

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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FIVE YEARS \$5.00



"Watch Me This Time"

TWO VIEWPOINTS ON FARMERS
LEGISLATION.

TWO types of farmer spokesmen holding greatly divergent views in regard to farm sentiment, are now in evidence. Unofficial travelers coming to Washington direct from the farms say that farmers are not greatly interested in federal legislation at this time; that as far as they are concerned, with the possible exception of the seed dyeing bill, elimination of extra charges on parcels post, and a few other minor proposals, the farmers would be quite well satisfied if Congress let agriculture alone for a while. They do insist however, that all legislation of whatever nature be in line with strict economy.

Politicians returning from their states declare that farmers are demanding that farm legislation be brought to the front as soon as Congress meets. They are telling the President at his summer home, that the demands of the farmers must be met with farmer relief legislation.

AUTOS ON FARMS.

THE automobile industry presents some interesting figures in regard to the use of motor vehicles. Of the 17,500,000 motor cars and trucks in the United States 4,570,000 are on farms. One hundred and fifty thousand physicians in the United States visit their patients by motor. When the present road building program is completed ninety per cent of the population of the nation will live within ten miles of federal aid highways. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, says "it is cheaper to have good roads than to go without them, and that the costs of highway improvements should be equitably distributed."

News of the Week

National

Arthur Nash, known as "Golden Rule" Nash, of Cincinnati, has given \$250,000 to spread the doctrine of the Golden Rule in Turkey.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine demands that the Chicago Board of Trade clean house. He claims that small brokers and scalpers control the Board.

The Ford bid of \$1,706,000 for the two hundred old government ships has been O. K. ed for acceptance.

Antoine Rushford, 106 years old and a first cousin of Napoleon Bonaparte, died at the Ionia county farm recently.

There has been twenty-five per cent less drunkenness in Highland Park, Mich., where the original Ford factory is located, during the past year than the previous year.

Frederick Hoelzel recently completed a 33 day fast under the direction of the University of Chicago physiology department. He lost 33 pounds and found no evil effects from hunger.

John T. Scopes was found guilty of violating the Tennessee law regarding the teaching of evolution in schools and was fined \$100.00.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has ordered the Treasury Department officials to show cause why salaries of school teachers should not be withheld because of scientific instruction alleged to reflect in the bible.

Three million tons of lime-stone have been used by Illinois farmers in the last 19 years, and still only 5% of the land in that state has been treated.

Foreign

Japan has accepted America's plan to form a commission to study the Chinese problem.

Forty thousand people are reported homeless because of floods in Korea. Imperialists and Republicans riot in the Ruhr district as the Allied armies vacate that district.

A \$125,000,000 freight subway is to be built in London largely with American capital.

Radio signals from the U. S. Fleet at Honolulu were heard at Johannesburg, South Africa, 13,000 miles away.

Over twenty-six million dollars worth of raw silk was imported into this country from Japan last month.

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ANYTIME!

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The Haunted House

TALES about it were as numerous as its dark, broken windows. Oaks shadowed it thickly; winds sucked through its halls. The shutters sagged and were ivy-eaten—the windows giving in to an emptiness at once foreboding, dreadful.

Excitement ran agog when the place was bought. School children huddled to watch the rooms

renovated. A sign swung out: "Stop here for tea." Lights sprang up. It became a frequent pleasure to drop in of evenings. In time, the townspeople loved the place. The inviting sign, the cleanliness, the light banished fear.

Many a product you didn't know and might not have trusted, has become intimate to you through the clearness of

advertising. Family standbys in your medicine chest, baking powders, extracts—products that might endanger if less than pure—you know to be pure because widely advertised. You are sure of their quality. You feel safe in using them—in using any product that invites, through advertising, the test that proves its worth. Your one-time fear is now a willing confidence.

Read the advertisements to recognize products that are worthy of your confidence

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER FIVE

The End of a Ninety Year Feud

A Story With an Agricultural Setting and a Practical Ending

By Paul Miller

IT was mere chance that dropped happy-go-lucky Jim Vair into the midst of the fight. He was an energetic, optimistic young fellow, the finest product of the finest farm in Illinois. When in the course of youthful unrest he landed in southern Michigan, he was eager for action, ready for honest-to-gosh work of any sort, but with never a notion of getting mixed up in a fight.

His first job was peaceful enough. Several weeks of chasing a broom in a grocery store convinced Jim that he was "in the wrong pew." He re-



The Oats Grew Amazingly.

alized that he was a farmer at heart, and always would be; love of the land was bred in his bone. So one day he cheerfully turned over his apron and his broom to the surprised grocer.

"It's a case of 'back to the land' with me," he explained. "I'm off to view the farm situation around here first hand."

"Huh!" grunted the grocer. "Ye won't see such a lot to 'view,' young feller. An' there ain't none o' the farmers round here goin' to 'view' you with much pleasure, either. They all got troubles enough already, without payin' new hired men."

"Why, what's the matter with them all?" asked Jim.

"What's the matter? Well, you might ask Hank Stephens, the old fellow that was in here this mornin' for

flour. He'd like nothing better than to tell you what's the matter. He's always telling folks what's the matter."

At the mention of "Stephens" young Jim's face seemed to take on new eagerness. Stephens had been at the store that morning, accompanied by his daughter! It had struck him as amazing that a girl so cheerful of voice, so lovely of face, so altogether wholesome, should belong to "that sour old crab" as he had mentally termed Henry Stephens.

"Where is Henry Stephens' place?" he asked the grocer. "Guess I'll go out and talk to the old fellow, since you recommend him."

"Four miles south," grunted the grocer briefly, with a jerk of his thumb in the direction mentioned.

So it happened that young Jim Vair entered the fray. For Henry Stephens son proclaimed himself a war-worn veteran, forced to admit defeat in his old age.

"You're a durn fool to come around here with that back to the land stuff," he raved. "I've been on this cussed land over fifty year and I've worked as hard as any man in Branch County. If there was anythin' in it I'd have it out by this time. Old Dame Nature has me licked, that's all, but I'm just fool enough to stick to the fight my grand-dad started ninety year ago. Old Nature licked him too, in the end, but she treated him good for a long time."

"You mean she kidded him on a bit?" interrupted young Jim.

"Yep—he got good crops here awhile, 'bout 60 bushels corn, 50 bushels oats and good crops of timothy. Never knew him to raise clover, and as to sweet clover and alfalfa, don't believe he ever heard of it."

"But she's fickle and touchy all right, that old Dame Nature. Dad's luck turned, though he never eased up on the work, or changed his ways of farmin' the least bit."

The old farmer chewed in silence a few minutes, then burst out balefully, "I can't say she's been fickle to me though! She's been set dead again me from the very first!"

"I know," agreed Jim, in sympathetic tones, "it is a real old war we farmers wage against the earth,—an everlasting struggle to get what we can out of her. Ninety years you say this land's been worked—Well, I'd call it a ninety-year feud."

Sympathy was all that the disgruntled old farmer wanted of Jim, who failed to get the job he had come after. The boy was more successful, however, in his other ambition,—that of winning the friendship of Mary Stephens. That friendship rapidly developed into what seemed a case of hopeless love,—hopeless because Mary refused to leave her cranky old father and her cranky old father refused to have Jim around.

Jim was not the kind of a lad to waste his time in vain repining, and he was quick to seize the first opportunity that presented itself.

Poor old Hank Stephens keeled over one day, the victim of a "stroke." Help he must have, and Jim insisted that he be that help.

"I'm going to marry your daughter, Mr. Stephens, and if I must I'll take her away," he declared. "I want to take care of you both. I really want to prove that some of my ideas can be worked out right on this farm. I want you to see Nature licked, as you put it, Mr. Stephens—working with us, I'd say, working with us because we're willing to help."

"Alfalfa!" groaned the old fellow, thinking of all the boy's eager urgings for that crop. "You're gosh darn right I'll sow alfalfa," rejoined Jim Vair.

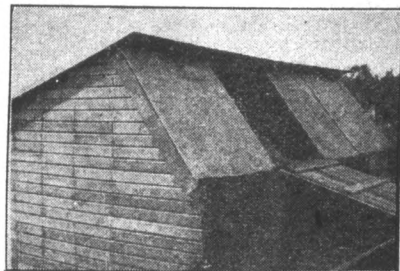
And he did. Mary was an eager participant in all his plans, and though Stephens admitted it to no one, he felt a genuine interest in his son-in-law's schemes to beat Nature on this old battleground.

"You might as well try alfalfa as anything else," he finally conceded. "You'll learn soon enough. I know you can't even raise an umbrella on this here land."

Jim was thinking of his father's farm back home producing one hundred and twenty baskets of corn to the acre, and bumper crops of clover and alfalfa hap,—all this despite the fact that it had been under cultivation nearly as long as the Stephens land. He knew that it would be in as sorry plight as this place he was wrestling with, had his father handled it according to Hank Stephens' method—"mining" the soil year in and year out. Of course, the pioneers had been successful in this never-varying grain program, since the virgin soil was rich, but it was inevitable that its pristine richness should be exhausted in time.

Jim was not foolishly optimistic; he realized that he had a real fight before him—to reclaim this seemingly life-

(Continued on page 82)



They Built a Lime Storage House.

How About Your 1926 Hay Crop?

These Tests Made with Alfalfa may Show Perplexed Farmers a Way Out

By D. F. Rainey

ALL alfalfa fields and some of the red clover and timothy fields have been cut for hay; but many of the latter varieties proved too small to harvest and were left for pasture.

An interesting thing is the superior way in which seedlings of alfalfa withstood the dry spell as compared to red clover seedlings. The dry weather not only cut out hay yield this year but also for next year and reduced other crop yields due to loss of new seedlings.

So much has been said about "adapted seed" that you will be interested to read what some of the yields have been, where several varieties have been planted side by side.

These fields were all seeded in 1924 and the weights are pounds of air-dry hay per acre for the first cutting taken in June, 1925. The four commons were Michigan, South Dakota, Utah and Liscomb.

The stand was good of each variety and comparatively little winter-killing

occurred. The imported seed, Argentine, did not grow well and had a very low yield. In fact, it was a half ton of hay less than the Grimm for the first cutting. The difference in value of the hay was more than enough to pay for the original cost of the Grimm seed. Here are the yields:

Farm	Grimm	Av. of Argentin	
	4 commons	time	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Ray Kintigh,			
Mosherville	1899	1726	896
Homer Wasson,			
Gregory	1812	1527	1357
Oscar Buschlen,			
Snover	2695	2490	1512
Geo. Black			
Sandusky	5793	5391	3838
Average	3050	2784	1901

There has been somewhere around 12,000,000 pounds of Argentine seed shipped into the United States during the past two years. Because this seed

is not being sold to the retail trade under its own name should make one suspicious. The table above shows how poorly a crop from this seed performs the next year after seeding. No Michigan farmer wants to take a chance on getting this seed by purchasing seed of unknown or doubtful origin.

Another test plot seeded in Alpena county in 1923 shows some interesting results. Weights were secured from this plot in June, 1924, and again in June, 1925, as shown below:

TABLE II			
	1st cutting,	1st cutting,	
	1924	1925	
	lbs.	lbs.	
Michigan Common	2579	1055	
Grimm	2707	1500	
Argentine	1429	Failure	

This field had a good stand of all varieties which came through the first winter in excellent condition. Last winter a different story developed.

The Argentine killed out so badly as to have less than 5% of a stand; too thin, in fact, to secure cuttings from it. It will be interesting to note if the Argentine plots seeded in 1924 share the same fate next winter as did the one in Alpena county in its second winter.

In spite of the severe drouth this year the dependability of alfalfa to produce a crop is influencing many men to seed a field down to this splendid forage crop.

A large number of our clover seedlings this year are ruined. A good many men are going to be up against it for hay in 1926. There is still time to fit and sow a piece to alfalfa which will be greatly appreciated next year.

The wheat stubble can be disced and dragged, put in good shape and seeded before the 15th of August. Five acres of genuine Grimm put in a field well supplied with lime should yield about as much next year as ten acres of the red clover which has been killed by the drouth.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Eating and Farming

THE style in eating is changing. This is of interest to farmers since most of the farm crops are consumed by eating.

The science of nutrition is a comparatively new one. It is just within the last few years that to some degree we have gotten away from the by-guess and by-gosh method of feeding ourselves. We are finding that eating has a lot to do with our health and happiness, and even our wealth.

The study of nutrition is bringing to our realization the value of milk, vegetables, and fruits in our daily dietary. Hog and hominy, or flannel cakes and syrup may taste good but when indulged in too generously, they are likely to bring on premature old age and increase the size of our doctors' bills.

This new method of eating is becoming popular and it will soon, if it has not already, have its influence on farming. This will be favorable to Michigan farming for this state is one of widely diversified crops. Her farmers grow products which are popular in these new dietary methods.

In view of this dietary change, the prospects for Michigan agriculture are better than those in some of the more specialized sections.

High Ideals Emphasized

IN twelve counties stretching across the state, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is about to conduct a big membership campaign. Never before in the state has such an intensive educational membership campaign been attempted among farmers.

The outstanding features of this campaign are the special training being given solicitors and the high plane on which these volunteers will claim the support of rural folks.

Five weeks of careful schooling in classes and conferences, together with as many weeks of detailed preparation of data and statistics will have passed before a single person is asked to join the organization. Furthermore, this training of men is not of the usual salesman type where the psychology of approach, presentation and closing of the sale are paramount; but it consists almost entirely of gaining a concrete knowledge of the fundamental problems of the farmer and how best to meet them.

Among the subjects that are receiving special attention are the country school, the country church, selective production, co-operative marketing, the educational opportunities of the country fairs and developing constructive rural thought on matters of public improvement. The leaders hold that these problems will find a most satisfactory solution through organized community effort.

Here seems to be the thing that is taking hold of the hearts and minds of those who have been called to take an active part in the campaign. Men asked to become members of the Farm Bureau will not be promised direct financial gains on their membership investment, but, they are being informed that they should sign by reason of one's loyalty to his community and to his family. A deep sense of duty to the community and a determination to do the things which need to be done are the reasons behind all this pulling together. It is no direct seeking of dimes and dollars, but is decidedly for the protection and improvement of the country community and family.

Those in charge of the campaign deserve the highest commendation for placing the work on the high grounds of better homes and better communities.

Adminis-
trating the
Farm

THE vast amount of manual labor required on the farm must be accomplished by some one—the farmer himself, or his family, or by hired labor. Success can not be attained unless this work is properly done at the right time.

But this menial labor is not all there is to successful farming. In fact it is possible that this work be well done and yet the business of farming result in failure.

For there is something else of vital importance, quite as important if not more so. It is administration or management.

Other kinds of business recognize this element and its importance. The big paying jobs in other business are of an administrative nature. People with initiative—those who do the right thing at the right time without being told, are the ones who draw the big salaries.

Farming is a business and has this element quite as much as any other business. No farm can be a success without some one at the head who possesses administrative ability. Plans for the present, plans for the future, management of help and details, disposition of products—these and many other things go to make up the job of administration on the farm.

Work properly applied and directed will bring to the farmer a maximum of success.

The
Gas
Tax

IT is interesting to note that Michigan's Secretary of State is strong for the gas tax.

In his experiences with this tax since it has been put into force, he has found that it is a very effective and economical way to collect taxes for the building and maintenance of our highways.

The recent auto weight tax, he says, is a costly one, the cost being about \$500,000 a year, whereas the collection of the gas tax for four months has cost but \$18,000 and can be kept down to \$50,000 a year, he thinks.

According to the secretary, a three cent gas tax would permit the elimination of the weight tax, as it would amply take care of our pay-as-you-go state road program. The only other tax suggested would be for a permanent tag which would stay with the car until it is junked. This might cost about five dollars per car and could be taken care of through our present title registration regulation.

Farmers can indeed be congratulated upon the fact that the state executive officer who has the collec-

tion of these various taxes in charge is finding the gasoline tax so effective. One can recall that but a short time ago farmers sponsored this tax and it was only through their persistent efforts against strenuous opposition that it became a law.

It was the farmers' firm belief that this tax would be a just and effective one. We are glad that it is more than fulfilling their faith in it. This is just another indication of sane thinking on the part of our rural population.

Specialized
General
Farming

WHAT a title. It would seem off-hand to be paradoxical. Yet, it pretty accurately describes a type of farming that is more generally profitable than any other.

Specialized general farming means a type of farming in which one or two lines of production is given a place of first importance in a diversified system. It may be a farm where a wide variety of crops are grown for the proper distribution of labor and for the maintaining and upbuilding of the soil, while special attention is given to the production of purbed live stock, a high quality of milk or fruit, the growing of certified seed potatoes or what not.

This particular brand of farming has all the advantages of a fully diversified type and, at the same time, offers all the pleasure and profit that comes from giving special attention to a particular hobby.

To properly conduct such a farm requires, of course, more ability than does the operating of a general farm where ordinary attention is given to the crops. But, it would appear from surveys that have been made, and from general observation, that the extra attention given to the specialties on these farms is returning far better dividends than the ordinary farmer receives.

It would be a most commendable goal for every wide-awake young man on a farm to strive to make his farming of a specialized general type.

Production
and
Prices

PRICES are again moving upward throughout the United States, according to statistics gathered by the bureau of labor. The index number for 404 commodities advanced from 155.2 in May to 157.4 in June. These numbers take 1913 prices as a base.

In general, the farm products group moved up with other commodities, the decreases in corn, wheat, rye and milk prices being more than offset by the strong advances made in prices for cattle, hogs, lambs, hay, wool, onions and potatoes. The increase in the farm products group as a whole moved up two and one-half percent.

While seasonal price changes are bound to occur, particularly for agricultural products, it is to be hoped that a reasonably uniform relation will continue between the prices of products of the various industries. To this end, farmers like manufacturers ought to watch closely the relation between production and consumptive demand to the end that reasonable prices for farm surpluses may obtain.

A point at issue is the present acreage of beans and potatoes in this state. Last spring it was urged through these columns that producers be careful in swinging too strongly from the production of spuds to beans. Despite this warning, there is now growing the largest acreage of beans ever planted and an unusually heavy cut in the prospects for a potato crop. While those growing potatoes are likely to find themselves in an enviable position this year, their neighbors who turned to beans are promised a situation quite similar to that which they experienced in the potato markets the past few seasons.

Many things may, of course, happen to either or both of these crops be-

fore the season is through, but at present the situation seems to emphasize strongly the attention that farmers, as a whole, must give to the matter of adjusting acreage to prospective demand.

The
Nation's
Playground

MICHIGAN can rightly be called the nation's summer playground. It is admirably adapted for that purpose with 1800 miles of lake front, five thousand inland lakes, virgin forests, six thousand miles of good roads, beautiful state parks and in all, its natural beauty.

People are getting more pleasure out of life because of a Michigan product, the automobile. Thus Michigan furnishes a pleasant means of getting to where people can enjoy Michigan itself. Furthermore, Michigan is a diversified farming state, it grows well the fresh food to healthfully feed these summer visitors.

People go south in winter and come to Michigan in the summer. Thus our state adds to health and to the pleasure of living.

Blueses

BLUE is a color. It's also what the professor calls a state of mind, and sometimes a state of mine.

I guess most everybody gets the blueses sometimes, but some folkses is got more blue in them than others just like some is got more yellow in them than others.

Some of these professors says that the blueses and the yellows is cause about by the same thing, but I think the blueses is cause by bein' discouraged by what is happenin' and the yellows is from bein' afraid of what is happenin'.

Fer that reason I'd rather be blue than yellow. I see that some o' the folkses what has done big things get blue some-

time, but I ain't never really heard of a man o' big things bein' yellow.

Blueses is funny. When you got 'em you don't know what causes 'em. You think most everything and everybody you got anything to do with is to blame. Its awful easy to find fault with everything and everybody, includin' yourself. You're just what you call plum dusted. You just kinda feel like the littul boy what says "Nobody loves me, so I'm goin' out in the garden and eat worms." But I'm kinda thinkin' a fellow would maybe even find fault with the worms if he did.

Maybe I ain't right but I kinda figure the blueses is from the sourness inside workin' out through our thoughts. Cleanin' out and sweetenin' up the inside will make a heap o' differunce. It makes the sun look different, it makes other folkses look different, it even makes our bum crops look different. We just kinda think that maybe the price will be high, and even if they ain't maybe crops will be better next year. But when we're blue, they ain't never goin' to be no better.

Blue is the color o' the sky, where all the stars is and where we look fer hope and inspirashun. Blue is put in water fer washin' 'cause blue-white clothes look better than white-white ones.

And they say a blue white diamond is much more valuable than a yellow white one; I don't know 'cause I ain't got none. And blue in the blood makes livestock worth more. So, maybe a little blue in the white o' life don't hurt any.

Anyhow it seems to me that the blueses is just some clouds floatin' through the skies o' life. It helps us to appreciate the sunshine of life better.

HY SYCKLE.



Orchard and Garden

CONTROL OF CABBAGE WORMS.

CABBAGE worms and cabbage aphids usually make their appearance about this season of the year in more or less destructive numbers. Farmers, truck crop growers and backyard gardeners will find a cheap and effective remedy for controlling the pests in the use of lead arsenate and nicotine.

The most effective mixture is one containing 15 parts of powdered lead arsenate to 100 parts of hydrated lime. This is dusted on the plants and does not in any way impair the use of the cabbage for human foods, it is said.

Repeated doses of the poison dust are necessary during the season, particularly when the heads are forming, if effective control is to be secured.

Where cabbage aphids are present in any appreciable numbers, it is suggested that 1% nicotine be added to the poison dust. This will rid the plants of the lice at the same time that protection is provided against the ravages of the cabbage worms.

THE PROSPECTIVE APPLE PRODUCTION.

THE commercial apple production the United States as forecasted from the July 1 condition of 57.7 per cent is 29,230,000 barrels as compared with 28,587,000 in 1924 and a five-year average of 30,386,000. The State of Washington leads with an estimated crop of 9,122,000 barrels, and a condition of 75 per cent. New York is second in rank with 3,948,000 barrels and a condition of 51 per cent. Oregon is third with 1,361,000 barrels and a condition of 76 per cent. Virginia is fourth with 1,401,000 barrels and a condition of 34 per cent. Idaho is fifth with 1,361,000 barrels and a condition of 76 per cent. California is sixth with 1,305,000 barrels and a condition of 55 per cent. Michigan is seventh with 1,288,000 barrels and a condition of 49 per cent.

Michigan held sixth place last year with 1,222,000 barrels but has suffered in common with other central and eastern states this year from unfavorable weather conditions. However, the quality of the Michigan crop promises the best in several years according to a statement issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician. Freezing weather in May materially reduced the prospects for early apples, especially in the southwestern counties, and thinned the winter crop in many orchards. Baldwins are generally light but spies are well set in most sections. The percentage of a crop of other varieties varies widely in different localities and orchards.

DON'T FORGET THE HORT TOUR.

THE annual mid-summer tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will start from the Grand Rapids Experiment Station, August 4. Luncheon will be served by the society at noon. The afternoon will be spent at J. P. Munson's orchard to study fire blight control.

The next morning the tourists will gather at the Fennville Fruit Exchange where an apple standardization and variety elimination chart will be presented. Blight control will be viewed at the Frank Crane orchard and the relation of pruning to thinning will be observed in the Trevor Nichol orchard.

The farm air cooled storage on the Dr. Bronson farm will be inspected

after a dinner at the Allegan County Park. The control of pear psylla will be the chief matter of interest at the Milo Vesper orchard. The Ray St. John orchard will be visited next and then the Barden orchards where pollination studies with the J. H. Hale peach have been conducted.

The third day of the tour will start with an inspection of the South Haven Station grounds. The rest of the morning will be spent visiting the James Nichols and the L. A. Spencer orchards. The South Haven peach was originated in the latter orchard.

The afternoon will start in the South Haven Fruit Corporation orchard No. 1 where pruning and fertilizer tests have been conducted. Interesting work in raspberry culture can also be seen there. The James Hoskins pear orchard and Corporation orchard No. 3 will take the afternoon.

HAUL THE MANURE AS IT IS MADE.

A DOLLAR made is a dollar saved," is a thought far too many people forget. How about you, are you saving the fertilizer value of the manure? There is ample proof that the greatest value of the farm manure crop is lost because it is not hauled to the field soon enough.

The Ohio Experiment Station has been working on experiments to find out just how much of the value of the manure is lost by leaving it in the barnyard. They have found that manure that is hauled to the fields as soon as produced is worth \$3.45 a ton, fertilizing value. Left three months in the barnyard it is worth only \$2.92 a ton.

Bear in mind that these figures are accurate and represent twenty-one years of careful research.—H. Holt.

TO CONTROL PINE BLISTERING.

THE government will likely extend the quarantine against the spread of white pine blister rust. The proposed quarantine extends the prohibition against the movement of five-needled pines, currants and gooseberries, and seeks to prohibit all transportation of the cultivated black currant. The European black currant is said to be especially susceptible to blister rust, and may become infected at a distance of one hundred miles from diseased pines. It is claimed that the blister rust threatens to become as destructive to white pine as the chestnut bark disease has been to the chestnut forests.

CUT THE THISTLES.

A STITCH in time saves nine," is an adage that every farmer should take to mind at this time of the year. A thistle cut now will mean many thistles less next year, besides the saving in fertility.

A good way to cut the thistles is by using a sharp hoe or scythe. The work may be done any time; a rainy day is a good time. Cut them closely to the ground. If there happens to be other noxious weeds they might be cut at the same time. After two or three cuttings the roots will die and the plants will not grow. The only sure way of controlling these noxious weeds is by cutting them, before they go to seed, a few times.—H. Q. H.

Mrs. Paul Morton says she likes flowers the best of anything around the farm. Paul likes pigs better but keeps in good with his wife by helping her start a flower garden and buying her lots of bulbs and seeds and spray dope for the roses. Paul says a contented wife is the finest thing on a farm—Sunshine Hollow.



Take a Kodak to the Fair

Pictures just for fun are plenty at the fair. And with a Kodak along you'll make, as well, a practical record of whatever interests you—cattle, horses, hogs, machinery—pictures full of pointers to apply when you're back on home acres.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up
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Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

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BARGAIN BOOK
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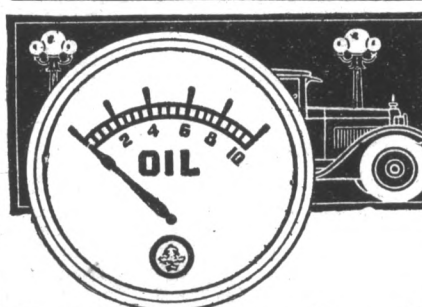
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My Factory-To-Farm Freight Paid Plan saves you fully 1-3. Send for catalog today and see for yourself the money you can save.

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The oil gauge is on your car because automobile manufacturers know that lubrication is one of the most important factors in motor service.

Watch your oil gauge. See how fast the oil you are using thins out after 3 or 4 hundred miles. Then try **MonaMotor** Oil and see the difference. This oil gauge test alone will show you the marked supremacy of **MonaMotor** Oil.

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MonaMotor
Oils & Greases

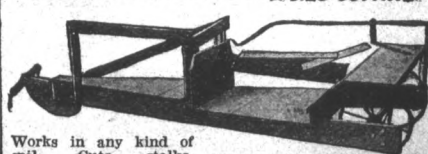
After high cost of fitting ground and planting high priced seed you can't afford to lose a single **Bean**. Do not be tempted to purchase an imitation, but buy the genuine

MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS

that have lead all competitors for 50 years. Ask your dealer or write Le Roy Plow Company, Le Roy, N. Y.

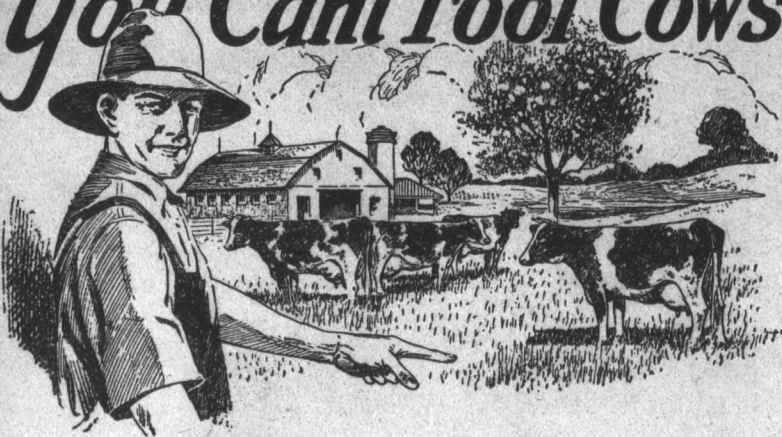
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Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks, doesn't pull them. ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER. Cuts 4 to 7 acres a day with one man and horse. Great labor saver. Sold direct to farmers. Get your catalog NOW—Be prepared. Write LOVE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 43, Lincoln, Ill.

You Can't Fool Cows



They Want Something Besides Pasture

The dairy cows of New York State consume more than 150,000 tons of Corn Gluten Feed per year. This year they will get away with nearly 200,000 tons.

The reason for this is, the dairymen know what their cows want. The cows can't be fooled. They show their approval of Corn Gluten Feed by making more milk for you.

The elements in Corn Gluten Feed that make milk are also needed to make beef and pork, so it doesn't matter what kind of livestock you are feeding, you will make more money with Corn Gluten Feed.

Famous for 30 Years

This pure corn product has been a standard feed for thirty years. The biggest feeding records have been made with Corn Gluten Feed as the chief protein ingredient in the ration.

Corn Gluten Feed contains 23% or more of protein. It is 86% digestible—almost wholly convertible and very palatable. It is always safe and dependable.

Your pastures aren't worth very much and they won't be again this year. Your animals should be getting a grain mixture of six to ten pounds a day. One-third of it should be Corn Gluten Feed.

Get Corn Gluten Feed from your feed dealer for your home mixed ration. If you buy a ready mixed feed be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

Mail the coupon for our new Bulletin No. 2 on "Summer and Fall Feeding."

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NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

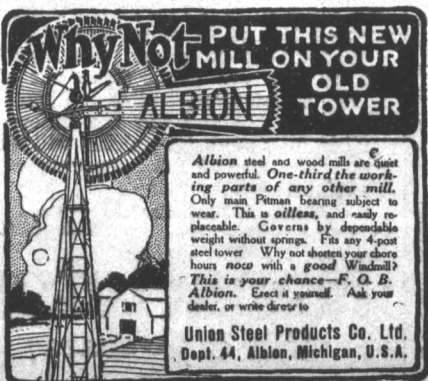
Advertising That Pays

SELL your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement. See rates on page 91 of this issue.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE GIVEN



Blaine Mfg. Co., 19 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



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

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

CASTING STONES ON NEIGHBOR'S PROPERTY.

Has a neighbor a right to put one-half of his stones on my side of the fence? I have removed the stone on my side and removed all the brush so I could plough up to the fence. The neighbor's stone is scattered about 14 feet on his side of the fence and were the same on mine when I bought the place. We have cleaned them all up.

The neighbor is liable for casting anything over the line on to another's land.—Rood.

CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE.

If I own and operate a truck, have I a legal right to do trucking without a chauffeur's license if I make charges for same?—Subscriber.

Chauffeur's license is required only of one driving the vehicle of another for hire.—Rood.

ACQUIRING PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR ROADS.

The township is building a road by our place. They surveyed it and made it fifty feet to stakes the west half mile. My neighbor's fence is only eleven feet from the center of the road and he has a few trees in the fence row. He lives across the road from me. In order to save his trees, they placed the road over, taking eight feet more on my side than on his. Can they do this when my fence is twenty-nine feet from center of road and his is only eleven. As it is now they have staked me thirty-three feet from center of the road and him only 25. Can they do this? Or must there be the same number of feet on both sides of the road.—A. M.

Private property may be taken for public use whenever necessary. But this can be done only after proper establishment of the necessity by verdict of a jury in condemnation proceedings and assessment of the damages to the owner, and this damage must be paid before possession is taken. Of course the owner may contract and sell without any such proceedings if he desires to do so.—Rood.

ONION MAGGOTS.

Can you give me any advise in regard to maggots in onions?—E. H. C.

The onion maggot is very much like that of the cabbage, and therefore the treatment for its control is similar. One of the best treatments is a carbolic acid emulsion diluted with thirty parts of water applied at intervals of a week for several times. Bisulphide of carbon is also recommended. This is a thin liquid which volatilizes very easily. It is quite effective in its destruction of other insects. It is poured into a hole near the plants and the fumes permeate the soil in all directions.

The carbolic acid emulsion referred to is made of one pound of soap, one gallon of water, half pint of crude carbolic acid of ninety per cent strength. The soap is dissolved in hot water and the carbolic acid is added. This is agitated until the whole thing is an emulsion. This should be diluted with thirty parts of water, as suggested above.

RAPE AND RYE FOR PASTURE

Will you please give me your opinion regarding the sowing of rape now, followed by rye a little later for pasture. We thought perhaps the rape would be quicker and make more pasture than waiting for the rye. What is your opinion? We wanted it for sheep and general pasture.—H. N. P.

The rape and the rye should be sown at the same time. It makes no difference if it seems out of season for rye, because we are used to thinking of it as a grain crop. It can be sown at any time when conditions are favorable for growth and it will make

good pasture. Winter rye sown in the spring will furnish pasture all summer if it is kept fed off by pasturing, and if sown now or in August it can be pastured the balance of this season and then will live through the winter, come on in the spring, and, if wanted, produce a crop of grain.

Rape can also be sown at any time during the growing season and produce good pasture for the balance of the season. If sown early in the spring, it will make good pasture all summer; or it can be sown in July or August.

You could not sow the rape and then later on sow the same land to rye without destroying the growing rape. Sow them both at the same time.

MANURE FOR CLOVER.

Seeing that others have come to you for advice and received it, I thought maybe you could help us out.

We are on a gravel and sandy 80 acre farm which until the last few years gave us no trouble about getting a catch of June clover or alfalfa but now the alfalfa comes better than the clover but that only in spots. Last spring we top-dressed the wheat with horse manure and every place it touched the clover came good and thick but right next to it where there was no manure no clover came.—R. B.

"Your experiment in top dressing with manure really answers your question. What the land needs is manure—plant food and organic matter. You probably haven't sufficient manure to top dress all your fields—none of us have. But we can accomplish the same results by the use of green manures and commercial fertilizer.

"Grow some sand (hairy) vetch and rye, using a phosphate-potash fertilizer to grow them and then plow them down. This will accomplish the same results as stable manure. Cow peas, sweet clover, soy beans, etc.—any legume will answer the purpose.

"Your sandy, gravelly soil is liable to be exhausted in lime. If it is and has an acid reaction, then lime must be purchased. There is no other way to get lime.

"Most soils that now fail to produce good crops of clover are deficient in vegetable matter, lime and phosphorus.

START BEAN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION.

MICHIGAN is to have another bean producers association if the plan of the committee which met at Lansing last Monday is successfully carried out. This plan contemplates the organization of local associations around marketing centers and these, in turn, are to be united into a Michigan Bean Growers' Exchange after the order of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

A committee of three, consisting of C. R. Oviatt of Bay County, R. Price of Saginaw, and C. H. Cheney of Leelanau County, was selected to draw a detailed constitution and by-laws which will be presented for discussion and ratification at another delegate meeting to be held at the State Farm Bureau offices at one o'clock August 6.

The counties represented at the last meeting were Huron, Genesee, Gratiot, Isabella, Leelanau, Ingham, Saginaw, Clinton, Missaukee, Bay, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Eaton, Tuscola, Midland and St. Clair.

Growers already are becoming anxious about the marketing of the prospective crop of beans now growing. What means can be employed to meet the situation looks to them at this time like a problem of first magnitude.

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**Your orders
are shipped within
24 hours**

Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

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THIS Big, Complete, 700 Page Catalogue—filled with bright new merchandise—is *Yours Free!*

The coupon below will bring you the Catalogue free—or merely write us a postcard to say you want your copy of this book of amazing bargains.

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Ward's prices are the lowest prices at which *standard quality* goods can be sold. Therefore, sending *all your orders* to Ward's means a saving to you of at least \$50 in cash.

"How are these lower than market prices possible?" "Why can Ward's sell cheaper?" Ward's big values are made possible by these three things:

—**big volume buying.** More than 50,000,000 dollars in cash is used in buying merchandise for each issue of Ward's Catalogue. Everyone knows

that *big orders* and *spot cash* get the lowest prices.

—**expert buying.** Every dollar's worth of goods at Ward's is bought by an expert—men who know values, who know *what* to buy—*where* to buy—and *when* to buy.

—**buying in every market.** The markets of the world are searched to secure these values for you. Months in advance our buyers go to every market with ready cash to search and find the biggest values the whole world offers.

"Ward Quality" Means Reliable Goods Only

Ward's low prices are always on goods of *standard reliable* quality. Never forget that *quality* and *price* both are necessary to make a bargain. "We never sacrifice quality to make a low price." Our low prices are made

without cutting serviceability. We do not sell cheap unsatisfactory goods to make a seemingly low price.

Ward's Quality is always high, the prices low—which means Ward's Savings to you are *real savings*.

1,000,000 More Families Ordered from Ward's Last Year

Write for your Catalogue. Study the big values. Know the right price to pay for standard goods. See for yourself how much you can save. See why over 1,000,000 new customers started saving money by sending their orders to Ward's last year.

Everything for the Farm, the Home and the Family—almost everything you or your family needs to wear or to use is shown in your copy of this big complete Catalogue. And one copy is to be yours Free—if you fill in this coupon Now!

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(Mail this coupon to our house nearest you.)
Please mail my free copy of Montgomery
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The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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Protect Your Investment

Your farm buildings and tools represent an investment on which you expect to make profits.

You cannot afford to let them deteriorate.

REYNOLDS SHINGLES AND ROOFING will protect your investment from the attacks of the elements.

They are durable, beautiful, economical and fire-safe.

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H. M. Reynolds Shingle Company

"Originator of the Asphalt Shingle"

Grand Rapids,

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Again We Pay 6%

Six months ago we told our investors that if their accounts were in force on July First they would receive earnings on their savings at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, instead of 5 per cent as called for in their certificates.

On June 20th, or ten days before the time was up, we mailed out checks to our thousands of investors, paying them at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

They received 6 per cent on their money because their savings earned that rate.

That is one of the advantages of placing your money in a Mutual or Co-operative Institution like ours, where, for more than 35 years the annual profit on savings of its investors has averaged 5 per cent, in fact, for the past 3½ years has been 6 per cent.

You, too, can make your money earn 5 per cent and 6 per cent by getting acquainted with our plan of savings.

This plan is not limited to a favorite few, but is open to every man, woman or child in Michigan. It is open to you. We solicit your inquiry.

Ask for free booklet and financial statement, explaining the various plans of saving.

Drop a postal card.

Resources \$8,800,000

Established 1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

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Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

Shooting Straight

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

ROOSEVELT used to say, "The only shots that count are the shots that hit." This fits the book of James. James is so good a shot that he makes many hits, before his book of five short chapters is finished. It is soaked with the spirit of the prophets and of Christ. Many passages remind us of the thundering words of Amos, "Let justice roll down as the waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream," or those even greater words of Micah, "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do



justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God?" And we can see the author again and again putting in his own language such teachings of Christ as, "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, but do not the things that I say?" or, "No man, having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God." It is a refreshing and invigorating book, like the entrance of a ruddy country youth into a room full of sophisticated, blase society folk. In a day when men no longer speak of duty as the stern duty of the voice of God, and doing right is thought of in terms of whether it pays, such a book ought to have a wide reading. John Brown of Harper's Ferry said, "Let the grand reason that one course is right and another wrong, be kept continually before your mind." James, I think, would have underlined that remark with red ink.

Listen to some of the sayings of James that are often quoted: "A double minded man is unstable in all his ways." "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation." "Faith, if he have not works, is dead." "The demons also believe and shudder." "Resist the devil and he will flee from you." "Draw nigh unto God and he will draw nigh unto you." "The supplication of a righteous man availeth much in its working."

The book of James had a wide influence in the early church. Its influence can be seen in Hebrews, Galatians, Romans, First Peter. At the same time, we wonder at some of the omissions. No reference is made to the Crucifixion or the Resurrection. The Old Testament view prevails, but there is no doubt a reason for it. Was James writing especially for Jewish readers? So many have thought. For that reason he does not refer to the death of Christ, so as not to offend them. He hopes that the transcendent teachings of Christ will win them. I suspect that in this James was disappointed, but perhaps not. Luther, when he translated the epistle into German, called it "an epistle of straw," and put it at the end of the Bible in the appendix. But most modern readers would not agree with Luther. It is a favorite book with many.

SOCIAL justice. James speaks much on that. The problem of the rich and the poor was pressing then, as now. It was much simpler then than it is now. A rich man, he says enters the synagogue and is accorded courtesies which are not given to a man in working clothes. Harvest hands go through the hot harvest season and are not paid. Good people have been killed by those in authority. This is all bad, but is simple compared to conditions of our day. The offenders are apparently known. Their deeds are manifest, and they can be brought to justice. But in our day it is quite different. We all suffer from the greed of men we never saw. Cor-

porations can manipulate the price of sugar, coal, oil, and the price advances over night. We foot the bill. Wool goes down, down, until it is a drug on the market, yet the price of a suit of clothes remains the same. The brilliant editor of the Century, recently elected president of the University of Wisconsin, puts it thus: "Today a business or professional man can lie, steal, take life and despoil virtue in a thousand impersonal, indirect and long distance ways that never occurred to Moses when he announced the Ten Commandments"—nor, we may add, to James when he wrote his epistle.

Professor Finney, in his little book, "The Causes and Cures of the Social Unrest," says that a thousand rich men associated together in a truly patriotic Christian spirit of self-sacrifice, could organize and promote new alignments in society that would win the everlasting gratitude of society. He goes farther and asserts that a dozen of our wealthiest men could promote reforms such as the age needs and get us safely across the ripples into the smooth waters of a new era. The present age needs words as vigorous as those spoken by James to the business men of his day. "Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped have entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in the day of slaughter."

IF James were an American citizen today, what would be his attitude toward some of the questions that vex our souls? How would he react when confronted with the possibilities of another war? Would he think it through, considering the facts on all sides? Would he attempt to learn the causes, near and remote, that cause international hatreds? How would he regard the rural situation, where in scores of communities the best families moved out and the second best move in? How would he appraise the modern sex debacle? "Faith without works is dead." I think of John Howard, who gave his life in Russia, trying to find a remedy for the plague, and I imagine that Howard would be one of James's heroes. I can see James standing before Howard's tomb in St. Paul's cathedral and reading the inscription, "He chose an open and unfrequented path to immortality." He would also add to his val-halla of heroes such men as the late Dr. A. L. Shelton, who was shot by bandits while carrying the gifts of light and healing into the forbidden land of Tibet. He would read far into the night the life of Richard Oastler, the factory reformer, who endured persecution and imprisonment, that he might awaken England to the disgrace of employing little children long hours in mills and factories. James would have put into his book, I suspect, such lines as those of Ebenezer Elliott,

When wilt thou save the people,
O God of mercy, when?
Not kings and lords, but nations,
Not thrones and crowns but men!

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR
AUGUST 2.

SUBJECT—"The Epistle of James."
The book of James.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only. Jas. 1 22.

Stephen McCann says they had a voting contest over his way to determine the greatest neighborhood nuisance. Squeaky windmills won first place by a handsome majority.—Sunshine Hollow.

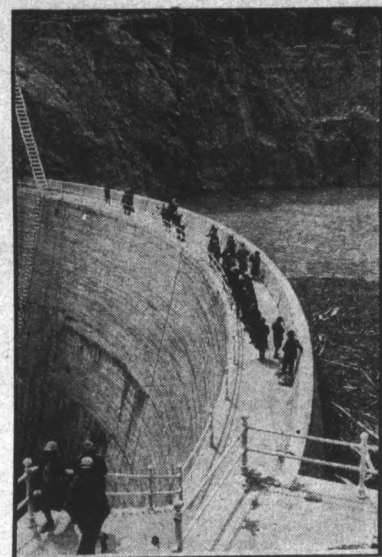
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



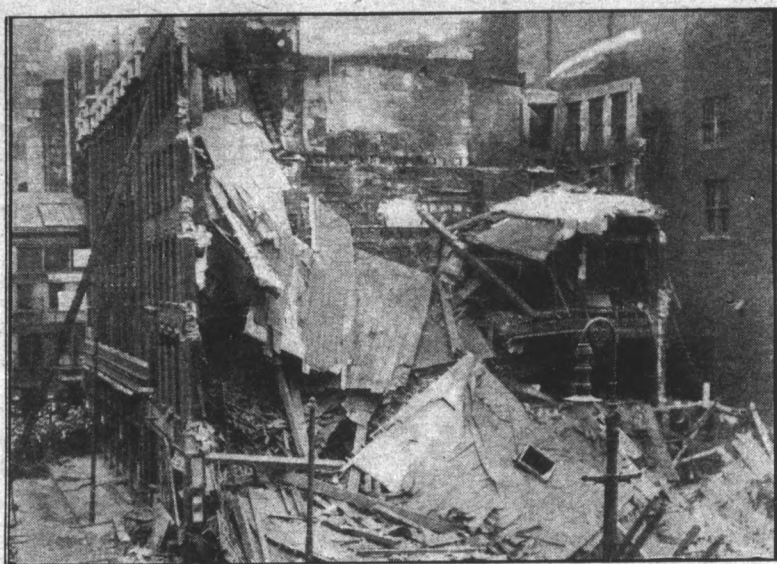
Soiled handkerchief dropped into this boiling pool at Yellowstone, comes to the surface clean.



When William Jennings Bryan arrived at Dayton, Tenn., for evolution trial, he was met by a large delegation. His two speeches received rapt attention, but no great amount of enthusiasm.



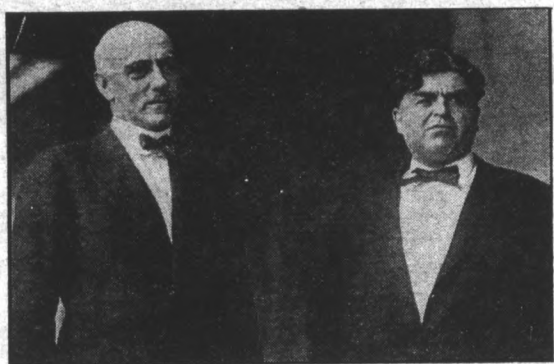
The Shoshone Dam on the Yellowstone River, is a most remarkable piece of engineering.



While several hundred revelers were dancing at the Pickwick Club in Boston's Chinatown, the walls of the building gave way, killing more than forty people and injuring many more.



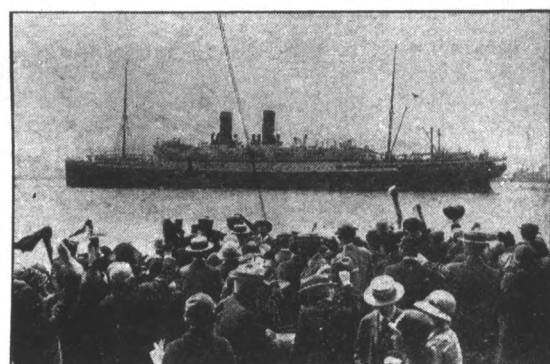
Whistling through the air at an average of ninety miles an hour, Ralph De Palma won the auto race at Rockingham Speedway, Salem, N. H., by a close margin. 68,000 people watched the race.



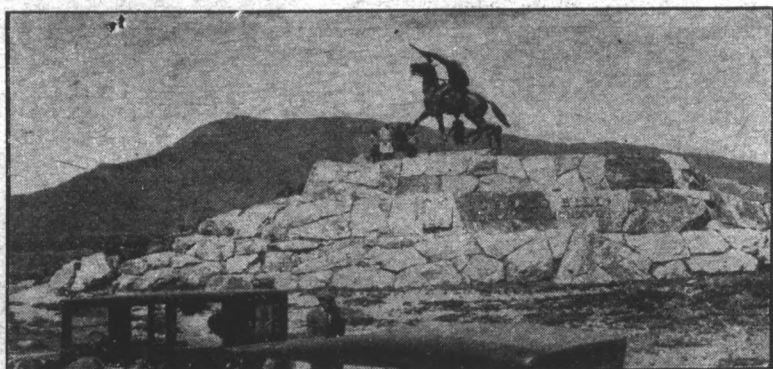
Samuel Warriner, of anthracite operators, and John Lewis, of Miner's Union, confer on differences between miners and operators.



Mary McSkimmon is the newly elected president of the National Educational Association.



Summer rush to Europe is in full swing and bids fair to surpass that of any year since the beginning of the war.



Hardly a visitor in the west misses the opportunity of visiting Cody, Wyoming, and this huge bronze statue to pay respects to the memory of Colonel W. F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill.



The society buds of Dayton, Tenn., have taken up with avidity the new fad of Monkey Dolls, which the trial of John Thomas Scopes charged with teaching evolution, has made popular.

less land, to shake Stephens' pessimistic conviction that the place was doomed to be unproductive, to meet several notes at the banks, and to be ready for the tax-collector's annual demand.

The battle was to be fought on one hundred of the hundred and twenty-five acres, on which Stephens had raised fifteen bushels of wheat, twenty bushels of corn, a fair crop of oats and sometimes timothy that went a ton to the acre. The east twenty and the north twenty were to be the first scenes of battle.

Jim, noting the luxuriant growth of sorrel throughout the farm and remembering Stephen's statement that the old farm had never grown alfalfa or clover successfully, decided that the soil needed lime and humus. He corresponded with the County Agent, who tested every field for acidity and lime requirement. "Your land is as sour as an old vinegar barrel," quoth the County Agent, and he recommended that Jim keep a record of the test results for future references, since he couldn't lime all the fields immediately. It so happened that the piece Jim intended for corn showed a lime requirement of two tons to the acre; in fact, the soil was as sour as a lemon. Sorrel flourished. The fields planned for wheat and oats seeded to sweet clover and alfalfa, also showed a requirement of a strong two tons.

Now Jim knew why some of his neighbors had been unsuccessful in growing alfalfa and clover. The trouble was, for the most part, lack of lime, in addition to disregard for known origin, seed, poorly prepared seed beds, etc.

The morning after the County Agent's call, Jim cranked up his old Henry, and rattled into town, where he priced lime in all its forms. The manager quoted him the following prices:

Hydrated, \$13.25 per ton.
Pulverized limestone, \$4.50 per ton (bulk).

After securing these prices he scouted around in his immediate vicinity and located a neighbor who had a marl bed on his farm. However, the bed was covered with several feet of muck and water and no means were at hand for its quick and economical removal, so Jim decided to abandon that idea, for the time at least. They agreed, however, that \$1.00 per yard would be a reasonable figure to charge for marl, excavated, cured and ready for sale; so Jim considered this in his calculations.

By purchasing lime by the carload, he could save a worthwhile sum, so he thought it over. He concluded first of all that it would be impossible for him to lime the corn land for next year; he simply couldn't afford to. Also, to resort to hydrated lime as the sole means of sweetening his soil was out of the question. The price was prohibitive. The price of 150 tons of hydrated lime, which he figured would be eventually necessary to sweeten the entire one hundred acres of tillable land, would total \$1987.50. The price of the equivalent amount of pulverized limestone (200 tons) would be \$900 and for cured marl (500 yards) \$500.

Jim had been reading the Farm Journals quite carefully, in addition to getting all the advice possible from the county agent, and from these various sources he gathered the relative values of each type of lime. Jim found in reading through a bulletin from the National Lime Association that liming materials varied widely in their strength and consequently in their efficiency in the soil. He finally concluded that the following rule would be a safe one to follow: "Two tons of pulverized limestone equals about one and one-half tons hydrated lime or from 4 to 5 yards of well cured marl."

As a result Jim had the "dope on forms of lime to perfection. He talked it over with Mary and they agreed to

apply pulverized limestone on forty acres for a starter.

"At two tons to the acre, Jim, we'll need just eighty tons. That amount will cost us about \$360.00 laid down at the station," so Mary figured.

At her suggestion Jim talked the matter over with several of his more progressive neighbors and after careful consideration, they leased from the railroad a small piece of land along a siding for the purpose of erecting a line bin. As the tracks were on a grade some fifteen feet above ground level, the location was ideal. The lime was thus easily scooped from the car into the bin where it could remain under cover until needed. Demurrage bills seldom worried Jim or his neighbors, for the bin would hold approximately sixty tons—a good sized carload.

With the co-operative lime bin full, Jim now directed his energies to the application of the lime. A question arose in his mind as to whether it would be advisable to wait and apply pulverized limestone in the spring, before seeding his alfalfa and sweet clover. Many of his neighbors thought him foolish to apply pulverized limestone at all, maintaining that 500-600 pounds "hydrated" to the acre was the best proposition. Jim often asked why, but never did receive a satisfactory answer. Some merely said it was more easily and economically handled because of its concentration, others agreed that the dealers wouldn't handle large quantities of pulverized stone. These reasons while applicable under certain conditions failed to convince Jim, inasmuch as he had a comparatively short haul from the station and had already secured lime through his local co-op. So he went his way in the face of much destructive criticism, not the least forceful of which came from old Henry Stephens.

After conferring with the County Agent, who by the way, was a practical farmer himself, Jim decided to apply his limestone on fall plowed ground intended for oats and wheat seeded in the spring to alfalfa and sweet clover respectively. To apply pulverized limestone in the fall he learned was excellent practice. He had heard it repeated time after time by successful farmers and authorities to apply limestone or marl on land intended for alfalfa or other legumes, at least six months to one year in advance, if possible. This would allow the lime, if applied in sufficient quantity, ample time to correct the acidity. Thus by applying the lime to the field planned for wheat and thoroughly incorporating it through the plow depth with disk and harrow he would have the twenty acres nicely prepared for the sweet clover seeding in the spring. As to the twenty acres that Stephens had into pasture his intention was to fall plow, apply lime, and handle in the same manner. In the spring he would disk, harrow, roll and seed alfalfa with the oats. Circumstances would not permit him to follow corn or beans with alfalfa, which is considered an ideal practice, especially where lime is applied to the corn ground. The repeated cultivations needed for beans and corn, thoroughly incorporated the lime particles with the soil.

Several of his neighbors needed no lime whatever to secure a successful alfalfa or clover catch, but investigation disclosed the fact that their soils contained limestone pebbles and had sweet underlying subsoils.

But Nature had not been so generous with Jim. All the lime that his

alfalfa was destined to receive was exactly what Jim gave it. Of course, not the alfalfa or sweet clover alone would benefit; all the other crops in the rotation would profit from the carry-over.

The middle of September rolled around, so Jim plowed, limed and sowed American Banner wheat on the twenty acres as planned. The east twenty he likewise fall-plowed and limed.

One day he questioned old Henry about dairy cattle. "McNally has a nice lot of Holsteins, Dad, what do you think of getting—"

"I think it's darn nonsense," interrupted Stephens with spirit. "You can't keep up with what you've got started on this place now."

So a new argument was started. True to form, the old fellow objected to every new enterprise, but he was pleased at Jim's consulting him, nevertheless. Before he knew it, he found himself worried lest his own arguments should prevail over those Jim offered so amiably and he was secretly pleased at the outcome—three purebred Holstein cows. He even suggested that several purebred Duroc Jersey sows be purchased, little suspecting that Mary had skillfully led him to the point of suggesting this. Jim, with great confidence in Mary's tact, simply waited for Stephen's suggestion, then promptly bought the sows.

About this time he bought four bushels of scarified biennial white sweet clover seed, sufficient for the twenty acres.

"Go on with your fuss about buying alfalfa seed for twenty years," growled old Hank one wintry evening when Jim was announcing his intention of purchasing three bushels of certified Grimm alfalfa seed. "You'll never get that stuff to grow on this place, I can tell you that,"—but as usual Jim went his way.

He learned from authorities that origin was an important factor to consider in buying alfalfa seed. So he got in touch with his local co-op, and learned, much to his satisfaction, that he could buy Grimm or hardy northern grown common with absolute assurance as to its point of origin. Rather than take a chance with "just alfalfa" he bought three bushels of certified Grimm seed about the middle of March. That the farmers appreciated the matter of origin that spring was apparent from the inrush of orders for certified alfalfa seed. Jim felt very proud of his seed upon its arrival and felt positive if the season was at all favorable, that the seed was going to produce him a stand of alfalfa to be proud of. The ravages of winter he learned have little effect on well established Grimm seedlings, because of its winter hardiness. Such could not be expected from the average common run of alfalfa seed found on the market, which invariably sells at a lower price than Grimm, Ontario variegated or dependable strains of northern grown common.

Jim and Mary eagerly welcomed the coming of spring, and the busy season that meant on the farm. Jim sowed the sweet clover at the rate of 12 pounds to the acre in wheat on April 11th, then on April 15th, disked, harrowed and cultipacked the twenty acres and put in Wolverine oats seeded with eight pounds of Grimm Alfalfa. He was very careful to see that inoculation was provided for in both fields seeded, by using seven bottles of alfalfa culture secured through the county agent. Once suc-

cessfully inoculated he learned that no further treatment would be necessary as far as growing alfalfa or sweet clover on these fields was concerned.

Jim took every precaution with his seed bed regardless of the crop to be grown. He had learned this practice from his father back on the Illinois farm, whose motto was—never to plant on loose cloddy ground. The disk, spike and spring tooth harrow, roller or cultipacker he knew were indispensable for the preparation of a well fitted seed bed. A good disking, followed by repeated dragging with the spike or spring tooth, and finally firming with a cultipacker before seeding was Jim's formula for preparing an ideal seed bed not only for alfalfa but for other crops as well. Such practice conserves moisture, pulverizes, kills weeds and compacts the soil firmly, all of which materially aid the new seeding in becoming established.

The first week in May, Jim planted his corn crop, using high grade tested seed purchased from a reliable grower. The sweet clover made an excellent growth.

When the wheat was harvested old Henry was stumped, for the young folks had managed to get twenty bushels to the acre, five bushels better than he had been able to get.

"It's the lime and sweet clover, Dad,—sure as you live!" Jim exulted. "And what do you say about that enormous growth of sweet clover? We'll pasture it lightly the rest of the season and plow 'er under in the spring. By jolly! that root and top growth will be to that soil what bread would be to a starving man."

"The alfalfa looks great and there's nearly a foot to go through the winter," exclaimed Jim, along toward fall. "If that Grimm performs true to form we're going to have a real surprise for Dad next year."

Clover and alfalfa was not the only thing in life which Jim found sweet. Mary proved to be the finest pal a man could wish for, as Jim had known she would. She rejoiced with him over each new triumph, great or small, but somehow neither of them succeeded in arousing much enthusiasm in Henry Stephens' seemingly hard old heart. "I must admit, Jim," said Mary ruefully one evening, "that it seems easier to sweeten the soil than to sweeten Father!" That task was destined for the junior member of the Vair family. The first time Jim ever saw his father-in-law look really happy was at the christening of Henry Stephens Vair! That little chap was his grand-daddy's delight. "Go ahead with your alfalfa, lime and cows," he growled happily one evening, "this little fat rascal is worth all the alfalfa in the country!"

Jim again plowed, limed and fitted twenty acres for wheat in the fall and likewise fitted fifteen acres preparatory to sowing oats the following spring.

By winter Jim was milking a good-sized herd of pure bred Holsteins. He had made repairs on the old barn, and was erecting a silo. The old homestead was undergoing a general and gradual process of improvement—much to Mary's delight.

The alfalfa came through the winter wonderfully, and was a perfect stand with the exception of a strip where he had purposely neglected to apply lime. This demonstration plot of weeds and June grass was used to excellent advantage in convincing Stephens that there was something to this "liming theory" as he called it.

The twenty acres seeded to sweet clover was plowed under and put into corn. The twenty acres in wheat was seeded with sweet clover, and the twenty acres prepared the preceding fall was planted to oats, also seeded with sweet clover. An additional twenty acres went into corn.

Two big crops of alfalfa hay were cut, averaging a little over three and

(Continued on page 87)

Activities of Al Acres—Coolidges Iron Horse Has Nothing on Ben

Frank R. Leet



LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

BEARS KILL LAMBS.

HERBERT REYNOLDS, a well-to-do farmer of Grant township, Cheboygan county, complains that he will have to abandon his farm and quit if the law protecting black bears is permitted to continue on the statute books. Mr. Reynolds' greatest and most certain revenue of late has been derived from raising sheep, and black bear have been taking his lambs almost as fast as they come.

Powerless to protect his flock against the depredations of the black bear, he will this season show no increase in his flock.

Mr. Reynolds declares that his loss has been over half a hundred young lambs this spring, and nearly an equal number of fine old ewes. He has been compelled to house his sheep in pasture lots near his home in order to save them, but despite this precaution, he says, the bears rob him with a disconcerting regularity.

Mr. Reynolds' farm is just on the edge of a 30,000-acre cut-over tract, known as the best black bear country in Michigan. He had been pasturing his sheep on some of this land.—Joe Dermody.

ALFALFA FOR HORSES.

REGARDING alfalfa as a feed for horses, wish to state that after on year's test in feeding alfalfa and corn to one horse of each of eight College teams in comparison with corn, oats and timothy fed to the other horse in each of these teams we are able to report that none of the horses were sick and that the horses feed alfalfa and corn easily maintained their health and efficiently did as much work of various kinds at the least cost than their team mates receiving corn, oats and timothy rations.

Judgment, however, is necessary in feeding alfalfa as well as in handling other roughages. One and one-tenth pounds per one hundred pounds of live weight seems to be about the required amount. Brood mares, stallions and growing colts do well on alfalfa hay as the sole roughage.—R. S. Hudson, Farm Superintendent, M. S. C.

CATTLE BUYERS LIKE RECORDS OF PERFORMANCE.

C. L. FLEMING reports during the past year that Bert Ter Haar's herd in the North Allegan C. T. A. was sold at a dispersal sale at the end of the testing year. This herd of 17.7 purebred and grade Holstein cows produced an average of 13,644 pounds of milk and 467.5 pounds of butterfat. The complete herd of 34 cows of which 15 were under two year's of age brought an average price of \$148.63 at the time of the sale. Proven production is being looked for by cattle buyers.

This Association is continuing the testing work. Every member had a silo and with a few exceptions alfalfa is seeded on every farm. Alfalfa has helped reduce the cost of milk and butterfat production.

ONE GOOD COW EQUALS FIVE POOR ONES.

TWO hundred and eight cows finished the year in the Ravenna Muskegan C.T.A. with an average of 311.2 pounds of butterfat and 7333 pounds of milk. The high herd was held by I. J. Bennett with 8 cows. The average of the herd was 10,513 pounds of milk and 402.5 pounds of fat. He also held the high cow record which was for 12,088 pounds of milk and 559.1 pounds of butterfat. This cow was grade Holstein.

The high milk cow was owned by D. Vanderstill & Sons. This cow was a registered Holstein. She made 13,391 pounds of milk and 394.8 pounds of butterfat.

Thirty cows made over 300 pounds of butterfat, nineteen over 365 pounds, and ten over 400 pounds.

Nearly 30% of the cows in the asso-

ciation made over 300 pounds fat which accounts for the high average. In addition 60% of the herds averaged over 300 pounds of butterfat.

The contrast between good and poor cows is shown between the high and low herd. It required over two cows in the lowest herd to produce as much as one in the high herd and five to show as much profit.

Much alfalfa was seeded last spring by members. The opening of a market by one member has greatly aided this.

One member at the close of the year said, "I always kept track of my herd, but an individual record shows just where I am at and which cows pay the most per dollar worth of feed. I am raising calves from my best cows and figure that I will save two or three hundred dollars a year in doing this."—R. Wiese.

EVERY MEMBER HAS ALFALFA SEEDED.

THE bulk of the credit for the excellent results obtained in the first year's testing work in the Mecosta-Big Rapids C.T.A. belong to Ralph Fales. This tester was not able to see the year's work completed on account of sickness and death. He did a splendid piece of work and rendered excellent service in his association.

Every member in this Association has alfalfa seeded and many of the members have some sweet clover pasture. Twenty-three silos are in use on the members' farms and every member except one, used a purebred sire during the past year. The herds which averaged above 300 pounds of butterfat are owned as follows: E. E. Emmons & Son, 10 PB & Gr J.; E. Berean, 7 Gr J.; C. Brack, 7 Gr H.; C. Hurst, 7 PB G & Gr D., and W. H. Browers, 3 PB H. This Association is continuing the testing work.



You wouldn't stand for this One Minute

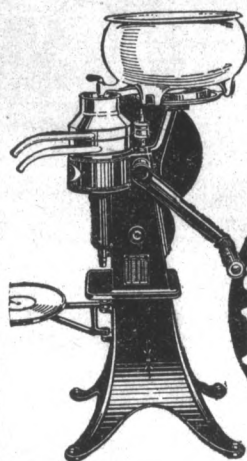
If some one scraped the butter left over from your table into the garbage can after each meal you certainly would put a stop to it immediately.

Left-over butter must be saved for another meal, but how about the "left-over" butter-fat which your present separator leaves in the skim-milk? It isn't at all unusual for a new De Laval to increase the yield of butter-fat from the milk of just a few cows by a quarter to a pound or more a day. Think what this would mean to you in the course of a year.

Trade Allowance

Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Laval. Sold on easy terms from

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.



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IN farm and small town service, more than anywhere else, the quality tire proves to be the economical one. Where roads are rough Fisk Cords, with their twenty-five year reputation for quality behind them, often outwear two or three tires of other makes. Hundreds of letters from Fisk users telling us of such records reach us every year.

Your experience with a Fisk Cord will prove to you, like it has to millions, that Fisk's exceptional quality brings down tire costs.

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FISK

CORD TIRES

TIME TO RE-TIRE
GET A FISK

TRADE MARK REG.
U. S. PAT. OFF.

Michigan Farmer Patterns

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.

5168. Children's Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
A 4 year size requires 1½ yard of 36 inch material. Price 13c.



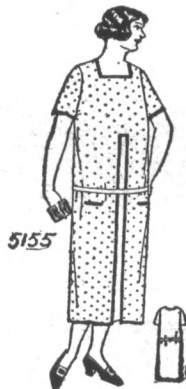
4694. Boys' Suit.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years.
A 4 year size requires 3¼ yards of 27 inch material. Price 13c.

5174. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
A 12 year size requires 2½ yards of 40 inch material and ½ yard for the yoke. Price 13c.



4843. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
A 10 year size requires 3¼ yards of 40 inch material. Price 13c.

5163. Ladies' Under Garment.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material if made with shaped shoulders. If made with camisole top 2½ yards are required. Price 13c.



5155. Ladies' House Dress for Stout Figures with Slender Hips.
Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material. For the panel of contracting material ½ yard cut crosswise is required. The width of the skirt with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Price 13c.

4766. Child's Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 5 years.
A 3 year size requires 1¼ yard of 27 inch material. Price 13c.



5167. Child's Rompers.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
A 4 year size requires 1¼ yard of 27 inch material for the Guimpe if made with long sleeves, or 1½ yard if made with short sleeves. The Rompers require 1½ yard. Price 13c.



Woman's Interests



Putting the Jell in Jelly

Plenty of Pectin is Essential to a Firm Jelly

WHAT puffs a woman up with housewifely pride more than does a row of sparkling jelly jars waiting on the kitchen shelf ready to be stored in the basement for winter use? But many jars of jelly stored to satisfy the family appetite during the fruitless season do not score as high as they might because of some error in the process of making.

The whys and wherefores of jelly making are quite simple and a few rules mastered at the beginning often saves many a glass of syrupy jell.

In the first place it is very essential to have enough pectin in your fruit juice to have it jell. This substance is found in apples and currants and some other fruits. If the fruit is over ripe this valuable jelly making substance is found in a lesser quantity.

Fruit acids also play a very important part in jelly making. These acids are the substance that give edge to the taste of fruit and fruit juices as

while cooking for ten minutes. Drain the juice from the pulp through fine muslin. This is known as the first extraction. By adding more water to the pulp and cooking the second and even the third time enough fruit juice can be extracted to make a very satisfactory jelly, if care is taken.

During the jelly making process, the boiling mass should be carefully skimmed. Most housekeepers have a jelly test which they are in the habit of using, but the one most generally used is "that point at which the boiling mass sheets off or breaks off as a portion of it is allowed to drop from the spoon. This test is more satisfactory than allowing a small portion to cool to note how it jells, because time may spell success or failure toward the end of the process."

Just when to add the sugar to the fruit juice is often puzzling to many inexperienced cooks. One thing should be remembered, that the longer the juice and sugar boil together the darker the jelly. With certain rather colorless jellies this darkening is desirable while with others it is not. To become completely dissolved the sugar should be in the juice at least ten minutes and should be added hot (not scorched), so as not to cool down the jelly making process. Rather constant stirring is essential both before and after adding the sugar to prevent burning.

PROTECT YOUR SCREEN.

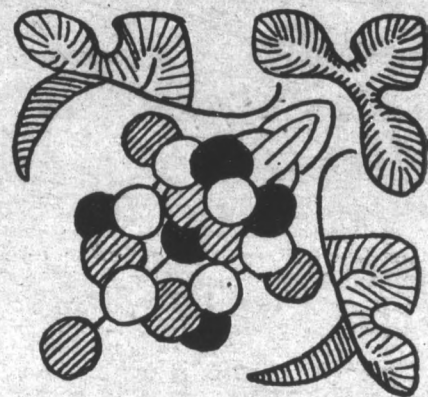
GENERALLY during the fruit preserving and canning season we are troubled most with flies and at this time our screen door at the rear of the house (usually called the kitchen door) receives its hardest knocks. The busy housewife must pass in and out quite frequently and is nearly always carrying something through this door. At least it is that way at our home, so we have installed in the screen door a screen protector which also aids in opening the door when one is carrying a pan or pail or some other article. This little device is simply a piece of three-eighths inch

board about three inches wide and fit upon the door frame at just the proper height where the arm naturally strikes the screen when pushing the door open.

Of course you understand that this device will not aid you when coming into the house. It only helps as you are passing out.—S. H.

ITALIAN LUNCH SET.

HERE is a mighty practical and easy-to-copy idea, especially as the design used is given here exact size to transfer onto the linen.



The original set was done on golden yellow dress linen of heavy weave. Two-inch squares of oyster white are embroidered in two tones of green, one almost blue, black stems and darkest berries, brick red and orange for the other berries. Then these squares are machine-hemstitched on, 4½ in. in from the narrow hem. The stitching extends clear around the edges. This stitching would be equally attractive done by hand in chain stitch, and the color scheme may be varied any way to harmonize with one's tea set or furnishings. Four embroidered squares decorate the cloth and one on each napkin is placed an inch up from the hem. Be sure to trace the designs so the berries point down.

Minced watercress and green onions added to cottage cheese make a very delightful change.

Swat the Fly!

FLIES are flies wherever they are, but perhaps some are a little more "fly" than others, at least they are very persistent about creeping through the screen door or dodging in when youngsters or even the grown-ups hold the screen door open.

Some ten millions of dollars are spent annually in this country to screen out flies, but we know that screens are not one hundred percent successful.

For the five best plans of fighting that health pest, the fly, we will give five handy rubber kitchen aprons, just the thing to save summer washing and to keep you dry on wash day.

Send your suggestions to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before August 7.

the tartaric acid in grapes and currants, malic acid in crab apples and sour apples, and citric acid in lemons and oranges. Like pectin acids are not so abundant in over ripe fruit so jelly made early in the fruit season or fruit juice canned at that time for making jelly during the winter months is much better.

Any fruit that is to be used for jelly making should be thoroughly washed and drained. In objecting to this washing some housewives say that the resulting juices are too watery to jell. However, it is found that the proportion of sugar used according to the pectin in the juice rather than to the water in the juice will obviate these difficulties.

In extracting the juice, transfer the clean fruit to an enamel kettle, add just enough cold water to keep the fruit from burning. Heat the fruit gradually and allow to cook over a slow fire. When the simmering point is reached mash the fruit and stir

The Model Child

EVERY mother hopes that her child will be a model child, and some secretly think that theirs are models, although they are apt to add that they "don't expect children to be perfect!"

But we quote a wise old French philosopher, "Children need models rather than critics." When we come to sift the matter down a model child needs a model mother.

A school teacher readily recognizes those children whose mothers are "on their job," for well-behaved children come from such homes. And while school teachers, friends and relatives have influence with children, the mother's influence is first, nearest and most personal. The hand that tucks the cover in at night is more intimate than the one which corrects the arithmetic paper!

Of course the conscientious mother teaches her child honesty, kindness, charity, thrift, good manners and many other details of good character and breeding. But the model child is not conscious of such teaching, the model mother teaches by example. Children, being extremely imitative naturally, observe and copy whatever is close at hand. The model mother does not say, "Respect your elders," she goes out of her way, herself, to show deference to the grandparents, and the children unconsciously take the cue in their manners toward old age.

If a mother's voice is sweet and gentle, children are far less likely to snarl at each other. If she is scrupulous about paying bills and giving everyone his due, the model child likewise scorns to cheat.

When a mother permits no waste in the kitchen, keeps clothes neatly mended, brushed and cleaned, the model child, though he does not become faultless at once—this is too much to expect—has nevertheless the idea of thrift and orderliness very firmly fixed for the rest of his life.

Children, of course, need direction and advice, which can be suggested in a friendly, tactful way. But the model child is really the result of a model mother—for about all "Children need models rather than critics."—Marion Brownfield.



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

SETTING SUMMER COLORS.

Please tell me what to use to set the color in the summer wash prints? Should you use salt for blue?—Mrs. P. W.

It is better to use vinegar to set blue and green in summer wash goods. Use one-half cup of strong vinegar to every four quarts of cold water and soak the material in this solution.

Salt is better for pinks, blacks and browns. Use two cups of kitchen salt to every four quarts of cold water.

To set lavender, use one tablespoon of sugar of lead to the same amount of water. If the colors are mixed as in prints it is safe to use salt.

DATE CAKE.

Please give me a recipe for date cake.—Mrs. J. T.

For date cake use:

1/2 cup sugar	1/2 lb. dates cut small
2 teaspoons baking powder	2 eggs, beaten separate
1 cup flour	1/2 lb. cut nut meats
1/4 teaspoon salt	1 teaspoon vanilla

Break egg yolks into mixing bowl and beat until very light (about three minutes), add sugar slowly, beating constantly. Sift in all dry ingredients except 1/4 cup of the flour and the bak-

ing powder together, add flavoring, stir vigorously until smooth (3 to 5 minutes), sift in rest of flour and baking powder, stir in well, fold in beaten egg whites.

REMOVING FURNITURE BLEMISHES.

There is a spot on my cedar chest caused by a damp cloth. Can you tell me how to remove it?—Mrs. J. J. M.

I believe this treatment will remove it: Fill a small basin with tepid water and add several drops of household ammonia. Dip a soft cloth into this, ring quite dry, and apply to the unsightly places. It may take three or four applications of this to remove every trace of the spot. It is better to apply the remedy about every six hours. When the spot disappears, rub the surface gently with a good furniture polish.

KITCHEN KINKS.

With the approach of the green corn season one farm woman writes that she finds a whisk-broom a real time saver in removing stalks from the freshly husked corn.

Use your muffin pan when baking stuffed peppers, stuffed tomatoes, pigs in the blanket, and such foods.



Doings in Woodland

The Wise Old Owl Sends them Back

AFTER meeting the Wishing Willies, the three Woodland Adventurers were off with their little sailboat early in the morning. They glided around one bend after another in the little river. They were really becoming good sailors, even to the Little Brown Bear. As they were just steering their little sailboat around one of the biggest rocks they had even seen, "Too-oo. Who-oo-o! Too-oo. Who-oo-o! Too-oo. Who-oo-o!" echoes from the big cliff.



"Sir Owl, can you tell us the way to Happy Land?"

"What was that?" whispered the little Brown Bear to Bruin for he was very much afraid. But he had hardly spoken when, "Too-oo. Who-oo-o!" echoed from the big cliff again.

"Perhaps it is an owl," answered Bruin as the last echo died away.

"A big owl?" asked Rolly Rabbit for he, too, was frightened to hear such a weird sound.

"Too-oo. Who-oo-o! Too-oo. Who-oo-o," echoed the third time, but now the little sailboat had reached the other side of the cliff and they could see the Old Owl, and a big old owl it was, just as Rolly had thought.

But this Old Owl was doing something that neither Bruin, Rolly Rabbit, nor Brownie ever saw an owl do before. Seated on a very low branch

of an old tree he was stirring a steaming mystic mixture in a big caldron before him.

"Perhaps that 'Wise Old Owl' can tell us the way to Happy Land," said Bruin.

So they anchored their little boat and went ashore.

The Wise Old Owl hooted another "Too-o-o. Who-o-o-o. Too-oo-who-o-o, too-oo-o, who-ooo-oo!" as a welcome as he stirred the steaming mystic mixture with a stick.

"Sir Owl, can you tell us the way to Happy Land?" asked Rolly Rabbit who was in the lead and not a bit afraid now.

"Folks cannot find Happy Land if they take something that does not belong to them," hooted the Wise Old Owl.

"But I have taken nothing that does not belong to me," said Rolly Rabbit. "Nor I" answered Bruin.

"Nor I," answered the Little Brown Bear.

But the Wise Old Owl only repeated, "Folks cannot find Happy Land if they take something that does not belong to them."

"What does he mean?" asked Bruin of Rolly.

"Oh, I know," said Rolly Rabbit. "We took the little sail boat and it did not belong to us."

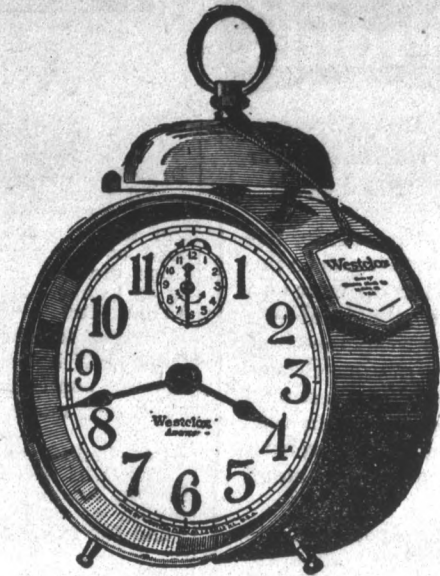
Then three Woodland Adventurers looked very thoughtful and the Wise Old Owl only blinked his eyes while he stirred the steaming mystic mixture in the caldron.

"We must take the little sailboat back," said Bruin, "and then perhaps the Wise Old Owl will tell us the way to Happy Land."

"But it's a long way back," said the Little Brown Bear. "I don't want to take the sailboat back."

"But we must take it back," said Bruin. And Bruin was captain so back they sailed.

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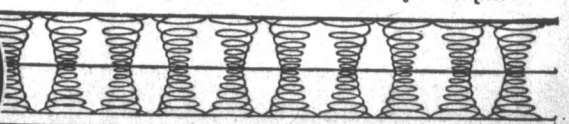
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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A Few M. C. Letters

Interesting Discussions by Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Frank:

You will find enclosed another "little bit" towards the fund—from mother and myself. I am going to try and send at least a dime every Monday. Hope the rest of our Circle will wake up as I have.—Eathel Fay Sharp, R. 3, Akron, Mich.

Thanks for the contribution. Every "little bit" helps. I certainly appreciate the contributions from those who have sent money several times.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The Girl Scouts of the Wolverine Patrol, Troop II, are sending a contribution of \$2.00 to the Merry Circle Fund for tubercular children. We have



Dillman Ball on Patsy with Bob and Sis.

several cases in our community and as one of our laws are, "A Girl Scout's Duty is to be Useful and Help Others," we put our words to action.

We have very good times at our meetings and there is enough beautiful scenery here in the Upper Peninsula to make hiking worth while.

We are only too glad to give the little we can. Therefore, three cheers for the Merry Circle Fund, may the good work go on.—With best of wishes we remain, The Wolverine Patrol, of Metropolitan, Mich.

I am pleased that your troop should use the M. C. Fund as a means of fulfilling a scout duty. Thanks very much.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am sending in some money for the children's radio. I surely think it will be a great pleasure to them. Anyway it would be to me if I was in their place. We should feel more like giving than to be given. Don't you think so, Uncle?

This summer I have been helping my father on the farm. I love to work out in the field when the sun isn't so terribly hot. I can do about everything on the farm excepting plowing, planting corn and drilling.

Well, I will leave enough room for the rest.—Gladys Sigler, M. C., White Pigeon, Michigan.

You are right that we should feel more like giving than being given. I judge you make a pretty good farm hand.

Dear Mr. Kaboobler:

I'll bet when you read this letter you'll say, "Well, it's good that girl isn't face to face with me."

I'm kinda "Tea Kettled" I am not too.

I wrote an eight grade exam this year and passed, so I'm struttin' round like a Peacock now.

Well, how is the Merry Circle coming? I think if we all wrote such "rip raring" letters as "Bob" it would liven up a bit.

I write to a lot of Merry Circleers and like them all. I write to Treva Solomon. She surely is a dandy girl and is certainly full of fun.

At town the other night some of the folks told me I was getting plumper. Well, I went home and said to mother, "Say, did you know I am getting big." She replied, "You fell big, you mean." Ha! Ha!

Well, I'll have to ring off. So long.—Marie Arntz, M. C., Vickeryville, Mich., Box 71.

It must be that you think you would like my company inasmuch as you are "Tea Kettled" of not being

face to face. Mr. Kaboobler is as good as any other name. But of course I'm a little glad I wasn't born with it.

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:

I have been reading about the M. C.s for quite a while and as I find it very interesting I would like to join it.

What is the Golden Circle Pin? Just for boys? I read so much about it in the letters, but I didn't know what it meant.

I agree with Roscoe on the fund or prize question. I think I would much rather give my prizes to the M. C. Fund than keep them myself. I think Margaret is some worker, don't you? I wish there were more like her.

I am sending a small sum to help the club.

I agree with Margaret, I don't like boys who smoke either.

Goodbye till next time.—Your loving niece, Mildred Ginther, Owosso, Mich.

More girls than boys have Golden Circle buttons. They are given at irregular times for what I think is especially good work in the discussion of any subject or in any other way connected with Merry Circle activities.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Suppose we M. C.'s would answer contests and write letters and wouldn't sign our name to the paper. Would you feel like wanting to be our Uncle Frank? We're just supposing this.

I am more of a flapper than any thing else. I have light bobbed hair and am very fair (when not tanned). I am sort of a sport. I don't like housework, but do love the outdoor work and Mother Nature. I love all outdoor sports, but baseball is my choice. I like to run, jump, and ride horses.

Looke-a-here, cousins, I bet Uncle Frank's name is so wretched, his looks so grouchy, his head bald, that his toofies clatter in his mouth, he is so hot-tempered, that it will take the rest of his life to live down his reputation. Did I hit or miss? I will sign my name as most people think of me. Do you know what my real name is, Uncle Frank? I am leaving it to you to guess.—Tommie

My! but how girls do like to take a boy's name. Maybe they're just practicing to really take a boy's name later on. Regardless of what names you would give you would be girls and boys and Merry Circleers just the same. You drew a good word picture of me.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Do you really think we would all go back on you if you happened to be about sixty years old and was bald? The majority of us wouldn't, would we, cousins? We don't care what you look like because we know the real "you". Some of the homeliest girls are the best ones, so that shows that looks don't count. If you would just tell us your name that's all we want to know. Please tell us. What do you say, cousins?

With lots of love to Uncle Frank and all my cousins.—Arlene M. Campeau, Travers City, Mich., R. 6.

I am glad that you think the M. C.'s are faithful, but I can't figure just why you should mention homely girls when talking about me. Isn't Uncle Frank enough for a name?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I just finished reading "Bob's" letter and I think he is right (maybe she) about knowing who we are writing to. You say you have had your picture in the paper and may again. If you do, won't you let us know? I have been reading your columns for some time and I wrote a letter to one of your writers. I signed it "Ann", but didn't know somebody else was masquerading under the same name also. Huh! G. C.?

Will have to close and give somebody else breathing room. —Your want-to-be-niece, Shirley A. Sharp, Burr Oak, Mich.

The other "Ann" was not masquerading; she was using her own name. You'll probably know it when I print my picture. The reason I hesitate is that some of these drawings were so much better than the real picture that I am afraid you would be disappointed.

WHAT I DO TO HELP AT HOME.

Vacation, yes, vacation!

Does most everyone no harm, And where I spend my vacation Is right here—down here on the farm.

I help to hoe the cabbage, and the sweet corn and the peas, And the beets, cucumbers, melons, and asparagus and beans. I have to hill potatoes, and weed the onions, too, Besides, to clean the lettuce patch, when there isn't any dew.

Well, that's about the most of it, besides the squash and mangels, And to separate the runners of the strawberries—such tangles! Meanwhile I help to unload hay, and feed the little chickens, Have supper ready, right on time, or else I'll get "the dickens."

Now even in our bungalow, there's work enough to do, It's sweeping, dusting, polishing, and washing windows, too. The kitchen floor must have its bath most every other day, "The lawn needs cutting," mother says, "So you just get this way."

I'm really as busy as I can be, I have a half a notion, To go to school, the whole year through, And wish for no vacation. —Nina Neddermeyer, Fair Haven.

THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

EVERY once in a while I go through this department and pick out those things which have appeared in it which I believe to be worthy of the Golden Circle honor. I did this



Florence Cogan's Picture of Me.

recently and have picked out work of the following which I deem worthy of entitling them to become Golden Circleers:

Lilly Esch, Mio, Mich.
Helen Dunbar, Coleman, Mich., R. 1.
Evelyn Brooks, Clarksville, Mich.
Gladah Thorpe, Portland, Mich., Route 1.

The Golden Circle, as you probably know, is a special honor for good original work in discussing subjects, writing poems, making drawings, or doing anything else that might be of interest in Merry Circle activities. It is never given in connection with the regular prize contests and is not given regularly. So, those who get it should feel pleased for they receive it only on my recognition of merit. Thus far twenty-seven have received this honor, membership. I hope many others will become entitled to this honor in the future.

ETH REMRY RICLEC SOCLOR.

Tihwe ginisfies irupty nad buel sanem tayloly.

This is just another puzzle contest. It is easy. Every M. C. ought to know about it.

Just straighten out the heading and the line below it. Then write the two neatly on a sheet of paper with your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the paper. If you are a Merry Circler, be sure to put M. C. after your name.

All the correct replies I get will be mixed in a basket and ten will be pulled out as prize winners. The first two will get fountain pens; the next three, dictionaries; and the next five, handy pocket knives.

This contest closes August seventh, so send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., in plenty of time.

All who are not Merry Circlers and have corrections to this contest will get M. C. membership cards and buttons.

THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

WE now have \$131.01 in the fund for the radios we are going to get for the boys and girls cottages at the State T. B. Sanatorium at Howell. This amount shows that it is continuing its slow but sure growth. We want to get two hundred dollars all told and I hope that we can get it within the next month or so. There are thousands of Merry Circlers who have not sent in their nickles and dimes yet. Please don't forget that this is a real chance to do your Merry Circle duty to spread happiness to others.

PET PHOTO WINNERS.

WE received some very good pet pictures in the contest which has just closed. Some were very interesting subjects but the pictures were not clear enough to make good cuts from which we print the pictures in our columns, and therefore could not win prizes.

The prize winning pictures will appear in these columns in later issues. I think you will find them interesting. The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.

Ariek Denton, Saranac, Mich.
Geo. Washington Bowers, Edwardsburg, Mich., R. 1

Dictionaries.

V. Stimpkoph, Mt. Clemens, Mich., R. 6.

Lucille Burns, Decker, Mich.
Corrine Bellanger, Prescott, Mich.

Knives.

Loyd Van Sickle, Hart, Mich., R. 4.
Vernice Shepherd, Saginaw W. S., Mich., R. 4.

Eugene Smith, Howell, Mich., R. 4.
Evelyn Forsberg, Stephenson, Mich., R. 2.

Emily Miller, Portland, Mich.

JOKES.

Politeness

Farmer — "Hello, Tommy, how's your pig?"

Tommy — "Oh, she's all right, How's your folks?"

Probably Gave It A Weigh.

"All my life I've been unfortunate—when still a child I was left an orphan!"

"What did you do with it?"

Smart Boys

Pete—"Did you hear of the fight down at the restaurant today?"

Jim—"No, what about it?"

Pete—"Well, I wasn't there but I heard the coffee soaked the doughnut."
—Sent in by Edith Kingdon.

END OF NINETY YEAR FEUD.

(Continued from page 82).

son. "Beats my half-ton of timothy all to thunder!" ejaculated Stephens. The barns and silo filled guaranteed Jim's herd of fifteen sleek Hotsteins a profitable and tasty menu for the winter. He had by this time bought

a Holstein bull and Mary boasted the ownership of 300 chickens from which source come the very acceptable "egg-money."

Mary, in the house, had not been slighted in the matter of improvements. Delco lights and running water were among the conveniences which added to Mary's pleasure in housekeeping. Plans were made to install a furnace and to erect a new and larger milk house the next year, should circumstances permit.

Jim's cropping system gave him approximately forty acres of corn a year, twenty acres of alfalfa, twenty acres of oats, and twenty acres of wheat, barley or rye. By the end of the fourth year, under Jim's management nearly every part of the farm had been limed and seeded to sweet clover at one time or another, and there were forty acres which had been put into alfalfa. Jim's big ambition was to rotate alfalfa over the entire farm eventually, and to continue growing sweet clover in small grain every year for pasture and plowing under.

Jim made careful use of all manure available, which, coupled with the turning under of sweet clover, quite put to shame old Stephens' yields on that seemingly worthless land. Already he had been able to outyield Stephens' corn by 20 baskets, oats nearly 10 bushels, wheat over 8 bushels, and hay 2 tons to the acre—much to old Hank's surprise and hidden satisfaction.

Stephens, although not admitting it, was beginning to see that his son-in-law had an eye for business, was a salesman as well as a producer, and worked above the shoulders as well as below. And what was he doing?—making the farm produce a comfortable living for his family, and in addition provide the necessities and conveniences that contribute toward a better, more contented and more enjoyable country life.

Old Henry had completely accepted Jim's proof that Nature could be better won than fought. What else could he do with the farm so amazingly prosperous—the notes at the bank long since met, and a balance there that poor Stephens had never dreamed of. Lime, legumes and livestock proved to be real mortgage lifters on this seemingly tired and worn-out farm. Not only had Jim succeeded in pepping up "a tired farm" but a "tired farmer" as well.

"You were right, Jim," he ungrudgingly admitted one day the two of them were going over plans for the new milk house. "I insisted on scrapping with Old Dame Nature, but you've won out by helping her."

"Sure," laughed Jim, "helping her with the 3 L's."

Indeed Jim had gone into the liming program more extensively than even he himself had planned. Since the farm had no appreciable amount of lime in the subsoil, the land required re-liming every five to eight years.

He and a neighbor, McNally, who owned a large marl bed eventually co-operated with college extension men and found that a digger for excavating marl could be made quite cheaply. He has hopes that a digger may be installed and a sufficient quantity of marl be available before starting his reliming program.

Several applications of marl on one corner of a field seeded to sweet clover convinced Jim that marl properly cured and applied was profitable. He now makes use of the cured marl on a small scale to the extent of five yards to the acre. He applies it whenever possible before a cultivated crop and never seeds alfalfa or sweet clover on land directly following a fresh application of marl. The ravages of winter and early spring, he found, did a great deal toward breaking apart and dissolving the marl particles, hence bringing about a favorable change of soil reaction before the crop is planted.

"Jim," said Mary one day, as they were starting for town in their trusty car, "Jim, there's just one thing we've overlooked now that we're actually on our way to see about the furnace we've been wanting."

Her husband didn't answer at once. He had turned to wave good-bye to old Henry, contentedly smoking on the wide veranda where he had stationed himself in order to keep a wary eye on little Henry, who was joyously disporting himself on a fat little pony.

"Well," said Jim, turning back to his wife and tiny daughter, who seemed to relish the idea of her first ride to town, "Well, Mary, what is it we've forgotten? Seems to me we've got about every darn thing a couple could wish for so young in life."

"We just lack a name for the farm, Jim, I think it deserves one now, don't you?" "Bet it does, by cracky!" the young farmer agreed heartily. "What shall it be?" "Those first months were pretty bad, Jim. There's two of us—no, Dad too—there'd be three of us who'd understand the name all right, let's call it Paradise Regained!"



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Additional Stock Ads. on Page 89

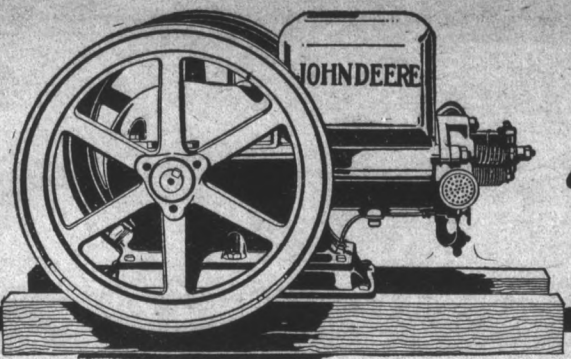


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TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help.

They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 91 of this issue.

SEND NO MONEY for Silver Lake Chicks

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks.

White Leghorns	8c
Br. and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	9c
Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Wh. and Buff Stocks	9c
Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minorcas	11c
Mixed	7c

Lots of less than 100 chicks, 1c more

SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, SILVER LAKE, IND

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS Will Make Big Profits For You
\$5.24 per hen official net profit at 5 National Egg Contests. Pedigreed and trap-nested 25 years, guaranteed by world's largest Leghorn Farms. Eggs, chicks, pullets, hens, males C.O.D. at bargain prices. **GEO. B. FERRIS,** 934 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

Poultry School at M. S. C.

Essentials of Poultry were Talked

SEVENTY poultrymen from various parts of the State, studied methods of judging and selection during the week's school held by the Poultry Department from July 6th to 11th.

This was the second school of this type to be held in Michigan. The M. S. C. Poultry Department Staff was assisted by some of America's best known poultrymen.

Professor W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College who has been twenty-five years in Poultry research, teaching, and extension work in Canada carried the heavy part of the lecture program. Professor Graham has become known in both the U. S. and in Canada, as well as in Europe, as an outstanding authority on poultry subjects.

Mr. W. G. Krum, of Cornell University, who has spent thirty years in Poultry Extension work, proved to be a most versatile teacher and entertainer.

Doctor L. E. Card, Head of the Poultry Department of the University of Illinois, discussed subjects relating to the poultry industry in the Corn Belt.

Doctor O. B. Kent, who has become well known to Michigan poultrymen, through his activities with the Quaker Oats Co., discussed subjects relating to feeds and feeding.

The plan of the school was to use the morning hours for lecture work, while the afternoons were given to work in the laboratory.

School opened on Monday, July 6th. Professor Card discussed the plan, and explained the purpose of the school.

Mr. O. J. Weisner, extension specialist, described the anatomy of the reproductive organs of the hen, and Mr. Hannah, extension specialist, discussed body conformation as an indication of egg production.

The afternoon laboratory was spent in judging fowls for egg production, considering body type as an indication.

On Tuesday morning, Doctor Chandler, of the Entomology department, discussed with the school, intestinal worms, and other poultry parasites. Doctor Chandler has been making a special study of the use of iodine in the control of intestinal parasites. He has recently discovered a new parasitic disease affecting birds, in a certain part of the State. This parasite is known as a fluke, and is carried over, having for its intermediary host, the larvae of the dragon fly.

Mr. C. F. Huffman, research assistant in Dairy Nutrition, discussed the part of vitamins in poultry nutrition. Mr. Huffman pointed out the importance of the various vitamins and the part which they plan in animal feeding.

Professor W. R. Graham discussed abdominal changes, and the texture and pliability of the skin, as indications of production. Mr. Ferguson discussed pigmentation, bleaching shanks, beak, etc., as indications of egg laying.

The laboratory period of from three to five o'clock, was given over to a study of trap nested birds, studying pigmentation changes, and pliability of the skin. After class, the school visited the International Egg Laying Contest, where one thousand birds are under official record of performance work.

On Wednesday morning, Professor Card discussed moulting as an indication of egg laying ability. Doctor H. J. Stafseth, of the Veterinary Division, who will leave M. S. C. August first for a year's study in Europe, discussed Bacillary White Diarrhea, and its effect on egg production. Doctor L. E. Card explained some of the culling problems in the Corn Belt region.

Professor W. R. Graham explained the essential differences between birds bred for meat production, and those bred for egg production. He also discussed methods employed in judging birds for meat production. Mr. Hannah discussed the importance of head type and temperament as relating to egg production.

After the afternoon laboratory, Mr. Pettigrove, of the Farm Crops Department, conducted a tour of the experimental plots.

On Thursday morning, Professor Graham discussed the selection of males, and Mr. Krum, of Cornell, took up the subject of pullet selection; Mr. Krum entertained the school by demonstrating his ability to hypnotize birds. Doctor O. B. Kent discussed factors influencing pullet growth, that affect egg production. In the afternoon, Mr. Ferguson discussed the selection of eggs, and Doctor Card spoke on trap nest records as a basis for the culling theory. Thursday evening, a banquet was held in the new Union Building, with Doctor L. E. Heasley, president of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Ass'n, acting as chairman. Dean Shaw, of the Agricultural Division in discussing the poultry industry, reviewed the history of the Poultry Department at the Michigan State College. He intimated that at the present time the Poultry Department was badly in need of equipment to carry out efficient research and investigational work.

He emphasized his willingness to co-operate with the poultrymen of the State, in securing the necessary buildings and equipment to establish a new research and education plant. He made it very clear to the poultrymen of the State that this action required financial support from the legislature, and that this would come only when the poultrymen and farmers got behind the movement, and made its importance felt in our legislative halls.

Professor Graham discussed the importance of State organization in securing the best co-operation between the college, the legislature and the poultry industry. Doctor Kent discussed economics of the poultry situation, as he saw it in various parts of the United States. Dr. Krum's reminiscences proved both interesting and entertaining to his audience. Professor Card discussed the situation of the Poultry Department of the College, and the need of better facilities. He also discussed the importance of the newly formed Poultry Improvement Association, and pointed out the part which they could play in improving the quality of Michigan poultry.

On Friday morning, Mr. Krum discussed feeding for egg production, and Professor Graham discussed problems on housing and its effect on egg production. Doctor O. B. Kent took up the subject of "Factors Influencing Hatchability of the Egg and Livability of the Chick" Doctor Stafseth lectured on poultry diseases and sanitation.

During the week, a program of sports was planned and carried out by Mr. Quigley, of the Poultry Department. After a few evenings' practice, the poultrymen organized a base-ball team, and took on Doctor Stafseth's aggregation of heavy hitters, from East Lansing, trimming them eleven to eight.

On Saturday morning, fifty of the students stayed over to write the Examination. This examination consisted of the judging of both males and females for utility characteristics, and also a written examination. Students passing this examination, will be qualified to do commercial culling, which is intended to be the first step towards State Certification of Baby Chicks.

Plump grains of wheat mean plump profits from the crop. Give your wheat field plenty of high class plant food to draw upon; your reward will be more grains—plumper and heavier.

Experienced wheat growers will tell you that crops grown with Royster Fertilizers yield heavy, grade high, and put extra dollars in bank.

See the nearest Royster dealer and place your order now.

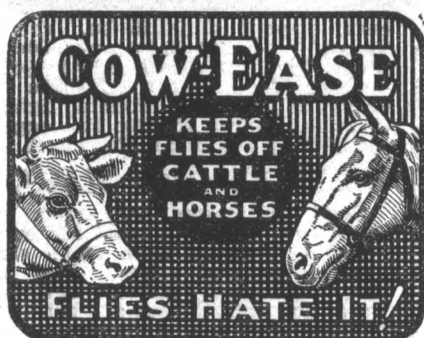
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Don't let your profits be switched away! It costs money when your cows or horses flip flies all day. By actual test cows protected by Cow-Ease yield 10% to 20% more milk.

One gallon of Cow-Ease sprays about 200 cows. Twice a day at milking time in fly season keeps the flies away. Cattle ticks, grubs, and hen lice and mites hate it, too! Will not blister or gum. Try it! A sixty-cent Cow-Ease Sprayer does the trick.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send his name and address and \$1.50 (\$1.75 west of Missouri River) to Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass., and we will deliver, prepaid, a gallon can of Cow-Ease. Cow-Ease Sprayer 60c extra. Give both postal and express address, as we ship the cheapest and quickest way. We guarantee entire satisfaction.



RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

ECZEMA RESULT OR IRRITANT.

Have a very stubborn case of eczema. Have had it for about eighteen years. Have tried everything, but have found but little relief. Could you tell me of anything that might be able to cure it? Do you think it is a blood disease or skin disease?—Subscriber.

I do not count eczema either as a blood disease or a skin disease, yet it partakes of the nature of both. True eczema is a skin eruption which comes as the result of some irritant that may be taken into the body as food, or it may come from external effect. There are hundreds of "remedies" for eczema. Trying each one would take years. The only sane method of cure is to allow a doctor who will give time and care to find just what is your irritant. Then it can be remedied.

BOY HAS DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING.

Our eight-year-old boy has been troubled for a long time with spells of difficult breathing, usually worse at night. The last one we called the doctor. He injected something into his arm. The boy looked so purple in the face, and seemed so flighty that we never want to try anything like that again, but we would do most anything for a real cure.—Mrs. F. H.

I suppose that the doctor diagnosed the case as asthma and injected something to cut short the attack. That was not enough. He should go over him very carefully and discover what is the exciting cause of the attacks. Asthma is always a stubborn complaint and one that requires much time and patience. Snap judgment is more likely to result in harm than good. It is very important that this be broken up before the boy's health is seriously injured. Take him to the very best doctor within reach, and stay by him till cured.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

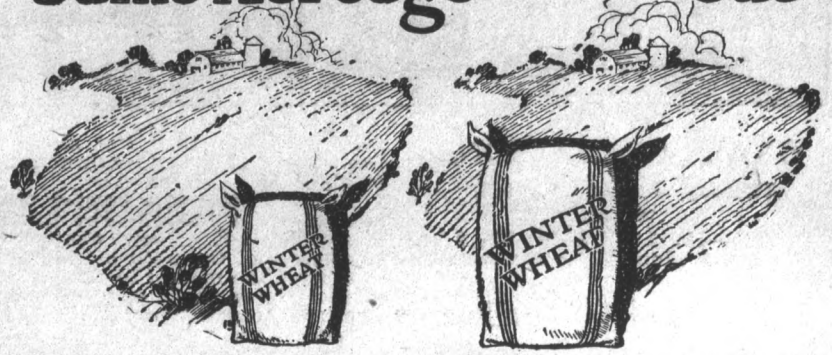
Sore Shoulder.—Our horse has a sore on shoulder which we have been unable to heal. Have applied salves, also healing powder, without good results. H. H., Fruitport, Mich.—Remove the cause and if the bunch is hard and movable, cut it out, then apply equal parts oxide of zinc and boric acid to wound three times daily.

Rickets.—Have pigs which are three months old that walk on their knees. It is ten days ago when I first noticed them down, but they eat well. H. A., Arnold, Mich.—Place equal parts of crushed limestone rock and salt within their reach; also feed them some vegetables, roots or grass.

Tetanus or Congestion.—Our seven-year-old mare took sick five weeks ago. She has been treated by our local veterinary, but she does not improve. She eats hay and grain fairly well, but seems to gradually grow weak. Her head and jaws are some swollen, eyes are red, neck is very stiff, has trouble in drinking. We try to exercise her some, but she is too stiff and sore to walk. We have been in the habit of letting our horses out for exercise. Does a horse with lock-jaw sometimes linger for a considerable time? D. W. R., Belleville, Mich.—I am inclined to believe you have a mild case of tetanus (lockjaw) and if she can be nourished and supplied with plenty of water she might recover. Doubtless your veterinarian has handled the case intelligently.

Worms.—Have a dog troubled with worms. Please advise me what to give him. R. S., Romulus, Mich.—Fast dog for 15 or 20 hours, then give from five to thirty drops of equal parts of fluid extract of spigelia and senna. If necessary give a dose every morning for three days. You should have mentioned the kind of worms that were troubling your dog, also his size or weight.

Same Acreage but



\$10.76
Extra Per Acre

The Experiment Farm in Cass County, Michigan, in a rotation of soy bean, rye, and wheat, applied lime, phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash. The value of the 3 crops was \$22.20 per acre.

An adjoining plot with same rotation was fertilized exactly as above—but without potash. The value of this plot's yields dropped to \$11.44 per acre. On each plot, the soil was sandy.

Thus, the extra income from potash was \$10.76 per acre. Potash Pays! For mineral soil, 200 to 400 lbs per acre of a mixture with 2 to 6% potash is recommended. If your wheat tends to lodge, or grain is small and shriveled—use the higher percent of potash. For muck soil, about 300 lbs of 0-12-12, or 150 lbs muriate of potash alone is recommended.

Potash Pays!

more bushels of WINTER WHEAT per acre

MANY winter wheat growers did it last year—many will do it next year—you can do it too.

Instead of increasing your winter wheat acreage, get more bushels of grain from each of your acres—grain that is plump and, grades high.

Prepare your seed bed a little better than last year; select your seed carefully—and see that your fertilizer is high grade and well-balanced—with plenty of potash in your mixture.

And do this—

Have a chat with your county agent, or write to your State Experiment Station—they'll tell you, just as you read here, that your young plants must have potash for strength—potash to produce firm, plump grain—potash to lengthen the head of your grain.

A shortage of hay has been forecasted. Avoid a short clover hay crop next year by putting in clover with your winter wheat—and use plenty of potash in your mixture to improve the stand of your clover—as well as for increased yields of quality wheat.

Genuine German POTASH

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10 BRIDGE ST., DEPT. C-11 NEW YORK, N. Y.

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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

POWER MILKER \$35
Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT
Send for booklet: "Milk the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, 'How to Judge Milkers'." (Get yours now!)
Ottawa Mfg. Co. 1811 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas
Box 1811 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Sale One car of choice feeders, 600 lb. average. Mostly steers, to be loaded September. Battenfield Bros., Fife Lake, 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. 626553; Sire Lakefield Col., No. 248589. JOHN BINGLE, Walz, 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 \$18 to \$20 each. VIDA JUNE CLARK, care E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. Boar pigs, Grandsons of The Armistice. Also Fall Gilts, bred. Geo. W. Needham, Saline, Mich.

Hampshires For Sale nice spring and fall Boars. Choice bred gilts, 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

360 Yearling Ewes
For sale in lots of 50 or more. About 250 are Dala, 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.

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.

DOGS

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES An extra fine litter. F. H. RUSSELL, Box 20, Wakeman, Ohio.

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 28, 1925.

Wheat.

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

Chicago.—September \$1.51½@1.51¾; December at \$1.53@1.53½; May \$1.57½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.60@1.61.

Corn.

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

Chicago.—September \$1.07½; December 88½; May 92½.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 52c; No. 3 at 50c.

Chicago.—September at 43½@43¾; December 46½; May 49.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.04.

Chicago.—September at 98½@98¾; December \$1.02½.

Toledo.—\$1.02.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.60@4.70.

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

New York.—Choice pea \$5.75@6.15; red kidneys \$11.50@12.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 90c; feeding 85c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$16.70; December alsike \$19.10; timothy \$3.95.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$2.10@2.15.

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, \$4.00.

Gooseberries.—Michigan \$1.50@2.50 per 16-qt. case.

Currants.—Michigan, fancy, \$2.50@3.25 16-qt. case; wild \$1.50@2.

Cherries.—Michigan, 16 qts., at \$1.25@2.50.

Blackberries.—Michigan's, in 16-qt. cases, early harvest, fresh fancy at \$2.00@3.25.

Black Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases, \$2.50@3.

Red Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases, \$2.25@4.

Apples.—Michigan, Transparents, \$2.

WHEAT

Wheat prices advanced early last week, then suffered a vicious break from which it was showing a strong recovery at the close. The breaking of the heat wave in the northwest allowed the speculative fever to cool off and induced liquidation of holdings. Later on, confirmation of damage and indications that the next official forecast would reduce the prospective yield helped to crystallize sentiment in favor of higher prices.

While the damage to spring wheat by heat and rust was not calamitous, an unofficial estimate by a reliable statistician shows 21 million bushels less than in the last official figure. The crop is rapidly passing beyond the danger of further injury with harvest starting in the earliest fields. The official July 1 forecast allowed for a deterioration of 15 per cent in the condition until harvest.

The Canadian crop also has been injured by heat, blight and other causes but less severely than our spring wheat and weather is favorable again. Opinions are divided as to whether the crop will exceed the last official forecast of 365 million bushels. European crop reports continue mostly favorable, with larger yields than last year in practically all countries.

CORN

The trend in the corn market has been downward during the past week, largely in sympathy with wheat. Primary receipts continue extremely small, the July movement to date being the lightest for that month in more than a dozen years. The visible supply has been cut in half in the last four weeks. Demand from corn industries is a little broader at the lower

scale of prices than last month and feeders are absorbing corn at interior points.

All signs point to a bumper crop of new corn. A limited area has been injured by hot or dry weather, and complaints of the need of rain helped to support the market last week, many sections have about enough moisture to carry through the rest of the critical period and rains were reported in some of the dry areas at the close of the week. The crop is more advanced than usual, thus reducing the danger of frost damage.

OATS

The oats market has been extremely sluggish and has dropped back practically to the low point reached at the end of June. The large carryover of old oats at terminals, the approaching after harvest movement of the new crop and the slow demand have been the dominant influences. Export sales have not been as heavy as a few weeks ago. Prices are showing resistance at this level and are not likely to go much lower.

WOOL

While no additional advances in the wool market occurred in the last week, prices remain firm at the peak of the advance. Sales slowed down when early reports from Australia showed prices 10 to 15 cents per scourd pound lower than in London. But, the Australian wools could not arrive for several weeks and spot wools are scarce in Europe. The steady tone abroad since the openings and the fact that practically all the offerings have been taken have tended to maintain confidence here. Openings on light weight goods are due in the next few weeks and demand from mills will depend on the orders booked. The proposed cut of 10 per cent in mill wages in New England should make it easier to sustain wool prices.

SEEDS

Demand for seed is quiet awaiting the early fall trade. Clover seed strengthened last week under light offerings. The crop is in good condition but final yields depend on the weather from now on. An active fall trade is expected if prices do not get too high.

FEEDS

Feed markets strengthened last week. Offerings were liberal but

buyers were more willing to supply their immediate needs and demand was sufficient to absorb current supplies. Deferred shipment feeds are not being contracted in any large amounts.

HAY

Receipts of both old and new hay were light last week. Pastures have shown rather general improvement and consumers are buying sparingly so that the limited demand has been easily satisfied. Top grades are scarce and find a ready outlet. Bullness in the market at present is largely seasonal and demand can be expected to improve before long. If receipts show no substantial increase, prices will probably work higher again.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Prices of fresh eggs stepped up a bit last week from the level they have held for some time and the upward trend probably will be continued on extras although the range in values according to quality is widening. Receipts of eggs are steadily decreasing and average quality is falling off. Full fresh eggs showing no signs of heat defects are in best demand and command a premium. Dealers continue to draw upon their storage stocks for high quality stuff which slows down the sale of fresh medium grades.

Chicago.—Eggs: miscellaneous, 31c; dirties, 26-28c; checks, 26-27c; fresh firsts 31-32c; ordinary firsts, 28½-30c. Live poultry: Hens, 24c; springers, 28½c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 22c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs: Fresh candled and garded, 31-32½c. Live poultry: Heavy springers 28c; broilers 34-36c; heavy hens, 29c; light hens, 21c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 27c; turkeys, 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices advanced after temporary weakness early last week. Receipts are slowly declining although pastures are in good condition and the production outlook is favorable. It is expected, however, that the usual late summer slump will appear in the next month. Demand for immediate consumptive needs is reported slow as is usual during midsummer. Some butter is being stored, particularly by those who failed to take their regular amounts during June in the expectation of lower prices. July was expected to fall behind the correspond-

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 28, 1925.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts, 26,000. Market mostly 25c lower than Monday's average: light lights and slaughter pigs 25@50c off; common and medium grade dull; large 179-225 lb. weight \$13.75@13.90; top, \$14; 140-150 lb. kind, \$13.25@13.70; good 240-325 lb. butchers, \$13.60@13.75; bulk packing sows, \$12.35; better strong weight slaughter pigs, \$12.75@13.25.

Cattle.

Receipts, 6,000. Market fed steers and she stock very slow; uneven; better grades grain fed better to strong; low grade steers weak; buyers ignoring common grass offerings; top 10@16c lower; grass cows and heifers, weak to 25c lower; killing quality, plain; bulk grain fed steers, \$12.50@14; top yearlings, \$14.70; few high of current advance; bulls 15c lower; vealers 25c higher.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 11,000. Market active; strong to 25c higher; native lambs showing no advance; sorted natives, \$15.00@15.25; top, \$15.50; few plain lots, \$14.75; culls \$11.50@12; double Western \$15.50; bulk Western unsold; sheep steady; bulk fat ewes \$5.50@5.75; feeders steady; few handy weight Western \$15.00.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 270. Market steady but slow. 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@6.25
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@6.25
Stockers 4.00@ 5.00
Milkers \$45.00@55.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 466. Market steady.
Best \$13.00@13.50
Others 8.00@12.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 222. Market slow.
Best lambs \$14.50@15.00
Fair lambs \$12.50@14.00
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.50
Culls and common 2.00@ 3.00
Light and common 8.60@11.00

Hogs.
Receipts 741. Market, top steady; others 25c lower.
Mixed hogs, heavy yrks. \$14.25@14.50
Pigs and light lights.... 14.00
Stags 8.00
Roughs 12.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.
Receipts 4960. Market closing slow; heavy \$14.50@14.60; medium and light weights, \$14@14.75; light lights and pigs \$14.00@14.25; packing sows and roughs, \$12.50@12.75.

Cattle.
Receipts 375. Market slow.
Sheep and Lambs.
Receipts 200. Best lambs, \$15.25; ewes, \$6.50@8.

Calves.
Receipts 300. Roughs, \$13.00.

ing month a year ago in the volume of butter stored, and so far the reduction has exceeded 7 million pounds.

Prices on July 25 were: 92 score creamery: Chicago, 43v; New York, 44c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sold for 40-42½c.

POTATOES

Potato prices were easier last week chiefly due to moderate demand. A good share of the stock arriving is of ordinary quality and condition. On the whole, potato prices are considerably higher than a year ago. In the Kaw valley of Kansas, growers are receiving twice what they were paid last July. Eastern cobblers are more than double the prices prevailing in July, 1924. Shipments of potatoes from all sections are considerably behind a year ago. Kansas and Missouri cobblers U. S. No. 1 were quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.35 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market last week.

APPLES

Apple prices declined last week. Dushess No. 1's were quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel at Chicago. Transparents from the central states brought \$1.75 to \$3 a bushel.

BEANS

Bean prices are easing off with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$4.90 to \$4.95 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Pacific coast speculators who have been carrying beans in Michigan elevators for several months have been trying to unload and demand is seasonally slack. New crop prospects are excellent with some observers talking an increase of one million bushels over last year's harvest. Dealers are inclined toward hearish activity in order to start the new crop season off on a lower basis. Improved demand is expected within a month.

GRAND RAPIDS

Fruit and vegetable prices were as follows in Grand Rapids early this week: Raspberries, reds, \$4@4.50 16-qt. case; blacks, \$3@3.50 case; currants, \$2.25 case; gooseberries, \$1.75 @2 case; cherries, Montmorencies, \$2 case; English Morrello, \$2 case; apples, Duchess, \$1@1.25 bu.; Astrachans and Transparents, \$1@2 bu.; blackberries, \$3 case; dewberries, \$3 @3.25 case; huckleberries, \$5 case; peaches, early, \$2.50 bu.; Vegetables—Potatoes, \$1.25@1.50 bu.; turnips, \$1 @1.25 bu.; rutabagas, \$1 bu.; beets, 75c@1 bu.; carrots, \$1 bu.; tomatoes, \$1.25@1.50 7-lb. basket; cucumbers, hothouse firsts, \$1.25 doz.; outdoor, \$2.50@4 bu.; pickles, \$2.75@3.50 bu.; summer squash, 8@10c lb.; egg plant, \$3 dozen.; sweet corn, 25@40c doz. ears; spinach, \$1@1.25 bu.; rhubarb, \$1 bu. Wheat, \$1.38 bu.; rye, 80c bu.; beans, \$4.45 cwt; pork, 18@18½c lb.; poultry, light fowls, 14@15c lb.; heavy, 20@24c lb.; broilers, light, 18 @22c lb.; heavy, 28@30c lb.; eggs, 30 @32c doz.; butter fat, 45@46c lb.;

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Good cauliflower had quick sale. There was a fair demand for cucumbers, but peppers were taken slowly even at reduced prices. Peas were slow. Bunched carrots and beets were in fair demand, but other bunched stuff moved slowly.

Prices were: apples, \$1.50@2.50 bu.; red raspberries, No. 1, \$6.50@7 24-qt. case; sour cherries, No. 1, \$5 24-qt. case; currants, No. 1, \$7 24-qt. case; gooseberries, 30c qt.; blackberries, No. 1, \$6@8 24-qt. case; huckleberries, \$6 @8 24-qt. case; plums, \$2.75 bu.; beets 60@75c doz. bchs.; wax beans, 50c@1.25 bu.; carrots, 60@80c doz. bchs.; lettuce, 75c@1.00 bu.; green onions, 40@60c doz. bchs.; curly parsley, 25@40c doz. bchs.; peas, \$2.50@3 bu.; new potatoes, No. 1, \$2@2.50 bu.; old potatoes, \$1.40 bu.; rhubarb, 40@50cdoz. bchs.; round radishes, 40@50c doz. bchs.; long radishes, 50c@1.20 doz. bchs.; spinach, \$1.50@2 bu.; tomatoes, \$3@3.50 15-lb. basket; local celery, 35 @40c doz.; Kalamazoo celery, No. 1, 35@65c doz.; summer squash, \$2@2.50 bu.; swiss chard, 40@50c bu.; leeks, 75c doz. bchs.; cucumbers, \$3@4 bu.; sweet corn, white, 25@35c doz.; yellow, 40@50c doz.; egg plant, \$3.50 doz.; eggs, wholesale, 38@40c doz.; retail, 45@50c doz.; hens, retail, 28 @30c lb.; leghorn broilers, wholesale, 26@28c lb.; retail, 30@35c lb.; colored broilers, wholesale, 35@38c lb.; retail, 40@45c lb.; ducks, 30c lb.; veal, 15@17c lb. Dressed poultry: hens, 35@40c lb.; broilers, 48-50c lb.

ELEVATOR EXCHANGE HAS
BIG YEAR.

THE Michigan Elevator Exchange did a total of eight million dollars of business during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to the report of Manager L. E. Osmer at the annual meeting held at the Michigan State College last week. This amount was twice the total of business for the previous fiscal year. Dividends totaling \$30,000 have been mailed to the member elevators.

The delegates present favored the advertising of Michigan beans, providing such a campaign can be supported by ninety percent of the bean shipments of the state. They commended the work of the Michigan Bean Jobber's Association, and advocated a bean pool providing it meets with grower support and is in the control of producers. The delegates further urged general support to the Farm Bureau.

In the election of officers W. J. Hazelwood of Mt. Pleasant was the only new man to go on the board of directors. Directors re-elected were: Geo. McCalla, Ypsilanti; M. R. Sisler, Caledonia; Fred Oehmke, Bach; W. E. Phillips, Decatur, and John Nocolson, Marlette. Officers re-elected were: President, H. D. Horton, Kinde; vice-president, L. C. Kamlouske, Washington; secretary-treasurer, Carl Martin, Coldwater.

Among the speakers at the various sessions and the noon-day banquet were: L. A. Parker, a bran broker of Evansville, Ind., who praised the Michalex brand of beans; F. E. Wilson of Cleveland, former president of the national grain dealers association; Robert Wiley, organizing manager of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, who set forth the advantages of the pooling system of marketing; Prof. J. F. Cox of the Michigan State College, who pointed out the need for a closer check upon the seeds used on our farms, particularly with respect to the origin thereof; M. L. Noon, the able president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and Clark L. Brody, secretary-manager of the last named organization, who pointed out definite reasons for giving unstinted support to the Elevator Exchange.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN FIELD DAY.

ON THURSDAY the Thirteenth of August all true lovers of Holsteins are invited to attend the Third Annual Field Day of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association at Lakewood Farms, Battle Creek.

One feature of the prome that is a new idea, should prove most pleasant and instructive to Holstein breeders. This will be an opportunity to meet "in person" most of Michigan-owned famous sires of the breed, assembled for the occasion.

The speaker—the one-of the day will be A. J. Glover, Editor of Hoard's Dairyman. Basket-lunch will be enjoyed at noon. There will be games, contests, etc., with a son of old Maple-crest as chief prize. Come and find out how to try for him. This is a "whole-family" affair, a day of visiting—Michigan Holstein-Friesian Asso., J. C. Hays, Sec.

TWO ASSOCIATIONS WHERE ONE
EXISTED BEFORE.

THE Marquette-Alger Cow Testing Association has completed its first year of testing work. A. M. Wertin, the tester, shows that four herds averaged above 300 pounds of butterfat production. The high herd in milk and butterfat production of the Association belonged to the Branch Prison at Marquette. This herd of 16.3 purebred and grade Holsteins averaged 14,953.8 pounds of milk and 477.0 pounds of butterfat. Other herds owned by the following members had better than a 300 pound butterfat average: J. B. Deutsch, 28.3 PB G.; Emblagaard Dairy, 7.5 PB H.; and the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, 12.7 PB H.

The tester, Wertin, reports that 32 unprofitable cows were sold to the butcher. Twenty-one of the members in the Association are using a purebred sire; ten silos are owned by the Association members. This Association is branching out into two separate Associations, the Marquette and the Alger County Cow Testing Associations. Mr. Wertin is continuing his testing activities in the newly organized Houghton C. T. A.

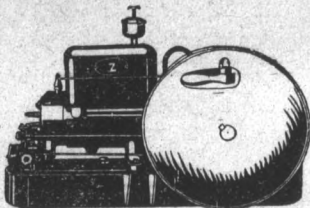
Charlevoix County—July 22—Crops compared with last year as to acreage 102%. Outlook 100%; ideal growing weather. In need of rain now for other than corn crops. Only cherries and berries being marketed at this time. Haying here and farmers very busy but found time for two picnics so far and several in near future.

Even these small
"Z" Engine
parts are heat treated!

If you could see how all the units in the "Z" Engine, even down to the very smallest parts (such as the rocker arm, governor lever, exhaust bracket roller pin shown above), are given painstaking care in manufacture, you would understand why the "Z" has a world famous reputation for dependability and long life. In fact, many Fairbanks-Morse Engines have been in use steadily for over twenty-five years.

The "Z" Engine has fewer parts subject to wear, and those parts are carefully made, are drop forged and specially heat treated.

Yet "Z" prices are unusually low because our large production has reduced manufacturing costs to a minimum. You can purchase a "Z" Engine from your local Fairbanks-Morse dealer. You



can actually see and examine the engine before you buy it. In addition to the strong Fairbanks-Morse guaranty, it will be backed by the personal guaranty of the local dealer, whose business success depends upon the goodwill of the community.

Write for free literature

"Z" Engines are built in sizes up to 20 horsepower. Get our latest literature and see which size will best fit your requirements.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Prices
2 h.p. battery equip. . . \$46.50
2 h.p. magneto equip. . . 58.50
3 h.p. magneto equip. . . 98.50
6 h.p. magneto equip. . . 153.50
Prices quoted are cash f.o.b. factory; add freight to your town

"Z"
ENGINE

The Fairbanks-Morse line also includes Home Water Plants, Home Light and Power Plants, Steel Eclipse Windmills, Feed Grinders, Fairbanks Scales, washing machines, electric motors, general service pumping equipment, pump jacks, power heads, etc.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, U.S.A.

Branches and service stations covering every state in the Union

Fairbanks-Morse Products



"Every Line a Leader"

- ☐ "Z" ENGINES
- ☐ Home Water Plants
- ☐ Home Light and Power Plants
- ☐ Steel Eclipse Windmills
- ☐ Feed Grinders
- ☐ Type "B" Hammer Type
- ☐ Fairbanks Scales
- ☐ Washing Machines

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Dept. 89, 900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Without obligation on my part, send free literature and information concerning the items I have checked at the left.

Name

Address

Town

State

BARGAINS

In Used Machinery

Fordson, Samson, Lauson, Allis-Chalmers and Rumely Tractors, 22 in. Parqhar, 24 in. Huber Jr., 22 in. Case and several larger grain threshers, Ann Arbor, International, Wolverine and Sandwich Hay presses, Pape Ensilage Cutters, Clover Hullers and Corn Huskers. Write for description.

The Banting Mfg. Co., 2979 Dorr, Toledo, Ohio

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

High

Producers

PULLETS—Blue & Gold White Leghorns, Superior Egg Quality & Standard White Leghorns; Rhode Island Reds.
COCKERELS—Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wm. Leghorns, Bl. Minorcas, Geese, Turkeys.
State Farm Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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. Live stock advertising has separate departments and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 16 words.

	One	Four	One	Four
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	\$2.08	\$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

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

400 ACRES, Lamothe Twp., Sanilac Co., 300 Acres; tillable, sugar beet soil, 7-room house, 2 tenant houses, good barns, drainage ditch paid for, 20 rods to school. Close to Snover and Decker. Owner will sell all or part very reasonable. For information write Mrs. Ruth M. Canary, RFD No. 5, Pontiac, Michigan.

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.

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.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results. See rates on page 91.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Virginia plantation, beautiful home, desirable community, improved roads, good schools, 310 acres, \$50 per acre, terms easy. Will subdivide and include crop and equipment if desired. Emerson Whiteside, Keysville, Virginia.

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

WANTED FARMS to exchange a 2 and 4 flat, Colingwood, for free and clear farm equipped, W. H. Learmont, 2186 Marlborough Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

DEPENDABLE santolin 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.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS, 8 feet long, No. 2 grade, \$25 each, picked up at our yard, 10371 Northlawn Ave. Barnes Wire Fence Co., Detroit, Mich.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A LIFE INCOME in the city, a beautiful new 25 apartment, bringing \$21,000.00 yearly, situated in the heart of Detroit; 10 minutes walk from Great General Motors Building. The right party with \$20,000 cash and some good trade, can enjoy an independent income from this beautiful property. Country bankers please get in touch with advertiser. Box No. 708, Michigan Farmer.

WILL CONSIDER PARTNER or sell my up-to-date 32 room hotel and restaurant seating 125 guests. Long lease, \$5,000 will handle. Mrs. Terrio, 246-248 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich.

PET STOCK

I SPECIALIZE in RAISING FERRETS—30 years' experience. Adult prices, males, \$3.25 each; females, \$3.50 each. One dozen, \$30. 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.

FOR SALE—Registered Collie Puppies. Natural heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

TOBACCO

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. 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 523, Salina, Kans.

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

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

POULTRY

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

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

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

COCKERELS S. C. White Leghorn, pure blood. Tancred strain. Harry Burns, Millington, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SUPERIOR CHICKS—9c up, 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 886, Windsor, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Tomato Plants \$1.00-1.000. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Farm Superintendent on 240-acre farm. Work includes dairy and orchard. F. H. Knox & Co., Portland, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED a farmer in every locality in Michigan to sell our oil and greases to every neighbor and friend. You can make real money; we will show you how. This is a high grade oil and a guaranteed oil put out by The Yellow Creek Refining Works of Chicago; or if interested in a County will give you all the territory you can take care of. If interested write for an interview. John Klunzinger, District Manager, 103 1/2 South Grand Ave., Lansing, Mich.

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 Jans, 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.

WANTED AGENTS—in every county to sell Bid-Ex Snubbers for Ford Cars on Money Back Guarantee—Something new. Write for particulars. Good Roads Equipment Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

You can Outwit the Hessian Fly

Agricultural Experiment Stations and successful farmers have worked out a simple common-sense way for escaping the ravages of the Hessian fly and we recommend that you follow these five proved practices.

1. Practice a good rotation.
2. Disk up and kill all volunteer wheat.
3. Prepare your land thoroughly. A loose seed bed is a good breeding place for the fly.
4. Sow your wheat on or after the fly-free date.
5. Use a liberal application of the analysis of fertilizer recommended for your locality by your Experiment Station.

A liberal application of Swift's Red Steer 2-16-2 will enable you to sow your wheat on the fly-free date and still secure a sturdy well rooted growth of wheat that will withstand winter killing.

Red Steer Fertilizer makes big yield

George Chapman, Gasport, New York writes: "We applied Swift's Red Steer 2-12-2 at the rate of 350 pounds to the acre and threshed an average of 40 bushels to the acre. We believe it pays to use the best fertilizer we can get."

Large yield in Northern Michigan

"On August 15, 1924, I threshed 529 bushels of wheat," writes William Stein, Pigeon, Michigan, "an average of 66½ bushels per acre. I have been using Red Steer Fertilizer almost exclusively for nearly 10 years."

What Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station recommends
The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station recommends for wheat and rye:

Sands, light sandy loams, heavy sandy loams, silt loams and clay loams: no mixed meadow, manure or green manure in rotation, 2-16-2 or 2-12-2. Mixed meadow, clover, alfalfa, or soy beans in rotation, 0-16-0. Manure in rotation, 0-16-0.

Muck soils: 0-12-12 or muriate of potash.

Come in and see us

Let us tell you how many other progressive farmers in this locality have found the liberal use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer a means to profitable wheat growing. We will help you select the analysis and decide on the amount per acre of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit.

A.S.A.

Authorized Swift Agent



For bigger profits use Swift service

There is a man right in your own community who can help you make more money from your farm.

This man is the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent).

He has been selected by Swift & Company to represent them in your community because of the worth-while service he can give you.

He is, first of all, a man with a reputation for square dealing. And more than that—he keeps well informed on the most profitable farming methods, and the most improved fertilizer practice. He cooperates with your State Agricultural College, your County Agent and with Swift & Company, to learn ways of increasing your farming profits.

You will find that this man is an important factor in your locality—that it will pay you to get acquainted with him.

What this service is

You know that the right kind and amount of fertilizer means increased yields of improved quality wheat, and more hay following wheat—bigger profits from your farming operations.

Therefore it is vitally important to know what kind and what amount of fertilizer is best for your particular needs.

This is information that the A.S.A. has, and will gladly give you. He will recommend to you the right analysis of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to produce the best results on your farm.

Swift & Company, through research by their expert chemists and agriculturalists, has determined the most productive sources of plant food, and has also determined the best way to combine, mix and process them to obtain maximum results on all crops.

Why Red Steer gives the best results

Each plant is sure to get a balanced ration—just the food it needs, and at the right time—when you use Red Steer Fertilizers.

In buying fertilizers, look for the Red Steer on the bag. It is your guarantee of highest possible quality. Back of it is the Swift reputation of more than fifty years, for making each product the best of its kind.

Ask the A.S.A.

The A.S.A. can tell you more about it. He will explain how you can increase your yields and profits with Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Look for the sign that marks his place of business—the sign of quality and service.

If by any chance you fail to locate him, write us. We will put you in touch with him at once.

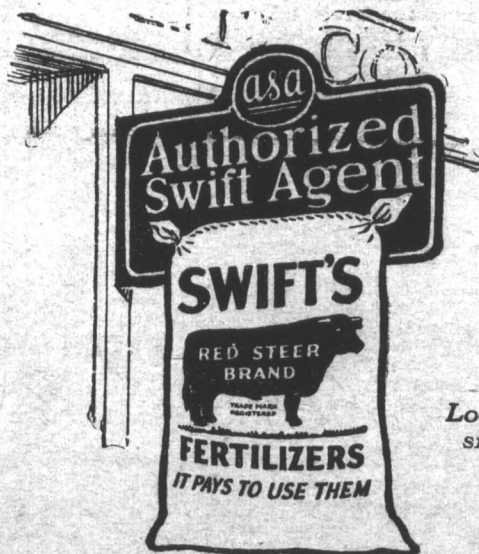
SWIFT & COMPANY
Fertilizer Works, Dept. 46.

Hammond, Indiana

Cleveland, Ohio

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

"It pays to use them"



Look for this sign of the A.S.A.