us within four walls and constructs about us our own prison.

During these times of high-priced food, when every home cook is planning her meals on the closest margin possible for the greatest health of the family she serves, and continually searching in a cook's bag of tricks to make left-overs more appetizing, she may be led to give illiberal consideration to the working equipment in her kitchen. With the thought constantly in mind of cutting the food bill, she neglects to add to her kitchen equipment as it becomes worn out, or new devices are placed on the market. Of course, one can overstock their kitchen with labor-saving devices, and it requires the wisdom of an experienced cook to select those which will aid her in doing her work most efficiently.

Seldom is it a saving for the housewife to do with poor equipment in her workshop. More than half of her time is spent in the kitchen, but those hours are lengthened if she attempts to do efficient work with inefficient equipment. Immediately she places herself into bondage of villian kitchen vassalage. The more time she spends in the kitchen, the more time she will need to spend, and to no satisfying result.

Then, too, the home cook, on her daily bout of peeling potatoes, washing dishes, baking bread, and so on, is likely to live so much within her own kitchen that she cannot see opportunities to alter the arrangement of her own kitchen to save many weary steps.

Tomorrow morning just try this little trick. When you step into your workshop to start the pot of breakfast coffee, survey it critically, just as though you were in your neighbor's kitchen. Try to see just how many flaws you can detect in the arrangement of its furnishings and wornout equipment. Then get busy and change them in order to free yourself from villian kitchen vassalage.



VIGILANCE AND PEP REQUIRED.

THE article published in the Michigan Farmer of June 27, "Poultry Leads on this Farm," by Mrs. John L. Swan, has been criticized as to not having given any credit to the agricultural department.

The article referred to was written and sent in by a friend in one of the western states, she having requested permission to "write up" my personal experiences in poultry raising. A questionnaire was sent to me which I filled out to the best of my ability, and so far as I am individually concerned, the "write up" was O. K.

The greater number of poultry bulletins that I have read are from Washington, D. C., a few from Lansing, Michigan. I duly appreciate all that the authors of the various bulletins have written to help along the beginner, and small flock poultry raisers, and the helpful personal suggestions of the state and county agents. They are doing much with their poultry meetings and culling demonstrations to improve the farm flocks, if the poultry raisers will cooperate with them.

I regret to say that I am no longer actively engaged in the work because of inability to do my share; but I am just as interested as when I was candling and packing eggs for shipment, and caring for the fluffy little chicks. For me there is a fascination about all branches of the business. Even the hospital coop is alluring. But I have this to say in conclusion, that no matter how many good bulletins we study, or how many poultry meetings we attend, we need not hope for success if we spend the greater part of our time riding around the country in an automobile or "sitting on the front porch." We have to be on the job 365 days in the year—with eternal vigilance and a little "pep."—Mable A. Swan.

BEEKEEPERS TO MEET.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Michigan Beekeepers' Association and automobile tour through the disease-free district of northern Michigan is scheduled to take place on August 4-5-6-7, according to word given out at the Michigan State College this week. The secretary is arranging for a nationally known speaker for the meeting, and Mr. B. F. Kindig, director of apiary inspection, is perfecting plans for the auto tour.

Just previous to the summer meeting, several district meetings will be arranged, one for the Thumb district, one for southeastern Michigan, and possibly one for southwestern Michigan. The exact dates and names of speakers will be announced later.—John C. Cook.

GOSLINGS DYING.

Would you please tell me what is wrong with my goslings? They are three weeks old and are dying off each day. They droop their wings and wag their heads, and finally die. Have clover grass and fresh, clean water. But one day they ate some weeds by the barn and I wonder if that causes it. They are with a hen. Have treated them for lice, but it don't seem to help. Have given potassium permanganate in water but it don't help.—F. C. P.

Perform a postmortem on some of the goslings and note the condition of the internal organs. They may have congestion of the brain, which is said to originate from intestinal parasites or digestive disorders. Exposure to hot sun sometimes causes goslings to die. A shady range is a great help in making them grow during hot weather. I do not think the weeds caused the losses. Feeding a mash each day in addition to the green feed is a help in

promoting rapid growth and preventing diarrhea.

The mash can consist of two parts middlings and one part cornmeal.

FEEDING POULTS.

My turkeys, nearly five weeks old, absolutely stuff themselves full of the mash, (ground wheat, corn, oats and meat scrap), which I have to keep in places where the hens can reach. Will it hurt them? They peep all day if I don't put any out, so they can get it. They seem to be growing fine and I haven't lost any yet.—Mrs. H. M. H.

If the poult is growing rapidly and seem healthy, there is probably little to worry about in your method of feeding. In general turkeys are insect and grain eaters and do not thrive on sloppy mash, but I see no reason why a dry mash of clean ground grains should hurt them.

There is some danger in having the young turkeys eat with the chickens as they are subject to the same diseases. The turkeys will usually thrive better if they can be induced to range as much as possible on soil not contaminated by poultry manure.

DUCKLINGS PULL FEATHERS.

Please give me a cure for ducks that eat each others' feathers. I have about fifty hatched now and the oldest ones are just bound to pull feathers and eat them. What should I feed them to stop it?—G. K.

Feather eating among ducklings most often occurs when the birds are on a small range. They are idle much of the time and pick feathers to obtain the blood. The best remedy is to turn the ducklings on as large a range as possible where fresh green feed is abundant. Usually they will separate and forage and lose interest in each other.

POSSIBLY PNEUMONIA.

My ducks and geese start with opening and closing their mouths and then when they breathe it seems to move their whole body. They get thin and don't eat. They have plenty of fresh water and good clover pasture and corn to eat.—Mrs. B. H. C.

Ducklings and goslings thrive better when they have mash rather than hard grain. Exposure to the hot sun sometimes causes losses of young stock. A shady pasture is necessary for best results. Watch for rose bugs on the range as they are poisonous to all poultry. Perform a postmortem on the birds that die and note the condition of the internal organs. Congestion of the brain due to worms or digestive disorders may cause young goslings to become thin and die.

Ducklings may have pneumonia and show symptoms similar to gaps in chicks, although the cause is entirely different. They breathe hard and often die in a short time. This can usually be prevented by careful brooding methods. Avoid exposing the young stock to cold raw spring winds. Avoid overcrowding in the brooder houses.

POULT WITH WEAK JOINTS.

What ails my little turkey? It is very low-legged, knee joints badly swollen. Appetite good. Am feeding cottage cheese with pepper, also wheat. They have the run of a sixteen-acre oat field. Is there a cure, and is it contagious?—Mrs. W. R.

The turkey may have a malformation of the joints in the same way that an apparently healthy chick occasionally hatches out with crippled joints. Rheumatism also causes swollen joints. Treatment of the poult's joints will probably be of little value. If nature does not properly care for the case, the bird will probably become weak and die, or have to be killed. It may improve during hot summer weather.

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CHIX C.O.D. Card brings them. Per 100: Wh. Br. Leghorns, Anconas, \$9; Blk. Minorcas, Reds, B'd & White Rocks, \$10; Ass'd, \$8. We hatch until Sept. Order now. Capper's Hatchery, Box 30, Elgin, Iowa.

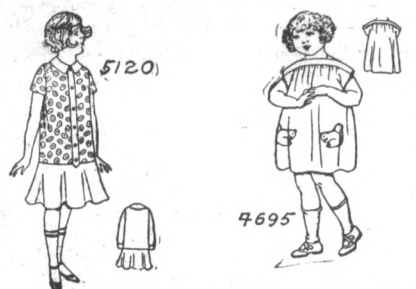
Ferris White Leghorn Pullets Write for special sale bulletin and free catalog. Thousands of hens and males at ½ price. Winners for 25 years. Official Contest records, Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for price. GEO. B. FERRIS, 634 Shirley St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Classified Liners bring results. They cost little.

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 4726—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is two yards with plaits extended. Price 13c.

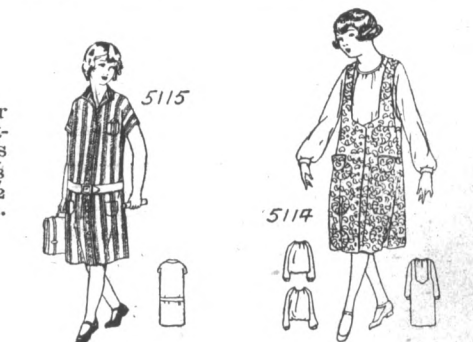


No. 5120—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An eight-year size made as illustrated requires 1½ yards of figured material, and 1½ yards of plain. With long sleeves 1½ yards of figured material is required. Price 13c.



No. 4695—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A six-year size requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 5111—Ladies' Night Dress. Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48



No. 5115—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An eight-year size requires two yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 5114—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires two yards of 36-inch material for the dress, and 1½ yards for the guimpe. Price 13c.

Any of these patterns and many others can be obtained from the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. If you do not find the pattern you wish illustrated here, send for our catalog of Summer Patterns. Cool summer frocks for mother and the kiddies are attractively illustrated. The price is fifteen cents. When ordering patterns be sure to state the size wanted, and write your name and address plainly.

It Pays To Own Your Own Papec

Money in the bank earns 3 to 4%; money in a Papec earns 30 to 40%, often more. It saves the cost of a hired outfit. It makes unnecessary any expensive hired help. You can take your time and fill the silo with your own help or change with a neighbor. Your silo will settle as you fill, so that you can enter the feeding season with a full silo.

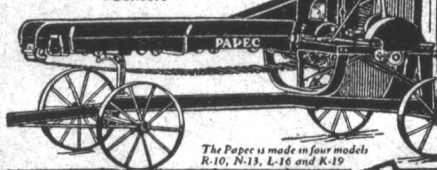
PAPEC

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

No need to ask the women folks to cook for a big gang. Give them a rest this year and know the satisfaction of filling your own silo with your own outfit. Your cows will appreciate the new plan too, because the silage will be of a better quality. It makes a lot of difference when the corn is cut and how it is cut. With your own Papec, you can do the job when the corn is at its best and you can cut the corn clean, into even lengths that will settle closely.

Fill out and mail the coupon. Let us quote you prices on a Papec and send you name of nearest dealer. Terms can be arranged to your satisfaction.

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Over 50 Distributing Centers



The Papec is made in four models R-10, N-13, L-16 and K-19

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Gentlemen:—I have silo of _____ tons capacity. I may buy an Ensilage Cutter this year. Please send Papec Catalog, prices and name of nearest dealer.

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

1925 Hereford Hike Best Yet

By V. A. Freeman

A LARGER number of hikers enjoyed the Annual Hereford Hike this year than ever before, and many expressions of satisfaction were heard from those who attended. The tour extended through Genesee, Lapeer, Sanilac and Huron counties over some of the best natural beef producing area of the state and visited fine breeding herds of white faces, as well as several farms producing market beef. About two hundred breeders and feeders attended part or all of the tour, and gathering from all parts of the state, one car even coming from the Upper Peninsula, many ideas were exchanged and valuable information was gained at most of the twenty stops in the two days.

On account of the dry weather we were surprised to find the cattle in general in such good condition. As President James Campbell said, "Everyone visited seemed to think his place was the driest spot in Michigan," yet all of the calves looked fine and many of the cow herds were in excellent flesh.

One thing that must have been driven home to every "hiker" was the importance of heading the herd with the right kind of sire. The improvement in the younger animals was very noticeable in most of the herds, and a good bull was either with the herd or shown to us before leaving. However, a few herds were visited where it was evident that the bull was not improving the herd and the owners of such bulls must have gone home with an ambition to own a better one. It might be added though, that some of the poorest bulls were owned by men who did not think they had time to attend the rest of the hike.

Earl McCarty's sale at the close of the tour proved to be the banner attraction and brought out the largest attendance. Considering that the sale was of surplus stock he had produced, and many of the animals less than a year old, the sale went very satisfactorily, with the top heifer at \$100 and top bull at \$116 for a seven months old calf, with the average price not far below.

The difference in quality and conformation between the grade Hereford cows that had been shipped in to raise beef calves for market, and the pure-breds was very apparent at the Sanilac Stock Farm. However, the large grade herd was a revelation to most of the visitors, as few of us had seen 175 cows with calves running in one herd before.

The "hikers" were reluctant to leave many of the places visited, but the schedule had to be followed. Some of the points deserving of particular mention were the fine, blocky, thick-set calves shown by Wm. Lahring & Son; the finished baby beef and show steers seen at the Crapo farm, which gave us such a hearty reception, and boasts not only one of the leading herds of today, but the oldest herd of Hereford cattle in the United States kept continuously on one farm by one family; the banquet at the Dow Hotel, Harbor Beach, Friday evening, where excellent service was given the ninety-three present, and real Hereford baby beef was served; the breeding herd and Boys' and Girls' Calf Club calf seen at Warner Ramseys, and the breeding herd seen at W. H. McCarty's.

The McCarty herd was running in an excellent sweet clover pasture, and the results seen were sufficient to convince anyone of the great value of sweet clover pasture in a dry season.

Neither could the dinner at the McCarty Church be passed up without mentioning how well they served the baby beef and pie and everything that goes with a dollar dinner put up by a country church ladies' aid for fifty cents.

Among the very interesting hikers was I. H. Butterfield, father of Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan State College. Mr. Butterfield still has a keen eye for good cattle, and related many interesting experiences, among them his experience showing Devon cattle in competition with the Crapo Farm at the Michigan State Fair at Jackson in 1878. He was obliged to drive his cattle from his farm in Lapeer county at that time, to Owosso to ship to Jackson.

MIDSUMMER SUCCULENCE.

MID-SUMMER is the most trying and unsatisfactory period of the year for the dairyman, because he is usually the least prepared for it. Despite the fact that every dairyman anticipates a dry period during the summer, he finds it difficult to meet the situation as he would like.

This matter demands considerable planning. It has been our experience at Forest Grove Farm that some crop sown the previous season meets this need much better than a crop sown in the spring. Therefore, we have come to rely more and more upon alfalfa and clover to supply the necessary succulency for the cows. The first cutting of clover and alfalfa is matured enough by the time the dry weather comes, except in a year like the present, to supply a high grade roughage.

I have found that clover or alfalfa can be cut a day or so ahead and hauled directly to the stable, or cured, stored and fed daily. I think when cows are on pasture they relish a little dry feed, and as storing eliminates daily hauling to the stables, I like that method best.

I do not think any dairyman should overlook sowing sweet corn for late summer and fall feeding. It supplies a large tonnage of feed per acre, makes a splendid feed and helps out on the grain ration.—L. C. R.

SUMMER COMFORT FOR HORSES.

IT must be admitted that the average owner of horses is more concerned about his own cleanliness, coolness and comfort in the summer time than in the welfare of his hard-working animals. When the sun or the watch tells us that dinner time is at hand, how we hustle to the barn, hurry the horses into their stalls and throw them their feed, that there may be time to wash up a bit and cool off before sitting up to the table.

Anything for comfort, anything to keep cool—that is the order of the day and accepted as necessary if work is to be accomplished.

In all decency let us, so far as possible, apply the same sound principles to the care of our work horses. Once daily, no matter how hurried be the farming operations, every horse should be groomed. If the animals have not shed off quickly in spring, clipping helps them wonderfully and greatly lessens the work of grooming throughout the season. Horses that shed off early and completely will not need clipping, but must be groomed if they are to stay healthy and render the most efficient service.

When the horses come in tired, hot and sweaty it is best to allow them some hay while cooling off, after having had a sip of water. Drinking water is allowed when they have cooled and then their grain ration. It is a mistake to allow the horses all the cold water they want to drink when hot, and again after eating their feed. If drinking water is taken to the field for the horses in hot weather and allowed frequently, little of it will be needed at noon and less trouble be experienced from indigestion and other evils than when the horses are allowed to become so thirsty that they drink too much and too fast when hot. Horses sweat much more than do men and need water more. Why keep that vacuum jug under a grain shock for frequent visits during work hours, and let the horses crave cold water at such times?

Other profitable items of comfort and care for horses in summer are covering their bodies with fly nets or white sheets, shading the polls of their heads, spraying exposed parts of the body with effective fly repellants, screening and darkening the stable against flies, and keeping manure out of the stable and far away from it to afford no breeding place for flies.

Clean, deep, well-shaken beds are also a help to hard worked horses. Rest is imperative to them if they are to work well and stand the work. It cannot be had when flies molest and annoy, when sweat dries on the body, when the bed is dirty, lumps or scant.

It is also very humane, in very hot weather, to remove the harness at noon, and to wash their shoulders at night in salty cold water to prevent soreness.—F. R. Teppen.

KEEP SHEEP FOR SALVAGING WASTES.

OTTO GREIGER never cared for sheep until he saw what profits they would make by cleaning up the weeds and small brush. In the wheat and oat stubbles there was a second growth of weeds, often some clover, and usually some stray grain. The flock of sheep were turned in on this and they cleaned it up well. In the winter he lets them run to an old straw stack and sometimes gives a little grain.

He ran a fence through the woods where the hogs were kept and used half or a portion of the lot for sheep. Today where the sheep have been kept there are no weeds, and a rather abundant stand of grass. He believes that sheep, more than any other animal, will eat the food that is highest from the ground and as a result the weeds and bushes are eaten and the grass is left alone.

In May he sold \$28 worth of wool from seven sheep and has nine lambs that are worth three dollars. He believes that every farmer should keep a few sheep and that he will make more profit from his eight sheep than from a similar number of hogs.—H. Q. Holt.

GUERNSEY MEN OF OGE MAW GET TOGETHER.

THE Guernsey breeders of Ogemaw county gathered at West Branch on the evening of July 2 and organized the Ogemaw County Guernsey Breeders' Association.

The breeders were called together by County Agent W. E. McCarthy, who acted as chairman of the meeting. Upwards of forty breeders answered the call and came from all parts of the county. W. D. Barrington, state Guernsey fieldman, outlined the advantages of a community breeding program and discussed the value of cow testing association work and the use of cooperatively owned bulls.

The following officers and directors were elected:

President, Roy Stewart, of Lupton; vice-president, David Calhoun, West Branch; secretary-treasurer, William Mathews, West Branch; directors, John Leland, West Branch; John Euell, Prescott; O. L. Rakestraw, Lupton; F. B. Shepard, West Branch; Lester Gustafson, West Branch.

David Calhoun was appointed to take charge of the Guernsey exhibit at the county fair this fall.



A Different Ambition

Helping the Immigrant is this Girl's Thought

Others have written about their ambitions. Why should I not write about mine?

I have found that no other has mentioned my ambition.

I will first give you a hint to it, and then I will tell it to you.

Imagine yourself a poor man with a family in a foreign country, whose language you cannot understand, and whose customs are strange to you. Think of yourself looking for work. Would not your heart cry out for sympathy, for friendship, and wouldn't you feel a little bitter when you saw fellows more fortunate than yourself, pass you, and hear them scoff and sneer at you?

That is the position of the immigrant. He is ignorant and needs knowledge; lonely and needs sympathy; friendless and needs friends. And moreover, he needs justice, which he doesn't always get. Why not become a friend to an immigrant and his wife, and make the world a little brighter for them?

His wife needs sympathy, too. There is no more forlorn person than the immigrant wife. The men can go to night school, but the women have no time to do so. By the time the women cook, wash, iron and sew for six or eight children, they are too

tired to get ready and go to night school. Yet they yearn to know the American language and customs which their husbands are learning at night school (if they are lucky enough to go to one). They also yearn for a friend, an American friend, to take an interest in them, to give them a helping hand, to show them a little kindness. You may ask, do they appreciate kindness? Yes, they do, and their husbands do, too, and they often thank the American woman that is showing kindness to their wives. They certainly do appreciate it. Wouldn't you, if you were in their position? Yes, you would.

Most of them are really fast to learn the American language and customs. They also give the American many helpful hints in turn.

My ambition is to be a friend to the immigrant and his family.

As for my part, I think there is nothing which will go so far toward making good citizens out of our immigrants than for every American woman to be a friend to at least one foreign-speaking woman, and every American man to be a friend to at least one foreign-speaking man. For we cannot make a good citizen out of an immigrant by sneering or scoffing at him. —"Sis."

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

We are sending in \$1.65 for the Merry Circle Fund. Some of our neighbors gave some, and we gave some ourselves. We are glad that the fund is increasing and hope you will soon have enough to get the radios.

Uncle Frank, I received my pen some time ago, and was certainly glad to get it. I was very much surprised. I thank you ever and ever so much.

Here's hoping the nickels and dimes will come "rolling" in soon.—Your nieces and cousins, Birdene Coles, Dorothy and Virginia Salsbury.

I am sending the names of the ones that gave: Mrs. J. Pickering, 10c; Mrs. Lee Wilson, 25c; Mrs. Bert Salsbury, 10c; Mrs. Parish, 10c.

Thanks very much for your neighborhood collection. I wish a lot of M. C.'s would show the same interest in the fund that you do.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The other day the Michigan Farmer came and I opened it up, of course, to the Boys' and Girls' page, (or the Girls' and Boys' page, if that suits Helen Piper any better), and the first letter in the Letter Box made me rarin' to go.

I think Miss Helen Piper should go lay a brick. Why shouldn't boys come before girls on this page, I'd like to know. We are just as good as girls, by gum.

The girls are getting sassy now-a-days, eh, boys! The other day I was on the streets of a town and a girl stuck her tongue out at me. By golly, you don't catch boys doing that.

I guess, Uncle Frank is right about the girls being first in activity in this club, but you see, girls like to say something all of the time, and if they couldn't talk they would write it to something or somebody. If they didn't have any more time than most boys, they wouldn't write either.

I have read some girls' letters that run on us boys pretty hard, and it made my blood boil, but I didn't have time to say anything, so I didn't. I happened to have some time now, so I wrote. I guess some of the girls think us boys shouldn't belong to this club, but we do, see, and we aren't going to quit, either.

I have noticed some girls close their letters by saying, "I must close my chatter." Well, that's all they do is chatter, chatter, all the time. All the girls should have Helen Piper's name.

They are "pipers" all right, and they pipe all the time. The girls run on us boys all the time. I guess we'll have to do something about it.

Say, fellers, did you notice in the Letter Box all the letters are from girls? Gee, boys, they are pushing us away, wiping us off the map. We'll have to do something or it will be our girls' page, without the boy in it. Lessee, lemme think.

Oh, I've an idea. Let's begin to write letters and answer contests to beat the band. Just dig right in or you will know what will happen. Let's beat the chatterers, boys.

I will do my share if you fellers will do yours.—Ta, ta, everybody, Herbert, Estes, R. 3, Webberville, Mich.

It certainly would be fine if the boys would write to beat the band, but you would have to go some to beat the girls. It can be done, though, if the boys try.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I read a few days ago a letter from one of the girls expressing her ideas of music. She was right when she said the birds were beautiful singers, but I don't think they rival human voices. For my own part, I love music of every kind, but I think a mouth organ, well played, is the sweetest of music. A player can easily express his feeling on it.

But music is not my ambition, or neither is the painting of nature's beauties, but sports call me. My one wish is to be a great swimmer and to excel in other sports. I love to shoot a gun, to fish, drive a car or horse, and to row or sail a boat. But that isn't all. I can sew or cook as good as any girl of my age. Now, Uncle Frank, haven't I got quite a few things to do to fulfill my ambition for every-day life.

I also have one to help my friends, that is, to be an English teacher. From the English my schoolmates, and myself also, use, I know the English language is going backwards.

Well, Uncle Frank, I suppose you are tired trying to make out what I have written. Will add that I am sending a bit for the kiddies' radio. Mamma sends half in memory of my little brother, and the rest is from my baby sister, brother and I.

Here's my best wishes for the success of the fund, the Merry Circle, and you.—From Daisy R. Brown, of South Clermont, Florida.

Undoubtedly many will dispute your idea of sweetest music. I feel that anything that expresses feeling or sentiment in music is worth while. It is fine that you like sports. Perhaps the English language is changing instead of going backwards.

READ-AND-WIN.

WE are back to the old Read-and-Win, the first kind of contest we run. They have always been popular, so that's the excuse for running them again.

You will find the answers to the ten questions below in the pages of this issue. When you write your paper put the same number to the answer as there is to the question, and also give the number of the page on which you found the answer. Do not write out the question. Please put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper, and if you are a Merry Circle put M. C. after your name.

All correct papers will be mixed in a basket and the ten lucky ones pulled out. The usual prizes will be given, two fountain pens, three dictionaries and five knives. The contest closes July 31. Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

- 1—Whose speech received rapt attention, but no great amount of enthusiasm?
- 2—What's health insurance for the milkman?
- 3—What did Emperor Constantine attend?
- 4—What per cent of engines did Michigan build?
- 5—How many dollars worth of cement did Michigan produce in 1919?
- 6—How many bushels of beans were harvested in Michigan in 1923?
- 7—What is used for preparing ant bait?
- 8—What did the top bull bring at Earl McCarty's sale?
- 9—Do horses sweat more than men?
- 10—Do commission men advise sending second quality stuff to market?

CROSS WORD PUZZLE WINNERS.

THAT cross-word puzzle we ran two weeks ago must have been easy, because most all had it right. It was



The Correct Solution to Cross-word Puzzle.

not difficult to pick the winners because I mixed up all the correct answers and then pulled out the ten lucky ones. They were as follows:

Fountain Pens.

Ida Mae King, R. 2, Coleman, Mich.
Elva E. Dittman, 1712 Hibbard Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Ella Tucker, 903 Jackson Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
John Van Horn, Clinton, Ind.
Violet M. Stables, R. 4, Traverse City, Mich.

Knives.

Fern Pope, R. 2, St. Johns, Mich.
Gerald Dailey, R. 3, Perry, Mich.
Naif Abraham, Wayne, Mich.
LaBelle Granbuer, R. 4, Mayville, Mich.
Margaretta Andrews, R. 4, Coleman, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us Twelve Days before date of publication

FOR SALE—Reg. Guernsey Bull Cal

Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.3 lbs. Milk 936.6 lbs. Fat. No Females for Sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams: Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

For Sale Guernsey bull, 3 years old, whose 5 nearest dams average 650 lbs. of fat. A. HATT & SON, Napoleon, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULLS ready for service, from A. R. Cows. Priced right. Clean herd. Come and see. Glenn Clark, Eau Claire, Mich.

Reg. Guernsey Bull For Sale. Winner of two First Premiums at Fair. MISS M. C. SIMON, Box 235, Parma, Michigan.

68 Times on the Honor List

Michigan State Herds are mentioned 68 times on the Honor List just published by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the past year. According to this list, cows owned by Michigan State Herds stood—

Five times in first place
Four times in third place
Once in fourth place
Four times in fifth place
Nineteen times in sixth to tenth place.
These cows were all bred by Michigan State Herds.

Increase the production of your herd by using a sire bred by Michigan State Herds. Send for our printed list with prices.



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

Holstein Cows and Young Bulls

When buying a young bull, secure one bred for greater production and better type. We have them of desirable conformation out of cows with very creditable records. Also a few young cows safe in calf and with records up to 25 lbs. as Jr. 3-yr.-old. Send for extended pedigrees.

Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

Tuscola Co.

a good place to buy Holstein Cattle. Good large individuals that show breeding and production. Can supply anything desired in males or females at a bargain. We guarantee satisfaction. Tuscola Co. Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. Write or see Ben Reavey, Sales Mgr., Akron, Mich.

HOLSTEIN or GUERNSEY dairy calves, 7 weeks old. \$20 each, crated for shipment. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE

Three excellent young cows, also a few bull calves, from Register of Merit cows. Prices reasonable. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

Flying Fox Jerseys

Young bulls and heifers, 2 months to 2 years, from cows producing 50 to 74 lbs. butterfat per month. Sired by Champion Pretty Fox, Grandson of Oxford's Daisy Flying Fox No. 83284 and Foxhall's Caroba No. 236985. L. RUHSTORFER & SONS, Kawkawlin, Mich.

MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Pure-bred or grade cattle for sale. Can quote prices on individuals or carloads. R. of M. and Cow Testing Association records. H. E. DENNISON, Field Man, East Lansing, Mich.

Jerseys For Sale Bulls ready for service, also a few females. All from R. of M. dams. Accredited herd. Smith & Parker, R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.

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.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS

CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM, Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

Hereford Steers

70 Wt. around 1000 lbs. 90 Wt. around 740 lbs.
80 Wt. around 650 lbs. 45 Wt. around 550 lbs.
98 Wt. around 500 lbs. 56 Wt. around 450 lbs.
Also many other bunches. Also Hereford heifers. Deep reds, dehorned and in good grass flesh. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

Van B. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa

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

Gotfredson Farms Shorthorns

Herd headed by Maxwellton Buck, a good son of the celebrated Rodney. Good bulls and females for sale at all times at prices that are reasonable. We invite you to inspect one of the good breeding plants of the country. Write to the Superintendent. Gotfredson Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Francisco Farm Shorthorns

One beautiful red bull, 10 mo. old, from heavy milking dam. Also one roan yearling heifer, safe in calf, not akin to above bull. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

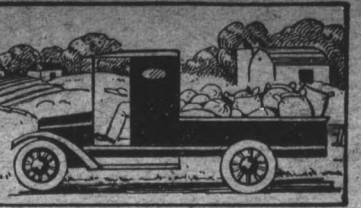
WILDWOOD FARM

FOR SALE—Six splendid young cows and two heifers. Also two bull calves, 8 mos. old. All of best milking ancestry. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 71



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, July 21.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.61; No. 2 red \$1.60; No. 2 white \$1.60; No. 2 mixed \$1.60.

Chicago.—September \$1.49% @ 1.49%; December at \$1.50% @ 1.50%; May \$1.54%.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.68 @ 1.69.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.15; No. 3 yellow \$1.14; No. 4 yellow \$1.10.

Chicago.—September \$1.03 @ 1.03%; December 85% @ 85%; May 88%.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 55c; No. 3 at 52%.

Chicago.—September at 44% @ 44%; December 46% @ 47%; May 49%.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.06.

Chicago.—September at 97% @ 97%; December \$1.00 @ 1.01.

Toledo.—97c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.80 @ 4.85.

Chicago.—Navy, fancy \$6.10; red kidneys \$10.50.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.15 @ 6.25; red kidneys \$11.50 @ 12.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 90c; feeding 85c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$16.90; December alsike \$12.60; timothy \$3.75.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$2.15 @ 2.20.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50 @ 24; standard \$23 @ 23.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$23 @ 23.50; No. 2 timothy \$21.50 @ 22.50.

No. 1 clover mixed \$20 @ 21; No. 1 clover \$16 @ 18; wheat and oat straw at \$11.50 @ 12; rye straw \$12 @ 12.50.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran at \$33 @ 34; standard middlings \$35; fine middlings at \$41; cracked corn \$54; coarse cornmeal at \$46; chop \$39 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit—Prices at Chicago.

Blueberries—Michigan uncultivated, fancy, 32-qt. cases, 5.50 @ 5.75.

Gooseberries—Michigan \$1.50 @ 3.50 per 16-qt. case.

Currants—Michigan \$1 @ 2.25 per 16-qt. case.

Cherries—Michigan, 16 qts., sour at \$1.50 @ 2.25.

Blackberries—Michigan's, in 16-qt. cases, early harvest, fresh fancy at \$2.25 @ 2.75.

Black Raspberries—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases, \$2.25 @ 3.

Red Raspberries—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases, \$2.25 @ 2.75.

WHEAT

Wheat prices rallied strongly in the last week. A crop scare in the spring wheat belt, which excited speculative buying, was the chief factor.

Intense heat prevailed over the northwest doing considerable direct damage and also favoring the spread and development of black rust. Thus far, the heat has probably done great damage, and it has hastened ripening which will tend to reduce the ravages from rust.

The outcome is still quite uncertain, of course, but it seems that the possibility of a big increase in spring wheat over the official forecast of 276 million bushels because of favorable growing conditions in July has gone glimmering.

The conditions undoubtedly indicate a further advance in prices eventually. The extent of it and the time it will occur depend largely on weather and crop developments in the spring wheat belt and in Canada.

RYE

The rye market has not shown as much strength as wheat. Stocks of old rye are being cleaned up steadily and the visible is only a third as large as a year ago. While the outlook is not especially strong, owing to the larger European crop and probability of smaller exports, the discount under wheat already is quite wide, and small stocks in commercial channels will act as a firming influence.

CORN

The corn crop in the southwest has suffered further from hot weather and drouth and some sections of the corn belt proper have complained, but in the main, the fine prospect has been maintained. The next month is the most critical period, of course.

Corn prices averaged higher in the

past week but finished with little change. Cash demand has been narrow, although extremely small primary receipts have resulted in further paring down of terminal stocks. Speculative ardor is dampened by the excellent prospect for new corn and evidence of a smaller number of hogs on farms to consume it. Corn prices promise to average considerably lower next year than in the past twelve months, so that the long time trend is downward. Strength in the next two months will depend on continued light receipts and on a change in crop prospects.

OATS

The oats market has taken most of its color from corn. Exports and domestic consuming demand are fair so that stocks of old oats at terminals are being cut down rather rapidly. But, they remain much above normal. The carryover of oats in all positions will be large enough to make up for some of the decrease of 250 million bushels in the crop prospect as compared with last year's harvest.

SEEDS

The seed market is quiet with dealers generally waiting for more positive new crop information. The red clover crop was reported to have improved further during the past week and prices were unchanged. Timothy seed trade was narrow. The crop is several weeks late and is small, so that dealers expect high opening prices this fall.

FEEDS

The feed market was irregular last week. Wheatfeeds have been helped by the improvement in the grain markets, but supplies are heavy, demand is light, and some dealers believe that the break in prices from the peak a short time ago is not yet at an end.

HAY

Hay prices steadied last week although receipts were large and fully ample for the demand. Trade is on a narrow basis, chiefly to satisfy immediate needs. Good hay moved readily, but poor stuff, which has met with a good sale recently, because of smaller receipts of top grades, was draggy.

EGGS

Fresh egg prices held practically unchanged last week. Receipts showed

a decline but continue fairly liberal for this season. Arrivals are of irregular quality, with extras commanding a good premium, yet dealers have reported a larger proportion of well graded eggs of good quality than usual in July. Holdings of storage eggs are still being added to, although the surplus in total stocks over a year ago was lessened during June. Stocks of eggs in storage on July 1 were 9,475,000 cases compared with 8,685,000 cases on July 1, 1924.

Chicago.—Eggs: miscellaneous, 30% @ 30%; dirties, 26-28c; checks, 26-27% @ 27%; fresh firsts, 30% @ 31%; ordinary firsts, 30c. Live poultry: Hens, 24% @ 24%; springers 32c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 22c; geese, 13c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs: Fresh candied and graded, 31-33c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 28c; broilers 35c; heavy hens, 28c; light hens, 20c; ducks 26-27c; turkeys, 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices had a slight advance last week after holding unchanged most of the week. For the country as a whole, the peak in production has probably been reached, and some shrinkage in receipts is to be expected. Heavy consumption of ice cream is still diverting milk from butter factories, and general high temperatures are affecting the output. Demand for immediate consumption is improving, although hot weather continues a factor. Quality is above the average for this season. The demand for medium and undergrades is active and prices on these grades are strong. The shortage in cold storage holdings of butter was further increased during June.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 42% @ 42%; New York, 43% @ 43%; Detroit, fresh creamery tubs, 40-43c per lb.

POTATOES

Potato prices weakened after a sharp advance early in the week. Demand was only moderate and shipments were considerably heavier than in the preceding week. Kansas and Missouri sacked Irish cobbles, U. S. No. 1, were quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES

Based on the July 1 condition, a commercial apple crop slightly larger than a year ago is forecast by the Department of Agriculture, although

the total crop will probably be less than last year. Total commercial production is estimated at 29,239,000 barrels, a decrease of a million barrels under the average of the last five years.

BEANS

The bean market has slipped lower with C. H. P. whites now quoted at \$5.15 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan. The demand has been quite narrow, offerings of old beans appear ample, and the new crop is making favorable progress. This price probably discounts any weakness in the situation, and a moderate upturn may be seen. But, a pronounced advance will probably depend on the occurrence of crop damage. New crop beans for October shipment are quoted as \$5.

WOOL

Firmness shown at the resumption of foreign wool sales has added to the confidence in domestic prices. With this milestone passed, there seems to be nothing to give the market a setback until the new southern hemisphere clip becomes available this fall. Sales in the territory states include 41 to 42 cents for medium Montana wools and 45 cents for fine clips, 45 to 47% cents for fine and fine medium staple clips in northern California and 36 cents for fine and fine medium French combing in Utah. In Iowa, 46 to 47 cents has been refused for some choice stock. In the bright wool states, stocks still in first hands are small. Dealers estimate that about four-fifths of the clip for the entire country has already been sold.

HORSES

Demand for horses is fairly active. Good draft horses weighing 1,700 to 1,900 pounds are selling at \$200 to \$265 with well-matched teams bringing a moderate premium. Wagon horses of 1,300 to 1,400 pounds weight are selling at \$150 to \$200. Chunks pulling the beam at 1,350 to 1,550 pounds are going at \$110 to \$150.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The supply of produce was quite large and trading was quite active. Raspberries were in moderate supply and sold readily. Gooseberries and currants were easy sellers and the small offerings of huckleberries found ready sale. A few Red Astrachan and Yellow Transparent apples were offered, but their size and quality hindered selling.

Both indoor and outdoor tomatoes sold quickly. A sharp advance in the price of leaf lettuce featured the selling. There was a little more demand for spinach, but other greens were pretty slow selling. Celery was an active seller. Carrots and beets had fair sale, but most bunched stuff sold slowly. Squash of all kinds was in limited demand, and peppers were only fair sellers. Poultry and eggs had good sale.

Prices were: red raspberries, \$7 @ 8 case; black raspberries, 5 @ 6 24-qt. case; sour cherries, No. 1, \$4.50 @ 5 24-qt. case; sweet cherries, No. 1, \$5.50 @ 6 24-qt. case; currants, No. 1, \$5.50 @ 6 case; gooseberries, No. 1, \$5.50 @ 6 case; huckleberries, \$6 @ 7.25 case; apples, \$1.50 @ 2 bu.; peaches, 50c peck; asparagus, \$1.25 doz. bchs; beets, 60-75c doz. bchs; beet tops, 40 @ 50c bu.; wax beans, \$1.50 @ 2.25 bu.; green beans, \$1.50 @ 2.25 bu.; carrots, 60 @ 75c doz. bchs; leaf lettuce, 75c @ 1.10 bu.; head lettuce, 50 @ 75c bu.; green onions, 40 @ 50c doz. bchs; curly parsley, 40 @ 50c doz. bchs; peas, \$2.75 @ 3.25 bu.; old potatoes, No. 1, \$1.40 @ 1.50 bu.; new potatoes, \$2.00 @ 2.50 bu.; round radishes, 60 @ 75c doz. bchs; long radishes, 60c @ \$1.00 doz. bchs; spinach, \$1.50 @ 2 bu.; outdoor tomatoes, \$3 @ 3.50 15-lb. basket; local celery, 40 @ 75c doz.; Kalamazoo celery, No. 1, 35 @ 85c doz.; turnips, 40 @ 50c doz.; bchs; topped turnips, \$1.50 bu.; cauliflower, \$1.50 @ 3.50 bu.; butter, 60 @ 65c lb.; rutabagas, \$1.50 bu.; Italian squash, \$2.50 @ 3 bu.; eggs, wholesale, 38 @ 40c doz.; retail, 45 @ 50c doz.; hens, wholesale, 28c lb.; retail, 30 @ 32c lb.; leghorn broilers, wholesale, 27 @ 30c lb.; retail, 35 @ 40c lb.; colored broilers, wholesale, 37c lb.; retail, 40 @ 45c lb.; ducks, 35 @ 38c lb.; dressed poultry: Hens, 38 @ 40c lb.; broilers, 45 @ 50c lb.; ducks, 50c lb.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Oct. 8—Howell, Mich., Barnes-Van Kuren Dispersal Sale, F. J. Fishbeck, Sales Manager.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 21.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts, 19,000. Market very uneven; mostly steady to 10c lower than Monday's average; few light weights strong; underweights steady to 25c lower than yesterday's best price; packing and feeding, 10 @ 15c lower; good and choice 160 lb. and up, \$13.40 @ 13.80; top, 200 lb. weight, \$13.95; culls, 140 to 150 lb. average, \$13.00 @ 13.35; packing sows mostly \$12.00 @ 12.30; strong weight killing pigs, \$12.50 @ 13.00.

Cattle.

Receipts, 9,000. Rather lifeless market; very uneven; killing quality medium to good; dry red steers, all weights, falling to lower demand; fat yearlings, \$14.50; best heavy \$14.25; grass fed steers, \$12.00 @ 13.50; short fed, \$10.00 @ 11.50; grassers mostly 9c down; latter, very slow; bred cows and heifers low; grain fed kind, steady; vealers, steady; \$10.50 to packers; outsiders, slow.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 7,000. Market, fat native lambs fairly active; strong to 25c higher; mostly 25c up, sorting considered; dry fed \$14.25 @ 14.50; ewes, \$15.65; no early sales range lambs; small supply fat sheep; steady odd lot of native ewes, \$8.00 @ 9.00; heavy, \$6.50 @ 7.00.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 210. Market, dry-fed 25c higher; others steady. Good to choice yearlings,

dry-fed \$10.00 @ 13.00

Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00 @ 11.50

Handyweight butchers ... 8.00 @ 10.00

Mixed steers and heifers	7.00 @ 8.00
Handy light butchers	6.00 @ 6.75
Light butchers	5.00 @ 5.50
Best cows	5.00 @ 6.00
Butcher cows	4.00 @ 4.50
Cutters	3.00 @ 3.50
Canners	2.25 @ 3.00
Choice bulls, dry-fed	5.00 @ 6.00
Heavy bologna bulls	5.00 @ 5.50
Stock bulls	4.00 @ 4.25
Feeders	5.00 @ 6.75
Stockers	4.00 @ 5.00
Milkers	4.50 @ 85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 316. Market strong. Best \$12.50 @ 13.00 Others 7.00 @ 12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Best lambs \$14.00 @ 14.50 Fair lambs 12.00 @ 13.50 Fair to good sheep 6.50 @ 7.50 Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00 Light and common 8.00 @ 10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 160. Market steady to 10c lower. Mixed hogs, heavy yrkr. \$14.00 @ 14.25 Pigs and light lights ... 14.00 Stags 8.00 Roughs 11.55

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts, 160. Market slow to steady; heavy, \$14.35 @ 19.20; other grades, \$14.35 @ 14.50; packing sows and roughs, \$12.25.

Cattle.

Receipts, 7,500. Steady. Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 16,000. Best lambs, \$14 @ 14.25; ewes, \$6.00 @ 7.50; packing lambs, \$12.60.

PREDICTS SMALLEST POTATO CROP SINCE 1919.

FOLLOWING the excess production of potatoes in 1924, a marked reduction in the potato acreage of the United States has resulted this year. The estimate of 3,435,000 acres is nearly six per cent less than last year and the lowest since 1907. The condition of 84.1 per cent is equivalent to a total production of 349,566,000 bushels, the smallest crop since 1919. New York leads with 313,000 acres, Minnesota is second with 272,000, and Michigan is third with 263,000.

Unless future weather conditions increase the production over these first estimates, the crop will be nearly 50,000,000 bushels under the normal consumption. This outlook is favorable for good prices to potato growers next fall.

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE BELOW AVERAGE.

THIS year's sugar beet acreage is below the average, the area of beets planted in 1925 for the beet sugar factories of the United States, being approximately 776,000 acres, or ninety-four per cent of the average acreage for the five years, 1920-1924, according to reports received from the factories by the United States Department of Agriculture. This year's acreage is eighty-four per cent of the 925,000 acres reported as planted in 1924. This acreage is, as in previous years, that covered by factory contracts, agreements, and understandings, all of which is not always actually planted.

The 1925 contracts provide, in most cases, for a minimum basic price of \$6.00 per ton of beets in Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho; \$6.50 in Montana, and \$7.00 in eastern territory; although some acreage is covered by other terms. Several sliding scales of prices, without a guaranteed minimum, are in effect in California. The minimum basic prices may be increased if the selling price of the sugar made is more than a specified amount.

The contracted acreage in Michigan is 138,000 as compared with 174,000 planted last year, and an average of 148,000 for the last five years. The present condition of seventy-five per cent is eleven per cent below the ten-year average and represents a production of 812,000 tons of beets after allowing for the average loss of acreage. Michigan ranks second in acreage, Colorado being first with 186,000 acres planted this year.

TOP O' MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW ADDS NEW FEATURES.

AT a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Top o' Michigan Potato Show Association, two important changes in connection with the 1925 show at Gaylord were allowed. First, it was decided to comply with the popular demand by opening for state-wide competition the most important class of the show instead of confining it to the growers located in those northern counties which are giving the show financial support. According to a report from the secretary, Mr. A. C. Lytle, all potato growers in Michigan will be permitted to compete in the sixty-pound seed-lot class which offers at least \$125 in cash prizes. By emphasizing the certified seed class it was hoped that this district show would in no way overlap other district shows in the state.

The institution of a "beginners' class" in the premium list is the other important change. The directors have felt for some time that inexperienced exhibitors were refraining from entering because they felt that they had no chance in competition with the skilled exhibitors. Only those who have never exhibited before will be eligible to this "beginners' class" and the cash prizes will be as large as in the other classes. According to Mr. Fred Brady, one of the directors, and himself a skilled exhibitor, the purpose of the show is not to furnish competition for a few skilled growers, but to assist in training all of them. This new class will bring out many new exhibitors.

DAIRY SPECIAL DRAWS LARGE CROWDS.

A NEW idea in dairy extension work was tried out by County Agent Carl Hemstreet in cooperation with the State College and the Oceana County Jersey Cattle Club.

The nine farm meetings held during the three-day tour brought out 430 farmers, which is twenty per cent of all the farmers in the county. Judging from the interest shown at the meetings and the rush season of the year, every one present was vitally interested in the material presented.

Three pure-bred and grade animals were used by College Dairy Specialist R. H. Addy for his dairy type demonstrations and pedigree talks.

Dream, a high-grade Jersey, showed

the results to be attained by the use of a pure-bred dairy sire of the right kind. She has a cow testing association record of 376 pounds of fat at three years of age, while her two daughter by pure-bred sires, have 339 and 419 pound fat records as two and three-year-olds. Dream is the property of Carl Rabe, of Montague. Mr. Rabe is a young man who is developing a very nice pure-bred herd to replace his few remaining grade cows.

Pathfinders' Golden Elf, a nice type pure-bred Jersey cow, is the property of Mr. Ray Burke, of New Era. She shows the result of breeding for type as well as production. Her cow testing association record is 501 pounds of fat as a five-year-old with ordinary farm care.

The bull used in the demonstrations was Fauvic's Golden Prince, the double grandson of Fauvic's Prince owned by Hart Stock and Fruit Farm, of Hart.

The value of the dairy special to Oceana county farmers was expressed by one pure-bred breeder something like this: "If I had been able to attend one of these meetings and get Mr. Addy's pedigree talk and dairy type demonstrations before getting into the pure-bred game, I would have been a thousand dollars ahead of where I am today."

The County Jersey Club was represented on the tour by Alfred Henrickson, of Hart; Hall Taylor, of New Era; Henry Henrickson, of Shelby, and H. K. Bush, of Hesperia. Twenty-five more Jersey enthusiasts joined the club during the tour.

CROP AND MARKET NEWS.

Allegan Co., July 15.—The acreage of different crops in this section is about the same as last year. The oat crop is rather short on account of the

dry weather. Wheat is nearly all in barns or stacks. There was plenty of rain during the last two weeks, insuring a good corn crop, also good second cutting of red clover. A second crop of alfalfa is ready.—A. O.

Cheboygan Co., July 15.—Hay is about fifty per cent of last year's crop. Oats are fine. We are having plenty of rain and fine weather. Wheat is poor, not over sixty per cent of crop. Corn is just a fair stand. Potatoes are good. Acreage of all crops is about the same as last year. The outlook for fruit is fair. There are not a great deal of products being marketed. Oats 50c; wheat \$1.55; beans \$4.60 per cwt.; hay \$12 per ton; dressed poultry 30c per pound; eggs 35c.—E. J. P.

Oscoda Co., July 14.—Hay crop is very short with the exception of alfalfa and sweet clover, which cut a fair crop the first cutting. The second crop is growing fine since we had fine rains. The acreage of alfalfa and sweet clover have been increased greatly. Oat crop is looking fine. Acreage is increased over last year. The corn crop is growing fine, but suffered a serious setback from the sand storm June 8-9. Potato crop is a good stand. Acreage is lower than last year. Wheat and rye are light crops for lack of rain at time of tilling. Bean acreage is larger than last year. Fair prospect now. No farmers' picnics, but all move Saturday nights and Sundays, the only time they have on the farm. Farmers sell whole milk and veal calves.—A. M.

BROWN EGGS

Boston Market pays the premium for brown henneries. We charge no commission. Send checks promptly. Have your name put on our quotation list. References: National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Dunn or Bradstreet commercial agencies.

McArdle Live Poultry & Egg Co., Boston, 16 Massachusetts

Ground Hogs Must Go!

They destroy growing crops, they fill the fields with dangerous holes, they frequently undermine embankments and weaken levees. There is no room for them on an up-to-date farm.

Groundhogs can be exterminated easily, effectively and economically with

CYANOOGAS

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

CALCIUM CYANIDE

A heaping tablespoonful of Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) is placed in the opening to each burrow. The moisture in the air liberates hydrocyanic acid gas which kills the groundhogs. There is no escaping it; they die in their tracks.



Your dealer has Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) or can get it for you. Or, we will deliver a 5 lb. tin sufficient to kill all the groundhogs in 80 burrows for \$2.50.

Write for leaflet 5-P

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
of Delaware

511 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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.

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

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—80-acre, good gravel clay loam land, lays nearly level, 5 miles from good market, on good road, near good trout stream, practically all cleared, good woven wire fence, small farm, 7-room frame house, good well and outbuildings. Price \$3,500, \$1,000 down and 10 years time on the remainder at 6%. Write or call on W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Mich.

FOR SALE—Farm, 160 Acres in fine state of cultivation, 7 miles from Ann Arbor, 10 room house, 2 large barns, other outbuildings in good condition; orchard, 15 acres timber, good water supply. Not able to care for it. Price right for quick sale. Sarah Ryan, 405 No. Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—240-Acre Farm: 160 acres A No. 1 land under cultivation, 80 acres pasture, timber and running water. Located in Huron County, Michigan, one mile from town. Address L. S. Griggs, 711 Avon Street, Flint, Michigan.

"SUMMER HOME"—40 acres, 20 acres cleared, near 2 good lakes, productive soil, good well, good small barn, close to town, price \$800, \$200 down, 5 years time on remainder. Write W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Mich.

NEW LIST of Van Buren county fruit, poultry, dairy farms and lake and village properties. Good, heavy land in the fruit belt. F. J. Perrin, Lawrence, Mich.

LADIES' AND MEN'S COTTON STOCKINGS—5 Pair for \$1.00. Big time of fast sellers for Agents. Maurice Schwartz, 5714 Missouri Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEPENDABLE santonin worm expeller for pigs. Ten cents per head up to 40 lbs. Others in proportion. Feed in slop. Also Necro Solution for necrotic enteritis, and anti-scour for white scours in pigs. Send for literature. C. S. Renshaw, Veterinarian, Inwood, Iowa.

COAL—Best Ohio or W. Va. coal, best quality, lowest price, write me for your delivered price. Wilbur V. Harmon, Oakwood, Ohio.

KNITTER OWNERS make more money. T. S. Burns, Salem, Ill.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Pure-bred White Collie pups, 8 weeks old, eligible to be registered. Males \$15; females \$10. Pure-bred Sable & White Collie pups, 8 weeks old, from registered parents, males \$10; females \$6. English Shepherd male pups, 10 weeks old, \$8 apiece. All pups of both breeds are from my own best driving cow dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Earl White, (Live Stock Dealer), Arcade, N. Y.

I SPECIALIZE IN RAISING FERRETS—30 years' experience. August prices, males, \$3.25 each; females, \$3.50 each. One dozen, \$35. Yearling females, special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Yearling males \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

GERMAN SHEPHERD (POLICE) PUPS—Whelped Feb. 4th. Imported Sire. On approval, \$50 each. A. K. C. Registered. Also Collie Pups of best breeding, \$12 and \$15 each. F. Chapman & Son, Vandalia, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed German Police and White Collie Pups. German Police and White Collie at stud. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

TOBACCO

LOOK HERE! Guaranteed, fragrant, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 190, Hazel, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

FARM MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

TRACTOR FOR SALE—Huber Light Four. In excellent condition. J. H. Krause, Box 125, Lansing, Mich.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. Alden, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—No. 71 Blizzard Silo Filler. Write for price. John Rossmann, R. 5, Owosso, Mich.

FOR SALE—Case Threshing Outfit with Kerosene Tractor. Fred Messlin, R. 2, Cadillac, Mich.

POULTRY

PULLETS—S. C. English W. Leghorns only 6,000 for June 30, July 21 and Aug. 4 delivery at 85 cents each. H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich.

SHIP US YOUR FAT HENS and fresh eggs every Tuesday. Write for a quotation. East Coast Poultry Co., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Big pure bred Mottled Ancona eight weeks old cockerels now for next spring. \$1.00 each until August 9th. Sarah Bickman, Breckenridge, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS and pullets. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pen of 30 fine White (year old) Leghorn hens. Grace Milliken, Fenton, Mich.

500 SELECTED S. C. White Leghorn yearling hens, 75c. O. A. Braman, Palo, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS from flocks blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. All flocks tested—second test on Rocks and Reds. All popular varieties. Ask for Catalogue. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Michigan.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—9c up. 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 595, Windsor, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

I CAN HELP a few more men and women, 18 to 65, qualify for Government positions, \$140 to \$200 monthly. Write me immediately. C. Ozmert, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Tomato Plants, \$1.00, 1000. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced boy on 80-acre farm. Must be reliable and non-cigarette user. Box 305, Michigan Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES, Paints, Lubricating Oils, from samples to consumers in towns and country. Prices meet all competition. No capital or experience necessary. Profitable, steady work. Commission advanced. Satisfaction guaranteed; 53 years in business. Write Loverin & Browne Co., Wholesale Grocers, 1776 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Jahns, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN looking for a real opportunity should write for our proposition. Hustlers make \$50.00 to \$75.00 a week. We furnish outfit and pay cash weekly. Monroe Nursery, I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.

AGENTS—Our new Household Cleaning Device, washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

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The Michigan Farmer,

Detroit, Mich.